

AND COMMERCIAL JOURNAL.

(TERMS-FIFTEEN SHILLINGS PER ANNUM, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE-) SEVENTEEN SHILLINGS AND SIX PENCE WHEN SENT BY MAIL.

OLDSERIES, VOL. XXI. NEW SERIES, VOL. 111.

MEDICINES

a the most important func-nded, and those who are oradence are reduced to a debility, they should not not in despair that reher erm first look, around, and it themselves this question elp me, is his reputed skill

equivies still further, they
physicians of the present
ome form, for almost every
m, too, that mercurial medesent rollef, underwine the
sye the patient in a precari-

Medicines possess qualities cicial nature. They are comteined in the management of t

us and Dyspeptic diseases, tver Complaint, Rheumatism, Dropsies, &c. &c. reader is invited to call at

s reader is invited to call at irroadway, and receive a copy ublished grautitously. The lately selected from a very Moffatt has lately received e United States:

It is with sincere pleasure you, to thank you for the benayour medicines. My company which I have tried nearly all advertised in the newspapers, elief from any of them. Since Samaritan, which induced me bene I ambied to you was here.

Samaritan, which induced me When I applied to you my lega at they looked like raw beef, sears; but after taking a 25 e dead skin began to scale off, was entirely cured. It is now cured, and I have recommenderal persons, and should advise rheum to try it. Respectfully,

M. CLEOVER,

Lawrence, N. Y. May 23: I was troubled with the piles blied to the most eminent Physic A friend of mine, Mr. Clarke, relief from them, recommend-Pills. Though I was suffering at the time, I experienced reachy weeks was not troubled have been free from distress event pleasure in recommending in a similar manner.

New-York, April 1888.
nee your Life Medicines have
neighborhood, they have done
y state a few cases.
thor, Mr. Cornelius S. Roe, who
a decline for the last two years,
s of the Phenix Bitters and one
she has had her health entirely

ay next door neighbor, who was tory rheumatism, by taking two and one 25 cent box of the Pills as he ever was; and he told a who was afflicted, that as soon Pills and Bitters jus so soon he

rife of John Hordu, was two year often had fits, and lost the use of hix weeks after taking your Pills overed that she has been on a vis-

ours.

re been in bud health for 27 years, now in perfect health, still I am been for ten years past, which I sequence of taking your Pills and a true statement of a few of the come under my observation—publish this letter, and reference out Master at Claverrock, Columbrespect.

J. A. VAN VALKENBURGH.

JOHN TENNEY, N. 1.

Siev York Mills, March 29, 1888.

Sir: I have used your medicine in months, and have received gratically my wife and eldest daughteren in a dectine for 3 years. Since my your medicine she has entirely well and hearty. If this will be my yours at liberty to publish it, ally yours, &c.,

N. BUTLER.

Summit Hill, n. 18th, 1838.

Sir: I have grent pleasure in adition to the property of the prope

Lockport, Nov. 27th, 1885.

Lockport, Nov. 27th, 1885, at —Dear Sir: As a remetable in and efficacy of your Life Fill and restoring lost health to the allice of family. I deem it a dury fore both a public, to make the facts knowing under similar circumstances might, and obtain a remedy in aeason in a premature grave.

I afflicted with the liver complaint of the second with the liver complaint of the second with the liver complaint of the second with the second complaint of the second c

[JOHN WAUDBY, Editor.]

KINGSTON, UPPER CANADA, TUESDAY, JULY 23, 1839.

WHOLE No. 1064

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

No. or Vot. -14

THE PHANTOM SHIP.

BY CAPTAIN MARKYAT, C. B.

(Continued from the last Herald.)

CHAPTER XXXV.

Amine had just returned from an afternoon's walk through the streets of Goa; she had made one purchases at different shops in the b-zaar, and had brought them home under her mantilla. Here, at last, thank Heaven, I am alone, and oot watched," thought Amine, as she threw beroff on the couch. "Philip, Philip, where are you?" exclaimed she; "I have now the means, and soon will know." Little Pedro, the son of the widow, entered the room, ran up to Amine and bigsed her. "Tell me, Pedro, where is your

"She is gone out to see her friends this even-ing, and we are alone. I will stay with you."
"To so, dearest. Tell me, redro, can you-keep a secret ?"

Yes, I will-tell it me." "Nay, I have nothing to tell, but I wish to do omething: I wish to make a play, and you shall things in your hand."

"Oh! yes, show me, do show me."

"If you promise not to tell."
"No, by the Holy Virgin, I will not." "Then you shall see."

Amine lighted some charcoal in a chafing d.sh. and put it at her feet; she then took a reed pen, some ink from a small hottle, and a pair of scis-sors, and wrote down several characters on paper, singing or rather chaunting, words which were not intelligible to her young companion. Amine then there frankincense and corionda seed into the channg dish, which threw out a strong aromatic smoke; and desiring Pedro to sit down by her on asmell stool, she took the boy's right hand and held it in her own. She then drew upon the held of his hand a smare figure with characters. nalm of his hand a square figure with characters on each side of it, and in the centre poured a small mantity of the ink so as to form a black mirror of the s ze of a half crown.

"Now all is ready," said Amine; "look, Pedro, what see you in the ink?"

"My own face," replied the boy.

She threw more frankincense upon the chafing dish, until the room was full of smoke, and then

"Tershoon, furyo-shoon-come down, come

Begresent ye servants of these names. "Remove the veil, and be correct."

The characters she had drawn upon the paper the had drivided with the scissors, and now taking one of the pieces, she dropped it into the chaffing fish, still nolding the boy's hand. "Tell me now, Pedro, what do you see?"

"I see a man sweeping," replied Pedto, a-" Feat not, Pedro, you shall see more. Has he

And Amine muttered words, which were unintelligible, and threw into the chafing dish the other half of the paper with the characters she had witten down; "Say now, Pedro, Philip Vander-"Philip Vanderdecken, appear 1 22 responded

"Tell me what thou seest, Pedro—tell me true?"

I see a man lying down on the white sand;

e looks about him—he takes something out of is breast and kisses it."

thank thee. Look again, boy."
"He gets up, (I don't like this play; I am rightened; indeed I am.")

"Oh yes, I am—I cannot," replied Pedro, fall-g on tis knees; " pray let me go." Pedro had turned his hand, and spilt the ink, charm was broken, and Amine could learn no nore. She soothed the boy with presents, made tponed further search into fate until the boy

ould appear to have recovered from his terror, and be willing to resume the ceremonies.

Amine did not allow Pedro to leave the room til he appeared to have quite recovered from s fright; for some days she did not say anything him except to remind him of his promise not to

One afternoon when his mother was gone out, Pedro came in, and asked Amine "whether they should not have the play over again ?"

Amine, who was anxious to know more, was glad of the boy's request, and soon had every-thing prepared. Again was her chamber filled with the smoke of the frankincense; again was she nuttering her incantations; the magic mirror was on the boy's hand, and once more had Pedro cried out, "Philip Vanderdecken, appear !" when the and several other people made their appearance. mine started up-Pedro screamed and ran to his

"Then I was not mistaken in what I saw in the reliage at Ternetis," cried Father Mathias, with his arm folded over his breest, and with looks of adignation; "accursed sorceress! you are de-

replied, "I am not of your creed—you know it.
Execution appears to be a portion of your religion. This is my chamber—it is not the first ime I have had to request you to leave it-I do o now-you-and those who have come in with

"Take up all those implements of sorcery first," Take up all those implements of sorcery first," said Father Mathias to his companions. The chaing dish and other articles used by Amine, were taken away; and Father Mathias and the others quitting the room, Amine was left alone.

Amine had a for boding that she was lost; she knew that magic was a crime of the highest degree in Catholic countries, and that she had been detected in the very art. "Well, well," thought Amine; "it is my destiny, and I can brave the Amine; "it is my destiny, and I can brave the

To account for the appearance of Father Mathis and the witnesses, it must be observed, that the little boy Pedro had, the day aft r Amine's first attempt, forgotten his promise, and narrated to his mother all that had passed. The widow, firshlened at all that had passed. nghtened at what the boy had told her, the ight to go to Father Mathias, and confide to him what her son had told her, as it was, in her opin-00, sorcery. Father Mathias questioned Pedro ely, and convinced that such was the case, demined to have witnesses to confront Amine. He therefore proposed that the boy should appear to be willing to try again, and had instructed him for the many angular arranged that the purpose, having previously arranged that by should break in upon Amine, as we have de-

a black gowns came into Amine's room, and re-quested that she would follow them, or that force would be used. Amine made no resistance; they rosed the square; the gate of a large building was opened; they desired her to walk in, and in a

few seconds, Amine found herself in one of the dungeons of the Inquisition.

CHAPTER XXXVI. Previous to continuing our parrative, it may be is well to give our readers some little insight into the nature, ceremonies and regulations of the In-

quisition; and in describing that of Goa, we may The Santa Casa, or Inquisition of Goa, is situa ted on the side of a large square, called the Terra di Sahaio. It is a massy handsome pile of stone buildings, with three doors in the front; the cen-

tre one is larger than the two lateral, and it is through the centre door that you go into the Hall of Judgment. The side-doors lead to spacious and handsome apartments for the Inquisitors, and icers attached to the establishment. Behind thes: apartments are the cells and dun-geoms of the loquisition; they are in two long galleries, with double doors to each, and are about

ten feet square. There are about two hundred of them; some are much more comfortable than the others, as light and air are admitted into them: others are wholly dark. In the galleries the keep ers watch, and not a word or a sound can proceed from any cell without their being able to overhear it. The treatment of those confined is, as far as respects their to d, very good: great care is taken that the nourishment is of that nature that the

prisoners may not suffer from the indigestion arisng from want of exercise. Surgical attendance is also permitted them ; but, unless on very particas also permitted them; out, unless on very particular occasions, no priests are allowed to enter.—
Any consolation to be derived from religion, even the office of confessor and extreme unction, in case of dissolution, are denied them. Should they die during their confinement, whether proved guilty or not of the crime of which they are accused, they are harried without any funeral correspons and they are buried without any funeral ceremony, and tried afterwards; if then found guilty, their bones are disinterred, and the execution of their sen-

tence is passed upon their remains.

There are two inquisitors at Goa; one the Grand Inquisitor, and the other his second, who are invariably chosen from the order of St. Domique; these two are assisted in their judgment and examinations by a large number selected from the religious orders, who are termed deputies of the holy office, but who only attend when summoned: they have other officers, whose duty it is to exam ne all published books, and ascertain if there is any thing in their pages contrary to the hely religion. There is also a public a cuser, a proced with our history.

proced with our history.

To be con permitted to plead the case of the prisoners, but whose chief husiness and interest it is to obtain their secrets and betray them. What are termed Pamiliars of the Inquisition, are, in fact, nothing but this description of people: but this disgrace-ful office is taken upon themselves by the highest nobility, who think it an honour, as well as a se-Inquisition, who are thus to be found dispersed throughout society; and every cereless word, or expression, is certain to be repeated to the Holy Office. A summors to attend at the Inquisition is never opposed; if it were, the whole populace would rise and enforce it. Those who are confined in the dungeons of the inquisition are kept separate; it is a very uncommon thing to put two together; it is only done when it is considered created such a depression of spirits as to endanger "Be not alarmed, Pedro, you shall have sweeted and strictly kept. The who wail or weep,
the party described and strictly kept. The who wail or weep, the torture, are carried along the whole length of the corridors, terrifying those who, in solitude and

the corridors, territying those who, in solitude and darkness, are anticipating the same fate.

The first question put to a person arrested by the Inquisition, is a demand, "What is his property?" He is desired to make an exact declaration of every thing that he is worth, and swear to the truth of his assertions; being informed that, if there is any reservation on his part, (although he may be at that time innocent of the charges produced against him)—he will, by his concealment. duced against him)—he will, by his concealment, have incurred the wrath of the Inquisition; and that, if discharged for the crime he is accused of. he will again be arrested for having taken a false oath to the Inquisition; that, if innocent, his property will be safe, and not interfered with. It is not without reason that this demand is made. person accused confesses his crime, he is, in ost cases, eventually allowed to go free, but all

his property becomes confiscated.

By the rules of the Inqu sition, it is made to appear as if those condemned have the show of justice; for although two witnesses are sufficient to warrant the apprehension of any individual, seven are necessary to convict him; but as the witnessare necessary to convict nim; out as the witnesses are never confronted with the prisoners, and torture is often applied to the witnesses, it is not difficult to obtain the number required. Many a life is falsely sworn away by the witness, that he may save his own. The chief crimes which are noticed by the Inquisition are those of sorcery,

heresy, blasphemy, and what is called Juda sm.
To comprehend the meaning of this last crime for which more people bave suffered from the fri-quisition than for any other, the reader must be informed, that when Ferdinand and Isabella of informed, that when Ferdinand and Isabella of Castile drove all the Jews out of Spain, they fled to Portugal, where they were received on the sole condition that they should embrace Christianity: this they censented, or appeared to consent to do; but these converts were despised by the Portuguese people, who did not believe them to be sincere. They obtained the title of New Christians, in contradistinction to that of Old Christians. After a time the two were consented. ter a time the two were occasionally intermingled proach to the old families; and descendants from these alliances were long termed, by way of re-proach, as having a portion of the New Christians

The decendants of the old families thus inter mingled, not only lost caste, but, as the genealogy of every family was well known they were looked spon with suspicion, and were always at the mercy of the He'y Office, when denounced for Judaism—that is, for returning to the old Jewish practices of keeping the Passover, and the other ceremonies enforced by Moses.

Let us see how an accusation of this kind works in the hands of the Inquisition. A really sincere Catholic, descended from one of these unhappy families, accused and arrested by the orders of the Inquisition; he is ordered to declare his property, which—convinced of his innocence, and expecting soon to be released—he does without reservation. But hardly has the key of the dung-on turn-ed upon him, when all his effects are seized and sold by public auction; it being well understood that they never will be restored to him. After some months' confinement, he is called into the Hall of Justice, and asked if he knows why he is in prison; they advise him earnestly to confess and to conceal nothing, as it is the only way by which he can obtain his liberty. He declares his gnorance, and being sent for several times, persists Faith, which takes place every two or three years, (that is, the public execution of those who have been found gu lty by the Inquisition,) approaches. The public accuser then comes forward, stating that the prisoner has been accused by a number of witnesses of Judaism.—they persuade him to

acknowledge his gnilt; he persists in his innocence. They then pass a sentence on him, which they term Convico Invotivo, which means "found guilare continued until the evening of the day before his execution.—Terrified at the idea of a rainful death, the wretch, at last, to save his life, consents. that he is now saved. Alas! no; he has entang-

that he is now saved. Alas I no; he has enlang-led himself, and cannot escape.

"You acknowledge that you have been guilty of observing the laws of Moses. These ceremo-nies cannot be performed alone; you cannot have eaten the Paschal lamb alone; tell us immediately who were those who assisted at those ceremonies; or your life is still forfeited, and the stake is pre-pared for you."

Thus has he accused himself without gaining

Thus has he accused himself without gaining any thing; and if he wishes to save his life, he must accise others; and who can be accused but his own friends and acquaintances? nay, in all is there any effectual system of municipal governprobability, his own relations—his brotners, sisment, the evil has been carried to its greatest height ters, wife, sons or daughters—for it is natural to and exercises the most nox ous influence. The suppose that in all such practices a man will trust only his own family. Whether a man confesses of the ussemblies is literally parish out ness, the making parish roads and parish bridgonly his own family. Whether a man confesses his guilt, or dies asserting his innocence, his worldly property is in either case confiscated; but it is bodies poss sping authority to impose local assesments of great consequence to the inquisition that he should confess, as his act of confession, with his signiture annexed, is publicly read, and serves to prove to the world that the inquisition is impartial and just; nay, more, even merciful, as it pardons maker."

those who have been proved to be guilty.

At Goa the accusations of sorcery and magic were much more frequent than at the Inquisitions at other places, arising from the customs and cer-emonies of the Hindoos being very much mixed up with absurd superstitions. These people, and the slaves from the other parts, very often embra- hand, and some of the elder of the United States ced Christianity to please their masters, but since, if they had been baptised and were afterwards convicted of any crime, they were sentenced to Here as all know the major part of these are regutive punishment by fire; whereas, if they had not lated and provided for by the assemblies: Even been baptized, they were only punished by whipping, imprisonment, or the galleys; upon this ground alone many refused to embrace Christianity. the greatest intensity against that part of the re-We have now detailed all that we consider, up to the present, necessary for the information of the reader; all that is omitted, he will gather as we

(To be continued.)

For the Acadian Recorder. LETTER IV. To Mr. JUSTICE HALLIBURTON)

alias " A Colonist." Sra,-Since I began this review of your letters to the Earl of Durham, they have assumed the dignified form of a pamphlet. Rescued from the dress of russet brown in which they were first presented to the world, they now strut in a gaudy drapery of blue and yellow, and proud of their acknowledged legitimacy and family connexions, regard with contempt the nuste met. It is perturbed the well this accords with the parental example of their papa, who was once as they; an associate of the large well as a shallow. of the lazy, vulcar, babbling, grievance-hurting, rabble of Nova Scotia; but now exalted to a more the life of the party. Perpetual silence is eajoined and strictly kept. The e who wail or weep,
or even pray, in their utter darkness, are forced
by blows to be quiet. The cries and shrieks of
those who suffer from this chastisement, or from
those who suffer from this chastisement, or from written in such intemperate terms, and with such an absence of candour and sincerity? What cicumstance could have caused the extreme actport the religious establishments of the whole an absence of candour and sincertly? What co-cumstance could have caused the extreme act-mony of their style, and the vituperation the every where heap on the Earl? whence arose the deadly hatred to his person they every where el-hibit, or the serpent venom which followed the fangs of your animosity in the wounds they inflic-ed? It was Sir, no ordinary cause. It was to common circumstance which originated in a design of vengeance so absorting, as to induce you in qder to gratify it, to sink the gravity of the judical character in that of the heated political disputan; to lose the historian and man of letters in the fuous partizan of faction; and even to sink the gen tleman into the man of Saint Giles. Must ve search for the cause below the range of ordinay vision, and seek for the springs of action in the deep recesses of an ambitious, intriguing, and Machiavelian mind? Or, was it Sir, the evil spiit which directs the tory cabal of these provines which dictated those letters? Did you 'speakas you were moved,' were you but the amanuents to the foul demon of faction, which laboured in your bosom and inspired your brain? I presume the latter. The Earl was the first high offical who exer had industry, ability, honesty, and finness, to investigate thoroughly the abuses of he colonial governments, and to expose them in their colonial governments, and to expose them in their native deformity. The Tories who had long bettened in derkness and corruption, saw themselves suddenly dragged to the light, the tangled skin of their fraudulent and vicious policy unravelled; they found themselves suddenly on the extreme verge of a precipice, and shuddered at the frientful void which yawned beneath them. All the spirits of the nextre were called from their switers. spirits of the party were called from their 'valy depths' to endeavour to arrest their fall, of so break its violence as to save them being entirely crushed. Hence, the slander, vituperation, and abuse—hence, the mistepresentation and ridicals which have flowed from your pen. It is, Sir, a difficult task effectually to reply to your, letters; they are so intangible, so made up of similes, figures and flourishes, are so interspersed with wise saws, and contain so much cant; are so full of sophisms, dogmas, and abusive epithets; and presess so little real argument or reason; that to answer them in any but a collateral way, appears, a wain task. Among other figurative illustrations of the terrible consequences which you think to have ensued from the report, your murder-haunted imagination has adopted Fieschi's machine. Let us pause a moment en passant over the beautiful

engine.

"It is overcharged and like Fieschi's machine has exploded in the hands of the operator, missing the objects against whom it was directed, but doing infinite mischief to all within its reach and to none

nore than the principal agent."
Sir, against whom was the report directed? against Tory officials and their Tory Jackals, r-gainst official corruption and Legislative quackery, against the aeartless vampires, who have fong luxuriated on the toil, and poverty and privation of the many. And has it indeed missed its object? ah! there's the rub, too truly has he hit it, and ah! there's the rub, too truly has he tat it, and how severely the faction which numbers you among its choice spir'ts has been hit, your letters sufficiently attest. But to whom has the discharge done 'infinite mischief'? not surely to the 'radical' and 'disaffected' population, not certainly to the reformers; for had this been the case, your letters would never have been written, and I would have been well as miss. And really six this murwould never have been written, and I would have been spared my pains. And really, sir, this murderous machine, however well it may accord with the postical and semiromantic turn of your mind, seems utterly inapplicable to the purpose for which you have applied it; keep it safe sir, you will have use for it, it will do well to discharge at the radicals. You sneer at the observation, that acide is the content of the college Council was held last matter.

term Concio Invol. vo, which means "found guil-ty, but will not confess his crime;" and he is sen-inaccuracy in this observation of the Earl, it is tenced to be burnt at the approaching, celebration.

After this, they follow him to his cell, and exhort that the practicability of such a road from Quebec nevertheless substantially correct. We all know him to confess his guilt and promise that if he does to St. Andrews has been demonstrated, and your confess, he shall be pardoned; and these appeals Achites of the Movascotian has proved beyond doubt, the feasibility of one from Halifex to Windsor, and between those points a few hours steaming completes the route. But although you. He is called into the Hall of Judgment, contesses were aware of all this, and knew what a trans-the crime that he has not committed, and imagines cendant boon it would be to your country, you chose rather to throw the proposition into ridicule, than admit one good or useful recommendation in the report. Good and patriotic men are regardless of themselves when their interest or teelings con-flicts with the well-being of their country, but you are willing to sactifice the most important advontages of yours, to the gratification of personal spite and party aggrandizement. Come we now to a point on which you triumple exceedingly, as having convicted the Earl of ignorance and error. I shall quote the passage from the report—
"But in the Brit sh Colonies, in none of which

es; there are in none of those provinces any local

The meaning of Lord Durham in this appears to me clear and substantially correct. He does not deny the existence of an imperfect system of municipal government: but means what we all know to be the case, that there exist no perma rent bodies corporate for local purposes as in Eng where turnpikes, bridges, education, public boildings, police, c. are kept up by local or public bodies in Halifax a wretched ferry boat is kept in repair the greatest intensity against that part of the rehe established church in the colonies; and exposes to the view of the prophane, the table kept by the 'money changers' within its hallowed precincts. This proves you a true son of the church, and entitles you to the lasting gratitude of all the provinces. It appears that munificent provision was made for the CLERGY of Upper Canada, in a ieservation to their use of about one seventh of all lands granted in that province. Lord Durham in common with seven eighths of the people, thinks that this provision was intended and ought to be applied, for the support of religion generally; you contend that the term CLERGY means the established church of England, and that all the land belongs to them, as they have already engrossed the revenues arising from it. Here is a difference of opinion indeed, I do not Sir, pretend to understand the etymology of the term Clergy, its common Enguish definition is summert, viz. a body of me set apart by ordination for the service of God, and adopting a rational construction of law, this fund should belong to the organised churches of all denominations. But why argue on an abstract and speculative proposition of right; when justice, port the religious establishments of the whole country. Surely not. The good of the people is the end and object of law in every free state.—This maxim of natural equity, is I know unpalatable to you, who would fain bind the colonies to a gloomy and hopeless despoism; but it is one which despite the efforts of such men as you are, must finally prevail. You grow pathetic on this topic, the springs of your tenderest sympathies are opened, and we all at once find the headlong firebrand politician, transformed into the whining, scripture-quoting, canting religionist. The Lion suddenly throws off his shaggy hide, and folds throws off his shaggy hide, and folds to tranquilize the country . himself in the fleecy robes of the wether; and his boisterous roar softens down to the gentle bleet of of England, and as such would see it exist in honest independence. Are churchmen less able to support their clergy than Roman Catholics, Pres-byterians, or Baptists? far from it Sir, they are the wealthiest class of the country; and why should their church grasp at possessions which should their church grasp at possessions which prove a constant source of irritation to dissenters,

ALSO A COLONIST.

Apper Canada.

the old American Celonies, under a Tory administration? do write another letter, No. VIII, and

enlightin us, as the reasons usually assigned mis

he alterether erroneous: Was the Earl of Dur-ham's lither or grandfather sent out to them, as a

sessions which are not its own. You are extreme-

ly happy sir, in your method of accounting for the

per Caada College, have been dispensed with and the College Council have appointed Mr. Jame Duffy o act in that capacity. We unders and that it. Barber has also been dismissed from his situation of teacher in the College. The amount which his accounts show of a deficiency, is said to be bont £2,000, for which, we are told, he can ge no satisfactory explanation. It does not appear to have been usual hitherto, to apply the

members of that Council, received or borrowed sums of public money, from Colonel Wells? Yet he is dismissed, and the Council under whom he seted are continued. We are informed by les, that Colonel Wells has refunded the foll amount which by his accounts he appeared to be deficient.

From our present information on the caphical

From our present information on the subject, we may state, that the capital fund now remaining, arising from the sale of School and College Lands, is shout £40,000, and the expense of the Bursai's Office, including clerks, &c., is £600 yearly; -so trat, if the capital on hand is invested tration, by the "loyal" lynchers of Coourg. We at six per cent interest, it takes the interest of one do not rejoice because such about abburningles fourth of it, to pay for managing that, of the other and wre ches to earry them out, exist in the comthree fourths !the support of Education in the celony, was ten ships of Land, containing 549,217 acres;what proportion of this remains unsold, we are not prepared to say;—but allowing that even t e whole were yet undisposed of, it would be little or no auditional trouble or tabour, to the Commission er of Crown Lands, to undertake the sale of it. ment, might with ease transact the business. The new grain of 250,000 acres, authorised to be made for the support of Education, by the Act of last Session, is directed to be disposed of by the Com-missioner of Crown Lands,—and that being the grants? If the Commissioner undertake the management of the whole of the one, it will surely be ittle additional trouble, to look after the wreck of

In case it may so happen, that His Excellence does not think fit to abolish this office, and thereby effect a saving to the public of from £400 to £600 a year, we deem it proper to mention that a Bill for that purpose will be brought into Parfiament

It is contemplated to institute proceedings in Chancery, against the College Council. We have been informed that Counsel have already been been informed that Counsel have already been consulted on the subject, and given a favorable opinion. It is not right that the expense of the necessary proceedings should be allowed to fall on a few individuals, and as the public generally are sterested in the matter, we feel confident that they will freely contribute, when called upon,

o meet these expenses.

If Her Majesty's Ministers, are not disposed to extend to this Province, the necessary Constitutional checks over the public servants, some means must be devised to produce a moral responsibility. farthing of their delinquencies. The greatest diffi-culty appears to be, in the selection of a Judge, as the Vice Chancellor is himself a member of the College Council. This shows the impolicy of propointing the Judges of the land to any office, a

WHAT IS TO BECOME OF THE CANADAS ? We had entertained a faint hope, that the Report of Lord Durham would be the means of extor

What is to become of the Canadas, however, is the lamb. Ovid could not effect a more perfect if we are to judge from the past, the future bodes metamorrhosis. I. Sir, am a friend to the Church but little comfort to these distracted provinces, which seem to be doomed to an undying state of internal discontent and heart-burnings, and pre-senting, to all appearance, a hopeless case of ir-remediable and unmitigated wretchedness. Such is our situation now; such it, for years, has been; and such, we believe, it will continue to prove a constant source of irritation to dissenters, and give an opening to its enemies to abuse and give an opening to its enemies to abuse and condemn it. Let it purge itself from this Mammon of Unrighteousness, and it will not decay, but flourish on the rources of its own purity and usefulness; infinitely better than onathe wordly posentially better than onathe wordly interests, and mutual attachment, so interwove and comming led as nothing but the downfall of the United Kingdom should be able to cet asunder. ses of the recent rehellions in Canada. The first you inform us was caused by some radical correspondents of the Canadas in England. The Now, we ask every honest thinking man, whatever party—Are we to have such a connexion? If not, whose fault will it be? We answer—Not of the people; their loyalty and attackment to their fatherland is too well established to correspondents of the Canadas in England. The second by the paper put out by Lord Durham, explanatory of the causes of his resignation of the government of Lower Canada; and if a third should follow in the course of time, it will be beought about by his Lordship's report. Here Siry you exhibit, not merely that political sagacity ment to their fatherland is too well established to admit of such a supposition. It is the fault of a system which will one day, if not abandoned, shake the power of England to the centre—a system founded, upheld and carried on by injustice! Not by the highminded, powerful and magnanimous British people, but by truckling, time-serving, office-grasping place-men, without respect of party, whose ambition is power, and whose idol is self! and profound investigation, which places you far above all who have gone before you in the repub-lic of letters; but also a spirit of prophesy which will entitle you to be canonized as a saint, and convet your bones into wondering relics, when you have gone. Pray Sir, what produced the dis content which originated the rebellion and loss of

Experience should long since have tau, ht the to expect from political changes at home. Whigs out of office, are Toiles in, as far as the misgovernment of the colonies is concerned; for neither the one or the other carefa fig mure for the interests and prosperity of the inhabitants; than they do for the wild beasts that roam our forests, and which would receive just as much consideration, provided that, like Ireland, Jamaica, or the Canadas. they could be made subservient to the promot on of their own selfish purposes. This is the beginning, middle and end of the whole colonial policy of the British Government, whether While or Tox: of the British Government, whether Whig or Tory; of the British Government, whether Whig or Tory; and either of them would make the Sovereign say, that the 'Canadas must neither be lost or given away," and "that the whole strength of the Emthat the 'Canadas must neither be lost or given away," and "that the whole strength of the Empire should be put forth in protecting them," if their places depended on it—not otherwise. There never has been, and we believe never will be, a Cabinet in England but wild would sacrifice a foreign dependence to retain their places, or that would not expend the Last drop of British blood and treasure to "protect?" or slaughter them, for the same purpose. So went the United States, and so wil go Canada, and every other colony, whenever circumstances shall render it expedient for so wil go Canada, and every other colony, when-ever circumstances shall render it expedient for the attainment of such an object.

If the present Ministry possessed the least regard for the feelings and prespectly of the people of this country, is it to be supposed for a moment, that they would suffer an official compact in this colony, not only to place themselves in opposition to the interests of the province, and the wishes of the inhabitants, but it means and the wishes of the inhabitants, but it means and the wishes of the inhabitants.

wittily propose to complete the rout to England, in the services of the Honorable Colonel Wells, instructions at defiance, and by means of a prosti-by briding the Atlantic & for which the "Radicula" as Registrar and Bursar of King's C llege,—being tuled press, to vilify and calumniate the very as Registrar and Bersar of King's C llege,—being dispensed with. We understand that Rr. John Kent has been appointed to succeed him, in this stence? There is no accounting for this, upon any other ground than a total disregard for the in-We take the removal of Colonel Wells, as an ternal management of affairs in the Canadas; and we take the removal of Colonel Wells, as an earnest of the determination of His Excellency to sift matters to the bottom;—but it may well be questioned, whether the Colonel has not been since against than sionel has not been guittons system, which, through a "stries of years, Council, in our judgment, His Excellency singht first to have applied the rod of chastis-ment.—
Colonel Wells was their agent, and whatever was done by him, must be presumed to have been dress. done by him, must be presumed to have been done or whigh to Pory, brings no change of men or by their authority;—at least they at all times actually the actua

> THE COBOURG OUTRACE .- We have often denounced the principles of Upper Canada Tory'sm, as of a far more treasonable and seditions tendency than ultra-Radical sm, and glan we are, that our asserts as have received another practical illustra-tration, by the "loyal" lynchers of Cobourg. We The Original Crown Grant, for try; but being it, and knowing that the rahabitants will never be allowed the enjoyment of British freedom, or the peaceable exercise of their constitutional rights, until it is ext rminated, we are glad that the " Destrectives" baye made such on early demonstration of their different designs; and now, the sooner the tettle is fought and won, the better, and let the world see whether British constitutional principles are to frink in Canada, for whether the people will tamely submit to be yran ized over by official hacks and their hired bullies .- [1b.]

> > Jounstown District .- We last dreek, enjoyed the pleasure of a ride, through the Eastern and Northern portions of the Johnstown District. In every part, we found the prospect of the crops most at undant. Wheat, Potatoes &c., much more than an average; and the only thing below what we considered an average crop was grass—this was owing to the continued cold, in the early part of the season. In our local personnations, we paid a visit to Milo McCarger Esq., M. P. P. for Grenville; and were much pleased with the domestic comfort and accommodations of this rural home, and the general economy and appearance of his Farm. It is in the highest at te of cultivation, and, we have no doubt, amply rewards the expense and labour he continually bestows on its improvement. Along the Rideau, between Kemptville and Merrickville, the crops look remarkably well .- Brockville Statesman. 1

> > We understand, that on Saturday last, several young men from Drummondville went to bathe in the river near the Falls, when one of them, a lad named Fralick, aged 18 years, a son of Mrs. Fralick, who keeps a tavern in that vicinity, ventured too far out, and was swept by the current over the Falls in sight of his companions! A leg, which had need form from the body by the level of the awful torrent, is all that has been found of the unfortunate youth .- [Hamilton Express.]

> > > HAPPY CANADA.

We share the dissatisfaction, but not the extreme arprise, expressed by most people at the inten-

ms of the government, with respect to Canada as declared by Lord John Russell on Monday lest: Li the else could have been expected from this menistry. They have been quite incapable for and least of all a good colonial measure; and least of all a good colonial measure, hecease in the present state of parties it is impossible that any Colonial subject, however interesting and mentous to this or that distant community, should nemous to this of that distance and an easis of har-rassing the government. The Colonies—who in England cares much for any of them, except the few who have some direct personal interest in them? The people of England, we thout a state-tion of class, as of every other mother country, and necessarily ignorant and indifferent with respect to the state and the fate of all far off provinces.— The r war onal prise indied takes fire at the idea of thing a dependency, but beyond this they seldom be-stow a ser ous thought on any distant part of the empire. This measure is perfectly illustrated by the case of Canaca. For 20 years, as appears by Lord Durham's searching enquiry, this colony has been governed as if the offecta-off-sis rulers bail been to produce "a state-of constituted awarehy." When did the parlament or people interfere to correct this system of missule. Never by any accident. The operation and calamito by lord Durham; but his report has been on that table of both houses of parliament for four wonths; without exciting a single remark from any member of either house, until it we smentioned by Lord John Russell and Sir Robert Peel last Monday.— Rebellion, civil war, garrison government, foreign aggresssion, impoverishment, and depopulation—such is the catalogue of the sufferings of her Majesty's subjects in Canada; but her Mejesty's sub-jects here have something else to occupy them than Canadian affairs! With such indifference on the part of the British public towards colonial matters, it would be strange if a powerful opposition did not seize on colonial questions as the safest means of annoying the government; and stranger still if a weak and timid government, tenacious of place, did not secrific colonial interests to the exigencies of their party. Last year, Canada was made the spechot factions at home; this year Lord Melbourne would, if possible, decline the same people of Upper Canada, that they have nothing Durhim's report, he proposes to do—nothing.—
to expect from political changes at home. Whigs out of office, are Toxics in, as far as the misgovTorics! admirable Whig government! and therefore, a ter four months reflection on Lord

"It may happen, however, that the Whigs will not be able to escape from a party contest on Canadian ground. Lord John's exhibition of himself on Monday was at once pitiable and rediculous. The subject as evidently distasteful to him; and he mumbled it after the manner of Sernes's jackass with the cabbage stalk, as if moved on nearlywise by repugnancy and necessity. Full three quarters of an hour it took him to complete a state parliament of an a street proposition, with provi-ons against its taking any effect till the year 1842, for a practical and complete measure of legisla-tion. There was not the least appearance of par-

seems atterly inapplicable to the purpose for which you have applied it; keep it safe sir, you will have use for it, it will do well to discharge at the tadicals. You safer at the observation, that scientific men, had ascertained the practicability of a rail road from Quebec to Halifax; and you very the Executive Council was held, which resulted

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