my astonishment that the Catholics should not themselves have discovered the hardships of their lot in Canada and long ago endeavored to escape from the load of evil imposed upon them by the system of "religion our exclusion" which is the scourge and curse of this unhappy land. To be sure there is understood to be an old act upon the statute book of the British Parliament passed soon after the conquest continuing to the Catholic put of the Canadian population the full and "fiese exercise of the religion of the church of Rome" and confirming to the clergy of the said church the recept and enjoyment of their accustomed dues and rights; but this law, it may be said smacks also of the mustiness of the dark age, and is to be regarded as mere rubbish by enlarged minds in the present enlightened day—Such however I do not take to be the sentiments of the Roman Catholics themselves, whose far as my acquaintance with that most dewout and respectable class of people goes, are truly sensible of the support and advantage in the rates as the inhabitants of the trade of the must need to the support and advantage in the present enlightened day—Such however I do not take to be the sentiments of the Roman Catholics themselves, whose far as my acquaintance with that most dewout and respectable class of people goes, are truly sensible of the support and advantages they enjoy in this country, under the protection of its mild and tolerant laws, as protection of its mild and tolerant laws, as of the mustiness of the depth and the support and advantages they enjoy in this country, under the protection of its mild and tolerant laws, as of the mustiness of the depth and the rates so levied; there is none, are truly sensible of the support and advantages they enjoy in this country, under the protection of its mild and tolerant laws, as of the mustiness of the depth and the rate of the class of the must be accused to the sense of the must be accused to the must be and and generate with an eccasary. Now under the cities in the generate wha well as truly grateful for them to their King and His Government—At the same time it must be acknowledged that if the new Jeru-salemites, Universalists &c. are to come into possession of the lands now held by the English clergy, it seems rather a hard case not to place the Catholics on a par with them in that respect. *

I beg however that I may not be misunder-

stood by my reference to the claims of the new Jerusalemites &c. in this matter, as intending any disrespectful allusion to them as Christians. I should be a most unworthy member of my church did I not entertain the member of my church did I not entertain the most deep seated respect for the religious impressions of every denomination of Christians, acr do I ever allow that respect to be abated by the circumstance that in many points I may consider their faith erroneous. I frankly concede to every man that freedom of religious opinion which I claim for may self, and I should be truly ashamed to support that they are worse subjects of His tians, acr do I ever allow that respect to be abated by the circumstance that in many points I may consider their faith erroneous. I frankly concede to every man that freedom of religious opinion which I claim for mayself, and I should be truly ashamed to suppose that they are worse subjects of His Majesty, because they are not members of the same church with myself—Such sentiments would ill accord with the evidence before my eves, the spirit of the doctrines inculcated by our holy church, or the precepts culcated by our holy church, or the precepts

is any thing but chris ian reeling in this persons communication. Happily Sir the discernment of the people cannot be so easily blinded upon the subject and the attempt must therefore fail. The people know that it is egregious folly to talk of rendering any church, an engine of political and religious oppression, in this country—and quite as silly to assert that Government, if they could church, an engine of political and religious oppression, in this country—and quite as silly to assert that Government, if they could do it, would be disposed to carry into effect so odious a measure. Political oppression! Is this phrase any thing beyond the mere stang of a demagogue, who would be hooted at if he used it viva voce amid a respectable assemblage of his neighbors—Religious oppression!! does the "native of Upper Canada" fancy your readers such mere noodles as to be guilled by such markish absurdities? A pretty story indeed this is to tell us, that we are threatened with religious oppression because the King has chose to grant a provision for the support of a particular denomination of clergy, the clergy of his own faith whom he sees fit to favor, and a high compliment it also is to the people and Government of Old England to tell them that their church, as there established is an engine of religious oppresson! Such humbug is too gross to be successfull, and not more gross than audacious. Every body knows well enough that we can "freely choose our own religious teachers and wership God its such a mode as we may judge is most agreeable to his will." All the world knows that this is church, as there established is an engine of religious oppresson! Such humbug is too gross to be successfull, and not more gross than audacious. Every body knows well enough that we can "freely choose our own religious teachers and wership God in such a mode as we may judge is most agreeable to his will." All the world knows that this is the case in England also—Indeed, Sir there is evidently in this effusion of your Native correspondent some thing more than audacity—there is a design to mislead the public mind which is far from creditable to the heart or christian principles of the writer, and which should therefore be held in just reprobation by all honest and conscientious persons.

LATIMER. LATIMER.

FOR THE UPPER CANADA HERALD. Mr. Editor: The householder in the Chro-ticle of the 30th ultimo, observes, that nong is more easy, and in general more trate the maxim; forsouth, because I ques-tioned the legality of the magistrates' pow-er to order the occupants of houses to get

The Catholic clergy I understand do now receive a yearly allowance from His Majesty's Government.

tax the inhabitants of the town, and among other things fire buckets are to be purchased with the rates so levied; there is none, because, the police fund may be applied to the purchase of fire buckets; the police fund is raised by law to purchase this very article, which is particularly mentioned with others in the police act. The householder says, I might as well assert, that no person can be compelled, to furnish a ladder to his house, because the police fund is equally as applicable to the purchase of ladders, as of fire buckets and other utensils for extinguishing fires.

for ever. The way to come at this, I apprehend to be, to calculate the means of the litigants respectively, having most especial regard to realize, and shunning fiction as a pest.

Let us admit what we know to be true, that the United States is a powerful and sagacious foe, numerically our superiors, as at least ten to one. The quality of her troops we will not, nor must not disparage, for that might sap the foundation of our fabric. Courage of the litigants respectively, having most especial regard to realize, and shunning fiction as a pest.

Let us admit what we know to be true, that the United States is a powerful and sagacious foe, numerically our superiors, as at least ten to one. The quality of her troops we will not, nor must not disparage, for that might sap the foundation of our fabric. Courage of the litigants respectively, having most especial regard to realize to realize and shunning fiction as a pest.

Let us admit what we know to be true, that the United States is a powerful and sagacious foe, numerically our superiors, as at least ten to one. The quality of her troops we will not, nor must not disparage, for that house, because the police fund is equally as a powerful and sagacious foe, numerically our superiors, as at least ten to one. The quality of her troops we will not not realize the foundation of our fabric. Courage for the fund is a powerful and sagacious foe, numerically our superiors, as at least ten to one. The q

guishing fires.
If particular ladders are required, must be provided by the police fund, but is that any argument, that the said fund should furnish the ladders that are necessary for of the sacred Scriptures.

of the proposed partition of the reserves, and exhibited sundry reasons, which I consider good and weighty, why it is to be regarded as neither just nor practicable—I shall forbear for the present that I may not such appurtenances as are required.

In this small place we have five places of worship, all professing to teach the divine may reside at a distance, it is easily got

I happened to be a witness to the wants of several families, when the fire bucket order came out. They were lamenting their inability to supply their own wants, without having such demands put upon them. Such poer people, under dread of a severe fine, are often induced, to misapply their neighbour's buckets. Divine wrath must be upon those who lead men into temptation by severe orders or laws. tion by severe orders or laws.

diers, they may want; but that, at the ex-Their number and resources are the fearful thing. Suppose them landed Twenty miles above, or below Kingston to the extent of fifty thousand mea what are we to do? NOW! says Wisdom, is the time to enquire; not when the enemy is at our gates. Difficent should I be in Council were such now actually the case, I suppose like every one else and alike nerveless in action. But the danger is afar, and like others, I can view it with complacency. There is no involuntary cree-ping of the flesh; no feverish cleaving of the tongue to the roof of the mouth: no whirling of the brain to distract thought, and hurry to ruin; no, calm deliberation has leisure to control keen perception.

we rely? Let us consider. Our population is thin, scattered, and disjointed. It is true garded as neither just nor practicable—I shall forbear for the present that I may not engross too large a portion of your columns.

Permit me, however, before I conclude, to pay my respects in few words to another of your correspondents who styles himself "a wattve of Upper Canada," and who cannot "contemplate without the most rainful anticipations the consequences which must result from the establishment of a dominant church in the Province," a church, which as he prophesies "will prove an unbearable engine of political and religious oppression."—

Now really Mr. Editor what motive can this writer have in applying such terms to our church? Can they be good and praise worthy? Or rather is there not lurking at the pottom some sinister political lesign in these striving to make the very name of our church a bugbear to the people? I really fear there is any thing but churs in a feeling in this persons communication. Happily Sir the discernment of the people cannot be so easily blinded upon the soul." ourselves! That is to say, our own blood must defend our own soil, with such adventitions aid as may chance to fall. Of this vital principle, we ought to be great economists, seeing that we have it not in too great abundance. Let us then, invoke the powers of multiplication; they are our true and legitimate allies. With their aid, let us see hew Kingston can be defended.

I have heard much talk of Batteries here and Batteries there, that is, upon the water side, and indeed for a display of Sites, whence. Cognovils might be extorted from an audacious foe, I think after Gibraltar and an audacious foe, I think after Gibraltar and Quebec, Kingston may challenge the world. We have Fort Henry, Cedar Island, Point Frederick, & Mississaga & Murney's Points, which if an enemy can triumphantly face, he ought at once to be installed Protecter General of the Globe. Thus it is clear we are safe from the Water rats, but "there be land rats," against which no antidote has been proposed, at least I have heard of none; and yet all our weaknesses are upon the land proposed, at least I have heard of none; and yet all our weaknesses are upon the land side, which may not be inaptly termed, our blind side, to protect which every effort of genius should be set in array.

What has suggested itself to my mind on this subject, I will as briefly communicate, as my acquaintance with the vulgar tongue will allow. Were the thing left to me, this is what I would do.

Good Heavens! the very thought is consternation's self.

The expense of this sort of defence would be, trivial, (I am speaking only of the Hedging and Ditching, what might be the expense of the Towers, I do not presume to understand) for four or five thousand pounds, I should think, would do all; but suppose it were ten thousand, it is not a thing to boggle at, the object to be achieved, being of incalculable importance; perhaps nothing less than the secure sovereignty of the Province to our Parent State.

ette de France of 1 kth November says, "se will not permit such anticipations to possa our rejoicings. The Porte knows at what price it would pay for a single hair injured of any ambassador; the Divan is not so ded neighing of the Russian horses eager for but the sails of the Christian fleets ready to blockade the Bosphorus. In the absence of other knowledge, instinct at least, which is cience of limited minds, remains to it.

One thing, however, is certain—and is vince to our Parent State.

It may be asked, where are the Thorns to be procured? I answer, that Thorns of the that the action determines the emand thriftiest kind, and most suitable for the purthriftiest kind, and most suitable for the purpose, abound in every direction. Within the circuit of a few miles, enough might be procured at a small expense, to complete the work. Farmers would bring them for small gratuities, and be right glad, so to disconumber their grounds. Were the planting to commence next fall, by the time the Rideau Canal is finished, the Hedges would have attained to a vigorous and flourishing growth.

It is rational to suppose, that the Government in undertaking such a work, would the baffled vengeance of the associate of meet with every facility and aid from the those whom his bands have so remorselesh proprietors of the lands, because their property would be improved in an incalculable degree; their fields would be fenced for ever, in a style of superiority, of which they can at present form no idea. The vicinity of Kingston, instead of being as now, rugged, unsightly, and derelict, would soon be renowned for its beauty, richness, and amenity of aspect; in short it would be, as compared to what it is, a Paradise with Gabriel

Having now communicated my thoughts upon this interesting and all-important subject, I leave them to be canvassed at leisure, by others of riper judgement, & experience.
I have the honor to subscribe myself, Gen-

tlemen, your respectful, obedient, and most Humble Servant, A BRITISH SUBJECT. Kingston, Dec. 13th, 1827.

FOR THE UPPER CANADA HERALD. Mr. Editor: I have just read in your pa per of the 4th instant, a communication signed T. Parker, D. P. M. at Bellville, in which ed T. Parker, D. P. M. at Bellville, in which he makes the following statement. "The papers said to be missing may have been left at a house of Mr. White's, occupied by a sonton-law of bls, an innkeeper, where in all probability they have been mislaid, and the envelope torn off—the unfortunate one could not have been done with the "concurrence of the Post Masters." Permit me, Sir, through the medium of your paper to contradict this statement. I took possession of Mr. White's house last April, since which period only two papers belonging to my fathernia large and the provided by the papers belonging to my fathernia large and the provided by the papers belonging to my fathernia large and the papers and the papers and the papers and the papers are large and the papers and the pa ers belonging to my father-in-law were left with me, and those since the stage commenced running this fall.

These papers were safely delivered to my father-in-law enclosed in their envelopes. I can state as a fact that several of Mr. W' papers have been found in the highway by the neighbors two or three miles below this Whose fault was this? Was it Mr. Parker's, the carriers, or mine? I would strongly recommend to the Deputy Post Master, at Bellville, to state "real facts before he again" attempts to fix a charge of neglect, or of a breach of trust on an innocent individual.

HENRY W. YAGER. Sidney, 10 Dec. 1827.

At a meeting of the Electors of the Counties of Lenox and Addington, at the Inn of Mr. J. B. Lockwood, on the Sth Dec. 1827,

agreeable to the Notice of an Elector:

Resolved, That this meeting be adjourned until Saturday, the 5th day of Jan. 1828, and then to take place at Mr. John Fralick's Inn, where the object of an Elector will be taken into consideration. (Signed) COLIN MACKENZIE, J. P.

JACOB HAM, Secretary.

FOREIGN EXTRACTS.

From the New-York American Dec. 17. LATE AND IMPORTANT NEWS FROM EUROPE.

The arrival yesterday of the packets William Thompson, from Liverpool, and Bayard from Havre, brought us our regular London files to the 16th, & Paris to the 16th ut. In that almost equality, in paying the public taxes, or contributing a much for the safety of a small property, as a large on the safety of a small property, and several observed of the safety of a small property of the safety of the safety of a small property of the safety of a small property of the safety of The leading event is the demolition, total and entire, of the Turkish fleet in the har-

on formation described upon us, otherwise than by the proper authority. Lean same the households which are force by no all from the matter of the potential of the particular of the particular

side, and fa These ships became expired in the second away her me some of her several of the proceedings equally applied of the fleet, and Albion to and the co-Count Heyet throughout, to plary.

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Statement mad

pitana Bey, 21st, 1827. Three Turki ish Admiral —

One thing, however, is certain—and a that there is high hope and consolation. of Greece. Much suffering indeed, he cious temper, must perish—unless by each submission to the fleets, he shall escape from butchered. Greece will be-(reece is a ved. Thanks be to God! thanks to the gl. lant sailors, whose right reason told then blow—they could not, under such circumstances, be far wrong in striking it, whether or no. We could almost find it in our hearts to lament-but that we feel the inportance even in the cause of freedom and numanity, of keeping ourselves free from European co-operations and councils—that on such an occasion the American flag wa not there.

From the London Gazette Extraordinary

November 10.
ADMIRAEDY OFFICE, Nov. 10, 1827.—Depatches, of which the following are copies extracts, have been this day received at this Office, addressed to John Wilson Croker.Ex. by Vice Admiral Sir Edward Codringen, K. C. B. Commander-in-Chief of His Majesty's ships in the Mediterranean :

His Majesty's Ship Asia, in the Port of Nan-

Datteries, in order to take up the chorage, at about two o'clock yesterday af-

The Turkish ships were moored in the form of a crescent, with springs on their cables to larger ones presenting their broadsides towns the centre, the smaller ones in succession The combined fleet was formed in the

der of sailing in two columns, the British and French forming the weather or starboardine, and the Russiao the lee line.

The Asia led in, followed by the General

Albien, and anchored close alongside a ship of the line, bearing the flag of the Capitana Bey, another ship of the line, and a large double banked frigate, each thus having their proper opponent in the front line of the Turkish fleet opponent in the front line of the Turkishner. The four ships to windward, part of the Egyptian squadron, were allotted to the squadron of Rear-Admiral de Rigny; and those to leward, in the bight of the crescent, were to mark the sections of the whole Russian squal-ron; the ships of their line closing those of the English line, and being followed up by their owo frigates. The French frigate Armide was to place herself alongside the outermost frigate, on the left hand entering the harhour, and the Cambrian, Glasgow, and Talbot, sext to her, and abreast of the Asia, Genoa, and Albion; the Dartmouth and the Musquito, the Rose, the Beisk, and the Philomei, were to mei, were to ook after the six fire vessels at the entrance of the harbour. I gave orders that no run should be fired, unless guns were first fired by the Turks; and those orders were strictly observed. The three English ships were accordingly permitted to pass the batteries to moor, as they did with great rapidity, without any act of open hostility, although there was evident preservation for it on board. there was evident preparation for it on board all the Turkish ships; but upon the Dartmouth

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