

Ecclesiastical.

For the Watchman.

MY DEAR BRO. HOWARD:—It will, no doubt, gratify the numerous readers of your little *Watchman*, to hear something of the completion and opening of our London Chapel; I have, therefore, much pleasure in furnishing (with your kind permission) the following particulars—

It is now better than two years since a number of the members composing the "British Wesleyan Mission Church," in London, made up their minds to leave that community; they were led to take this deliberate step, from a conviction of the superiority of our mode of Church government; they had no difference, nor yet have they any, with their friends on doctrinal subjects; they conscientiously regard the *representative* government of the Church of Christ, in all its branches and assemblies, as at once the most rational, the most just to all parties, and last not least, as the most, (the only) scriptural mode of government.

Having fully made up their minds, they put themselves in immediate communication with the Superintendent of our Connexion, Rev. H. O. Crofts; and quietly withdrawing from the Wesleyans, formed themselves into a New Connexion Church, under the Pastoral care of Mr Crofts, who has ever since, watched over them with much diligence and success, feeding them with "the sincere milk of the Word." The church thus begun and continued, has enjoyed uninterrupted harmony and love, and while in the town of London, both congregation and society have kept increasing, openings in every direction around have presented themselves, and are continuing to do so, giving full and laborious work for both Mr Crofts and his present active assistant Mr Kershaw. Nor should I omit to notice, to the honor of our London brethren, that in their struggles with difficulties and inconveniences, perhaps unavoidable in all such beginnings, and arising chiefly from the unkindness of some, the misrepresentations of others, the misunderstandings of many—not to name the culpable carelessness, or indifference of many well intentioned people, on the subject of the scriptural government in God's House: they did not overlook that important item in Christ's charge to his disciples, "feed my lambs"—but have toiled to rear, and have succeeded in rearing, an excellent Sabbath School, numbering on their lists somewhere about two hundred scholars, and averaging in attendance 160. What an auxiliary to the congregation?

Since the formation of this church, they have held their public services in the large room of the Town Hall, most generally given free of charge, by the Mayor and council. The average attendance in the town hall has been between four and five hundred, but frequently the place was overcrowded. From the outset, they were desirous of procuring a church of their own; but acted with wise caution in the matter lest they might get into difficulties: they were in hopes of being able to purchase a house and lot which is not used by its owners, and is pretty central; in this, after ineffectual negotiation, they were disappointed; they then procured a suitable lot in Clarence Street, and after, by personal liberality as well as by waiting on the inhabitants of the town, having arrived at pretty accurate knowledge of their available means, they proceeded to build, and may now be said to have completed the object of their toils and wishes.

The basement, which is lofty and well lighted, is built of solid stone work, the upper part of the building is pale brick, the roof in the form usually called, hip roofed, the windows are circular topped—there are three windows in front, centre one large, side ones small, three large ones on each side and two on the back end; the side and front windows are muffled, which has a very fine effect on the interior. The entrance is by two doors in front, underneath the small windows; the chapel is pewed throughout, it is galleried on three sides, front of the gallery painted white, the whole interior is well finished, but the absence of all ornament, and the severe plainness, evidently intentional, produces nothing meager or awkward to the eye: on the contrary, you have the pleasant feeling of spaciousness, unity, lightness, comfort, or, if you let me speak for myself, beauty, and that sort of beauty one don't soon tire of.

The extreme plainness of the exterior of the chapel, it being finished without any wood on the eaves, or over the door and windows, gives it rather an old Presbyterian or Methodist appearance, and standing as it does comparatively high, this is the more striking; but at the same time, you have the impression of solidity, and unaffected honesty; may such ever be the character of all the worshippers there.

The dimensions of the building are 56 feet by 69.—There are between five and six hundred sittings, and ample accommodation for six hundred worshippers: the whole cost of the chapel will not exceed £350, *cy.*—and consequently, the debt will be small.

The London Chapel was opened for the public worship of God, on Sabbath morning, Sept. 29th, at seven o'clock, by a prayer meeting. At half past ten o'clock, the Rev. H. O. Crofts preached an excellent as well as appropriate sermon from Psalm 80, 1-2 verses; the Chapel was filled with a deeply serious congregation; and, at the close, the collection was very good. At half past two, Rev. W. McClure preached from 2 Chronicles, vii. 15-16 verses, and again in the afternoon, at six o'clock, from 1 Cor. ii. 2 verse. At both afternoon services, the congregations filled the Chapel, and from the deep attention and feeling manifested, gave, as they felt, full proof, that *He*, to whom we dedicated the house, had come down to occupy and bless; oh, this is the best token of all, "God is with us." May He dwell here forever and ever. At both services also, the collections were very good.

On Monday evening, the opening Tea Party was held, when 400 respectable, well conducted guests favored us with their presence. The Rev. H. O. Crofts occupied the Chair, and opened the second part of the meeting by a short but very interesting narrative of the origin, spirit and progress of our cause in London; on behalf of the congregation giving cordial thanks to the public authorities for the use of the Town Hall, (some of these gentlemen

were present; all of them were invited, and furnished with tickets, at the same time that a vote of thanks was presented, which had been unanimously adopted by the Church), Mr Crofts then called on Rev. J. Kershaw, J. C. Watts, J. Caswell, W. F. Clarke, (Independent,) and W. McClure; the interest did not seem for one moment to flag to the very close. I have to confess, and with much satisfaction too, that a more orderly, happy and efficient meeting I never saw. The provision for the arrangements and serving of the guests, was such as must have given satisfaction to every one, reflecting the highest honor on the Ladies, under whose management it happily was. I should also be wanting in both gratitude and justice, were I to pass without distinct notice, the attractive services of the Choir, under the able direction of Mr Egar. They sang six or seven pieces during the evening with taste, precision, and powerful effect: in their delightful performance we had neither bungling, nor bathos, but real music; where the several well sustained parts formed their unity, which, in expressing the noble sentiments of inspiration, now thrills, now soothes, now melts, and now rouses one's whole soul. We had in this choir a rare, but happy unity of soft instrumental, combined with the vocal music; I assure you, the singing was by no means the secondary attraction of the meeting; for my part, I would freely give up my tea, and add a *york shilling* to the quarter for such another treat. Oh! may such talents be long employed in the public worship, and to the glory of God.

My communication has gone on to twice the length I intended, so I must stop; the proceeds of the whole services, will amount to about £30, a very handsome sum indeed. The sittings were letting very fast, there being on Tuesday, the day after the Tea Party, 171 sittings taken. Bro. Crofts has much to make his heart glad, and much to encourage his future hopes in London; in the unity, and piety of the people, the greatly increased facilities for acting, and in the palpable evidences of the Divine presence. The Lord our God make them to be ten thousand times more than they are this day, by blessing them, and making them blessings.—Amen, and Amen.

Very affectionately yours,

WILLIAM MCCLURE.

Toronto, Oct. 10th, 1850.

The Watchman.

Monday Evening, October 14, 1850.

INTEMPERANCE.

"Just come and have another glass, for I've a yorker more to spend," was the earnest request of a roughly-clad laborer, as he merged from a grocery in one of the streets of our City, holding and pulling a rather well-clad man by the arm. From the avowed determination of this man's more respectable acquaintance "not to have a drop more," and from the countenances and conduct of both it was evident beyond a doubt that they had already drank even according to their own estimation "nearly enough." But this poor man had "another yorker to spend," and hence, regardless of the consequences of taking "a little more than enough," he importunes his friend to take "just another glass." We did not tarry to see the result of this man's entreaty; but as we proceeded from the spot where the transaction occurred a number of reflections occupied our mind.

The mind of man instinctively shrinks from the malice of his fellow. For it is a well known fact that many who as friends are most zealous in the performance of whatever real friendship dictates, when transformed into enemies are in their wrath "cruel as the grave." With regard to such, we might desire their friendship, but we would dread their hatred. The case, however, is widely different with the man who patronizes the grocery. He may be respectable, and in many respects amiable, (for many such are found among those who take "an occasional glass;") he may be a man of wealth and influence, and capable of promoting your interests in the world. Yet, for all this, we are convinced that if such a man be capable of persuading his friend to take "just another glass," his friendship is more to be dreaded than his hatred. Of the poor inebriate, we unhesitatingly admit that he inflicts the greatest injuries on those most nearly allied to him. Nor can the same assertion be denied, in its application to the moderate drinker. His example and persuasion become dangerous, in proportion to the nearness of the relation he sustains to us. If friendship has drawn us in close alliance with the moderate drinker, his influence as a patronizer of the drinking usages becomes the more formidable and detrimental. Admit that the ranks of drunkards are recruited by individuals who have made "moderate drinking" a half-way house,—and our position follows, as a matter of course. Reader, if you can be induced under any circumstances, to take a glass, beware of even the friendship of gentlemen at the half-way house.

Nothing can be more striking than the zeal of the patrons of Bacchus, to induce others to imitate their example. If Christians and Temperance men generally were but half as zealous to rescue their fellow from the foul grasp of the drunken god, as the moderate drinker or the inebriate to secure associates, the cause of Temperance had ere this, waved her banner in triumph throughout Christendom. A glance at the state of things around us will banish the last shadow of doubt relative to this

matter. The parent initiates the child into the drinking usages, ere it is capable of exercising a judgment on the propriety or impropriety of the thing. Time is taken by the forelock: the field is pre-occupied; the vantage ground is chosen; and ere reason sheds her rays up at the fearful pathway that leads from the half-way house to a drunkard's reputation, his ignominious death, and his future punishment,—sense is enlisted against the cause of Total Abstinence. The taste for drink is cultivated, and the habit of using ardent Spirits formed. Is not this zeal? zeal, both ardent and laborious, and deserving an infinitely better cause? Through all the ranks of relatives and friends and acquaintance, the same principle is true, and capable of varied illustrations and proofs, but we forbear.

But the man at the grog-shop had "another yorker to spend." He was a stranger to us; but it is not improbable that he had a wife---yes, and children too. Well, suppose we were to visit his habitation, is it not probable a close scrutiny would discover many little wants both on the part of wife and children, and habitation, which might claim precedence to the purpose for which it was proposed to spend the "last yorker?" And who that knows anything of the world as it is, but will unhesitatingly admit that the patron of Bacchus will spend the last farthing for the gratification of his appetite, and the exercise of his ill-judged friendship;—aye, and leave the partner of his bosom, and the children God has given them, scarcely half-clad and fully half-starved? How unnatural, and yet how frequent are such cases! The man whom we see spending the last yorker, must not be considered a novice with regard to the drinking usages. His lesson, ruinous, though it be, is well learned; ere he arrives at this stage he has been initiated into "the secrets of the Art." He has learned to trample on conscience, and natural affection, and to disregard all those ties which constitute the bond of Society and the fruitful source of all the real happiness which exists in the world. The first glass deliberately and needlessly indulged in, is as naturally connected with the act of ultimately spending the last yorker, as the end is associated with the beginning, or the full corn in the ear, with the sowing of the seed.

We cannot conclude these remarks without urging the friends of the Temperance reformation, to put forth renewed effort to rescue, (we shall not say the inebriate, but,) the moderate drinker.---There are in this city, and in every other part of Canada, many, who imagine, time after time, that they have "another yorker to spend;" and who, in this way, are making a progress which they scarcely suspect; a progress, which, unless impeded by the Temperance host is very likely to prove their utter ruin. Already they find themselves occasionally spending, "a yorker more" than what they can afterwards reconcile with their own professed principles; yet they never imagine the epithet "drunkard" applicable to them until the brand is too deep to be effaced. Such is the position of an incredibly large number, at the present moment, that unless immediate and successful measures be employed, they will sink to the level of the poor inebriate. But let us contemplate the conduct of those who profess to feel most deeply for such individuals. And here pass in succession before us the TOTAL ABSTINENCE SOCIETIES, and the INDEPENDENT ORDER OF RECHABITES, the SONS OF TEMPERANCE, and last, though not least, the DAUGHTERS OF TEMPERANCE. Now, our approval of all these organizations is *unqualified*; but we have something else to do with them besides eulogizing. We ask these several organizations, *What are they doing to roll back the fearful tide, which threatens our fair Province?* It is not our intention to furnish a reply; we hope Temperance men will take the trouble to do so. Their responsibility is weighty; and unless their exertion to subvert the drinking usages be bold and persevering, great will be their condemnation.

REVIEW OF NEWS.

The Northern and Eastern States are in a regular ferment respecting the recapture of the run-away slaves. Great demonstrations have been made against the iniquitous law which enables the slaveholder to follow those who have escaped to the free States, and to employ the strong arm of the Federal Government in bringing them back. In the East the determination "to resist to the death" any attempt to drag the fugitive slaves from the land of the pilgrims, has been boldly avowed. Meanwhile, large numbers of the fugitives are escaping to Canada as their only available place of refuge.

Preparation for another expedition for the taking of the Island of Cuba is said to be in progress in the Southern States.

The Toronto Industrial Exhibition was brought to a conclusion on the evening of the 9th inst., when His Excellency the Governor General, accompanied by the Countess of Elgin, &c., &c., distributed the prizes to the successful competitors. Among these were Mr John Doel, Jr., for several cases of Stuffed Birds, &c.; Mr Pell, Jr., for a beautiful piece of Furniture; and, among the ladies, Miss Iza. Atkinson, No. 3, King Street East, for ladies work---a beautiful Polka Jacket.

The County of York Agricultural Show likewise took place, in this city, on the 9th inst.

The Pilot states that the new Postal Law will not come into operation until January; but there is not the slightest assurance, so far as we can learn, that the change will take place, even then. It is said that no communication has yet been received from the Home Government on the subject.

A superior quality of stone for building purposes is found in large quantities at St. Mary's, Township of Blanchard, Huron Tract. This will be extensively advantageous to the Town of London.

The Directors of the Great Western Rail Road Company, it appears, are at length doing something to forward that important work. We hope the country will not be deceived any longer by deceitful promises or omens; but that the work will actually proceed to completion.

Several thousands of Americans have recently visited Montreal and Quebec, which has produced quite a sensation in both these Cities.

The celebrated John B. Gough has been there than astonishing the people of Montreal and Quebec by his Temperance Lectures. A friend in Montreal informs us that nearly a thousand have signed the pledge in Montreal, and that the excitement embraces every class of Society.

Letters Received.

REVS.--H. O. Crofts, W. Robinson, T. Rump; MESSRS.--Jas. Howard, G. Symms, R. Irwin; G. W. Bell, John W. Kerr, Esqrs.; Mrs. Campbell.

New Advertisements.

Jobbing! Jobbing!!--John H. Pocock. Wanted.--John H. Pocock. Dr. Rodgers' Syrup of Livewort.--S. F. Urquhart, Agent. Co-Partnership.--Buttery, Sabbe & Huggins. No. 50, Yonge St., Toronto.--Hiram Piper. Card.--Messrs. Dempsey & Kerle. Card.--Coppersmith, &c.--J. McGee.



Arrival of the Atlantic.

NEW YORK, Oct. 9.

The steamer *Atlantic*, Capt. West, arrived at her wharf, foot of Canal street, at 9, a. m. Western Stock market tranquil; business limited.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 9.

Produce—the trade throughout the week has been devoid of animation; and in some instances, to make sales from the ship, rather lower prices have been accepted.

There was a slender attendance of buyers in the Corn Exchange this morning, and having a good show of samples of wheat and flour now in dock, a decline on last Tuesday's prices from 1d to 2d on most quotations of the former, and 6d on the sack and barrel were submitted to, to save standing charges. Indian corn remains in the same position it has occupied.

Flour—Western canal and Richmond, for 196 lbs., 23s a 24s. Canadian fine, 22s a 23s 6d.

Grain—Wheat, for 70 lbs., American and Canadian white, 6s 2d a 6s 3d; red, 5s 8 a 6s. Barley, firm, at 32s a 33s per quarter; Canadian, 29s a 30s. Rye, for 480 lbs., 22s a 24s. Indian Corn, per ditto, white, 28s a 29s 6d; yellow, 27s 9d a 28s.

There has been another advance in Cotton.

Accounts from Schleswig Holstein, state that Danish operations by sea, have been continued among the islands off the west coast of Schleswig. They have taken possession of three islands. The three Holstein gun-boats, and the whole of their naval force on the west coast, could make no effectual resistance.

The French Parliament, it is said, has passed through General Lahitte, an official remonstrance to Lord Palmerston, on the subject of the French refugees in London. The Prefect of Police at Paris, has decided on prohibiting the ascent of balloons except for scientific purposes.

The *Hermann* arrived this morning. She passed the *Pacific* on the 3rd instant, 1200 miles from New York; at the same speed she was expected to make the passage in less than ten days.

Arrival of the Europa.

The *Europa* has arrived at New York; she left Liverpool on the 28th ult. Her dates are three days later than the *Atlantic*.

The news is brief and not of very great importance.

Advices from Cuxhaven state that on the 23rd ult. the Danes proceeded to blockade the river Roder, and that they expelled therefrom as many as 40 vessels of various nations.

The Austrian Council, now sitting at Frankfurt, on the difference of Hesse and his subjects, has resolved that the Prussian Government shall use all means to preserve the Sovereign's authority in the Electorate, and that the Diet should take all necessary steps to secure a state of legality and order. The city of Cassel remained perfectly tranquil.

The Governor of Hanover and Wurtemberg