reed maker do but turn right about to th face and marry Betsy Ide! The parson gaped with astonishment—the cake cooled apace—the bride fainted almost—and the relations looked as grave as the wild man of the woods, or a Guinea monkey. But to make bad worse, Howard not only left his flame in this manner, but said that as Jerusha had "shipped him once and he had now shipped her, they were even." "Call you this shipping?" said the poor Jerusha, "I will ship myself to Boston, and see what I can do. She accordingly did so, and brought an action against Howard for this breach of promise, and a Boston Jury after weighing the matter well. found a verdict for the rosy (as we may presume she is) Jerusha, on last Thursday moining of four hundred and fifty dolls. damages. May every future Howard pay the like penalty.—Nat. Advocate.

PARODY OF A POACHER.

A poor strolling player was once caught performing the part of a poacher, and being taken before the Magistrates assembled at a Quarter Sessions, for examination one of them asked him what right he had to kill a hare? when he replied in the following ludicrous parody on Brutus's speech to the Romans, in defence of the death of Cosar:—" Britons, Hangrymen, and Epicures! hear me for my cause and be silent, that you may hear; believe me for my honour; and have respect for my honour that you may believe. Censure me in your wisdom—and awake your sen ses that you may the better judge. It there be any in this assembly, any dear friend of this hare, to him I say, that a poacher's love for hare is no less than his If, then, that friend demand why a poacher rose against a hare, this is my answer, -not that I loved hare less, but that I loved eating more. Had you rather that this hare were living, and I had died quite starving-or that this hare were dead, that I might live a jully fellow? As this hare was pretty, I weep for him; as he was plump, I honour him; and as he was nimble I rejoiced at it; but as he was eatable. I slew him. There are tears for his beauty : joy for his condition : honour for his speed: and death for his toothsomeness. Who is here so cruel that would not love a tit bit ? If any, speak, for him have I offended. Who is here so sleek that does not love his belly? If any, speak, for him have I offended."-" You have of fended justice, Sirrah," cried one of the Magistrates, out of all patience at this long and strange harangue, which began to in vade the time that had awakened his ap petite. "Then," cried the culprit, guess ing at the hungry feelings of the bench, since justice is dissatisfied, it must needs have something to devour—Heaven for-bid I should keep any gentleman from his dinner—so, if you Flease, i'll wish your worships a good day and a good appetite."

PROPHECIES FOR 1826.

In the course of the following year number of ladies will catch cold for want of clothing; while others will carry their whole wardrobe on their back, and yet be starved to death. Several young ladies of good property, will fall violently in love with young men of no property, or expectations; dreadful disappointments will essequently ensue on both sides.—Nove reading will be the rage, and young miss es will rise early and go to bed late, to read love tales .- A great many lecture and sermons will be preached and una tended to—It will be the fashion for la dies to wear no pockets, and from circum stances, some gentlemen may not require any.—Several duels will occur, when to-parties will miss fire, it being heir original intention not to hurt each other.

Ancient and Modern Holy Alliances compo red .- "Cicero was murdered on the eve in his birth day, by the Holy Allies of that ag ," -(Anthony, Lepidus, and Octaviusmong whom, however, none broke his pro mise to the supporters of his power; non-discovned the debts he had contracted to redeem himself from slavery; none sold rotten ships for sound; none employed the assassing of his father; none prostituted his daughter; none proclaimed that he had no occasion for liberal and learned men; none proscribed the party by which his life was saved and his authority established; none called cowardice decent order, perfidy, right reason; or cruelty, true religion."—[Landor's conver

DENNIS O'TAFF.

During the war with Hyder Alley, Deanis O'Taff, from the county Clare, a Lieutenan and acting adjutant of the Madras Artillery was observed by a brother officer to expos himself most unnecessarily, to a very des tructive fire: he said so to O'Taff, who replied, "Don't you know I am adjutant, and if my horse is killed in action, I'll get 250 pa godas for him, and he is not worth ten?" I was usual for subalterns of artillery to tak-a weekly tour of duty in the fort of Madras, which is about eight miles from the artillery cantonments; on one occasion, when O'Taff' turn came, he left a fine game cock under a basket in one corner of his barrack room in basket in one corner of his barrack room in cantonment, and, that he might live in plen ty, O'Taff placed a quantity of grain and water in the opposite corner, locked the door, comforting himself with the thought that his favourite would want for nothing during his absence. On his return the following week, he exclaimed, "O J——s, why did I not leave the meat under the basket! Sure if leave the recture would not have died!" hail, the creature would not have died?"—
O'Taff continued to blunder to the last, he was employed by the first Sir Erye Coate in the demolition of the of Wandewask, and demolition of the of Wandewask, and placed a quantity of gunpowder to blow up one of the bastions, was desired and generous of viewing the explosion, and remained so close to the nine, that he was sent into the arr with the fragments. O'Taff's will force, and under the province, having been a was found among his papers—he was warm the air with the fragments. O'Taff's will force, and under the constitutional act, in the Methodists, and security thereby afford the air with the fragments. O'Taff's will force, and under the constitutional act, in the Methodists. On a division, there were in favour of the bill; Yeas, 23, Nays 2. The debate on the deflication and further upon the brother officers, whom he had assisted in times of difficulty. He bequathed all his debts to his mother.

The Bill was supported on the grounds of the contrary—I cannot be well is Excellency privy to any minister the province and continued practice upon a statute is a good rule of interpretation. The subject, I shallanticipate better motives than the grounds of freedom of opinion in religious matters, and cotinued practical upon the subject, I shallanticipate better motives than the good of the bastions, was dead of the basic of the better freed to the bill sent down of the Legislative Council.—My sonated to the bill sent down of the British and until 1 hear further upon the subject, I shallanticipate better motives than the good of the Contrary—I cannot to careful in the contrary—I cannot to dismine every Angle-sonation the subject, I shallanticipate better motives than the province, having in the Contrary—I cannot conceive Lord Basic Council.—My sonated and confided and confided and confided and confided and confided and confided with the will freedom of opinion in religious matters, and to instruct the Returning organized, under the constitutional act, in the Legislative had, the creature would not have died!"-O'Taff continued to blunder to the last, he

CHURCH ESTABLISHMENT.

The Right Reverent Bishops of the Protestant Episcopal Church, consecrated in the United States, are as follows: Wm. White, D. D. of Pensylvania; John H. Hobart, D. D. of New York; Alexander V. Griswold, D. D. of the Eastern Diocese; Richard C. Moore, D. D. of Virginia; James Kemp, D. D. Maryland; John Croes, D. D. New-Jersey; Nathaniel Bowen, D. D. Chio; Thomas C. Brownell, D. D. L. L. D. Connecticut; John S. Ravenscroft, D. D. of Raleigh, N. Carolina.

There are five Methodist Bishops. Of the Roman Catholic persuasjon one Archbi-CHURCH ESTABLISHMENT.

the Roman Catholic persuasion one Archbi-shop, the most Rev. Ambrose Marshall, of Baltimore, and seven Bishops.

From the American ON AFFECTED SOLEMNITY. Of all the tricks and outward shows of this world, I know of no one more successful, or more imposing than this portentous solemnity. It covers more follies than charity itself, and masks more sins than affected rity itself, and masks more sins than affected grace. Wrapt up in forms and vested in immutable dignity, there is no getting at it, nor over it, nor round it. There it stands, impassable and immoveable,—inaccessible to argument and invulnerable to wit. Against it, reason is in flicient, and even ridicule, allpowerful as it is, is often wasted upon it in vain. It says nothing great; it does nothing good: it neither projects nor executes. It contributes not a mite to our social happiness, nor adds one cubit to our moral sta ture. And yet, such are its unutterable pre tensions, and such the credulity of the world, that it influences the good and the bad, the great and the small.

To one half of the world it appears as the

legitimate representative of piety, and with the other half, its unintelligible negations are received and admitted as proofs of its pro-fundity. It is the worst companion under heaven, and in business, it is the devil all o ver. There is no getting along with it. It has no despatch, no tact, no feeling, no sym pathy, no generosity. On the contrary, its aspect is as frigid and unvarying, its temper querulous and subacid, and its habit pompous and objugatory.

Its operation is that of a perpetual dam

per, checking even the conception of humor, and blunting and obfuscating every movement of the mind. Its taciturnity is oppressive, out its voice, when it has one, is ten times worse—it is so lugubrious, so mystical, so o racular, so incompresensibly wise, and stupidly scatentious. It deals in eternal doubts, and annihilates confidence, eloquence, and nergy, by its ghastly appreheusions and intaggible ambiguities. I would rather encounter talket of fearth. wors,—it is so lugubrious, so mystical, so o angible ambiguities. I would rather encounndeed encounter any thing under heaven, ational or irrational, any thing that the im agination can conceive, gorgons, hydras and himeras, rather than this cold impervious off ctation, this mockery of wisdom, this shield of impotence, this imposing, magnifying, wonder working, didactic solemnity!

O! I have seen it played off with infinite effect. I have seen it, with all its obtusity

and wrongheadedness, get the better of me rit and talent, and cast them in the shade I have seen it humbug wisdom herself, and by its imposing pomp and overweening pretrishens, take undisputed precedence of wit and worth, and triumph over jungment sense and reason. But, like those structures hat are based upon false and sandy founda-ions, it lasts but for a season. It commands, even when supported by the influence of wealth, but a show of respect. The world retaliates the imposition. Its homage is momentary, and in appearance only, while its whose characters for loyalty and honesty re-contempt, the secret, is fixed and abiding. main untainted, and entitle them to it accor-

NEW YORK, Feb. 6. John L. Woodhouse, Esq. Inspector Gen ral of the British Customs. (he in Eng and we believe holds the office of anapolic of Plantation Accompts,) arrived in town few days since from Nova Scotia and New Reuben White, Esq. M. P. P. My Dear Sir. proceed to Barbaboes in the prosecution the duties of his appointment. Mr Voodhouse, we understand, after going thro he diff rent islands, Demerara, &c. will re urn hither and finish his visits of inspection n the Canadas. The statement which has obe Mr. W's opinion, impugning the construction put by the Collector of the port of Halifax on the 4 h section of the late Coloial Trade Act, was unauthorized by him. COLONIAL TRABE .- In the House of Re-

presentatives, on the 25th ult. Mr. Cambre leng, of New York, offered the following:-Resolved, That the Committee of Com erce be instructed to inquire into the expediency of amending the act of 1st March 1823, so as to authorize the President of the United States to remove the discriminating duties now imposed on British vessels and their cargoes, upon their entry from any Bri tish American possession, when their cargoes are in like manner admitted into the British American colonial free ports: the resolution was agreed to.

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT Lower Canada.

Quebec, 9th Feb. 1826.

HOUSE OF AS EMBLY.

Interesting debates took place in the House of Assembly on Tuesday evening and last evening, on the subjects of the Bill for allowing Registers of Births Marriages and Bu rials to the Wesleyan M thodists, and on the lefulcation in the late Receiver General's hest and the further securities of the pub

The Attorney General opposed the Bill in favour of the Methodists, on the grounds that they were not a Church recognized by aw, and their preachers not elerical per sons authorized by the Laws of Canada to celebrate Marriages, and that there could be no security for the faithful execution of the rust of keeping these Registers and their e-

occasioned, by its officer, and the insufficiency of the control over him exercised by it and under its lauthority, reserved to it in all colonial actsin conformity to the Royal instructions of 1793. The Attorney General seemed to be of opinion, that the Imperial Government could not be held responsible to the colony for any losses which have occurred, that the superintending power of the Assembly ought to have been sufficient to guard a gainst such lowes, and that no legislative measures were now necessary on the subject. The proposition to adopt legislative measures for the security of public monies generally, was however adopted without a division, and the mater was referred with the Message relating to the defaication to a special Committee consisting of Messes. Blanchet, Neilson, fuvillier, Heney, Vigar, Atty. Genl. and Taschereau.—Quebec Guzette. ioned, by itsofficer, and the insufficiency

COMMUNICATIONS.

TOR THE UPPER CANADA HERALD.

Misrepresentations having been indus triousy circulated to my prejudice, as regardsmy vote upon the Address to His Majesty, relative to the Alen question; for the satisfaction of my friends I request you will be pleased to publish the enclosed letter, which I forwarded to my colleague during which I towarded to my colleague during the discussio J indisposition preventing me at that time, from attending to my parlia mentary dules: I was desirous it should meet the pulic eye, and for that purpose was handed y him, to the editor of the Canadian Freenan—by inadvertancy it did not appear. Yo will probably sir, yourself, recollect that Iwas anxious the two Addresses should be recommitted, that the merits of should be recommitted, that the merits of them both mitht come fairly under discus-sion—this horever was objected to, and the one founded upon the resolutions previously discussed to ity arrival, proposed; in amend-ment, the Attorney General's was put and lost, to which I gave a decided preference, as

will appear by the debates in due course.

I shall only remark, that from the greaturety I felt that all the rights and privile ges of natural born subjects should be confer red upon a deserving class of people, I was and am for ibly i upress'd with an idea, that the address of the Attorney General's, found dupon his resolution, which occupied so little time of the house, and acknowledged to embrace every desirable object, would have been favourably received by His Majesty, and that an immediate British enactment would have afforded the relief sought for.—The one adopted, I am fearful, will defeat its own object includes a state of the relief sought for.—The one adopted, I am fearful, will defeat its own object includes a state of the relief sought for.—The one the address of the Attorney General's, found adopted, I am fearful, will defeat its own object, inasmuch, as the language and ciction will grate upon the Royal ear, demanding rather than soliciting a boon. Altho all will concur in the opinion that the 30th Geo.

30, chap. 27, and our subsequent provincial ects and appelmenting gave encouragement. acts and proclamations gave encouragement to emigration from the United States, and that to put a different construction upon the m now, would be a manifest injustice to a wor thy class of people, still we know the Bri ish statute of naturalization stares us direct in the face, and that no legslative provi n here can counteract until that is repeal ed; all acts repugnant to that, must fall to the ground—nay, the King himself, (alone,) has not the power to give force to them, but to satisfy these people that British fath and honour is a sure foundation to rest upon, and I dare piedge myself—by a respectful application to His Majesty, thro' the proper au thorities, all the rights and privileges of Brit ish born subjects will be conferred upon those ding to the conditions of our provincial enact ments. I have the honour to be, &c.
THOMAS COLEMAN, M. P. P.

County of Hastings Bellville Park. Feb. 7th, 1826.

(COPY.)
Bellville Park, Dec. 13, 1825.

It certainly was candid in him laying be-fore the house the purport of the bill, which, if I goes to exclude certain rights of those ricans from the United States, who have settled in this prevince under the faith of en should now be deprived of their elective franchise or sitting in our House of Assembly I can see no good reason; really I think there must be some mistake or misconception of the Attorney General's sentiments and construction of the bill :- Such a departure from mmon right and common sense could never have emanated from him : not a respectaale American would remain in the co under any such arbitrary Act; but I think under any such arbitrary Act; but I think we are reckoning without our host, for in the first place I conceive any act of this nature, would only be tantamount to acknowleging those Aliens who have hitherto enjoyed all the rights and privileges of British born subjects and consented to by the British Government after a residence of seven years and taking the oath of allegiance.—Any such act of our Assembly, the assented to by the several branches of the Legislature would be nugatory, inasmuch as I conceive it to be repugnant to the British statute of naturalization, and can only be an act of the turalization, and can only be an act of the Imperial Parliament from whom it should first emanate.—In truth I believe this pro vincial act (if as you describe) all fudge, and tather will have a tendency to disturb, than quiet their feelings. They must be declared to all intents and purposes to enjoy the rights and privileges of British born subjects after a residence of seven years within the Province and taken the eath of Allegiance, and if you please, untainted of felony or disposalty after any other object is in view. and if you please, untainted of felony or disloyalty: If any other object is in view, it
must be guarded against; I anticipated much
good would arise out of this question, I am
now fearful of the contrary.—I cannot believe His Excellency, pries to any ministerial trick, and until I hear further upon the
subject, I shall anticipate better motives than
are generally ascribed to the bill sent down
by the Legislative Council.—My sincere
wish is, that this question will be amicably
decided on:—I cannot conceive Lord Bathurst's communication to His Excellency in
any other light than a generous intention of

from intentional good, or throw away a boon so graciously offered:—It however behoves them to be watchful guardians of the people's rights, and steadily persevere for the good of this fine thriving Colony, divested of party prejudices, and that party spirit, which too frequently counteracts the best intentions of Government, and the most laudable endeavours of those whose superior abilities command respect.—I am waiting sleighing, and am upon thorus whist I am away from you, but it would be madness to run the risk of being laid up in York by being jolted on horseback or in a waggon, I should prove, as C. J. says, "an unprofitable servant".—My best wishes attend you and those who are sincere well wishers to the country, which I hope will outlive the virulence of that party spirit, which has so long distracted and been destructive to the vital interests of the Province.

I am, Dear Sir, &c: THOMAS COLEMAN.

The Editor of the Upper Canada Herald.

Sir.—Having seen a letter in your paper of the 7th instant, signed "Scrutator," on the subject of the District School of this town, and expecting that the following number would have saved me the necessity of replying to the Queries exted me the necessity of replying to the Queries are the period of this town, and expecting that the following number would have saved me the necessity of replying to the Queries are the period of the Usteries therein stated, I abstanced from affording your correspondent the information he required, but as it is a subject of the utmost importance, involving the interests of every well judging parent, I find myself compelled to at food you and the public in general the results of my enquiries, as well as of my own personal knowledge. Taking these Queries categoric ally, the first on the list regards the expiration of the Uster's (Mr. Baxter) probationary year. I can satisfy your correspondent with the assurance, that it terminated some short time between the force that the same facility—there was no election for Master in the room of the Ret, Mr. Wilson. On the third point, I am equally certain that a candidate for the appointment did offer himself, a clergyman of the established church, as and challed the public, as testified by the number of his scholars, and the multitude (amongs the rest my own children) anxiously awaiting a vacancy for admission into his school. I can add, that he did solicit the votes of the trustees (whose names had been furnished to him from the proper quarter) by letters of canvars, for J saw one of his circulars, and I saw the Jesuitic at reply which it extracted. On the fourth point I can, without the fear of contradiction, assert, that there was no public advertisement for a meeting of that sapient body, to whose judgment we are doomed to bow for the educations of the required in the part of Scrutator's enquiry is fully answered.

Public meeting of that sapient body, to whose judgment we are doomed to bow for the e To the Editor of the Upper Canada Herald.

to imitate a more enlightened precedent than that which primitive usage established. The people suffer themselves to be convened either by an anonymous advertisement, or by the war-ning sound (as in the case of the late address to the Lt. Governor) of the Postman's knock, who of course possesses the discriminating power of tapping only at these doors, whose inmates are most favourable to his employers' projects, so that what constitutes a public meeting in Kingston, is too indefinite for finite conceptions, and therefore ocyona the powers of my feeble pen even to hazard a conjecture at. I think you will find these Queries of Scrutator fairly answered, whilst they have elicited a few truths over which obscurity might otherwise have thrown her veil, as impenetra-

ble to human elucidation as the heads of our would be statesmen and political empiricks are o common sense.

From such a state of men and measures, no

From such a state of men and measures, no thing but the unequivocal language of a free Press can ever release us; and through the medium of that happy bulwark of public rights and public prerogative, they shall in future find an active and zealous Reformer in the GPOST OF JUNIUS.

FOR THE UPPER CANADA HERALD.

Kingston, Feb. 21, 1826.

I was glad to receive your letter 8th inst.

"Catharus", the champion of disfranbut surprised to hear your explanation given
of the Atternet General's opinion, relative
to the Alien Bill sent down by the Legisla

"Catharus", the champion of disfranchisement and alienation, of discord and division among the peaceable inhabitants of
this Province, has not attempted to provesettled in this province under the faith of en of Sept. 1783, are aliens, and of course not ying all the rights and privileges of British entitled to the civil rights which they possess

passed by the British Parliament, compose of Pitt, Fox, Burke, and other great states men of that day, for the avowed and sol men of that day, for the avowed and sole purpose of encouraging Angle Americans, describing them as subjects of the United States, to remove from the States, with their families, into these Provinces, to renew their allegiance, and settle here. It considered them capable of taking and holding lands for settlement, and thereby recognized them as subjects. This act was passed by the same Parliament, and under the same administration, as the Constitutional act of the next year, and shews that in the underthe subject.

This was the only safe, just and consistent course they could take; and for taking it, they are entitled to the thanks and support not only of their Anglo American constituents, but also or for thirty years afterwards; and cotemporaneous and continued practice upon a statute is a good rule of interpretation. The 30 Geo. 3rd has not been repealed, but still remains in full force.

Soon after the Provincial Government was organized, under the constitutional act. in

these people to come into the Province, take the oath of allegiance, and settle here as subjects, offering them grants of the Crown Lands for settlement. In consequence of the Royal invitation, hundreds and thousands of them accordingly came, from time to time, obtained lands, settled here, and become inhabitants. They were immediately admitted to all the rights and privileges, and subjected to all the duties of subjects, and have ever since quietly enjoyed their civil rights, and faithfully performed their duties, as well in war as in peace.

Three years after the Proclamation, in 1795, in consideration that these settlers had resided in the United States, where some of them had taken the oath of allegiance to the respective States in which they thus resided, the Provincial Legislature thought proper to suspend their eligibility as members of the Assembly, until after seven years residence in the Province. The Preamble of the act passed for that purpose, the 35th Geo. 3ed, c; 2cd, is in these words, expressive of the sense of the Parliament, that they were subjects, and except for the restrictions of this act entitled to the impreciate exercises of this

ter seven years residence in the Province : and in 1822, such of them as had held offices in the

ter seven years residence in the Province: and in 1822, such of them as had held offices in the United States were rendered permanently ineligible to the Assembly. These restrictive acts are predicated upon the principle, that they are subjects, entitled to all civil rights, except so far as they are thus restricted. Of these political restrictions they have never complained: but, subject to them, have contentedly and peaceably exercised and enjoyed their civil rights. Their capacity to take, hold, inhabit, transmit and capvey land has never been restricted, either by statute, or in practice.

But it appears that in 1824, more than forty years after the treaty, an ejectment for land in England was tried in the English Court of King's Bench, and the Judges of that Court decided that a Mr. Ludlow, who was born in one of the British American colonies before their independence, and resided there at and after the treaty of Sept. 1783, was, by force of that treaty, rendered an alien, so that his daughter, the Plaintiff in that action, born in Feb 1784, five months after the treaty, was incapable of inheriting land in England. In consequence of that decision, his Majesty's government, by an official despatch from Earl Bathurst to his Excellency the Lieut Governor, authorized him, for the nurpose of setting at rest any just Excellency the Lieut. Governor, authorized him, for the purpose of setting at rest any just apprehensions on the subject, to recommend to the Provincial Legislature to pass an enact-ment admitting these inhabitants to all the rights of British subjects.

chisement and alienation, of discord and division among the peaceable inhabitants of this Province, has not attempted to provent the Anglo Americans are not lawful subjects; but has avoided the argument, and begged the question in dispute. His assumption, that all who have come from the United States into the Province since the treaty of Sept. 1783, are aliens, and of course not entitled to the civil rights which they possess and have so long enjoyed, is contrary not one by to the original understanding of the treaty, and the practice under it for almost half a century, but also to Briti h and Provincial Statutes, applying to this but not to the most their country, and therefore distinguishing the case of the American St ttlers here from that of the claimants of land or political rights in England. I will point the reader to two of the Statutes.

Seven years after the treaty, being one year before the date of our Constitution, an act, the 30th of Geo. 3rd, chapter 27, was passed by the British Parliament, composed of Pitt; Fox, Burke, and other great states men of that day. for the avowed and sole

further relief.

A large majority of the Assembly, concurring in opinion with the illustrious framers, enactors and administrators of the British Statute, the 30th Geo. 3d. and with General Simcoe and the former Parliaments of the Province, that these inhabitants are subjects, and as such entitled to the civil rights which they have long enjoyed, expressed it, by a declaratory amendment to the Bill of the Council, and by a series of Resolutions to the same effect, stating the grounds of their opinion, and concluding with a repectful address to his Majesty, to be communicated to the Imperial Parliament, humbly praying for an explicit act of recognition and confirmation of those civil rights, to set at rest forever all apprehensions and disputes upon the subject. the subject.