

# The Upper Canada Herald,

POLITICAL, AGRICULTURAL

AND COMMERCIAL JOURNAL.

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

NEW SERIES, VOL. XXI.

[JOHN WAUDRY, Editor.]

KINGSTON, UPPER CANADA, TUESDAY, JANUARY 28, 1840.

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

NO. 1081.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

For the Upper Canada Herald.

THE DEATH OF MRS. MARY ELIZABETH WILSON.

The death of youth is indeed a ruin, it is a

curable disease. It is alike with the young eagle

broken down by the thunder, when first

striking its wings for its heavenly flight,

the trembling, shuddering creature left

the earth, and its last quiet rest

was in the arms of its Creator.

It is a sad and mournful scene, to see

the young eagle, who has just been

taught to fly, and to see him, who has

just been taught to fly, and to see him,

who has just been taught to fly, and to

see him, who has just been taught to fly,

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## THE PERSECUTED CHURCH IN THE COLONIES.

The "Expenses of the Ecclesiastical Establishment in the Colonies,"—that is the amount of public money paid annually to the Clergy of various Religious Denominations—are stated in a Parliamentary Paper, printed by order of the House of Commons, during the session just closed. In the Table given below, the reader will find a "General Recapitulation" or abstract of the account. It presents some results worth notice.

Colony.	Church of England.	Church of Scotland.	Dutch Church.	Church of Rome.	Wes. Rep. Cong. Bapt. Jews.	Total.
Gibraltar	745 7 4			300 0 0		1,045 7 4
Malta	826 17 6					826 17 6
Ionian Islands	685 0 0			91 0 0		776 0 0
Highland			270 0 0			270 0 0
Sicilia Leone	586 0 0					586 0 0
Bathurst, Riv. Gambia	400 0 0					400 0 0
Cape of Good Hope	2,313 15 0	300 0 0	5,517 2 2	300 0 0	75	8,335 17 2
Mauritius	1,273 12 0			2,595 0 0		3,868 12 0
Lowland	4,407 0 0	300 0 0		2,000 0 0		6,707 0 0
Upper Canada	7,476 15 0	2,118 6 8		1,900 0 0		11,500 6 8
Nova Scotia	6,074 5 7	75 0 0				6,149 5 7
New Brunswick	541 8 4	50 0 0		80 0 0		641 8 4
P. E. Island	165 0 0			75 0 0		240 0 0
Newfoundland	392 17 2					392 17 2
Bermuda	1,815 12 8	67 13 4				1,882 16 0
Jamaica	36,813 0 0	683 6 8		550 0 0	500 600 1000	39,943 6 8
Bahamas	2,087 16 6	700 0 0				2,787 16 6
Barbadoes	10,866 13 4					10,866 13 4
Tobago	1,785 13 8					1,785 13 8
St. Vincent	1,786 0 0					1,786 0 0
Dominica	467 15 0					467 15 0
Antigua	4,342 0 0					4,342 0 0
Montserrat	600 0 0					600 0 0
St. Christopher's	1,880 17 6					1,880 17 6
Nevis	113 0 0					113 0 0
Tortola and the Virgin Islands	250 0 0					250 0 0
Trinidad	1,844 10 10			3,262 0 0		5,106 10 10
St. Lucia	427 15 8					427 15 8
St. Lucia	427 15 8					427 15 8
Demerara & Essequibo	12,118 15 0	3,029 0 0	585 11 4	1,370 5 8		17,103 15 0
Berbera	7,290 19 0	1,745 0 0		540 5 8		9,576 4 8
Honour	922 0 0					922 0 0
South Wales	8,696 7 0	700 0 0		1,830 0 0		11,226 7 0
Van Dieman's Land	4,978 4 4	400 0 0		300 0 0		5,678 4 4
Western Australia	300 0 0					300 0 0
Southern Australia	260 0 0					260 0 0
St. Helena	7,349 11 0			453 8 0		7,802 11 0
St. Helena	946 10 0					946 10 0
TOTAL	134,450 10 11	9,967 6 8	6,886 4 6	6,173 11 4	575 600 1000	188,242 13 5

The Archbishop of Canterbury told Lord Normanby, that he did not complain of the amount of public money given to the Church, but he could not agree that all religious denominations should be put upon an equality. In so far as the State recognizes other sects by giving money to them as well as the Church, the claim of the Church to exclusive aid, is disregarded. It was against this, probably, that the Archbishop intended to protest; for, as respects the amount of aid contributed, the superiority of the Church over other denominations is maintained. For instance—in Upper Canada, where, as Lord Durham's Report declares, the members of the Anglican Church are a minority, the sum of £7,476 15s. 10d. is allotted to them; while the Church of Scotland receives only £2,118, and the Church of Rome, £1,900. Out of the total £188,242 13s. 5d. the Church of England gets £134,450 10s. 11d., the Roman Catholic, £7,802 11s. 0d., the Wesleyan, £5,678 4s. 4d., the Baptist, £2,500 0s. 0d., the Jews, £500 0s. 0d., and the others, £1,062 13s. 5d. The Church of England gets £134,450 10s. 11d., the Roman Catholic, £7,802 11s. 0d., the Wesleyan, £5,678 4s. 4d., the Baptist, £2,500 0s. 0d., the Jews, £500 0s. 0d., and the others, £1,062 13s. 5d.

Looking a little further at the account, we see, that it is not to the numbers of the Clergy so much as to the higher rate of payment, that the excess of the Church receipts is to be attributed. At Gibraltar, a Catholic Vicar General and four other Clergymen divide £300; while two Chaplains to the Garrison, and three Chaplains of the establishment receive £285, and three Roman Catholic Chaplains, £91. At the Cape, the sum given to the Dutch Church is £5,517 2s. 2d., but it is divided among 23 ministers; while six English Clergymen take £2,313 15s. The Dutch are paid at the rate of £211; the English, £388.

In Upper Canada, 26 Clergymen of the Church of Scotland, are paid £57 per annum, each, amounting to £1,482; the salaries of the English Church Clergy, vary from £100 to £300—the greater majority being £170, and the total £7,476 15s. 10d. The sum of £1000 is paid to the Roman Catholic Bishop, to be divided among 29 Clergymen of his Church in Upper Canada.

In Newfoundland, the venerable the Archbishop is paid £300; the Roman Catholic Bishop, £75. And as it runs throughout the Colonies. Complainants, at any rate, should not come from the Establishment; and, perhaps, the Bishops and Archdeacons, now in England, would act wisely in pocketing their salaries and saying little about them.—[Colonial Gazette.]

N. B.—The Colonial Press should certainly inform the public, how grievously the Church of England is persecuted. The sufferings that she bears so meekly are heart rending.

## COMPARATIVE GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE.

We take the following from the British and American Penny Almanac, published by Cleverly, of Shoe Lane:—

Annual Salaries of the British Executive.

The Queen and Royal Family,	£323,000
Lord Lieutenant of Ireland,	20,000
The Cabinet,	
First Lord of the Treasury,	6,000
Lord High Chancellor,	14,000
Lord President of the Council,	2,000
Lord Privy Seal,	2,000
Secretary of State for the Colonies,	5,000
Secretary of State for the Home Department,	5,000
Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs,	5,000
Secretary of State for Colonial Affairs,	5,000
First Lord of the Admiralty,	4,500
President of the Board of Control,	2,500
President of the Board of Trade,	2,000
Secretary of War,	2,500
Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster,	4,000
The Lord of the Treasury,	7,000
Vice Chancellor,	6,000
Chancellor of Ireland,	8,000
Secretary of State (Ireland),	5,500
Paymaster General and Treasurer of Navy,	3,000
Master General of the Ordnance,	3,500
Postmaster General,	2,500
Master of the Mint, &c.,	2,000
Commander-in-Chief,	3,458
Master of the Horse,	2,000
Judge Advocate General,	2,000

Total, Pounds Sterling, £449,888

Executive office expenses, £307,000 sterling, annually, in Pensions for naval, military, civil, and secret services; and exclusive also, of the following:—hereditary grants, payable annually to the respective persons, and their heirs, for ever:—

Out of the Excise Revenue.

Duke of Grafton, [for ever],	7,000
Duke of Devonport, do,	1,600
C. Hoare, [half of Post Office profits],	1,200

Out of Post Office Profits.

Duke of Marlborough, [for ever],	5,200
Duke of Devonport, do,	3,400
Duke of Schomberg, do,	4,000

The latter pension was conferred for services at the battle of Boyne, in 1690; the family have, therefore, received in the 150 years, £300,000! Of course, there will be heirs for ever to such good things as these.

Annual Salaries of the American Executive.

President of the United States,	\$25,000
Vice President of do,	8,000
The Cabinet,	
Secretary of State,	6,000
Secretary of War,	6,000
Secretary of the Navy,	6,000
Postmaster General,	6,000
Attorney General,	4,000

Not of the Cabinet.

Secretary of the Senate,	8,000
Commissioner of Patents,	3,000
Paymaster General,	2,500

Total, American Dollars, \$72,600

that it could only be relieved by a full knowledge of all the facts in the case. At first she declared in the most solemn manner that she had not given it any thing; but, when informed that the truth could be easily ascertained by an examination after death, she admitted she had given it a portion of her milk, and that it was in the milk—an hour or two after the departure of the mother, in order to keep it quiet, as it cried continually for her milk. As this did not have the desired effect, she gave it a small pill of opium, after which they both fell into a deep sleep, where they got the opium. She replied she always kept it with her as a preservative of Godfrey's cordial had little or no effect upon some children, who were so very cross that they could not sleep without it. When questioned as to the size of the pills, she said it was larger than a pea. I then informed her that the child must die, but agreed not to expose her, if she would promise to never administer opium again. In this promise, without the advice of a physician, she refused to give her word, and she called Heaven to witness that her promise should never be violated. She evidently did not intend to injure the child. She only wished to keep it quiet with as little trouble as possible. It is to be regretted, where she got the opium, in such cases were immediately resorted to, but the poison had taken too deep a hold upon the nervous system. All my efforts to rescue it from an unlikely grave proved abortive, and in twenty minutes it ceased to breathe.

On the following day, the Gazette contained a notice of its death, and an invitation to the funeral, commencing with "Died of Cholera." Thus to give the name of the disease to the parents, because of its death was never known to its parents. Neither of these can now be affected by its publication, as the mother has since followed her babe, and the father is absent from the city. The loss of the infant continued to prey upon her spirits, until her remains were conveyed to the churchyard, and placed beside those of her offspring. The nurse still remains. She may be assured that the cause of the death of her victim remains known only to her and myself. I am assured, however, that she has not yet seen so many in the "same condition" since that event as before.

The above case is not one of fiction. It is strictly true, without a single exaggeration; and, were it given the name of the patient, the principal circumstances would readily be remembered by those now living in the neighborhood.

ARE EDWARDS DESERVING OF PUNISHMENT? It happened to some young girls, before the temperance fever broke out, to wait upon an estimable gentleman of this city, in behalf of a man suffering from sickness. We stated the case, without mentioning the name. The gentleman observed that he was happy always to contribute, in proportion to his means, to alleviate suffering. He accordingly proceeded to his pocket book, and took from thence a bank note.

"Who is that man?" said my friend, "and who is that unfortunate man in such a condition?" "I thought I mentioned his name," said Mr. C. "I am not a drunkard?" "No," said my friend, hesitatingly, "but Mr. C. is not that man?" "No," said my friend, hesitatingly, "but Mr. C. is not that man?"

"But have not your misfortunes, and finally his disease, been brought upon him by drinking?" "Has he ever attempted to check the habit until disease has rendered indulgence impossible?" "Yes," said my friend, "I am afraid that I cannot answer your inquiries negatively."

I think you cannot, and therefore I decline contributing to his relief, though the money which I now hold in my hand is devoted to charity. I will not give my name to any man who is unworthy of it. Can you tell me who now needs and deserves it?

We did not serve as the alms of our friend, and having fulfilled the mission we undertook, we thought of the man in our mind, and we think of it now. The season is approaching, and we want of a portion of our community will be beyond their means of supply, and appeals must be made to the public charity, and to the benevolence of the community; and if the money given to the poor, and the relief made up their mind to bestow nothing upon those for whose temperance the charitable applicant cannot vouch, it behooves those who have the means of public charity, to be ready to be ready with an answer. We believe that the resolution formed by our friend has been adopted by many; and a large number of citizens who have access to the ground, and who are engaged in public charity, have made up their mind to be ready to be ready with an answer. We believe that the resolution formed by our friend has been adopted by many; and a large number of citizens who have access to the ground, and who are engaged in public charity, have made up their mind to be ready to be ready with an answer.

Sudden accident, protracted sickness, or some other disaster, may deprive the poor of their earnings, and give them a claim upon the less fortunate; a sound, valid claim. But the drunkard knows his condition, and his own fate, as well as should not complain if he is called to the spot; and he cannot spend his income or his earnings without knowing that he is making himself an object for eleemosynary support, and thus "sore-throated" depriving him of the right to sit.

U. S. Gazette.

A HINT TO MOTHERS.

A correspondent of the Cincinnati Chronicle has communicated in that paper the publication of a series of "Cases from the New Book of a Physician," with a view of illustrating the evil effects of a great variety of medicines, used in families, that should never be taken without the advice of a physician. We copy the first "case" as an account of the interest which parents and nurses have in it:—

January 19, 1838.—Early this morning I was called upon by Mr. — on Fourth street, to see an only child, said to be extremely ill of croup. Upon arriving at the house, I found the little patient, a beautiful and well-formed boy of sixteen months of age, upon the lap of a nursing, elderly matron, apparently insensible, his countenance blue, face swelled or bloated, and his breathing deep, long, irregular, and stertorous. The nurse informed me that, when she first awoke, she found him rubbing his nose, and hence she concluded he might have worms as well as croup.

Upon examining the case, it appeared that the mother of the child had gone to a party at 8 o'clock on the previous evening, leaving her child playful and well, and that when she returned, and which was at a late hour, she retired without inquiring into its condition. It was asleep with the nurse, and hence she supposed that all was well, until she was aroused in the morning by its deep and difficult respiration. Its parents, as well as the visitors thought it now in the last stage of croup. The nurse had seen many in the same situation, and could not therefore be mistaken to me, however, it was apparent there was no inflammation in the case. The child had evidently taken a powerful narcotic, and from the time which had elapsed since it was administered, as well as from the deep congestion of lungs and brain, it was probably beyond the possibility of cure.

As the nurse appeared to be extremely alarmed for the safety of the child, inquiring most anxiously whether it could recover, I came to the conclusion that she was not entirely ignorant of the cause of its present situation. I therefore took her aside, and informed her that it had taken a large portion of either opium or laudanum, and

the New York, or American, and the Catholic; but the Upper Canada farmer has only one free market, and that is Canada itself. If he takes his grain to the States, he must pay a duty of 1s. 3d. per bushel; if he brings it to Montreal, he has in competition with him, the grain from the United States, sent from the Baltimore market probably shipped from the borders of the States to Great Britain. If he ships it to England, he must pay a duty of five shillings sterling, per quarter, until the price shall be 67s. sterling, per quarter, of wheat, and an flour, being 150 lbs. per barrel, at the rate of 2s. 6d. per bushel, Canada, but particularly Upper Canada, is a country, which is situated on the Ocean, cannot afford to bear a deduction of 3s. 8d. per barrel, from her flour, and therefore, no great effort is made to produce large quantities of it.

A GOOD HIT.

The following from the Iowa Sun is deserving the attention of every one of our readers; the concluding item is quite important, and runs a parallel well:—

Improvements.—The system we have in view, is to improve the system, and to improve it, though attended with much toil and expense, will not require a state tax of a single cent, nor much, if any legislation. It is pre-eminently a "democratic" system; it is to be begun by the people, and will be for the exclusive benefit of the people.

It is only for every farmer to mend up his fences, till his ground well, he will be prepared for planting, have the crops in seasonally, and then keep down the weeds, see that his horses, and cattle are fed and treated as he makes them, will not require a state tax of a single cent, nor much, if any legislation. It is pre-eminently a "democratic" system; it is to be begun by the people, and will be for the exclusive benefit of the people.

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