ness; the significant request of more than one | mg for the conclusion of the celebration of the them with our company on our return; my patriot rose on the morning of the 4th, in his struggles, after two sleepless nights, with an usual health and spirits, rejoicing that he had petty accidents; and the probability, ascer- try's freedom. Towards noon he became ill lose no time in reaching Gretna Green.

attention to improving her partiality for me, man events," they will shortly descend to the not merely by sharing and encouraging her tomb. joyous good humour, but also by entering into all her feelings, and by bestowing upon her was going to press, we learnt that Mr. Jeffersuch personal attentions and caresses as, without being indelicate, or calculated to alarm at his residence in Virginia, on the 4th of Jule, modesty, were an unequivocal declaration ly, at ten minutes before one in the afternoon. of my wishes and intentions. And I un- It is certainly a most singular coincidence, that shoubtedly succeeded; for, before we reached those two venerable personages should have Kendal, she treated me with all the affecti- paid the debt of nature on the same day, and onate confidence and gratifying intimacy that that the fiftieth anniversary of that Indepena cherished friend and admitted lover could dence which they so essentially contributed to erful and generous protection, and may future have expected from her.

At Kendal, after breakfast, I was about to undeceive her, to explain the stratagem I had used, in order to know her and make myself known unto her, and to attempt, by a common course of supplication and argument, to persnade her to marry me.

The devil reminded me that, besides the means of persuasion furnished by our already PRESENTING COLOURS TO H. M. 81ST REGT established intimacy. I had a very powerful argument to use. She had passed one whole night with me ! and I could have niged that, for her sake, she would do well to become my wife without delay. True it was, that I had treated her with the utmost delicacy; and her conscience would have been clear, though she had not married me. But then, there was an ill-natured world, which, knowing how much I had done, would never give me credit for any degree of forbearance, and would laugh at any saving declaration of mine, as the mere result of fear or repentance. The argument was, indeed, at least to a gentlewoman, tremendously powerful; but I felt an invincible repognance to using it. A romantic fit (for which no stranger will give me either blame or credit) came upon me ; and under its influences, I dreaded to appear a brute in the eyes of this sweet girl, who was already so well inclined to like me, and whom, had I used that ungenerous argument, I should have married by a means, which promised to insure me her dislike, instead of the tender love that I then felt certain of inspiring her with.

Still, what other chance had I of obtaining her free, and full, and openly expressed approval of an immediate marriage? Even though, as I half-suspected, she should not, in heart, object to becoming mine, she must, for the sake of her pride, have made objections which I could not have answered; and it therefore behoved me to fernish her with some excuse for yielding to my wishes. There was no time to lose. Whether or not I should use the ungenerous argument, I had passed one night with her. I had gone too far to recede, if it were possible to advance by any means short of constraint. The ungenerous argument recurred to me continually; but I always receded it, and sought till my head ached for some other means of inducing and excusing her approval of an immediate marriage, without destroying her good opinion of me.

At last the device struck me, which I ultimately used with success; and I declare that that pretext was employed, not as the surest and easiest means of persuading her, but as the only one which would enable me to marry her without, in the very act of marriage, risking the loss of her good opinion.

She entered, at once, and I may say eagerly, into what she thought a scheme for securing her father's fortune. There was no holding back, no Lesitation. "Yes," she said, "with pleasure, for papa's sake" She evidently exulice at the idea of being useful to her parents, and expressed so beautifully her General. admirable feelings towards them, that I was ing all.

ruthless ravisher, and that she is not the consummate fool, that we have been described, I must proceed with considerable detail.

As soon as she had expressed not only her consent, but her wish, to marry me, I said to her. "Ellen, you have one other important consideration. If you feel any repugnance towards me; if you do not feel that you shall be able to love me, and to be very happy in living with me entirely henceforth, tell me so without hesitation. There is no absolute necessity for our marriage. I beg of you to reflect most carefully upon this point, and to examine your feelings towards - me. You have seen very little of me, but still we are become as intimate as if we had known each other for years. I hope, and do not doubt to treat you always, for your own sake, with more | ner :than the tenderness which your peculiar situation has hitherto obtained from me. But think; and do not decide rashly. If you dislike or object to marry me, say so, and I will take you back to Shrigley, when your father's affairs must be arranged in some other way." TO BE CONTINUED.

makes they are a comment of processing the sufficient and processing and the sufficient a UNITED STATES.

FROM THE ALBION.

National Jubilee .- The fiftieth anniversary of the Independence of the United States, was celebrated in this city and throughout the country on Tuesday last, in a manner befitting the occasion. The military parading, firing of guns, ringing of bells, &c. having been gone through, the old English custom of roasting two oxen and distributing the same, with copious libations of nut brown ale, pro bono publico, was carried into effect near Potter's fields to the manifest gratification of all concerned. The day was, as the fourth of July commonly is, very fine, and it gave us sincere pleasure to observe that the feelings of the people were those of pure joyous exultation, unmixed with the baser matter of party spirit To His Excellency Sir Peregrine Manland, or rancourous national feeling.

The toasts and sentiments, too, which we have seen published, are of the same honora-

ble and patriotic nature.

Death of John Adams, late President of the United States .- The news of this event reached town yesterday morning. Mr. Adams was the second President of the United States, and the first minister sent by this country to Great Britain after the acknowledgment of independence. We copy the following from the Commercial Advertiser.

Death of the late President Adams .- The following pamful intelligence we have received in a ship this morning from Boston. The

Yorkshire post-boys drove through the dark- evening of the 4th inst. as the bells were ringlandlady on the road, that we would benour anspicious day. We learn that the venerable almost overpowering drowsiness; various been spared to witness the jubilee of his coun tained during the night, that the carriage grew gradually worse, and at six o'clock "fell would break into pieces before daylight, all asleep." He was one of the earliest and ablest furnished us with reasons, for rather excuses, and most fearless champions of his country's ture has been all bountiful, and the pleasing bugles of the 68th Light Infantry, proceeding from for being so merry, that any one who could freedom, and his name fills a wide space in its have seen and heard us, must have been satis- history. But we leave his deeds for the records fied of the perfect good will of both parties to of the biographer and historian. Only two of the signers of the Declaration of Indepen-I, of course, continued to direct my whole | dence now survive, and "in the course of bu-

Death of Mr. Jefferson .- Just as our paper son, late President of the United States, died achieve.

NOVASCOTIA.

GARRISON OF HALIFAX.

On Wednesday forenoon, a military spectacle of great splendour and interest was exhibited at the Excercising Ground on the Common. The old colours of the &1st regiment, under which that distinguished corps have fought for these 28 years, and which waved over them in the actions of Maida and Corunna,-fields from which they derived so much renown, had become so defaced and worn, that the officers deemed it necessary to procure a new pair. The ceremony of presenting them agreeably to public announcement, took place on that day; and the anticipation of witnessing this solemn and imposing sight, attracted flourishing District. to the spot a large and fashionable concourse

of the inhabitants. About 12 o'clock, the three regiments now in barracks,-the Elst, 74th, and the rifle brigade, were drawn up into a hollow square, one side of which remained open. The area thus formed was occupied by His Excellency Sir James Kempt, and Staff, Admiral Lake, &c.20 The carriage of His Excellency, at the hour above mentioned, drew up in front of the 31st regiment, containing Mrs. Creagh, the lady of Colonel Creagh, who had been requested to present the colours. Immediately afterwards and which will remain a monument of your the ceremony commenced by a prayer and an appropriate address, being delivered by the vince to the latest posterity, as well as give Rev. J. T. Twining, Chaplain to the Forces, effect to the measures adopted by your Ex-At the conclusion of this, the banners were cellency to bring into cultivation the extensive aged 3 months. placed in the hands of His Excellency the and fertile regions in its vicinity. Lieutenant Governor, who is Colonel of the regiment, and who immediately stepped up to the carriage, and presented them to Mrs. Creagh | is the sincere prayer of with the following words:

" The colours of the 21st regiment will come with peculiar propriety and grace from your hands; and I request you will do me the hohour of presenting them."

Energy Do Rossouling, and Crongh their stepped forward, and Mrs. Creagh delivered to them and to the regiment, the handsome address which is given beneath:

" In having the flattering honour conferred on me of presenting colours to a regiment, in which my tenderest affections and most friendly regards are centered, it is difficult for me to give expression to all the feelings which a ceremony so imposing and so deeply interesting to my heart, excites.

" I cannot pray for more than that, while serving under these new Banners, you may display the same ardour and invincible bravery which so brightly shore forth under your old colours at Maida, when the 21st was so glo- ingly. riously led to victory by its distinguished

"May Maide, Corunna, and the other gloryvery near clasping her in my arms and betray- commemorating inscriptions on your colours, be always present to your minds; and with the Here, in order to shew that I am not the blessings of the Almighty, ever lead and preserve the 81st in the path of honour and virtue.

"Into your hands my young friend, I present your King's Colours and into your charge, my beloved soo, I give the colours of your Regiment." [At this part of the address Ensigns De Rottenburg and Creagh stepped forward, and were each prosented with a banner.

" When your Country requires their defence, I even as a Mother, can say they never should be abandoned, but in death ;--- and may you, while fighting under them, and during your whole military lives, endeavour to pursue the Excellency with a most loyal and dutiful Address, splendid career of your industrious General: & may you, like him, be distinguished with the ecllency with an Address on the occasion. The well merited rewards of a grateful Country,"

The two Ensigns having retired to resume Gazete,-U. E. LOYALIST. their usual station in front of the regiment, Colonel CREACH spoke in the following man-

"Those colours, which, by the distinguished favour of His Excellency Sir JAEES KEMPT, have just been presented to the 81st in a manner so truly gratifying to my feelings, shall, I can promise never be sullied by the Corps I have the honor and happiness to command; and in the day of battle, I trust they will ever wave as triumphantly as did our old colours when the path of victory was pointed out to the 31st, by the General under whom we have now the good fortune to be placed."

The colours were then paraded round His Excelency and the fair Donor, attended by the Grenadier Company, and the band playing appropriate music. These different regimeats were then formed into line, and having marched round the Exercising Ground, were deployed off to their respective Barracks.

has presented to the Regiment a ver liberal sum, commemorative of the day .- Nova-SCOTIAN.

DOMESTIC.

FROM THE UPPER CANADA GAZETT.

K. C. B. Lientenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, and Major General commanding His Majesty's Forces therein, &c. &c. &c.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY. inhabitants of the Gore District, beg leave to greet your arrival amongst us with a most cordial and hearty welcome, and to assure you of the high sense we entertain of the interest | The light winds that prevailed operated much ayour Excellency has taken in the welfare and prosperity of this colony.

We felicitate your Excellency on the present occasion: It affords to you the peculiar

exterprise in this Province. The vessels that this proud day are seen floating over the limpid waters which units Ontario's lake with the Bay of Burlingion, foretell the future inportance of this beatiful section of Upper Canada ; nor is it too bold to presage that but a party of from 80 to 90 on Garden Island. The few years will elapse ere it will be the emporium and grand depot of the industry of extensive, fertile, and populous regions.

To effect this great object, the God of natask is left for man to accomplish, by the application of practical science and enterprise, his most sanguine wishes. Your Excellency is surrounded by a faithful and loyal people. who know how to appreciate duly, the civil & political advantages of their present constitution. The experience before their eyes of the convulsed volcanic state of almost every Government of Continental Europe, whilst the dazzling sun of liberty is blazing in various experimental shapes over the greater portion of this Western world, presents to their view no tempting example that could induce a wish to change their allegiance from their beloved Sovereign, the King of the seagirt Isles of Britain. Long may it be their happy lot, as it is their most fervent desire, to enjoy his powgenerations to the latest times, feel as grateful as the present, united inseparably with heart and hand to support the glorious constitution that has given birth to us as a people. We wish your Excellency every earthly happiness, and entreat you to accept our assurances of

Gore District, July 1st, 1826. To which His Excellency was pleased to give the following reply :-GENTLEMEN,

profound respect.

I request you to accept my warm acknowledgment for this dutiful and loyal address. receive with much pleasure the cordial welcome with which you have greeted my arrival in your District.

You do me justice in believing, that I deproof of our increasing prosperity, which has known in the bills of the day. been afforded me in my visit to the important work which unites Lake Outario with the safe and commodious Bay before us.

Be assured, Gentlemen, it will always afford me very sincere gratification to promote, by any means in my power, the welfare of your

To His Excellency Sir Peregrine Maitland K. C. B. Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, Major General &c. &c. &.

MAT IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY. We, the Burlington Bay Canal Commissioners beg leave to offer your Excellency our sincere congratulations, on your arrival at this place, to witness the partial completion of the work committed to our superintendance, a work begun under your Excellency's auspices, administration of the government of this Pro-

That your Excellency may long continue to enjoy the confidence of our beloved Sovereign,

Your Excellency's Most obedient, and Most humble Servants, JAMES CROOKS, MANUEL OVERFIELD, W. CHISHOLM. WILLIAM M. JARVIS, Commissioners.

Burlington Beach, 1st July, 1826.

York, Upper Canada, June 27, 1826.

AT THE COUNCIL CHAMBER. Present-His Excellency the Lieutenant Gover-

This day James BUCHANAN MACAULAY, Esq.

was sworn of His Majesty's Honorable Executive Conneil, and took his place at the Board accord-

OPENING OF THE BURLINGTON CA AL

This ceremony took place on Saturday 1st instant, and the novelty of such a thing in U. Canada, attracted a number of people, from different parts of the country.

The Gore Militia were called out, and furnish ed a Guard of Honour, which received His Excellency the Lieuteuant Governor. The Bands of the 70th Regiment was also in attendance. His Excellency with the Canal Commissioners

in a Barge, passed through the Canal uniting the waters of Ontario with the Burlington Lake, His Excellency afterwards proceeded in company with the Commissioners to Burlington Heights, were he was met by the Magistracy and inhabitants of the District of Gore, who presented His The Canal Commissioners also presented His Ex-Addresses and answers will be seen in this day's

THE CHRONICLE.

KINGSTON JULY 14, 1826.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

Byarecent arrival at New York from Liverpool London papers to the evening of the 30th of May have been received.

FALL OF BHURTFORE. The official accounts of the fall of this fortress

have been received in England.

THE BURMESE.

The Albion states that rumours have recently reached the United States from several sources, We have been informed that His Excellency that hostilities have been renewed in the Burman territories. There appears, however, no possitive it to run thus, "In order to prove that the tive, though calling hanself a Briton, must asintelligence on the subject.

On the 20th May (says the Albion) the Royal Assent was given, by commission, to a great number of bills-among them we find the Upper Canada Election bill.

THE BOAT RACE .- On Tuesday last the inhabitants of Kingston were much gratified with the sight of a race between the pleasure boats of Lieutenant Jones of the Royal Navy, and Lieutenant O'Brien of the Royal Artillery. The boats were We, His Majesty's most dutiful and loyal moored off the Commissioners wharf, and at 10 her moorings about 10 minutes before the other. gainst Mr. Jones' hoat-she being considerably larger in size than her opponent.

many years-that beautiful sheet of water being nearly covered with pleasure boats, containing groups of the fair fashionables of the place.

At 4 o'clock the BOAT RACE CLUB entertained Dinner was sumptuous, and in the general arrangements, elegance was happily blended with the most substantial comforts. The sounds of the the aboriginal forests in rear of the temporary encampment-combined with the noble view which is presented to the eye from Garden Island, -of the town of Kingston-the Military defences of Fort Henry-the dismantled Hulls of the Royal Ships in the Navy Yard- and above all, the confluence of the Cataroque, and the Majestic Saint Lawrence, with her thousand Isles-heightened exceedingly the interest of the scene.

In the cool of the evening a few quadrilles wer danced, and between 8 and 9 the party embarked for Kingston, seemingly much pleased with the amusements of the day.

Mrs. Hunter and Mrs. Valiere, having collected some monies for Mrs. Wylic, a distressed person in Kingston, beg to acknowledge their having received, in cash, the sum of nine pounds, H c., for the outlay of which, together with any addi tional items promised, but not yet paid, they wil be happy to give an account at some future period.

We are requested to say, that a Circus will be opened here in the course of the ensuing week, at Mr. Moore's Mansion House. The troop are now performing at Brockville, and are expected in town on Sunday. Due notice will be given as to rive very peculiar satisfaction from the new the time of performance, and particulars made

The weather during the early part of the week has been oppressively hot, the thermometer ranging on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, from feet of cooling the sir materially-and to day, a cool easterly breeze prevails, affording a refreshcommanding His Majesty's Forces therein, ingrelief from the suffocating beat of the previous

> Mr. Jeffers' Letter, as well as J. M.'s Commit nication, will appear in our next.

DIED,

Last evening, after a lingering illness, Mrs Mary Flock, aged 42. On Wednesday the 6 h inst. Jane McLeod, infant daughter of H. C. Thomson, Esq. M.P.

COMMUNICATIONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE KINGSTON CHRONICLE. SIP.

As Mr. Samson's communication, in your paper of the 20th ult. carries, in a great measure, its own conviction with it, I forbear to make those observations which it justly challenges; and, although possessed of other cvideuce, I shall rest satisfied for the present, with requesting you to insert in the Chronicle the following certificate, which refers not to the conversation in which Mr. Samson made the admissions set forth in my former communication, but to a subsequent one on the same sub-I am, Sir.

Your Obedient Servant, THOMAS CAMPBELL Bellville, July 7, 1826.

I hereby certify, that I was present at a conversation between Mr. Campbell and Mr. Samson, a want of candour in that part of the letter to Lord Liverpool which refers to the church at Belleville, and particularly that portion of it which represents the congregation as consisting of 50 persons who attend two or three times a year; and so far was he from maintaining that his statement " was correct in every particular," that he did not at tempt to defend a single particular it contained

JOHN GRIER, Minister of Carrying Place. July 7, 1826.

KINGSTON, 10TH JULY, 1826. Mr. Editor,

" A brief Examination of a Pamphlet, entitled" 'A Letter to the Earl of Liverpool,' &c. relative to the rights of the Church of Scotland in British North America,' has been printed at York, and is now in the hands of the public. Its character will, I trust, save it from any thing farther than a newspaper notice. Lest, however, the non-appearance of a Pamphlet in answer to it should be misunderstood, I beg, through your paper, to state the in my opinion, exempt it from the more formal flagellation of a Pamphlet-shaped reply.

It is a series of declamatory invective directed against individuals -- not a fair combatparticularly referred to pages 3d, 4th, 10th,

11th, & 18th. land and Scotland is quoted, by which it appears, that it is enacted, that ' Presbyterian Church Government shall be the only Government of the Church, WITHIN THE KINGDOM OF SCOTLAND.'

Scotland by the article of the Act of Union to pressly restricted to the Emgdom of Scotland. which reference is here made, and a part of is also met by a direct denial. It is unnecessary part of the Establishment of the Mother Coun- truth, that by article 25th, of the Act of I mi try, Great Britain; and another article in the on, the North British Church was solemnly subjects, the undersigned officers of Militia, o'clock, on a signal gun being fired from Point Act of Union of Scotland and England spe- constituted a part of the establishment of the Magistrates, Gentlemen, Yeomen, and other Frederick, proceeded round Garden Island and cially provides, "That all the subjects of the United Empire; thereaftered cording to artiback again, when Mr. O'Brien's boat arrived at United Kingdom of Great Britain, shall from cle 4, to share in all the rights, privileges, and and after the Union have full freedom and in- advantages enjoyed by the ester establishment tercourse of trade and navigation to & from- of Great Britain, except were it should be oany port or place within the said United King- therwise expressly agreedu these atticles. dom, and the dominions and plantations thereunto belonging; and that there be a commu- may, perhaps, if he at all link it recessary to During the contest, the bay and river in front nication of all other rights, privileges, and ad- express his sentiments only subject, herbits-

all but dangerous rapidity with which the this life full of years and full of honours, on the ministration, the fruits of the first dawn of brilliancy by any thing that has occurred here for jects of either Kingdom; except where it is otherwise expressly agreed in these articles."

It may be said why did not the act, after stating that " the said Presbyterian Government shall be the only government of the Church within the Kingdom of Scotland, mention, " and the territories thereunto belonging, as it provided that the Episcopal Church Government should be established in England, " & in the territories thereunto belonging. '-The answer is obvious. There were no territories at that time belonging to Scotland, and, therefore, the addition would have been an unmeaning one.

If it be said why did not this article go on to provide, that when England and Scotland, thus united into Great Britain, should afterwards conquer, or in any other way become possessed of new territories, their churches should, both of them, have equal rights, privileges, and advantages in them-1 answer, in what plainer terms could this have been stated than those which have actually been used in article 4th above recited.

Shall it still be said that the clause "within the Kingdom of Scotland excludes the northern part of Great Britain from el mning for her Church any right, | rivilege, or advantage, saving in Scotland only? I would answer that this is to add to this clause a very important word "only," and that it is to overlook the circumstance that all which was wanted in order to give to North Entain, when united with South Britain, a right to claim there rights, privileges, and advantages for her Ghurch, was, that the act of Union should solemnly recoguize her Church as a part of the establishment of Great Britain, m other words a part of the establishment of the British Empire.

Scotland has no right to claim any privileges or advantages for her Church in an Englisa Colony. In a BRITISH Colony, it is "art & mfluence only which can withhold them from her.

The position advanced by the author of the brief examination in the paragraph marked o, and which runs thus, " To show that the clergy of the Established Church of England Jave no exclusive right to the Clergy lesserves in Canada, the Act of the Imperial Parliament, 31st Geo. 3d, chap. 31, is cited, by which it appears, that these reserves were specially 86 to 90 deg. in the shade. Yesterday morning set apart for the endowment or frectorn's, and we had a heavy shower of rain, which had the ef. Parsonages, to which, Clergythen of the and that the King himself is distinctly prohibited by the said act from appropriating them to any other use,"-this position is met by a direct denial. These reserves are not specially set apart for the endowment of rectories, &c. they are set apart for the maintenance of al'rotestant Clergy. And then this act goes on to specify, in regard to the English Church, the manner in which the clerg, men of that church shall be appointed. The particular mode of apportionment to the North British Church has not been pointed out; but the reader of this communication is referred to the unfouched arguments in the " Letter," in which it is intimated, that the defect of the act 31st Geo. 3d, in regard to the North British Church, is not, that it fails to provide for it; for this it does as well as for the South British Church, under the general denomination l'ioustant Church but that it fails to point out, as in the case of the Episcopal Church, the particular way in which the apportionment is to be assigned.

On the paragraphs marked 4th, oth, & oth, it is needless to make any annotations. It may be proper, however, in reference to the observations made in the paragraph marked 7, to observe, that the part of Mr. Pitt's speech, beginning with the words " He declared, &c." which is extracted, and inscrted in the " Line! Examination," applies to the parts of the S1st Geo. 3d, which relate to the Church of England specially-not to those parts of said ac which relate to the general appropriation to the maintenance of a Protestant Clergy, and treats not of an absolute, but conditional power, which may be exercised upon the contingency of expediency. For let the 55th article of the 31st Geo. 3d be read-read till it is mederstookhistwikamonae we attended Governor, of the Provinces of Upper & Lower of Bellville, in which Mr. Sampson acknowledged | Canada, respectively, or the person administering the government therein, from time to time, to constitute and crect within every Township, &c. one or more parsonage or thetory, or parsonages and rectories, according to the establishment of the Church of England. and from time to time to endow every such parsonage or rectory, with part of the land on allotted & appropriated, as aforesaid, viz. for the support of a Protestant Clergy, is not alsolute, but conditional, or dependent on a contingency, viz: that the Governor, or Launenant Governor, shall judge it to be expectant under the then existing circumstances of the Township or Parish.

No Governor, Lieutenant Governor, of person administering the Government, is very lik dy, with the advice of his Executive Council, to think it proper or expedient, to give a seventh part of Ganada, to a 12th, or am other small portion of the population. This were to raise up in the bosom of the country, a conporate body, possessed of wealth somewhat formidable, and wealth in a certain sense is power. It were to raise up in the bosum of particular views concerning it, which should, the land, a body possessed of such wealth and such power, as might be found to consitute a somewhat troublesome subordinate where notes political machine.

Let any unbiassed person be asked to antiing of the arguments advanced in the " Letter swer the question, whether it is possible that to Lord Liverpool." For proof of this charac- it can be expedient that parsonages or recto ter of the "Brief Examination," those who ries, according to the establishment of the are fortunate enough to have a copy of it are | Church of England, engrossing the whole prefits of the Clergy Reserves, should be constituted and erected throughout a country, the Those who have a copy of it may also be genious of about 11-12ths of which is opposed pleased to look at page 5th, and at the para- to the genius of the Luglish Epicopacy. He graph in that page marked 2d. They will find that shall answer this question in the taken --Kirk of Scotland is as much the Established suredly have imbified principles of political Church in Canada as is the Established economy, very different from British, who Church of England, the Act of Union of Eng- | do not direct to the enforcing of measurement out regard to the semiments and wishes at the people.

The position advanced in the program marked 10, in which it is mirrored, that the men pears from one of the send a ticles' of the Ant The Presbyterian Church Government of of Union, "that the 112 its of the Kirk are to which is here quoted, became equally with the sary to repeat what has already been mention-Episcopal Church Government of England, a ed respecting the little word "only," and the

The Rev. gentleman allded to in page 10, late President Adams is no more! He depart- satisfaction of seeing realized, during your ad- of the town exhibited a spectacle unequalled in vantages, which do or may belong to the sub- posed to adopt the words a decreased states.