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VOLUME I.

Church of Scotland.  
From the Times.

One thing especially we would impress upon the clergy of Upper Canada; and it is just because we are sincerely anxious for the success of their sacred undertaking that we feel impelled to urge it with fitting emphasis and plainness. The attempt, the absurd, unbrotherly, and hopeless attempt, which they have made for so many years, to exclude the church of Scotland from all participation in the "Clergy Reserve," is doing the utmost injury to their otherwise excellent cause. Of the ridiculous manner in which their deputations' valedictory address speaks of "the church in Upper Canada," as if there were no other protestant communion recognised by the constitution of that colony, we need say nothing. But the inconceivable efforts which Mr. Beveridge has made, both in that document and in the larger statement published by him some months ago, to impugn and discredit the judicial opinion of such a man as Lord Lyndhurst, is rather too much to be passed in utter silence. His Lordship, when consulted as one of the law advisers to the Earl of Liverpool's government, gave it as his solemn opinion, backed by that of Lord Gifford, that by the act 31 George III., the clergy of the Scottish establishment were clearly entitled to a portion of the Canadian reserves in common with those of our own church. To that opinion every successive Administration since Lord Liverpool's day, has steadily, and as we think, justly adhered. Canada, it should be remembered, is not strictly an English colony, but a British one; and as in addition to the statute on which Lord Lyndhurst founded his judgment, it is expressly provided in the Scottish union act, that from and after its enactment, the church of Scotland should enjoy in the British colonies, all the rights, privileges and immunities pertaining to her as a national establishment at home, nothing can be more preposterous than the pertinacity with which our clerical friends in Canada are still endeavouring to shut their eyes to the meaning and authority of these laws. Some years back a similar attempt was made in India but without success. The effort to prevent the Scottish clergy in Calcutta, from solemnizing marriages, and from having a sequestration of their church, ended in total failure, and we are quite sure the maintenance of any similar strife in our Canadian possessions can only be attended with an analogous result. It is besides, more of a speculative contest than a practical one. There is plenty of land in Upper Canada for both the churches, without impoverishing either; while, on the other hand, a cordial and fraternal union among the clergy of the two communions must obviously be one of their best safeguards against the common enemy. The extensive and increasing means secured by the Scottish clergy generally, who although they have often retailed in a highly reprehensible tone, have never sought to deprive their English brethren of their just proportion of the more active in prosecuting their means, and their recriminations have been indulged in by both parties, to their infinite mutual prejudice. Their unseemly bickering therefore ought to be put an end to for ever, and the movement towards this on the part of our own clergy, as by far the more active in prosecuting their means, but mistaken views would come with a double grace which, if it did not totally disarm the hostility of their opponents, would, at least deprive it of its last shadow of excuse.

## Address

To His Excellency Sir George Arthur,  
K. C. H. Lieutenant Governor of Upper Canada, &c. &c. &c.

Sir, We, Her Majesty's faithful and loyal subjects, the Scottish inhabitants of the townships of Lobo and London, beg to approach the Representative of our beloved Monarch, with an assurance of deep devotion to Her Majesty's person and government.

Since by our union with England, Great Britain became one nation, our Sovereign has had none more faithful than us; and that sentiment, so far from being weakened by our emigration from the home of our fathers, is rendered much more intense, as the last remaining tie between us and the land of our birth, is the living under the same sovereign and constitution. Never shall that sacred tie be severed whilst we breathe to maintain it.

We, Sir, are peaceful farmers, and our fervent prayer is, that the honors of war may be averted from us; but should a brigand or traitor standard pollute the free air of this province, we will not prove unworthy descendants of the brave Scots, who have fought and conquered beneath the meteor flag of Britain on many a triumphant field.

The declaration of Your Excellency's views on the Church question, has inspired our hopes, that Your Excellency will recommend such a course of policy as will remove the disadvantages under which we labour. We cannot but place implicit dependence on the pledged faith of a gallant Officer, sent here by our gracious Queen, as her Representative.

Allow us to thank you, Sir, for the kind and affectionate manner in which Your Excellency has been pleased to address us in a Proclamation, which we trust, has given as much pleasure to our fellow subjects throughout the province as it has to us; and to assure Your Excellency, that we will, by all constitutional means in our power, support an Administration which from the sentiments expressed by Your Excellency, will, we trust, be the means under divine providence, of restoring peace and prosperity to this Colony.

(Signed) D. Mackenzie, J. P.  
Lobo, 24th Nov. 1838.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,  
Toronto, 30th Nov. 1838.

Sir, I have had the honor to lay before His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, the patriotic and fervent Address from your self, and the other Scotch inhabitants of the townships of Lobo and London, which you transmitted to me on the 24th instant. His Excellency could entertain no doubt that, at any moment of real danger, it would be made sufficiently evident by deeds, that the Scottish character had not degenerated on Canadian soil; that in fact, the same love of country, and the same noble qualities which distinguished Scottishmen in former days, have not been of their lustre in their descendants.

Had any assurance on these points been required, it would have been fully supplied by the recent triumphant march of the Regiments of Glenngary and Stormont Militia, to suppress Rebellion in Lower Canada, and by the gallant behaviour of the Scottishmen who contributed to the defeat and capture of the American invaders of their country, at Prescott.

His Excellency directs me to express his gratification at witnessing the earnest desire to allay religious dissension in this Colony, and to assure the loyal Scottish inhabitants of Lobo and London, that the confidence which they have freely reposed in His Excellency's intention to protect them in the full enjoyment of their civil and religious rights and liberties, shall not be disappointed.

United amongst themselves, against a lawless and rapacious foe, the people of Upper Canada will find, in their very conduct, a strong defence against the dangers which the inhabitants of Lobo and London have, on their part, declared themselves ready to encounter in the cause of their Queen, and the constitution; and in the maintenance of that happy connection between Great Britain and Canada, which, originally a tie of blood, has since become a tie of affection, and loyalty of Her Majesty's subjects, without distinction of origin or of party in this valley colony.

I have the honor to be, Sir,  
Your most obedient servant,  
(Signed) JOHN MACGILLIVRAY,  
D. Mackenzie, Esq. &c. &c.

The following are the replies made by His Excellency Sir George Arthur, to two addresses presented to him, the first by several members of the Methodist society in this city, and the second, by the ministers, official and other members of that society.

## REPLY.

I am happy to answer your Address, by vouching, from long personal experience, for the well-aimed truth of your assertion of the steady loyalty of the Wesleyan Methodists to the Government and Institutions of the Empire, wherever the influence of your society has spread with in the widely extended dominions of the British Crown.

Believing as I do most firmly that the prosperity and happiness of every community, and the success of every government, are based upon principles of religion and social order, which being early sown, grow with the growth and strengthen with the strength of nations, and of the individuals composing them, I shall be the last to blame a zealous assertion of religious rights, or a jealous watchfulness over religious liberty.

The first act of British supremacy in Canada was the assistance, by solemn treaty, to the inhabitants of that country, in usages, and professing the Roman Catholic religion, at the time considered actually inimical to the principles of the British constitution, not only of liberty of conscience, but the free and authorised exercise of the spiritual rights conferred upon that church over their members by the pre-existing government.

This single stipulation has always seemed to me to be a guarantee to all professing of christianity, that while the promotion of religion should, in the important community then founded be one of the first cares of the state, no church could be thereafter made dominant, or exercise spiritual jurisdiction over any but its own voluntary members.—The establishment of a dominant church was thus rendered legally impossible, and upon no principle of justice could the same religious freedom be denied to protestant christians which was then solemnly conceded to their Roman catholic brethren.

When on my arrival in Upper Canada, I found the Province agitated with disputes relating to the construction of laws providing for the religious instruction of the inhabitants, I occupied myself sedulously in studying their differences, and I looked forward anxiously to the decisions of the local courts of justice, and the opportunity of appeal to one of the highest jurisdictions of the Empire, for the satisfactory settlement of legal questions, and to the wisdom of the provincial and imperial parliaments for the adjustment of differences which Legislators only can settle.

As exercising the Executive power of the government, I felt that I could not constitutionally anticipate or interfere with the functions of judicial tribunals, or act in a legislative capacity without the co-operation of the other branches of the provincial parliament.

I have therefore carefully abstained from all interference with enunciations or principles, possessed by virtue of the acts of my predecessors; and such interference, indeed, or expressions of opinion on my part would be of no value, because they could have no legal force, or effect unless sustained by judicial or legislative capacity.

It is pleasing to me, however, to be able to speak freely on the subject of your Address. I can do so because, as far as I

have been able to ascertain, my opinion concurs with those of the clergy and members of the church of England, and with the desires of the great body of the community.

The first act of the government in recognizing the Roman catholic church showed that it was not intended to establish a dominant protestant establishment, or to enable any ecclesiastical body to exercise spiritual rights over the members of other religious denominations.

This has been further confirmed by the provincial Declaration Act, stating the opinion of the Legislature that it lies could not be levied by the clergy of the church of England in Upper Canada.

Universal abstinence from any practical assumption of religious domination has added the experience of nearly fifty years to the authority of the principles of religious toleration and the liberty which you assert.

The establishment of rectories in Upper Canada, while it was founded upon the constitutional principle of carrying into effect in such a manner as to exclude the possibility of an exercise of ecclesiastical jurisdiction, for you will find that in patents of endowment there is no division of the Province into parishes. This omission to designate the extent of Parishes was intentionally made for the purpose of excluding any exercise of ecclesiastical authority, if indeed under any circumstances it could be exercised, so that a tender desire not to offend the feelings of members of other religious communities left even the members of the church of England without the parochial connection which forms a prominent part of church government in the United Kingdom.

It has given me the greatest pain to observe the uncharitable and unchristian spirit in which the discussion respecting the disposition of the Clergy Reserves has been sometimes conducted by the public press in England, and in the Colony is freely expressing the desire for the settlement of the question by the means provided by the constitution, it is severely attacked because it will not arbitrarily and illegally throw executive power into the scale to gratify the impatient zeal of the contending parties.

This has given the colony the appearance of a divided and discontented, and weak people. The subject in dispute has been openly offered by ambitious traitors to satisfy the rapacity of foreign pirates, and though the innate loyalty and bravery of Upper Canada has succeeded in the defence of her throne and altars, we have lamented over the suffering loss of valuable lives, and the shedding of innocent blood, in repelling foreign invasion.

I thank you sincerely for your address, and am happy to assure you that I see a spirit of unanimity and union around me in the country, and am anxious to look with less pain upon the unhappy past, and to view the future prospects of the country with fortitude and cheerfulness.

## REPLY

To the Rev. the Ministers and the official and other members of the Wesleyan Methodist Society in the City of Toronto.

Gentlemen, I receive with much satisfaction the address you have presented to me, whereby you express your unqualified adherence to, and your decided opposition to, the attempts which are being made by a set of lawless and dissipated Americans, to subvert a considerable number of our dissenting persons who have removed from the Province, to promote disorder amongst Her Majesty's faithful subjects and separation from the parent state.

I receive it, gentlemen, with greater pleasure because it is accompanied with an assurance that, whatever may be the difference of opinion existing between you and some of your fellow-citizens on the all-important questions which have been agitated respecting the spiritual interests of this country, you are so united in your views in the warmth of your attachment to Her Majesty's Government; in your desire to perpetuate the bond of union so happily subsisting between Great Britain and the country we inhabit; or in your willingness to support the efforts of the Executive in suppressing all sedition, privy conspiracy, and rebellion.

I desire to place the fullest confidence in the belief stated in your address, that, in recording these your sentiments, you are but giving utterance to those which are entertained by the numbers of your church in every part of the Province, who, you doubt not, will unite in the hour of need, with their fellow subjects in maintaining the supremacy of the laws and of British Institutions in Upper Canada.

I apprehend you are much with the lively truth that our strength and our security, at a juncture like the present, must be materially impaired and proportionate confidence given to the disturbers of our peace by any want of unanimity existing among us either in mind or purpose, cannot earnestly exhort you, and through you all those over whom you may hold moral influence, to abstain sedulously from such discussions respecting your religious rights, as tend to promote dissension.

You may be assured that the practice of this forbearance is as necessary as much as any circumstance, the advent of the period when the points at issue may be calmly and dispassionately considered, by their lawful arbiters; for, every matter of a domestic nature, however important in the abstract, is less so in the actual state of the attainment of that one great object of our common efforts—the permanent security of the country from the effects of the machinations of insidious or open foes.

Suffice it, that I repeat on this occasion, my unfeigned belief that the prosperity and happiness of every community, and the success of every government, must rest upon the broad—the only stable basis of sound religious feeling and social order; and I beg to assure you that in acting up

on this belief, I shall ever bear in mind the just rights and interests of all classes, however they may differ in their religious sentiments.

I thank you sincerely, gentlemen, for the kind expression of your sentiments as regards myself.

I can only reciprocate your prayer that by the blessing of providence our efforts to promote the welfare of the inhabitants of this province may be crowned with the desired success, and express my fervent hope that that welfare may prove lasting!

Geo. Arthur.

## St. Andrew's Day at Cobourg.

We are indebted to a friend at Cobourg for a very copious report of the proceedings of the Sons of St. Andrew, at that place, on 30th ult.; and when we state, that the entire account furnished us, would occupy at least four or five columns of close print, we trust we will be held excused for not giving the whole in detail.

As a brief notice of this matter, we may state, that the Saint Andrew's Society of the Newcastle District, in consequence of the absence of many of its members on military duty, did not meet in full convocation as it was wont for them to do, to celebrate the anniversary of their tutelar Saint. On the morning of Saint Andrew's day, however, a number of members of the society, who happened to be at home, arranged to meet at the North American Hotel, Cobourg, in the evening, where they were joined by several other Scotsmen, and guests, and the company, to the number of about thirty sat down to supper at eight o'clock.

In the absence of John Steele, Esq. President of the society, Kenneth Mackenzie, Esq. Vice President, acted as chairman, and C. H. Morgan, Esq. as Crozier.

After the cloth was removed the Chairman introduced the first toast with an appropriate speech, which he entered at great length, and with much ability, into various topics connected with their society, the interests and prospects of Scotsmen in the colony, the rebellion of last winter, and the present state of the Province, but from the space which the report of this speech would occupy, we regret being unable to publish it.

We shall, however, give a few extracts.

"It must be fresh in the recollection of the present company, that a few days after last St. Andrew's day, this noble Province became the theatre of rebellion, bloodshed and confusion. We all recollect how speedily this rebellion was suppressed, by the loyalty and firmness of the inhabitants of the Province, and how the wretched authors and abettors of it, as well as many of the unfortunate men they had entangled into their snares, had to fly from the outraged laws of their country, into the neighboring States, and how speedily they secured the services of a licentious press—the hiring of base and wicked men—to advocate their unholy cause, as well as enlisted the so-called sympathy of American citizens in their favor.

At every anniversary meeting of this society, I heard the United States of America proposed as a toast—I heard it wished, and the wish cheered, that the star spangled banner and the union jack might never be unfurled, but for mutual support, and I wish that land was in a situation to merit similar honor from us this evening; this is not the case, and I deeply lament the fact. Since we met last year, American citizens have brought fire and sword into this once happy land—they have without provocation, murdered our fellow-subjects—they have cruelly disturbed our peace—they have disregarded the solemn enactments of the legislature of their own country, and these things have been impudently done in the name of liberty! I confess that I had always the most friendly feelings towards the United States—descending from and speaking the language of our own country. I wished them to prosper, although I considered their institutions far inferior to our own. Still I never had any inclination to detract from theirs as long as they kept them to themselves—but when they like madmen imagine that they will be able with cannons and rifles to force them upon us, I tell them, that they are lamentably defective, that their boasted liberty is a mere name, and that we will have neither; we will resist every attempt to the very death, to force them upon us. OUR country places all men of every skin and color in the elevated scale of Freedom—THERE is four millions of slaves groaning underneath the lash! Better that these sympathisers turned to the south, from our borders, and unbared the iron gaule to these Bondmen!

For the last four months, a most painful discussion has been carried on in this province regarding religious rights, which must have been productive of serious evil. It had apparently divided the energies of the best in the land, those whose views and sentiments ought to correspond with those of Ruth and Naomi, 'Thy God shall be my God and where thou diest will I die.' But unfortunately this has not been the case.

In this unhappy controversy the feelings and interests of our own countrymen are deeply implicated. The pages of history show

how powerful are the feelings of men, when aroused upon questions that involve religious or national rights, and all acquainted with the Scottish character know well, that whatever forbearance we may exercise on the ordinary affairs of life, we would suffer death rather than surrender our right of one country, or one privilege of our church.

We have been publicly accused of disloyalty, and it has been ridiculously asserted that our very blood is contaminated. Under any other circumstances, than those of our adopted country at present, I would take no more notice of such accusations, than I would of the whistling of the wind, because the spotless character of our country, the integrity, the courage and the patriotism of our countrymen, both at home and abroad, are splendid reputations of the charge. Let the disaffected in the Province—let traitors and pirates in exile, let the whole world know, that our loyalty is unshaken, let them know that senseless bigots may prefer charges, but that we are ready, not with idle words, but with deeds, in the hour of trouble, whosoever of whosoever our calumniators may be, to defend our Queen, our country, our hopes, and our laws. Yes, our conduct will banish our traducers into the shades of infamy, to hide their heads from the derision that an intelligent people never fails, after the least of discussion subsides, to extend to the most heartless of the human race, those who hazard assertions, unsubstantiated by any shadow of truth.

We must close our extracts from the speech.

The following toasts were then given from the chair, and heartily responded to by the company.

1. The day and a' who honor it.
2. The Queen, (nine times nine.)
3. His Excellency Sir George Arthur, our Excellent Lieutenant Governor, (tremendous cheering.)
4. The Army and Navy.
5. His Excellency Sir John Colborne, the distinguished commander of the forces in Canada, and the preserver of Lower Canada, (thundering applause.)
6. The immortal memories of Wallace and Bruce.
7. The Kirk of Scotland.
8. The Fair of Upper Canada.

The following toasts were given by Mr. Morgan, the Vice-President:—  
The Parochial Schools of Scotland.  
Old England, great and free.  
G. M. Boswell, Esq. returned thanks.  
The Emerald Isle—the land of wit and hospitality.

James Calcutt, Esq. returned thanks.  
The Province of Upper Canada.  
D. E. Boulton, Esq. returned thanks.  
The Land of Cakes.

## VOLUNTEER TOASTS.

The Glenngary Volunteers—By J. Calcutt, Esq. followed by immense cheering.  
Englishmen, Scotsmen, and Irishmen—By B. Clarke, Esq.  
The Memory of Burns—By F. P. Rubidge, Esq.

Major General Sir James Macdonell and the Guards—By D. E. Boulton, Esq.  
The Memory of Sir Walter Scott—By Major Anderson.

The Volunteers who so nobly came forward to this Province from Pirates and Brigands—By G. M. Boswell, Esq.  
D. Brodie, Esq. said he was going to propose a toast, and that toast was, The Church of England. He was a Scotchman, and a member of the Kirk; still he looked with the greatest respect to a church that produced so much learning and piety as that of England. In his native land—in the British Isles—there was no jarring between the churches of England and Scotland, and he hoped the day was at hand when there would be none in the colonies. He proposed The Church of England—received with all due honors.

Scotsmen's Wives and Scotsmen's Bairns. By W. Kison, Esq.  
He who would sow dissension, either civil or religious, among Englishmen, Irishmen, and Scotsmen, at this crisis, is an aider and abettor of Rebels and Pirates—By F. P. Rubidge, Esq.

Our Queen, our Country, our Homes and our Laws—By James Macdonald, Esq.  
Major Anderson, who came so nobly forward with the gallant sons of the forest, to defend their country's cause—by the Vice Chairman. (Major Anderson came to Cobourg a few days previous, with about 70 noble young Indians from the back country.)

Major Anderson returned thanks for the enthusiastic manner his health was received, and assured the company he was ready at any time his country demanded his services.

The Hon. and Right Rev. Bishop Macdonell; a benevolent man, a patriot, a Christian, and a noble specimen of a true-hearted Scotsman—by the Chairman.

The evening was greatly enlivened by songs from Messrs. Scott, Rubidge and Sutherland, and at a late hour the company separated.

rated, highly pleased with the harmony, conviviality, and good feeling in which the night was passed.

## St. Andrew's Day at Hamilton.

From the Hamilton Journal.  
A meeting of this Society took place on the 30th ult., at Burley's Hotel, when the following gentlemen were chosen as Officers Bearers for the ensuing year:—

President—Sir Allan N. Macnab.  
Vice-Presidents—Wm. Scott, Esq., D. A. Macnab, Esq., James M. White, Esq., Major Gourlay.  
Chaplain—Rev. Alex. Gale.  
Treasurer—Arch'd Kerr, Esq.  
Secretary—Mr. John Ferrie.

On the 30th ult. being St. Andrew's Day, the above Society dined together at Burley's Hotel; the festival was numerously attended by invited guests, and the greatest hilarity prevailed throughout the evening.

At six o'clock the chair was taken by Sir Allan Macnab, supported on the right by the Rev. A. Gale, A. Ferguson, Esq., of Woodville, &c. and on his left by the very Rev. the Vicar General, &c. &c. The toasts and songs partook more of the martial nature of the times than of the day and country which the party met to celebrate, and the speeches which admitted of allusion to the present position of the country were seized by the company with an enthusiasm which could leave no doubt of the universal loyalty of this respectable assemblage.

The President did the honors with his usual energy. On his retirement his post was ably filled by Mr. Sheriff Macdonell, and the party broke up about midnight, highly gratified with their entertainment.

It is scarcely necessary to add that the dinner and wines were of the highest order, and in every way creditable to the worthy landlord.

## ST. ANDREW'S BALL.

We cannot take leave of St. Andrew without referring to the excellent ball and supper which took place at Grant's, under the direction of the mechanics of this town. The attendance was numerous and highly respectable as we prognosticated it would be. Dancing was kept up with admirable spirit to a late—rather an early hour, and every one seemed delighted with the amusement. Supper was served about midnight after which the usual loyal and patriotic toasts were drunk with an enthusiasm applicable to the occasion, and it is no small compliment to our fellow townsmen to say, that their ardour at the festive board did not lessen their devotion to the goddess Terpsichore.

May such institutions ever flourish in our British colonies.

## St. Andrew's Day at Quebec.

From the Mercury, Dec. 1.  
Yesterday being the Festival of the Patron Saint of Scotland, a number of the members of the Saint Andrew's Society, with their friends, dined together at the Globe Hotel, in St. Lewis street, when, a little after 6 o'clock, about sixty sat down to a dinner in Mr. Schiepp's best style, with excellent wines. The Dining Room was formed by taking down the partitions, and throwing three rooms on the first floor into one, which formed an L shaped apartment, and the Chairman sitting at the angle, commanded a view of the whole tables.

Amongst the guests were Lieut. Colonel Senior, 65th Regiment, and Lieut. Colonel the Hon. James Hope, Coldstream Guards, several officers of the different military departments, the Presidents and Vice Presidents of the St. George's and St. Patrick's Society, and several friends of individual members.

We subjoin a list of the toasts given from the chair, which were drunk with all the honors, particularly the fourth and fifth toasts—(the Earl of Durham and Sir John Colborne)—which were received with loud and long continued plaudits.

Amongst the gentlemen who addressed the company were the following:—Mr. Lefevre rose to "The Land we live in"—Col. Senior to "The Army"—in return for which the gallant Colonel proposed the "Volunteers of Canada,"—this called up the Hon. Lieut. Col. Hope, as commander of the "Queen's Volunteers," who returned thanks in a neat speech. The same gentleman also returned thanks for the honor done to Col. Bowles, when his health was proposed. The cause which occasioned the absence of this spirited officer, rendered this toast one of peculiar interest, and the company, in the reception they gave it, marked the sentiments they entertained of the persecution to which he has been, and is still exposed, under the mask of legal proceedings.

Messrs. Patton and Parke, as Presidents of these respective Societies, returned thanks when the Sister Societies were toasted, and Mr. Neilson responded with his usual clearness and ability to the toast of the "Parish Schools of Scotland." Several excellent songs were sung in the course of the evening by different guests, and the greatest hilarity prevailed, which was not slightly promoted by the excellent quality of the wines furnished by Mr. Schiepp, from the well stocked cellars of his house, and in which, but that in these enlightened days such indiscretions so

AND OTHERS,  
OF KING'S COLLEGE,  
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THE COLLEGE AVENUE,  
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Council of the Univer-  
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EPH WELLS,  
Registrar and Bursar.

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## LOWER CANADA.

### Dark Colours—Further particulars.

We have been furnished with the following particulars of the wreck of the *Colborne*, by one of the survivors:—  
The captain and Mr. Hudson were drinking wine when the ship first struck, which was about twelve o'clock at night—half a watch then on deck.—The captain said the light visible was Anticosti, the chief mate requested to have the mainmast way down the bows out; the captain declared "there was no danger," and said he would have the mate tried for mutiny—the ship lost her rudder the first stroke, but the captain insisted and succeeded by shifting the sails in getting the ship into deep water, but finding her fast filling he attempted again to reach the rocks, but could not having no helm and being very deep in the sea; and in about half an hour, blowing very fresh, the ship again stuck and fell over, all hands and passengers were then on deck, and in an instant were overboard. The survivor who relates this lost his wife and three Misses Hudson were seen clinging to the chief mate. When the ship first struck she was not more than a stone's throw from the shore. The relation of these facts says that a more than ordinary merriment was manifested that day in consequence of a fine catch of fish. It is not true that Mrs. Hudson was found, but Miss H. was. Among the passengers the following names:—  
Mr. W. Scobell, of Hamilton, Upper Canada; Mr. S. Scobell, of Devonshire, wife and children; Also 4 children of his wife, a Widow of Devonshire; Capt. Buckey, wife and child; Mr. Gilbert, father of a person of that name in Hamilton, U. C.

Mrs. Wilson, wife of Mr. Wilson, of Hamilton, U. C.; Mrs. Keast, mother of Mr. Hawkins, of Toronto; Mr. Burrows of Devonshire, and Mr. Manly of Quebec. The individuals passed several hours in the water, the boat in which they were saved having three holes in her bottom, and the wind blowing strong was taking them to sea, but were eventually taken up by fishermen. The relation of these facts afterwards took place in the schooner called the "Maria" which was lost on her voyage up to Quebec, so that to use her own words, he is "a monument of God's unbounded mercy and power to save."—*Quebec Gazette.*

### Constructive Fire—45 Houses Burnt.

We have to fulfil the unpleasant duty of recording another melancholy fire which has occurred in Champlain Street, the scene of former destructive conflagrations. In 1832, again in 1836 and now in 1838 have a large number of houses been reduced to ashes, and a still larger number of indigent families left without a place of shelter on the opening of winter, by fire, in the vicinity of Diamond Harbour. The frequent breaking out of fires in this quarter is, no doubt attributable to the large number of low taverns and boarding houses which are to be found there; the great destruction of property which invariably ensues, is occasioned by the extreme narrowness of the street, a remedy for which, it is to be hoped, will be provided.

Upwards of one hundred and ten houses we believe, have been destroyed on three occasions in six years; within a space of about an eighth of a mile, in consequence of the circumstance to which we have above alluded. The Fire Insurance Offices are aware of these facts, and we are informed, decline, in most instances, insuring property situated in the quarter where the calamity occurred. The loss to individuals is thus rendered more severe than otherwise it might have been.—*Quebec Mercury* Nov. 29.

At a meeting held yesterday noon, at the Exchange, pursuant to public advertisement, for the relief of the destitute sufferers by the fire of the 25th ult. Charles F. Aylwin, Esq. was called to the chair, and R. H. Gardner, Esq., was requested to act as Secretary.

The chairman having stated the object of the meeting, the following resolutions were agreed to:—

Mr. Jessop, seconded by Mr. Pemberton, moved that a subscription be now opened for the relief of the destitute sufferers.

Mr. Froese, seconded by Mr. Thompson, moved that the following gentlemen be requested to collect subscriptions and to form a committee for the distribution.

### UPPER TOWN.

St. John's Ward—Mr. Jessop and Mr. Aylwin.

St. John's Ward—Mr. Lemesurier and Mr. Henry Pemberton.

### LOWER TOWN.

Hon. G. Pemberton and Mr. Forsyth.

St. John's Suburbs—Mr. Strang and Mr. Hoffman.

Coves—Mr. J. S. Campbell and Mr. Bonner.

Rev. Mr. McMahon, Rev. Mr. Brown, and Rev. Dr. Cook.

Mr. Jessop, seconded by Mr. A. Paterson, moved that a committee be now appointed to prepare an Address to His Excellency Sir J. Colborne, praying a legislative grant, in aid of the sufferers, in consequence of the extent of the misfortune.

Committee—Mr. Jessop, Mr. Gardner and Mr. Dean.

Mr. Simpson, Cashier of the Montreal Bank, was named Treasurer.

Above £200 were immediately subscribed.—*Id.* Dec. 1.

A detachment of militia left Ancaster for the West on the 5th inst., under the command of Col. Kerby of the 11th Gore.

The detachment consisted of

11th Gore

Lieut. Colonel—Hamilton,

Acting Paymaster—Gongo,

Quartermaster—Ennis,

Captains—Ainslie, Vromar, and Cornwall,

Lieutenants—Robinson and Fairgrove,

Ensigns—Field and Lynch.

First Gore

Captains—Chap and Suter,

Lieutenants—Cooley and Aikman,

Ensigns—Chrysler and Crooks,

Sergeants, Corporals, Rank and File, in all about 200 men.

Reinforcements will march immediately to make up 250 rank and file.—*Hamilton (U. C.) Journal*, Dec. 7.

We regret to hear, that the buildings known as Camp mills, at Dunville, the property we believe of S. Boulton, Esq. of this town, were burnt down either on Saturday or Sunday night last.—*Niagara Chronicle*

## NEW SERIES OF THE ALBION.

SEVERAL years have now elapsed since a new series of the *Albion* was commenced; in the course of which the reserves upon each impression have become gradually diminished through the accession of subscribers, and the demand for back numbers in order to complete sets.—These reserves have now become exhausted, and we are consequently under the necessity of bringing the present series to a close, and of commencing a new one.

The *Albion* has now nearly attained the completion of its seventeenth year, and by the liberal support of its readers, a support which has been steadily and continually increasing, it has been able to assume an importance in periodicals commensurate with the maturity of its existence, and the common extent of its diffusion.

To the difficulties which attended the outset of its career it may now be scarcely necessary to allude, yet there are many of our patrons who may perhaps be unaware of the obstacles originally opposed to its establishment. The *Albion*,—purporting to be a journal devoted to the object of clearing to the British resident on this continent a clear insight into the politics and literature of his country, of offering to the native citizen a condensed and digested view of what was passing beyond his shores, and of commencing the ties which exist between both by making them better acquainted with each other,—was commenced at a period when those amiable associations now so happily existing between two great countries of the same world were much weaker than at present we experience them, and therefore it was found that many prejudices must be overcome, and many conflicting opinions be reconciled, before such a confidence could be reposed in it as to the assurance of its final success. The plan we adopted, and sedulously acted upon, was carefully to avoid such subjects as would be likely to occasion a collision of opinion—delicately to refrain from replying to accusation, except for the purpose of correcting manifest error, and misapprehension, and to preserve ourselves from committing upon the various and numerous local subjects which had been pressed upon our attention. We have pursued an undeviating political course with respect to the British Empire throughout our editorial voyage, and the ensuing under which we have sailed, have never we hope, been lowered or tarnished. Zealous advocates of the British constitution in its purity—neither opposing timely and judicious alterations, nor applauding error, or violent changes, we have stood on a consistent course. By the Editor, we have made the part of our hopes in securing the approbation and confidence of the public.

As literary gleaners, we have sought the fairest fields of song, and story. We have borrowed from the stores of poetry or prose whenever we could detect their existence, and, in the desire of pulling from every source at our command, not only "matter of amusement, but subject of instruction" we have ransacked the page of love and the riddle, the tale of mystery, and the romance, until our purpose was fairly accomplished in the perfection of our weekly offering.

Totally apart from a spirit of ostentation we may assert, that the *Albion* contributed in a great degree, that taste for the elegant literature of England, which is now so prevalent; and the most unremitting assiduity has been displayed in supplying the demand that we were among the first to encourage. In particular we may here mention that we have given copiously from the works of Mr. Hemans, Miss Landon, Mrs. Jameson, Miss Austin, Mr. Howitt, Mary Russell Mitford, Madame de Staël, Capri, Mariyat, Chalmers and Glasseck; Bulwer, James McIntosh, Lover, Poole, Dickens, Lockhart, Hook, Croker, Miller Elliot &c. &c. besides approving persons and anonymous authors; thus rendering our columns a means of introduction to the most admired writers, and, as we trust, causing by their diversity an agreeable mélange of polite literature. For several of those authors we claim the merit of having effected the first introduction to readers on this side the Atlantic, and of contributing to foster the taste for their writings which is at present so prevalent among the reading public.

Among these we would mention in particular Mr. Hemans, Miss Landon, Mrs. Jameson, Mr. Howitt, Mary Russell Mitford, Madame de Staël, Capri, Mariyat, Chalmers and Glasseck; Bulwer, James McIntosh, Lover, Poole, Dickens, Lockhart, Hook, Croker, Miller Elliot &c. &c. besides approving persons and anonymous authors; thus rendering our columns a means of introduction to the most admired writers, and, as we trust, causing by their diversity an agreeable mélange of polite literature. For several of those authors we claim the merit of having effected the first introduction to readers on this side the Atlantic, and of contributing to foster the taste for their writings which is at present so prevalent among the reading public.

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10 Bales Hops, first quality,  
15 Bales Candle Wick,  
300 Bales Wrapping Paper,  
500 Wheat Bags, (Plain and Twilled),  
150 Kegs and Boxes Tobacco,  
30,000 Began, various kinds,  
15 Barrels Soda Soap,  
50 Boxes Tobacco Pipes,  
100 Bags Coffee,  
70 Boxes and Kegs Raisins,  
40 Bags Potatoes,  
150 Pieces Brown Sheetings, (36 inch.)  
—ALSO—  
Cassia, Currants, and Rice,  
Cut Tobacco in papers and Bulk,  
Exported daily by *Urgis*, Howley and Victoria,  
from Britain.  
Post, Pot, Demy, and Imperial Paper,  
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150 Pieces Brown Sheetings, (36 inch.)  
—ALSO—  
Cassia, Currants, and Rice,  
Cut Tobacco in papers and Bulk,  
Exported daily by *Urgis*, Howley and Victoria,  
from Britain.  
Post, Pot, Demy, and Imperial Paper,  
Cordage, Tallow, &c. &c.  
THOMPSON & LAWSON.  
New Street,  
Toronto, Oct. 16 1838. 38

By the Subscribers, to which they will continue to receive additions, until the close of the navigation.  
10 Bales Hops, first quality,  
15 Bales Candle Wick,  
300 Bales Wrapping Paper,  
500 Wheat Bags, (Plain and Twilled),  
150 Kegs and Boxes Tobacco,  
30,000 Began, various kinds,  
15 Barrels Soda Soap,  
50 Boxes Tobacco Pipes,  
100 Bags Coffee,  
70 Boxes and Kegs Raisins,  
40 Bags Potatoes,  
150 Pieces Brown Sheetings, (36 inch.)  
—ALSO—  
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