

of the globe. The plans propounded by the noble Lord, to those who had the honour of an interview, for the temporal improvement of the Provinces, are grand, mighty and worthy of one who sees an immense vista opening before him, displaying to his view the vast and hitherto hidden treasures of commerce and agriculture, with the accompanying arts and sciences, and all their tributary streams, enriching the land and making all prosperous and happy, without heeding the petty attempts of party to thwart or oppose his plans: yet, unless the people possess the inestimable blessing of spiritual instruction and moral education, I fear the rest will prove an empty shadow. The latter,—an improved system of education,—is promised to its utmost extent; the former, we sincerely pray, may not be withheld. His Lordship has asked information on every subject connected with the wants of the people; it should, therefore, be our duty to make this most important subject, the spiritual destitution of Upper Canada known, without delay, and to remove this great, principal cause of all our woes! nay, it becomes the duty of every member of the Protestant Church in Upper Canada, to step boldly forwards at this important crisis, and endeavour to convince his Excellency, that the Church, deprived of her just rights and dues, has hitherto been unable to perform her duty, in instructing the ignorant, and turning sinners to the ways of God! that if her means were adequate to the support of a resident working Clergy, independent of the "Voluntary System," she might place pious Clergymen from the old Country in every Township, who, by the influence of example and precept in their friendly intercourse with their parishioners, and by their spiritual exhortations in the house of God, would shortly effect a most desirable change in the sentiments and conduct of the inhabitants generally, not only to the Government, but to each other as Christian neighbours and friends, together with a better observance of the duties of the Sabbath, at present most awfully neglected.

The frank and candid declaration of his Lordship, in his reply to the Address of the Clergy of Toronto, is an earnest that the subject of religion will be carefully attended to,—this clears the way of many difficulties.

I respectfully suggest that petitions for the above purpose, be prepared and forwarded to the various congregations for their approbation and signature, praying his Lordship to examine into the merits of our case, and recommend the favourable settlement of the claims of the Church of England to the Imperial Parliament.

I am, Reverend Sir,  
Yours very respectfully,  
JOHN MEWBURN.

Danby House, Stamford, N. D.,  
July 21, 1838.

To the Editor of the Church.

Toronto, 27th July, 1838.

Rev. Sir:—Your paper of Saturday last (No. 5) so highly gratifies me, particularly the account given of Lydia C—, her illness and happy exit from a God-dishonouring world to the mansions of eternal felicity, that I am induced to express it as my opinion that were the ministers of our Established Church universally to imitate the conduct manifested by him who, under God, led that young convert to the knowledge and peace of her Saviour, they would soon perceive its blessed effects in a wider spread of genuine Christianity, more attention to divine worship, a greater change in the lives and conduct of their hearers, and in peace and joy to their own souls.

Allow me, Sir, as a true lover of the church to express my anxiety at the want of church-accommodation for our members, and to interpose a word of exhortation upon the Christian duty of providing it, especially for the numerous strangers who frequent our towns. Let none be driven from the portals of God's house by an assurance that "there is no room" for them within; but may they be as cordially welcomed there by their christian brethren as they are by the God and Saviour whom they meet to worship. Thus may many be won to profit by the "foolishness of preaching," and rejoice to be found within the "joyful sound" of the Gospel. Thus will the number of those who have "itching ears" be diminished, and they who were "tossed by every wind of doctrine" and had wandered after other sects and parties, be recalled to the bosom of that communion from which, perchance through neglect, they have strayed. Let the shepherds of our Zion imitate him who left the ninety and nine sheep in the wilderness, to go in pursuit of the one wanderer from the fold. Let them, in the name of God, bestir themselves, be up and doing, and return to the old and apostolic plan of inquiring not only after the temporal but spiritual welfare of those whom Providence has committed to their care and instruction, and the God of Jacob will bless their labour of love.

If, Sir, the foregoing remarks should have any tendency to promote the object so much desired, their insertion in your useful and instructive paper will confer a benefit and a favour on your very humble servant,

A SUBSCRIBER.

Summary of Civil Intelligence.

IMPORTANT PROCLAMATION.

Jamaica papers have been received at Boston to the 14th ultimo, containing the following prudent proclamation of Sir Lionel Smith to the negro population, preparatory to their general emancipation on the 1st of August.

JAMAICA, ss.

PROCLAMATION.

By his Excellency Sir Lionel Smith, Knight Commander of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath, Knight Grand Cross of the Royal Hanoverian Order, a Lieutenant-General in her Majesty's Land Forces, and Colonel of the Fortieth Regiment of Foot, Captain General, Governor-in-Chief and Commander of the Forces in and over her Majesty's Island of Jamaica, and the other territories thereupon depending in America, Vice Chancellor and Admiral of the same,

PRÆDIAL APPRENTICES.

In a few days more you will all become FREE-LABOURERS—the Legislature of the island having relinquished the remaining two years of your apprenticeship.

The first of August next, is the happy day when you will become free—under the same laws as other freemen, whether white, black, or colored.

I, your Governor, give you joy of this great blessing.

Remember that in freedom you will have to depend on your own exertions for your livelihood, and to maintain and to bring up your families. You will work for such wages as you can agree upon with your employers.

It is their interest to treat you fairly.

It is your interest to be civil, respectful, and industrious.

Where you can agree and continue happy with your old masters, I strongly recommend you to remain on those properties on which you have been born, and where your parents are buried.

But you must not mistake, in supposing that your present houses, gardens, or provision grounds are your own property.

They belong to the proprietors of the estates, and you will have to pay rent for them in money or labour, according as you and your employers may agree together.

Idle people who will not take employment, but go wandering about the country, will be taken up as vagrants and punished in the same manner as they are in England.

The Ministers of Religion have been kind friends to you—listen to them—they will keep you out of troubles and difficulties.

Recollect what is expected of you by the people of England, who have paid such a large price for your liberty.

They not only expect that you will behave yourselves as the Queen's good subjects, by obeying the laws, as I am happy to say you always have done as apprentices; but that the prosperity of the Island will be increased by your willing labours, greatly beyond what it ever was in slavery. Be honest towards all men—be kind to your wives and children—spare your wives from heavy field work, as much as you can—make them attend to their duties at home, in bringing up your children, and in taking care of your stock—above all make your children attend divine service and school.

If you follow this advice, you will, under God's blessing, be happy and prosperous.

Given under my hand and seal at arms, at St. Jago de la Vega, this ninth day of July, in the first year of Her Majesty's reign Annoque Domini, 1838.

LIONEL SMITH.

By his Excellency's command,

C. H. DARLING, Secretary.

THE GREAT WESTERN.—By an arrival at Boston a letter from a passenger on board the Great Western has been received dated July 3d. The steamer on the day previous was in latitude 33 36, of longitude 44, 35. The writer says:—

"We have gone on at a good rate, and if the same good luck continue we shall arrive in 13 days or less. All has gone on very agreeably. We have had no gale; it blew a little fresh on Saturday night.—Evening Post.

This may be true—but we rather doubt it. What could the Great Western be doing so far south as latitude 33° 36, or 2° 30, farther south than Gibraltar? This, we take it, is not exactly the course a steamer would take to make a quick passage to England.—Com. Adv.

LOWER CANADA.

ARRIVAL OF LORD DURHAM AT QUEBEC.—The Quebec Gazette of the 27th ult. says, His Excellency the Governor in Chief arrived this forenoon, a little after eleven o'clock, in the steamer, John Bull, and landed about twelve. The heads of departments, with a guard of honour of the Grenadier Guards, received him at the Queen's wharf, and the usual salute was fired from the Cape,—the ships of war, in port, manning their yards. His Excellency was loudly cheered by those who were in attendance to witness his landing.

Review.—The Brigade of Guards was reviewed yesterday on the Plains of Abraham, by Major General Sir James McDonnell, K.C.H., who was accompanied by General Patterson of the U. S. Army. His Excellency the Governor General, The Ladies Lambert and Vice Admiral Sir Charles Paquet, and most of the American visitors now in town were present. Very few of the inhabitants of the city were present, the intention of reviewing the Guards not having been generally known.

A flag staff has been placed on the cupola of the *ci-devant* House of Assembly, now the residence of the Governor General. The British flag will now for the first time, wave over that edifice.—Quebec Mercury.

From a New York paper we learn that Mr. John Jacob Astor, the well known wealthy German citizen of New York, has made a donation of three hundred and fifty thousand dollars, with a lot of land, to the Corporation of New York, for the establishment of a Public Library. The same gentleman lately made a donation of ten thousand dollars to the German Society of New York.—ib.

A portion of the Fur Company's men arrived from the Yellow Stone at St. Louis on the 21st instant, with heavy cargoes of peltry. The small pox was still raging among the Western Indians. The Assiniboins and Black Feet had been nearly exterminated. The disease was rapidly progressing westward.—Correspondence Montreal Herald.

About three o'clock in the afternoon of Saturday last Mr. William Matchitt, accompanied by his brother-in-law, Mr. Fisher, of New York, and young Mr. Gundlack, of this city, went to fish on the river in a small boat, when nearly at the first cottage on the opposite side of the St. Helen's Island, the boat struck against a rock which lay a few feet under the surface of the river; the shock caused Mr. Matchitt, who had been standing, to fall over board; he was seen from the island to remain on the rock for a few minutes, but before the others in the boat were able to give him any assistance, he sunk to rise no more. The deceased was a highly respectable young man, a native of Derbyshire, England.—Montreal Herald.

UPPER CANADA.

From the U. C. Herald.

In noticing the escape of the prisoners last week, we said that four had been retaken besides John G. Parker. The four was a mistake, though so reported at the time. L. Watson has been captured since then. He was driven by hunger to surrender himself near Gananoque. He has made some statements by which it appears that one or two workmen employed in the Engineer department had furnished the prisoners with their means of escape. The men have not yet been taken. They began to break through the wall on Friday morning, and effected a passage through that night. They kept their beds piled against the place when about to be visited, and as the beds had been piled there all along they awakened no suspicion. The trap door baffled their efforts to raise it until Sunday afternoon, and when they descended the covered way into one of the gun rooms, they forced out some stones from a loop hole, and thus widened the opening large enough to pass through. Montgomery fell as he was climbing the wall of the ditch by their frail ladder, and was so much injured that they had to carry him. Just as they were starting they heard the sentry cry "all's well." The sound startled them, and J. G. Parker, thinking they were discovered, ran off by himself, and was not seen by them afterwards. They car-

ried Montgomery three miles, when he begged them to leave him. This they refused to do, but separated into squads of three or four, and three of them, Brophy, Chace and Mosden, took Montgomery, and finally escaped to Cape Vincent.—The others have also reached the States, twelve altogether having been heard of there. It appears that they had made Parker their treasurer, which accounts for his having so much money to offer for liberty to escape.

By accounts from Cape Vincent we learn that a dinner and a public procession were got up there for the escaped "patriots," at which eight of them figured. Other three were at Watertown, where they have been joined by the rest. They deny having had any plan or crowd-bar furnished them, saying the plan was drawn by Morison himself, and the only instrument employed was an old spike picked up by him in the yard when out. The door-way was walled up in winter, so that the mortar was soft and friable. They say that they were ten days before they could all agree to make the attempt after the spike was found, and then one held out until threatened with death. They watched him when any one came in, and drove him out first.

While they were making the opening, as they knew the hours when they would be visited, Montgomery was placed on his bed, with his back against the opening, reading his bible, in order to avert suspicion. And when they were at work, he was placed before the loop holes in order to prevent any one from observing what was passing.

A NOBLE THANK-OFFERING.—Mr. E. Turner, brewer of this city, has presented £100 to the Toronto General Hospital. A few years ago, Mr. T.'s property was destroyed by fire. The inhabitants subscribed £75 for his relief, and the Bank of Upper Canada granted him accommodation to the amount of £300 for eighteen months without interest. Mr. T. has succeeded in business, and has testified his grateful sense of the assistance offered him in his misfortunes by the munificent donation of £100 to the Hospital.—Christian Guardian.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.—Mr. Stayner, the Deputy Post Master General at Quebec, has addressed a letter to the Montreal Courier, from which it appears that Mr. S. has done all in his power to make arrangements for a daily mail by steam between Niagara, Toronto, Kingston, &c., but has failed in consequence of the steamboats being so frequently taken out of their line for Government purposes.—Christian Guardian.

We have just learned that His Excellency Sir George Arthur intends visiting the eastern part of the Province in the course of next week.

His Excellency will leave this city on Monday next for Kingston, and after inspecting the Garrison at that place, will proceed down the Rideau Canal and Ottawa River to the Canal at Hawkesbury. From thence His Excellency will return by the River St. Lawrence to Kingston, stopping at the intermediate towns, and inspecting the splendid works now in progress at the Long Sault for the improvement of the navigation.

From Kingston, His Excellency's route will be through the rich old settlements in the Bay of Quinte, and the front Townships of the District of Newcasle as far as Cobourg, where he will turn off to visit the rising town of Peterboro'. Soth after the completion of this tour, it is understood to be His Excellency's intention to proceed to the Westward as far as Lake St. Clair.—Toronto Patriot, August 7.

Lynus Wilson Miller, William Reynolds, and Norman Mallory, Americans; and Samuel Chandler and Benjamin Waite, Canadians, have been found guilty at Niagara for their share in the late outrage on that frontier.—Reynolds and Mallory pleaded guilty—and the whole were recommended by the several juries who tried them, to mercy;—though in answer to a question from the Judge, upon what grounds they so recommended the case of Waite, the foreman, after some hesitation, replied, "upon no particular grounds!" The merciful conduct of those trials by the hon. Solicitor General, is thus highly commended in the Niagara Reporter:—

[No prisoner can possibly suffer injustice at the hands of such a prosecutor as Mr. Draper; for he makes not the slightest attempt to mislead or bewilder a Jury. They must understand him if they understand any thing.]

A Postscript in the Niagara Reporter, dated Saturday last, says,—

"To-day the convicted prisoners were sentenced as follows:—4 Americans for felony to be executed at the gaol, and 12 British subjects to be drawn on hurdles to the place of execution, there hanged and their bodies given for dissection on the 25th inst."

Col. Dodge, of "Patriot" notoriety, is said to have died in gaol at Quebec, during the last week.—Star.

Yesterday the colored people of Toronto celebrated the final emancipation of their race in the British Dominions, by attending Divine Service in St. James' Church; upon this occasion the Ven. the Archdeacon delivered a Sermon to them highly appropriate to the occasion—after which a public dinner was given. We trust that education may be promoted and that species of knowledge extensively diffused among the W. I. Islands, which will tend to their own improvement, and fit them to become the instruments for accomplishing the universal freedom of their brethren.—Niagara Reporter, August 3.

A similar celebration was held on the same day at St. Catharines, by the colored people of this district. We have not heard the particulars; but the moral dignity of the occasion could not fail to throw a halo of sacredness around the festivities of a people, however humble be their lot, who had met round the altar of British liberty to give expression to their feelings of gratitude for this the most precious boon that was ever conferred on their too long degraded race. We learn a subscription is getting up among the coloured population, for a piece of plate to be presented to Dr. Rolph of Ancaster for his exertions in the cause of emancipation.—ib.

DEATH BY DROWNING.—An Inquest was held in this Town on Thursday last before R. D. Chatterton, Coroner, on the body of a fine little boy about five years old, named Henry Blackwood, son of Mr. James Blackwood, plasterer, who was accidentally drowned the previous evening at the Harbor, having fallen through a hole in the wharf, while fishing it is supposed.—Verdict accordingly.

Another disastrous fire occurred in New York on the morning of the 1st instant, whereby upwards of 50 houses were wholly or partially destroyed, and,—more melancholy still,—three lives are said to have been lost. The block consumed was that bounded by Hammond, Washington, Perry, and West Streets.

Advertisement.

CHAMPION, BROTHERS & CO.

TORONTO.

Importers of Hardware, &c. &c.

HAVE on hand a general and well assorted Stock of Shelf Goods suitable to the country trade, which they will sell Wholesale for CASH, or approved three months Paper, at their usual low prices. They have also a large Stock of CHAMPION'S WARRANTED CAST STEEL AXES, made at the Factory originally built by the late Harvey Shepard, and afterwards occupied by John Armstrong. As Shepard's and Armstrong's Axes have been decidedly preferred before any others in the Province, it is only necessary to state that Champion's are made by the same workmen and from the very best material, to insure for them the same continued preference.

C. B. & Co. are agents for the sale (to the Trade) of Joseph Van Norman's well known Castings, a large Stock of which they have always on hand, consisting of

Cooking Stoves,  
Six Plate do.  
Parlour do.

Sugar Kettles, Put Ash Coolers, &c. &c. &c.

Toronto, July, 1838.

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Miscellaneous.

THE CONSERVATIVE.

The true Conservative is one, who, faithful to God and his country, seeks to do his duty in that state of life to which it has pleased God to call him. Regarding the institutions of his country as designed not for the aggrandizement of a party, but for the protection and benefit of all, he exults in the blessings they have secured from his native land, and guards them as a sacred trust for posterity. Anxious to remove any blot which may disgrace them, and to promote whatever may render them more effective for the public good, he requires proof that the proposed change is desirable, practicable and safe. He condemns experimental legislation, which risks substantial blessings for shadows. He refuses to exchange practical systems for untried theories. He will not purchase real advantages at the cost of injustice; Conscience as well as judgment teaches him, that however duty and interest may seem to clash, yet, whether in private, or public, or national concerns, integrity is the true and only path to safety, honor and success. He knows his rights as a member of a free state, and firmly maintains them. He knows his duty as a subject, and performs it cheerfully. He regards the poor and the helpless, not as a burden upon the land, who have scarcely a right to live, except as they minister to the pride and convenience of the rich, but as a sacred charge, to be protected and cherished. He has no idea of politics apart from morals; of morals not founded upon religion; of religion not derived from revelation; Conservative principles, in short, comprehend every duty to our neighbour, our country and our King, all with reference to God as our supreme Ruler and Judge.—From Osler's Church and Dissent.

CURE FOR INTEMPERANCE AND SMOKING.—INDIAN CUSTOMS.

A friend of ours, who has had extensive dealings with the Indians of Mississippi, relates the following characteristic anecdote, which he says is undoubtedly the truth. A chief by the name of Glover, in some gush of passion, happened to slay another Indian. The invariable penalty for killing among those primitive beings is death, and that punishment is, by their custom to be inflicted by the nearest friends of the deceased. These had met together with the prisoner in their charge to execute the last sentence on poor Glover. He asked one favour of the judges before he died, and, as generous enemies, he hoped they would grant it as it was the last he would ever ask of them; it was that he might be permitted to take one glass more of liquor, and smoke one more pipe of tobacco. So small a request was readily granted; they promised to postpone the execution until he drank and smoked again. Having got them sufficiently committed to this proposition, he gave them to understand that he never intended to do either. Such is the sacredness of an Indian promise, that subterfuge has thus saved Glover's life, and this occurrence took place ten years ago.

BIRTH.

At the Parsonage, Melbourne, Eastern Townships, on the 27th ult. Mrs. (Rev.) C. B. Fleming, of a son.

MARRIED.

In Niagara on the 31st ult., by the Rev. Thomas Crean, Charles Clark, Esq. of Cobourg, late Capt. in the First Frontier Light Infantry, to Ann, eldest daughter of J. B. Matthews, Esq. M. D. late of Devonshire, England.

DIED.

On the 21st July, at Davenport, near Toronto, after a short illness, Thomas Wells Esq., aged 38, nephew of Lieut. Col. the Hon. Joseph Wells.

In Toronto, on Tuesday morning, the 31st ult., at five minutes after 3 o'clock, Samuel Edwin Taylor, Esq., late merchant of Toronto, and Alderman for St. David's Ward.

At the Parsonage, Melbourne, on the 27th ult. aged 28, Elizabeth P. daughter of Thomas Ward, Esq. of Port Hope, U. C. and consort of the Rev. C. B. Fleming, sincerely regretted by all who had the pleasure of her acquaintance.

At St. John's, L. C. on the 21st ultimo, Mr. John Gray, of H. M. Customs, in the 51st year of his age. The life of this meek and lowly man strikingly exemplified the Child of God; in every christian duty he was exemplary, striving in all things to approve himself unto God, as a true disciple of his blessed Son. His religious views were distinguished by humility and self-distrust, and while he was earnestly engaged in working out his salvation, he looked away from himself to the Redeemer with a child-like confidence. He died as he had lived—in peace. "It is pleasant to die," were among the last words he uttered. He sleeps in Jesus,—and may all those who knew him, and yet remain, "be followers of him, even as he also was of Christ."—Communicated.

LETTERS received during the week, ending Friday, August 10th:—

Rev. J. Cochran, add. sub. : A. Davidson Esq., (two parcels of No. 5, directed to Niagara, were sent,—one in mistake for Napanee, which was returned,—the other, we hope, has since been also recovered) : H. Rowsell Esq. :—Hon. John Macaulay : Rev. S. S. Wood, rem. : M. F. Whitehead Esq. : Rev. B. Lindsay, add. sub. : Rev. R. Flood : Rev. F. G. Elliott, rem. : Rev. J. G. Geddes : Rev. J. Miller, additional sub. : Rev. A. Palmer, with enc. : Brook Young Esq.

[The Editor of 'The Church' being absent from home this week, any of the above requiring to be specially replied to must await his return.]