EUROPE.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

The packet ship Napoleon, Smith, arrived this morning from Liverpool, bringing London dates of August 23d, and Liverpool of the 24th, the day on which she sailed.—The dates from London are only two days later than before received, and do not contain any event of moment. They furnish us, however, with the reply of the King of the French to the answer of the Deputies, which confirms the impression that the Perier policy will be followed, and that there is no hope for any intervention on behalf of the Poles: and also with a proclamation of the Emperor Nicholas, which holds forth no promise to that gallant people, except that they may be permitted to live slaves in case of their unqualified submissions. The aspect of affairs, as relates to them, is therefore far from being improved by the news brought by this arrival.

The Napoleon has been on the Coast since the 27th ult.—On that day she experienced a very heavy gale of wind in which she lost her top gallant mast and most of her sails. We regret to learn that Captain Smith has been confined by sickness most of the passage.

The reform bill was progressing slowly. The papers in favor of the measure say that it is confidently hoped that the majority of the House will yet revise their vote, and purge the bill of the impurities with which the Opposition have contrived to load it.

The harvest in the North of England and in Scotland, had become general, and in the South was nearly finished. The crops were every where represented to be a full average in quantity, and the quality very superior to that of last year.

The crops throughout Wales were very abundant.

LONDON, Aug. 23.

A striking change has come over the speculations of the ultra-Royalists & friends of the Bourbons in France.—They have become more violently hostile to England,—to the English people and the English Government, than the Jacobins and the Buonapartists were after the battle of Waterloo, the overthrow of Napoleon, and the restoration of legitimacy in Europe. The Gazette de France and the Quotidienne take the lead in this warfare, and contain daily articles written in the most bitter spirit of hostility to English interests or English influence; and as these papers are written to be read, they must calculate on the approbation of the party whose cause they have espoused, and on whose patronage they depend.

The Emperor of Russia has, at length, induced a capitalist to accept the management of a Pole-murdering loan. His Imperial Majesty could not find any one to contract for his loan, consequently it has been brought out upon commission—that is, the new Stock is to be sold, providing any one will buy it, and the proceeds to be handed to the Emperor of Russia. We are rejoiced to learn that no English house could be induced to undertake to raise money for the destruction of the Poles. A *Dutch* firm has got the commission. The amount offered at 88, bearing an interest of five per cent. By the way, this affair shows the weakness and poverty of the Russian Empire. The Government cannot reduce a revolted province without a subscription loan. A pretty Power this to enter into a general war!

With regard to the Polish loan, attempts to raise which are now making here, there are hopes that it will be taken up by some of our capitalists. Several eminent city names are mentioned as having the affair under consideration.

RUSSIA AND POLAND.

[From the London Times of August 22.]

It appears from the Hamburg papers, that the Emperor Nicholas has not given the Poles time to consider whether they will accept of "the tender mercies" held out to them in the proclamation which we published yesterday. His "dogs of war" have not been kennelled or muzzled for a moment, but have held onward after the scent of blood. It appears that the main body of the Russian army is marching upon Warsaw, and that a decisive engagement under its walls was expected in a few days. The Poles express themselves confident of a successful result, but are prepared for the worst.

The Journal of St. Petersburgh contains the following proclamation to the Poles, issued by the Emperor on the 19th of July:

"Poles!—Our proclamation of the 17th of December acquainted you with our intentions: these have hitherto been disregarded.

"Your Sovereign offered you the means of atoning for a temporary error, by a prompt return to your duty. Far from listening to his voice, you have given ear to the perfidious suggestions of ambitious men, who make a sport of the fall of nations. These miserable men have endeavored to make all reconciliation impossible; they have invited you to deeds which must expose you to irremediable misfortunes, and close against you every way to pardon; they have ascribed to your King intentions which he never conceived.

"Meantime a sanguinary and obstinate struggle has ensued. Dreadful misfortunes have desolated your country; thousands of your brave countrymen have fallen victims to a fatal infatuation.

"The Divine Providence has not permitted the ambitious projects of those who waste your blood and the treasures of your country to prosper. Already have those provinces of the empire you endeavored to unite in the insurrection, returned to order and obedience,—the bands which were intended to spread disorder and desolation are annihilated or driven into a foreign territory. The troops sent to combat them will now strengthen the main army, which has passed the Vistula, which you considered as an impassable barrier. It is advancing against Warsaw. A new conflict awaits you, which can have no other than dangerous consequences.

"In this decisive movement we again address to you words of peace and clemency. May you pay more regard to them than you did before! Those who would implicate you in their criminal projects and draw you into their own destruction, endeavor to persuade you that you have no alternative but between desperation and death and punishment or exile. Do not give credit to their odious insinuations. The events that have taken place have not cut off from you the way to your deliverance. Return to your duty, truly abandon all criminal projects—we are still ready to receive you into favor. The paternal disposition which caused us, on the 4th of July, to take a resolution to pardon, shall still guide our conduct towards you, but only a prompt and unconditional submission can give you a right to it.

"Given at Gurskojaclo, 26th of July.

(Signed) "NICHOLAS.

"The Minister Sec'y of State, Count GRABOWSKI."

WARSAW, August 8.

There are various reports in circulation respecting these operations of the main armies. At 4 o'clock in the morning of the day before yesterday some persons thought they heard cannonade in the direction of Szymansewo and the Pisis, and supposed that there was an action there. It was said that General Sierawski had been killed, and that the Russians had already reached Mozczonow and Tarczyn, the journals, however, affirm that these accounts are false, and that at the late hour in the evening no account of a battle had been received.

FRANCE.

The harvest throughout France is represented as unusually productive. The quality of the grain is also declared to be very fine. The hopes of the vinegrowers had received a check. The quantity of wine expected from the approaching vintage will, it was feared fall short of that of average seasons, but it will be superior to any obtained during several preceding ones.

The following is the Answer of the King of the French to the Address of the Chamber of Deputies:

"Gentlemen—I experience lively satisfaction at finding, in the Address you present to me, an expression of the same sentiments I manifested to you at the opening of the Session. This accord of opinions and desires, which ensures the uniform action of all the powers of the State, is a pledge to France of that happy futurity which will set at rest every disquietude, and re-establish public confidence.

"Since your assembling, the unexpected invasion of Belgium by the Dutch forces made me form the immediate resolution to send an army to the assistance of the King of the Belgians, and afford to that nation, which is so dear to us on many grounds, the succor of which they stood in so urgent need. This measure has been crowned with complete success. The King of Holland has avoided engaging in hostilities against us, and his troops are at this moment retiring to the Dutch territory.

"I hope that our army will be able also, shortly to return to France, and I shall hasten to recall it as soon as, in concert and accord with the other powers, who, with myself, are guarantees for the independence and neutrality of Belgium, I can be assured that the return of our army will not expose Belgium to fresh aggressions. It is most agreeable to me to find that you appreciate the zeal displayed by my sons on this occasion, and the eagerness they have shown to participate in the ardor of the army, when it flattered itself that the country required its services.

"I thank you for the confidence you testify to me. Powerful from your support, my government will be able to repress the factious who may still disturb the interior, and will continue so to conduct our foreign affairs as to ensure a continuance of peace, without ever compromising the national honor or the real interests of France."

BELGIUM.

The correspondent of the London Times, writes from Paris that the greater part of the French army was to be immediately withdrawn from Belgium. The internal arrangements of the country now indicate hopes of the establishment of peace. It is said that Prussia does not intend to interfere with France on account of the entry of its army into Belgium.

LOWER CANADA.

The English August mail via Halifax was received yesterday morning. The dates are not so late as those which have been received by New York and by the river. The Court Martial on Depy. Commissary General Forbes has been received. The Court it appears found Mr. Forbes guilty of the first part of the first charge, "using intemperate and abusive language respecting Major Coffin at the house of Capt. Piper, "and acquitted him of the remainder of that, and of the whole of the second and third charges. The sentence was that the Deputy Commissary General should be reprimanded—which sentence His Majesty has been pleased to remit—This is the statement of the case we have heard, and we believe it is nearly correct. Those who attended the proceedings of the Court Maratil will recollect that Mr. Forbes admitted and apologised for that part of his conduct which the Court has pronounced to be censurable.—[Quebec. Mercury.]

At a general meeting of the Justices of the Peace for the District of Quebec, residing in the City of Quebec, holden on Monday, the 3d of October, 1831.

Resolved,—That on the occasion of the approaching departure from Quebec of Colonel DUNFORD, of the Royal Engineers, Commandant of this Garrison, it be communicated to that Officer on the part of the Magistrates, that—deeply regretting, as they do, that his presence should now be withdrawn—they entertain the highest sense of his meritorious conduct during the long period throughout which his peculiarly assiduous exertions in fulfilling the arduous duties of his station, rendered his residence in this place so eminently useful.

The foregoing resolution having this day been duly communicated by Colonel Duchesnay and other gentlemen on behalf of the Magistrates, to Colonel Dunford, he returned the following answer:—

GENTLEMEN,—I can scarcely express the sense I entertain of your expressions of regret at my approaching departure from this station, where I had the pleasure of being employed above fourteen years.

That my conduct and exertions should have come under your observation affords me much gratification, and I can sincerely assure you I shall ever entertain such testimony as a high honor conferred on, Gentlemen, your most obedient humble servant.

E. W. DUNFORD, Colonel.

Quebec, 4th Oct. 1831.

Corps of Royal Engineers.

The LAYTON, Transport, last from Halifax, arrived yesterday evening with a detatchment for the 66th Regt, and the following Officers of that corps: Capt. Warren, Lieutenant Jenner, Ensign Parker, and Assistant Surgeon McGregor.—Captain Shawe, h p. 37th Regiment, with his lady and five children, were also passengers in this vessel. The Manlius, Transport, with a detatchment of the 32d Regiment, is at hand and will be up with the tide.

The Duke of Wellington is said to have been consulted touching the Brevet, and to have given his opinson decidedly in favor of taking the whole of the Colonels of 1825, as otherwise the only people excluded would be a highly deserving body of men, and belonging to the only corps in the Army that really stood in need of Promotion.

THE LUMBER COVES.

Those who know and admire the value and creative power of trade and industry, the main sources of individual and public prosperity, would do well to visit the lumbercoves in the vicinity of Quebec. About twenty years ago, there was hardly an inhabited house from the ship-yard of Cape Diamond to Sillery, a distance of four miles; there are now probably five or six hundred, from the boarded hut of the day labourer to to the substantial stone buildings of mercantial stone buildings of mercantile houses, well furnished stores and tradesmen's shops, comfortable and capacious taverns and boarding houses. The whole beach is covered with timber; booms, wharves and shipyards are provided, and the population is probably upwards of three thousand souls, besides the crews of one hundred vessels sometimes loading at the same time, and numerous raftsmen from the Upper countries.

Here you may meet with people of all nations and tongues, generally peaceably, but earnestly pursuing their various occupations; the manly abrupt and honest Englishman; the warm-hearted and ready witted Irishman; the active, cheerful, and polite Canadian; the silent, intelligent and calculating yankee, and the industrious and frugal German. Even the Greek from Constantinople, has found an asylum in the Lumber Coves of Canada.

The Coves from Cape Diamond to Sillery are however but a portion of the Lumber establishments in the vicinity of Quebec, the River St. Charles, the Falls of Montmorency, Cape Rouge River, on the North Shore; St. Nicholas, the Chaudiere, Etchmin, New Liverpool, New London, New Leith, &c. on the south shore, are all busy scenes of hauling up, dressing and shipping lumber. All have collected about them, numerous inhabitants, and they are become markets for the spare labour and agricultural produce of the vicinity.

The numerous children to be met with in all these coves, their healthy and comfortable appearance, shew that the produce of the industry of those employed there is not wasted. Drunkards are not fit for the hard labour of the coves, and cannot get employment. There are indeed much fewer irregularities and crimes in these places, than is generally imagined. In every one of them of any extent, schools have been established, which are numerously attended. In general, the merchants and others at the head and management of the establishments at the coves, have been active in discouraging disorder and immorality.

FUND FOR THE RELIEF OF EMIGRANTS.

To the Editor of the Quebec Gazette.

Sir,—Appeals to the public on the destitute condition of many of the passengers of 1831, have been loud and frequent; great difficulty has been, nevertheless, experienced in obtaining funds for their relief. The funds for the Emigrant Hospital have been early exhausted, and although the contributions raised this year by the Emigrant Society appear to have been managed with great economy and caution, the benevolent men who give their time and labour to the work, are fully convinced of the inadequacy of voluntary gifts, at any time of great and sudden emergency. The Author of "Hints to Emigrants" calls upon the Imperial Parliament "to provide for that portion, small, we hope, which come out under the denomination of Paupers." We cannot hope this call will be attended to, but we have heard of an intention of appealing to the House of Assembly during the ensuing Session for assistance. *Temporary Relief*, in the shape of a grant of public money on the strong ground of sympathy for the distresses of others; but every true philanthropist would object to see a *permanent fund* raised at the expense of our population, inasmuch as it would hold out an inducement to parish authorities and others, to ship off, or as their expression is, *get rid of*, their pauper population, caring little what becomes of them, when once off the overseer's books. The fund for the relief of Spanish refugees was abused in this manner;—pauper Spaniards shipped themselves to England on speculation, and it was not until considerable success had attended the cunning rogues, that the fraud was discovered. But may not a fund be raised without inflicting any burthen on the Province! A very sensible correspondent, E., in the Montreal Gazette of the 13th Sept. shows that it may, and in what manner. His proposal is, "that a tax be levied on every emigrant and cabin passengers arriving by sea at the port of Quebec." The advantages of this are, "that it would fall solely on those deriving benefit in the shape of freight from the conveyance of the emigrant," and that "it would increase and decrease with the number of the emigrants. The amount proposed to be levied is 3d to 6d on steerage, and 20s on cabin passengers. If levied on 50 000 steerage and 200 cabin passengers, the fund at 3d would be £725,—at 6d £1350. The tax would not check emigration, inasmuch as it would be too small to be charged on each individual; nor would it be very serious on the ship-owners, being not 1 to 1½ per cent upon the freight. It appears to me that in case of necessity the tax might be extended 9d or 1s without creating any inconvenience or checking emigration, though it is likely 6d or even 3d would be amply sufficient.

"If," concludes the writer, "the means raised in this manner did not, on any particular occasion, meet the necessary expenditure, the difference would be more easily obtained from the charitable public."

[Quebec Gazette.]

The number of ships arrived at this port on Monday evening, according to the Custom House returns, was 858—tons, 224,104. The number of settlers is 47,708.

The Halifax papers of the 21st ult. arrived this morning. The following is taken from the Nova Scotian of that date:—

Halifax, Sept. 21.

Reports of an important and unpleasant nature, have been in circulation since Sunday last, and have given rise to various speculations as to the probable tendency of the measure from which they take their rise. It appears that the authorities of the State of Maine, displeased with the award of the King of Holland, have marched four companies of troops into the British division of the Madawaska territory, and have taken possession of it by main force. Despatches have been forwarded to Quebec, from the seat of Government in New Brunswick—despatches were received here by the mail on Saturday, and Captain King, of the 52d went off express on Sunday with answers. That regiment, which was to have embarked this week, will remain here until something decisive is known as to the course which the Cabinet at Washington intend to pursue.

The Royal Gazette of the same date has the following:—

"A report has been prevalent in town the last few days that an American force has taken possession of the disputed territory on the Madawaska, but we have not been able to find any good authority for it. Vessels arrived yesterday in short passages from Passamaquoddy, brought no intelligence to that effect. An officer was sent off on Sunday evening, with despatches for Fredericton."

The St. John papers of the 21st and Fredericton of the same date, do not mention a word of the circumstance. Nor has the Halifax mail carrier to this place, who receives the mail from a person whom we suppose must have passed through the settlement four or five days ago, and at least ten days after the report at Halifax, brought any intelligence of this occupation, which there can be no doubt is a fabrication.—Capt. King had actually been sent express from Halifax to Fredericton with despatches, but it is likely they were the despatches brought by the English mail.

The English mail with despatches for Lord Aylmer and Sir J. Colborne arrived this morning.—[Quebec Gazette.]

We hear that His Lordship the Rt. Rev. Bishop of Quebec had taken his passage in the *Endeavor*, Capt. Collinson, which was to sail from London.

We learn from London that Col. Bouchette had published his maps and the 1st volume of his work early in August.—[ib.]

DOMESTIC.

[The following are the "observations", respecting Upper Canada College, which were alluded to in Mr. McMahon's Letter, that appeared in the Herald of the 21st September last. ED. HER.]

The following notice of the Studies which occupy a boy in passing through the Three or Four junior Forms, will enable any one to form a judgment how far a scholar may be qualified, should he work his way regularly from the first form.

In the FIRST FORM he learns part of the Elements of the Latin Grammer, with some very elementary Latin constructing:—he has four English Lessons in the course of the week, in his owu form, besides taking part in General reading Exercise of the whole College for one hour on Monday afternoon—and he has *Six Lessons* occupying *nine hours* each week with the Writing Master, in Writing and Arthmetic.

(OBSERVATIONS.—A remark which applies generally to the work of every Form should here be made—that the occupation of the several Forms throughout the College is adjusted on the supposition that boys entering the 1st Form, will seldom exceed nine years of age (and there is no doubt that in a short time this supposition will be fully realized,) and in that case the nature and extent of the work here marked out is quite equal to the general powers of children of that age; and were a boy in pasing through the 1st Form between the age of 9 and 10 to acquire fair knowledge of its several Studies, he would be as far advanced in the rudiments of English, Writing and Arithmetic, as he would probably have been if he had not learned any Latin Grammar: (which it should be remembered is the foundation of all grammars and that a knowledge of it is the best introduction to the acquirement of any Language, particularly French and English.) It is most probable that in two or three years from this time will be very seldom a boy in the 1st Form more than 10 years of age—that there are some at present much older, to whom therefore the work of that Form is in some respects not suitable or agreeable, as a temporary inconvenience necessarily arising from the want of previous opportunities, and which will as necessarily diminish, as the College is of a longer standing, and the rising generation avail themselves of it at an early age. The misfortune is, that some parents, anxious to make up for previous deficiencies of their Son's education, now send them to the College at 17 or 18 without a thorough or properly grounded knowledge in any thing and except that the College will supply, and in a *very short* time, just the precise quantity and quality of instruction which would give them the most finished qualifications for their several particular pursuits, and when they find that the College cannot effect this, they are disappointed.)

SECOND FORM.—When the boy has made the requisite progress in the First Form, he is advanced to the 2nd, where he goes some what farther in Latin, completing the Syntax, (the general principles of which are applicable to English,) he still has lessons each week in English, reading, spelling, and recital; and also in Geography—he has four lessons a week in Writing and Arithmetic, and one lesson of two hours in the rudiments of French.

(OBSERVATION.—It should again be observed that this is to be considered the advancement of boys, supposed to have entered the College at the age when children are usually first put to school, and if at the age of *eleven*, he is well acquainted with the subjects just enumerated, whatever may be his future destination he has learned quite as much as ought to be expected, and nothing which will be useless.)

THIRD FORM.—In this, some further advance, is made in Latin, with merely one lesson a week in Greek for the acquirement of a knowledge of the characters and first notions of that language. Improvement in English is still kept in view. Geography is carried on, and three lessons of two hours each, devoted to French; and also three lessons in Writing and Arithmetic; with respect to which latter branch (Arithmetic,) the boy's progress is by no means restricted by any form he may belong to, but is as rapid as his abilities and application can carry him forward; and if after passing through the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Forms, he is not a sufficient adept in Arithmetic, for all purposes of practical application, it must be his own; and not the systems fault.

(OBSERVATIONS.—On the supposition originally made respecting age, the qualifications of the 3rd Form would be attained by the age of 12, sooner than which a boy could scarcely be put to any trade.)

FOURTH FORM.—If the boy be removed to the 4th Form, he makes farther advances in Latin, and some progress in Greek,—he still has three lessons a week in French—and commences the study of Mathematics, in which, as an Arithmetic, his advancement is not at all shackled by that of his Form, but depends upon his own exertions.

(OBSERVATIONS.—After being a year in this Form, he would be but 13 years old; and should he remain two years in it, he would be making so much the greater progress in Mathematics, in proportion with Classics; and at 14 would have been two years engaged in the former study; and must with ordinary talent have acquired enough to fit him for any application in Mensuration and Surveying.)

It is not necessary to trace the boy's progress above the fourth form, because it is probable that those who are intended for any, except the learned professions, would not be kept longer at the College. But supposing a boy to have done justice to the course thus far pursued, under what system could he at the age of 14 be sent into the world with more varied, or better qualifications, to enter upon any walk of life! It should be remembered that the College on its present plan has only been in existence eighteen months, and that it is therefore not reasonable yet to judge of what an education under its system can effect—those who expect that a boy may be sent to such an institution for a year, or a year and a half, and have all the deficiencies of previous neglect supplied, must be disappointed: but let them wait the result of a boy's qualification's who—beginning with the system at 9 or 10 years old, shall have advanced regularly for 4 years, and if they then find him less qualified for the affairs of business, than others of the same age, they may have cause to to imagine that a respectable property in classical learning does unfit for unlearned pursuits.

It is however probable that prejudices of this kind will in a year or two die away. Some persons altho' they do not intend their sons for professions will yet keep them at the College till they have made such progress as to be fair specimens of the system; and when it is seen that these in the several engagements of commercial life, are at least not inferior to those who have been educated, with exclusive reference to business, all parties will be disposed to avail themselves of the advantages which the College holds out.

Be this however as it may, it is quite impossible that an exclusively merchantile education can be furnished by the same establishment which is professedly chiefly designed for liberal instruction, without altogether destroying its efficiency for this latter object.

The principal from having been educated at a Public School in England, which for the last 15 years has, with one except tion, been the most distinguished for the success of its scholars in the University; and from a residence of 10 years in the University of Cambridge and occasionally taking part in classical examinations there, must be allowed perhaps in some measure to be competent to judge on such subjects: and from the proficiency made by some of the present scholars of College since its commencement, he does not think that in any public school in England, a greater progress would have been made in the same time than in this; whilst in addition to the acquirements learned at such Schools the College pupils may be thoroughly and soundly—instructed in English, Writing, Arithmetic, Mathematics, and French.

Highly then as the College is flourishing as a place of classical and liberal education, and appreciated by those who avail themselves of its advantages, the course of instruction will not be found less useful for the general purposes of life on account of its liberal complexion.

[The following "*Appeal to the United Presbytery of Upper Canada*" has appeared in several of the American, and a few of the Canadian newspapers. A glance at these impudent documents will convince every inhabitant of Upper Canada that the Province has been grossly and scandalously libelled by "*Samuel H. Cox*, & Co. We advise those zealous gentlemen to attend to the spiritual wants of "their own flesh and blood" within the borders of the United States, and leave the Canadians to shift for themselves. ED. HER.

APPEAL TO THE UNITED PRESBYTERY OF UPPER CANADA.

The bearer hereof, Eliakim Cory, Esq., of Pleasant Bay, township of Hillier, county of Prince Edward, province of Upper Canada, having been appointed agent on behalf of the Literary and Theological Academy, about to be erected in that place, to collect funds, books, &c. for this object, in such parts of the province and United States, as Providence may direct him; The United Presbetery of Upper Canada most earnestly and effectionately recommended Mr. Cory, and the object of his mission, to the generous and sympathizing consideration of our christian friends, and trust that the appeal now made to them, on behalf of this infant and overlooked country, will not be in vain. The presbytery feels deeply convinced that such an institution, as is now contemplated, is of vital importance, not only to the prosperity of religion in that particular part of the country, but to the province at large, especially as there is no public seminary in the province, where young men, as Presbyterians, can be trained for the work of the gospel ministry. In the intended institution at Pleasant Bay, provision will be made for such pious and devoted young men, as may give themselves to the work of the Lord in the public ministry of his word in Canada.

An institution, such as is contemplated by the friends of the Redeemer, at Pleasant Bay, is essentially necessary to the spread of the gospel in Upper Canada,—put however desirable and important such an institution is believed to be, it cannot be carried into effect without the kind aid and co-operation of the friends of science and religion, in the province and the United States. Mr. Cory, and the object of his mission, are therefore commended to the care and blessing of the Great head of the Church, and to the kind offices, attention and liberality of all good men.

Dated at Brockville Upper. Canada, this 17th June, 1831.

ANDREW BELL, *Moderator.*

WILLIAM SMART, *Cleik of Presbytery.*

Whatever may be the duty of the *reader*, in giving or witholding to the application of M. Cory, I consider it mine to say, first, that his testimonials are ample and unexceptionable every way; and second, that his object is very excellent, very worthy, and very urgent in its claims. The province of Upper Canada is a great moral waste, conterminous to our own territories, and inhabited by civilized men and nominal christians. The position designed to be affected by the object and appeal of the United Presbytery, is on the borders of Lake Ontario, central, salubrious, and commanding in its relations.

Mr. Cory will be happy to give *any* explanations of a minuter sort to gentlemen who may wish them. Donations in suitable books, money or subscriptions payable at set times or in regular instalments, will be very thankfully accepted, faithfully appropriated, and duly acknowledged. It is my deliberate opinion that this effort of the United Presbytery is a laudable one; and under God the best, and comparitively *the only hope* of the province, as it regards the means of grace in their purity, permanency, and general diffusion.

SAMUEL H. COX.

N. York, Aug. 6, 1831.

There are few objects, which can be presented to the religious and benevolent mind, more important than that in which the bearer, Mr. Cory, is embarked.

Upper Canada is a great moral waste: and what can be more important to the cultivation of that waste and the making of it a fruitful field, under the blessing of God, than a faithful Gospel ministry: and how can Upper Canada have such a ministry without a Theological Seminary? To obtain funds towards this, is the object of Mr. Cory's visit.

And as a great proportion of the settlers in that part of Canada, is from our own states, surely our American christians will feel deeply for their children and their own flesh and blood.

I do most cordialy wish all success to Mr. Cory in his present most laudable and all-important enterprise.

W. C BROWNLEE.

New York, Aug. 8, 1841.

The settlers in Upper Canada occupy a strip of country along the St Lawrence, and the northern shores of Lake Ontario and Lake Erie, 600 miles long and on an average 15 or 20 wide and they are fast extending into the interior. The population is composed at present almost wholly of emigrants from the United States, who are as favourably disposed towards our literary and religious institutions as our western population generally, and their claim upon the old states for aid is perhaps equally great.

It is certain that if Upper Canada is to be supplied with evangelical ministers, it cannot be done in any way so economically, so surely and so satisfactory, as by encouraging its inhabitants to erect institutions on their own soil for the education of their pious young men. This is now regarded as a settled principle in relation to all countries.

The location of the proposed institution is well selected, and the management of it will be in the hands of men who are probably as well fitted for such a trust as any who could be selected in the province.

We hope that Mr. Cory will meet with success in the prosecution of his Agency among our citizens.

*The Philadelphian, and other newspapers of a religious description, are respectfully requested to insert this appeal.

THE HERALD.

Kingston, Wednesday, October 12, 1831.

Our London dates are 2 days later than the last Herald contained, but the news which they furnish is not very important. The Reform Bill was still under discussion in the House of Commons.—The French Army had not been recalled from Belgium—and, from the despotic Proclamation of the Emperor Nicholas, the brave Poles have no choice but unconditional submission or bravely to die in defence of their country. For the Report that the great Powers had resolved to acknowledge their independence we fear there is no foundation.

The Liverpool Courier of August 24, contains a long detail of the circumstances connected with the loss of the *Rothsay Castle* steamer, on the night of the 17th of August, from which it appears that obstinacy and intoxication on the part of the master, Lt. Atkinson, was the cause of the dreadful disaster. This unfortunate man was among the first who perished. We have only room this week for the following description of what took place immediately after the vessel got upon the sand bank.

"We cannot describe the scene which followed. Certain death seemed now to present itself to all on board, and the most affecting scenes were exhibited. The females, in particular, uttered the most piercing shrieks; some locked themselves in each others arms, while others, losing all self command, tore off their caps and bonnets, in the wildness of despair. A Liverpool pilot, who happened to be in the packet, now raised his voice and exclaimed, "It is all over—we are all lost!" At these words there was a universal despairing shriek. The women and children collected in a knot together, and kept embracing each other, keeping up, all the time, the most dismal lamentations. When tired with crying they lay against each other, with their heads reclined, like inanimate bodies. The steward of the vessel and his wife, who was on board, lashed themselves to the mast, determined to spend thier last moments in each other's arms. Several husbands and wives seem also to have met their fate locked in each other's arms; whilst parents clung to their beloved children—several mothers it is said, having perished with their dear little ones firmly clasped in their arms. A party of the passengers, about fifteen or twenty, lowered the boat and crowded into it. It was impossible for any open boat to live in such a sea, even though not overloaded, and she immediately swamped and went to the bottom, with all who had made their last hopeless effort for self-preservation.

For some time the vessel, though now irrecoverably lost, continued to resist the action of the waves, and the despairing souls on board still struggled with their doom.—But hope had forever fled; the packet was beaten and tossed about by the tumultous waters with a violence which threatened to dash her into fragments at every shock, and the sea now made a continual breach over her. The decks were repeatedly swept by the boiling ocean, and each billow snatched its victim to a watery grave. The unfortunate captain and his mate were among the first that perished. About thirty or forty passengers were standing upon the poop clinging to each other in hopeless agony, and occasionally uttering the most piteous ejaculations. Whilst trembling thus upon the brink of destruction, and expecting every moment to share the fate which had already overtaken so many of their companions in misery, the poop was discovered to give way; another wave rolled on with impetuous fury, and the hinder part of the luckless vessel, with all who sought safety in its frail support, was burst away from its shat-

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