

land. But be
that not only
surreptitiously
certain clergy,
very land was
presentations o

Legislature, as
ces of a large n
that very Cler
Lords over the
We need sa
confidence, the
ed feelings and
great majority
tell the rest. T
to an establish
tives over the c
try which has
of its own, and
appeals of the
Legislature, is

in the history of
not be the reward
bestow upon
grity and devoted
British Crown.
lation to be ele
every class, to
ed and degraded
it; and we vent
not quietly abid

The Oath ad
at her Coronati

in consequence of this Journal, a portion of it, from all likely to leave the Church of England little likely to pass of any of the *“John Bull,”* given as we published repeat, and subject guarantee for its is thus given—

“Archbishop, your power, main

profession of the
formed religion, etc.
maintain and pres
of the Church of
slip, discipline an
law established, wit
and Ireland, the d
of Berwick-upon-
thereunto belongi
two Kingdoms? an
Bishops and Cler
churches there co
such rights and pri
appertain unto the
Queen. All the

ronation, from v
verbation, we fin
from John's ow
"faithfully transcr
"ticular, from the
"THE CORRECTNE
"PERSONAL TESTIM
"the plan which
"to put, as it
"place," &c. Here
Bull pledges him
rectness of his pr
proceedings as de
We have heard
enough, lately, t
"before the unio
relate to the uni
were somewhat
idea hazarded. I
"Official Form
same as hath be

between England
no change was
the union between
land. All this is
proper understand
ties in British col
union between E
that Her Majesty
gin, should enjoy
ges; and in short
men, Irishmen an
of the British Em
co-extensive, and
grandize the one s
be done with the

To such an attitude Canada never will extend the advocate expect the president they may rest satisfied kindling in the brush a flame that will set the utter confusion

We had hoped to take further notice as he has made a mistake, but we must use of language in says, they "could papers in England which state the re- presume, that there do not give the out- so fully as those we know there are, and do not report one- fully the ceremony then? Where are one which states the Again, one word

dencies of any importance since 1800," said the *Herald* of Toronto, "the whole British population of America, from the Cape of Good Hope to the Arctic Sea?" &c. &c.

Many of our readers will receive the intelligence of the appointment of Mr. Smith, Master of the ship *Ardsair*, in Inverness-shire, as one who had received gold medal, in recognition of his opinion they entertain of his acquirements, as a sailor. Many of Mr. Smith's friends in Canada, who bear a

the important benefit
from his zeal and fid

ing His Majesty's pleasure for the
arrogance, or for the endorsement
of opinion that the erection of
the 37 Rectories by Sir John Col-
borne and his wife, is a
and lawful act.

are of opinion that the Recto-
ries erected and endowed
by Sir John Colborne and his
wife, are a violation of the
Rescript of the Pope, and are
therefore null and void.

It is quite the reverse of a pre-
cedent delivered by the same law-
yer.

when the first opinion was
the foundation of the Recto-
ries to rest on the despatch of
in 1832, the authority upon
then said they were estab-

lishing that despatch not to
necessary authority, it is now
at the Rectories were estab-
lished by a despatch by
to Sir P. Maitland in 1832,
reference whatever was made
then, when the Establishment

particular weight is attached
to the fact that the Recto-
ries were now communi-
cated to York, which
unfortunately remains a most
mysterious, and therefore
investigation, and therefore
applied with, although very
promulgated to the people
may be found to be most in-
genuitely a fact at all, and per-
to the same degree of credit
be found due to a famous Ec-
clesiastical authority within
the Rectories are vested with
as the Rectory of Parishes

the prominent points in this
just remains for the people
to say, whether they will or
a Dominant Church Estab-
lishment. It argues by no
means to the establishment of
the Rectories, that the fact
upon which authority it was
rested, when they find one doc-
trine, and the other another,
and to favor their position
now supported by some ma-
jority of the Province, is al-
luded to by Dr. Strachan,
found inconvenient to make
material fact could the
necitate, to which weight
should not at once be de-
nied, that they may pass
correctness? and who has
best in knowing the matter
of the country who
—if not firmly, steadily,
resisted by them—despised
Parsons and Rectors placed
their will, "having the
any Rector in England."

ous influence which this
on the future settlement
of the Province, is alluded
to by "Observer" in
letter in which it will be
that an Established Church be-
Canada, went far to prevent
settling in Canada, and as
ks, how much more will
perate against the Province

that in this Province, there
nated hostility entertained
niple of the Rectories, by
ty of the people, and they
ed upon them, unless the
Province is to be put in
the endowment of an exclu-
During the late troubles,
His Majesty's subjects were
ished in manifesting their
ment to their Sovereign,
compensate that after hav-
attle and wog the day, they
over, in their most sacred
the ambition of a party,
all classes ought
ing of perfect equality in
privileges; and until this
erity will be a stranger in
people will be always di-
jealousies, which every
tells us are more than
ur interests.

Christian Guardian.
seven Rectories.
favored with the personal
legal and united opinions
of the Crown in Eng-
land and endowment of
ries in this Province. It
th the erection of en-
37 Rectories by Sir John
d and lawful acts,
and of the Parishes so erec-
in their respective limits
the Rector of a Parish in
y may be induced to
uncertainty of the law."

the beginning, inclined to
the act was legal, though
and an unjust act, as
by our predecessor, at
an announcement. But it
and again by the Ator-
ing the two last sessions
of Parliament, that the
power over any other

than the members of the Church of Eng-
land. But behold! it turns out at last,
surprisingly shuffled in to the hands of
certain clergy—at a time too when that
very land was in abeyance by repeated re-
presentations of one branch of the local
Legislature, as well as by the most
of the other branch of the country.
The very Clergy are made ecclesiastical
Lords over the entire community!

We need say no more. The abused
confidence, the invaded rights, the wound-
ed feelings and disappointed hopes of the
great majority of a loyal province, may
tell the rest. The erection of a Clergy in
to an establishment, with legal prerogatives
over the entire population, in a country
which has a constitutional legislature
of its own, and contrary to the wishes
of the representative branch of the
Legislature, is a proceeding unprecedented
in the history of nations. Surely this can-
not be the reward which it is intended to
bestow upon Upper Canada for the integri-
ty and devotedness of its loyalty to the
British Crown. Is a fraction of the popu-
lation to be elevated, and all the rest,
of every class, to be proportionally proscrib-
ed and degraded? We cannot conceive it;
and we venture to add, the country will
not quietly abide it.

The Oath administered to Her Majesty
at Her Coronation, has caused quite a sen-
sation among certain parties in Toronto,
in consequence of our having published in
this Journal, a full, true, and correct edi-
tion of it, from a London Journal, not at
all likely to lean unduly to the interests
of the Church of Scotland, and certainly
as little likely to publish an inaccurate ver-
sion of any of the Coronation Ceremonial.
The "John Bull" gives the version of the oath
as we published it before, which we here
repeat, and subjoin John's own personal
guarantee for its correctness. The Oath is
thus given—

"Archbishop. Will you to the utmost
of your power, maintain the laws of God, the
true profession of the gospel, and the Protestant
reformed religion established by law; and will you
maintain and preserve inviolable the settlement
of the Church of England, and the doctrine, wor-
ship, discipline and government thereof, as by
law established, within the Kingdoms of England
and Ireland, the dominion of Wales and Town
of Berwick-upon-Tweed, and the territories
thereunto belonging, before the Union of the
two Kingdoms; and will you preserve unto the
Bishops and Clergy of England, and to the
churches there committed to their charge, all
such rights and privileges as by law do or shall
appear unto them or to the people of this
Queen. All this I promise to do."

From the Brantford Sentinel.
The Peterborough Sentinel of the 10th inst. contains
a notice signed by seven Magistrates, conven-
ing a public meeting of that section of the dis-
trict on the 16th, in pursuance of a respecta-
bly and unanimously signed requisition, "for the
purpose of adopting such measures as, to the
meeting may seem best calculated to point out to
His Excellency the peculiar advantages which Pe-
terborough possesses as a locality for the seat of
Government of Upper Canada, for the seat of
Hamilton, Kingston, Bytown, and Peterboro';
What other places will claim to be eligible situa-
tions for the capital of the Province? When the
Lieutenant Governor visits the Western part of
the province, will not the "red men" call a grand
council of the Six Nations for the purpose of im-
pressing upon the mind of His Excellency the ad-
vantages which the Mohawk village possesses over
any other place for the "pale faces" as pro-
per to be the metropolis of Upper Canada?"

We would enlighten the *Sentinel* a
little on this subject. Neither of the places
mentioned is to be the favored spot, nor
even that to be recommended by the
"red men." The proper place for the
Seat of Government, lies north of Toronto,
in the Township of Whitchurch! It is
equidistant from the eastern and western
extremities of the province, its lofty and
commanding position presenting facilities
for the erection of fortifications not inferi-
or to Gibraltar or Quebec! In fact the
remains of an old Fort are still to be seen
on this favored spot. Let the inhabitants
of Whitchurch then arouse themselves and
show to the Government the advantages
which their situation presents for the Seat
of Government.

The following is from the *Kingston
Chronicle*.
A great meeting is to be held today in
Peterboro' for the purpose of recommending
that important situation to the
notice of His Excellency the Earl of Dur-
ham, as the eligible locality for the future
metropolis of Upper Canada, in the event
of any contemplated change of the present
seat of government. Its claims for such
consideration, with our present boundary,
are in our opinion superior to any place
we have yet located. It is easily to be
manifested, and there is nothing like
speaking in time.—*Cobourg Star*.

Agreeing with the *Star*, that "there is
nothing like speaking in time," we wish
to bring forward the superior claims of the
rising village of Killarney, beautifully situ-
ated on the shores of Lake Huron, in the town
of Loughborough, in this District!

We are happy to announce that a liberal
subscription has been raised in Toronto,
on behalf of the soldiers of the 32d Regt,
who were wounded at Point au Pelee.
When they passed through Toronto on
their way to Quebec, their appearance natu-
rally excited the more tender feelings of
the inhabitants, and the following paper
was drawn up, and the subscriptions pro-
ceeded with very little effort. In Quebec,
we observe, that subscriptions have been
raised for them also.

We, the undersigned citizens of Toron-
to, penetrated with gratitude for the noble
deed of Her Majesty's troops in protecting
their faithful subjects of Upper Canada from
the inroads of the ferocious and plundering
banditti from the northern frontiers of
the States of Vermont, New York, Ohio
and Michigan, in the United States of Amer-
ica, and compassionate the sufferings of the
brave men of Her Majesty's 32d Regt. (con-
sisting of seven hundred men, under the com-
mand of Captain Brown, in the month of March
last, gallantly attacked at the point of the
bayonet and defeated upwards of 300 well
armed brigands, killing upwards of 80,
and making about 80 prisoners) wounded
in the affair of Point au Pelee Island,
and now on their way to England,—beg
to testify our admiration of their bravery
and our sorrow for their misfortune, by
contributing a little to their high admini-
stration of justice, and to add some comfort
to their passage home. We, therefore, jointly
and severally pay their acceptance of the
sums of money, and we commend them
(on their arrival) to the high admini-
stration of justice, and to the consideration
of a wise and beneficent Government.

Toronto, July 31, 1838.
(Here follow the names of the subscribers)
The money was enclosed to Col. Cou-
per, with the following letter:—

Respected Sir,—Agreeably to the wishes
of the parties whose names are subscribed
to the accompanying list of contributions
for the small testimonial to the high admini-
stration of the bravery of the gallant band
of the 32d Regiment, who, under the com-
mand of Captain Brown so nobly sustained
their country's renown at Point au Pelee
Island, I have the honor to enclose
you a draft on the Bank of the Bank of
British North America for £100 currency,
and a bank note for Ten Dollars—altogether
£102 10s.—which they respectfully
entreat you to apply in such manner as
shall seem to you best, for the comfort and
advantage of the soldiers who were wound-
ed in that affair, who lately passed through
Toronto on their way to England.

I have the honor to remain, with the
highest consideration, Respected Sir, your
most obedient humble servant,
THOMAS DALTON.

To which the following answer has
been received from Col. Couper:—
(Copy.)
Quebec, Aug. 11, 1838.
Sir,—I have the honor to acknowledge
the receipt of your letter of the 4th inst.,
with a list of contributions from the inhabi-
tants of Toronto, for the benefit of the
soldiers of the 32d Regiment, who were
wounded in the affair at Point au Pelee
Island, in the month of March last, and
a draft on the Bank of the Bank of
British North America for £100 currency,
and a bank note for Ten Dollars, and a
note of the Bank of Upper Canada for ten dollars.
His Excellency the Governor General
is very sensible of the benevolent feelings
by which the inhabitants of the Province
have been actuated upon the occasion; and
I have had the honor, by His Excellency's
command, of remitting the amount of the
contributions to His Excellency the Com-
mander in Chief, for his consideration, and
being appropriated as they desire.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedt. humble servant,
G. COOPER.

Thos. Dalton, Esq. Toronto.

Thos. Dalton, Esq. Toronto.

Thos. Dalton, Esq. Toronto.

Thos. Dalton, Esq. Toronto.

Commencement.
No. 111.
To the Editor of the British Colonist.

The actual settlers and improvers of the
frontiers of Canada have natural difficulties to
struggle with in their arduous undertaking, which
should be taken into consideration, and the
protection of the Government should be
extended to them. It is in the power of the government to bestow,
to render their rugged path easy, and no fac-
tious or unnecessary obstacles should at any time
be placed in their way, by which it may be
rendered more difficult. They should be regarded
as children, still under the protection of the
Government, as their guardian. How far this has
been the case, hitherto, can be gathered from the
settlements in the back parts of the country, many of
whom, from the dark desolation of the wilderness,
have migrated from time to time, in a manner
distinct parts of the neighboring union, with the
view of ameliorating their condition in consequence
of the more flattering prospects held out to them
even in those distant regions, while others are
only restrained from following them by the want
of the necessary means to transport themselves
and their families thither. I do not intend to
enquire how far these persons may have profited
from the work they have been doing, but I
wish to know, that they are being in a manner
settled in Canada, they are driven by disappoint-
ments and difficulties to their almost insupporta-
ble to leave their locations, and having once
left, we rarely hear of any of them returning.
The proportion of Emigrants, too, who find
their way to Canada from Europe in any one
year, compared with the number who resort to
the States, is very small; this might in a great
measure be remedied by diffusing through
England, Ireland, and Scotland, useful infor-
mation regarding the fertile lands and resources
of the Canada, and directing the emigration of
Emigrants to the St. Lawrence instead of New
York. It is well known that many persons pos-
sessing moderate capital arriving at New York
are induced to change their proposed destination
to Canada for the Western States, through the
representations of interested individuals, whose
business it is to watch their arrival, and pre-
judice them against the Canada, never failing to
point out in glowing colors the ease and liberty
enjoyed under their boasted free institutions,
which when contrasted with their ideas of our
land, the unsuspecting stranger with a favora-
ble impression at once of the Republicanism sys-
tem, where Jack is as good as his master,—where
poverty is denied to exist, and where all power
proceeds directly from the people; doctrines in no
way unpalatable to the ambition of simple men
who never before had any political standing. But
there is one circumstance which may be well
introduced here, that I recollect having seen stat-
ed by the *British Consul* at New York, who of
all others has had more opportunity of learning
the views of Emigrant landing there, viz. that
the greatest objection to their proceeding to Can-
ada, was the fear that a Dominant Established
Church would be placed there; and if the pros-
pect of such an establishment being made
granted, how much more it would operate against
the introduction of the Republicanism system,
and how much more it would operate against
the settlement of the Province, and how much
more it would operate against the settlement of
the Province, and how much more it would
operate against the settlement of the Province.

It is in the power of the government to bestow,
to render their rugged path easy, and no fac-
tious or unnecessary obstacles should at any time
be placed in their way, by which it may be
rendered more difficult. They should be regarded
as children, still under the protection of the
Government, as their guardian. How far this has
been the case, hitherto, can be gathered from the
settlements in the back parts of the country, many of
whom, from the dark desolation of the wilderness,
have migrated from time to time, in a manner
distinct parts of the neighboring union, with the
view of ameliorating their condition in consequence
of the more flattering prospects held out to them
even in those distant regions, while others are
only restrained from following them by the want
of the necessary means to transport themselves
and their families thither. I do not intend to
enquire how far these persons may have profited
from the work they have been doing, but I
wish to know, that they are being in a manner
settled in Canada, they are driven by disappoint-
ments and difficulties to their almost insupporta-
ble to leave their locations, and having once
left, we rarely hear of any of them returning.
The proportion of Emigrants, too, who find
their way to Canada from Europe in any one
year, compared with the number who resort to
the States, is very small; this might in a great
measure be remedied by diffusing through
England, Ireland, and Scotland, useful infor-
mation regarding the fertile lands and resources
of the Canada, and directing the emigration of
Emigrants to the St. Lawrence instead of New
York. It is well known that many persons pos-
sessing moderate capital arriving at New York
are induced to change their proposed destination
to Canada for the Western States, through the
representations of interested individuals, whose
business it is to watch their arrival, and pre-
judice them against the Canada, never failing to
point out in glowing colors the ease and liberty
enjoyed under their boasted free institutions,
which when contrasted with their ideas of our
land, the unsuspecting stranger with a favora-
ble impression at once of the Republicanism sys-
tem, where Jack is as good as his master,—where
poverty is denied to exist, and where all power
proceeds directly from the people; doctrines in no
way unpalatable to the ambition of simple men
who never before had any political standing. But
there is one circumstance which may be well
introduced here, that I recollect having seen stat-
ed by the *British Consul* at New York, who of
all others has had more opportunity of learning
the views of Emigrant landing there, viz. that
the greatest objection to their proceeding to Can-
ada, was the fear that a Dominant Established
Church would be placed there; and if the pros-
pect of such an establishment being made
granted, how much more it would operate against
the introduction of the Republicanism system,
and how much more it would operate against
the settlement of the Province, and how much
more it would operate against the settlement of
the Province, and how much more it would
operate against the settlement of the Province.

It is in the power of the government to bestow,
to render their rugged path easy, and no fac-
tious or unnecessary obstacles should at any time
be placed in their way, by which it may be
rendered more difficult. They should be regarded
as children, still under the protection of the
Government, as their guardian. How far this has
been the case, hitherto, can be gathered from the
settlements in the back parts of the country, many of
whom, from the dark desolation of the wilderness,
have migrated from time to time, in a manner
distinct parts of the neighboring union, with the
view of ameliorating their condition in consequence
of the more flattering prospects held out to them
even in those distant regions, while others are
only restrained from following them by the want
of the necessary means to transport themselves
and their families thither. I do not intend to
enquire how far these persons may have profited
from the work they have been doing, but I
wish to know, that they are being in a manner
settled in Canada, they are driven by disappoint-
ments and difficulties to their almost insupporta-
ble to leave their locations, and having once
left, we rarely hear of any of them returning.
The proportion of Emigrants, too, who find
their way to Canada from Europe in any one
year, compared with the number who resort to
the States, is very small; this might in a great
measure be remedied by diffusing through
England, Ireland, and Scotland, useful infor-
mation regarding the fertile lands and resources
of the Canada, and directing the emigration of
Emigrants to the St. Lawrence instead of New
York. It is well known that many persons pos-
sessing moderate capital arriving at New York
are induced to change their proposed destination
to Canada for the Western States, through the
representations of interested individuals, whose
business it is to watch their arrival, and pre-
judice them against the Canada, never failing to
point out in glowing colors the ease and liberty
enjoyed under their boasted free institutions,
which when contrasted with their ideas of our
land, the unsuspecting stranger with a favora-
ble impression at once of the Republicanism sys-
tem, where Jack is as good as his master,—where
poverty is denied to exist, and where all power
proceeds directly from the people; doctrines in no
way unpalatable to the ambition of simple men
who never before had any political standing. But
there is one circumstance which may be well
introduced here, that I recollect having seen stat-
ed by the *British Consul* at New York, who of
all others has had more opportunity of learning
the views of Emigrant landing there, viz. that
the greatest objection to their proceeding to Can-
ada, was the fear that a Dominant Established
Church would be placed there; and if the pros-
pect of such an establishment being made
granted, how much more it would operate against
the introduction of the Republicanism system,
and how much more it would operate against
the settlement of the Province, and how much
more it would operate against the settlement of
the Province, and how much more it would
operate against the settlement of the Province.

It is in the power of the government to bestow,
to render their rugged path easy, and no fac-
tious or unnecessary obstacles should at any time
be placed in their way, by which it may be
rendered more difficult. They should be regarded
as children, still under the protection of the
Government, as their guardian. How far this has
been the case, hitherto, can be gathered from the
settlements in the back parts of the country, many of
whom, from the dark desolation of the wilderness,
have migrated from time to time, in a manner
distinct parts of the neighboring union, with the
view of ameliorating their condition in consequence
of the more flattering prospects held out to them
even in those distant regions, while others are
only restrained from following them by the want
of the necessary means to transport themselves
and their families thither. I do not intend to
enquire how far these persons may have profited
from the work they have been doing, but I
wish to know, that they are being in a manner
settled in Canada, they are driven by disappoint-
ments and difficulties to their almost insupporta-
ble to leave their locations, and having once
left, we rarely hear of any of them returning.
The proportion of Emigrants, too, who find
their way to Canada from Europe in any one
year, compared with the number who resort to
the States, is very small; this might in a great
measure be remedied by diffusing through
England, Ireland, and Scotland, useful infor-
mation regarding the fertile lands and resources
of the Canada, and directing the emigration of
Emigrants to the St. Lawrence instead of New
York. It is well known that many persons pos-
sessing moderate capital arriving at New York
are induced to change their proposed destination
to Canada for the Western States, through the
representations of interested individuals, whose
business it is to watch their arrival, and pre-
judice them against the Canada, never failing to
point out in glowing colors the ease and liberty
enjoyed under their boasted free institutions,
which when contrasted with their ideas of our
land, the unsuspecting stranger with a favora-
ble impression at once of the Republicanism sys-
tem, where Jack is as good as his master,—where
poverty is denied to exist, and where all power
proceeds directly from the people; doctrines in no
way unpalatable to the ambition of simple men
who never before had any political standing. But
there is one circumstance which may be well
introduced here, that I recollect having seen stat-
ed by the *British Consul* at New York, who of
all others has had more opportunity of learning
the views of Emigrant landing there, viz. that
the greatest objection to their proceeding to Can-
ada, was the fear that a Dominant Established
Church would be placed there; and if the pros-
pect of such an establishment being made
granted, how much more it would operate against
the introduction of the Republicanism system,
and how much more it would operate against
the settlement of the Province, and how much
more it would operate against the settlement of
the Province, and how much more it would
operate against the settlement of the Province.

It is in the power of the government to bestow,
to render their rugged path easy, and no fac-
tious or unnecessary obstacles should at any time
be placed in their way, by which it may be
rendered more difficult. They should be regarded
as children, still under the protection of the
Government, as their guardian. How far this has
been the case, hitherto, can be gathered from the
settlements in the back parts of the country, many of
whom, from the dark desolation of the wilderness,
have migrated from time to time, in a manner
distinct parts of the neighboring union, with the
view of ameliorating their condition in consequence
of the more flattering prospects held out to them
even in those distant regions, while others are
only restrained from following them by the want
of the necessary means to transport themselves
and their families thither. I do not intend to
enquire how far these persons may have profited
from the work they have been doing, but I
wish to know, that they are being in a manner
settled in Canada, they are driven by disappoint-
ments and difficulties to their almost insupporta-
ble to leave their locations, and having once
left, we rarely hear of any of them returning.
The proportion of Emigrants, too, who find
their way to Canada from Europe in any one
year, compared with the number who resort to
the States, is very small; this might in a great
measure be remedied by diffusing through
England, Ireland, and Scotland, useful infor-
mation regarding the fertile lands and resources
of the Canada, and directing the emigration of
Emigrants to the St. Lawrence instead of New
York. It is well known that many persons pos-
sessing moderate capital arriving at New York
are induced to change their proposed destination
to Canada for the Western States, through the
representations of interested individuals, whose
business it is to watch their arrival, and pre-
judice them against the Canada, never failing to
point out in glowing colors the ease and liberty
enjoyed under their boasted free institutions,
which when contrasted with their ideas of our
land, the unsuspecting stranger with a favora-
ble impression at once of the Republicanism sys-
tem, where Jack is as good as his master,—where
poverty is denied to exist, and where all power
proceeds directly from the people; doctrines in no
way unpalatable to the ambition of simple men
who never before had any political standing. But
there is one circumstance which may be well
introduced here, that I recollect having seen stat-
ed by the *British Consul* at New York, who of
all others has had more opportunity of learning
the views of Emigrant landing there, viz. that
the greatest objection to their proceeding to Can-
ada, was the fear that a Dominant Established
Church would be placed there; and if the pros-
pect of such an establishment being made
granted, how much more it would operate against
the introduction of the Republicanism system,
and how much more it would operate against
the settlement of the Province, and how much
more it would operate against the settlement of
the Province, and how much more it would
operate against the settlement of the Province.

It is in the power of the government to bestow,
to render their rugged path easy, and no fac-
tious or unnecessary obstacles should at any time
be placed in their way, by which it may be
rendered more difficult. They should be regarded
as children, still under the protection of the
Government, as their guardian. How far this has
been the case, hitherto, can be gathered from the
settlements in the back parts of the country, many of
whom, from the dark desolation of the wilderness,
have migrated from time to time, in a manner
distinct parts of the neighboring union, with the
view of ameliorating their condition in consequence
of the more flattering prospects held out to them
even in those distant regions, while others are
only restrained from following them by the want
of the necessary means to transport themselves
and their families thither. I do not intend to
enquire how far these persons may have profited
from the work they have been doing, but I
wish to know, that they are being in a manner
settled in Canada, they are driven by disappoint-
ments and difficulties to their almost insupporta-
ble to leave their locations, and having once
left, we rarely hear of any of them returning.
The proportion of Emigrants, too, who find
their way to Canada from Europe in any one
year, compared with the number who resort to
the States, is very small; this might in a great
measure be remedied by diffusing through
England, Ireland, and Scotland, useful infor-
mation regarding the fertile lands and resources
of the Canada, and directing the emigration of
Emigrants to the St. Lawrence instead of New
York. It is well known that many persons pos-
sessing moderate capital arriving at New York
are induced to change their proposed destination
to Canada for the Western States, through the
representations of interested individuals, whose
business it is to watch their arrival, and pre-
judice them against the Canada, never failing to
point out in glowing colors the ease and liberty
enjoyed under their boasted free institutions,
which when contrasted with their ideas of our
land, the unsuspecting stranger with a favora-
ble impression at once of the Republicanism sys-
tem, where Jack is as good as his master,—where
poverty is denied to exist, and where all power
proceeds directly from the people; doctrines in no
way unpalatable to the ambition of simple men
who never before had any political standing. But
there is one circumstance which may be well
introduced here, that I recollect having seen stat-
ed by the *British Consul* at New York, who of
all others has had more opportunity of learning
the views of Emigrant landing there, viz. that
the greatest objection to their proceeding to Can-
ada, was the fear that a Dominant Established
Church would be placed there; and if the pros-
pect of such an establishment being made
granted, how much more it would operate against
the introduction of the Republicanism system,
and how much more it would operate against
the settlement of the Province, and how much
more it would operate against the settlement of
the Province, and how much more it would
operate against the settlement of the Province.

It is in the power of the government to bestow,
to render their rugged path easy, and no fac-
tious or unnecessary obstacles should at any time
be placed in their way, by which it may be
rendered more difficult. They should be regarded
as children, still under the protection of the
Government, as their guardian. How far this has
been the case, hitherto, can be gathered from the
settlements in the back parts of the country, many of
whom, from the dark desolation of the wilderness,
have migrated from time to time, in a manner
distinct parts of the neighboring union, with the
view of ameliorating their condition in consequence
of the more flattering prospects held out to them
even in those distant regions, while others are
only restrained from following them by the want
of the necessary means to transport themselves
and their families thither. I do not intend to
enquire how far these persons may have profited
from the work they have been doing, but I
wish to know, that they are being in a manner
settled in Canada, they are driven by disappoint-
ments and difficulties to their almost insupporta-
ble to leave their locations, and having once
left, we rarely hear of any of them returning.
The proportion of Emigrants, too, who find
their way to Canada from Europe in any one
year, compared with the number who resort to
the States, is very small; this might in a great
measure be remedied by diffusing through
England, Ireland, and Scotland, useful infor-
mation regarding the fertile lands and resources
of the Canada, and directing the emigration of
Emigrants to the St. Lawrence instead of New
York. It is well known that many persons pos-
sessing moderate capital arriving at New York
are induced to change their proposed destination
to Canada for the Western States, through the
representations of interested individuals, whose
business it is to watch their arrival, and pre-
judice them against the Canada, never failing to
point out in glowing colors the ease and liberty
enjoyed under their boasted free institutions,
which when contrasted with their ideas of our
land, the unsuspecting stranger with a favora-
ble impression at once of the Republicanism sys-
tem, where Jack is as good as his master,—where
poverty is denied to exist, and where all power
proceeds directly from the people; doctrines in no
way unpalatable to the ambition of simple men
who never before had any political standing. But
there is one circumstance which may be well
introduced here, that I recollect having seen stat-
ed by the *British Consul* at New York, who of
all others has had more opportunity of learning
the views of Emigrant landing there, viz. that
the greatest objection to their proceeding to Can-
ada, was the fear that a Dominant Established
Church would be placed there; and if the pros-
pect of such an establishment being made
granted, how much more it would operate against
the introduction of the Republicanism system,
and how much more it would operate against
the settlement of the Province, and how much
more it would operate against the settlement of
the Province, and how much more it would
operate against the settlement of the Province.

It is in the power of the government to bestow,
to render their rugged path easy, and no fac-
tious or unnecessary obstacles should at any time
be placed in their way, by which it may be
rendered more difficult. They should be regarded
as children, still under the protection of the
Government, as their guardian. How far this has
been the case, hitherto, can be gathered from the
settlements in the back parts of the country, many of
whom, from the dark desolation of the wilderness,
have migrated from time to time, in a manner
distinct parts of the neighboring union, with the
view of ameliorating their condition in consequence
of the more flattering prospects held out to them
even in those distant regions, while others are
only restrained from following them by the want
of the necessary means to transport themselves
and their families thither. I do not intend to
enquire how far these persons may have profited
from the work they have been doing, but I
wish to know, that they are being in a manner
settled in Canada, they are driven by disappoint-
ments and difficulties to their almost insupporta-
ble to leave their locations, and having once
left, we rarely hear of any of them returning.
The proportion of Emigrants, too, who find
their way to Canada from Europe in any one
year, compared with the number who resort to
the States, is very small; this might in a great
measure be remedied by diffusing through
England, Ireland, and Scotland, useful infor-
mation regarding the fertile lands and resources
of the Canada, and directing the emigration of
Emigrants to the St. Lawrence instead of New
York. It is well known that many persons pos-
sessing moderate capital arriving at New York
are induced to change their proposed destination
to Canada for the Western States, through the
representations of interested individuals, whose
business it is to watch their arrival, and pre-
judice them against the Canada, never failing to
point out in glowing colors the ease and liberty
enjoyed under their boasted free institutions,
which when contrasted with their ideas of our
land, the unsuspecting stranger with a favora-
ble impression at once of the Republicanism sys-
tem, where Jack is as good as his master,—where
poverty is denied to exist, and where all power
proceeds directly from the people; doctrines in no
way unpalatable to the ambition of simple men
who never before had any political standing. But
there is one circumstance which may be well
introduced here, that I recollect having seen stat-
ed by the *British Consul* at New York, who of
all others has had more opportunity of learning
the views of Emigrant landing there, viz. that
the greatest objection to their proceeding to Can-
ada, was the fear that a Dominant Established
Church would be placed there; and if the pros-
pect of such an establishment being made
granted, how much more it would operate against
the introduction of the Republicanism system,
and how much more it would operate against
the settlement of the Province, and how much
more it would operate against the settlement of
the Province, and how much more it would
operate against the settlement of the Province.

It is in the power of the government to bestow,
to render their rugged path easy, and no fac-
tious or unnecessary obstacles should at any time
be placed in their way, by which it may be
rendered more difficult. They should be regarded
as children, still under the protection of the
Government, as their guardian. How far this has
been the case, hitherto, can be gathered from the
settlements in the back parts of the country, many of
whom, from the dark desolation of the wilderness,
have migrated from time to time, in a manner
distinct parts of the neighboring union, with the
view of ameliorating their condition in consequence
of the more flattering prospects held out to them
even in those distant regions, while others are
only restrained from following them by the want
of the necessary means to transport themselves
and their families thither. I do not intend to
enquire how far these persons may have profited
from the work they have been doing, but I
wish to know, that they are being in a manner
settled in Canada, they are driven by disappoint-
ments and difficulties to their almost insupporta-
ble to leave their locations, and having once
left, we rarely hear of any of them returning.
The proportion of Emigrants, too, who find
their way to Canada from Europe in any one
year, compared with the number who resort to
the States, is very small; this might in a great
measure be remedied by diffusing through
England, Ireland, and Scotland, useful infor-
mation regarding the fertile lands and resources
of the Canada, and directing the emigration of
Emigrants to the St. Lawrence instead of New
York. It is well known that many persons pos-
sessing moderate capital arriving at New York
are induced to change their proposed destination
to Canada for the Western States, through the
representations of interested individuals, whose
business it is to watch their arrival, and pre-
judice them against the Canada, never failing to
point out in glowing colors the ease and liberty
enjoyed under their boasted free institutions,
which when contrasted with their ideas of our
land, the unsuspecting stranger with a favora-
ble impression at once of the Republicanism sys-
tem, where Jack is as good as his master,—where
poverty is denied to exist, and where all power
proceeds directly from the people; doctrines in no
way unpalatable to the ambition of simple men
who never before had any political standing. But
there is one circumstance which may be well
introduced here, that I recollect having seen stat-
ed by the *British Consul* at New York, who of
all others has had more opportunity of learning
the views of Emigrant landing there, viz. that
the greatest objection to their proceeding to Can-
ada, was the fear that a Dominant Established
Church would be placed there; and if the pros-
pect of such an establishment being made
granted, how much more it would operate against
the introduction of the Republicanism system,
and how much more it would operate against
the settlement of the Province, and how much
more it would operate against the settlement of
the Province, and how much more it would
operate against the settlement of the Province.

It is in the power of the government to bestow,
to render their rugged path easy, and no fac-
tious or unnecessary obstacles should at any time
be placed in their way, by which it may be
rendered more difficult. They should be regarded
as children, still under the protection of the
Government, as their guardian. How far this has
been the case, hitherto, can be gathered from the
settlements in the back parts of the country, many of
whom, from the dark desolation of the wilderness,
have migrated from time to time, in a manner
distinct parts of the neighboring union, with the
view of ameliorating their condition in consequence
of the more flattering prospects held out to them
even in those distant regions, while others are
only restrained from following them by the want
of the necessary means to transport themselves
and their families thither. I do not intend to
enquire how far these persons may have profited
from the work they have been doing, but I
wish to know, that they are being in a manner
settled in Canada, they are driven by disappoint-
ments and difficulties to their almost insupporta-
ble to leave their locations, and having once
left, we rarely hear of any of them returning



Poetry.

There is a tear that falls from those,
Who have loved, and loved a woman;
And this is the reason...

Miscellaneous.

A Practical Joke Punished.—An old coal dealer, who had made a great deal of money...

A wag went last week to the Washington market to purchase eggs. He found a countryman with a basket containing the quantity he wanted...

NEGLECTING THE ANTECEDENT.—Some very whimsical instances of this occur continually, especially in the answers of witnesses, when given literally as they speak...

IMPORTATION OF FALL AND WINTER DRY GOODS. ISAAC BUCHANAN & Co. are now receiving large supplies of STABLE and FANCY DRY GOODS...

TORONTO AND HAMILTON. THE STEAMBOAT BRITANNIA, CAPT. COLLELUUGH. WILL leave for the present season, regularly every day (Sunday excepted) between the above ports...

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his numerous friends, who so liberally patronized him last season, and the public in general, that his stock of GARDEN AND AGRICULTURAL SEEDS is very complete...

From the MY FIDELITY. We reached past eleven; and the Swan, and our stay in the same, though we the men and the boat in an extraordinary manner...