

"Hon. J. C. Heatt: "Plattsburgh, Nov. 5, 1838.

"Sir—Last night there was a general rising among the patriots of Upper and Lower Canada. In the city of Quebec, Thellier and Dodge, the Yankee prisoners, had 2500 armed men under their command—at Montreal, 2000 men commanded by French officers from France. Dr. Nelson entered Canada by Napperill and swept every thing; took all the loyal volunteers prisoners, and got 800 stand of arms deposited there for loyalists.

"Dr. Nelson left Napperill last night at 6 o'clock, with 1500 men, to march upon St. Johns, at which place he will be joined by 1000 men from the parish east of St. Johns. The town was to be burned at day-break this morning. (November 5th.) All communication by land is stopped. The patriots have possession of the lines. Bill Johnson is to work at his old stand. Saturday night, 1000 men (from Ohio) attacked Fort Malden, U. C. On the whole, the loyalists of Canada are very unappreciatedly situated.

"I am, very respectfully, your ob't servt.

"M. S. GILMAN."

There is a great deal, we must confess, in the paper of our contemporary which, from its possessing very little interest for us, we naturally read with little attention, or do not read at all;—consequently it may be our own fault if we are unable to state precisely the denomination of Christians whose cause he professes to advocate. This much, however, we can glean, that he is a great opponent of slavery; and possibly, as he may from converse with some of our patriots (!) fancy that although in colour yet not in bondage do we differ from the poor negroes of the South, he may feel that his 'sympathies' are contained quite within their legitimate channel when they are exerted for our emancipation. With this laudable impression, he might think that a little invention in a cause so benevolent would be an error on the right side!

If all this be delusion, our contemporary is much to be pitied; if it be wilful blindness, he is much to be prayed for.

We rejoice to observe that the patronage extended to that constitutional and useful journal, the Toronto Commercial Herald, has enabled its proprietors to make so considerable an enlargement of their sheet; and we trust sincerely that an effort so praiseworthy for recommending their valuable journal to increased public support will not be unrewarded.

We are also much gratified to perceive that our spirited and ably ally in the cause of good order and "common sense," the Editor of the Toronto Patriot, has announced his intention to enlarge his paper at the commencement of the ensuing year. The flourishing condition of all our truly conservative journals, augurs well for a generally healthy state of the public mind; and we are happy to reiterate to a discerning public our conviction of the potent influence of the press, and of the duty of all lovers of order and sound principle to extend their hearty and liberal support to that portion of it which advocates the cause it is their own pride and effort to maintain.

We have much to be thankful for in our own case; having experienced since the commencement of our second volume an increased amount of support which far exceeded our best anticipations. We are not insensible of these marks of favourable regard; and if our present troublous times are soon to be followed by "sweet peace," we fully pledge ourselves to make, at no distant period, such an enlargement and general improvement of our paper—and that without any increase of price—as will prove to our numerous and zealous supporters how fully we appreciate their kindly efforts on our behalf.

□ We particularly request from our agents and friends the transmission to us, by the first day of JANUARY NEXT, of whatsoever subscriptions they may be able against that day to collect.

CHURCH STATISTICS AND INTELLIGENCE.

RECTORY OF NAPANEE IN THE TOWNSHIP OF RICHMOND, AND MISSION TO THE MOHAWK INDIANS ON THE BAY OF QUINTE.

Table with 4 columns: Bap., Mar., Bur., Com. Rows for At Napanee and At Mohawk Mission, and a Total row.

Morning service is performed at 11 A. M. every Sunday, and on the principal holy days in the year, in the Mohawk Church, except on those days on which the communion is administered at Napanee. Evening service is performed every Sunday in the Napanee Church in summer at 3 1/2 P. M. and in winter at 6 P. M. There are several stations in the Townships adjacent at which service is performed occasionally.

There is a Sunday school at Napanee; average attendance about 20, of both sexes. In the Mohawk Mission there are two kept during the summer months, the average attendance of young persons and children at both is about 65.

The Church in the Rectory of Napanee is a neat stone edifice, of the gothic order. It was erected at the expense of the Messrs. Cartwright, the proprietors of the place, who have made a liberal appropriation of land adjoining it for the site of a Parsonage House, &c. A bell has been provided at the expense of the congregation.

The Rector (on behalf of himself and Parishioners at Napanee), avails himself of this medium of publicly expressing the gratitude they feel to those individuals in Toronto whose liberality has enabled them to purchase the elegant and valuable communion plate formerly belonging to the Naval Chapel at the Kingston Dock Yard.

He also desires to express their acknowledgments to Mrs. D'Arcy Boulton of Toronto, for her very acceptable donation of an elegant quarto Bible; and to Mrs. Cayley of Niagara, for a Prayer Book of a corresponding description.

At the late visit of the Bishop of Montreal 29 persons were confirmed in the Napanee Church, and 41 in the Mohawk Church—in all 70. The large majority were already communicants.

RECTORY OF BELLEVILLE.

Rev. John Cochran, A. B., Incumbent. Services are performed every Sunday at Belleville at 11 A. M. and at Sid. ney at 3 P. M., except on Sacramental occasions in the latter place, when the hours of service are reversed. At stated periods, on week days, services are held in the townships of Huntingdon and Hungerford, where numerous congregations assemble.

During the past year, the Church in Belleville was entirely painted, a service of communion plate was purchased, and the means procured for lighting the Church for Evening Service. For these purposes nearly £100 was raised by the congregation.

During the year 1837, there were Baptisms 33; Marriages 15; Burials 20; total number of communicants 132.

(From the Quebec Mercury.)

The Lord Bishop of Montreal returned to this city on Wednesday evening the 14th Nov., in the St. George, having been engaged three months in the Visitation of the Upper Province, after assembling the Clergy of the Districts of Quebec and Gaspé at Quebec on the 1st of August, and the remainder of the Lower Canada Clergy at Montreal on the 8th of the same month, to receive the Episcopal charge.

The Upper Canada Clergy were all assembled for this purpose at Toronto on the 10th of October. His Lordship has held fifty-nine Confirmations in Upper Canada, and has consecrated nine Churches in that Province. The consecration of several other Churches was reserved on account of their not being in all respects ready for the ceremony, according to the requisites established by ecclesiastical regulation. Four Ordinations have been held by His Lordship since he left Quebec: two at Montreal and two in the Upper Province, at which nine Clergymen in all were ordained.

We are happy to perceive from the last Gospel Messenger that the Rev. Dr. De Lancey has accepted the appointment of Bishop of the Diocese of Western New York. Dr. Potter has declined his election to the office of Assistant Bishop of the Eastern Diocese, on the ground of ill-health.

From English Papers.

THE BISHOP OF SODOR AND MAN.

On Wednesday our newly-created Bishop, the Right Rev. Dr. Bowstead, arrived here, and took up his residence pro-tem. at Castle Mona Hotel. One of our contemporaries boasts of the great advantages which our island is likely to enjoy in having a "liberal" Bishop to preside over this See. We know not and care not what his lordship's politics may be, but we feel assured, from the earnest he has already given, that he will endeavour to follow in the path, and imitate the example of some of his predecessors, and that we shall see united in him all the virtues of a Wilson, a Hildesley, and a Barrow. His Lordship made his first appearance in public on Sunday last, at St. George's Church, where he most ably and feelingly advocated on behalf of one of the noblest institutions that was ever established for promoting the happiness of the human race—that of affording instruction to, and enlightening the minds of, those children whose parents are prevented by poverty from rendering it themselves. The church was crowded to excess, and his lordship took his text from Proverbs xxii. 6,—"Train up a child in the way he should go; and when he is old, he will not depart from it." And in an extended essay on the effects of education, he took occasion to comment on and refute the various objections to popular information. The hundreds who were compelled, from want of room, to leave the church, missed one of the most sound and erudite discourses upon popular education, and the relative duties of the rich and poor, which it has ever fallen to our lot to listen to. The collection amounted to £50 10s. 10d. The sermon in the evening, by the Rev. T. S. Bowstead, M. A. of St. Philip's church, Liverpool, one of his lordship's chaplains, was very appropriate. He alluded in delicate terms to the recent appointment of the Bishop, and prayed that as the mantle of Elijah had descended upon Elisha, so might a redoubled portion of the love, the veneration, the piety, and the fervour of the good Bishop Wilson, fall upon the present worthy diocesan, whom a kind Providence has placed over us. Cordially do we re-echo the prayer, and confident are we that our readers will unite with us. £15 15s. was collected for the same laudable purpose. To these amounts, £5 have been added by the Attorney-General of this island, J. Clark, Esq., making a total of £71 5s. 10d., a very handsome sum, from which £2 is to be deducted for the poor of the town.—Manks Advertiser.

The venerable Bishop Jolly, the father of the Scottish Episcopal Church, died a few weeks ago. The particulars of his death are deeply interesting. He was reading, the night before, a beautiful old work, called Disce Mori, Learn to Die, which he was very anxious to finish. He continued reading till a late hour, when he dismissed his servant. In the morning he was found not only dead, but actually laid out for burial, by himself. He had closed his eyes with his own hand, had drawn a napkin over his face, and folded his arms over his breast in the form of a cross, to show the faith in which he died. Thus closed a life of primitive simplicity, piety, and self-denial, worthy of the purest ages of the Church.—Leeds Intelligencer.

Lord Western has recently presented Cranmer's or the Great Bible, to the Duke of Sussex, as a tribute of respect to his royal highness, whose collection of Bibles, in all languages and of all editions, is probably the finest in the world.

We are much gratified to learn the success which has attended the Church Building Association; more than £14,000 have already been subscribed, of which sum nearly one-third has been contributed by the clergy.—Bristol Mirror.

Summary of Civil Intelligence.

We have no later advices from England than those brought by the Great Western. It is reported that the steamer Liverpool has arrived at New York in 16 days from Cork, to which port she had returned for coal and to make some repairs, after having been out six days at sea. The next mail from New York will probably corroborate, or fully contradict this report. From the files of English papers in our possession, received by late arrivals, we make the following extract from the London Morning Herald, as being particularly interesting in the present juncture of our civil affairs.

As the policy of the Whig government becomes, day by day, more crouching towards the more powerful foreign governments—and as the hostility of our rivals is not disarmed by acts of self-abasement on the part of our rulers—it becomes of some importance, to ascertain the means of defence possessed by England, in the event of the formation of a coalition for her destruction, by the powers which are most jealous of her long established ascendancy. These powers are, especially, Russia and the United States! Were England overthrown, Russia might hope to bring all Europe under the dominion of the Czars. Were England overthrown, the United States might hope to engross the larger portion of the trade of the world! Russia and the United States possess, undoubtedly, immense resources;—yet, if the energies of England were properly evolved and directed, England would have little to fear, even from the coalition against her of these two formidable powers. For both these countries, let it be noted, contain within their constitutions many elements of weakness!—Russia, for instance, owes a large portion of her apparent strength to her stupid policy which England has, of late years, observed towards her. England has, in point of fact, been content, lately, to play the game of Russia! England aided Russia to destroy the independence of Turkey—the most important check

which the great national arrangement of Europe supplied, for limiting the extension of Russian power. England, in like manner, connived at the subjugation of Poland—a country scarcely less important (if again elevated to the character of an independent state), to the adjustment of honest international arrangements throughout Europe, than Turkey itself. But although England has, hitherto, failed to turn the recent changes in the east of Europe to fair advantage—still, by means of a different stamp from our Whig rulers, the results of those changes might yet be turned to admirable account. In a struggle with Russia, Turkey—Poland—and Circassia would offer means of attack, which the Emperor Nicholas would find it no easy matter to neutralize. It is customary, again, for a growing power of the United States, and to their scarcely calculable resources. Such estimates, however, are apt to be fallacious. The lands of the United States are, undoubtedly, most fertile and most abundant;—their rivers and lakes most admirably adapted for all the purposes of commerce;—whilst the prospect of their mineral wealth is of the most flattering description. Yet if the United States were to engage in destructive hostilities against England, England, ruled by statesmen of the right stamp—men of prudence, and courage, and promptitude in action—might break up the federal union in three months, and scatter to the winds those powers of aggression which now render the United States, in the eyes of union is but a discordant assemblage of small states. These are irreconcilably divided from each other, on the questions of slavery, and of the direction of native industry in the various localities of the Union. The northern states wish to manufacture for the southern. The southern states again desire to consume European manufactures. If the directors of the federal union were to declare war against England, a little management might suffice to range the southern states on the side of Great Britain. If England should seize upon the island of Cuba—should erect it into a depot for arms and necessaries of all kinds—and then call into action the black population of the southern states, there would briefly be an end of the federal union, and of the semblance of overwhelming power which were intrusted to men of vigorous and enlarged understandings, we should have little to apprehend from the best organized system of aggression against this country, on which Russia and the United States might resolve. But the whigs fear, and trundle to, both these powers. They submit to insults and outrages without number;—and each act of submission by them only leads to the perpetration of fresh indignities by the powers to which unworthy concessions have been made. We heartily desire peace; but we no less heartily desire to see the honour of England vindicated, and her interests maintained. It is something, too, to reflect, that in the struggle for existence which England may soon be compelled to enter upon, she possesses—if she will but use them—ample means of breaking up the power of her most formidable antagonists.

LOWER CANADA.

No fresh acts of Rebellion are reported in this Province, although it is stated that a strong force proceeded from Montreal on the 21st Nov. towards the lines. It was believed that the Bermuda prisoners were in that quarter, instigating fresh attempts at revolt, and endeavouring to reinforce the rebels with succours from the United States. We make the following extracts from the Montreal Herald:—

We are glad to perceive, that some of the American authorities are alive to a sense of their duty, and we have much pleasure in giving publicity to the following:— On the evening of the 10th instant, the officer in command of the United States troops at Fort Covington, was informed that a band of sympathisers was organizing there, for the purpose of crossing the frontier and burning Dundee, in the absence of the Volunteers. He instantly dispatched a company to guard the avenues leading to Dundee, which movement effectually prevented the intended attack. Colonel Davidson, commanding the Huntingdon Volunteers, addressed a letter of thanks to Captain Montgomery and Lieutenant Capron, U. S. A., whose continued vigilance in the discharge of their duty, forms a strong contrast to the general course pursued by the United States authorities. As might be expected, they have incurred the highest displeasure of the Fort Covington democrats, by thus discharging their duty, especially, as they, with praiseworthy consideration called on the ladies of Dundee, and assured them that the utmost protection would be afforded them.

Information has been received in town that the objections raised by Mr. T. C. Aylwin against the legality of the suspension of the act of Habeas Corpus in the district of Quebec, have been declared by the Judges to be valid, and that Connolly and Teed, for whom Mr. A. appeared, will be forthwith discharged. Mr. Justice Bowen declined appearing on the bench, and the court was, consequently, composed of Mr. Justice Bedard and Mr. Justice Panet. If the Ordinance was illegal so far as the District of Quebec is concerned, it ought to be made legal, without any delay. It was reported yesterday afternoon, that Sir John Colborne and the Special Council had suspended these two Judges from office.

UPPER CANADA.

We take the following from the Western Herald, of the 19th Nov.:

SANDWICH, Monday Evening, 5 o'clock. We have just learned—from indisputable authority—that FIFTEEN HUNDRED Pirates, commanded by Polish officers, are at this moment at Put-in-Bay-Island, some distance below Amherstburg. Their professed intention is to attack some point on this frontier, the 21st. But nobody knows their real intentions. We understand that General Brady, with a military force, has gone down to disperse them, on board the Steam Boat Illinois.

600 armed men were last week seen in the town of Ypsilanti, and it is confidently believed that large numbers, in the interior of Michigan, are waiting to pounce upon us. We sincerely trust that every man and boy capable of bearing arms, will now step boldly forward in defence of his country. Branding with lasting infamy be that man who will, in the hour of impending danger, meanly shrink from doing his duty.

In addition to the above, it is stated in a Buffalo paper, The Buffalonian, that two steamboats and a number of schooners had left that port, filled with pirates, for the head of Lake Erie. A large force has been despatched to Amherstburg.

The following is an official return of our killed and wounded in the late sanguinary contest at Prescott, and affords a more impressive commentary than any we could offer upon the correspondence which we subjoin regarding the fate of the pirate prisoners confined at Fort Henry.

Prescott, 20th Nov., 1838. Sir,—I have the honor to transmit, for the information of his Excellency the Major General Commanding, a return of killed and wounded in action with the brigands, near this post, on the 13th inst., and deeply regret that the loss should have been so severe; the majority, however, are only slightly wounded, and will, I have no doubt, return to their duty in a very short time.

I have the honor to be, Sir, Your most obedient humble servant, PLOMER YOUNG, Col. Particular Service. Colonel Foster, Asst. Adj. Gen., Toronto.

Return of Killed and Wounded, in Action with the Brigands, near Prescott, on the 13th Nov., 1838.

83d Regiment, 1 Lieut. killed, 4 privates wounded; Royal Marines, 1 Lieut. 14 privates wounded; L. Glengarry Highlanders, 4 privates killed, 1 Ensign and 7 privates wounded; Ninth Provisional Battalion, 1 Lieut. Colonel and 8 privates wounded; 2d Regt. Dundas Militia, 4 privates killed, 1 Lt. and 12 privates wounded; 1st Regt. Grenville Militia, 2 privates killed, 4 do. wounded; 2d Regiment Grenville Militia,

1 Lieut. killed, 4 privates wounded; Captain Edmondson's Brockville Independent Company, 1 private killed, 3 ditto wounded; Capt. Jessup's Prescott Independent Company, 1 Sergeant and 4 privates wounded; Gentlemen Volunteers, 2 privates wounded.—Total, 2 Lieutenants & 11 Privates killed, and 1 Lieut. Colonel, 2 Lieutenants, 1 Ensign, 1 Sergeant, and 62 Privates wounded.

Names of Officers Killed.—W. S. Johnson, Lieut., 83rd Regiment; — Dulmage, Lieutenant, 1st Regiment Grenville Militia.

Names of Officers Wounded.—Ogle R. Gowan, Lieutenant Colonel 9th Provisional Battalion, slightly; — Parker, Lieutenant Royal Marines, slightly; — Pardow, Lieutenant 2d Regiment Dundas Militia, severely; Angus Macdonnell, Ensign L. G. Highlanders, slightly.

P. YOUNG.

From the U. C. Gazette Extraordinary.

Government House, Toronto, 24th November, 1838.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor has directed the publication of the following correspondence, in the hope that it may be the means of preventing, in other parts of the frontier, the gross delusion which Colonel Worth, of the United States' Army, and the respectable inhabitants of Oswego, represent to have been practised upon numerous persons, by men "who having instigated them to a lawless invasion, have themselves stood back from the scene of danger in the moment of trial, or, from a distance, in safety, have witnessed the sacrifice of the miserable victims of their unscrupulous designs." His Excellency does indeed hope, that what has happened at Prescott may be the means of "holding up to scorn, contempt and punishment, the great villains in this most unpardonable assault upon a friendly power."

KINGSTON, Nov. 23d, 1838.

Sir,—I have the honor herewith to forward for your Excellency's information, a letter, with the documents which accompanied it, which I this day received from Colonel Worth, Commandant of the United States Army, at Sackett's Harbour, as also a copy of my reply to his communication. I have the honor to remain, Sir, Your Excellency's most ob'd serv't,

H. DUNDAS,

Lt. Col. 83d Regt., Commandant.

His Excellency Major General Sir George Arthur, K. C. H.

&c. &c. &c.

[We have only room for the letter to Colonel Worth from the citizens of Oswego.]

(Copy.) Oswego, Nov. 20th, 1838.

Sir,—A large meeting of the citizens of this place, convened last evening, after the arrival of the Telegraph, to take into consideration some measures in behalf of the infatuated young men who have forfeited their lives to public justice, by a participation in the late scenes at Prescott, upon the St. Lawrence. The meeting, we are informed, took no other order than to refer the subject to the undersigned, as a Committee, to digest and to carry into effect such measures as we might deem expedient.

After deliberating upon the very delicate office thus assigned to us by our fellow citizens, we have arrived at the conclusion, that a direct intervention of any number of our citizens, either personally or by a formal address to the Representative of the Royal authority in the Province, would be unadvisable. Individually, we have discountenanced, and endeavoured to restrain, the violent and unlawful proceedings recently manifested so generally upon the frontier, against the tranquillity of the Canadas, and the relations of peace and harmony so happily existing between our country and Great Britain. It is for this reason, we presume, the present duty has been committed to us. But we are apprehensive the colonial authorities will regard with jealousy and distrust, any interposition of American citizens residing on the frontier, in an endeavour to avert the rigorous execution of the penalties of the law. We are but too sensible that any such intercession may with justice be regarded with suspicion. We therefore address ourselves to you, in the hope that you will consent to undertake for us the duties of an office, to the successful execution of which, we feel ourselves, on many considerations, incompetent. Your character as a military man is well known to the Colonial authorities. The zeal and firmness you have displayed, from the commencement of the troubles, in endeavoring to preserve our mutual obligations inviolate—to protect our national honour—and to enforce the laws of the Union, are known as well to the inhabitants of Upper Canada as to your own fellow citizens; and we believe your services and character are by them not less justly appreciated than by ourselves. The sympathies, too, which are appropriate and common to military men, would give to your intercession with the military authorities in the Province, an influence which could not be anticipated from any effort of ours.

It is not because the unfortunate men captured at Prescott are for the most part American citizens, that our sympathies are awakened for them;—we are informed that many of them are youths under age, who have been beguiled by false representations, to embark in an enterprise, the criminal nature of which they did not comprehend, and in the dangers of which their betrayers have not participated. We are strongly persuaded that these youths were deluded into the belief that the enterprise was honourable—that it would be sustained by the responsible characters, and seconded by a general insurrection of the inhabitants of the Province.

It is impossible that they are not convinced of the grossness of the delusion. The men who have beguiled them into the commission of an outrage upon the laws of their own country, and instigated them to a lawless invasion of the territory of a friendly power, have themselves stood back from the scene of danger in the moment of trial, or, from a distance, in safety, have witnessed the sacrifice of the miserable victims of their unscrupulous designs.

The result of the attempt upon Prescott will prove a corrector of public opinion. We are sensible already of a great and rapid change in the sentiments of our fellow citizens, in regard to the moral character of the late enterprise. The illusions in relation to it are fading from their eyes; and we may justly expect that in a short time the people of the frontier, like those of the interior, will regard the recent agitation with no other sentiments than of sorrow and indignation.

We would then, Sir, respectfully request, that you will interpose your own personal intercession with the Royal authorities in Upper Canada, for the extension of the royal clemency to the unfortunate youths, whom we cannot but regard as the prey of invidious and rapacious designs. We are sensible that we ask nothing to which your own feelings will not respond; and sincerely hope that nothing we suggest will be regarded by you as incompatible with your military position, in command of this section of the frontier.

We place this communication entirely at your disposal, to be applied in any manner you may deem advisable, in relation to the object it contemplates.

With high respect, Sir, We have the honor to be, Your obedient servants, (Signed) GEO. H. McWHARTER, HENRY FITZGHUGH, JAMES PLATT, ALVIN BRONSON, T. S. MUSAN, JOSEPH HUNT.

To Col. W. J. Worth, 8th Regiment, Commanding.

TO CORRESPONDENTS. "ZADIC" in our next. J. H. soon. The excellent Sermon on Proverbs xxiv. 21, 22, shall have the earliest possible insertion. We have availed ourselves of the permission of H. A. to omit the scriptural references in his pleasing poem. We did not conceive that any such direct allusion was necessary to evince its pious and scriptural tendency.

LETTERS received during the week, ending Friday, 30th November:— Lieut. Aylmer; Rev. H. Patton, add. sub. and rem.; — Col. M. Burwell, do. do.; Lewis Moffatt Esq.; Rev. Dr. Bethune, rem.; Rev. R. V. Rogers; J. Kent Esq. (2); — Rev. S. Armour, add. sub.; Rev. J. Short, do.; Rev. A. F. Atkinson; T. S. Short Esq.; J. W. Gamble Esq., rem.