

them That they should at once, and this at the bidding of P. seytes, cleave to the established Church, as neither to be expected in reason or from Scripture. They are to be borne with, and not menaced and condemned.

As we have exceeded our limits, we must now conclude for the day—but not, however, without this closing observation. Between our Church and the Church of Scotland (most strikingly), and the Lutheran, the Dutch, and the German Reformed Churches, there is no fundamental difference whatever; there is no difference which is not superficial; the differences are in outward things, not in inward, the only true question with regard to those differences is, which form is best for maintaining in purity, and exhibiting with power, the doctrine of Christ as the life of man. And neither we, nor any of them, as the mournful experience of all has proved, have cause to boast in this thing. These forms are little, if any thing, more than the outward dress by which the spirit and body of the truth, which all these Churches possess, is cherished and adorned. With all these Churches, accordingly, we have fellowship in Christ. They are living branches in him, the living root of all. Even this is the case, in our judgment, with the consistent and orthodox Dissenters among ourselves. But, passing from this, it is true, unquestionably true, in relation to the Churches we have named above.

What, then, are we doing in separating ourselves from them, in this respect following the lead of the Puseyite sect? We are separating ourselves from Christ's body—from those who are holding forth along with ourselves the light of life for the salvation of a lost world! Is not this schism? Can this be any other than greatly displeasing to our Lord?

But what do we, on the other hand, by blending ourselves with Rome, or at least in preferring her to those? We are preferring error to truth, we are speaking fair of the enemies, and doubtfully and uncharitably, if not harshly, of the friends of the Lord. Let us dread such a course. O, it is greatly displeasing to him who is the friend and Saviour of us all, with whom outward varieties are nothing in comparison of truth recorded in the standards, and firmly exhibited in the practice of his Churches. Let any who doubts this truth, read again the addresses of the Great Head of the Church, to the seven churches in Asia, and doubt no more.—London Record.

CASE OF THE CREOLE.

LORD BROUGHAM, pursuant to notice, brought under the consideration of their lordships the case of the Creole, by moving for copies of any correspondence upon the subject. He had, he said, considered the subject since he had first named the matter in that house, and the result of the consideration was a confirmation of the opinion he had formerly given. He was of opinion that even for the mere purposes of good neighbourhood there ought to be a law amongst nations giving the power to each of surrendering criminals seeking refuge after condemnation in other countries. There was, however, no such law in existence, and no power on the part of this country to comply with any such demand.

THE EARL OF ABERDEEN said that some communications had taken place upon this subject with the Government of America, but he hoped the noble lord would not press for them, if he informed him of the course which the Government intended to pursue.—After receiving all the legal assistance they deemed requisite the Government was satisfied, that, by the law of this country, there was no authority to bring the persons who had escaped in the Creole to trial for mutiny or murder, or even to detain them in custody. The objections had accordingly been sent out for their liberation, unless it should appear that there was any colonial law under which they could be brought to trial. He was not, however, aware of the existence of any such law.

LORD DENHAM said he believed that the whole of Westminster Hall was unanimous that the law of England furnished no means of delivering up the persons who had escaped in the Creole. The noble lord quoted the opinions of Lord Coke, and, in latter years of Sir C. Wetherell, to the same effect, and said that it would be indeed desirable if there were an international law giving a power to surrender criminals; but such a law could only rest upon the presumption

that the laws of all nations were reasonable, and he feared the nefarious traffic in slaves would stand very much in the way of any such arrangement.

LORD CAMPBELL said he should not have spoken on the subject, but that an opinion had been attributed to him contrary to that just expressed by the Lord Chief Justice, which opinion he had never given. He was of opinion that the American Government had no power to demand that those men should be given up, and that if such a demand were made, there was no power by the municipal law of England to comply with it.

LORD COTREHEIM and the LORD CHANCELLOR gave similar opinions, and Lord Brougham said that the same view was likewise taken by Lord WYNDHAM and LORD AINSFORTH.

LORD BROUGHAM then withdrew his motion, and their lordships adjourned.

EXPERIMENT TO THE NIGER.—The expedition ascended the Niger, land was purchased, and a model farm established, and one of the vessels went a considerable way up the Chadia, which empties itself into the Niger some 350 miles from its mouth. But all precautions were vain. The steamers, one after another, were compelled to abandon the enterprise by the ravages of the black fever; the model farm was broken up; and two of the steamers were navigated to the sea, one of them by the naturalist and the other by the physician, whose acquaintance with steam machinery was picked up on board nearly all the officers, the engineer, and most of the crews having perished or were totally unable to move out of their berths, and it is supposed that the Albert would have been lost but for the aid rendered by a steamer belonging to Mr. Jameson, whose captain had heard of the disasters of his countrymen and generously hastened to help them.

The Lord Bishop of London has addressed a letter to his clergy, requesting that a collection for the colonial bishoprics be made through the diocess on Palm Sunday. On Sunday, the newly-appointed Bishop of Chester, Dr. Ashurst Turner Gilbert, late principal of Brasenose College, Oxford, was consecrated by the Venerable Archbishop of Canterbury, in the private chapel at Lambeth Palace. His Grace was assisted by the Bishops of Lincoln and Llandaff.

DUBLIN.—The defeat of Lord Morpeth, the Whig candidate, at the recent election, and the triumph of Mr. Gregory, Conservative, were most signal and decisive. Mr. Gregory's majority of 390 votes is 212 more than the majority obtained by the conservatives, Messrs West and Grogan, some months ago,—showing an increase of Conservatism in the Irish metropolis.

The Dublin Evening Mail observes that the old saying—'Money makes the Mayor go'—is the burden of a song, for ever in O'Connell's mouth.

Poetry.

LINES, ON THE MONUMENT TO BISHOP HEBER, IN ST PAUL'S CATHEDRAL, LONDON.

Thou art gone to the grave, but we will not deplore thee, Though sorrow and darkness encompass the tomb: The Saviour has passed through its portals before thee, And the lamp of his love, is thy guide through the gloom.

Thou art gone to the grave—but 'twere vain to deplore thee, When God was thy Ransom, thy Guardian, thy Guide; He gave thee, He took thee, and He shall restore thee; And death hath no sting since the Saviour hath died.

PRAYER.

When torn is the bosom by sorrow or care, Be it ever so simple, there's nothing like prayer: It eases, soothes, softens, subdues, yet sustains, Gives vigor to hope, and puts passion in chains. Prayer, prayer, O sweet prayer, Be it ever so simple, there's nothing like prayer.

When far from the friends we hold dearest to part, What fond recollections still cling to the heart, Past scenes and past converse, past joys too are there, O how heartfully pleasing till hallowed by prayer. Prayer, prayer, &c.

When pleasure would woo us from piety's arms, The siren sings awfully, or slyly charms, We listen, love, loiter, are caught in the snare, On looking, to Jesus, we conquer by prayer. Prayer, prayer, &c.

While strangers to prayer we are strangers to bliss, Heaven pours its fall streams through no medium but this; And till we the Seraphim's ecstasy share, Our choicest of joy must be guarded by prayer. Prayer, prayer, &c.

Ready Money the Spirit of Trade!!! THOMAS CLARKE, HATTER AND FURRIER, RESPECTFULLY announces to his Patrons and the Public the receipt of a choice Stock of Winter Comforts, viz. Caps, Gloves, Gauntlets, Mitts and Drivers, Waterproof and Fur Coats, Loggings, Capes and Sleigh Robes, together with a suitable Stock of Skins, consisting of Bear, Buffalo, Wolf, Raccoon, Fisher, Seal, Otter, Martin, Mink, Astrachan, Russia-Lamb, Neutra, &c. &c. Ladies Furtrimming, Robes made to order. Naval and Military Lace, Mohair Banding, Cockades and Militia Ornaments. The highest price paid, in cash, for Shipping Furs. Toronto, Feb. 8, 1842. 2

PAINTS, OILS, PUTTY, BRUSHES, &c. &c. &c. THE Subscriber is receiving, direct from England, a great variety of Genuine Colours superior to any that have appeared in this market before, and such as he can, therefore, with the utmost confidence, recommend to his Customers;—among which are Lamp Black, Blue Black, Imperial Drop Black, Black Lead, Prussian Blue, Chinese Blue, Indigo, Blue Verditer, Saxon, Brunswick, Imperial, Chrome, and Emerald Greens, Green and Damask Verditer, Orange, Middle, Lemon and Primrose Chrome, Spruce and Common Yellow, English and Dutch Pinks, Terra de Sienna, raw and burnt, Umber, raw and burnt, Venetian Red, Red Lead, Indian Red, Tuscan Red, Vermillion, Antwerp, Crimson, Rose Lake, Violet Lake, Rose Pink, White Lead, dry, and ground in oil, Paris White, Whiting, Glue, Putty, Sand Paper, &c. &c. Linsed Oil, raw and boiled, Copal Varnish, various qualities, Window Glass, from 9x7 to 10x26, Crate Glass for Pictures, Clocks, &c. Plate Glass for Coach Windows, Stock and Nailed Whiteners, superior, Ground Brushes, all sizes, Bristle Tools, do. Quilled do. Camel do. Fitch, Camel and Sable Pencils, &c. House, Sign and Ornamental Painting, Paper Hanging, &c., as usual. To his Customers he returns his sincere thanks for former favours, and hopes by a proper application of the superior facilities now in his possession, to prosecute his business so as to continue to merit that liberal patronage with which they have so kindly favoured him hitherto.

ALEXANDER HAMILTON, No. 5, Wellington Buildings, King Street. Toronto, Oct. 6, 1841. 2

LOOKING GLASSES, PICTURE FRAMES, &c. &c. THE Subscriber offers low for Cash, a great variety of Mahogany, Mahogany and Gold, Walnut, Walnut and Gold; Framed Mantel and Pier Glasses, Cheval and Toilet Glasses, all sizes and patterns; Looking Glass Plates from 9 by 7 to 52 by 21. Looking Glasses re-framed according to the latest patterns, old Frames repaired and regilt; Pictures, Fancy Needlework, &c. framed on the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms.

ALEXANDER HAMILTON, King Street. Toronto, October 6, 1841. 2

TORONTO AXE FACTORY, HOSPITAL STREET. THE Subscriber tenders his grateful acknowledgements to his friends and the public for past favours, and would respectfully inform them that in addition to his former Works, he has purchased the above Establishment, formerly owned by the late HARVEY SHEPPARD, and recently by CHAMPION BROTHERS & Co., where he is now manufacturing CAST STEEL AXES of a superior quality. Orders sent to the Factory, or to his Store 122 King Street, will be thankfully received and promptly executed. Cutlery and Edge Tools of every description manufactured to order. SAMUEL SHAW, Toronto, Oct. 6, 1841. 2

THOMAS J. PRESTON, WOOLLEN DRAPER AND TAILOR, No 2, Wellington Buildings, King Street, TORONTO. T. J. P. respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he keeps constantly on hand a well selected stock of the best West of England Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Doeskins, &c. &c. Also a selection of SPRING VESTINGS, all of which he is prepared to make up to order in the most fashionable manner and on moderate terms. Toronto, October 20, 1841. 3

Cheap Cloak and Bonnet Warehouse, SIGN OF THE GOLDEN BONNET. PORTER & KING, KING STREET, TORONTO. THE public generally are most respectfully informed that a large and well assorted stock in the above line will always be found at the Golden Bonnet; comprising Satin, Velvet, Silk and Poplin Bonnets, and all the latest fashions worn this season, and assorted of every shade, pattern and price. In the Fall Season of the year P. & K. offer for sale a large and beautiful Stock of Ladies' Cloaks, consisting of Plain and Figured Merino, Saxony, Camlet and Orleans Cloth, well made and lined with the best materials, so as to render them quite suitable for the family use of Farmers and Mechanics, and in fact for all classes of society. All the above Porter & King offer to Purchasers for Cash, on so reasonable terms that they feel satisfied no House in the City can possibly undersell them. Persons from the country will please recollect the Sign of the GOLDEN BONNET, King Street, Toronto. October 20, 1841. 3

J. E. PELL, LOOKING GLASS MANUFACTURER, Carver, Gilder, Picture Frame Maker, Glazier, &c. Removed to King Street, nearly opposite the Commercial Bank. Toronto, Dec. 15, 1841. 7

FASHIONABLE TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT, 128, King Street, Toronto, & King St., Kingston, (opposite Bryce & Co.'s) REDUCED PRICES. G. & T. BILTON respectfully inform their friends, that they are receiving, DIRECT FROM ENGLAND, a choice selection of West of England Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Diamond Beaver Cloths, Mixtures, &c. ALSO, A BEAUTIFUL ASSORTMENT OF VELVET, FRENCH CHINE SATIN, AND MARSELLA VESTING. Having bought for cash, at reduced prices, they are able to take off ten per cent. of their usual charges. Clergymen's and Barristers' ROBES made in the neatest style. Toronto, Oct. 6, 1841. 2

LETTERS received during the last fortnight.—P. M. Belleville, sub.; Rev. E. SALLAWS, rem.; Mr. W. S. G. KNOWLES, P. M. Richmond Hill; Rev. H. MONTGOMERY; Rev. J. DOUSE; Rev. J. NORRIS, subs. and rem.

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