

SUPPLEMENT TO THE CHRISTIAN GUARDIAN.

Toronto, October 17, 1838.

The *Royal William* Steamer has arrived at New York from Liverpool, bringing twelve days' later intelligence—but nothing of any importance. The crops, which had not all been harvested yet, were considered upon the whole as rather below an average.

The principal and most anxious attention of the reader will be directed to Lord Durham's Proclamation,—a document unsurpassed for the simple elegance of its style, the lucidness of its expositions, the liberal, enlightened, patriotic, and comprehensive character of its principles, views, and objects.

It will be seen that great abuses are admitted to have existed in the Executive—that the "institutions" of Lower Canada were considered "defective"—that the administration of Justice required correction—that his Lordship intended to settle the affairs of that Province upon the "permanent basis of a free, responsible, and comprehensive government"—and to protect British Commerce, and to foster British Emigration.

It will also be seen that all the banished leaders of the French insurgents in Lower Canada, are at liberty to return to that Province, not being liable to the law for anything that they have done—as the Proclamation of Amnesty has been confirmed, and the Ordinance making the exceptions has been revoked.

A Proclamation—by Lord Durham.

In conformity with one of its provisions, I have this day proclaimed the Act 1 & 2 Victoria, chap. 112, entitled "An Act for indemnifying those who have issued or acted under certain parts of a certain Ordinance made under colour of an Act passed in the present Session of Parliament, entitled *An Act to make temporary provision for the Government of Lower Canada.*"

I have also to notify the disallowance by Her Majesty of the Ordinance 21 Victoria, chap. 1, entitled "An Ordinance to provide for the security of the Province of Lower Canada."

I cannot perform these official duties without at the same time informing you, the people of British America, of the course which the measures of the Imperial Government and Legislature make it incumbent on me to pursue. The mystery which has heretofore too often, during the progress of the most important affairs, concealed from the people of these Colonies, the intentions, the motives, and the very actions of their rulers, appears to have been one of the main causes of the numerous errors of the Government, and the general dissatisfaction of the people. Undesirable at any time, such concealment on the part of one entrusted with the supreme authority in the present crisis of your affairs, would be most culpable and pernicious. With a people from whom I have had so many and such gratifying proofs of warm and confident attachment, I can have no reserve. And my implicit reliance on your loyalty and good sense will justify me in making you acquainted with what it most imports you to know.

It is the more necessary for me thus to act, because, when I first entered upon this Government, I explained to you, in a Proclamation issued immediately on my arrival on these shores, the nature of the powers vested in me, and the principles on which it was my intention to exercise them. Now, therefore, that I am about to return to England, I feel it to be my bounden duty to state to you, as fully and as frankly, the reasons which have induced me to lay down powers rendered inadequate to the carrying into effect those or any other principles of government.

I did not accept the Government of British North America without duly considering the nature of the task which I imposed on myself, or the sufficiency of my means for performing it. When Parliament concentrated all legislative and executive power in Lower Canada in the same hands, it established an authority, which, in the strictest sense of the word, was despotic. This authority Her Majesty was graciously pleased to delegate to me. I did not shrink from assuming the awful responsibility of power thus freed from constitutional restraints, in the hope that by exercising it with justice, with mildness, and with vigor, I might secure the happiness of all classes of the people, and facilitate the speedy and permanent restoration of their liberties. But I never was weak enough to imagine that the forms by which men's rights are wisely guarded in that country where freedom has been longest enjoyed,

best understood, and most prudently exercised, could be scrupulously observed in society almost entirely disorganized by misrule and dissension. I conceived it to be one of the chief advantages of my position, that I was enabled to pursue the great ends of substantial justice and sound policy, free and unfettered. Nor did I ever dream of applying the theory or practice of the British Constitution to a country whose Constitution was suspended,—where all representative government was annihilated, and the people deprived of all control over their own affairs,—where the ordinary guarantees of personal rights had been in abeyance during a long subjection to Martial Law, and a continued suspension of the Habeas Corpus—where there neither did exist, nor had for a long time existed, any confidence in the impartial administration of justice in any political case.

To encourage and stimulate me in my arduous task I had great and worthy objects in view. My aim was to elevate the Province of Lower Canada to a thoroughly British character, to link its people to the sovereignty of Britain, by making them all participants in those high privileges, conducive at once to freedom and order, which have long been the glory of Englishmen. I hoped to confer on an united people a more extensive enjoyment of free and responsible government, and to merge the petty jealousies of a small community, and the odious animosities of origin, in the higher feelings of a nobler and more comprehensive nationality.

To give effect to these purposes it was necessary that my powers of government should be as strong as they were extensive—that I should be known to have the means of acting as well as judging for myself, without a perpetual control by distant authorities. It were well, indeed if such were the ordinary tenure of government in Colonies, and that your local administration should always enjoy so much of the confidence of those with whom rests the ultimate decision of your affairs, that it might ever rely on being allowed to carry out its policy to completion, and on being supported in giving effect to its promises and its commands. But in the present posture of your affairs, it was necessary that the most unusual confidence should accompany the delegation of a most unusual authority; and that in addition to such great legal powers, the government here should possess all the moral force that could be derived from the assurance that its acts would be final and its engagements religiously observed. It is not by stated powers, or a dubious authority, that the present danger can be averted, or the foundation laid for a better order of things.

I had reason to believe that I was armed with all the power which I thought requisite, by the Commissions and instructions under the royal sign manual, with which I was charged as Governor General and High Commissioner, by authority vested in me and my Council by the Act of the Imperial Legislature—and by the general approbation of my appointment, which all parties were pleased to express. I also trusted that I should enjoy, throughout the course of my administration, all the strength which the cordial and steadfast support of the authorities at home can alone give to their distant officers; and that even party feeling would refrain from molesting me whilst occupied in maintaining the integrity of the British Empire.

In these just expectations I have been painfully disappointed. From the very commencement of my task, the minutest details of my administration have been exposed to incessant criticism, in a spirit which has evinced an entire ignorance of the state of this country, and of the only mode in which the supremacy of the British Crown can here be upheld and exercised. Those who have in the British Legislature systematically deprecated my powers, and the ministers of the Crown by their tacit acquiescence therein, have produced the effect of making it too clear that my authority is inadequate to the emergency which called it into existence. At length an act of my Government, the first and most important which was brought under notice of the authorities at home, has been annulled; and the entire policy of which that act was a small though essential part, has thus been defeated.

The disposal of the political prisoners was from the first, a matter foreign to my mission. With a view to the more easy attainment of the great objects contemplated, that question ought to have been settled before my arrival. But as it was essential to my plans for the future tranquillity and improvement of the colony, that I should commence by allaying actual irritation, I had, in the first place, to determine the fate of those who were under prosecution, and to provide for the security of the Province by removing the most dangerous disturbers of its peace. For these ends the ordinary tribunals, as a recent trial has clearly shewn, afforded me no means. Judicial proceedings would only have agitated the public mind afresh—would have put to evidence the sympathy of a large portion of the people with rebellion—and would have given the disaffected generally a fresh assurance of impunity for political guilt.—An acquittal in the face of the clearest evidence,

which I am justified in having anticipated as inevitable, would have set the immediate leaders of the insurrection at liberty, absolved from crime, and exalted in the eyes of their deluded countrymen, as the innocent victims of an unjust imprisonment, and a vindictive charge. I looked on these as mischiefs which we were bound to avert by the utmost exercise of the powers entrusted to me. I could not, without trial and conviction, take any measures of a purely penal character; but I thought myself justified in availing myself of an acknowledgement of guilt and adopting measures of precaution against a smaller number of the most culpable or most dangerous of the accused. To all the rest I extended a complete amnesty.

Whether a better mode of acting could have been devised for the emergency, is now immaterial.—This is the one that has been adopted—the discussion which it at first excited had passed away—and those who were once most inclined to condemn its leniency, had acquiesced in, or submitted to it. The good effects which must necessarily have resulted from any settlement of this difficult question, had already begun to show themselves. Of these the principal were, the general approval of my policy by the people of the United States, and the consequent cessation of American sympathy with any attempt to disturb the Canadas. This result has been most gratifying to me inasmuch as it has gone far towards a complete restoration of that good will between you and a great and kindred nation, which I have taken every means in my power to cultivate, and which I earnestly entreat you to cherish, as essential to your peace and prosperity.

It is also very satisfactory to me to find that the rectitude of my policy has hardly been disputed at home, and that the disallowance of the Ordinance proceeds from no doubt of its substantial merits, but from the importance which has been attached to a supposed technical error in the assumption of a power, which, if I had it not, I ought to have had.

The particular defect in the Ordinance which has been made the ground of its disallowance was occasioned, not by mistaking the extent of my powers, but by my reliance on the readiness of Parliament to supply their insufficiency in case of need. For the purpose of relieving the prisoners from all apprehensions of being treated as ordinary convicts, and the loyal inhabitants of the Province from the dread of their immediate return, words were inserted in the Ordinance respecting the disposal of them in Bermuda, which were known to be inoperative. I was perfectly aware that my powers extended to landing the prisoners on the shores of Bermuda, but not further. I know that they could not be forcibly detained in that Island without the co-operation of the Imperial Legislature. That co-operation I had a right to expect, because the course I was pursuing was pointed out in numerous Acts of the Imperial and Provincial Legislatures, as I shall have occasion hereafter most fully to prove. I also did believe that, even if I had not the precedents of these Acts of Parliament, a Government and a Legislature anxious for the peace of this unhappy county and for the integrity of the British Empire, would not sacrifice to a petty technicality the vast benefits which my entire policy promised. I trusted they would take care that the great and beneficent purpose should not be frustrated by any error, if error there was, which they could rectify, or the want of any power which they could supply; finally, that if they found the Ordinance inoperative they would give it effect—if illegal, that they would make it law.

This small aid has not been extended to me, even for this great object; and the usefulness of my delegated power expires with the loss of that support from the supreme authority which could alone sustain it. The measure now annulled was but part of a large system of measures, which I promised when I proclaimed the amnesty. When I sought to obliterate the traces of recent discord, I pledged myself to remove its causes—to prevent the revival of a contest between hostile races—to raise the defective institutions of Lower Canada, to the level of British civilization and freedom—to remove all impediments to the course of British enterprise in this Province, and promote colonization and improvements in the others—and to consolidate these general benefits on the strong and permanent basis of a free, responsible, and comprehensive government.

Such large promises could not have been ventured, without a perfect reliance on the unhesitating aid of the supreme authorities. Of what avail are the purposes and promises of a delegated power whose acts are not respected by the authority from which it proceeds? With what confidence can I invite co-operation, or impose forbearance, whilst I touch ancient laws and habits, as well as deep-rooted abuses, with the weakened hands that have ineffectually essayed but a little more than the

ordinary vigour of the police of troubled times!

How am I to provide against the immediate effects of the disallowance of the Ordinance? That Ordinance was intimately connected with other measures which remain in unrestricted operation. It was coupled with Her Majesty's proclamation of amnesty; and as I judged it becoming that the extraordinary Legislature of Lower Canada should take upon itself all measures of rigorous precaution, and leave to Her Majesty the congenial office of using Her Royal Prerogative, for the sole purpose of pardon, and mercy, the Proclamation contained an entire amnesty, qualified only by the exceptions specified in the Ordinance. The Ordinance has been disallowed, and the Proclamation is confirmed. Her Majesty having been advised to refuse her assent to the exceptions, the amnesty exists without qualification. No impediment therefore exists to the return of the persons who had made the most distinct admission of guilt, or who had been excluded by me from the Province on account of the danger to which its tranquillity would be exposed by their presence; and none can now be enacted without the adoption of measures alike repugnant to my sense of justice and of policy. I cannot recall the irrevocable pledge of Her Majesty's mercy. I cannot attempt to evade the disallowance of the Ordinance, by re-enacting it under the disguise of an alteration of the scene of banishment, or of the penalties of authorized return. I cannot, by a needless suspension of the Habeas Corpus, put the personal liberty of every man at the mercy of the government, and declare a whole Province in immediate danger of rebellion, merely in order to exercise the influence of a vague terror over a few individuals.

In these conflicting and painful circumstances, it is far better that I should at once and distinctly announce my intention of desisting from the vain attempt to carry my policy and system of administration into effect with such inadequate and restricted means. If the peace of Lower Canada is to be again menaced, it is necessary that its Government should be able to reckon on a more cordial and vigorous support at home than has been accorded to me. No good that may not be expected from any other Government in Lower Canada, can be obtained by my continuing to wield extraordinary legal powers of which the moral force and consideration is gone.

You will easily believe that, after all the exertions which I have made, it is with feelings of deep disappointment that I find myself thus suddenly deprived of the power of conferring great benefits on that province to which I have referred,—of reforming the administrative system there and eradicating the manifold abuses which had been engendered by the negligence and corruption of former times, and so lamentably fostered by civil dissensions. I cannot but regret being obliged to renounce the still more glorious hope of employing unusual Legislative powers to the endowment of that Province with those free Municipal Institutions, which are the only sure basis of local improvement and representative liberty,—of establishing a system of general Education,—of revising the defective Laws which regulate real property and commerce,—and of introducing a pure and competent administration of justice. Above all, I grieve to be thus forced to abandon the realization of such large and solid schemes of Colonization and internal improvement as would connect the distant portions of these extensive Colonies, and lay open the unwrought treasures of the wilderness to the wants of British industry and the energy of British enterprise.

For these objects I have labored much—and have received the most active, zealous and efficient co-operation from the able and enlightened persons who are associated with me in this great undertaking.—Our exertions, however, will not, cannot be thrown away. The information which we have acquired, although not as yet fit for the purposes of immediate legislation, will contribute to the creation of juster views as to the resources, the wants, and the interests of these Colonies, than ever yet prevailed in the Mother Country. To complete and render available those materials for future legislation, is an important part of the duties which as High Commissioner I have yet to discharge, and to which I shall devote the most anxious attention.

I shall also be prepared, at the proper period, to suggest the constitution of a form of Government for Her Majesty's dominions on this continent, which may restore to the people of Lower Canada all the advantages of a representative system, unaccompanied by the evils that have hitherto proceeded from the unnatural conflicts of parties; which may safely supply any deficiencies existing in the governments of the other colonies; and which may produce throughout British America a state of continental allegiance, founded, as colonial allegiance ever must be, on a sense of obligation to the parent state.

I fervently hope that my usefulness to you will not cease with my official connexion. When I shall have laid at Her Majesty's feet the various high and important commissions with which her Royal favour

invested me, I shall still be enabled as a Peer of Parliament to render you efficient and instant service in that place where the decisions that affect your welfare are in reality made. It must be, I humbly trust, for the advantage of these Provinces, if I can carry into the Imperial Parliament a knowledge, derived from personal inspection and experience, of those interests upon which some persons there are too apt to legislate in ignorance or indifference—and can aid in laying the foundation of a system of general government, which while it strengthens your permanent connexion with Great Britain, shall save you from the evils to which you are now subjected by every change in the fluctuating policy of distant and successive administrations.

Given under my Hand and Seal at Arms, at the Castle of St. Louis, in the City of Quebec, in the said Province of Lower Canada, the ninth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty eight, and in the second year of Her Majesty's Reiga.

(By Command.)

CHARLES BULLER,
Chief Secretary.

Lord Durham's Answer to the Address of the Inhabitants of Toronto.

Mr. Mayor and Gentlemen—

I beg you will assure the inhabitants of Toronto, how sensible I am of their kindness, and of their promptitude in coming forward, with declarations of approbation in me at a moment like the present.

I well remember the enthusiastic reception which they gave me when I visited Toronto, in which, happily for me, all classes concurred.

It is an honest source of pride to me to reflect that their feelings have also been shared and exhibited by every one of the North American Provinces, and I shall leave this continent with the consolatory reflection, that amidst the conflict of parties and the collision of interests a common sentiment has done justice to the rectitude of my intentions and the purity of my motives. I shall preserve the numerous testimonies of regard and confidence which have been presented to me from all quarters, as documents of which I and my family must be justly proud, evincing as they do the unsolicited, unbought, but invaluable proof of the attachment of so large a portion of my fellow countrymen.

For the reasons which have induced me to return to England, I must refer you to my Proclamation of this day's date, in which they are fully set forth, and the state and condition of the Canada amply adverted to. You will, I hope, after giving it due consideration, agree with me in the opinion that I can now be of more service to the North American Colonies in Westminster than in Quebec.

It is at the same time a great consolation to me to reflect, that notwithstanding my having been so abruptly arrested by the proceedings in the House of Peers, in the arduous task of restoring peace, and providing for your future prosperity, I have yet done much to justify your confidence and gain your approbation. What was the state of the Canada when I assumed the Government? Rebellion had been but recently quelled—Martial Law had been proclaimed, and the Habeas Corpus suspended. The Jails were filled with prisoners, and distrust and apprehension pervaded the minds of all classes along the whole line of Frontier, from Lake Champlain to Lake St. Clair, the most active hostility against the British Government prevailed—in which Canadian refugees and American borderers equally participated. The communication between the two countries was in a great measure interrupted, and at various points armed incursions took place, life and property were recklessly destroyed, and the chances of preserving peace between Great Britain and the United States daily diminishing.

In three months what was the change? Martial law was superseded, the habeas corpus restored, not a political criminal remained in confinement in the Lower Province, nor was there any symptom of the existence of any seditious or treasonable movements until the arrival of the intelligence of the interference of the House of Lords. The state of feeling in the United States, with reference to the Canadian question, had righted itself. The soundest tone pervaded the expression of public opinion, and I had received from all parts of the States, assurances of confidence in my administration, and in my desire as well as my ability to preserve those amicable relations between the two countries which they as well as myself, considered necessary for the welfare of both.

Whilst I was thus employed, I had also to correspond with the Lieutenant Governors of the different Provinces, on matters of the highest moment, and am happy to have this public opportunity of acknowledging the cordial and enlightened co-operation which I have received from them all. I received and consulted with delegations from each Province, and was busily engaged in applying the valuable information I had derived from them to the formation of a plan, founded on large and comprehensive principles, for their general government. I had issued Commissions and received reports on the subject of the Crown Lands and of Emigration—of Municipal Institutions—and of General Education. I was also preparing measures to which I have adverted in my proclamation for the amelioration of the defective Institutions of Lower Canada.

These then have been my acts. This my course of policy, during the limited period of my stay on this continent. The enumeration of them will, at

all events, prove my diligence and my anxiety to devote my time to the promotion of the great objects of my mission.

I now bid you farewell, & pray you to believe that from my heart I wish you the constant enjoyment of that happiness, peace and prosperity to which you are so justly entitled by your Industry, Intelligence and Loyalty.

Deferred Articles.

EUROPE.

Lord Rolle, in succeeding lately to his West India property, emancipated all his slaves, two hundred and seventy-two in number, and gave them, in addition, the whole of the cultivated land, stock, and agricultural implements.—[Montreal Herald.]

Dr. Bowring is at Smyrna endeavouring to effect on the part of the English government and East India Company a project for a railroad to be constructed by them from the Red Sea to the Nile.

Regularity.—Mrs. Mottram, the *saravasa* of a gentleman residing near the Foundling Hospital, presented her husband with a baby on the morning of the day of George the Fourth's coronation; she did the same on the morning of William the Fourth's; and to crown all, she did the same on the morning of our youthful Victoria's coronation day.—[Literary Gazette.]

Indian Jugglers.—Lieut. Hutton observes that the snakes which the Indian jugglers handle with impunity are drugged with opium, which renders them quiet and harmless. The effects of the drug will not wear off for a fortnight or three weeks. This fact Lieut. Hutton ascertained by personal experience; a drugged snake which he had purchased having, at the lapse of three weeks flown at him unexpectedly and nearly rangled him.—[Oriental Herald.]

Chinese Coronation.—At the coronation of the Emperors of China it is customary to present them with several sorts of marble of different colours, with addresses to this purport:—"Choose, mighty sir, under which of those stones your pleasure is that we should lay your bones." The object of thus bringing him patterns of his gravestone is that the prospect of death may contain his thoughts within the due bounds of modesty and moderation in the midst of his new honours.

The first Deistical writer in England was Raynold Peacock, Bishop of Chichester. He flourished about 1448.

UNITED STATES.

Literary Institutions—Methodism.—There are now eight colleges, and between twenty and thirty seminaries, under the patronage of the Methodist Episcopal Church, within the bounds of the United States; besides schools established in our missionary stations, both in this country and in foreign lands.

Burning a Barn to destroy a Hornet's nest.—A Mr. Reed, of Chatham, Columbia co., a few days since, in an attempt to set fire to a hornet's nest, which hung under the roof of his barrack, unfortunately set fire to the roof itself, which was of straw, and his barrack and barn (which was situated only a few rods off) were in half an hour reduced to ashes. He had just filled his barn from the product of his abundant harvest fields, consisting of wheat, rye, and oats, every kernel of which was consumed.—[Albany Argus.]

Steamboat Law.—It is stated in the Western papers that about forty steamboats are now at the ship yards near Cincinnati, undergoing the necessary repairs to enable them to come up to the standard of perfection required by the Steamboat law passed at the last session of Congress. This appears to be a practical proof of the good effects of the law, as these boats would probably not have been repaired but for the purpose of receiving the certificate of sea worthiness from the commissioners.

Fatal Shot.—A Mr. Conrad, while shooting fish in a creek in Henry county, shot himself accidentally. He was from Toronto, U. C.—[Cleveland Herald.]

A Novel Arrival.—Arrived at this port yesterday, sloop *Native*, Capt. Solomon Attaquen, from the Indian Plantation, Marshpee, Mass. This vessel was built by the native Indians on their plantation, is owned by them, and is commanded by one of their number. She is thirty-two tons burthen, and is here for a cargo of lumber.—[Bangor Whig.]

Munificent Gift to New York.—An act of private munificence which we have thought wanting, and often suggested, is realized. John Jacob Astor, Esq. as we learn from the Boston Advertiser, and hope will prove true, with an enlightened and liberal spirit which does him honour, has made to the corporation of the city of New York, a donation amounting to \$350,000, for the establishment of a public library, including a lot of land, most eligibly situated, for the erection of a building for the accommodation of the institution.—[N. Y. Star.]

There were seventy-one deaths in one week in New York, by drinking cold water when heated; principally persons addicted to the use of ardent spirits, and many of them foreigners. What a lesson to the intemperate and dissipated!

A Reasonable Request.—The Editor of a "down east" paper, requests those of his subscribers who never intend to pay, to give him notice as soon as possible.

Retrenchment.—In 1825, there was in this state 1,129 Distilleries; now there are only 200. State official tables show that the consumption of foreign liquors, including wine, has been reduced two thirds, while the population has increased more than half a million.

Every man has his Price.—The Albany Daily Advertiser, in charging Mr. Van Buren with acting upon the maxim of Sir Robert Walpole, that "every man has his price," does injustice to the British statesman. His, we are aware, the almost universally received opinion, that Walpole not only practised upon that principle, but once openly avowed the sentiment. Such, however, by those accurately informed, is believed not to have been the fact. The remark imputed to Sir Robert, was not so uttered by him. The minister was speaking of a particular *clique* of politicians whom he believed to be without principle, and in the course of his remarks, observed that "every man of them had his price." Such was the original form of the expression, which, as uttered, has become so celebrated.—[N. Y. Com. Adv.]

Prædials.—The term "prædials," which has been so much used in accounts of the emancipation of the slaves in the West Indies, signifies those slaves who work in the field; while those termed "non-prædials" are the house servants, mechanics, &c.—[Zion's Herald.]

The Plague among the Dogs.—The city authorities of Philadelphia killed within 18 days, 532 dogs.

Miraculous Escape.—As the half-past five o'clock cars from Carrollton were passing Hertsleville yesterday afternoon, a black boy was riding on horseback near the track. When the engine came near the horse, he stumbled and threw the boy on the middle of the track—but too late to stop the engine; and strange to relate, the whole train passed over him without injuring him in the least. He jumped up, scratched his head, and exclaimed, "You can't kill dis nigger no how, Massa Ingine."—[New Orleans paper.]

Lake Superior.—Very great alarm begins to be excited on account of the continual rise in the waters of Lake Superior. Whole farms, it is said, have been submerged, and wharves and streets rendered useless. Since 1835, the rise has been from three and a half to four feet. An old and intelligent inhabitant of Cleveland declares that he has seen the level of the water seven feet lower than it now is. The pier at Monroe, when completed, was six feet out of the water; it is now nearly immersed. A writer in the Toledo Gazette surmises that a large river, which has hitherto discharged itself into Hudson's Bay, has been, from year to year, impeded in its course by the accumulation of drift wood, stumps, &c. similar to that of the great raft of the Red River, till finally it has become completely dammed, and has cut out for itself a new channel into some one of the great tributaries to Lake Superior. This theory is believed to have been derived from the fur traders; but come from what source it may, the phenomenon demands the attention of our geologists and other men of science.—[N. Y. New Era.]

Indian Eloquence and Wrongs.—An Indian Council with the Pottawatomies of the Wabash was held by Col. Pepper, at Plymouth, Indiana, July 17th. Sauzoar, for the chiefs, expressed in very explicit terms, their unwillingness to quit for the west. His laconic speech of ten lines is a caution to the Colonel's three columned congressional harangue. Sauzoar said: "My chiefs have all heard and considered upon what you told us, and you shall hear what they now say. When you asked my chiefs an expression of their opinion relative to removal, they were glad, and appointed this day to give you an answer.

"My Father,—You have asked my chiefs and all present to go west of the Mississippi—they have all told me to say they would not go. The Great Spirit desires us to live in peace with all men. We want the United States to pay us our annuity, and we don't know but that we will get our land back again, and this is the reason my chiefs are not willing to go west of the Mississippi. We were glad when you mentioned our Great Father, the President. He does not wish to be at variance with any one, and neither do we.

"My Father—We heard what you said yesterday, and you have heard what we have just said. We do not want you to say any more on the subject, for if you do, we will not listen to it." The Indians then immediately arose and departed from the Council.

We commend young orators to imitate this Tacitus of the Forest.—[N. Y. Star.]

FASHION.—Fashion rules the world, and a most tyrannical mistress she is, compelling people to submit to the most inconvenient things imaginable for her sake. She pinches our feet with shoes, or almost chokes us with a tight neckerchief, or nearly takes away our breath by tight lacing. She makes people sit up late at night when they ought to be in bed, and keeps them there in the morning when they ought to be up and doing. She makes it vulgar to wait on one's self, and genteel to live idle and useless. She compels people to visit when they would rather stay at home, eat when they are not hungry, and drink when they are not thirsty. She invades our pleasures and interrupts our business. She persuades people to dress gaily, either on their own property or that of others; or whether agreeable to the word of God or the dictate of pride. She ruins health and produces sickness; destroys life and occasions premature death. She makes fools of parents, invalids of children, and servants of all. She is a tormentor of conscience, a despoiler of morality, and an enemy of religion; nor can any one be her companion and enjoy either. She is a despot of the highest grade, full of intrigue and cunning; and yet husbands and wives, parents and children, masters and servants, of every colour and of every clime, have become her devotees, and vie with each other who shall be most ardent in their attachment.—[Christian Sentinel.]

LOWER CANADA.

SUNDAY SCHOOL ANNIVERSARY.—On Sunday August 26, two sermons were preached in the Wesleyan Chapel, St. James Street, by the Rev. R. Cooney, in behalf of the Wesleyan Sunday Schools in this city; and on the following evening (Monday) the Annual Public Meeting was held in the same place, James Ferrier, Esquire, in the Chair. The Report stated that there are six schools under the care of the Committee, containing 539 scholars and 81 teachers, and that the children had during the past year committed to memory and satisfactorily rehearsed ninety thousand verses of scripture and catechism, being an increase of forty thousand verses on the year preceding.

The total sum raised at this anniversary by private subscription and public collections, is £60, for which the Committee take this opportunity of tendering to the friends and the public their grateful thanks. The reasonable pecuniary aid thus afforded them, has enabled them to discharge some debts due by the institution, and will also afford them the means of procuring books for the schools, of which some of them especially are in great need.—[Communicated, Montreal Courier.]

Lord Durham's Treatment by the House of Lords.

We confess, the whole proceeding has given us pain, as a lamentable instance of, as it appears to us, the weakness of the British Government. Of their honesty, just and liberal intentions, we have no doubt.

* * * It will be observed, that it is because Lord Durham's ordinance does "not provide in due course of law" for disposing of rebels, at the close of a rebellion, indeed at a time when a part of the Provinces committed to his charge was actually invaded by rebels, that it is pronounced illegal, requiring an indemnity to be passed by act of the Imperial Parliament. Truly, those who hereafter may be called upon to put down rebellion, will have matter for reflection; whether it is not they who run the risk of being hanged, and losing their property, instead of the rebels; besides having the satisfaction of being represented to the British Parliament and nation as "Fellows."

But these are the absurdities of learned gentlemen, who have learned themselves out of common sense. No law protects those who rise up in arms against all law, human and divine. While they are in arms they are subject to the law of arms; and when they are subdued they are to be disposed of in due course of law, or in such way as the legislative authority of the country deems most expedient for its "peace, welfare and good government."

The Act 1st Victoria, chap. 9, expressly gave this power to the governor and Council, which they have exercised in mercy, to the best of their judgment, and stand in no need of indemnity.

With respect to the sending the prisoners to Bermuda, it may be an error. They are not, however, the first prisoners that have been sent there, and to England and elsewhere, from Canada. The legislative power of the Governor and Council of Lower Canada does not indeed extend to Bermuda, although we have little doubt but it is included in his commission "as Governor General, Vice Admiral and Captain General of all Her Majesty's Dominions within and adjacent to the Continent of North America." But neither does his authority extend to England and the Convict Colonies, to which prisoners have been sent from Canada, we presume, under some legal enactment.—[Quebec Gazette.]