Report of the proceedings of the meeting of Delegates from the different Presbyterian Congregations, in connection with the Church of Scotland in Canada, held at Cobourg the 14th day of April, 1837, and continued by adjournment from day to day till the 18th April 1837.

The Delegates from the several congregations having inet in St. Andrew's Church at 10 o'clock, A. M. or preprinting arranged, proceeded to elect.

having met in St. Andrew's Church at 10 o'clock, A. M. as previously arranged, proceeded to elect a chairman, when John Steele, Esq. Delegate from Colborne, was unanimously called to the chair.

The chairman then called upon the Rev. Thomas Alexander, who opened the meeting by prayer.

The attention of the meeting was then called by the chairman, to the choice of a Secretary, when H. Stebbe, Esq. Delegate from West Gwillimbury, was appointed.

m appointed. The following Delegates came forward and pre

sented their credentials which were sustain Messrs. John Steele, Coborne. Andrew Jeffrey, Cobourg. John Taylor, Grafton. F. A. Harper, Kingston.
W. S. McDonald, Gananoque.
John Turnbull, Belleville.
John A. McPherson, Hallowell.
Alexander Morris, Brockville. James Pringle, Cornwall.
John McLennan, Lancaster.
Alexander McMartin, Williamstow.
John Quarry, Dundas & Ancaster.
L. Bell, St. Catharines & Thorold. L. Bell, St. Catharnies of Thorona
D. McLaren, King.
Alexander Grant, Cavan.
James Hall, Peterboro.
Hugh Scobie, West Gwillimbury.
Dr. Walter Telfer, Toronto.
A. Barker, Scarborough.
Alexander Wood, Zorra. Alexander Wood, Zorra. C. C. Ferrie, M. P. P., Hamilton, William Clarke, Niagara. Kenneth Mackenzie, Smith's Falls. Robert Fairbairn, Darlington.

Robert Fairbairn, Darlington.

James Wilson, Gal.

David Brodie, Pa'Cy.

Communications were received from the following congregations. Upper and Lower Canada, expressing their inxious desire to co-operate with this Assembly, in such measures as might be considered neorgary to attain the object for which the Assembly had been called together. These congregations in Upper Canada, are, Bytown, Esquesing Lochiel, Streetsville, Guelph, and Lanark.

In Lower Canada:—St. Andrew's Church, Mostreal, St. Paul's do. do., Beauharnois, Huntingdon, Dundee.

tingdon, Dundee.
The following resolutions were adopted. 1st. Resolved-That prior to the Act of Union Ist. Resolved—That prior to the Act of Union between the Kingdoms of Scotland and England, there were established by acts of Parliament of the separate Kingdoms, within each Kingdom, Protestant churches, known by the designation of the established church of Scotland and the established church of England, which churches were confirmed by the Act of Union, as they then stood by law established, and which act provides, that there shall be a "communication of all rights and privileges and advantages which do or may belong to the subjects of either Kingdom," and which is thereby declared to be a fundamental and an unalterable part of the Act of Union.

2nd. Resolved—That under and by virtue of the act of Union, the adherents to the Church of

the act of Union, the adherents to the Church of Scotland, in any British colony, are entitled to a communication of all civil and religious rights, privileges, and advantages, equally with the addaerents of the Church of England.

3rd. Resolved—That the fundamental princi-

3rd. Resolved—That the fundamental princ?ples of the Act of Union, are not liable to be legislated upon by the Imperial Parliament of Great
Britain, which owes its existence to that act, and
any enactment of the Imperial Parliament, opposed to any of those fundamental principles, is a
violation of the act of Union.

4th. Resolved—That the act of Imperial Parliament 31 Geo. III. chap. 31, is a direct violation of
the act of Union, in so far as it directs the estabment and endowment of parsonages or Rectories,
according to the establishment of the church of
England, 5.2.4 the presentation of incumbents or

England, and the presentation of incumbents or ministers of that church thereto, within Canada, who shall hold the same and all the rights, profits, and emoluments thereunto belonging, or granted, as fully and amply, and in the same manner and on the same terms and conditions, and liable to the performances of the same duties, as the incumbents of a parsonage or Rectory in England."

5th. Resolved—That the late Lieutenant Governor Sir Lobe Colorers did unprices and contract of the colorers of the colorers.

ernor Sir John Colorne, did unwisely erect and endow fifty seven rectories in this province, by virtue of the act of Parliament above referred to, which in deference to public opinion, had never before in that respect been acted upon, thereby giving the clergymen of the Church of England spiritual jurisdiction, not only over the members of the church of Scotland, but also over those of oth-er denominations, which has tended more than any other act, to diminish the estimation of alarge ma-

arisen in the colony respecting these reserves, we the local legislature, for settlement, we are unwilling to admit, that his Majesty would have given instructions to Sir John Colborne, to establish and endow the Rectories, while the adjustment of these disputes was in progress before the legislature, and we therefore consider the establishment and endowment of those Rectories, to have been not only we therefore consider the establishment and en-dowment of those Rectories, to have been not only a further violation of the act of Union, but also at variance with His Majesty's instructions; to submit the matter to the local legislature.

mit the matter to the local legislature.

7th. Resolved.—That in terms of the act of Union, the status of the church of Scotland, in a British colony, is co-ordinate with that of the church of England, and all Sessions, Presbyteries and Synods, which are in connexion with the church of Scotland in terms of the act of the General Assembly of that church passed in 1899. eral Assembly of that church, passed in 1833, should be constituted bedies corporate, to the effect of holding lands, buildings, and other property for ecclesiastical and educational purposes, and that effect should be given to their judgments, and proceedings, in matters spiritual, in the same manners as is done in Scotland.

Sth. Resolved—The manners as the same manners as is done in Scotland.

stitutional means, all attempts to encroach on our right, and should rest only when no disability shall remain to be removed, and when the provisions of that this boundless tract of forests, lakes, and rivers,

ME TO OF DELEGATES AT COBOURG. transmitted to F. A. Harper, Esq. Kingston, and

transmitted to F. A. Harper, Esq. Kingston, and subject to the order of the agents.

13th. Resolved—That the thanks of the delegates are hereby tendered to the inhabitants of Cobourg and Kingston, for their manly and spirited exertions, on behalf of Scotchmen and Presbyterians in this Province.

14. Resolved—That 500 copies of the proceedings of this meeting shalt be printed at the Office of the Niagara Reporter, and that Wm. Clark, Esq. delegate for Niagara, be respectfully requested to superintend the printing, and to transmit a proportion te number to each delegate, as also to congregations who have communicated with this meeting.

5th. Resolved-That with the view of procur 5th. Resolved—That with the view of procuring every possible information respecting the state of our church, we solicit all members in connection with us, throughout the the Provinces to transmit a statement of such local facts, as they may be possessed of, with as little delay as possible, to the standing Commission of Synod, of which the Rev. W. Rintoul is convenor, and that we respectfully request that the Commission of Synod do compile from the facts thus communicated, and any others that may come within their knowledge, general instructions for our agent, and that the Secretary do transmit to the Commissioners of Synod, the whole of our proceedings, to be kept among the records of their court.

16th. Resolved—That we, the delegates now assembled having, performed the duties for

16th. Resolved—That we, the delegates now assembled having, performed the duties for wist we are applied ed, do now dissolve ourserves, and that we commend all our brethren, who may have formed themselves into associations to dissolve their associations forthwith.

JOHN STEELE, Chairman-HUGH SCOBIE, Secretary.

TO THE KINGS MOST EXCELLENT MA-

May it please your Majesty,
We, Your Majesty's most dutiful subjects, delegates appointed to meet at Cobourg, by the
Presbyterian Congregations in Canada, in connection with the established church of Scotland, to consider what measures at the present crisis, it might be most expedient to adopt in order to re nove the spiritual disabilities under which we abour, beg leave in the name of the whole members of our church in Canada, most humbly to ap-

labour, beg leave in the name of the whole members of our church in Canada, most humbly to approach your Majesty and to express our sincere attachment and loyalty to your Majesty's Royal person and Government.

We beg leave most humbly to represent to Your Majesty that the Churches of Scotland and England were established by acts of the Parliaments of the separate Kingdoms, and were confirmed by the act of Union whereby a "communication of all rights and privileges and advantages," is secured to the subjects of either Kingdom, and therefore the status of the two churches, so established, is co-ordinate, in the British Colonies.

With the utmost deference we humbly state to your Majesty; that the fundamental principles of the act of Union which were guaranteed to us with so much jealousy, by our fore-fathers in perilous times, and which every true Scotchman must always consider as a birthright not to be infringed on, cannot in any way be affected by an act of the Imperial Parliament of Great Britain without doing manifest injustice to your Majesty's

fringed on, cannot in any way be affected by an act of the Imperial Parliament of Great Britain without doing manifest injustice to your Majesty's dutiful and loyal Scottish subjects.

The act of the Imperial Parliament 31 Geo. III chap. 31, appears to Your Majesty's Petitioners to be an infringement upon their rights, in so far as it provides for the establishment and endowment of Rectories in Canada, and the presentation of incumbent, or ministers of the church of England thereto with the powers thereby conferred on them; and the recent esta lishment and endowment of fifty seven Rectories in this Province is a further infringement upon their rights, in respect that these incumbents or Ministers, are invested with spiritual jurisdiction, not only over your Majesty's spiritual jurisdiction, not only over your Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects of the sister church, but also over all denominations of christians within the bounds of their separate Rectories.

Your Majesty's Petitioners anxiously hoped, that the authority which your Majesty was gratically already to tempt the Sir John Colborne.

other act, to diminish the estimation of a large majority of the people of Canada of the equity and wisdom of His Majesty's government, in this Province.

6th. Resolved—That by the Act above referred to the establishment and endowment of Rectories can only be made by the Lieut. Governor in council, from lands set apart & known by the name of the clergy reserves, when His Majesty authories the Lieut. Governor to that effect, and that Had arisen in the colony respecting there Reserves, to the local legislature, for settlement, we are unifling to admit, that his Majesty would have given instructions to Sir John Colborne, to establish and endow the Rectories, while the adjustment of these of their council councilled to the color of the constitute all Seasons, Presbyteries or Synods which now are or hereafter may be in connexion with the church of Scotland, in Canada, into bodies corporate to the collegist to the province. Of all the thousands as will give effect to the judgments and proceeding there exclessistical courts, in matters spiritual, in the same manner as is done in Scotland, and a large amount of freight will be sent down, as they can pass the lock of complaint, arising from delay, and we have ever in solic complaint, arising from delay, and we have ever in solic complaint, arising from delay, and we have ever in solic complaint, arising from delay, and we have ever in solic complaint, arising from delay, and we have ever in solic complaint, arising from delay, and we have ever in solic complaint, arising from delay, and we have ever in solic complaint, arising from delay, and we have ever in solic complaint, arising from delay, and we have ever in solic complaint, arising from delay, and twe never evertainty of puncture in the cotton of t

## The Berald.

KINGSTON, TUESDAY, MAY 2, 1837.

Sth. Resolved.—That with a view of effectually removing the disabilities under which we labour, we address his Majesty and the Imperial Parliament of Great Britain, in terms of the foregoing resolutions, praying that a declaratory act of the Imperial Parliament may be passed, to remove all our disabilities, and to restore us to that position, to which by the act of Union we are entitled, and to limit the power and authority of the churches of Scotland and England, in this colony, to the members of their own congregations.

Twenty miles inland, from the river line, he would remember for how many years Kingston has been settled, and that to which the multitude were sailing. It would have required something of the spirit of Commany years Kingston has been settled, and that to which the multitude were sailing. It would have required something of the spirit of Commany years Kingston has been settled, and that to which the multitude were sailing. It would have required something of the spirit of Commany years Kingston has been settled, and the would have required something of the spirit of Commany years Kingston has been settled, and the province in importance; he would cast his eye on the map, and behold the immense extent of territory between this comparatively ancient spot and the shores of Hudson's Bay, most of which is capable of sustaining a numerous population; and he would scarcely province, has also produced its corresponding effects of the multitude were sailing. It would have required something of the spirit of Commany years Kingston has been settled, and the would have required something of the spirit of Commany years Kingston has been settled, and the would have required something of the spirit of Commany years Kingston has been settled, and the would have required something of the spirit of Commany years Kingston has been settled, and the would have required something of the spirit of Commany years Kingston has been settled, and the would have required something to commany years Kingston has been settle how many years Kingston has been settled, and being the foregoing resolutions, praying that a declaratory act of the Imperial Parliament may be passed, to remove all our
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which by the act of Union we are entitled, and to
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Scotland and England, in this colony, to the memsetre of their own congregations.

Sth. Resolved—That all members of our church
throughout Canada, should resist by every condefinition of the composition of the settlement of
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importance; he would cast his eye on the map, and
behold the immense extent of territory between
this comparatively ancient spot and the shores of
Hudson's Bay, most of which is capable of sustaining a numerous population; and he would scarcely
believe that to this day the white man has not pushelieve that to Sh. Resolved—That all members of our church throughout Canada, should resist by every constitutional means, all attempts to encrease on our right; and should rest only when no disability shall remain to be removed, and when the provisions of the act of Union, in reference to the church of Scotland, shall be fully compiled with.

10th. Resolved—That a Select Committee baspointed to draft an address to the King and peritifions to both House of the Imperial Parliament, be appointed to draft an address to the King, and peritifions to both House of the Imperial Parliament, be appointed to foreign the constant flow. How the same as when only the Indian's little and the same as when only the Indian's little and the same as when only the Indian's little and the same as when only the Indian's little and the same as when only the Indian's little and the province that this boundless tract of forests, lakes, and river flowing from the parliament, have do an point and the same as when only the Indian's little and the same as when only the Indian's little and the same as when only the Indian's little and the same as when only the Indian's little and the same as when only the Indian's little and the same as when only the Indian's little and the same as when only the Indian's little and the same as when only the Indian's little and the same as when only the Indian's little and the same as when only the Indian's little and the same as when only the Indian's little and the same as when only the Indian's little and the same as when only the Indian's little and the Indian's little an

Province in general, and this District in particular, have sent large quantities of wheat to the States during the past year. This fact shews the fruit- section of the Province, as if it were under the ban fulness of Upper Canada, and the general quality of our soil. If we thus supply the deficiencies of stay, until we have suitable preparation made for our neighbours, surely our land deserves superior

praise. Why then is so much of it unsettled?-The disaffected and republican politicians among us have long told the people that they would never prosper until they adopted American institutions . but really, the prosperity is all the other way at present: we are sellers, the Americans are buyers. Dur fruitful soil has given us a surplus for exportation, while the States would have been exposed to famine but for the supplies which they received from this and other countries. They can never expect another full crop until they return to a kingly form of government; because short commons are the natural result of republican institutions. That is a most conclusive argument, and it settles the business.

However, having had such ample evidence of the productiveness of our country, we are again led to enquire why it is not more generally peopled, and why this part of it in particular is a mere

strip along its navigable waters? Our people have but little of that restless, roving spirit which distinguishes the genuine backwoodsman. They are in general satisfied with their lot, and content to remain within sight of their father's hearth. Instead of that almost unnatural spirit of independence which animates many of the Americans, and impels them to plunge far into the depths of the primeval forests, there to contend alone with panthers, wolves, and bears, and a thousand diffi- sign his office, and retires with the highest esteem culties, until the stream of population again washes their dwellings, our people are more actuated ral. by the spirit of the social system, which leads them John MacLean, Esqr. Sheriff of the District, has to prefer the pleasures of mutual intercourse with associated neighbours, to any such stern and lenely ard Bullock, late Sheriff of the District of Prince struggle beyond the verge of civilized abodes,-Among the Americans, there are numbers who seem to prefer a kind of semi-Indian life; or, in their own phrase, a kind of "half-horse, half-alli-gator" breed; but amongst us, there are but few if Bullock is a Protestant, and Mr. MacMahon a any such pioneers in the march of an advancing Cathelic. civilization. The American genius tends to exnend into new regions : ours, to concentrate in old ones. They are impatient of check or restraint, and regard the approach of neighbours as an in fringement on their liberty; we are accustomed to a stricter discipline, and place half of our pleasures in a friendly intercourse with our fellows. Too often among those rugged borderers, each man's will becomes his law, especially when kindled by passion or impelled by revenge; the laws which have been observed for many centuries receive our Your Majesty's loyal subjects, of the equity and wisdom of your Majesty's Government in this Province.

Your Majesty's Government in this Province to demainsh the estimation of a large majority of your Majesty and we most humbly pray, that your Majesty's loyal subjects, of the equity and wisdom of your Majesty's Government in this Province.

Your Majesty's Government in this Province with the colony, respecting the clerk of General Assembly of the court of the act of General Assembly of the church of the act of General Assembly of the church of Scotland presced in 1833 as will constituted. See the settlement of the disputes which had arisen in the colony, respecting the clerky Reserves, to the local Parliament, would have prevented your Majesty willing to assume, that your Majesty willing to assume, that your Majesty willing to settlement to home and friends, which binds men to the scenes and companisors of their early days, and induces them to live and die on the spot which they first cleared from the forest. Without pursuant complaints, and to take them into your royal consideration, and to acopt such measures, in terms of the act of General Assembly of the church of Scotland presced in 1833 as will constituted as a serving the past sesson, and the distinction formerly existing to whom are for larcenies of small amount. An alteration had ungovernable spirits that first whom they have but little sympathy, and who are in this offence during the past sesson, and the distinction formerly existing to whom they have but little sympathy, and who are jestioned from the home and time first stat first whom they have but little sympathy, and who are jestioned from the forest. An alrecenies of small amount. An alteration had negoted in this offence during the calterian had negoted in this offence of the distinction formerly existing to whom they have but little sympathy, and who are in the distinction formerly existing to the colong the past sesson, and the distinction formerly existing to whom they have but little sympa willing obedience, and the indulgence of lawless

bers of their own congregations, within this Prov-And as in duty bound your petitioners will ever in comparison with the prices in other Districts; for improved farms can be bought here as low as pray, &c.

(Signed by all the delegates, as representing their respective congregations.)

Dated at Cobourg.

this 17th day of April, 1837.

for improved farms can be bought nere as low as wild land in other parts of the Province. Yet, notwithstanding these advantages, emigrants hurried along, without ever stopping to enquire whether they were not leaving behind them more desirable along, without ever stopping to enquire whether they were not leaving behind them more desirable locations than those distant ones which they were so anxious to find. The "West" has been puffed and praised to satiety, and every emigrant who could do so, hastened thither, to behold and enjoy

unbroken solitude to the north and north west of kingston, there must be some inferior land, some incapable of cultivation; but there is also a great deal that will abundantly repay the labours of industry. Whatit is capable of producing may be known from what it has produced. Last fall we heard of a farmer in this vicinity, whose wheat crop produced an increase of thirty-fold: for every bushel of seed, he had thirty bushels of grain in the harvest. For other kinds of grain, for grass, fruits, vegetables, and, in a word, for all the farmer needs, the soil is equally favourable. Why then is this section of the Province passed over from year to year, as if it were blighted, sterile, and detestable? This Province in general, and this District in particular, will soon be arriving in the country, and we are their living by honest incapable of money to open dustry. It was principally with this view that an act was passed during the last session of the Legislatine, suthorising the Magistrates in Quarter Sessions, after the presentment of three successive terinfluence exercised against this District, from careless indifference to its prosperity, or from the caseless pressure of other interests and claims which were considered to be of more importance had thirty bushels of grain in the harvest. For other kinds of grain, for grass, fruits, vegetables, and, in a word, for all the farmer needs, the soil is equally favourable. Why then is this section of the Province passed over from year to year, as if it were blighted, sterile, and detestable? This Province in general, and this District in particular, will soon be arriving in the country, and we are will soon be arriving in the country, and we are again condemned to behold them passing by this of perpetual solitude. It is of no use to invite their their reception.

The District Court and Court of Quarter Sessions finished their business last Thursday evening. The benefits of the late Act which extends the Jurisdiction of the Court of Quarter Sessions to all cases of Larceny not exceeding £20 in value, and above that amount if a Barrister preside on the Bench, have been fully evinced, as the Acts has enabled the Court to clear the Gaol of several prisoners who must otherwise have been obtained much longer. The following convictions took place. The King vs. Thos. Dolownay, stealing a watch,

pleaded guilty—Penitentiary 2 years.
The King vs. William Shane, alias William Kirby, stealing a woollen sheet, pleaded guilty—Penintiary 1 year.
The King vs. Anny Lapsley, stealing clothes-

Penitentiary I year.

The King on the prosecution of Henry Averill vs. John Hanly, assault on him as police Bailiff at Belleville, pleaded guilty—Sentenced to pay a fine of £10 and costs.

The division of the District debt and expenses with the new District of Hastings, was arranged as so that if they comply with the call of their leafollows: The District debt is £1354,13,6; and ders, and desist from those things altogether, the one third, or £451,11,2, is a varded to Hastings; effect on the revenue will be very little. The exand the annual expenses of that County are to be £526,14, until it be proclaimed a separate District. can be persuaded to desist from it at once and for Thos, Markland, Esor, who for above fifty years

has been Treasurer of the District, is about to refrom the Magistrates, and the community in gene-

resigned his office, and is succeeded by Capt. Rich-Edward, which last office has been conferred on Owen MacMahon, Esqr. of Milford, Marysburgh. These new appointments give general satisfaction Mr. John Ashley also resigned his situation as

for several years with great acceptance, and his conduct, was warmly praised by the Chairman when acceping the resignation.

We give below the charge of the Chairman, J.

S. Catwright, Esqr. to the Grand Jury.

Gentlenen of the Grand Jury:

I am not aware that you will be called up-

on to investigate any charges of greater enormity that usual.—The Calender of prisoners for tral, cutains the names of seven persons, most of whom are for larcenies of small amount. An alteration has been made in this offence during the

You will, in the course of your inquiries be called upon to investigate a charge of Conspiracy arising from the combination of journeymen to intrease their wages. This, gentlemen, is a grave offence, which is punished by law. A conspiracy of this nature is defined to be "An agreement between two or more persons to effect a legal purpose with a corrupt intent, or by improper means," to which may be added compiracies or combinations by journeymen to raise their wages.

There is also a charge for rist, and other disorderly conduct, which I regret to see has been ra-

derly conduct, which I regret to see has been ra-ther frequent. A Riot is defined to be the assembling of three or more persons with such circumstances, either of actual force or volence, or such If a stranger to Kingston and the surrounding country were informed that there are no connected settlements, and but few solitary houses, more than therefore it is unaccompanied to the settlements, and but few solitary houses, more than that to which the multitude were sailing. It hardly credit the fact. He would remember for would have required something of the spirit of Co-

ted, who are able of body to work and refuse—
who have no means of supporting themselves—
and enable the overseers to compel them to work
for their support. It also provides for the sick and
destitute—thus while it acts as a punishment to
the disorderly and dissolute, it affords an asylum to
the afflicted. A statement of the number of persons who have been relieved by the different
Churches and Societies in this Town, will be submitted to you, and you will thus be enabled to
form an opinion of the necessity which already exists for the establishment of such an Institution in form an opinion of the necessity which an institution in ists for the establishment of such an Institution in

this District.

I feel, Gentlemen, that it is unnecessary for me to add anything further, except that this Court will at all times be happy to afford you any assistance or advice in furtherance of your deliberations.

are involved in the dissensions of Lower Canada, we might almost be inclined to extract amusement from the methods which the patriots gravely propose to adopt, in order to revenge themselves on his Majesty's Ministers and Great Britain in general. The patriots loudly proclaim that they will not consume, British manufactures, nor indeed any thing which produces a revenue. This threat would be worth notice if those whom they can in-British manufactures to a great extent, or ever to fumish the greater part of the Provincial revenue; but the reverse is notoriously the case. With one exception the Canadians do not contribute much to the revenue, nor use many manufactured goods; teption we alluded to is Rum--and if the Canadians ever, the change will be of great benefit to them, ktits motive be what it may. The revenue deived from Rum can be well spared, and for any things else, the discontented grumblers have very attle power of lessening the revenue, simply beother place can come in competition. Toronto, 22nd April, 1837. cause they never contributed much to it. In the treth of this fact, the bluster maintained by the fictious party, and their rueful predictions of the awful events that must follow the course they intend to adopt, are no little amusing, though doubtless they intended to be very pathetic. The Canadans are not the material from which to elicit excitements, revolutions, and all that; and even their lower attempt to control their tastes, and cictate to them what they shall eat, and drink and Gaoler of this District. He has filled the place wear, will produce so little if it even be successful, that it is hardly worth while for their leaders to make the attempt.

> The American Government has sent instructions to the proper officers, requiring that duties be levied on "grain, wool, and cloth coming from the Canadas to our mills for manufacture and re-exporta-

Duty on wheat 25 cents per bushel. on oats 10 do other grain free

This order will effectually stop the practice so common along the Canadian frontier, of sending grain, cloth, &cc. to be manufactured in the States. such an order was issued, does not appear, unle it was thought that the trade thus carried on gave an inlet and facility to smuggling. The States millers will lose the trade, and the Canadian growers must now employ their own mills, which in many cases along the lines, are more distant than the American mills. Thus both parties are inconvemenced by the arrangement, but our people will be taught to stay at home, and give their custom to

The Rideau Canal will be opened on Thursday.
The repairs in several of the locks are not completed, but the Ottawa and Rideau Company's Boats

The Endick of The College Radio of Christian traduced under the guise of Christian traduced under the guise of Christian trath (I do not mean the Moorly).

The northerly winds and dry weather that have prevailed for two or three weeks back, have had an unfavourable effect on vegetation. frost, producing ice half an inch thick; but as neither the spring crops nor fruit trees have yet grown, the effect is less baneful than might have been ex-

Kingston and Napanee Macadamized Road .- The Commercial Bank having advanced a loan of £5000 on Debentures for this road, an engineer and two assistants have been employed to survey and lay it out, labourers are preparing stone, and the road will be carried as far as the village of

the Lake.

Stock to the amount of £25,000 has been subscribed in Hamilton for the Great Western Rail Road. The engineer, Mr. E. Johnson, was expected in a few days, when the work would consider the subscribed of the subscribed in the Upper Canada Hendel Road. The engineer, Mr. E. Johnson, was expected in a few days, when the work would consider the subscribed in the Upper Canada Hendel Road. pected in a few days, when the work would com-mence.

A FRIEND TO UNION.

The Quarantine Establishment at Grosse Isle will be maintained during this season on the same plan as the latt. The Monfreal Steam Boats came Montreal.

to be opened by the time that Lake Erie was free rom ice, we may assume that the Canal is opened by-this time.

PROSPECTS OF KINGSTON. LETTER SECOND.

To the Editor of the Upper CanadaHerald Sir,—It is not in the way of reproach the have noticed the commercial blunders which retared the growth of Kingston. It was a to touchupon them in order to account for in ent position, so little prosperous to what it have been. The first symptom of change for the bett

The first symptom or change for the better not from internal, but from external, mover The Rideau Canal. This mighty undopened a new era to Kingston, and if the anticipated have not yet been realised, to a extent, it has not been from the want of ex on the part of your Townsmen and other en-ing individuals; but though slower in comp expected, the advantages are certain; an e-expeditious communication has been opene Lower Canada, by which goods and En-Montreal, and placed on board Steam Boz any place on the Lake, without being expos the weather, in any part of the route. A sive country has likewise been put in postwo marke's, Kingston and Montreal, wi formerly in a great measure inaccessing agricultural produce and timber of which to either according to the encouragement. In regard to Pine Lumber in all its variety best market will undoubtedly be Kingston fi port to the United States, where it is very s and this alone may be turned to vast acco and this alone may be turned to vast account. In next great source of wealth to Kingston is the pening of the Trent—by which the produce of the or four millions of acres of the finest lands may poured into her bosom. It is true, the capital of Kingston must not sit idle and expect that immense advantage will court them; they be on the alert to concentrate all the bus right to left in their City. Craft to na must be built, facilities given to farmers and mers and shopkeepers, advances made upon the consignments, and as much liberality displayed can be done consistent with fair dealing. Id not pretend to say that all the produce four the vast country intersected bythe Trent and bribe tary and connecting waters up to Lake face, will come to Kingston; but I do say, the wind come to Kingston; but I do say, the treal, the Country Traders may be induced by at Kingston, to which every thing can be into from England as cheap as to Lower Canada. to which there will soon be a much easier access from New York than to St. Johns or Sorel. This mplies wholesale Establishments of eve impare wholesate Leavements and the resident tion at Kingston, and why not? They will join up as fast as they are required, and the posite of the City is so convenient and centrical, the so

LETTER THIRD.

SIR,—Some time ago, there was in agildan a plan to bring water from the Loughorough List to Kingston, and thus establish a great water-power. Kingston, and thus establish a great water-power. The scheme was either found impracticable, or too expensive ever to become profitable, it therefore died away. Another crotchet has since being ging the rounds, far more absurd and no less spesive, namely, crossing the Bay at the Bridg with a mound or dam, and thus raising a head of water sufficient to turn machinery. This notable solion has likewise passed away. The land which must be drowned would more than double the cost, and be drowned would more than double the cot, and twenty steam mills might be put in active opera-tion before one third of the dam could be constuc-

It has frequently struck me that a large steam out a very advantageous speculation at Kinpton.
The capital required would be considerable, but scarcely one tenth of either of the two already alluded to. Logs of Pine Timber might be brough from various quarters, and Wheat from all pats the Province. To this Mill might be joined at the Province. To this Mill might be joined agdock for repairing Ships and Steam Boats: angine factory and other works. With such inprovements added to the Macadamized road him
Napanee Mills, and another running back to inmost convenient point of the navigable chains'
waters which run nearly parallel with Lake Ourio and the Bay, the town of Kingston wouldpidly increase. In such case, it might be said
stretch its right hand to Lake Simcoe, and itself
to Montreal, and to command the commerce disto Montreal, and to command the commerce of the

Toronto, 22nd April, 1837.

For the Upper Canada Herald. THE DEVIL'S "NICK-NAMES." TO THE EDITORS OF THE UNION HERALD.

life.) Sometimes the Devil gives these annames openly—by employing his own profest children to bestow them on those who never pr to themselves such names: as in the cases of Quakers, and Methodists, &c. At other times

generally, become more perfect the longilly are in existence. The very reverse is all a been the case with every church called Chain Perhaps there is not a Church professing chain Perhaps there is not a Church professing chiefity in the world but was comparatively puterable entire and power of Religion. But God never life and power of Religion. But God never innever will confine himself to a name—therm as every old people lost this life and power as people has constantly been raised up. God's time is levelled against dead Christian, as well at gainst dead Jewish Churches. "I will call it gainst dead Jewish Churches. "I will call it people by a new name, (of life) and leave 16 people by a new name, (of life) and leave (old dead) name for a curse!" Isaiah LXII

old dead) name for a curse. Salam and LXV chap. 15 verse.

Now when God stirs up any man, or as ber of men, in a dead Church to witness for is and to call their fallen brethren back to primiting. Waterloo during this season.

We have been requested by a Subscriber to publish the speech attributed to Mr. T. Steele in reliation to Mr. O'Connel. We learn from the Albion that no such speech was ever delivered by Mr. Steele. The whole concern is a forgery—a hoaz—therefore we cannot publish it.

Ground was broken last week for the foundation of the Catholic College in this Town, to be known as the College of Regiopolis, the Trustees of which were incorporated by an Act of the late session of the Provincial Parliament. The College will be vituated in Bishop MacDonald's Park, at the upper end of Brock Street, on elevated ground which will give a fine prospect of the Town and surrounding country, and of the Bay and shipping up to the Lake.

be of men, in a dead Church to witness for is and to call their fallen brether back to prinsing it fer and pusity, as long as such living Chindian the same mane with their dead brithmen, what they say have some chance of kend brithmen, what they say have some chance of kend brithmen, what they say have some chance of kend brithmen, what they say have some chance of kend brithmen, what they say have some chance of kend brithmen, what they say have some chance of kend brithmen, what they say have some chance of kend brithmen, what they say have some chance of kend brithmen, what they say have some chance of kend brithmen, what they say have some chance of kend brithmen, what they say have some chance of kend brithmen, what they say have some chance of kend brithmen, what they say have some chance of kend brithmen, what they say have some chance of kend brithmen, what they say have some chance of kend to the late of the doc in the balances of resum.

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Kingston, 1st May, 1837. To the Editor of the Upper Canada Herald.

SIR. 4 F." of the Brockville Recorder is 21 Montreal.

As it is stated in the papers from the head of the Lake, that the Welland Canal would be ready to be opened by the time that Lake Erie was free mice, we may assume that the Canal is opened reliable.

Sin.—"F." of the Brockville Recorder is 12 expected. He made an assertion at variance the statement of the United States Scentury War, he gave no proof whatever of the truth was serviced. He made an assertion at variance the statement of the United States Scentury was the statement of the United States Scentury the statement of the United States Scentury he statement of the United States Scentury was a serviced. He made an assertion at variance the statement of the United States Scentury was the statement of the United States Scentury was the statement of the United States Scentury was a serviced. He made an assertion at variance the statement of the United States Scentury was the statement of the United States Scentury w

and must be decided by evidencement. Will he now understand the street of the street o oes not be still everything.

Our English dates are to the 23rd he chief item of news is the ar-hich the Bank of England author the United States to draw on the ions of pounds. But our New-York hat there is great doubt whether this vailable, as one condition is, that i e bills fall due. The Bank of the annot comply with this condition unent of the United States rescind the ular." Application has been mad arpose, but it is very doubtful the the request.
The Merchants of New-York ha

ing, in order to consider the causes the distress, and the following extr utions passed at the meeting sp nough, and to the point. "Resolved, That the wide spread has overtaken the commercial inter-try, and which threatens to product reptcy, may be in a great measure interferences of the general govern

interferences of the general govern commercial and business operations to its intermeddling with the curren-tion of the national bank; its atten a metallic for a credit currency; an issuing by the President of the Unit Treasury order, known as the "Space of the Company of the President of the Unit Treasury order, known as the "Space of the second of the second of the laws, we feel it incumbent mind the executive of the nation, it with might of the laws, we feel it incumbent mind the executive of the nation, ment of the country as of late ad become the oppressor of the peop fording them protection—that his the "experiment" of his predee public voice, in every way in we could be expressed, has clearly ruinous to the best interests of thalready caused the ruin of thousal thrown tens of thousands of mechalic and the stable millions of dollars internal exchanges, and prostrat and blighted the prospects of the enterprising portion of our people persevered in, not only produce at the laboring classes, but inevitably bances which may endanger the sunstitutions themselves. A deputation was appointed to pr

repeal of the "specie circular."2 The following extracts give som e extent of the distress. And it ome of the papers that several canks had suspended payment. ented to the New-York Commo 224 operatives, praying for employees of earning bread for thems

The True American estimates to of the failures in New Orleans at va-fred millions; and that in the end eficit of fifty millions even if the itence be sold at the most favorab

Blessings of the New Admin ctual calculation it has been asce sees in this city, on the deprecia me, since the fourth of March, h ithin a fraction of TWENTY osses upon cotton, abroad, FIFT osses by failures in New York, IONS. Losses by failures in other ILLIONS. All owing primarily seat of "the better currency!" osset that we have a government by the people! We apprehen It by the people! We apprehen uning to feel.—N. Y. Com. Adv.

The pressure in the money maning to manifest itself in the int aing to manifest itself in the received by the mails of yester instances, chronicling e, in many instances, chronicling ilures among the merchants and the country, more particularly action of the union.—IIbi]

FLOUR AND MEAL.—The Flour rious and Meal.—The Flour squite inactive, though since ou nt changes have occurred in prioditiry has disappeared from the ock of Southern descriptions gent aterially reduced. We quote 9,75 a \$10: sales in small quote City at \$7,25 a \$8, accompany of the control of the contro former price with cash.

A Prussian soldier died lately at the age 106. He fought in the ears war, and had served 56 year

The American merchants have jo the Bank of England, whereby lined the requisite relief for the pr An agent of the Bank of the Ur

An agent of the Bank of the Un London, and was actively engage a arrangements on foot. It will in what of the United States is authori ediately for £2,000,000. It is understood that the Geor ings back protested bills only to the ut £30,000. in is understood that the Georing back protested bills only to the state of the sta a Espacies who allowed a lan begaries who allowed a lan to gas Hernani, and reinforc Carlists were much elated by it loss in the engagement was a he pregnancy of the Queen of icly announced on the 26th of

ORN MARKET. - Sour American times to find sales for export es. Some small sales of bonder at about quotations, but the costs of wheat continue to be conted States.

he proposals made in the Howek to abolish the present countries fixed duties in lieu there does not be a seen of the tenent in the trade.

HIZE—Pots have been sold at a are nominal at 35c.

Rochester Daily Advertise at of the consequences of the the Genesae river, says that of ice on Tuesday, when it

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