

excellent women, of great sweetness of temper, and fondly attached to Napoleon. In the difference between these distinguished persons, we can easily discriminate the leading features of the Parisian, and of the simple German beauty; but it is certainly singular that the artificial character should have belonged to the daughter of the West Indian planter; that marked by nature and simplicity, to a princess of the proudest court in Europe. Buonaparte, whose domestic conduct was generally praiseworthy, behaved with the utmost kindness to his princely bride. He observed, however, the strictest etiquette, and required it from the Empress. If it happened, for example, as was often the case, that he was prevented from attending at the hour when dinner was placed on the table, he was displeased if, in the interim of his absence, which was often prolonged, she either took a book, or had recourse to any female occupation, - if, in short, he did not find her in the attitude of waiting for the signal to take her place at table.

Scott's Life of Napoleon.

FUNERAL SOCIETIES.

We understand that during the last seven years and a half, three Societies of this kind have been instituted in Stirling. Having ascertained the objects of the societies, the plan on which they are conducted, and what has been effected by them during the period stated, we are so satisfied with their utility, that we consider it our duty to give publicity to the following facts, more especially as we believe institutions of this kind are by no means general in the country.

The societies are chiefly formed of that class who, from having families, are enabled to save but little, if any, of their earnings, and who are, consequently, but ill fitted to meet the expenses to which they are individually liable, when death occurs among them; - for it is a well known fact, that custom and prejudice among the lower orders, have so long given sanction to the extravagant mode in which funerals are generally conducted among them, that it is very questionably whether a poor tradesman is not subjected to a heavier expense, when a misfortune of this kind visits his family, than really falls to the rich, who adopt a more simple, and much more becoming mode of conducting the solemn ceremony of interment. Still, it must be admitted, that according to the most economical plan, events of this kind fall heavily on the poor tradesman, and not infrequently involve him in difficulties which his utmost care and industry are unable to overcome. Any object, therefore, which contemplates an effectual remedy for this evil, is entitled to the highest commendation and encouragement. - That the association of the heads of families, of the class described, is calculated to have this happy effect, we think there can be little doubt. The great principle on which the societies act, is to make that expense trifling, by extending it over the whole, which, if allowed to fall on any individual member, would prove a grievous burden.

The three Societies in Stirling comprise about 130 members in each. The plan they adopt is as simple as it is praiseworthy. - When either head of a family, (the father or mother,) dies, the funeral society to which the parent belongs, pays over to the children £5, to defray the funeral charges, which sum is made up by a collection of 1s. from each member, as soon as the death takes place. When a member loses a son under eighteen, or a daughter under twenty years of age, he receives £3 6s. 8d. by a collection of 8d. from each member. And, for a still-born child, the society allows £1 13s. 4d. which is made up by a collection of 4d. from each member. Each society is under the management of a preses, treasurer, clerk and four other members, who act as a master-court, besides two auditors for examining the books and accounts, and an officer for collecting the contributions.

The best evidence of the utility of these institutions is to be derived from the fact, that during the period they have been in operation, they have paid away no less a sum than £1,083, 15s. 5d. in the following proportions: - The first society, £213, 13s. 5d. the second, £383, 2s. 8d. and the remaining society, £366, 15s. 4d. It is worthy of particular notice, that one of the objects which induce many of the members to connect themselves with these societies is, that they may thereby place, not only themselves, but every member of their families, beyond the reach of being buried at the public expense, an occurrence which the very poorest of the people view as one of the greatest misfortunes that can befall them. This is a feeling as commendable as it is characteristic, and should be cherished as being deeply connected with that spirit of independence which has so long preserved this country from the evils which the poor laws have entailed on the sister kingdom.

It is a fact which has been well ascertained, as connected with the three societies, in this town, that, but for their existence, a very considerable number of the funerals which have taken place among them, during the time they have been in operation, must have been defrayed by the public, many of the members being in circumstances so poor as to be scarcely able to support their families, far less to bear the heavy expenses attending a misfortune such as that in question. It thus appears that they have been in no small degree, the means of not only saving the town's funds, but the resources of the poor; and have therefore some claims on the Magistrates for any countenance or assistance it might be advisable to bestow. It must frequently happen, that, during periods of more than ordinary distress and pressure among the working classes, from sickness, want of employment, and similar causes, that many members of the societies find considerable difficulty in paying even the small contributions, which are, from time to time rendered necessary. We would not propose any thing that would effect that dependence, which according to the principles of the institutions, the members very properly have on each other, collectively, for overcoming the difficulties, to which, in the course of providence, they may be individually subjected; but we do submit, that on occasions such as we have stated, a little fostering care, on the part of the affluent, in the way of donations, could not fail to be attended with the happiest effects.

A musical instrument-maker of Bremen, was on the point of failure, and his hungry creditors watched him so close, that he could not get a pin's worth carried away. He thought himself of a stratagem for deceiving

his watchmen. He got together about a hundred and fifty musicians, his friends, in the shop, and set them all playing, with the different instruments there, the overture of the Gaza Ladra. As it was at night, at each movement of the orchestra he contrived to throw some article of furniture out of the back window, and this was so managed, that, from the noise of the instruments, no one heard it. At last, to finish the affair, so happily begun, at the end of the concert, each musician went out with his instrument. - The artist went out last and locked the shop-door, leaving nothing to his creditors but a bust of Ramus.

FOREIGN EXTRACTS.

From the Commercial Advertiser, Oct. 8.

The ship Antioch, Capt. Rich, a new ship on her first voyage, arrived at this port, yesterday afternoon from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 4th ult. Liverpool papers to the 4th, and the London Morning Chronicle of the 3d ult. have been received by her. They contain nothing important, except that the indications of a harmonious establishment of the new ministry are strengthened. - The Gazette gives the following extracts: -

The arrangements for the new ministry were in a fair way of soon being brought to a close. - Mr. Herries had an audience with the King on the 1st, and was offered the office of Chancellor of the Exchequer, which, it was understood, he consented to accept. Lord Lansdowne also waited on the King on the 1st, and the result of his audience was very satisfactory. A Council was to be held at Windsor on the 3d, to be attended by Mr. Huskisson, Mr. Herries and Mr. Charles Grant, for the purpose of receiving respectively the appointments of Colonial Secretary, Chancellor of the Exchequer, and President of the Board of Trade and Treasurer of the Navy.

The Morning Chronicle in reference to this subject, says, "His Majesty is understood to have displayed throughout the most anxiety to prevent whatever might have a tendency to produce disunion, and thus endanger the existence of the administration. Those who have founded their hopes of returning to power, on any supposed partiality on the part of His Majesty, for one part of the Cabinet more than another, will be mortified to learn that His Majesty, again and again, expressed his anxious wish to perpetuate the liberal policy on which the administration has lately been conducted."

The works at the Court of St. Omer were nearly finished, and the whole presented a view both picturesque and imposing.

A report of the arrival of Don Pedro had been circulated in Madrid and Paris, but it created no sensation.

A private letter from Madrid, published in the Paris Constitutionnel, mentions that all the Counsellors of State and Ministers had been summoned to St. Ildefonso, in consequence of Mr. Lamb having demanded some explanations as to the importance of the disturbances in Catalonia, and the measures taken by the government to prevent them, & from a determination to act decisively with regard to Portugal? The object of the Council was to concert and answer for Mr. Lamb, and regulate the number of troops to be sent against Portugal.

The disturbances in Catalonia were in progress, and according to the Marquis Campo Sagrado, it would require 6000 men to prevent the insurrection from spreading.

The Hungarian Diet was closed at Presburg on the 18th of August. The Emperor delivered a Latin speech on the occasion. The opening of the next Session is fixed for the 1st of November 1829.

The Pope ratified on the 17th of August the Concordat between the King of the Netherlands and his Holiness.

The Duke of Cumberland has returned to Berlin.

The Algemeine Zeitung has been prohibited in France. [It publishes private correspondence from Paris.]

The Russian forces under Gen. Packewitch obtained a considerable victory on the 14th of July over the Persians on the banks of the Araxes. - The latter lost 400 killed, 100 prisoners and two standards, the Russians had 9 killed and 29 wounded.

The accounts from Lisbon are to the 12th of August. An official decree has been issued for the sale of the Domains of the State, accepting in payment Bonds of the Public Debt, without interest.

The Morning Chronicle, in mentioning the fact of proof sheets of the Life of Napoleon having been sent to Paris, Germany, & America, which have been printed verbatim, says, "it will be curious to compare any of these editions with that published in London, in each copy of which there were several hundred cancelled leaves."

[This is an old story. It amounts to no more than what has been already stated. The sheets cancelled in England were erroneous in dates. - But all the errors are noted in the table at the end of the American edition.]

Thomas Young, of London, has been chosen a Foreign Associate of the Paris Academy of Sciences.

Billing's Liverpool Advertiser of the 4th September, says, - "The sales of Cotton on Saturday and to-day (Monday) amount to about 2500 bags, to the trade, at previous prices. The market continues flat."

CLAIMS OF THE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

To the Editor of the Montreal Gazette.

Sir, - The Honorable and Reverend Dr. Strachan's letter to Mr. Wilmot Horton, which has lately been published in some newspapers in this Province, will no doubt call forth many remarks and observations from those acquainted with the Ecclesiastical state of Upper Canada. I shall abstain from any remarks on the letter and the author; but I wish to direct the attention of your readers, who may belong to the Established Church of Scotland, to the Reverend Doctor's perseverance and industry in furthering the Establishment of every other Church, to the exclusion of every other Church. He has been absent from his home and family not less than eighteen months in the pursuit of that favourite object, and I suppose without any present pecuniary remuneration; what future temporal advantages he may have in view I do not know. - Now, instead of remaining in supineness & apathy, why do not the Clergy and laity of the Church of Scotland take example from the Reverend Doctor and others, and send an authorised Agent to London to represent

and prosecute their claims at the fountain head! - Within these few years we have seen Agents sent home from this place by the Petitioners for and against the Union of the two Provinces; the Merchants of Quebec and Montreal also sent an Agent last year to attend to their commercial interests. And not long ago one was sent from Upper Canada on behalf of the officers of Militia who served during the last war, and who succeeded in obtaining for them half-pay; even at present an Agent is still in England from the Petitioners who considered themselves aggrieved by the Alien Bill which passed both Houses of Parliament in that Province last winter. Let the Members of the Church of Scotland in the Canadas follow these examples: let them arouse from their lethargy and depute some fit person to urge their just and equitable claims in a manner becoming their importance, not doubting that these claims, if respectfully and properly stated, will obtain a favourable hearing from the British Ministry and from the King himself.

A MEMBER OF THE SCOTTISH CHURCH. Montreal, 3d Oct. 1827.

To the Editor of the Gore Gazette.

Sir, In the Quebec Gazette of the 10th Sept. there is an Ecclesiastical Chart of Upper Canada, accompanied by a Letter from the Honorable and Reverend Doctor STRACHAN, which begins thus: - (Here follow the two first paragraphs of Dr. Strachan's Letter; but as we have published the whole of that document, it is unnecessary to repeat any part of it here.)

This Chart for the information of Lord Goderich, and the Rev. Dr. believes it correct. Now, let us see what sort of information it contains, and lest I should be charged with pretending to know too much, I shall confine myself to that part of the Doctor's Chart which refers to our own District, and allow the reader to draw his conclusions as to the accuracy of the Doctor's information, as well as the state of the Church in this section of the country.

According to the Doctor's Chart then, there are four Episcopal Churches in the District of Gore, and one place without a Church, where service is occasionally performed. If this is really the case, in the emphatic language of the Doctor, "the Church of England has made considerable progress, and is rapidly increasing;" but, alas! Doctor, I am afraid, your assertion will not be borne out by facts. Reader, be not surprised when I tell you, that, with the exception of the old church at the Michawick Village, there is not a single Episcopal Church either built or existing in the District!

And with respect to the Ancster Church, the only regular service that either is or has been performed in it, is the service of the CHURCH OF SCOTLAND. Woolwich has not a church of any kind; and I am bold to say there never was an Episcopal Clergyman in the Township. - This Chart the Doctor believes to be correct. I believe he does; but let no one say he is of little faith! It is all for the information of Lord GODERICH; and no doubt well pleased would the Dr. be, if he could prevail on his Lordship to BELIEVE it too; - but fortunately for the cause of Truth and Canada, Lord Goderich is a character that will INQUIRE.

When the Honorable and Reverend Doctor has again occasion to draw up a Chart of a similar description, I would seriously recommend to him Inquiry into the state of that Church; for, let me say, when he is reduced to the necessity of exhibiting such a statement in order to establish the Empire of Episcopacy in Upper Canada, I envy him not the glory of success. - I am, Sir, A FRIEND TO TRUTH. Dundas, Sept. 24, 1827.

COMMUNICATIONS.

FOR THE UPPER CANADA HERALD.

John Wesley and George Whitefield, those revivors of vital piety in their day, the founders and exemplars of the numerous Methodist societies of the present day, in Great Britain, the United States, and these Provinces, were eminently loyal and dutiful subjects. They inculcated loyalty for conscience sake; and their followers generally have imitated them in this respect. A conscientious submission to the laws and respect for the public authorities of the government, under which they live, and for which they daily pray, are practical articles of their religious creed. As a body of men, they are, every where, good, peaceable, faithful subjects. In this Province, during the late war, their fidelity was tried, and proved, and acknowledged.

Their Preachers, although not all classically educated, are men of exemplary piety, zeal and devotion to the cause of Christ, teaching the evangelical doctrines of repentance, faith, and holiness of life, abundant and successful in their labours, which have been blessed to the spiritual good of many, not only of the white inhabitants of this Province, but also of the Indian natives, among whom, by their instrumentality, a signal reformation has been effected, and is visible to every observer of them.

These facts are too well known, to be in danger of contradiction here in the Province. But, at the distance of three thousand miles, his Majesty's Government in England may be imposed upon by false and slanderous representations respecting them. Taking advantage of so favourable an opportunity, Dr. Strachan, in his famous letter, written in London, in May, 1827, and addressed to Mr. Horton, Under Secretary of the Colonial Department, for the information of Lord Goderich, then Secretary of that Department, now Prime Minister, assured him, that "the Colonial Government neither has nor can have any other control over them, or prevent them from gradually rendering a large portion of the population, by their influence and instruction, hostile to our institutions, both civil and religious, than by increasing the number of the established Clergy."

What ought we to think of such an unchristian and ungentlemanly attack upon them; in their absence, at a time and place where they could not be heard in their defence, against the arch slanderer's false charge, and where it would be most likely to fasten a prejudice against them, and do them serious and lasting injury, without their ever knowing the author of the mischief! For the writer of that deceptive letter could not have intended that it should be published in this Province. What a calamity! that these humble, pious preachers of the gospel of Jesus Christ are instructing

and influencing the people of this Province to hostility against its civil and religious institutions, and that the Colonial Government cannot prevent them from effecting their hostile purpose, by any other means, "than by increasing the number of the established clergy!" For every evil, real or pretended, this is the sovereign panacea recommended by the cunning Doctor. Increase the number of the established clergy. Make provision for "two thousand" of them. "a very small number" for such an extensive Province. How absurd! The project of defending and governing this Province by a standing army of two thousand clerical regulars, under the discipline of a political Ecclesiastie, is as ridiculous in itself, as it is insulting to the other denominations of christians in the Province, and disgusting to all candid and sensible members of the church of England. If suffered to mould that church into his own ambitious and bigoted views, he will bring it into popular odium and eventual hostility with all other denominations. Clothed as he is with honorable and reverend titles, and apparently favored by the Provincial administration, he is doing more to disaffect the people generally towards the Government, with which he is thus identified, than any or all of those, whom he has denounced, as hostile to our civil and religious institutions. To such institutions, political, ecclesiastical, or literary, as he would frame, the population of this Province are from principle decidedly hostile.

A WESLEYAN.

Hallowell, Oct. 10th, 1827.

FOR THE UPPER CANADA HERALD.

The Archdeacon of York, who, unfortunately for the peace of this Province, appears to have more agency in its affairs than any other person, has been charged, in private conversation and in the public prints, with bigotry, intrigue and deception, and many erroneous, exaggerated and false statements and representations. But, to do him justice, there is one point, on which we must give him credit for frankness and candour. He does not pretend, that the Church, which he would build up in the Province, upon the ruins of all other churches, is intended by him to be a Church of Christ, but a worldly establishment; nor, that the religion, which he would support here, is the religion of the gospel, but a political religion.

Take his own words. "Two or three hundred clergymen [he thinks, indeed, their number should be increased to two thousand, at least] living in Upper Canada, in the midst of their congregations, and receiving the greater portion of their income from funds deposited in this country [England] must attach still more intimately the population of the Colony to the parent state. Their influence would gradually spread. They would infuse into the inhabitants a tone and feeling entirely English; and acquiring by degrees the direction of education, which the clergy of England have always possessed, the very first feeling, sentiments and opinions of the youth must become British."

The grand object of his system is here declared. It is not to make the youth christians, in heart and life, but to make them "British," in their feelings, sentiments and opinions; not to persuade people to love and serve God, but to "attach them still more intimately to the parent state;" not to teach the inhabitants the saving doctrines of the gospel, repentance and faith, but to "infuse into them a tone and feeling entirely English." The direction of their politics, and not the salvation of their souls, is the avowed tendency and end of his ecclesiastical system. The avowal, it must be admitted, is frank and free from disguise. It is so plain, since the publication of this letter, that he who runs may read and understand his object.

SUUM CUIQUE.

FOR THE UPPER CANADA HERALD.

Dr. Strachan, in a note subjoined to his "Ecclesiastical Chart for Upper Canada, for 1827," says, in his characteristic manner, "As the Methodists have no settled Clergymen, it has been found difficult to ascertain the number of itinerants employed, but it is presumed to be considerable, perhaps from 20 to 30 in the whole Province; one, from England, settled at Kingston, appears to be a very superior person."

Only one of the 20 or 30 Methodists "Itinerants" employed in Upper Canada is here designated, and loaded with praise. The Gentleman thus distinguished must be the Rev. Mr. Knowlan, who was resident, or, in the Doctor's more discriminating style, "settled at Kingston," in May 1827, the date of the Chart and accompanying Letter.

Applause from Dr. Strachan, or any other panegyrist, should be understood to indicate such merit as he values. The Doctor's estimation of Methodists and their religious principles, some years ago in his Magazine, published some years ago at York, he expressed his opinion of John Wesley, the founder of Methodism, that he had done more hurt than good in the world. He judges more favorably, it appears, of Mr. Knowlan, probably considering him to be the writer of "Catharus," against the American population of this Province, the Pamphlet decrying the claims of the Canadian Church of Scotland, and other such congenial productions. No wonder, then, that he is represented to be "one from England," although an Irishman; "settled at Kingston," although "the Methodists have no settled Clergymen" and "superior" not merely to other Methodists, which, in the Doctor's sense, would not be saying much in his favour, but absolutely "a very superior" personage.

Among Mr. Knowlan's Methodist friends, it will be his misfortune to be thus selected and eulogized by Dr. Strachan, of whom, on this subject, they will be apt to think, "His praise is satire, and his censure praise." - For, in their estimate of clerical superiority, the piety, the zeal and devotedness, the evangelical labors and exemplary life of the venerable Wesley, and those who resemble and imitate him, stand higher, than any political partisanship, conducing to a neglect of pastoral duties, or the interruption of Christian charity. PAUL.

FOR THE UPPER CANADA HERALD.

Mr. Editor: I have lately perused with great satisfaction the correspondence between the Rt. honourable Mr. Horton, Under Secretary of the colonial department, & Robert Randal Esquire, on the subject of

the naturalization of the people of Upper Canada.

Can any thing be more gratifying to the feelings of this community than to be assured by unequivocal testimony of the beneficent feelings, gracious intentions, and fostering care of His Majesty's Government towards the aggrieved, oppressed and Calumniated people of this Province? surely not. What now Mr. Editor, must be the views and feelings of Mr. J. Jones, his honorable colleagues in Sentiment, their partisans, & some of the inhabitants of this little village, who have both publicly and privately asserted "that it was not in the power of the provincial Parliament to naturalize Aliens." Mr. Horton's assertion, who declares that on the 26th day of May 1826 an act was passed for enabling the Legislature of Upper Canada to impart all the privileges of English birth to aliens. Surely sir, I think that if they have any proper conceptions of the disgrace and odium which must fall upon Individuals who, for the sake of a little popularity, and in opposition to right reason, of public information and matter of fact, make declarations in order to infuse into the public mind their self created yet distorted ideas of loyalty, they must feel it in all its force.

The time, Sir, is not far distant when a new election of representatives to serve in the provincial assembly must take place; we hope the wise and intelligent people of Upper Canada will exercise their elective franchise in a judicious manner, and send men possessing knowledge and independence, correct principles, and a disinterested attachment to the interests of the Canadian People. OBSERVER. Hallowell Oct. 2d. 1827.

SCHOOL ON THE BRITISH SYSTEM.

Visitors for the present Month, Mr. BARNABAS BRENNAN, and Mr. DOUGLAS PRENTISS.

THE HERALD.

KINGSTON, OCTOBER 16, 1827.

Our English dates are to the 4th ultimo. It appears that "the arrangements for the new Ministry were in a fair way of soon being brought to a close." His Majesty, it seems, is anxious "to perpetuate the liberal policy on which the administration has lately been conducted."

The last Albion contains the particulars of a destructive Fire which occurred at Jessy on the 31st of July. Eight hundred houses, being about one third of the city, were consumed; and it is stated, that "above 10,000 persons are left without a roof to shelter them." Many men, women, and children, and domestic animals were consumed in the flames, which spread with the rapidity of lightning. Jessy is a town in European Turkey, in Moldavia, the residence of the hospodar or prince, and the see of the Greek Archbishop or Metropolitan of the Province.

The Governor of Novascotia has ordered a new census of that Province to be taken. He requires "a return of the religious persuasion of each family - the number of horses, horned cattle and sheep in the Province." If a return of the religious persuasion of each family in Upper Canada were made, Dr. Strachan would have additional cause to blush for the misrepresentations which he celebrated Letter and Ecclesiastical Chart contain.

On the 4th inst. a dinner was given in Montreal to His Excellency the Governor in Chief, at which the Hon. John Forsyth presided. After the usual loyal and patriotic Toasts, the Chairman proposed "The President of the United States," which was received with "cheers," and followed by the air, "Hail Columbia." Last year Captain Matthews, a veteran Artillery Officer, was ordered to Quebec (and from thence commanded to proceed to England) by Lord Dalhousie, for happening to be present at a Theatre, in York, when the tunes "Hail Columbia" and "Yankee Doodle" were called for; and yet the same Noble Lord, at a dinner party in Montreal, in October 1827, not only drank the health of "The President of the United States," with "cheers," but listened "with complacency" to the proscribed tune called "Hail Columbia." These facts cannot fail to remind the reader of the old adage - "One man may steal a horse, while another would be hanged for looking over the Hedge."

THE COLONIAL MAGAZINE. - The first number of this Periodical has appeared in Lower Canada. The Montreal Gazette says:

"We have received the first number of the Colonial Magazine, edited by Mr. S. H. Wilcocke, whose literary endowments and universal knowledge."

The following is from the Canadian Courier.

"After the hasty perusal which our line has permitted us to give to the COLONIAL MAGAZINE, we were much gratified with it; and from the well known abilities of the Editor, and his perfect acquaintance with the various resources of these Provinces, we have no doubt, should the work be encouraged, but it will be a valuable acquisition to the country. Its contents are - Introduction, - North Carolina, - voyage in the Mediterranean, - Trial of Jesse Strang at Albany, - The Wolf Charmer, - Pleasures of Body Catching, - Old Newspapers. Collections, Travels and Topography, Statistics, Natural History and Economics, Library and Scientific, Nautics & Geography, Miscellaneous, A Traveller's Tale, the Nauticus or Physical, Affairs of Greece, Curious Maiden Speech, Anecdotes, Scott's life of Napoleon, - Monthly Summary."