The Doctor's great trouble seems to be, that there are what he calls "dissenters" in the Province, (though in fact they were here long before the Church of England) who by their piety and zeal are prospering under all their privations, beyond the efforts of the Doctor and his establishment, and this is the cause of his underhanded measures, and his exclamations. "Dissenters! Dissenters! The church! The church is in danger!" In danger of what Mr. Editor? In danger of the Powers of darkness? No, of a very few poor, ignorant dissenting teachers, as the worthy Rector makes them out to be. All this Sir, is founded on the Antichristian spirit of former centuries, and perhaps the Doctor fancies he is preparing the mind of the Government, to act over the same scheme on the Dissen-The Doctor's great trouble seems to be, the to act over the same scheme on the Dissen-ters in this Province, which was played off against the pious Puritans of the sixteenth century. Who that reads the history of those days can but abhor the spirit of intolerance and persecution, which drenched the Island in blood and brought a stain upon the church which will forever disgrace religious estab-

I shall close, Mr. Editor, with a few ob-servations on the prosperity of the church of England, and the Doctor's ideas of extending her influence. He says—"The church of England need not be ashamed of her proof England need not be asnamed of ner progress when contrasted with other denominations." If the church of England had as extensive influence, as many churches, and as many and as large congregations, as the Doctor has exhibited on his chart; and if Dissenters were no more in rumber ability and influence than he has daringly asserted, she would have less cause to be ashamed of her progress: but when, (the Doctor being vince, and the influence of the civil Government in her favour, has she not cause Sir, "to be ashamed of her progress?" With all these pecuniary advantages, what have also have an excellent liturgy, soundarticles of faith, wholesome and Godly doctrine in their Homilies, but what use have they made of them? Have they made the drunkard sober—the knave house."

of creation as a sponge, fit only, from reiterated imbibings and squeezings, to produce, produce, produce internal, and eternal repletion, and external, and infernal pomp for a dominant few. Thus must it be apparent to all, that an immensity of moral good, will attend the introduction of the Canada Company.

The constant communications to the British Government, of wealthy intelligence. corrected) she is the fewest in number of any of five or six denominations, notwithstandof faith, wholesome and Godly doctrine in their Homilies, but what use have they made of them? Have they made the drunkard sober—the knave honest—the liar speak the truth—the profane swearer blameless in his conversation—the heathen a christian? If they have why do we find their Archdeacon leadering a whole community at the foot of the state of the same of the sam slandering a whole community at the foot of the British Throne—his pupils disturbing the public peace—profane persons among their most illustrious members—and drunkards sometimes admitted to the Holy communion? Do they intend to reform these abuses? We hope and pray that form these abuses? We hope and pray that they will; we mention them that they may; but the Doctor's letter forbids us the privi but the Doctor's letter forbids us the privi-lege of entertaining an expectation so de-lightful. His professed object in establish-ing clergymen, is, not to diffuse a knowledge of Christ crucified, but, "a feeling entirely English;" not to unite the people to their offended God by a living purifying faith in Christ Jesus, but "to attach the population to the Parent state"—her clergymen, not to he "ambassadors of Christ to pray men in be "ambassadors of Christ to pray men in Christ's stead to be reconciled to God," but to be the Doctor's satellites to revolve their appointed rounds in his impure atmosphere. Is not the Doctor in reality the greatest enemy she has to dread? Has he not brought a reproach upon her Ministry, and debased the standard of her doctrines? the country, and yelp the Doctor's sentiments through the Province? Are not our civil institutions sufficiently liberal and beneficial to unite the people to the Government without the aid of the Doctor's minute men to enforce them? Is not the worthy Rector's supposition a breach of faith in the tried loyalty of our population, and an impeachment of our constitution? What! a community enjoying the unequalled blessings of British liberty, for which they have already bled and are now willing to sacrifice their all, cannot be kept true to the best of constitutions without, not only a military force, but a standing army of "two thousand clergymen"!!!

ments, their prodigious capital, wielded by intelligence and skill, will enable them to perfect, will produce an aggregate of benefit, which it is impossible for the generous mind to contemplate, without being fired with the most invigorating anticipations, of the happiness, respectability, and comfort, in store for posterity.

A wakeful agent is now resident at the seat of Empire, and the interests of the Province will be watched, with the eagerness, and care, peculiar to deeply engaged adventurers. His Majesty will henceforth be made acquainted with his Canadian subjects. The benighted epoch of Bathursterian domination has glided past, and left us a people tremulous with a joy as yet imperfect, as it is mechanically mingled with a latent dread of the appalling horrors we have so narrowly escaped. Though conscious of our safety, we can hardly believe in it's reality, so near, and terrific was the danger.—I imagine our feelings may be likened to those of a gentleman, of whom it is related, that being at Carisbrook Castle, in the lise of Wight, he had the temerity to jump over a deep well, which is there shown as the wonder of the place. He achieved the

thing, but looking triumphantly back upon the profound abyas, he perceived, that across the center was firmly fixed an oaken beam transversely to the direction in which he had jumped, which plainly said, " if you had jumped but half an inch higher, you had whirled to the bottom, a brainless corse."—It is said the poor gentleman swooned, and that a sea of hartshorn, and an ocean of volatile salts could hardly recover him.

If we had not the fool-hardihood to tempt danger by jumping over a gulf, we had the

If we had not the fool-hardihood to tempt danger by jumping over a gulf, we had the misfortune to be dragged to the brink of a precipice, and to be assailed with violent threats of being plunged down, and nothing but the interposition of Omnipotence, who simultaneously steeled our hearts, & braced our nerves to intense resistance, & removed the profligate and deafening obstructions from the King's ear, could have prevented our being launched upon a wilderness of wees, affording no prospect of remedy, but a ame enduran

The circumstance which has obtruded pon me these reflections, is the opinion Mr. Galt is stated to have expressed upon the Clergy Reserves, from which we may gather, that he is alive to the egregious wrong the people of this Province have suffered, from these bud-nipping entails upon an imagined copps, of yet to-be-begotten

It is matter of congratulation, that Mr Galt's opinion on this momentous subject, should be so precisely in unison with that of the great body of the people, for however ineffectual have been the plaints of the latter, we may be assured, that the word of the former will be duly weighed. No lon-ger will it be deemed wise, to scowl upon the multitude; no longer considered the

ple with impunity upon our rights, and monopolise to themselves, the benefits which the God of Justice designed for all.

Any adequate cause of such blessed effects, ought to be cherished with unremit-

ted care and zeal, and as nothing stimulates to a persistance in a firm, and manly course, for the public weal, like an expression of public approbation, I would recommend, that, "Mr. Galt, and success to the Canada Company" become a standing toast, in all convivial parties throughout the Province.

A CHURCH-OF-ENGLAND-MAN.

Hallowell, Oct. 20th, 1827.

FOR THE UPPER CANADA HERALD.

I have observed, that the name of our gracious Sovereign is frequently abused for the worst of purposes, and most commonly for that, of maintaining for one who is utterly condemned by public opinion, a factitious reputation. Thus, I would remark, that a scribbler in the Chronicle. (for he really can be called nothing How contemptible must the church of England appear in the eyes of the public, to be held up as a political contrivance to keep the population from rebellion—her clergymen as so many pointers to bark Dissenters out of Strachan "can afford to remain silent" because the is secure of the good opinion of his Sove-

tions without, not only a military force, but a standing army of "two thousand clergy-men"!!!

To inform the public mind—to vindicate Dissenters, and to bring the Doctor to repensence, I have thus corrected his representations and statements at large; and for the Reverend Gentleman's future happiness and security, I will close by reminding him of the old adage—"A man who lives in a glass house ought to be cautious how he hurls stones at his neighbours."

VERITAS, alios

A WESLEYAN METHODIST.
Oct. 24th, 1837.

FOR THE UPPER CANADA HERALD.
The expectations which have been generally raised through the Province, of the benefits to be derived from the proceedings of the Canada Company, are, if I am not greatly mistaken, confined to pecuniary considerations. I mean, that the amount of good to be wrought by the Company, is estimated by the amount of capital they are to disburse. The calculations of men of reflection will be somewhat deeper. They will perceive, and take into their estimate, which when added to the gigantic improvements, their prodigious capital, wielded by intelligence and skill, will enable them to prefect, will produce an aggregate of benefit, which it is impossible for the generous mind to contemplate, without being fired with the most invigorating anticipations, of the happinese, respectability, and comfort, in store for posterity.

A wakeful agent is now resident at the seat of Empire, and the interests of the Province will be watched, with the eagerness, and care, peculiar to deeply engaged adventurers. His Majesty will henceforth be made acquainted with his Canadian subjects. The benighted epoch of Bathursterian domination has glided past, and left us a people trembloos with a joy as yet imperfect, will produce a people yet imperfect.

A makeful agent is now resident at the seal of Empire, and the interests of the Province will be watched, with the eagerness, and care, peculiar to deeply engaged adventures.

A wakeful agent is now resident at the seal of Empire, and the interests of the Province

for betraying his confidence and exposing him to censure and excommunication? And could the other Scach Clergyman maintain an action for the libellous charge of apostacy, applied to him or his reighbour, without discrimination, and operating, therefore, to the prejudice of each of them, as well of him as of his apostationing neighbour?

These may become subjects of serious litiga-ion. In the mean time, they are good ques-tions for the exercise of Law Students, as much e subjects of serious litiga ning them, on both sides. ROGER DE COVERLY.

POREIGN EXTRACTS.

From the N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

The packet ship Cadmus, Capt. Allyn, ar rived Tuesday from Havre, whence she sailed Sept. 16th. We have Havre papers to that date, and Paris of the 15th, and make the following extracts:

The German papers speak of a new system of excise about to be established for the Germanic States.

Discoveries of antiques of considerable value are making at Dieppe. A statue of a female has been found, suckling two chil-

Papers from Berlin speak of the intended establishment of an East India Company in that city.

The building of the little Tower of Babel,

The building of the little Tower of Babel, which M. Pitrat was erecting in the neighbourhood of Lyons, was stopped on account of the difficulty of raising the materials to so great a height. M. Pitrat does not, however, abandon the enterprise.

The venerable Arch-Bishop of Besancon,

had just died, at the age of 73.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Bor

received that the blockade of Algiers was

rigidly enforced; and that there was great probability of a speedy conclusion of peace with that power.

Letters from the Levant and the Archipelago speak of the great increase of piracies in those parts. Among others, an Austrian vessed had been robbed, laden with rich marbles for the palace of the

Pacha of Egypt.
On the 22d Sept. the Emperor of Russia was present at the Directory Senate, an honor which had been conferred on it since the reign of the Emperor Paul.

An amazing number of persons of rank and fashion have crossed to the continent within the last week, for the purpose of being present at the grand review which takes place at St. Omer, before the King of

Much damage has recently been done in the Southern provinces of Russia by tem-pests and fires, 400 houses were consumed at Belze.

Official information has reached London, that the Algerines capture all vessels under the flags of Russia and the Hanse-towns. The first stone of the Pedestal upon which

a statue is to be erected in honor of the Duke de Richelieu at Odessa, was laid with great pomp on the 30th of June.

London, September 12. Letters Patent have been made out to the Great Seal, creating the Earl of an infant clasped to her boso Darlington Marquis of Cleveland. Mr. Stanley, the member for Preston, succeeds the Right hon. R. Wilmot Horton as Under Secretary for the Colonies. These facts are important in a double point of view. They are marks of his Majesty's favor to thos members of the Whig party who supported him in a moment when his prerogative and the stability of his government were threat-ened: they show also the perfect harmony in the Administration, Mr. Huskisson, the leader of the house of Commons, and among the members of that house the chief Tory Minister, having chosen as his under Sec'y a gentleman who is a representative of one of the greatest Whig families. Mr. Stanley's first speeches in the house of Commons have been distinguished as well for sound reasoning and extensive information, as for eloqueuce; and if he answers the expecta-

those essays, he will be a valuable accession to the Ministry.—Globe. those essays, he will be a valuable accession to the Ministry.—Globe.

The Augsburgh Gazette contains the following important intelligence, of the 22d ult. from Constantinople:—"On the 16th inst. the Ambassador of England, France and Russia, delivered to the Reis Effendi, through the medium of their Drogomans, the Treaty of London, of June 5, as an ultimatum. The Reis Effendi inquired of the Drogomans what were the contents of the notes which accompanied the treaty; but these having replied that they knew nothing about them, the Turkish Minister put them aside, without acknewledging the reception of them. The delay for the acceptance of the treaty, which was at first fixed at 30 days, is reduced to 15, so that now there remains only 8 days. It is said that Mr. Stratford Canning having requested the Austrian Internuncio to counsel the Divan to accede to the propositions of three Courts, his Excellency refused. Yesterday the Prussian Minister having made some representations to the Reis Effendi, the latter replied that the ultimatum was a letter of change, which would never be paid. The 31st of August is looked forward to with the greatest anxiety. It is rumored that on the list of August the Egyptian fleet of 100 sail, with 4000 men on board, sailed from Alexandria for Navarino. The terms in which the Russian Ambassador's injunction to the Captains of Russian vessels to transport no Turkish, Greek, or Egyptian troops; no provisions or ammunition; and to violate no blockade made manifest by the presence of armed vessels, of either of the belligerent parties, is very remarkable, as it sets forth that they are not' to infringe in any respect the regulations already known and existing relative to the Russian navigation in the Levant, and to deviate in no degree from the principles of a strict neutrality between the belligerent powers. In ease of violation, they will have to sustain any damage that may accrue, without hoping for the intervention of the government in their favour, or any indemnity." POERTY.

[From the Atlantic Souvenir for 1828.] THE MEETING.

We met, t'was mid the stary night,
Beneath her myrtle bower:
When no cold eye could shed its blight
On passion's chosen hour. The breath of evening swept along, With tone so soft and clear, It seemed as if a spirit's song Was echo'd on the ear.

We met, and yet we could but weep, When love's fond words were said; As if we had been there to keep Our vigils o'er the dead.

The hopes, the dreams of former days, Which once could cheer life's gloom Arose before our tearful gaze Like spectres from the tomb

But soon the shadowy ray reveal'd A smile upon her brow; As if the glorious night could yield A charm to brighten woe.

We met, oh clouds of grief and ill! O'er future years may lower Unheeded, if fate leaves me still, The memory of that hour.

[From the New Monthly Magazine.] THE IMAGE OF LAVA.* BY MRS. HEMANS.

Thou thing of years departed ! What ages have gone by, ince here the mournful seal was set By Love and Agony ! Temple and tower have moulder'd.

Empires from earth have pass'd—And woman's heart hath left a trace Those glories to outlast ! Aud childhood's fragile image

Thus fearfully enshrined, Survives the foud memorials rais'd By conquerors of mankind! Babe! wert thou calmly slumbering Upon thy mother's breast, When suddenly the fiery tomb Shut round each gentle guest ?

A strange dark fate o'ertook you, Fair babe and loving heart ! One moment of a thousand pangs-Yet better than to part! Haply of that fond bosom On ashes here impress'd,

Thou wert the only treasure, child!

Whereon a hope might rest. Perchance all vainly lavish'd Its other love had been, And where it trusted, nought remain'd But thorns whereen to lean!

Far better then to perish, Thy form within its clasp,
Than live and lose thee, precious one!
From that impassion'd grasp!

Oh! I could pass all relics
Left by the pomps of old,
To gaze on this rude monument, Cast in affection's mould! Love, human love! what art thou? Thy print upon the dust Outlives the cities of renown

Wherein the mighty trust ! Immortal, ah ! immortal, Thou art, whose earthly glow Hath given these ashes holiness-It must, it must be so !

* The impression of a woman's form, with

MISCELLANEOUS.

M. MANUEL.

Several days since we gave, in a letter from Paris, extracts of what occurred at the funeral of M. Manuel. The following are some of the speeches made on the occasion by some of the liberal party of France:

M. Lafitte then spoke as follows in a broken voice:

"The losses of France become each day more grevious. Scarcely is the tomb of Foy closed, and death recals us here tomb of Foy closed, and death recals us here to discharge our last duties to Manuel. Manuel was a great orator, and a still greater citizen. His love for his country caused him to foresee the evils which were preparing for us. He had the courage to predict them, and was torn from the tribune, only for having had that courage. Since that period, our suffrages ought every year to have protested against the violation of the national representation. This great act of justice has representation. This great act of justice has not been rendered, and yet Manuel did not feel the less love for his fellow-citizens. He never accused them. On the contrary, in the silence of retreat he ceased not to oc-cupy himself with their interests, to form wishes for their happiness and to prepare himself, by useful labours, to defend them some day with even more eclat than ever. Since we can no more behold him in the tri-bune, let us at least compensate him for a bune, let us at least compensate him for a momentary neglect by long and lasting homage.—Let us lean over his tomb to love Liberty; to serve her for herself alone—never to despair of her. Adieu, Manuel! Enjoy, in peace, in another life, the recompense granted to men who have deserved well of their kind! Grateful France will never forget thy public virtues; but if this recollection could be effaced, there is one—that of the private wirtues—which will remain intion could be effaced, there is one that the private virtues—which will remain indelible in the hearts of the friends who were delible in the hearts of the friends who were the power, the

witnesses of the triends who were witnesses of the tranquility, the power, the benevolence of your soul. Excellent man, great citizen, you will never cease to be with us an object of admiration and regret."

After this discourse, which created a profound sensation, General Lafayette advanced to the side of the grave, and in a solemn and penetrating voice spoke as follows;—

"You have just heard the touching and patriotic accents of public sorrow and private friendship. Penetrated with the same sentiments, it is with the deepest emotion that I approach the tomb, which is just about to close upon the eloquent defender of the national liberties. Here, gentlemen, I see myself surrounded by funeral monuments, which fill me with the most profound affliction, and which call back to my mind many recollections of high talents and illustrious victims. Here repose in their last sleep two honourable friends and colleagues of Manuel—the generous and the brave General Foy, equally brilliant in political debates and on the field of battle, the true model of French honour; and the frank and head the prisoner—who knocked him down and beat him with a stick—the other two men oily her with a stick—the other two men oily him with a stick—the other two men oily her with a stick —the other two men oily her with a stick—the other two men oily her with a stick —the other two men oily her with a stick —the other two men of a story of a stank. Point

courageous Girardin; who in the Chan of Deputies pointed out the violations of a Royal Charter, as in like manner he defeated, in the Legislative Assembly, in [78] ed, in the Legislative Assembly, in [79] constitutional laws which the sovereign of the French people had established. All three, we have seen, in the debates of the Chambers, given to each other a mutual and Chambers, given to each other a mutual and Chambers. Chambers, given to each other a mutual and patriotic support. History will preserve the recollection of the life of Mauuel, who, while the wonderful care. recollection of the life of Mauner, who, while yet a youth, in the wonderful campaigns of the Republican army of Italy, participated the Republican army or many, participated in the great glory of the tri-coloured flag; who afterwards, at the crisis of the hundred days, in the Chamber of Representatives at days, in the Chamber of Representatives at the colour and admiration, estern and the colour and the c days, in the Champer of Representative, it quired general admiration, esteem, and confidence; and who, lastly pronounced from the tribune of the Chamber of Deputie, which are engaged. those discourses which are engraved on the memory and on the hearts of all patrion memory and on the nearts of all patron.
But allow me to pause on the recollection of that day, the 4th of March, on which the most cruel injustice, which ever stamped with degradation the proceedings of a committed and the pro with degradation the proceedings of a 68-liberative assembly, was committed against him, and on which day we saw him at m him, and on which day we saw him act to courageously, so collectedly, and so faithful-ly to his mission;—a day equally honour-ble to the National Guard of Paris, that hap py creation of the year 1789, always devoted to the cause of liberty, equality, and public order, and the admirable services of which interrupted at three remarkable epoths, ate interrupted at three remarkable epolis, at a sure guarantee to us of the resurrection of that order, and a complete return to the principals of its primitive institution. It has a complete return of the principals of the primitive institution. been told you, and every friend of Manuel will attest the fact, that since the day of he will attest the fact, that since the day of he retreat to the last hour of his life, he hade sired, hoped, and earnestly wished for, a wished for it ought to be, the liberty of he country. As for us, citizens, it is on the tomb of faithful servants of the public the it becomes us to show that we are more and more impressed with respect and attachment for the imprescriptible rights of the people and that we make those rights the principal object of our most virtuous and energetices sires, the most important of our interest and the most sacred of our duties." M. de Schonen, Councellor of the Count of Paris, followed, and expressed, in a force could report with accuracy only the follow

incerte penent could have being his incerte. The found appears to be incerted by the being his Lore to be incerted for his Lore to be incerted

ing out the me with the cany p salam bove it tal ob his tri derable and on keep around he ge during fruit, and or spania or sp

ing passages]:—

"Manuel!—Too early we have been searated! You have fallen in the midst of you strength. You have been snatched from a at that moment when we reckoned most upon you. We resign ourselves to implatdestiny; and may thy death be, as thy life hath been an example for us. Thy elistence may have been complete. You youthful years were given to your county, as your riper years have been. You went soldier of free France, and a senator, what the tribune was as glorious and as dangered as the field of battle. Your enemies the ternal enemies of France, could not conquer you! Not being able to answer you, they proscribed you. From thy expulsor, Manuel, the present Administration the its date! But here I pause; the its date! But here I pause; the respect which I owe to the tranquility of tomb checks my just indignation. Let a proclaim it over the tomb! All France had protested against that outrage by unanimous re-election. Nations, like individuals, have unfortunately their moments of weakness and folly, but they recover themselves. This will never occur again. (Here M. 60 Schonen was interrupted by unanimous cries of 'No, no.') I adjure this immense multi-tude. The tears which flow from all ers speak sufficiently. May they not be shed in vain! The excess of our evils gives security for our safety, and our power and greatess will arise out of our humiliation. Yes, we shall yet regenerate ourselves. This was swear to thy generous manes. (Cries d'Yes, yes!') Thou wert the worthy chis of the country, & we will not show ourselve unworthy of being its sons. Adieu, Manue Adieu, great citizen, man of worthy humsity, and talent, an example of the adminish harmony of the most noble abilities! Administration and faithful friend! forever adies!

About six o'clock this sad and solem memony terminated. The crowd then peace bly dispersed, after having respectfully performed their duty to this worthy citize. If any thing be capable of mitigating the sorrow for his loss, it was the manifestana of public regret, and the magnificent test bestowed upon him. On the death of General Foy, national obsequies had long been neglected. They were renewed for him. Another defender of the people, still more energetic, has fallen, and the same testinonies of gratitude and grief have accompanied his remains.—100,000 persons attended his funeral. mony of sorrow and admiration, which was

A national subscribtion is opened for a monument to Manuel.

The pamphlet concludes with an advetisement, calling on the electors of his and the Departments to change the mojority of the Chamber of Deputies, by which has usel was excluded.—Morning Herald.

TIPPERARY ASSIZES. TIPPERARY ASSIZES.

A Magistrate Fined.—Patrick Molony as capitally indicted for an assault and rober on Ralph Cormack, at Strangetown, as Roscrea, on the lst December last. Proscretor was servant to Captain Dubbinin December last. Was robbed and beaten on the road at a short distance from Roscrea by prisoner and two others. It was about dons—identified the prisoner—would know the other two men if he saw them again. It was prisoner who knocked him down and beathim with a stick—the other two men only held him, whilst prisoner was robbing his pockets. They took his bundle containing his case of razors and wearing apparel, and

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