## The Upper Canada Herald,

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THOMAS H. BENTLEY, AT HIS OFFICE, STORE STREET, NEARLY OPPOSITE THE MANSION HOUSE.



AND COMMERCIAL JOURNAL

TERMS—FIFTEEN SHILLINGS PER ANNUM, WHEN PAID IN ADVANCE—
SEVENTEEN SHILLINGS AND SIX PENCE WHEN NOT SO PAID

OLD SERIES, VOL. XX. NEW SERIES, VOL. II.

EDICINES.

eading of this adver-es," would catch their sted of foolish preju-luced to inquire, whe-ment of diseases, dif-sicians. They would very widely, and with

ies still further, they ainians of the present form, for almost every o, that mercurial medrelief, undermine the ne patient in a precari-

irits, invigorate the bean. been used with the most and Dyspeptic diseases, Complaint, Rheumatism, opsies, &c. &c. dec. der is invited to call at way, and receive a copy hed gratification, edge and the second of the copy and the c

awrence, N. Y. May 23, was troubled with the piles to the most eminent Physical of the most eminent Physical of the piles to the most eminent Physical of the piles of the pil

OSEPH E. STEARNS.

New-York, April 1838, your Life Medicines have hoborhood, they have done to a few cases.

Mr. Cornelius S. Roe, who line for the last two years, he Phoenix Bitters and one has had her health entirely

xt door neighbor, who was rheumatism, by taking two no 25 cent box of the Pilis the ever was; and he told a was afflicted, that as soon and Bitters just so soon he

VAN VALKENBURGH.

New York April 1, 1838. have been afflicted with the months, and used a good deal ao good, but I still grew weakded to try your Life Pills and taking two boxes and two ery thankful to inform you and sider myself completely cured. JOHN TENNENT, N. Y.

York Mills, March 29, 1838.

York Mills, March 29, 1836.

I have used your medicine in this, and have received great my wife and eldest daughter, a decline for 3 years. Since your medicine she has entirely all and hearly. If this will be mare at liberty to publish, yours, &c., N. BUTLER.

N. BUTLER.

Jammit Hill, Jan. 18th, 1838.

I have great pleasure in adentroubled for some time back and could find nothing to give as mencede taking your Vegetable in troubled with, had entirely get he case, it is with gratited feebag confident that I aminy words can express, for your he speedy cure I received from ours, respectfully.

GEORGE BROFTS.

Mauch Creak, Jan. 17, 1888.

White, a few lines relative to licines. For a length of time I of an infection of the liver, and ut found no relief until I centare now taken nearly two botters, and I am pleased to state to the covering from a long and

and sincerely yours, GEORGE KISNER.

Lockport, Nov. 27th, ISS.
Dear Sir: As a remarkable is efficacy of your Life Pile and toring lost health to the afficient of the pile. The pile and toring lost health to the afficient with the pile and to the pile and the premature gave, and the premature gave, and the has not been able to walk as the pile and the pile and the premature pile and the pi

ving been appointed Agent for sel-bed Medicines, the gennine kin u, at his Medical Store, Marko

Drugs, Paints, Dyc-Stuffs, Hock-umery.

S FOR SALE.

, 1838.

JOHN WAUDBY, Editor. 1

KINGSTON, UPPER CANADA, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1838.

[T. H. BENTLEY, Printer & Proprietor.]

WHOLE No. 1686. No. of Vol.

For the Upper Canada Herald. A LIVING PORTRAIT. There's more of sweetness in that face,
Than verse can e'er define:
Pair innocance and heavenly grace,
And harmony divineAnd there's a light within that eye,
That only God above.

That only God above, Can fashion out of darkness, by The Omnipotence of Love. Around thee, dignity and truth Their dearest charms diffuse;
A trait rous thought against thy youth,
Dothheaven itself abuse. Databeaven itself acuse.
And thus, with tenderness entwined,
True holiness unfolds;
While perfect practice, all the mind
Of God, in Christ, uphelds.

How bliesful gush the fountains pure, Of hope in thy new heart : For I, in my belief mature, Do see thee as thou art ! And dear Religion's faithful beam, In thee diverges wide, From earth, and its most idle dream Of flatteries and pride. Thou seek'st a better country, far

From sinfulness and strife,
And wedded thoughts, that will not mar The chastities of life. Ev'n thus do I, the prize in view, And grateful homage pay; To him who gave a star, so true, To shine upon my way.

The world recedes behind me fast, The promise at the door; The ways of wisdom in the past, And hope and trust before.
The hope, the mountains intervene,
I cast them in the sea:
Strong is the arm on which I lean, Oh! lean on it with me! 8TO, 20th Oct., 1838.

For the Upper Canada Herald. LOVE NEVER SLEEPS."

"Eternal, ever-growing happy love! Enduring all, hoping, forgiving all; Instead of law, fulfilling every law." "Love never sleeps," around and above, We see and we hear the voice of love, A faithful watch it keeps; Nought is too great for its sacrifice, Over earth's bounds still ever it flies, And yet it never sleeps.

Brother and sister who hand in hand, in childhood's days with a joyous band, Longh'd, and together wept. the parted perhaps in after years, When they thought of early smiles and tears, Said they their fond love slept? Mother, as watching her infant one,

How sweetly the babe she gazes on, View with what tender care; Gently she places her child to rest, Oh! much of love is there. And woman's sweet love, it never dies.

The one beloved to save: In sickness, trouble, in great distress, In the hour of deepest bitterness, All perils she will brave. The aged man leaning upon his staff,

As he joins the merry, happy laugh, Tho' the hour of death to him is nigh;

To Heaven-ward gaze, what love was Thine, Saviour of all, a love divine,

A love that will not cease;
A love that e'er pleads at God's right hand, There Thou dost in brightest glory stand, That sinners may have peace.

DISTRESSING SHIPWRECK, AND LOSS
OF LIFE.

Warks of the Furder contains the fallest account of the shipwreck we have met with. With reference to the state of the weather at the time of the shipwreck we have met with. With reference to the state of the weather at the time of the shipwreck we have met with. With reference to the state of the weather at the time of the shipwreck we have met with. With reference to the state of the weather at the time of the shipwreck we have met with. With reference to the state of the weather at the time of the shipwreck we have met with. With reference to the state of the weather at the time of the shipwreck we have met with the far at the ship of th st weather, the sea boils around them, and rushes through the narrow channels or guts which separate them, with a degree of force so tremendous as to neder it necessary for navigators who are best acquained with them, to exercise the greatest vision which he was taken of the being engulphed by the waves. At length, from the united effects of cold and the injury she acquained with them, to exercise the greatest vision which he was afterwards found, lying close beside the lifeless of any vessel being driven amongst them, her total destruction is inevitable. The one on which the Forfarshire has suffered is called the lifeless of the statement of the sea, which lashed over and around town of the vessel through which he was taken of the being engulphed by the waves. At length, from the united effects of cold and the injury she acquained with them, to exercise the greatest vision in the case of any vessel being driven amongst them, with a degree of force so tremendous as to ender it meets them, to remain below, where there was less risk of the was firmediately cut unlough which he was taken of them, to remain below, where there was less risk of the was called the letting off of steam from an origine. No blame is attached to Captain Miner, he wist supply of ballast previous to sailing.

[Watertown Jeffersonian.]

Watertown Jeffersonian.]

Watertown Jeffersonian.]

Watertown Jeffersonian.]

Watertown Jeffersonian.]

ABSENCE of MIND. The following whimsical touching case of human suffering has seldom, we believe, been recorded among the countless disastered that have occurred in connection with similar calamitous cases of shipwreck.

Connected with this, the most calamitous case of shipwreck, perhaps, that has occurred since the MEMORIALS, Law, Courte and other B L A N K S, in glo the Herald Office. Kingston, October, 1837.

night until, on Thursday morning, the weather became exceedingly tempestuous, the sear running sery high, while a thick mist surponsed the very sail. They goes of the Ferne Islands on their way was a transfer of the transfer of the sear transfer of the transfer of the search of the of the crew to a coat which hung on the quarter, into which they got in safety, including one gentleman, Mr. Ritchie, of Perthshire, who, on feeling the shock, sprang from the cabin, almost naked, and jumped into the boat as they lowered it. The heart-rending scene on board would now appear to have reached its climax. At the striking The heart-rending scene on board would now appear to have reached its climax. At the striking of the vessel a new and aggavated thrill of horror ran through the cabin. Some flew to each other's arms—others were laid prostrate—while many rushed, bewildered and affrighted, to the quarter-deck, though only the more immediately to be swallowed up by the deep. The ship was now at her last extremity. A moment after the first shock, another themendous wave struck her on the quarter, by which she was buoyed for a moment high off the rock, and falling, as this wave receded, she came down with a shock so tremendous as to break her into two pieces, about midships,

wants, and sooned their autocons. Its impossi-ble to speak in adequate ter. so of the unparalleled bravery and disinterestedness shown on this occa-sion by Mr. Darling and his truly heroic daughter, especially so with regard to the latter. Surely such unexampled heroism will not go unrewarded. SHIPWRECK .- The lives but of few persons furnish accidents as appalling as that given below. The account may be in some of its particulars incorrect, as it was penned in a hurried manner, from the lips of one of the sufferers.

The new schooner Wm. L. Marcy, Captain Mi-mer, belonging to Messrs. S. & H. Cook, of Ellis-burg, on her trip from Ellis' village to Oswego, was on the evening of the 10th instant capsized in a gale of wind off Mexico Bay. The gale was pro-

low. Bu they still experienced a great difficulty in breathing, and must have perished were it not for two feather beds that were inflated with air.—
Ever and anon they thrust these into the water, from which gobules of air would rise, and thus furnishing a scanty supply of the sustaining element. Mr. Tift fainted and sunk, but was again ment. Mr. Tift fainted and sunk, but was again bro't to the surface of the water by Mr. Wells; who with his pocket kinfe, with no other light than an occasional gleam of lightning reflected by the water, commenced cutting for the purpose of getting a hole through the ship; and had cut through the inner part of the cabin, and far into the hard limber when his knife came in contact with a spike, which so dulled it as to render it useless.

About this time voices were heard from the outside of the vessel—this being the first sound that had come to their ears save the howling of the storm, and the petitings of the hail upon the bottom of the vessel. The schooner Pulaski, Capt. Mathewson, having discovered the wreck, after four hours be ting came alongside and took from the wreck the well nigh exhausted sufferers. But in what way to proceed to rescue those in the cabin they knew not. While calculating upon the uncertainty of success, Capt. Mathewson formed the quick resolve, and carried into execution the plan which resulted in saving them, and which entitles him not only to their lasting gralitude, but ranks side of the vessel-this being the first sound that which resulted in saving them, and which entities him not only to their lasting gratitude, but ranks him high on the list of the humanely brave.—With a rope round his body, the waves running fearfully high at the time, be drove under thevelset, with his feet felt for the sky-light, into which he thrust them, to which they one-by one dove dawn and were drawn out, with the exception of the loy, who was unable to dive as low as the Captain's feet.—A hole was immediately cut through the bot who was unable to dive as low as the Captain's feet.—A hole was immediately cut through the bot tom of the vessel through which he was taker ou.

When the hole was cut the dishearge of confined air resembled the letting off of steam from an engine. No blame is attached to Captain Miner, he having used every precaution necessary, save a supply of ballast previous to sailing.

of the French King and make some proposal which it was supposed, would induce that monarch to support more effectually the cause of the young Queen. The duke at once ordered his carriage, and proceeded to the Tuileries. The audience lasted for nearly an hour, and he returned to the embassy apparently delighted with his interview, and it was only at dinner that he recollected that he had not opened his light to Louis Phillipe on the subject of his despatches.

When the duke was simply a peer of the kingdom he was in the habit of passing a part of his evenings at a coffee house in the Calle de Principe, which was then frequented by several young aspirants for poetical fame. One night he was observed to rise suddenly from his chair, and entering the following dialogue with one of the waiters; "Duke: "Do you know me?" Waiter—" We understand that H.s Excellency the Covernor General has altered his intention of proceeding the other. "Well then," said the duke, "go to my house and ascertain whether I left it in my carriage; if so, look out for it, and tell the coach—" Well then," said the duke, "go to my house and ascertain whether I left it in my carriage; if so, look out for it, and tell the coach—" (Fig. 14.)—" (Fig. 25.)—" (Fig. 14.)—" (Fig. 25.)—" (Fig. 14.)—" (Fig. 25.)—" (Fig. 26.)—" (Fig. 26.)—"

Circassian; besides which there are of foreign origin the Jewish, German, Swedish, Greek, &c, numbering about 1,500,000. The Jews, about 800,000 in number, inhabit parts of ancient Poland; the Germans, about 500,000, are principally assembled in the Baltic provinces; the Swedes are found almost exclusively in Finland and the environs of Barew, countries formerly belonging to Sweden; and the other residents of foreign origin are established in various parts of the empire, but chiefly in the cities. The other races that form part of the Russian population, exclusive of the chieff in the cities. In other races that form part of the Russian population, exclusive of the Russians proper, or Muscovites, are the Samoyedes about 70,000, inhabiting the borders of the Arctic ocean; the famschatdales and other people of Oriental Siberia, 50,000; the Esquimaux, found in American-Russia, 50,000; and the Bohemians, or Zingarie, seasoned over almost every notion of

use of the carriers to know bow much of the sharper of which fis, a bottle is charged at lims, was ever imported from Spain.

The sharper of which fis, a bottle is charged at lims, was ever imported from Spain.

And if the quantity sold in Dichard, we add all that to gased off in this expected from Spain must have a marvellous faculty of self-multiplication.

The sharper charged a poor man three dollars for advice. "Flurger at money," said his client, "it's all the money I have in the world and in y family have been a long time without poor," "Thank God?" replied the lawyer, and my family have been a long time without poor," "Thank God?" replied the lawyer, and my family have been a long time without poor," "Thank God?" replied the lawyer, and my family have been a long time without poor," "Thank God?" replied the lawyer, and my family have been a long time without poor," "Thank God?" replied the lawyer, and my family have been a long time without poor," "Thank God?" replied the lawyer, and my family have been a long time without poor," "Thank God?" replied the lawyer, and the country man, "to long as she has so great a long as you."

\*\*Robust Canaba,\*\*

\*\*Robust Cana

ernor General has altered his intention of proceeding to Fordand via the United States, and that it is now definitely arranged that H's Excellency, with the Countess of Durham, family, and suite, will embark on board the Inconstant, on the 1st of November, and will sail direct for England on that day, weather permitting,—[Quenec Trans-

It is our painful duty to record the death of a-nother officer of the 15th Regiment. Lieutenan-Roz is no more. He died yesterday morning at Chambly, from the effects of the injuries which he sustained while escaping from his bed-room in the Officers Barracks, on the night of Tucsday last, when that building was enveloped in flames. Mont Courier, Octr. 22.

parative Statement of Vessels, &c. arrived at the Port of Quebec in 1837 and 1838. Vessels. Tonnage. Passengers. 1838.—Oct. 19. 1080 336704 1837.-Oct. 19. 989 312076 21775 24628 18866 Less. More this year, 91

Apper Canada

CLERGY RESERVES.

From the Christian Guardian I beg that the variance in the form of expres between the above quoted sections of the Act, re-serving the lands and appropriating their income, and the subsequent distinct sections authorising a part only of those lands in any township to be taken for the endowment of parsonages or rectories—may be carefully noted. It is very striking and significant. In the former the phrase employed is "a Protestant Clergy?"—in the latter, it is "a minister of the Church of England," and not a "Protestant Clergyman," In the former sections, there is no limitation to or seen mention of the "Protestant Clergyman." In the former sections, there is no limitation to, or even mention of the Church of England;—in the latter sections,—the endowments expressed to be part only of the whole reserves, are expressly limited and appropriated to the Church of England. This difference in the phraseology furnishes a fair and unquestionably just rule of interpretation. Had it been intended that the whole benefit of the Clergy Reserves should be confined to the Clergy of the Church of England, the reservation and appropriation would have been expressed to be for the Clergy of that Church in terms as distinct and qualified as those which are used in the sections authorising the endowment of rectories or parsonages with a part of the reserves; such terms, for example, as the Clergy of the Church of England, or a Protestant Epizopol, or in some other words limiting it to the clergy of the Church of England, and not in the general terms, "a Protestant Clergy," comprehending clergymen of all Protesta t Churches, and equally entitling them to the benefit of it.

Although the was beyond the was beyond the was beyond the was been all the position of the pos

believe, in the committee-room of the Emigration Committee; I do not remember distinctly any one. The Committee observes, in a speech made by Archdeacon Strachan, on the 6th of March, 1828, in the Legislative Council of Upper Canada, that Archdeacon Strachan says, that he called upon your Lordship, in consequence of the debate which took place in the month of May last year in the House of Commons, with a view of ascertaining from you exactly what you had asserted to have been Lord Grenville's statement upon that subject; and Archdeacon Strachan proceeds to say, that he called upon your Lordship, and that you stated that Lord Grenville had stated that the Scotch Presbyterians were not intentionally excluded; and, proterians were not intentionally excluded; and, pro-vided that provision should be found more than sufficient for the established church, he saw no objection to giving them aid. Is that a correct representation of what you said to Dr. Strachun?—That certa aly is not a correct representation of what passed between us. It is difficult at this time to recoliect distinctly what I said to him.

Ail I can say is, that I could not say what he represents me to have said; for it is not now, nor never was, my understanding of what Lord Grenville said to me.

Have you at this moment a distinct recollection of what Lord Grenville said to you?—I remember that he stated to me that the scheme upon which he built the system that was intended to be incorporated in the Canada Act of 1791, was a good deal derived from information they had collected from an officer that had been much in Pennsylvania, of the system with regard to lands appropria-ted to religion and education in that State; I un-derstood him to say, that the distinction of a Pro-testant clergy, which is frequently repeated in the Act of 1791, was meant to provide for any clergy that was not Roman Catholic, at the same time leaving it to the Governor and the Executive council of the Governor and the Executive Council of the province to provide in future how that should be distributed."—(Report, &c., p. 81.)

Before any impartial jury the above evidence would decide the question; but the party of "The Church" have latterly changed their tone. Even the Archdeacon of York, in his Address to the

Clergy, on the 13th of September, 1837, says, he will not "admit the opinion of individuals however high in the legal profession or official rank, to dispose of our vested rights." Such declarations remind me of the debate before a convocation of Clergy, at which Bonner presided, when certain points between the Catholics and Profession Reformers were to be discussed by the amount from the content of the cont

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