

when the tenement of ~~they~~ was no longer fitted to lodge the spirit which had animated it. The Dean expired in his dwelling-house in King street, at about nine o'clock on Sunday night, the 5th inst. He was in the 87th year of his age. From the important part which the subject of this paragraph has played as a citizen, and in the affairs of the Episcopal Church in Kingston and Upper Canada, it is desirable that we should present our readers with a few facts pertaining to his life and residence amongst us. We regret that the materials at our command for doing this are scanty and very imperfect. We may state briefly, however, that the Dean was the eldest son of the Rev. John Stuart, D.D., the first clergyman of the Church of England who ministered in Upper Canada. Dr. Stuart was a missionary sent out from England to preach to the heathen Indians of North America, and to conduct the Divine services of home amongst the settlers who had migrated to the plantations of the American colonies. It was when he was thus engaged, and when stationed at Fort Hunter, in the valley of the Mohawk, in the State of New York, that his son, George Okill, was born. On the breaking out of the Revolution of the Thirteen Colonies, Dr. Stuart remained loyal to the United Empire, pushed his way to Canada, and took up his residence in Kingston. It was here that the subject of our notice received the first rudiments of education, but to fit him for the Church, he was sent to a seminary at Windsor in Nova Scotia, and subsequently to Harvard College, Cambridge, Mass. He was ordained in 1803, and was first stationed at York, now Toronto. On the death of Dr. Stuart, the Incumbent of Kingston, in the year 1811, the son, at the request of the congregation of St. George's, succeeded his father here and induced the Rev. John Strachan, of Cornwall, (now Dr. Strachan, Bishop of Toronto) to take his place at York. The Rev. G. O. Stuart continued to minister to the spiritual wants of his people, until, in 1820, he was made Archdeacon. Bye and bye failing health prevented him from taking his accustomed place in the pulpit, and he was assisted in his ministrations by a curate, the Rev. R. D. Cartwright, and the Rev. W. M. Herchmer in succession, the Rev. Mr. Stewart lately, and the Rev. P. W. Loosemore up to the present, officiating in this capacity. On the erection of the new diocese of Ontario, in 1862, the Archdeacon was made Dean of the same. The deceased was a worthy minister of the Gospel, and a devoted servant of his Master. He was largely imbued with feelings of benevolence, and led an actively charitable life. His demise will be felt by many a recipient of his bounty; and will excite a sorrowful interest among the members of the Church.—*Kingston News.*

No. 37.—THE REV. JOSEPH STINSON, D.D.

This reverend gentleman died on Tuesday, the 26th of August, at five o'clock, P.M., in the 61st year of his age, and the 39th of his ministry. His birth-place was Castle-Donnington, Leicestershire, England, but the place of his second birth was Gainsborough, Lincolnshire, a few miles from where Wesley was born. His was the advantage of godly parentage; his father and mother were both honoured and useful members of the Methodist Church. He was an accepted member of the Church, and admitted among the ranks of the local preachers by the time he reached his twentieth year. His promising talents commanding the attention of the Church, and his piety being ardent and his spirit enterprising, it soon became known that he intended giving himself to the Missionary work, and was by the Wesleyan Missionary Committee appointed to Eastern Canada; this was in 1823, when both the country and the people were very different from what they are now. There were friendships formed in Montreal and other places in those early years of his popular ministry which remain to this day, and from no point have more anxious and sympathetic enquiries been made about him during his long affliction than from Lower Canada. In 1828 he was under the Superintendency of Dr. Bunting, in Manchester, securing and retaining the friendship of that great and good man to the end of his life. His qualifications recommending themselves to those who best appreciated them for the peculiarities of the Gibraltar Mission, where there is a good deal of intercourse held with the military authorities of that celebrated fortress, he was appointed to that important station; and laboured there successfully for three years. Possibly these associations gave that aspect *militaire* to a form naturally active, which, in spite of clerical distinction in garb, showed itself in his ordinary manners. Although this appointment was not like volunteering for the "forlorn hope," as the Missionaries designate some parts of Western Africa, yet it may be remembered that it pleased God to visit Gibraltar with a dreadful fever, to which, with hundreds of others, the Wesleyan Missionary there fell a victim. The noble-hearted William Barber, while cherishing a presentiment he should fall a prey to its ravages, attended faithfully to the duties of his office; for it was while visiting the hospital he was seized by the disease, and died in the full triumphs of faith in the atonement of Christ. Joseph Stinson succeeded this devoted

servant of the Lord—finding a society of 40, and leaving the station with 86 in church fellowship. Whilst here, he added to his character of Pastor that of a student; for purposes of ministerial usefulness, he succeeded in obtaining a respectable acquaintance with the Spanish and French languages. In 1833 he resumed his work in Canada, spending three years in Kingston and five in Toronto. These were troublesome times, known only in their difficulties and perplexities to those who passed through them. It requires but little ability to analyse historic scenes of danger, and depict particular times and places where human infirmity was shewn; the man is seen when the storm rages, when he and those around him feel its peltings. Providential intimations pointing out his way across the Atlantic, we find him labouring with the Princes of our Israel in Sheffield West—Leeds First—London Third—Bradford East—and then Manchester again, from which place he once more moved his family, now mostly grown to maturity—as he said to a friend upon his arrival in this country—"to live and die in Canada." And thus has the Master honoured the intention of his servant to spend his days in this happy land, and amongst a happy people. Already the end is reached, and the approbation uttered—"Well done, good and faithful servant: enter thou into the joy of thy Lord."

There was a genial warmth and suavity in the spirit and manners of our departed brother which rendered his companionship pleasant and instructive. His well-cultivated mind yielded both fruits and flowers; this, with a fine taste, and choice, simple, but expressive language, made him a welcome visitor to the Pulpit and Platform. What he was as a President we must leave to abler and more diffusive pens,—just observing, so far as our knowledge extends, he was universally beloved by the members of the Conference, to whose interests he was both sincerely and earnestly devoted, sparing no pains or labours to meet the numerous demands upon his time, talents, and energies.—*Abridged from the Christian Guardian.*

No. 38.—THE HON. ADAM FERGUSSON, M.L.C.

We regret to learn the death of a very estimable man, who, since the 9th June, 1842, has held a seat in the Legislative Council. The Hon. Adam Fergusson was a native of Scotland, born some four score years ago, and was known in his native country as "the laird of Woodhill." He lived for many years in the vale of Strathmore, where he was a sufficiently prominent member of the Whig party to move or second the nomination of one of its members for Parliament. He performed this service for a candidate who afterwards became the Marquis of Breadalbane, when he defeated Sir George Murray, in a contest for the representation of Perthshire. Mr. Fergusson was distinguished for his efforts to improve Scottish agriculture; and was a prominent member of the Highland Society. It was in 1831 that he came to Canada. A few years after he wrote a book of travels in Canada and observations on its agriculture, which—let us confess it—is one of the very few of the kind with which we are entirely unacquainted, and of the merits of which we do not presume to speak. After his arrival here, Mr. Fergusson purchased a considerable property; and continued till his death in his favourite pursuit of agriculture, the condition of which he made the same efforts to improve as had distinguished him in Scotland. In 1839, he addressed to Sir George Arthur a letter, in which he developed a scheme of emigration and military defence of Canada. In that letter he speaks of the American Government as an utter failure. After the removal of the Reform party, under the Medical administration, Mr. Fergusson was a prominent member of the Reform Association. A few years later he was one of the commissioners of inquiry into the state and management of the Provincial Penitentiary. Mr. Fergusson never took a leading part in the Legislative Council; but he was an useful member, punctual and conscientious in the discharge of his duties. He was an honest and a good man. Mr. Fergusson leaves a son who is a member of the Chamber, by right of election, in which he himself held a life seat. It will be generally felt that a useful and exemplary member of society has departed from among us.—*Leader.*

No. 39.—THE HON. C. C. S. DEBLEURY.

We regret sincerely to announce the death of the Hon. Charles Clement Sabrevois DeBleury, one of our oldest and most generally known citizens. Mr. DeB. was, we believe, the oldest member (*doyen*) of the bar of Montreal, having been admitted as early as the 17th November, 1819. He was a gentleman of very considerable talent in his profession, and a thoroughly accomplished gentleman. He early engaged in public life, and was a member of the Lower Canada House of Assembly before the Union of the Provinces, taking generally his stand with the French Canadian supporters of Mr. Papineau. He severed, however, from the party before the troubles of 1837-'38 broke out, continuing firmly attached to the