

THE MARCH OF INTELLECT.

In the Chronicle of the 23d of June, there is a miserable attempt at wit, under the name of Bedford, and their son and daughter, lord John Russell, and lady Maria, are made prominent, as the victims of a fanciful levelling spirit, which in the author's witty and prophetic brain, is anticipated to be dominant in 1926.

The people of England, as a nation, venerate their ancient nobility who have been contented upon the estates originally bestowed upon them, as they despise the mushroom race, whose creation and subsistence have despoiled them of God and man's inheritance; and they are not to be made to quarrel with the MARCH OF INTELLECT by ludicrous prophecies.

A friend to the MARCH OF INTELLECT. Kingston, U. C. June 24, 1826.

FOR THE UPPER CANADA HERALD.

The Reverend Thomas Campbell, Episcopal Missionary of Belleville, has in my humble opinion committed an act of public benefit, by exposing the misrepresentations contained in the Pamphlet entitled "a letter to the Right Honorable the Earl of Liverpool, &c. &c."

THE CANADIAN PUBLIC. Kingston, June 24, 1826.

FOR THE UPPER CANADA HERALD.

During the late controversy between the House of Assembly of Lower Canada and the Governor in Chief, last winter, respecting the right of the Provincial Legislature to legislate on the subject of the appropriation of the permanent revenue arising in that Province, it appeared that the Supply bill passed both Houses, and approved of by the Lieut. Governor Sir Francis N. Burton, the last year, embraced such an appropriation.

AN UPPER CANADIAN.

"The following little gem, says a London editor, has found its way across the Atlantic Ocean, and feelingly evinces that the love of our native land can never forsake us."

THE ENGLISH EMIGRANT.

Written on the banks of the Lake Ontario. The heart that broved the stormy ocean, And a foreign land explores, Still must feel a troubled motion, Far away from England's shores.

EPIGRAM FOR THE HERALD.

Said a pious supporter of England's famed Church, To a man who had written some false things about it, "So, so, Sir! I find you'd leave us in the lurch, Our nakedness you're come to spy, I don't doubt it."

The man, instant red, as any roost-cock, Trembling replied, "Sir, 'I've told a lie' (Puzzled, confounded, o'ercome with the shock), 'Twas meant I assure you for Liverpool's."

FOR THE UPPER CANADA HERALD.

Extraordinary Lamb.—On the 6th day of the present month, an extraordinary lamb was brought forth on the farm of Mr. John M. Flindall, near the Carrying Place, in Murray. It had two mouths; the first directly under the nostrils, resembling that of a Squirrel; the second or lower mouth, was placed in the front of the neck, or throat, and less than an inch in width, but the palate and glottis were very visible, though the under jaw was very imperfect. From the tips of the ears, to this lower mouth, there appeared one continued indenture, terminating in the opening before described. The usual perforation in the ears could not be seen: nor did there appear, on dissection, the least sign of lungs, though in other respects it had every appearance of a healthy lamb of three weeks.

It expired immediately after its birth, and was seen by numbers of people who doctored it to be the most extraordinary animal ever heard of. The skin and horns are in possession of Mr. Flindall.

Sir,—Looking over one of your late papers, I observed an article (copied from the "Advocate") stating that the Presbyterian soldiers in garrison at York had been prohibited from worshipping God according to the dictates of their consciences and the form of their forefathers. It appears that this has arisen from a construction put upon some regulation, issued some time since from the "Horse Guards."

By a late file of papers I have received from Ireland, it appears considerable excitement had arisen in the minds of the Presbyterians in the province of Ulster, on account of the enforcement of this regulation upon the 72d (a Scotch) regiment in garrison at Belfast;.... this they considered an infringement on their religious rights and privileges, which had been purchased at a great price! no less than the blood of their ancestors. The Northern Whig, when speaking on the subject, says, "We affirm, that no individual, who really understands the principles of Presbyterianism, is likely to become a convert to episcopacy. The sceptic, indifferent to all religious forms, may hold the practice of introducing the sign of the cross in baptism, the bowing at the name of Jesus, and the formal declaration of absolution from sin, as matters of no importance; not so the Presbyterian.... are men, cradled in the lap of Presbyterianism, to be proselyted by an order from the 'Horse Guards'?"

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FOR THE UPPER CANADA HERALD.

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TO THE EDITORS OF THE NORTHERN WHIG.

Gentlemen,—As the late occurrence respecting the 72d Regiment, noticed in your useful paper, has excited considerable attention among Presbyterians, I hasten to inform you, that I have received an official communication from the "Horse Guards," which states, that His Royal Highness the Duke of York, the Commander-in-Chief of the Forces, has been pleased to direct that Presbyterian soldiers should be allowed to attend the meeting-houses of any denomination of Presbyterians, the ministers of which receive a stipend from the Crown.

FOR THE UPPER CANADA HERALD.

Mr. Editor,—On the 16th and 16th of June, I attended a Camp Meeting held at Carman's Bay, in Adolphustown, and was highly pleased and gratified with the scene which I beheld. Amongst the great crowd of white people that attended, I saw a number of Indians of the Missisnagah tribe, who had come thither for the purpose of worshipping and praising God for the unspeakable gifts which they had lately received. There were present thirty seven adults, besides young children; of those, thirteen professed to be regenerated. The remaining twenty four had, previous to their coming to the meeting, made a public profession of their faith in the Lord Jesus Christ, and in the efficacy of his blood to wash away their sins. About sixteen were baptized by the Presiding Elder, and names given to them by the whites. Two of the Indian speakers, named Beaver and Sundry, several times, during the meeting, prayed and addressed the brethren of their own tribe with much energy, pathos, and eloquence, and appeared to feel deeply the importance of the truths of the Gospel with which they had lately become acquainted. They also addressed, in their own tongue, the congregation from the Preachers' stand.

It was indeed a joyful and a pleasant sight to behold those who had, not many months before, been sunk in sensuality and debaucheries of all kinds, boldly come forward to declare to the world the wonders of redeeming love, and the power of Jesus to save, from utter destruction, the most abandoned sinner. They were all cleanly and well dressed, and conducted themselves throughout the occasion with the greatest seriousness, propriety, and decorum. They likewise repeatedly sung, with much correctness, to the tune of Me r, a hymn which had been translated into their own language. On their return home from the Camp ground, several of them, in passing through Hallowell, were very strongly tempted to drink whiskey, but they absolutely refused, and would not even listen to the voice of the tempter.

tempter.—It is sincerely to be hoped, that the good work of reformation, which has been so favorably begun among these children of the forest, will, by the Providence of God, whose eyes are over all, even the meanest of his creatures, continue to prosper; and that they, through whose instrumentality, so great things have been done for them, will persevere in their laudable exertions, knowing that if they do not enjoy their reward in this transitory state, they will, at the great day of retribution, be crowned by the Redeemer of the world, with glory and honor and immortality. SINCERUS. Hallowell, 23d June, 1826.

Pursuant to Public Notice the Annual Meeting of the Hallowell Branch Missionary Society, Auxiliary to the Canada Conference Missionary Society, was held in the Methodist Chapel in Hallowell, on Saturday the 10th June, 1826, at which a large congregation attended. The Rev. Wm. Case, Presiding Elder, preached an appropriate sermon on the occasion, from 2nd Cor. c. 13 v. 9. He then read some very interesting extracts from Missionary Reports into the Indian language, after which the Report of the Society prepared for the occasion.

FIRST ANNUAL REPORT.

Of the Hallowell Branch Missionary Society, Auxiliary to the Canada Conference Missionary Society.

Your Committee beg leave to state, that, agreeably to Public Notice, a full congregation met at the Methodist Chapel, in the village of Hallowell, on the 6th day of April, 1825, when an appropriate discourse was delivered from St. Matthew's Gospel, c. 18, v. 1. Extracts from several very interesting Reports, calculated to show the nature and importance of Missionary exertions among the Aborigines of the wilderness, and the duty incumbent on all Christians, not only to afford religious instruction to the inhabitants of the new settlements of this thriving country, but also to that despised and benighted race, were then read. A Constitution was then adopted; by the first article of which, the Society shall be called the Hallowell Branch Missionary Society, auxiliary to the Canada Conference Missionary Society, and whose object is to assist the Annual Conference to extend its Missionary labors throughout the bounds of the Conference, and in other places, embracing the Indian tribes, and the inhabitants of the newly settled parts of this province. By the 6th article of the Constitution, it was resolved, that the business of the Society shall be conducted by a President, two Vice Presidents, a Secretary, Treasurer, and ten Managers, annually elected.

The following is a statement of the fiscal concerns of the Society, which your Committee have received from the Treasurer. On the 29th August 1825, the Treasurer of the Hallowell Branch Missionary Society transmitted to the Treasurer of the Canada Conference Missionary Society the sum of sixteen pounds and six pence, Provincial Currency, and on the 10th March ensuing, he transmitted a further sum of one pound, five shillings and three pence. There now remains in his hands the sum of one pound five shillings, to be transmitted to the Treasurer of the Canada Conference Missionary Society.

Your Committee feel happy to state, that the labours of the Missionaries have not been in vain, and that the good work which has been so auspiciously begun, continues to prosper, as appears by the following acts which lately occurred.—At a religious meeting held at Ameliasburgh on the 27th and 28th May last, about fifty of the natives attended on that occasion, several of whom spoke of their late conversion with much fervour and gratitude. They were all cleanly dressed, and, throughout the occasion, conducted themselves with the steadiness and gravity of deportment, which became persons deeply sensible of the high and estimable privileges of the Gospel. Nothing trifling, nothing inconsistent or impatient, appeared in any part of their conduct during this solemn season. They seemed to be intently and earnestly bent on pursuing that path which leads to a happy and glorious immortality, and listened with the most profound attention to the word of life as it was expounded to them by the Ministers.—On the first day of the meeting, an Indian exhorter, with great zeal and animation, addressed his countrymen in their own language, and on the subsequent day, addressed the congregation both in Indian and English.

On the Wednesday following, the 31st of the same month, twenty-two adults, having been previously instructed in the nature of the ordinance, and having professed to experience a change, were baptized, and the next day their whole household, consisting of eleven of their children, were also baptized. Your Committee mention this as an encouraging circumstance, that the religious excitement at Belleville, among these savage wanderers, was chiefly produced by the exhortations of this Indian Speaker, and that these religious impressions have since been cherished and fostered by the Methodist Preachers, till they have attained that growth and maturity at which they have now arrived. It was by his steady and persevering exertions three months ago, in exhorting them to abandon their evil practices, to flee from the wrath to come, to lay aside the sins which most easily beset them, and to pursue that course which will conduct them to eternal felicity, by which they were brought to realize the saving and precious truths of the everlasting gospel. They have wholly abandoned the use of spirituous liquors, the melancholy and fertile source of more crimes and more misery in this world, of woe than almost any other vice. To show that this important change has not been effected by the temporary persuasions of men, but by the favor of God, your Committee beg to state the following circumstance which recently occurred.—One of the natives being tempted by a white person for the purpose of trying the strength of his religious principles, to drink some whiskey, replied, that "he drank no more whiskey; that those Indians who had heard the exhortations of their brethren last winter against the use of spirits, had firmly resolved to forsake the practice, and give themselves to God; that when first awakened to religious concern, they were very sorry for their sins; that their sorrows were afterwards taken away; and they then felt great joy and peace in their hearts."

When told by this person, that he himself was not a Methodist, and would not acquaint the Society with the fact, provided he (the Indian) would drink, he said "that though his brethren might not hear of it, yet the Great Spirit above, knew all their actions."

Your Committee beg further to state, that by the assistance of the white inhabitants, about four acres of land on an island belonging to the Indians, opposite to Missisnagah point in Ameliasburgh, were ploughed, and the seriously disposed have already planted the same with corn and potatoes. This is certainly one step, though secondary, to civilization; and your committee most fervently hope and pray, that this long neglected, despised, and abused race of beings, having abandoned the vices which they have imbibed from their more civilized and polished neighbors; having buried the tomahawk and scalping knife; and changed the savage yell and war hoop for hymns of praise, thanksgiving and adoration, will speedily assume a higher and more dignified station in society, in consequence of the blessings of intellectual and religious instruction, than they have yet ever held. It must be observed, that the natives, while in their unconverted state, show no disposition for education, but as soon as they receive the light of the Gospel, they are desirous to have their children instructed. As an evidence of a change in this respect, the Missisnagahs at Belleville, have given up six of their boys, who have lately gone to the Indian school at the Grand River.

Three schools are now in operation, supported by the funds of the Missionary Society; one on the River Thames; one on the Grand River; and the other at the new establishment of the Missisnagahs on the River Credit. The whole number of scholars is about fifty; some of whom can read intelligibly in the New Testament. Among other improvements which are introduced among the Indians is that of singing; and for the purpose, about thirty hymns have been translated, and are now ready for printing. Though, on account of the pressure of the times, the means of the Society are slender, it is humbly and sincerely hoped, that those means have not been idly or uselessly expended, and that they whose labors and exertions have so signally contributed towards the wonderful change wrought in the habits, manners, dispositions, and circumstance of the native of the forest, will still persevere in the right onward path of duty and usefulness, remembering the advice of the Apostle, "not to be weary in well doing: for in due season they shall reap if they faint not."

All which is most respectfully submitted. (Signed) James Dougal, V. P. Simeon Washburn, Samuel Merrill, Committee. Hallowell, 10th June, 1826.

The following Gentlemen were then elected office bearers for the ensuing year. Mr. John S. Hermans, President, James Dougal, Esq. Vice President, Simeon Washburn, Esq. V. Pres't, Samuel Merrill, Esq. Secretary, Mr. William Merrill, Secretary, Mr. Aaron Carnahan, Treasurer.

MANAGERS. Mr. William Ross, Asa Warden, Esq. B. B. Ranney, Mr. Norman Ballard, D. M. Hopkins, David Smith, Stephen Conger, Esq. David Stinson, Mr. Benjamin Hubbs, Peter D. Conger, Thos's Morgan.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The following is an extract from a work recently published, entitled "SIX MONTHS IN THE WEST INDIES, IN 1825," by Mr. Coleridge. It is, as the Commercial Advertiser justly observes, "a droll and natural description of a gale, and sea sickness." Imaginative reader! have you ever been in a gale of wind on the edge of the Bay of Biscay? If not, and you are fond of variety, it is really worth your while to take a trip to Lisbon or Madeira for the chance of meeting with one.—Calculate your season well in December or January, when the southwest has properly set in, and you will find it one of the finest and most uncomfortable times in the world. My gale lasted from Sunday till Wednesday evening, which is something long perhaps for amusement, but it gave ample room for observation, and philosophy. I think I still hear that ineffable hubbub of plates and glasses breaking, chairs and tables falling, women screaming, sailors piping, officers swearing, the wind whistling, and the sea roaring, which awakened me about two o'clock on Monday morning from one of those sweet dreams, wherein, through infinite changes and indistinct combinations of imagery, thy loved form, Eugenia, for ever prevails in its real and natural beauty. The Atlantic was gushing in through my port in a very refreshing manner, and ebbing and flowing under and around my bed with every roll of the ship. My clothes were floating on the face of the water. I turned to sleep again, but the sea came with that awful dead-ledge-hammer beat, which makes a landsman's heart tremble, and the impertinent quotation of some poor scholar in the next cabin about quatuorant septem digitos brushed every atom of Morpheus dust from my eyes. I sat bolt upright, and for some time contemplated, by the glimmering of the sentry's lantern, the huge disarray of my pretty den; I fished for my clothes, but they were bathing; I essayed to rise, but I could find no resting-place for the sole of a rheumatic foot. However, I was somewhat consoled by a sailor who came to bail out the water at day-break;—"a fine breeze, only it's dead on end for us; and to be sure, I mind the Apollo and thirty-two merchantmen were lost some where in these here parts." It was kindly meant of Jack, no doubt, though he was out in his latitude by eight degrees at least.

I think I shall never forget the scene of beauty and terror which presented itself to me on deck. Every thing, indeed, becomes tame by long familiarity, and the old mariner has no eye for any thing in a gale except his topmasts; but to the fresh and apprehensive mind what is there on land so unspeakably grand as a storm on the ocean? The lone ship under trouble reefed topsails and stay sails lay groaning like a gigantic skeleton in agony; a dreadful hedge or wall of waters confined the horizon to a hundred yards around us; the sea as black as death, save when, as each enormous wave arose on high, the furious blast caught up its long crest of foam, and dashed it into atoms of smoky mist. The sun also shone out with a wild appearance at intervals, and the rays of light, refracted by the spray-shower, formed themselves into fairy arches of prismatic colouring in every direction as far as the eye could reach. On Tuesday the wind lulled for some time, but at night it blew a gale as before; and on Wednesday we had a succession of squalls at intervals of a quarter of an hour, each sharper than the other; which exceeded in violence any thing I could have imagined. Under the last of them the top-gallantmasts quivered like reeds, the shrouds gave music like Eolian harps, and the eyes of the silent veterans were fixed anxiously aloft. It was the dying blast of Africa; the rain came down in torrents, the wind fell, and we were left at the mercy of a dead mountainous swell of a furlong in length, which put the good ship almost on her beam ends.

Boonaparte had the credit of saying that there was but one step from the sublime to the ridiculous; there were precisely seven on board His Majesty's ship. On deck all was terrible or lovely, in the cabin every thing was absurd or disgusting. It is idle to attempt the description, for the thing has been done before; carpets cut up, water dashing too and fro, dead lights in, a lack-lustre lamp, sea-pye, men and women hungry and thirsty and nauseatic, projections of plates, chairs, knives, servants, soup, wives together with their husbands and all other appurtenances under a lee lurch, ill-humor, hatred, vomiting, malice, and all uncharitableness, formed the grand features of the picture. I cannot go on with the details; mens refugit; I dislike dwelling on the infirmities of humanity.

Extract from the speech of Governor Lincoln, on the opening of the Legislature of the State of Massachusetts on the 6th inst.

"In compliance with a Resolve of the Legislature of the 24th of February last, I early made the communication therein requested to the President of the United States, upon the subject of the resolutions of the Legislature of the State of Maine, which had been transmitted for the consideration and concurrence of this Government, in relation to the public lands within the limits of that State, and upon the Northeastern boundary of the United States, and to measures for ascertaining the measurements, and establishing the line of divisions between those lands and the British possessions. An answer to this communication, recently received from the Department of State, shows the earnest attention which has been given to the subject, by the national Executive, and affords satisfactory assurance, that every competent step has been, and will continue to be taken to comply with the wishes, and to secure the rights of the States particularly interested. Copies of this correspondence will be submitted to you. The proposition in the second of the resolutions of the Legislature of Maine, referred to in the letter of Mr. Clay, not having been acceded to by this Commonwealth, no collision or controversy with the British Authorities need be apprehended from the measure therein contemplated."

On the 20th April, Mr. Peel announced, amidst cheers, that government did not mean to apply for a renewal of the Alien Act, which would expire in November next. All that was meant to be proposed was that the names of the Aliens should be registered. We sincerely congratulate the British Ministry for this decision. The alien act was a disgrace to the illustrious and venerable name of England. It was considered throughout Europe as an act of ignoble servility to the holy allies. It was looked upon as a denunciation against all unfortunate efforts for political amelioration, made to gratify the most degrading and antiscocial combination that ever conspired against the destinies of mankind. Every day proves the benefit that accrues to governments from free discussion and from the impulse of public opinion—there can be little doubt but that the ministry might have obtained for the renewal of this act a small majority in the House of Commons; but they were conscious that the public feeling would be against it; and had they persevered they would have degraded the very instrument of their power, and lessened their own moral influence in the magnificent community in which their fame and their fortunes are centred. This is the advantage which splendid communities possess, even in the virtue of their government over those of an obscure and contracted condition.—Spectator.

L'Independent of Lyons says, "within a day or two past, in the class of philosophy in the Royal College in this place, a paper circulated clandestinely among the pupils. The professor perceived and seized it. It was a list of subscriptions for the Greeks. 'Aha, my friends,' said the professor, 'is it thus that I have caught you! Have you not judged me worthy to be associated in this noble action?' and immediately, amid the acclamations of all the young men, he inscribed his name at the head of the list.

It is rather a remarkable fact, that the troops which were sent to Ireland to keep down the people, are now sending off in ship loads to tranquilize England. In addition to the left wing of the 79th regiment, which sailed yesterday morning, and are now, we calculate, in the scene of disturbance, fresh troops embarked last evening. The Marquis of Anglesea has been hitherto disappointed in Ireland in his wish to "re-conquer" it. His Lordship, alas! can now amuse himself without the disagreeableness of a sea voyage.—Dublin Morning Register.

DEATH OF KISHKAHO.—This celebrated chief of the Chippewas was found dead in one of the cells of the prison of this city, on Wednesday morning last. He was confined on a charge of being accessory to the murder of a Signaw Indian in this place, in January last. His eldest son still occupies one of the cells, under the charge of being the murderer of the Indian alluded to. An inquest was held on the body of Kishkaho, and the jurors returned a verdict that he died a natural death. But little doubt, however, remains, from what has since been ascertained, that he died by poison, procured at his own request, by one of his wives. Detroit Gazette.