

MISCELLANEOUS.

OURTAINS OF DOMESTIC LIFE.
THERE is a touching notice, and a rich fund of good correct feeling in the following sketch which we extract from a recent number of the New Monthly Magazine...

THE TEMPTATION OF RACHEL MORRISON.

It was a clear, sunny September morning bright and cheerful. Autumn was stealing on, not striding over the landscape, and Rachel Morrison looked out upon a joyous prospect as she sat within the window of her father's house.

young heart may be considered light; and yet it is long-alk, how long before it wears out! I found it so. The remembrance of your sister—the once living reality of her who pens these lines—will, before you read them, have faded to an outlined vision. You will remember a thin, pale girl, who loved flowers and music, and for whom you gathered the finest grapes; and the thought of her will bring back her last kiss—her white brow—her dead hand, the never-to-be-forgotten touch of death! the tears—a mother's precious tears! and the funeral! Ay, my beloved sister, it will be as a vision; but we may learn wisdom from such.

"Did I think too highly of my acquisitions, and practised them more for the sake of display, than a desire to give pleasure. They attracted the attention of one who possessed of much beauty, much talent, and some—indeed many amiable qualities, was, nevertheless, deficient in the great requisites for domestic—namely less Christian—happiness. For a time, we were as two gay butterflies sporting in the sunshine; I learned to see with his eyes, to hear with his ears, to feel his feelings, to live but in his presence; and yet I hardly knew it—was not that strange? One of the mysteries of love; perpetually denying his influence with my lips—lying to my own heart—practising self-deception; but whenever I might have succeeded in deceiving myself, I did not, could not deceive him. He knew his power, and while he loved me—(Ah! Kate, take my experience with you into the world, and remember that while men talk of love, women feel it) loved me—he believed in it—yet he never vowed to laugh at my 'vain weaknesses,' 'early prejudices,' 'want of worldly knowledge.' Such he termed, in homely words, woman's best and surest safeguard—her stay—her refuge—her hope—her shield and buckler. At first I was alarmed, but never wounded my feelings. Day by day, secure of my affections, he became more careless in his expressions, though he gave me no reason to suppose that he was guilty of infidelity. I wanted the courage, and in truth, the Christian knowledge to combat his assertions; for a long time, I sheltered myself under the hope, almost the belief, that he did but jest! And awful as it was, still it was the comfort—a coward's comfort, truly, that he was not true to his foundation. My dear mother, too, trembled while she prayed for my happiness; but my father thought of the splendour of the alliance, and rejected their time approached for our union, and the affection and tenderness of my affianced husband made me almost forget what then I had hardy time to think upon amid the congratulations, the preparations, and the festivals that were to celebrate our marriage. Every one, too, assured me now certain I was of happiness, and I endeavoured too—yes, I did believe it, I gave myself up to the intoxication of an unsanctified hope, and I fought against my doubts and Christian terrors; it was the last Sunday before our marriage, and we were to take the sacrament together. He had agreed with so much seeming pleasure that he should do so, that I hailed it as a happy omen; and on the memorable Sabbath morning entered a bower whose roses and jasmine had been twined by his hands—which made them doubly dear to me—it was a bright and balmy day—the air was bending beneath the dew-drops, and the air was heavy with perfume; everything was hushed and silent—even the song of the bird was tempting in its sweetness; and I prayed—oh! how fervently prayed, that I might—that we might together find 'the way, the truth and the life.'

"I had escaped from the tumult of company to commune with my own heart, and he, to whom all hearts are open, knows that I prayed more for him than for myself. Suddenly the church-bell sounded its merry car, and I rose to attend its blessed summons. I was pushing back the silver stars of a clustering jasmine that curtained the arbour's entrance, when I saw the object of my prayers coming toward me, perhaps I would not have drawn back had he been alone, but an intimate friend, who was to have been his groom's man, was with him, and I shrank beneath the shade. As they approached, they laughed and talked together, and so loudly that I heard what one of them would have given worlds I never had heard.

"The sacrament will take up so much time, that I cannot meet you as I intended." This sentence attracted my attention; though when indeed did he speak that I would not attend to him, how I shuddered at what followed!

attentions had been unremitting—that he had watched over me—they said he had prayed for me. Oh! to whom was he to pray! his people were my people, his God not my God. And yet I loved him—loved him in my heart of hearts—prayed for him; Kate, I pray for him still—at noon, at midnight, by the wayside, and in secret; his name is on my lips—on my lips in my heart! My mother thought she knew by bitter experience that two can never be as one, except in the Lord—she almost wished me to perform my contract—she feared that, though the spirit was willing, the flesh was weak—and she talked of the believing wife saving the unbelieving husband. It might be so; and had I married, believing that he believed, I would have borne my cross, but the film had been graciously removed from mine eyes—he was an acknowledged infidel, regarding the holy ordinances of religion as superstitions. Could I look up to, or select such a one as my guide through this life? My father sprung me from him—talked of the lands which I had lost—the station I had cast away! My bridemaids mourned that their splendid dresses could not be worn; and you, Kate, a little fairy of five years old, wept bitterly for the loss of the cake. But oh! when he loved one, promised to be all I desired—said that I could save him from the destruction into which he would surely plunge if I did not share his name—then came my worst temptation—then, then, I felt how bitter it was to remember that he who had deceived me once might repeat the deception! They tell us we ought to forget the faults of those we love, I found remembering their perfections more dangerous of the two.

"George," he said, "if his life, if his opinions, became religious, would I marry him? I said, 'Yes.' He went forth again into the world, and he forgot me. I remained in my own home. I forgot not him. His career has been thoughtless, brilliant, and extensive; he has grown up to the world, worldly; when I have found peace, and hope—and ere long, ere you have read these pages, shall have been immortal. Oh, then, beloved Katherine, let your prayer be, 'Let me not be led into temptation; for once being led therein, by the vanities and pleasures of the world, our escape is doubtful, and our trial great.'

Bitterly did Katherine weep over the recollection of a life terminated before twenty summers had stamped the perfection of beauty on her brow; but I am happy to record that Kate was saved much misery by the wisdom she gleaned from the "Temptation of Rachel Morrison."

Signification.—The following are the definitions of some of the most common Christian names, together with the language from which they are derived. Anna (derived from the Hebrew) Gracious. Arnold, German, a Hawk. Arthur, French, Bear. Catherine, Greek, Pure. Charles, Latin, Noble and Bright. Emma, German, a Gem. Elizabeth, Hebrew, a Vow. Edward, Saxon, a Happy Keeper. Edmund, Saxon, Happy Peace. Frederick, German, Rich and Peaceful. Felix, Latin, Happy. George, Greek, a Farmer. Henry, German, a Rich Lord. Isabella, Spanish, A drop of salt water. Margaret, Hebrew, A Pearl. Mary, Hebrew, Bitterness. Martha, Hebrew, Woman in Council. Robert, German, Famous in Council. Sophia, Greek, Wisdom. Thomas, Hebrew, A Twin. Virginia, Latin, A Maiden.

Ryerson?" I answer, that Messrs. Hume and Mackenzie, after a year's consultation and bombardment of the Colonial office in 1832, found that, though His Majesty's Government was disposed to correct every abuse, they could obtain no concessions from Downing-street, that would furnish them with the means of Establishing an Independent Republican Government in Canada. (That this was their wish, they proved by the most indubitable evidence should be denied.) Mr. Mackenzie therefore left this country for Upper Canada in June, 1833, in a rage of disappointment. Hence, on his arrival in that Province, after twelve months' tutelage under Mr. Hume, he changed the whole tone of his weekly journal; and instead of assuring the Canadian public, as he had done previous to his apprenticeship at Bryanston-square, that the British Government was anxious to enact just and honourable laws for the Colonies, he denounced it in toto, pronounced those who adhered to the Crown of Great Britain in the American revolution, and those who fought in defence of Canada during the late war with the United States, as mere "cut-throats" and "tyrants," ridiculed the idea of the Colonies being under a government 4,000 miles distant, and told the Canadian, in weekly appeals as inflammatory as Mr. Hume's letter, that they had only themselves to look to for freedom and independence; and that they were "warranted in open and armed resistance" against the government. This was neutral as to local party questions, and desired the removal of all practical abuses, and the adoption of every measure that might tend to promote the welfare of the Colony; yet it was a British-born subject and the son of an Upper Canada Loyalist. I was, as I had been from my youth, zealous in maintaining the existing constitution of the Province, and in preserving inviolable and unweakened the Colonial allegiance to the British Crown, and in the province to the Government of the mother country. The confederate of Mr. Hume, perceiving that the Methodist press would not remain neutral on questions so vitally important to the constitution of the country, and the safety of the British Empire, and that hopes of success were vain (as they publicly confessed,) while so powerful an influence was arrayed against them, (for the Wesleyan Methodists are by far the most numerous religious denomination in the Colony,) they were procured and published by Mr. Mackenzie.

But, Sir, the success of this combination did not equal the expectations of its projectors. It was as abortive as it was unprincipled. Whatever may be your intention to pull down or to build up in this country, your vanity overrated your power, when you thought to try the experiment upon the people of Upper Canada. I admit, Sir, that less than powerless as you are in Upper Canada, you still possess the power of injuring that Province—a power which you and a few others in this country have most successfully and fatally employed. I can state upon good authority that not less than 300 respectable English families landed at New York, and passed through Buffalo to the western American states and territories, who, it was ascertained, had intended to have settled in Upper Canada; but were prevented from doing so by your and similar appeals and statements which they saw in print, of which American land agents and speculators in New York and Buffalo have availed themselves, and which created in their minds the impression, as it has doubtless done in the minds of thousands of others, that Upper Canada was politically convulsed, and on the eve of revolution; when there was, and is, no more disposition in that Province to revolt than in London, and there was and is as much tranquillity and satisfaction with the institutions of the country among the inhabitants generally, as in any country in England. Each of those 300 families may be estimated to have been worth £1,000 in property; their example, labour, and actual settlement of each family in the Province, would have cost another £1,000. From one point of observation, in one year, it may therefore be fairly estimated that you and your confederates have injured Upper Canada to the amount of more than half a million, a much larger sum than all the prodigious accumulations of Upper Canada ever have expended."

THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR AND THE ASSEMBLY OF UPPER CANADA. The instructions brought out by Sir FRANCIS BOND HEAD, the Lieutenant Governor of Upper Canada, on the 10th and 11th of February, that that gentleman addresses to Mr. Hume a long letter in explanation of the gross abuse and the unfounded attentions he paid to him, as he says, in relation to W. L. Mackenzie, and Mr. Ryerson that Mr. Hume had written to him, in England; which Mr. Ryerson explained at length in the Guardian on his return to Canada. He found, however, that this explanation had not circulated in England, and that those with whom he had business had some bias on the subject. Mr. Ryerson therefore addressed this new letter to the public. He quotes the words of the Canada Conference in the address against Mr. Hume's letter, as follows:—"We also disclaim, in terms of strong indignation, the revolutionary principles and purposes avowed in said letter. We are attached from affection and duty to the Crown of Great Britain; we believe it is the duty of all Christians to be subject to the powers that be, for we are commanded by the Word of God to respect and obey Civil Government. We should, therefore, not only fear God, but honor the King." The following extracts will give the reader some notion of the style in which Mr. Ryerson's letter is written, and the nature of the information it contains. Mr. Ryerson is a man of experience and sound mind, and has much useful and practical knowledge on religious and political questions:—"Now, Sir, I demand of you, if you can produce it, the slightest proof of any one of your charges against me, much less a justification of your unparalled abuse of my person and character. Your whole statement is without the shadow of truth. I will not apply the epithets to you or your conduct that you have applied to me; nor will I exhort your Friends to 'throw you as an outcast from every honest society.' The British Public, sir, are abundantly competent to apply the proper epithets to your conduct, and to estimate the honour of your 'society.' "But the intelligent reader will naturally inquire, 'what could have prompted Messrs. Hume and Mackenzie to publish such unfounded calumnies against Mr.

Sir Francis chooses Councillors to their liking. They have fancied that there is a party between the Ex Council, appointed to advise a Governor, and the King's responsible servants in England. Sir Francis, however, invested with such of the King's powers and prerogatives as are entrusted to him, for the exercise of all which, he is responsible to the King, to Parliament, and to the Law. Being responsible, he must also be a legal tender by weight. It would be an act of baseness, cruelty and injustice, for any one to endeavor to control him, and make him bear the responsibility of acts not the result of his own judgment. It would annihilate the power of the Crown in the Colony, destroy the authority of the Empire, and render its laws to be enforced in the Colony little better than nugatory.

The length which men, and bodies of men will go in pursuit of power, is almost inconceivable. Here are six respectable gentlemen, called to the Executive Council in Upper Canada, claiming to be the responsible advisers of a Colonial Governor, and the majority of an Assembly supporting such pretensions all without any thing to show in support of them, but a Constitutional anomaly which is contradicted by facts perceptible to every man in the Province, and not countenanced by any enactment. The Constitutional Act of 1791, does indeed (clause 34.) speak of an Executive Council for the King; it makes this Council pointed by the King; it makes this Council a Court of Appeals; in clause 35, it requires the advice of this Council, for endorsing patronages; and section 50 requires the consent of the Executive Council, for the enactment of temporary ordinances, between the time of the commencement of the Act and the first meeting of the Legislature. The Executive Council referred to, is not a Council established by the Act; it is the usual Council of Advice to the Governors, established by the Crown in all the Colonies, and has no powers given to it by the Constitutional Act, but the before-mentioned Act is not made responsible by any law; it is protected against responsibility by an oath of secrecy. It is not even necessary that it should be responsible, for it performs, as a Council, no Ministerial act. If the Governor chooses to follow its advice, he is responsible; his Administrative Officers, if they perform illegal acts, they also are responsible. Beyond this, the Colonial state does not admit of responsibility; and it is quite sufficient for all the purposes of good Government.

The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland treats its possessions, out of the Kingdom, with greater liberality than any other country. It has reserved, indeed, the supreme legislative authority, the Kingly authority & prerogatives extended, to the King's dominion; they form the bond of connection throughout the Empire; but almost every where, the British Colonies have enjoyed free elective Assemblies, without whose advice and consent, no law can be enacted in the Colony. The net proceeds of no "duty, tax, or assessment" can be applied, without their consent. In this respect, the British Colonies possess an advantage which does not even belong to the Sovereign States of the American Union. The duties they pay are taken out of the State, and are applied by the Government to the purposes of the whole Federation. Colonies are, in fact, what the United States call "Territories"; and the General Government has never thought of giving them elective Assemblies, but has confined their local Government to a Governor and Legislative Council, appointed by the President, without even authority to legislate, which they derive from the laws of other States of the Union. Yet, many of the factious leaders in the British Provinces are incessant in their clamours against the Governors and Councils appointed by the King, and would make the people believe that the British Government is neither liberal nor just.

We should like to know what President Jackson would say, were he treated by his Cabinet & the House of Representatives as the Lieutenant Governor of Upper Canada has been treated. It would probably repeat what he has said already—"I take the responsibility. I have sworn to maintain the Constitution, as I understand it. I am responsible to the Sovereign Authority. I have engaged to execute, and cause to be executed the laws of the United States; and the Union must be preserved." General Jackson is not a King, but a responsible Chief Magistrate, and he knows that he cannot, and ought not, to divest himself of his responsibility to the Sovereign and the Law. [Quebec Gazette.]

greatly to lessen the stability of our moneyed institutions, and restrict the circulation of Bank paper, by inducing foreigners and others to purchase the metallic currency of this Province for exportation, thereby draining the Province of the precious metals; And whereas it is expedient to equalize and protect the currency of this Province and fix the value of Gold and Silver within the same, that it may be as high in this Province as in the United States; and whereas it is expedient that gold should be made a lawful tender by weight of the same fineness and at the same rate as in the United States. Be it enacted, That from and after the passing of this Act, the value of Gold in this Province shall be received for all debts when tendered in payment of the same by weight.

The American Eagle coined before 31st July, 1834, weighing 270 grains, and containing 237 1/2 grains of pure gold, shall be taken at four shillings and eight pence, four fifths, Halifax currency, per penny weight, or equal to 74 cents and 8 mills, and the halves and quarters in the same proportion. The Eagle coined after 31st July, 1834, weighing 238 grains, and containing 222 grains of pure gold, shall be taken at two pounds ten shillings, Halifax currency, and the halves and quarters in the same proportion. The following Gold coins shall also be a legal tender by weight. Those of Great Britain, Portugal and Brazil, containing 11 parts of pure gold and one of alloy, at four shillings and eight pence, four fifths, currency, equal to 94 cents and 3 mills per penny weight. Those of France containing nine parts of pure gold and one of alloy, shall be taken at four shillings and eight pence currency, equal to 89 cents and 9 mills for each penny weight, and that the following Gold coins shall be taken and pass as a legal tender according to their value as above rated, and to their weight as designated.

Table with columns: NAMES OF COINS, Weight (Grains about), H. C. (Half Cents), Dollars, and C. (Cents). Lists various coins from England, Portugal, Brazil, France, and Mexico with their respective weights and values.

Table titled 'NATIVE CANADIANS' listing names and initials of members of the House of Assembly of the 12th Parliament of Upper Canada, categorized by region (e.g., Bruce, Cook, Chase, Cornwall, Caldwell, etc.).

And he, &c. That the following British Silver Coins shall pass and be taken as a legal tender for the value as here laid down, that is to say: Halifax Currency. The British Crown, 6s. 3d. The British Shilling, 1s. 3d. The British Sixpence, 7d.

NATIONAL CLASSIFICATION of the Members of the House of Assembly of the 12th Parliament of Upper Canada. Lists names and initials of members categorized by region (e.g., Bruce, Cook, Chase, Cornwall, Caldwell, etc.).

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