parties rendered them liable for the loss sustained. The only other ground of defence was, that the defendants were not individually liable for the acts of the body. There was hardly any ground for such an exposition of arisen and damage had been sustained by the negligence or illegal acts of a body, each individual member was personally responsible. If, therefore, the law was clear on those two points, there was an end of the case.

Lord CAMPBELL said, that he was of opinion that the judgement of the Court below ought to be affirmed. The general rule was that an action would lie for an injury. There was no doubt that Mr. Young had sustaned an injury by the conduct of the presbytery. They ought to have known that whilst they continued members of that body they were bound to perform the duties of that body. Those duties were declared by the act of Queen Anne, and could only be altered by the highest legislative authority. Wrong was committed by the defendants, and loss was sustained by the pursuers; therefore, the action was well brought. The laws of England, Scotland, and all civilized nations upheld this principle. A Court acting judicially were not answerable unless malice was alleged and proved. If the presbytery had taken Mr. Young on trial, and rejected him on his qualification as to morals cr orthodoxy, no action would lie. But here took. they were required to do a mere ministerial act—to take him on trial; they had no discretion. They were just as liable for refusing to do a ministerial act as for exceeding their jurisdiction; in both cases an action would lie. This was not an order from the civil power to admit to holy orders, but only to admit a person duly qualified to a certain status in the church. A bishop was bound to license an orthodox person, and an action would lie for his refusal. Lords Holt, Lee, Mansfield, and Ellenborough had laid down this principle. This action was brought against each member for his own delinquency. Proceedings might be taken against a body to compel them to do a certain act, but this was an action against those members only who committed the wrong. Malice consisted in a known disobedience to the law; and such there was here. The temporalities were united to the spiritual office by the law of the land, and the civil courts recognize I and enforced this. A renunciation of temporalities could not be made by those who remained members of the church. The presbytery was under a solemn obligation to act in obedience to the surreme authority. In the most palmy days of Popery, if the courts Christian exceeded their authority, the courts at Westminster interfered by prohibition. When the law was clear the hardship of obeying it was a topic not to be admitted; the love of power, and especially of religious power, insetting up of conscience above law was calculated to produce the most dangerous results. The reference to General Assembly was not alone an evasion but a violation of the law, as the motion of adjourning the consider ration of a church-rate for a twelvemonth had been held to be a total refusal of such rate. In conclusion, he could not but regret the course which the appellants had pursued; for, as the son of a clergyman of the church of Scotland, he felt a deep interest in her welfare, being satisfied that to the ministration of her clergy were mainly owing the honesty and intelligence of her population.— He trusted she would be permanent and prosperous; but to insure this she must learn the lesson of the supremacy of the law, and pay implicit obedience to it. there any disparagement in this. If they felt aggrieved, let there be an application to Parliament, and both houses would give their serious attention to the subject; but perseverance in their late ill-advised courses must lead to In consequence of the low tone in which the noble and

learned lord spoke, we fear we have been unable to do justice to his eloquent and elaborate judgment.

Judgment of the Court below affirmed with costs.

## THE CHURCH.

TORONTO, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1842.

THE LORD BISHOP OF TORONTO returned to this with which he performs its functions.

THE CHURCH SOCIETY held its monthly meeting at the Depository, in this city, on Wednesday last .-The business, as usual, was of an interesting nature. The Pamphlet setting forth the Constitution and Objects of the Society, of which an edition of 2000 copies has been printed, having been so rapidly disposed of that only 600 copies remain, -it was resolved that a second edition of the entire Pamphlet, or an edition omitting the Speeches, should be prepared, if the Managing Committee saw occasion for it. The Niagara District alone has absorbed 430 copies of the Pamphlet, and if other parts of the Province evince equal zeal, the Managing Committee will soon find it necessary to exercise the trust reposed in them.

The Roseberry, containing a shipment of Bibles,-Testaments, -Tracts, -Books suited for Prizes, Lending Libraries, and Children, -and many varieties of handsomely bound Prayer Books and Services, arrived at Quebec on the 26th September, but the goods have not yet reached Toronto. Lists of these books will be advertised in this Journal at the earliest

The "History of a Pocket Prayer Book" is much sought after, and its sale has been very satisfactory. A second edition of an excellent extract from good Bishop Beveridge's Sermons, entitled "The Sin of Drunkenness," has just been published by the Society.

The Church of the 26th August contained an account of the parting between the REV. S. B. ARDAGH and his Clerical brethren of the Diocese of Waterford. The Reverend gentleman,-to whose ministerial faithulness so high and solemn a testimony was borne on hat occasion, -arrived in this city on Monday last, and, on the following Thursday, proceeded to his deszination,-the township of Oro, on Lake Simcoe,accompanied by his numerous family.

We learn from our highly valued friend of The Banner of the Cross, that "at a meeting of the Stand-5th September, Mr. Thomas F. Scott, an ordained Minister of the Presbyterian denomination, applied to Protestant Episcopal Church, and received the neces- and where it is not rewarded with the choicest gifts: sary recommendation to Bishop Elliott."

of, and an extract from, a sermon lately preached at a gentleman long known to the public of these Pro-Sydney Mines, Cape Breton, by the Rev. William vinces by his writings, and for the last five years Elder, formerly a Dissenting teacher, and, we believe, Editor of this journal. His general health had been of the Baptist sect. Our article has been copied by seve al of the journals of the American Church, and that keen sense of wounded honour and of injustice the Boston Witness and Advocate, a very excellent unrepaired, which prove the attemper of the boson paper, thus adverts to the case of Mr. Elder:

"ADVANTAGES OF EPISCOPAL ORDINATION. "The quiet satisfaction of mind which episcopal Elder, of Cape Breton, who has recently left the ranks profession. With all the advantages of talent, inof dissent, and joined himself to the Church of Eng- dustry, and superior attainments, he emigrated to the land. 'One,' says he, 'who has received episcopal ordination, possesses a satisfaction which others want, warmly received by all those capable of appreciating the Christian Church. Far differently is he circumstanced, who has received the large of Dalhousie. Under his administration, he received Louis Phillippe, having been sought in marriage by a Prince of Stanced, who has received the large of the property of Clerk of the Peace for the District Saxe Coburg, asked three months for consideration, at the end the ministerial functions would have been denied by sequently added by Lord Aylmer. Thoroughly versed to give offence; but, in all charity, as a subject for teered fearlessly in defence of those institutions, which reflection and attentive consideration.'

THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY.

In ass, wees his Excellency for a moment of the Legis
The Archbishop of Canterbury.

The Ar

settled conviction that I am right—that my commis- pathy with his motives, and possessed not the magsion is valid. I know that I am right; I know it in nanimity to forgive the publicity of their castigation. the same way that I know God's word to be true; To the hostility of the House of Assembly may be to-day shortly after one o'clock: case quoted by his noble and learned friend of "Innis v. the Magistrates of Edinburgh" showed that if wrong had I was in the Presbyterian ministry, I was in doubt; November, 1836, of the offices he held in the District and I experienced all that is conveyed in the Apostle's of Three Rivers. From that period, almost without language-He that doubteth is damned, or condemned. interruption, Mr. Chisholme has continued to edit I found there was no way for me to find rest for my the Montreal Gazette. His contributions to these soul, but stand in the ways, and seek, and ask for the columns have been characterized by great and varied old paths."

> The Correspondence between Sir Charles Bagot speculative theories and new-fangled notions; acand the Hon. Henry Sherwood appears on the fourth

> have accepted office in conjunction with Mr. Hincks. enemy, and never lost a friend. Those who loved Province, and presenting so insuperable an obstacle qualities, in the set phrase with which posterity conto Mr. Cartwright when called upon to form part of ventionally endow the dead. Their silence will be the Government, ought, in our humble judgment, to the best tribute to the modesty of his nature, and to

It is with the greatest pleasure, however, we discover from the Correspondence that Mr. Sherwood of his private character and intrinsic worth." Memorandum is highly honourable to his moral firm
Memorandum is highly honourable to his moral firm
Chisholme, than to sit in Council with a Hineks, or

rels of Canadian, comprising the only import for the last three ness, and exhibits a love of plain straight-forward to be indebted to place and salary to the bad agency

The treatment of Mr. Sherwood by the Governor General is one of those infatuated actions, which have differ on ecclesiastical subjects, but we are happy that of late been so lamentably frequent in a quarter, where many important questions occur on which we can if we are not to meet with British principles, we may agree with our loyal and respectable cotemporary .at least expect to see common justice. But no-Mr. Sherwood, absent on the duty of the Crown, is cast Mr. Chisholme, and we can thank him as unfeignedy aside by the Representative of the Crown, with as little for his bold and disinterested condemnation of he ceremony, as if he were an article of furniture, or the late calamitous and disgraceful policy adopted by our envelope of a letter. The conduct exhibited towards | Provincial Executive. Mr. Ogden and Mr. Sherwood is unparallelled, in nodern days, and proceeds most strangely from Sir Charles Bagot, a Conservative by birth, education, vertisement setting forth that Mr. J. Russell interded and political connexion, and experienced as an am- having a lottery of Real Estate, situated near Kingsbassador in all the decencies and courtesies of public ton, and that such lottery was to be drawn on the life. No necessity could justify such unhandsome first Tuesday in November. treatment of Mr. Sherwood-treatment, which would have created no surprise as coming from a callous and now illegal, and we beg to call the attention of Her selfish Charles II., who sold his country's honour to Majesty's Government in this Province to a subject the French Louis that he might enjoy his pleasures so seriously affecting the public morals. and his ease-but which certainly detracts from that

high moral estimate which every loyal man would wish to form of Her Majesty's Representative. Mr. Sherwood's Letter of the 17th September is a spirited remonstrance against the discourteous and constitutional manner of his dismissal to make way for a cabinet, in which it was intended to include a

traitor and a rebel, who had confessed his guilt. Altogether, the Correspondence very materially alters Mr. Sherwood's position. It speaks favourably for his ability and his courage; and it entitles him to the thanks of all who, in the face of our highest Provincial authorities, are daring enough still to believe in their Bible, and to regard Rebellion as a sin.

Our animated cotemporary, the Patriot,-whose editorial articles of late have created so powerful an impression,-furnishes us with the following extract from a letter written in England to a gentleman in this country, which we can have no hesitation in ascribing to SIR FRANCIS HEAD:

"All must now depend on the course which the city on Monday last, after an absence of more than loyal people in Canada shall determine to pursue. No two months, which have been occupied in the dis- one has greater reason than I have to be sick and charge of his arduous Episcopal duties. His Lord- disgusted at the very name of Canadian politics, and ship has brought back his usually vigorous health no one can be less disposed than I am to take any strengthened, if possible, by recent toil and travel; part in them.—But without desiring to do so, I do and his presence at the Monthly Meeting of THE feel it my duty as an Englishman to give you my CHURCH SOCIETY, held on Wednesday last, was hailed opinion that unless the loyal portion of the population with that lively satisfaction which every true Church- of our North American Colonies without loss of time man in the Diocese of Toronto experiences at the sight resolve to evince in a bold manly way their determinaof a Spiritual Ruler, not more respected for his Apos- tion to adhere to the constitutional principles of the in the course of a week or two: we have ample same result will shortly be felt to arise from the conduct of the tolic office, than for the firmness, kindliness, and energy glorious Empire of which they form a part, and to materials for the purpose. stand together or fall together as Fate may decree, in their defence, it will be out of the power of their riends and admirers in this country to save them.

"I ought to be the last man to advise any factious conduct that could in any way embarrass the person administering the government of the Canadas, but I feel I am doing no such thing, when I advise you and others to determine not at the eleventh hour to be seen to shrink from your duty-that duty being to fight in defence of your Sovereign and of the British Constitution-to defend them against well-known enemies whoever they may be-but on the contrary to perform your duty for the very reason that it is attended with danger.

"If this course be pursued you will all have done your duty. If your efforts are successful, the reward you will have attained will be inestimable, and if you fail, History, when she records the loss of our Colonies, King was dangerously ill, but not dead. will at least do you the justice to state that, even while your vessel was foundering, you were all seen to the very ast moment calmly collected under that British Flag which during your whole lives you had so bruvely and honourably defended."

Strongly opposed as we were, on many secondary points, to Sir Francis Head after the Elections of 1836, we can never be insensible to his fervent loyalty, and to the consummate ability with which, at a crisis in Colonial history, he put himself at the head of British feeling, and conducted it onward in a course of irresistible triumph. Were he with us now, he would unfurl the flag of the Empire to the breeze, and would call aloud, with no fear of a response, to the enemies LET THEM COME IF THEY DARE.

We deeply lament to announce the death of MR. Chisholme. We have every reason to confirm the accuracy of the manly and touching sketch of his character, contained in a late number of the Montreal Gazette, and to mourn over the departure of a high- tertained of their recovery. minded Briton-incorruptible in his loyalty and hoing Committee of the diocese of Georgia, held on the nour, and politically faithful in a generation that mocks at public virtue and consistency as antiquated follies. His wounded spirit, we believe, is now at rest, take into consideration the alarming state of the country," lut be received as a Candidate for Holy Orders in the in that peaceful region where rebellion is unknown,

(From the Montreal Gazette.) "With deep grief, we have this day to announce The Church of the 5th August, contained a review to our readers, the death of DAVID CHISHOLME, Esq., gradually declining for many months back, a prey to it corrodes; but his friends had no reason to apprehend this sudden and most deplorable bereavement. Mr. Chisholme was a native of Ross-shire, in Scotland, ordination affords, is concisely stated by the Rev. Mr. and, in that country, was brought up to the legal Province of Lower Canada in the year 1822, and was namely, he has received such a commission as was independent and enterprising merit. He was honoured alone considered to be valid for fifteen hundred years, by the particular friendship and confidence of that and is still so considered by the great majority of able, patriotic, and independent statesman, the Earl stanced, who has received the laying on of hands in the appointment of Clerk of the Peace for the District any other method. The validity of his admission to of Three Rivers, to which that of Coroner was subthe whole church for fifteen hundred years, and is in the constitutional law and practice of his native disputed by the greater number to this very hour. I land, and indignant at the bold assumptions and bring this forward from no disputatious spirit, or wish encroachments of the House of Assembly, he volunhe felt to be the birthright and heirloom of every can learn, without any reasonable prospect of a speedy resump-"This extract reminds us of remarks recently made | Briton, wherever British rule prevails. To the cause to us by one of the most devoted and useful of our of constitutional government and British connection, clergy. Said he, 'I was so many years a Presbyte- his indefatigable pen was ever devoted. He nailed

research, by sound and uncompromising constitutional principle, by the frank and fearless repudiation of all companied ever by the most gentlemanly courtesy towards his contemporaries. In private life, Mr. We regretted extremely that Mr. Sherwood should | Chisholme was one of the few, who rarely found an That appointment, so insulting to the loyalty of the him most, are the least able to parade his amiable the price of iron advanced ten shillings per ton, and a further have deterred Mr. Sherwood from the step which he the sincerity of their affliction; and will testify, beyond words, to the extent of the loss which we have only change in Colonials is an advance of 1s. per quarter on sustained, both as public journalists, and as admirers

of an Edward Gibbon Wakefield! With the Montreal Gazette it is our fortune of We can sincerely sympathise with him in the lossof

We lately observed in a Kingston paper, an ad-

We are under the impression that all lotteries are

We have to acknowledge, with many thanks, he receipt of the following sums towards discharging he debt which we have incurred for printing Tracts -A Lady of Toronto, 5s.; D. B. Stevenson, Esq., of Belleville, 15s.; and A Quebec Churchman, 1l. Our debt is now reduced to Nine Pounds.

THE LORD BISHOP OF TORONTO will hold his next General Ordination at the Cathedral, Toronto, on Sunday, the 30th of October. Candidates for Hdy Orders, whether of Deacon or Priest, are required to obtain previously the Bishop's permission to offer themselves, and they will be expected to be furnished with the usual Letters Testimonial, and the Si Quis attested in the ordinary manner.

The Examination will commence on Wednesday, the 26th October, at 9 o'clock, A.M.

Owing to the pressure of Parliamentary and English news we have been compelled to devote almost set, should be released from their dread of exile, and of the cord, our entire space this week to Civil Intelligence. and raised to high office, and to the confidence of her Majesty's Several hundreds of our subscribers see no other paper than this, and we are bound to consult their convenience. This deviation from our usual plan is attended with increased trouble to the Editor, and additional expense to the Publishers. Next week matters will revert to their accustomed channel, and the first and fourth pages will be appropriated to religious uses.

Our Correspondents shall receive the earliest attention that we can bestow upon them Some attacks of the Dissenting Journals shall be replied to

## Later from England.

ARRIVAL OF THE BRITISH QUEEN.

The BELGIAN Government steamship Britist Queen, Capain EYCKHOLT, arrived at NEW YORK on Wednesday, and brings iles, embracing London dates to the morning of the 10th alt The papers are singularly barren of news. Queen Victria was still touring in Scotland, and nothing of interest seem to have happened, either in Great Britain or on the Continut.

The papers are busily employed in discussing and quarreing over past events, especially the doings in Affghanistan. The Queen was at Dupplin Castle on a visit to Lord Iinnoul, when last heard from. Dupplin Castle is near Perth, ust the border of the Highlands There was a report current that the King of Hanoverhad

This report, however, turned out to be premature. The

Lord Hill has been raised to the rank of a Viscount. The Queen's arrival at Edinburgh was not unattended by accident. The papers give the following account: -It is vith the deepest regret we have to announce a frightful accident, which took place this afternoon, about one o'clock. It is vell known that a large stand was erected within the East Princes Street gardens, which, we understand, was duly inspected by the Dean of Guild Court, and found sufficient. This forenom about the time Her Majesty was passing down the Mound, a rush was made to the stand, and a number of people got then, who had no title to seats. About ten minutes after her Majesty passed, one half of the stand came down, carying with t upwards of 300 people. Nearly 70 out of the 300, were more or less injured, one gentleman very severely, and eight were earlied away in a state of insensibility. Some had their arms boken, others their ancles dislocated and ribs broken, and one laly received the pike on the top of the railing into her breast, ve are happy to add, without receiving material injury. Many of British Connexion, now seated in the highest places, were defaulty frightened at the accident, and were carried ino adjoining houses in convulsions. This fearful occurrence carsed a gloom over the whole city, and was, indeed, a sad drav-

back to the general joy of Her Majesty's entrance. THE ACCIDENT AT EDINBURGH. - Since the unfortunite accident occasioned by the falling of the gallery at the footof the Mound on Saturday, shortly after 12 o'clock, one lady has and character; and that truckling and offers of hush-money, Seven are yet lying in the Infirmary, but hopes are en-

THE LONDON CHARTISTS .- For several days past a smill all to no purpose, for, although strenuous endeavours have ben made to enlist several of the well known Lambeth Radicals, he bait has not taken, for, notwithstanding two preliminary mee tings, as they were termed, were appointed to take place at the Black Prince, in Prince's-road, Lambeth, not a dozen persons were present on either occasion, and the only, resolutions carried were those for adjournment until they could meet more numerously, although at the last meeting on Thursday the numbers had rather diminished. Another attempt will be mide in a few days, but which there is no reason to suppose will be

The disturbances in the manufacturing and mining districts were slowly subsiding—more slowly in the latter than in the former. A considerable number of mills had resumed work, but there were still many standing idle, the employers and operatives not being able to agree upon terms. Many of the ers still hold out

Multitudes of the parties arrested at various places, have been tried, convicted, and sentenced to divers grades of punishment. At York, there were 150 brought up at once for

ALTENBURG, August 29 .- The Crown Prince of Hanove expected here; but it is said that his marriage with our amiable Princess Mary will not take place till January or February next year. The Estates of the Duchy, in the assembly last week, voted a portion of 30,000 dollars to the bride. A Paris correspondent of the London Morning Post says

that the Princess Clementine, the only unmarried daughter of which, recently, she returned an answer in the negative.

STATE OF THE MANUFACTURING DISTRICTS .- There is no material change since our last in the relative positions of the working people and their employers in the country about Man-chester. To the northward of the town both spinners and eavers are at work, at the old prices; whilst to the southward and eastward—especially at Ashton, Staleybridge, Glossop, Hyde, and Stockport—all are still at a stand, and, so far as we nearly all, at work, whilst the weavers are as generally idle. Altogether the number of power looms now standing is supposed

leave the house for a short carriage drive. The physicians do not consider it necessary to issue any further bulletins, as will be seen by the following, which was received at Lambeth Palace

With respect to Mr. Baldwin—we shall take the liberty of be seen by the following, which was received at Lambeth Palace

Wednesday Morning, Sept. 7, 9 o'clock "His grace the Archbishop of Canterbury's recovery of health and strength is so steadily advancing that no further

bulletins are considered necessary.
"WILLIAM CHALMERS, M. D."

The inquiries again were very numer LIVERPOOL CORN MARKET, Sept. 6. With the exception of a few thousand quarters of foreig wheat and about 5,000 barrels States and Canadian flour, ou supplies are not much increased since Friday, and from granar we had not so large a show of samples at this day's market a last week. States flour is 1s. 6d., and Canadian 1s. per barre dearer, but a less ready sale than previous to the advance. PRICE OF IRON.—From a private letter received in York this week from Staffordshire, it appears that on the 1st instant rise is expected. - York Courant.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 9. Excepting on barley and peas the duties are raised this

Since our report of Tuesday last, the fresh arrivals of wheat from abroad consist of 6697 quarters, but with flour during the

In consequence of the millers having purchased rather con siderably of late, we had a slender attendance of buyers this morning; and in the absence of any speculative inquiry, foreign wheat of all descriptions moved sparingly, at the of Tuesday, the market concluding somewhat less buoyant than it commenced. Of new wheat from the neighbouring farmers, few samples appeared, the quality of some very fine, others a rather soft condition, and may be quoted 8s. @ 8s. 6d. for nite, and red 7s. 6d. @ to 8s. p 70 lb.; the value of the Irish at the same time remaining stationary. States and Canadian flour, upon a moderate demand, fully supported late prices, and a little good Irish new realized 40s. p 280 lb;

Arrived, Sept. 6 to 8, inclusive.—From the United States, From Canada, 600 qrs. wheat, 150 peas, 105 Indian orn, 74 loads oatmeal, and 554 barrels of flour. Duties .- Wheat, 14s. foreign, 1s. Colonial; oats, 7s. foreign, 2s. Colonial; rye, beans and peas, 9s. 6d. foreign, and 1s. Colonial per quarter. Flour, 8s. 5d. foreign, 7 d. Colonial.

LONDON CORN EXCHANGE, Sept. 9. This week's arrivals of English grain have been small, eign wheat fair. There has not been much done in the wheat trade since Monday, but the prices of all qualities have been firm. In other grain there was also a slack trade without any variation from last report. Flour sold rather better at the late advance.

## Canada.

THE POLICY OF SIR CHARLES BAGOT. (From the Montreal Transcript.)

The news from Kingston relative to the assumption of office y Mr. Lafontaine and his tail, has struck this city with amazement.—That the system of responsibility should by chance bring men of this stamp into power was a matter of possibility, but that the ministry should have so lent themselves to dishon-ourable treachery, and that the Governor General should act with such infatuated imbecility, were matters entirely beyond calculation, and may easily account for the strong feeling occasioned by such unlooked-for events. That the loyal inhabitant of Canada will look with alarm upon the change, there can be no doubt; nor will it he easy to convince them of the propriety of advancing to office by such trickery and treachery political renegadoes, whose only aim hitherto has been to obstruct the working of the Union Act, and the introduction of impro That fire-brands, who have kept the country in agitation for so ong a time, and persons known to have acted against Government ring the late rebellions, and on whose heads a price has been representative, without having given any proof either of repen-tance for their past rebellion or of a desire in future to advance the interests of the country, was so repugnant to every idea of wise policy and equal justice as at first to create a doubt whether the intelligence received from the seat of Government could be But that such is the case admits now of no doubt, it remains to be seen what course of conduct will be adopted by the true friends of the country in the crisis. For ourselves we have no doubt that good will spring from the disgraceful coalition, if the imbecility of a Gosford, and the blind and rebellious policy of Papineau paved the way for disturbance and terror, such an accession of strength to the loyal party, and the present Governor and his new associates and advisers.—The The Index to Volume V, will be ready in a week or policy of Sir Charles Bagot is now evident, and must inevitably lead those who formerly supported him to resist the dangerous carry out. Had an open and overwhelming vote of want of confidence in the present ministry placed this clique in office, those who sustained the absurdity of the so-called responsible system, even power of his former ministry by such anomalous additi vere lately made to it; but as matters have turned out, there is such evidence given of trimming and a desire to buy off opposition at the expence of consistency and justice, that his Exellency cannot justify his conduct even by shewing that he is following out the instructions of the Home Ministr

Coalitions at home have generally disgusted the nation, and failed of their intended effect. This Canadian coalition—this amalgamation of Rebels, Obstructives, Reformers, Liberals and Conservatives into one ministry can never succeed. In proportion as the radical element gains strength, so will the weakness of the administration become apparent. There will be apparently by and by a want of union, a want of practical mon sense in the working of the machinery of Government. a want of confidence among the members, whose only bond of union was that of opposition to the powers that were, which has been dissolved by the success which has crowned their efforts. There will be exhibited also, a love of theoretical speculation and of rash experiment, such a predominance of itability and obstructiveness as must soon restore the ministry to their station of opposition, either by inducing them to

resign or forcing them reluctantly to quit their present seats. rought about in so dishonorable a manner, especially when it duces such men to power, cannot yet be of any very serious and lasting damage to the country, for it will shew clearly the liserepancy between the lofty pretensions and promises of an sition, and their feeble and insignificant perfor thrown into office. Nor can the blindness of the head of the Executive continue much longer than that of former Governors. His Excellency will find out in the end, and we believe very soon, that in order to effect any lasting good for Canada he must place confidence in the British party and cease tampering with suspected and disaffected persons, or clamorous ructives.— He will find out that a straightforward course is most consistent with his high station and with his own interests bribes of office, and the glitter of place, a seat at the Cour Board, and participation in, nay the absolute surrender of the ogative of the Crown, in appointments to office, can never knot of individuals, professing Chartist principles, finding public open-air meetings cannot be got up, have, by a circular and mies of British interests into loyal and constitutional advisers

or safe ministers of the Government. (From the Kingston News.)

The singular proceedings and developments of the last few days cannot fail to open the eyes of the British population of this country to the position which they have gradually acquired under the auspices, of an incapable, timorous and dishonest ninistry, and a weak and yielding Governor.

Thrown at the feet of those whom they have hitherto regarded as the enemies of British supremacy in this country, their condition is at least humiliating. The fruits of their labour and their samiliars and their sacrifices, have been swept away in a moment-the fortress has been surrendered unconditionally, and they are at

Although in the exercise of that charity which we should at all times feel for erring humanity, we may consent to forgive, we cannot forget the injuries of the past. Those who desire an oblivion of the past know not the meaning of the terms. A loyal people who but a few years since were called from the quiet of nestic life to shoulder arms in defence of their country, its stitutions, and their lives and property-who shuddered as they viewed the victims of brutal assassination—the burning heaps which marked the presence of the reckless incendiary— who witnessed the enlistment of foreign sympathy and the inasion of this Province by invited brigands-never can and er will forget the instigators of those atrocities; and those who seek to elevate such men to power, and to offices of public rust and emolument, under the plea of oblivion for the past, orm but a poor estimate indeed of human character, if they nagine that they will by such means secure the tranquillity of

country, or harmony between the Executive and the people. A desire to extend every measure of justice to the Lower Canadians of French origin, has been almost daily asserted, and that with the utmost sincerity, on the floor of the house of Assembly, by the representatives of the western portion of the Province, and the sentiment is one which has found an echo in the breasts of a brave and therefore a generous people. But oes His Excellency for a moment imagine that he is extending ustice either to the loyal French Canadians or to the British opulation of Eastern Canada—which now numbers nearly 50,000 souls-by calling to his councils men who formed part of the majority which, in the insulting wantonness of power, ectually deprived the people of a representative governmentcontemptuously spurned every effort at conciliation, and even-

now labour for God and for souls with the calm and versary, was not forgotten by those who felt no sym- Right Rev. Prelate in the course of the day would be able to that he has offered a gross insult to the intelligence, to the integrity, and to the loyalty of those whom he has marked out as

> making one remark on the character of the assertion which we have heard ventured in the house, that his appointment would be hailed with satisfaction by three-fourths of the people of Upper Canada. We pronounce such a statement a wilful unqualified falsehood. During the whole of last session, Mr Baldwin did not command more than five votes from Western Canada, and we challenge the disproval of the fact. When however, we heard the hon. member for Northumberland gravely state in the house that "although he regretted that during the ast session he felt himself bound to oppose the hon. gentlen from Hastings on many most important measures, and generally on the course pursued by him during the session, yet he had s on all occasions he had expressed, the fullest confidence in that hon. gentleman's views"—(what an admission!)—we were repared to add another joint to Mr. Baldwin's curly tail; but uch a sentiment, we are satisfied would not be tolerated a moment by his constituents. We are prepared to believe there are men in the present House of Assembly willing and ready to support any government, but we are not prepared to believe that the people of Upper Canada can be induced to sanction such conduct in their representatives. It would not, therefore, be a matter of surprise to see those who were last session so loud in their denunciations of Mr. Baldwin and his associates now tender him their support. It is a natural consequence of shallowness of mind and an ignorance of first principles, to substitute men for measures—to forget, in the tinsel of office,

the rights of a confiding people.

We publish to-day the second speech of Mr. Baldwin in the We publish to-day the second speech of Mr. Baldwin in the debate on the Address in reply to His Excellency's Speech, as reported in the Herald; but it does not contain all that Mr. Baldwin said. A most important part—the most important in the present position of affairs, has been omitted. Mr. Baldwin said distinctly and with emphasis—"If I had accepted office, how would I have been situated? I would appear connected with a ministry whom I have denounced—a position in which no honourable man would be found!"—What a comment on these words is the fact that he has united himself to Mr. Hincks
—whom he especially denounced—Mr. Harrison and Mr. Daly Further remark is unnecessary.

There are men in Lower Canada, of French origin, of undoubted loyalty, equally fitted to discharge the onerous duties of Executive Councillors, with their fellow-subjects of British descent; these men we should rejoice to see called to the councils of the country; but we conceive that the appointment of men to offices of public trust, who are at least viewed with suspicion—however unfounded that suspicion may be at the present time—must arouse feelings which it was earnestly desired should never again be called forth; must create an anxiety -a painful anxiety-in the breasts of the great majority of the people for the peace, welfare and good government of their

If His Excellency were acquainted with the history of the in the mire. As he has sown, verily he shall also reap. past, he would have learned from the infamy acquired by Lord Gosford—an infamy heaped upon him both by those he sought to conciliate, and by those who sustained the consequences of his imbecility-to have abstained from pursuing a similar course. He should have allowed time to test the sincerity of the protestations of good faith which have recently been made by some of the French Canadian members, and when convinced of their sincerity-when those who now regard them very naturally with suspicion, were convinced that those suspicions were wrong, then only should the hand of fellowship have been extended. It was ridiculous to suppose that the confidence of the people could otherwise be obtained.

EDWARD GIBBON WAKEFIELD .- THE SECRET MAINSTAY

(From the Toronto Patriot.)

We have just been amazed by a report that Her Majesty's Representative is about calling to a high post of honour, trust and emolument, Mr. EDWARD GIBBON WAKEFIELD! We can feel no surprise at any piece of political iniquity o titution, however flagitious, from the present Administraon; but for such an outrage on decency and morality, as even the untutored savage would scorn, we confess ourselves wholly

Let us cast surmises to the winds, and deal with facts. This person (whose character we shall presently depict) is more than suspected—we may say is known to have written the several tters to the Colonial Gazette, recently published in this coun In them is contained a complete sketch of the police which our unhappy Viceroy has been since induced to perpetrate. Publicly has the charge been made, that this person has been an active manager of the late changes,—that he is on terms of equality and intimacy with most of his Excellency's advisers, -that to his suggestion and influence several important mean short, he is the intimate, the jackal, the go-between of the present Administration, and that Sir CHARLES BAGOT is about reward his exertions with the appointment of Commissioner of Crown Lands!

Were we SIR CHARLES'S enemy, we would shout with exultation at such a step: as we are not, we call his attention, the attention of the country, and the attention of the man now so insolently thrusting his unexpiated guilt before the public, to SEVENTH AND EIGHTH GEO. IV., CHAP. 66.

An Act to declare void an alleged Marriage between Ellen

Turner, an infant, and Edward Gibbon Wakefield. "Whereas Ellen Turner, the only child and heir of William ons as FEAR and INTIMIDATION, made and induced, at Gretna Green, &c., to marry the said EDWARD GIBBON WAREFIELD, according to certain forms and ceremonies which are alleged to con-stitute a marriage, according to the laws and customs of that part of the United Kingdom called Scotland.

"And whereas the said E. G. WAKEFIELD was afterwards the custody of certain persons, then having the lawful order, and to cause and procure her to marry the said EDWARD GIBconveyed the said Ellen Turner, then being a maid, unmarried of certain persons having, by the consent and appointment of the said William Turner, the order, keeping, education, and governance of the said Ellen Turner; and the said EDWARD GIBBON WAKEFIELD is now suffering the sentence of the law

upon the first of the said convictions.

"And whereas it is expedient that the said alleged marriage should be declared null and void. May it therefore please Your A change of ministry, however much to be regretted, when the sufferings and misfortunes of your said subject and of his the sufferings and misfortunes of your said subject and of his the sufferings and misfortunes of your said subject and of his tenth about in so dishonorable a manner, especially when it said daughter | that it may be declared and enacted, and be it declared and enacted by the King's most Excellent Majesty by and with the advice and consent of the Lords, spiritual and temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assemble and by the authority of the same, that the said alleged marriage between the said Ellen Turner and the said EDWARD GIBBOT WAKEFIELD is and shall be declared null and void, and so shall be taken and adjudged to be, to all intents and purposes what-

This Act passed both Houses of Parliament without a divi-

At the Lancaster Spring Assizes, 1827, Edward Gibbon Wakefield was indicted, tried and convicted of the infernal abduction mentioned in this Act of Parliament. Fraud, forgery ying, treachery, avarice, every crime almost that can disgrace numanity were proved to have been practised by him.

MISS TURNER was at school at Liverpool, and from thence by means of a forged letter purporting to be from a respectable physician to the effect that her mother was at the point of death and desired to see her daughter, she was swindled into the power of this Wakefield, and by fraud, contrivance and forgery, (as the statute alleges) was degraded into becoming his wife. MISS TURNER was heiress to a large property-hence the

At the trial, Serjeant, afterwards Sir John Cross, for the

"Had this offence been committed on English ground (it was at Gretna in Scotland) two at least of these defendants (Edward Gibbon Wakefield and his brother) would, in the due course of law, have been condemned to an igno Lord Chancellor ELDON, when the above bill was passing the House of Lords, said-

"That such a case as that to which their Lordships' attention was then called, he believed had never yet been heard of in a civilized country, or at least in a country as civilized as Engand."—Hansard's Parl. Debates, 1827.

Sir Robert Peel in the Commons said of the delinquent-Nature had never sent such a Monster before into the abodes of Such is the history of Mr. Edward Gibbon Wakefield, the present confidential friend of the Canadian Administration, as

written in the Imperial Statutes of Great Britain and in her Newgate Calendar. Such is the man who has for some time been notoriously in open and active league with the present Cabinet-who is on terms of undisguised intimacy and friendliness with many of them professing to call themselves "honourable men"; and who is now rumoured as about receiving a high appointment under Government, very likely over the shoulders of some worthy

man whose only crime is that he never was a rebel, or an inmate of any of Her Majesty's gaols on any charge of treason or felony. Six weeks since had any one mentioned such a rumour, we would have scoffed at it with indignation. We would have said-"No-Sir CHARLES BAGOT is an Englishman, a gen-'tleman, a christian, a husband, and a father—he would shrink from the pollution of such a touch—he would shudder to set (Copy.) 'such an example to the land a virtuous and chaste Sovereign

deputed him to govern." prepare ourselves for the shock of beholding one—whom the Sovereign of Great Britain, by and with the advice and consent

Had this person come to our land to lead a life of unobtruive and meritorious quiet, we would have been the last to have raised the veil from his past delinquencies. He has forgotten himself and come forth into the light, and few can wonder that

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attention is called to his moral hideousness. (From the Montreal Herald.) The London Spectator, of the 3rd ultimo, contains a let-er copied from the London Colonial Gazette, from the 'convicted felon," (if we may judge by its internal evidence,) n which the political parties in the Legislative Assembly of Canada is divided into four classes, besides "a certain number of loose fish who hardly disguise that their sole object is personal aggrandisement." We notice this jail-bird's language ly to show how closely he has described his own character, and imagined that other people could be found equally vile and colluted with himself. What, we would like to know, has een the mainspring of all the actions of his life, but selfaggrandisement, no matter though it should be gained by the abduction of a young and virtuous maiden, under representa-tions which will stamp him for ever as a person destitute of and profligate, such as the world, to its credit, has but rarely exhibited? Loose fish, indeed! it well becomes the monster who was execrated in England, whose name was a byeword and a reproach wherever the English language is spoken, and even in foreign lands, where female virtue and manly honour are recognised as something more than words; who was placed at the bar of his country, found guilty, and the brand of infamy stamped on his unabashed forehead by receiving a fclon's sentence, to libel any individuals in the Colonial Assembly, as belonging to the same Billingsgate class as himself. Bad as the very worst of our M.P.P.'s may be, we doubt if there is one among them whose mind could suggest such a deep, scheming, villainous plot as the "convicted felon" was guilty of; and long may it be before our country is again to be degraded by the production of such another "wolf in sheep's clothing." In his character all the mean passions of our nature seem to be centred,-hypocrisy, falsehood, low cunning, and a reckless selfishness, were necessary to attain his diabolical objects, and they were exercised by him with a zeal and an untiring energy worthy of a better cause. lisgrace, a pollution, to any land on which his evil spirit tempts him to set his foot, and we hope Canada will not be long he is far beneath the title ——) imported political thimble-igger, until he banishes himself from our soil. We know at on his perusal of our first remarks on him, (occasioned by his uncalled-for abuse of the Canadian press, and therefore of his own seeking,) the iron entered into his soul, and he felt his self degradation so intensely, that he said he would have nothing more to do with Canadian politics; but his subsequent letters prove, that like the dog, he has returned to his

(From the Toronto Herald.) We are given to understand that this notorious per rests his standing, not on his moral character, but on his literary eminence, as the author of a popular work on Colo-nization. That we may kick the last leg of the stool from under him, we make an extract from the August number of Blackwood, who, in a review of Mr. Merivale's new work on Colonies, &c., thus speaks of the ex-Newgate jail-bird and his Colonial humbug:—"The theory is one to which the whole history of North American Colonization stands in open and diametrical contradiction. Had there been one grain of truth in Mr. Wakefield's doctrine, had it been a mass of complete contradiction and absurdity, had it been even in his power to plead that he had fallen into the common mistake of quacks, political and medical, of applying universally a beneneish specific, the Colonies, by whose rapid progress imagina-tion is baffled, would long ago have been exterminated. Every rule that Wakefield has laid down, the people have systematically violated. (1) systematically violated. Their property has kept pace with their dispersion, and if it had been the merciful intention of Providence to warn us against adopting his delusive projects the example could not have been more striking and complete. In short, we fully agree with Mr. McCulloch, that the adop-tion, partial as it is, of Wakefield's system, is a national PRESBYTERIAN ABUSE OF THE BISHOP OF TORONTO.

nit, and like the sow that was washed, to her wallowing

We observe our Presbyterian contemporary [ The Woodstock Herald is again at his old occupation of vilifying the venerable and excellent Bishop of the Diocese. In a late impression, he quotes, evidently with great satisfaction, a most contemptible article on the subject of the Bishop, from a paper published in the West of Scotland, the well-known "hot-bed" of fanaticism in that country, and further stoops to the degradation of editing it with a note of his own. The to the degradation of editing it with a note of his own.

old story of the Bishop applying, when he first came out to Canada, as a schoolmaster for a Kirk in Montreal, is for the hundredth time raked up. We would ask the editor of the Woodstock Herald what right HE has to ground by implication a charge of "anostacy" as, by a nerversion of all. plication a charge of "apostacy," as, by a perversion (language, it is usually termed against the Bishop? he not himself told us, over and over again, that there is no difference whatever between the Church of England and the Kirk of Scotland, but in matters of external form? If such be, in his opinion, the case, wherein lies the Bishop's apostacy? The truth is, that the attacks against the Bishop illustrate, in a very striking manner, the similarity tactics of Presbytery and Popery. When an advantage, or a "Whereas Ellen Turner, the only child and heir of William convert, is to be gained from the Church of England to the Turner, Esquire, an infant under the age of sixteen years, was kirk, the advocate of Presbytery is all meekness and candour. although they might have disliked the new ministry, could not have said a word. Their mouths were effectually shut, and they must have submitted. Nay, the opponents of responsibility could only have blamed Sir Charles for weakening the lity could be be they must have blamed Sir Charles for weakening the lity could be in submitted. Nay, the opponents of responsibility could only have blamed Sir Charles for weakening the lity of therefore, to be Presbyterians. When, however, there is any chance of a member of the Kirk becoming a member of the Church of England, this smooth and Jesuitical language is immediately reversed; the Church of England is then false, unscriptural, Popish, and we know not what; and to enter into its communion is to commit the sin of the grossest and CONVICTED in due course of law, of conspiring with certain other persons to take and convey the said Ellen Turner out of cedure adopted by the Papists. If a convert is to be gained from the Church of England to the Church of Rome, the two keeping, education and governance of the said Ellen Turner, churches are artfully represented to be one in substance, and BON WAKEFIELD without the knowledge or consent of the said extreme. But when there is a prospect of a Roman Catholic William Turner her father, and of having unlawfully taken and becoming an Anglo-Catholic, such a step is immediately denounced with all the anathemas of everlasting damnation. ander the age of sixteen years, out of and from the possession So truly, in this matter, does Presbytery symbolise with

## Provincial Parliament.

(From the Kingston News and the Herald.) TUESDAY, Sept. 27. CASE OF NELSON HACKETT.

Dr. Dunlop again rose to move an address for the correspon dence relative to the case of Nelson Hackett, Mr. Harrison coming in, whom he had no doubt would give some explanation house. Nelson Hackett was a slave who had effected his escape from Arkansas into this country, whither he was pursued, and charged with larceny. He was consequently arrested and examined, but the magistrates could find nothing in the evidence produced to sustain the charge. Nevertheless he was detained in prison until a new story could be trumped up and witnesses brought all the way from Arkansas who could swear a little harder than those who had preceded them, and then convicted and delivered up. He was informed that the man who took Hackett across upon the charge of larceny was a mere ruse to get possession of him for the purpose of making the prisoner an example to other slaves. He had not heard through the public prints that the individual had been heard through the public prints, that that individual had been tried. There was a law in Arkansas that every colored person found at large could be seized and taken as the property of the individual seizing him, and he felt rather suspicious that all was not convent. was not correct. It had created much excitement in England, and he thought it was the duty of the house to make inquiries Mr. Harrison had no objection to furnish the whole of the

gone home, and submitted to eminent jurists there, and the mperial government had expressed its satisfaction with the proceedings of the Executive here. The individual Hackett ad been claimed by the Governor of Michigan, but as the alleged offence had not been committed in his jurisdiction, he had been subsequently claimed by the Governor of Arkansas, on a charge of larceny. That charge had been sustained on the clearest evidence, as well as on the confession of Hackett him-He was perfectly satisfied that when the papers would be laid on the table, the course taken by the government would

appear justifiable.

Mr. Neilson moved for an address to His Excellency for a return of the names of members of the Assembly, who, since the last general election, have accepted office under the govern-

Mr. Neilson moved for a return of the names of officers of the Board of Works, the persons employed under those officers, with the exception of laborers, with the amount of salaries,

Mr. Boulton moved for a return from each department of the Executive Government, heads thereof, and subordinates, with amount of salaries, contingent expenses, &c.

WAYS AND MEANS—DUTY ON AMERICAN WHEAT. The house then went into committee on ways and means and to impose a duty on foreign wheat.

The following despatch on the subject was presented to the

From Her Majesty's Government, on the subject of the admis-MESSAGE sion into the Ports of Great Britain, free from duty, of the

Agricultural Products of Canada. Downing-street, 2nd March, 1842. -In the anxious consideration which it has been the duty of her Majesty's Government to give to the important But now, alas! we know not what to disbelieve, and must repare ourselves for the shock of beholding one—whom the overeign of Great Britain, by and with the advice and consent is felt in this question by the Province of Canada, and which is felt in this question by the Province of Canada, and which of the Lords spiritual and temporal and Commons in Parliament assembled, solemnly declared to be guilty of Fraud, Contrivance from other parties, addressed to her Majesty and to the Legis-