

We have no arrival from Europe since our last, by New York: one day's later intelligence, to the 9th July, we observe quoted in the Philadelphia National Gazette, via Halifax, N. S. by the Falmouth Packet.

In the few extracts given, the *Courier* says, "that if Russia and Prussia persist in opposing the enlightened views of more liberal Cabinets—war is unavoidable."

The London Journals give some details of the counter-revolution projected in France, by the Duchess of Berri, in favour of her son. She has proceeded to Switzerland, accompanied by General Bourmont and his four sons, and it is from that country this *gallant Princess* proposes to direct her plans. A million and a half francs have been coined in the young Prince's name, Henri 5th.

This project will have the effect of bringing the Parisian *incomprehensibles* to some mutual understanding. If the King is not weary playing the Demagogue, he will perhaps bid the tempest roar—and let "slip the dogs of war."

PORTUGAL.—An arrival at Lisbon from New York brings Lisbon dates to the 11th June.

The disagreement with France assumes a more hostile character than the commercial causes assigned would explain. Don Miguel had in consequence of the operations of the French Squadron changed his Ministers and seemed to prepare for war; but his strength lies in his weakness, and, if all be true, the goodness of his cause promises him but little aid in that way. Letters received say, "we are on the eve of great events."

Several arrivals from the West Indies at U.S. Ports are mentioned: from Jamaica to the 22d July and Barbadoes to the 19th. The King of Sweden continues his determined course in St. Bartholomews. It has been ordained that triple fines will be laid on white persons for injuring or insulting those heretofore called free persons of colour, "if it appears that the quarrel arose from difference of extraction or colour." They now possess the same eligibility to vote, and all distinctions whatever have ceased.

We are happy to find that Barbadoes also offers the same happy augury of the future. The free coloured inhabitants enjoy all the rights and privileges of His Majesty's white subjects. "It looks," says one of the Journals of Antigua, "as if a sudden influx of light and generous sentiment had fallen on Barbadoes—such as should cover this unfeeling and degraded island with shame."

The crops in Barbadoes are very large; American Flour was extremely cheap; 158 barrels sold for \$7 per barrel.

UNITED STATES FREE TRADE.—The friends of Free Trade and a revision and reduction of the present Tariff in the United States, have appointed a general meeting at Philadelphia to be held on the 30th September.

"The Question," says Mr. Calhoun, the present Vice President of the Union, "must press for decision at the very next Session of Congress. It cannot be delayed longer without the most distracting and dangerous consequences."

CHEROKEE COUNTY.—A letter from the Rev. Mr. McLeod, Methodist missionary, gives the intelligence that another company of missionaries have been taken, chained by the neck to a wagon, transported beyond the tribe, and thrown into a Georgia prison.

We remark in the Montreal "Minerve," that a compendium of the Geography of Canada has been published, and is now used in the College of Chambly. Nothing can be more fitted to awaken and enlarge the youthful mind.

On this subject we would also express our satisfaction to find in Lower Canada such activity in the great and good cause of Education. The Gentlemen appointed by His Excellency the Governor in Chief, to visit the schools of that Province, have nearly completed their inspection. They have expressed themselves most favorably of the prospects and progress of its Elementary Instruction, the general character of the scholars, and the remarkable evidences of their talents and disposition to improvement. The number of scholars is estimated at not less than 50,000.

Agricultural Reports from the Lower Province represent the crops as generally of good quality, and the quantity an average.

His Excellency, LORD AYLMER, was expected at Quebec in the course of the past week.

Letters had been received at Quebec from the Hon. Mr. Viger, dated London 6th July. His interviews with the Minister for the Colonies, &c. are stated to have been agreeable to the expectations of Mr. V.

The York *Courier* in replying to the Colonial *Advocate's* endless and grievous loyalty, has stated the following information, "not from official, but from undoubted authority," in respect to the Clergy Reserves:

That a communication has been received within the last few days from Lord Goderich, in reference to Messrs Ryerson and Mackenzie's late pack of Petitions, in which communication Lord Goderich states that His Majesty's Government have finally determined that they will on no consideration consent to the appropriation of the Clergy Reserves or any part of them to any other purpose than that for which they were originally granted—viz the support of the Established Clergy. But that His Majesty's ministers have it in contemplation to admit the claim of the Scottish Kirk to a participation in those reserves, on the ground of its being one of the Established Churches of the Empire. And further, that in the interim, His Majesty's present ministers have increased the annual appropriation for the Kirk Ministers, from 750,000 to 1,000,000.

On the supposition of its accuracy, we may certainly remark with impartiality, that a final settlement of this long vexed subject is most desirable. Whatever the Christian Guardian de-

his Lay Brother of the Advocate may denigrate by misrepresentation or misapprehension, from the ill-advised communications of one party, the claims of the Scotch Church and the moderation which has distinguished its proceedings, will be recorded and remembered with honor, when the frivolous and vexatious attempts of selfish agitators have paid the forfeit of oblivion and contempt.

His Excellency SIR JOHN COLBORNE, accompanied by his two sons and Captain Bloss, passed through Hamilton on the 17th of Brantford, to arrange, it is said, some disputes concerning the Indian Lands in that neighbourhood.

A. McLean, D. McDonell, and J. Macaulay, Esquires, are appointed Commissioners on the part of Upper Canada for ascertaining the Boundary Line between the two Provinces. D. Thomson, Esq. is Surveyor to the Commission.

The Inhabitants of Bytown, in public meeting, have resolved to apply to the Legislature at the next Session, to have that part of the Province formed into a separate District.

Mr. Elder Ryan is about establishing a new Paper in Hamilton.

A Meeting is to be held at Hamilton, for the purpose of forming a Company to build a steam vessel, destined to ply between Burlington Bay and four other Ports on Lake Ontario.

A Pamphlet has just appeared from the Patriot Office, on the subject of the present Boundary Line of the Provinces.

Messrs. Leslie & Sons have established a Circulating Library in this Town.

In the New Novel of "The Young Duke," Mr. Macaulay, whose Reform Speech has excited such premature renown, is thus forewarned to the world:

"If he speaks half as well as he writes, the House will be in fashion again. I fear that he is one of those, like the individual whom he has most studied, will 'give up to Party what was meant for Mankind.' At any rate he must get rid of his *rabdidity*. He writes now on all subjects, as if he certainly intended to be a renegade and was determined to make the contrast complete."

Is it credible the author of the Young Duke can talk of *Mankind* as opposed to *Party*? Who could have anticipated such a relapse to old-fashioned ideas?

We learn by the N. Y. Mirror that Mr. Bullwer's forthcoming Novel is founded on the well-known *Neugate* story of Eugene Aram. It is not for us to doubt the taste displayed in this choice; but we remark in a Philadelphia Journal that a young swindler or house-breaker recently apprehended there, was found to have, as a travelling library, The History of the Pirates and Mr. Bullwer's Novels. We leave to more subtle minds to analyze the value of writings so singularly patronized.

TIMBER DUTY.—It is an observation to be held in full remembrance and constantly, that while Men are readily and exactly brought to agree on matters of science and experiment,--from the sublime calculations of Astronomy to the most minute inquisition into natural phenomena,--the great leading and vital questions affecting the prosperity and well-being of Society, are little more than a field of angry contention. We find there not only the most conflicting views, but the fullest opposition of fact and deduction, laid before the public with the most perfect confidence and apparent good faith. The propounding questions of State and of political economy to the Public at large, says Paley remarks, a consequence of a free government; but their difficulties, or the difficulties with which men have pleased to invest them, and the use which selfish demagogues make of them, in order to live upon the curiosity and alarms of the country, render it almost impossible that any thing like just views can be fully impressed on the Public.

If we rely on the capacity of the human mind for arriving at truth, the only natural conclusion is, that men would equally agree upon this last class of subjects (at least in theory) were their interests and passions not involved in the discussion. These interests joined with prejudice, and by an artificial alliance with existing influences, exercise a greater power than the pretensions of the present time would lead us to expect.

It would be creditable to this Age, we think, were the most informed and leading men in public councils and in questions of general interest, so far to unite as to join issue on the *Theory*, and then put their opposing sentiments on its application, to the sense and foresight of the country. Such a conduct would give a stability and satisfaction to the public mind, and men's opinions would take a new start from admitted Truth. It appears to have been held a maxim, says a Foreign writer, by a great majority of Politicians, that a definitive conclusion on matters of Public interest, would be productive of a stagnancy of enterprise, and that this indecision and emulative contention, keeps more irons in the fire. This beyond a certain extent is very erroneous. We need not fear on this subject; the nature of man is too ingenious and venturesome to remain long without discovering new fields of rivalry and competition, and it would seem most likely to favour improvement and advance, to open new subjects for this spirit. Were there a general admission either in *Theory* alone, or in practice, on any public matter of moment, there would be something added to the certainty and intelligence of mankind; and men easily and willingly reconcile themselves to what is made satisfactory to their reason.

The Timber Trade has in a particular manner exhibited this obstinate and uncompromising spirit of opposition. The principles of the present Ministry remain unaltered; and their determinations the same, as will be seen by the declaration of the Chancellor of the Exchequer:

The Noble Lord, stated that "as to the Timber duties, of which so much had been said, it was not the fact that he had abandoned them. The truth was, the House left him in a minority, yet he still would maintain the propriety of altering those duties, and he thought the alteration consistent with the interests of the country and desirable; and although he was unwilling to introduce in the present Session any thing which would create angry discussion, he was not prepared to say, that he had abandoned the principle of that alteration."

In the late Debate a leading Member said: "The Government did not propose any violent or sudden measure,—they proposed merely a gradual diminution of the protection. They said they were willing that the country should continue to pay a portion of that protection, but that the existing amount of it was too great, and that it must be diminished. But even if it were calculated to throw the half of the ships out of employment, he would contend that it would be more economical to keep those ships sailing about doing nothing and to buy up the whole of the timber which was cut down for exportation in Canada, and bring it to the coast and burn it there, than to be paying for it at the rate which the country paid at present. By such an arrangement as that even the country would be a loser by £20,000 less than it lost at present.

Mr. Attwood, a prominent Speaker on the opposite side, observed:

"He would refer the House to the report of the Committee in 1821, which went into the history of the timber trade. It stated, that previous to 1810, our supply of foreign timber was principally from the Baltic ports; but in 1809 and 1810 we had recourse to our Canadian colonists. What was the object of the alteration of the duty? Was it in order to obtain cheap timber or to derive a greater revenue? Neither. The duty was protective, and it was intended to be protecting and prohibitory. The price and quality of Canadian timber were as well known then as now. It was not to enable this country to purchase cheap timber, but in order to guard against the danger which then threatened us from Europe, and which, the Committee said, as it might occur at a future period, it would not be proper to place us entirely at the mercy of the northern Powers for the supply of timber which might be interrupted by the same political danger. It was no less than this—that at a time of great peril, when all Europe was engaged against us, we adopted the measure, and on the faith of an Act of Parliament our merchants embarked their capital on a pledge as sacred as Parliament could give, that it should be safe. But the danger had passed away. There was no longer any probability of danger from the great northern states. He would be content to put that out of view, to consider that there was no probability that the great northern states would not continue to cultivate the arts of peace; he would suppose that we might get cheap timber from thence without any necessity of alarming the country. But was the House prepared to sacrifice the men who had saved us from danger? He differed from the Noble Lord in that part of his speech where he had laid down the principle which should govern our trade, which proceeded from the common error of the school of political economy."

Mr. Bliss, in his much cried up Pamphlet, follows up this view with still more violence. In one passage, he remarks:

It is the general Colonial Policy, that is put in question no less, than the trade of Colonial wood; it is no less than the shipping interest, than either; it is no less than the integrity and maritime ascendancy of this empire, than altogether. Whoever is concerned in the prosperity of our Colonies, east or west, northern or southern; who understands them to be, and wishes to remain, integral parts of the empire; who prefers home trade and production to foreign; the wealth and employment of British subjects to the industry of Norway and Prussia; whose pride is the Navy of England; who ever believes the riches, the safety, and the glory, of these kingdoms, under the good providence of God, to depend upon ships, colonies, and commerce, let him stand ready to come forward and support their cause. And let all, who can be moved to cherish and maintain it, unite, and speak, and vote, for its defence. To those, who have lately so powerfully done this; who neither the disposition to support His Majesty's ministers, nor, mere disinclination to oppose them, has prevented from rallying round a cause paramount to all ephemeral theories, abortive budgets, or changes of administration; the most grateful acknowledgements are due, and have been paid, and will ever be retained, by all the interest concerned at home, and throughout the whole Colonial dominions of Great Britain.

We see here that Theory, History and Systems past, are all confounded in these defences of opposite views; and gratitude and other exciting arguments employed quite irrelevant to future duty and interest.

Those who advocate the Colonial System (as they artfully call it) in their wonderful caution against any future hostile position of Nations, forget that this scheme of an independent Colonial Empire, would be about the most certain contributive means to bring on such a state of things. This Colonial Empire demands the very opposite system, that the world may look on the power of Britain as a general benefit and blessing to every Nation. How then are we to estimate that ultra-precautionary wisdom which consists in taking for granted the evil it would shun, and adopting the desperate maxim of preparing for the worst! By the principles and practice of *Free Trade*, Nations are rendered necessary and greatly needful to each other—all the chances and motives of Peace are improved, and those of war diminished—insuring, thus, two positive and increasing securities in our favor.

If such is the irreconcilable antithesis of opinion amongst the distinguished legislators of the day, we may naturally infer that their echoes, the Journals, will keep up this discrepancy in their usual ratio of violence. With them "words are things;" their object is not, in such cases, to inform, but to prove their zeal by their blindness and their talents by *outwitting*, if they cannot out-argue their opponents.

We do not marshal these jarring opinions to show the "vanity of human wisdom;" on the contrary, it is to show that nothing but the principles of Free Trade can put an end to these Legislative factions, who blind no one, and who enlighten no one.

A London *Anti-Free Trade Journalist* thus treats his antagonists: "The principal ministers have suffered themselves to be misled by the minor members of the Administration—men entirely unfit for office, both as respects their understanding, their experience, and their station in society, we allude more particularly to the Right Honorable young Gentleman, Mr. Poulett Thomson, whose knowledge con-

sists in having got by heart the Pernicious paradoxes of Peter Mac Culloch, and whose merit is confined to a remarkable development of "the organ of self-esteem," a tolerable share of assurance, and a superabundant contempt for the opinions of practical men of business. All the commercial measures, or rather blunders, of the Cabinet are attributed to this gentleman, who, in fact, though not in name, is at the head of the Board of Trade. As for Lord Auckland, he is like the man appointed absolute King with a Vice-Roy over him. There can be no doubt, however, that the reign of Lord Auckland's Vice-Roy is fast drawing to a close. Indeed, the Right Hon. young Gentleman has already obtained in the City the cognomen of *Jonah*, in ominous allusion to the necessity of his being thrown overboard in order to save the remainder of the crew. One thing appears to be quite certain—namely, that he will not be Peter-Mac-Cullochising in the Government six months hence; but this will be a sorry compensation for the ruin of the Canadas, and the mulcting of the Manchester calico printers of several hundred thousand pounds.

Let us now hear the defenders of *Free-Trade*:

The prayer of the Petition of the Merchants and Ship-owners engaged in the Colonial Trade is one which we are sure is not likely to be disregarded by the Government. It is as follows:—"That your Honourable House will resist all propositions which may be submitted to it, subversive to the British colonial, shipping, and manufacturing interests." The House and the Ministers, would, indeed, be culpable, if they were to attempt to subvert such important branches of industry as those in question; and we greatly lament the prevalence of the impression that any such interests are either despised or neglected by His Majesty's Ministers. We believe the very reverse to be the fact.

The principle upon which the government is acting, in commercial as well as in constitutional matters, is this very simple one—that the public good is to be preferred to private interests, be they who, or what, they may. If the interest of the British consumer be that he should be allowed to buy a good instead of being forced to buy a bad article—that the Baltic traders should have fair play against the traders of Canada—and that the recommendation of the Parliamentary Committee of 1821, so long unaccountably neglected to be acted on, should be carried into effect, it is, upon the principle referred to, perfectly clear, that any supposed interest of the Canada traders ought not to interfere with justice being done to the public. By the reduction of 5s. per load on Baltic timber, the land owners, and the public in general, will obtain that commodity at a cheaper rate than heretofore, and, at the same time, the revenue will be benefited by the augmentation of the colonial timber duty, for the purpose of equalization. The shipping interest will be a gainer in some degree, by the reduction in the price of timber for ship-building, and for all purposes of ordinary life, and the inhabitants of this country will all be gainers in a great degree, although the duty is not to be reduced to 30s. per load, as Sir HENRY PARNELL, and other financiers, have so strongly recommended, but is to be fixed at 50s. per load.

The United States are the best possible proof of the readiness with which our manufactures are received in all parts of the world to which they are valuable, on account of their cheapness and excellence; and no man, in the least degree acquainted with trade, supposes that the fact of Canada or Jamaica being colonies has any influence upon the sale of those cottons and hardware, in the vent of which the greatness of this Kingdom in respect to other Powers mainly consists.

It is hardly possible to express sufficiently our disgust at the ignorant abuse which was levelled, on the occasion of the meeting at the Freemason's Tavern, at those illustrious philosophers and statesmen who have been labouring for the last fifty years to augment the wealth and prosperity of Great Britain, by the application to her peculiar circumstances of those principles which political science has demonstrated to be true in the abstract. We say it is disgraceful, that a man of good understanding, like Mr. Alderman Thompson, should congratulate his audience at "their common disregard of the theoretical and visionary dogmas of Philosophical Statesmen, whose advice would prostrate in the dust the shipping and colonial interests," &c. &c. So the boroughmongers say their property is to be prostrated in the dust by the Reform Bill, to them, *Russell's Purge* is what *Althrop's Purge* is to the Canada timber monopolists. To both one and the other justice is hateful; but they may nevertheless alike be assured that justice will be done by the Government, and that peculiar interests will only be set aside, so far, and no further, than the interest and safety of the public require. The colonial interests will not be neglected, or subverted, but they must be taught that there are other interests somewhat paramount to those of monopolists.

### For the Chronicle. The Bank Question.

SIR,—Having had occasion this morning to enter some obscure part of my premises, my attention was very forcibly directed to a certain object which instantly suggested to me one particular subject which not unfrequently, for some time past, became the theme of my cogitations.

In one corner of the apartment lay a cask of sugar, the contents of which was the constant prey of as many of the common house-flies as could have access to it. Immediately above this spot two immensely large and formidable spiders had most artfully contrived to weave their airy cob-webs; and which were so designedly circumscribed around the cask as to render it almost impossible for any of the flies to make their escape without being entangled in these snares which were so ingeniously set to way-lay them; and of which many became the food of the spider—few escaped with only the loss of a leg or wing, and fewer still had made their way safely through, but not without perceiving the subtlety and experiencing the cunningness of their enemies.

I cannot forbear to acquaint the public with my own application of the above. Viewing, therefore, this community in relation to the flies,

and those two branches of the Montreal and York Banks, which are stationed in this Town, in reference to the spiders, I conclude that the former are no more favourably treated in regard to their necessary dealings with the latter, than the wretched flies were by the ravenous spiders, which so greedily devoured not only the conquest of the wretched flies, but also fed upon their carcasses, while they were so industriously supporting themselves agreeably to the laws of nature.

As I have no doubt many of the discerning public will admit the justness of the foregoing remarks, I will venture further to state what I consider to be the most effectual means of remedying the evil and averting the baneful consequences. It is my decided opinion then, that were we to have a Town and District Bank established in this place, agreeably to the tenour of the Bill passed by our last two Houses of Assembly, in favour of the *Commercial Bank of Upper Canada*, but known to have been rejected by the undue influence of the Directors and Stockholders of the York Bank in the Legislative Council, many advantages would accrue to the public at large of which they are now ignorantly deprived, but which not a little tend to contribute to the aggrandizement of others.

Kingston being the most populous Town, the District the most extensive, and certainly as respectable and independent, in point of both talent and wealth, as any other District in Upper Canada, why should not its sources be more generally circulated within its own bounds, rather than be so unreasonably lavished on other parts of the country?

There are various considerations which entitle this subject to a more clear and minute investigation and active exertion. For, were we to have a Bank of our own, the profits should remain with ourselves—the accommodation would be more general—the results would be more satisfactory; and our *encumbrance* would be proportionably great; not to speak of the honour and credit which it would reflect on our Royal Town.

I account myself among the second class of its independent Yeomanry. Supposing, then, that the Bank is established; that I take stock to the amount of £2,000, and that I deposited the whole in the Bank, by which, according to the proposed Charter for the *Commercial Bank of 1830* might be issued; now supposing also that I required £4,000 occasionally to carry on my business; even then, £2,000 would remain in the Bank, which sum might be given to applicants to enable them to manage their own pursuits more conveniently and more profitably, whether commercial or agricultural.

### PHALANX. Kelleville, 24th Aug. 1831.

Kingston, 19th August, 1831.

MR. EDITOR.—That there are many real admirers of virtue and morality in the world is as undeniable a truth, as that there are many well known despisers of these excellent qualities—and it may, and with no less rectitude of assertion be remarked, that there are those to be found, who although they may reverence virtue and respect morality, yet, do not permit their practice to be influenced thereby. There are also individuals (and to whom I would now more particularly allude) who do not perhaps belong, or could not with propriety be classed with any of those characters above describe. They are those who affect to regard virtue, but who in effect are only labouring to strip her of her chastest attributes, and substitute, if it were possible, deformity for her excellence.

These individuals in conveying to us their sentiments adopt a peculiar style—the language made use of contrasting strangely with the professed purity of the end in view—that they are Enemies to vice and Friends to virtue, those who have had sufficient nerve to wade through their effusions have been able ere this to form their opinion. That the cause of virtue has been by them eloquently pleaded—placed in an exalted light, and its modest beauties, its train of excellencies, held up for admiration few will be disposed to assert, many to deny. That writings devoted professedly, mark! to the upholding of a cause so sacred as that of virtue and good morals—should be only rendered conspicuous by having riated in obscurity by having departed with so daring a confidence from that chasteness, that delicacy of expression which ought to have been so carefully studied. That writings I say thus distinguished, should be read, received into families, perused by those whose native purity and innocence it is our most anxious care to preserve—as highly culpable on the part of the community, as are these precious compositions, calculated effectually to reflect infinite discredit upon the writers.

This subject, Mr. Editor, could be enlarged upon to an extent which would preclude the possibility of an insertion—but as in the few preceding remarks, feeble indeed as they are, it will at least be perceived that these Moralists are not permitted to moralize without that meed of praise which they so justly merit being ascribed—and in attributing which, the object of this communication is attained.—Its insertion in your respectable Journal will exceedingly oblige

AN INHABITANT.

For the Kingston Chronicle.

MR. CHRONICLE.—I beg leave to correct an error of which your neighbour the Watchman complains as of a wilful falsehood, and which he appears to me to regard as of sufficient weight against the cause I have undertaken to defend, to annihilate all I have said, and to neutralize the eloquent facts and documents I have laid before the public, through your indulgence. I confess that what I said relative to a proposition to St. Egerton and his valiant band appears as if I meant to convey the idea of a *STRAZDAL* proposition of union; whereas it was only by an individual through the columns of that Evangelical Journal the *Colonial Advocate*. On my part, it was an inadvertence. Perhaps, as Ezra, the Saint and Pharisee, informs me, that I am in the habit of loting an enemy run down my throat for the purpose of evacuating my caput, I was then wholly or partially *non compos*. With

cheerfulness I rectify the mistake, and hope so good an example may not be lost on the conductors of an Evangelical Press, especially Saint Egerton, who still seems to regard *Star-light* as far too feeble to expose his determined perseverance in a wilful and malignant lie, proved point blank to his reverence's head. The Saint has certainly arrived at infallibility; for he lies wilfully to the whole country, and then proves his falsehood to be truth by a meek and humble perseverance in it. No doubt he fancies himself prosecuted for righteousness' sake when his villainies are exposed.

Your unbiased readers will perceive that my arguments lose not one jot of their force or importance by this *lappus memoria*, and that not a single point is weakened in the least degree. I conceive the case [to be fairly and fully made out, namely, that in the present condition of the rights and dictates of conscience, and the popular notions concerning the right of every private individual to make a church for himself if he can, whenever a country follows the example of the Yankees in regard to Church and State, that the people will also follow their example in the article of religious factions scrambling for political power, as they are now doing, and as the Methodists are now doing in this Province; the only remedy for which is a *State religion*. If *Zion's Herald* (!!) and his confederates deem the salvation of the Canadas dependent on their separation from the Parent State, it is but fair to conclude that our Independent Scion from the Yankee Zion has been put into operation against the government of this province for the effectuation of this evangelical work. This argues for the Leibnitzian scheme of Pre-Established Harmony and Optimism being adopted by those theological no-Church and State Politicians, in order to effect the salvation of this country. And since also the necessitarian scheme just mentioned forms the substratum of the soil in which have sprung up the National religious institutions in the name of Jonathan; and since Pre-Established Harmony and Optimism, that is, Predestination, has led those economical evangelicals to try their strength in politics for the cause of religion in various ways, and especially in the House of Representatives in Massachusetts, in which Dr. Beecher, the Orthodox revival political candidate for the all-denominational religious liberty chaplaincy, went only 27 in 155 a-head in the race of evangelical political popularity with the Universalist and the Unitarian;—Since, I say, Ezra the scribe is a cog-wheel in the machine of Pre-Established Harmony, it should not be matter of surprise to any one aware of the fact that the *Synod* have made application to the British Ministry to be made hirings of the state to consume the people's money, paid to them by the Canada Company. I desire to hear Ezra's explanation of this curious business, and to be informed on what principle this stipend is asked for—whether to subvert British principles and build up British Church and State, or to assist in carrying into effect the Optimism of "the New England States of the United North American States in particular," as Mr. David Hume decries—*Pshaw!*—I always mistake the name of Joseph for David—but no matter—both are philosophical politicians.

*A Herald of Zion* now lies before me, which, in regard to Optimism and the Optimists of the land of Jonathan most pertinently asks the questions, "Are our friends willing to be bridled to admit Calvinistic and Hopkinsian works into our Sunday School libraries in preference to our own publications? If they are, they will find that there are supporters of the National institutions" (the national institutions?) "who will furnish a my amount of funds requisite to effect this object." (Will you be deceived by the gibberish of John Bull?) "And if we cannot be put down either by argument or abuse, both of which have been largely tried, it may perhaps yet be accomplished by the master policy of supplying our libraries with their books!" \* \* \* \* To assist the American Sunday School to make donations of a certain amount of books, on condition that others be purchased of them, we understand that large sums have been contributed or pledged by wealthy individuals. For ourselves we do not entertain a doubt that the policy we have mentioned above is at the bottom of these operations. \* \* \* It is perhaps not generally known that the American Bible Society also assists the American Sunday School Union with large donations. But it affords no such assistance to us."

This is curious intelligence from "a free country," where there is no law but the rights and dictates of conscience, and no rule but the will of the people. How these sectarians love one another! How admirably they preserve the unity of the spirit in the bonds of peace! Every one looks not only on his own but his neighbour's affairs, and does neither covet nor swindle in the cause of religion! This is optimism—a part, as Zion's Herald would say, of the Eternal Decrees! This is *par nobis* while the Orthodox of New England in Particular, seducing the children intrusted to their care in public schools, to attend, for *days in succession*, the Anxious and Inquiry Meetings, for the evangelical purpose of hearing the foulest abuse from the sewers of religious liberty discharged at the Ministry and formularies of the Episcopal Church. Has not Mr. Hume a few children who need education? If he has, he may there have them trained out of the reach of "the evils which all established sects bring in the community." Bay Wig, St. Egerton's Civil Secretary, may there send that poor Son of his who has tasted so much of the sweets of paternal affection. And why not bundle off Minor College under Egerton's *Guardian-ship* to enjoy the benefits of a revival within "the borders of a free country?" But let us be patient. The Watchman assures us that

*These Provinces of British name. May all these rights and blessings claim!* and Mr. Hume has promised the worthy "Chairman of the Committee for the Promotion of Religious Liberty," that they shall not only be established in Canada on the Yankee plan, but that the whole British Empire shall receive them at his hands. I wish the Watchman to reap the full benefit of these remarks and illustrations in order to make good the deficiency occasioned by my mistake which he was so obliging as to point out.