the 20th of June before the troops would be concentrated at or in the neighbourhood of Chusan, and ready to undertake operations of a more decisive character than those which have been recently carried on. The city of Chapoo, the seaport from which the Chinese trade to Japan is carried on, and which was defended by 10,000 men, has been taken by the forces under Sir Hugh Gough, after some loss sustained in subduing a body of 300 Tartars, who had shut themselves up in a building; and fearing that no quarter would be given by the English, made a very desperate resistance. Generally however, the Chinese commanders and troops engaged in this affair showed just as little skill or progress as in any of the previous encounters which have taken place during the war.

With respect to the plan of future operations, nothing at all to be relied upon appears to have transpired at Macao. We see that some of the newspapers state, that, owing to the tardy arrival of the reinforcements, the season had become too far advanced for a movement upon Pekin; and that the operations of the campaign would be confined to the occupation of Nankin, and the interruption of the communication between the northern and southern provinces, by taking possession of certain commanding points on the great canal.

We have, however, received some information through a private channel which induces us to believe that, although the interruption of the canal communication is likely to form a part of the plan of operations, an attempt will also be made to bring the war to a close by a movement upon Pekin. As the canal crosses the large river of China at a point to which vessels of considerable burthen can penetrate from the sea, a very moderate naval force would probably suffice for the purpose of blockading it, leaving the whole military force available for more important operations.

As far as we can judge from the particulars given in the Canton newspapers, Sir Hugh Gough, before the arrival of the troops from India and England, had under his command a disposable force of about 4,000 men, including marines and sailors; and, with the reinforcements which had arrived, and the additional men which could be furnished by the fleet, he would be able to muster about 10,000 bayonets for an attack upon Pekin, where, it was understood, a large Chinese force had been assembled; and the banks of the river Peiho had been covered with fortifications intended to prevent or impede the approach of the British troops by that route.

We have not the least idea, however, that any army, which can be assembled in China, can resist a British force of 10,000 men, well provided with artillery; and it will most probably be found that the fortifications on the Peiho, like most of those erected by the Chinese, will be utterly useless for the purposes for which they are intended.

The reports contained in some of the newspapers of a difference of views between Sir Henry Pottinger and the military commander, are but too well founded. Sir Henry appears not to have approved of the way in which the military operations in the north have been carried on during his absence at Canton; and he seems to have been particularly averse to the virtual abandonment of Chusan to the Chinese (Sir Hugh Gough having merely left a garrison of 300 men in a small fortification,) after the envoy had announced in a proclamation that the island would be retained under British authority; and that merchants might safely resort thither for purposes of trade. It was hoped that the arrival of Lord Saltoun, who went out with the reinforcements from England, would have the effect of introducing a better understanding between the civil and military authorities.

If the expedition should move upon Pekin, we can hardly expect to hear any news of consequence from it before the beginning of January.

We learn that at Tientsen, and all along the Peiho, from the sea to the capital, the Chinese have made great preparations for defence. The forts are reported as more than a hundred in number, and the troops almost innumerable. Nothing of this, however, appears in the Pekin Gazettes, which, down to about the middle of April, are filled with the usual memorials, edicts, notifications of new appointments, &c. The rumor that the Emperor had fled from Pekin into Tartary is not confirmed. The monarchs of the reigning dynasty have been accustomed generally to spend the hot season at Moulkden, in Mantchourie, the ancient residence of their family; a practice for some years discontinued by the present Emporer. Whether the advent of the British armament may induce him to resume the practice remains to be seen. The original sentence passed upon Lin, namely banishment to Ele, "the cold country," has been carried into execution. Keshen has been banished to Mantchourie, and old Elepu sent again to Chekeang.

In the south, the British authorities, probably averse to commit themselves to measures that might require the retention of a large force, have permitted the Chinese to rebuild their defences; and from a little above Whampoa, upwards, Canton, and its approaches were more strongly fortified than ever before.

At Chusan the Chinese have resorted again to their old plan of sending down fire-rafts amongst the shipping; and, not content with conflagration afloat, have attempted to blow up some of the houses, in the occupation of Europeans, by undermining them with gunpowder. There had been some fresh cases of kidnapping on the island.

CHUSAN.

The city of Tinghae has again reverted to Chinese government, (the whole British force left does not exceed 300 men.) Chinese troops are fast collecting, and it is expected that before long an attack will be made upon this small force, which is already obliged to keep closely within the encampment, as any one moving beyond it is immediately attacked. Watering parties from the camp have been fired at by the Chinese, who do all in their power to annoy the garrison. Fire-ships have on several occasions, since the forces left for Chapoo, been sent upon the shipping, but fortunately got rid of without damage. We have not heard whether the still smaller garrison of Chinghae has been exposed to the same annoyances; this is, however, very likely, although their post is more easily defended. The garrison left at Amoy, or rather on Kolungsoo, is equally small. That Tinghae should thus again be in the possession of the Chinese is contrary to the promise given by Sir Henry Pottinger. On the second day of October, 1841, her Britannic Majesty's Plenipotentiary informed her Britannic Majesty's subjects, "that under no circumstances will Tinghae and its dependencies be restored to the Chinese government until the commands of England are not only complied with but carried into effect."

THE BRITISH TARIFF.

The duties on all articles not enumerated below, took effect from the passing of the Act, namely,—

Beef, salted, not being corned, pays now 12s. per cwt., and after the 10th October will be charged 8s. per cwt.

Beef, fresh, or slightly salted, which was prohibited, is admitted paying 8s. per cwt. from foreign countries, but those articles from British colonies will pay only 2s. per cwt.

Pork, salted, (not hams,) paid 12s. per cwt., and after the 10th of October will pay 8s. per cwt. from foreign countries.

Pork, fresh, was prohibited, but now admitted at 8s. per cwt. from foreign countries, and both only 2s. per cwt. from British colonies.

Hams, which paid 28s. per cwt., are now admitted at 14s. per cwt.

Nutmegs now pay from 2s. 6d. to 3s. 6d. per lb., and after 5th July, 1843, will pay 3s. 6d. per lb. from foreign, and 2s. 6d. British.

Onion seed now pays 1s. 6d. per lb., and after 5th July, 1843, will pay 20s. per cwt. from foreign, and 10s. from British colonies.

Timber or Wood—the new duty 30s. per load of 50 cubic feet, came into operation on the 10th October, 1842, and 25s. after 10th October, 1843, from foreign countries, and 1s. from British colonies.

Deals, Battens, Brands, or other Timber, sawn, to pay 38s. per load of 50 cubic feet after the 10th October, 1842, and 32s. after 10th October, 1843, from foreign countries, and 2s. from British colonies.

Canadian pork realised 43s. to 46s. per barrel duty paid. Of Canadian beef there was little offered, which realised for prime 46 to 48., and one lot of prime mess 50s. per barrel, duty paid.

A Liverpool correspondent, says the *Dublin Evening Post*, informs us that a contract has been entered into there, for the supply of 5,000 barrels of American flour, to be delivered in November, at 18s. per barrel of 196 lb. This is little more than one penny per pound.

Earl Ferrers expired on the 9th inst., at Chartley Castle, the patrimonial seat in Staffordshire.

Government, says the *Globe*, have resolved to employ convicts forthwith in repairing the fortifications of Gibraltar.

The death of Lady Mary Rebecca Ross, sister of the Duke of Leinster, took place at Bonnington on the 28th ult.

The nuptials of the Princess Sophia of Orange, with the Duke of Saxe Weimar were celebrated at the Hague, on the 8th inst.

The Venerable Edward Stopford, Archdeacon of Armagh, has been appointed to the vacant Bishopric of Meath.

The Great Western steam-ship was advertised for sale on Monday last.

Canada.

CONSTITUTIONAL SOCIETY.

(From the Patriot.)

A very large and influential meeting of this Society was held on Friday evening last at Deering's Theatre, next the North American Hotel. The large room and entrances were crowded with a highly respectable assemblage, and the best and most enthusiastic spirit seemed to pervade all breasts.

The Honorable William Allan was nominated President of the Society and took the Chair amidst a tumult of applause.—Mr. Allan made a few very appropriate remarks to the effect that this was the first political meeting in which he had ever during his long life borne a part, but that the present was a crisis when indifference to the danger threatening the good cause would amount to positive criminality. John H. Hagarty, Esq, was then nominated Secretary to the Society.

The Committee appointed at the first meeting then reported the preliminary Address to the People of Canada, which was read in clear and audible tones by John Kent, Esq., and elicited frequent applause.

Eloquent addresses were made by Sir A. N. Macnab, Hon. H. Sherwood, Hon. J. S. Macaulay, &c. Resolutions were passed nominating the various Office bearers and providing for the printing of the Address, &c.

The Officers of the Society were formed into an Executive Committee to enter into immediate correspondence with all influential Loyalists in Canada East and West, with a view of forming *Local Constitutional Societies* in every District in the United Province and to collect from all authentic sources a full statement of all facts bearing on the conduct and mal-practices of the *Hincks-Wakefield Cabinet*, to be digested into a CONSTITUTIONAL GRIEVANCE REPORT, with as little delay as possible.

We were delighted with the high tone of Constitutional feeling which seemed to animate every bosom at these cheering proceedings, and which shows so clearly that the Loyalty and Decency of the land are still prepared to lift up their voice in solemn protest against the conduct of the wicked and profligate politicians now afflicting the country.

The names of those who appear in the front ranks of the Society will be a sufficient guarantee that the Intelligence, the Property, and the Moderation of Canada are determined to bestir themselves in this Constitutional movement.

DEERING'S HOTEL, 4th Nov. 1842.

Moved by C. Gamble, Esq., seconded by Hon. H. Sherwood, that Mr. Proudfoot be called to the Chair.

The Minutes of last Meeting were read.

Mr. Sherwood brought up the Report.

Sir A. N. Macnab, seconded by the Hon. H. Sherwood, proposed the Hon. W. Allan as President.—Carried.

Mr. Sherwood, seconded by W. Proudfoot, Esq., proposed, as Secretary, John H. Hagarty, Esq.—Carried.

Mr. Sherwood brought in the Report.

The Report was read by Mr. Kent.

Moved by Sir A. N. Macnab, seconded by the Hon. H. Sherwood, that the Report be adopted.

Moved by Sir A. N. Macnab, seconded by C. Gamble, Esq., that 1000 copies be printed.

The following gentlemen were then proposed and chosen as Vice Presidents:—

Sir Allan N. Macnab; Hon. L. P. Sherwood; Hon. J. S. Macaulay; Hon. J. Elmsley; Hon. Geo. Crookshank; Geo. Monro, Esq; Wm. Proudfoot, Esq.; Clarke Gamble, Esq.; John S. Baldwin, Esq.; George Duggan, Esq.; John Cameron, Esq.; Wm. Campbell, Esq.

Moved by G. P. Ridout, Esq., seconded by W. Wakefield, Esq., that Wm. Wilson, Esq., of the Bank of Montreal, be one of the Vice-Presidents.

Moved by Mr. Kent, seconded by F. Cayley, Esq., that R. G. Anderson, Esq. be Treasurer of this Society.

Moved by Dr. Burnside, seconded by Angus Bethune, Esq., that the Office bearers be a Committee for the present, to make all necessary arrangements for publishing the Addresses of the Society, corresponding with the various parts of the United Province, receiving subscriptions, and doing every necessary act for carrying into effect the objects of the Society.

Moved by Mr. Wakefield, seconded by Mr. Wm. Campbell, that this Meeting do adjourn to some day, to be named and made known by the Committee, not further distant than one fortnight.

JOHN H. HAGARTY, *Secretary.*

PRELIMINARY ADDRESS OF THE CONSTITUTIONAL SOCIETY TO THE PEOPLE OF CANADA.

In the year 1832, the seditious language of men inviting the Canadian Colonists to throw off the "baneful domination" of the Parent State, called into existence "*The Constitutional Society of Upper Canada.*"

In 1836 its influence was exerted with most powerful effect to turn the Elections in favour of the Constitutional Candidates; and in 1837 it was actually sitting in deliberation, devising preventive and defensive measures, on the very evening when the Rebellion broke out. In 1842 it is proposed to reorganize its machinery for a fresh effort in maintenance of the British Constitution, and of our connexion with the Mother Country.

The Constitutional Society may be regarded as one of those demonstrations of the friends of loyalty, good government and order, to be displayed only in a crisis, when either of these essentials to the public welfare may be threatened with extinction. It has never yet been called into existence, except in such an emergency, and its members in 1842 desire and intend no deviation from the principles or practice of preceding periods. They desire to appeal to the loyal population in language as free from sectional or party feeling as then distinguished the public voice of the Society; and they feel that the same echoes are ready to catch up and answer a similar loyal and irresistible appeal. *Then* the Executive Government threw its powerful weight into the Constitutional scale. *Now* it is in extraordinary, direct, and vindictive opposition to the large and faithful mass of the population upon whom alone in the hour of danger it can rely for support. But this hostile attitude of the Government, however much to be deplored, cannot affect the position of the Society, nor impeach the grounds upon which it reluctantly, but therefore the more resolutely, prepares itself for a new and righteous contest. The want of Executive countenance may cause a slight diminution in its numbers, by preventing the co-operation of many whose official relations would render it impossible for them to join it: it may take from it the lustre of Executive patronage; and subject it to imputations which can only recoil upon those who venture to indulge in them. But from the justice of the cause that has roused us into action, it detracts not, and may be used by us as a very strong proof of the stern necessity which has driven into temporary opposition to the Government, a Constitutional body whose ruling principle, since its first existence, has been to stand by the Throne, as the sacred ark of the rights and liberties of the people.

The Constitutional Society has been re-organized on the broad and open ground, that the present is a time when its most vital and fundamental principles are assailed by a combination of disastrous and sinister influences. In stating the reasons of this re-organization there is no desire to review any events beyond those of the past half year. We complain that, during that eventful period, great advances have been made in sapping the foundations of the peace, the loyalty, and the morality of the land. We complain that, during that period, the Representative of our Most Gracious Sovereign has occupied, under the influence of evil counsels, a position in which no loyal inhabitant in Canada can ever behold a Royal Governor without heartfelt regret,—a position that has estranged him from all communion with the loyalty and virtue of the country, and thrown him into the arms of an arbitrary, immoral, and Anti-British faction. That period has presented the strange and mortifying spectacle of a complete reversal of all pre-conceived notions of the sense which a Constitutional Government should entertain of the rights and duties of its subjects. It has shown us an almost universal abandonment of what every Briton has been taught from infancy to regard as acknowledged and unquestionable truths,—viz., that love and obedience are to be honoured with royal favour, while open acts of hatred and Rebellion are to be met with a stern and unwavering discouragement, and punished with all the tempered severity of offended Law. It has shown us, what we were slow to believe even in the teeth of positive evidence, a virtual and full justification of the armed insurrection which lately desolated portions of this United Province—a justification of a tendency too demoralizing and awful, not to awaken the most serious forebodings in every reflecting and well-ordered mind. It has shown us a precipitate and humiliating anxiety on the part of the Government to shower down its favours on the participators in, and approvers of, that most unprovoked insurrection, and to entrust the highest and most confidential posts in its gift to men, on whom it were madness to expect that the loyal population of the Province can ever look but with the sorest mistrust, suspicion, and disgust. It has only to point to the elevation of Mr. Hincks to illustrate the *acts* of the Government, and to the offer made to Mr. Girouard to illustrate its unaltered *disposition*.

Of Mr. Hincks it needs but to say, that in 1834-5 he was an active, if not violent member of this Society. In 1837 he failed to take up arms for his Sovereign, and headed a notoriously factious and unpatriotic opposition during the whole period of the disturbances, up to the hour in which he was promised his present appointment. Next to the fearfully pernicious abandonment of all principles of good government in the offer of a seat at the Council Board to Mr. Girouard, a proclaimed and confessed Rebel, the elevation of Mr. Hincks to office may certainly be regarded as the most severe shock,—and, truth compels us to add, insult,—which the loyalty and intelligence of British North America have ever received at the hands of the Representative of the Sovereign.

Every day, the acts of the present Provincial advisers of the Crown more and more endanger the permanence of British Connexion. For we behold a Government invested with an amount of patronage never before placed at the command of a Canadian Administration. We behold, in every district and county in the Province, a strong power set in motion by the Executive to annihilate the faintest spark of that loyal fire which burned so brightly in the hour of danger, and amid the gloom of treason. We behold the whole Magistracy gradually undergoing a complete revolution, and names added to every new Commission of the Peace, of men against whom, in many instances, their older brethren on the magisterial bench have issued warrants of apprehension, on well founded charges of overt disaffection. The country is well aware of the degrading fact that the best and surest passport to Executive favour, at the present moment, is a character of worse than suspected loyalty, and that a man, whose only crime has been an uncalculating and fervid sense of allegiance, is the very last whom the Government of United Canada will honour with approval, much less with reward.

It is idle to disguise our sense of the wide-spread effects which such a course, pursued for a few short years, must exercise, in undermining the still strong and vivid loyalty and monarchical principles of this colony. It is idle to disguise the impression that such a course, backed by the immense and increasing patronage and influence of the Crown as distributed by unscrupulous and Anti-British hands, must gradually wean the affections of the people from those political principles which have hitherto been their rule of action; must untwine all the old associations of Faith and Allegiance; and leave their hearts too open to the views of those who desire to remodel our institutions after a democratic pattern, and to plunge into a new and independent state of political existence. It might *then* take long years to undo the mischief which a few short months of vigorous Constitutional resistance may *now* succeed in checking. All the old elements for a loyal and patriotic struggle lie yet profusely strewn around us—it will be our own fault if we do not avail ourselves of them.

The Constitutional Society of Canada is re-organized. It has no fresh principles to avow, no new creed to propound to its members. The same deep and overpowering sense of duty, which in past years called it into active life, has aroused it from repose. The maintenance of British Connexion at all hazards, and at every sacrifice is, as it ever was, its brief confession of Faith, and it leaves to the true-hearted British subjects of this vast Province, the appreciation of the motives which have induced it in this hour of imminent and insidious danger to our Liberties, our Monarchical Institutions, and our Allegiance, to stand up as of old in the gap between the living and the dead, and try the efficacy of its once potent voice "to stay the plague."

This brief sketch of the immediate reasons for re-organization is all that we can at present submit to the Country. It is contemplated to enter into instant communication with our fellow Constitutionalists in the various districts of Canada, East and West, Upper and Lower—to gather into authentic and digested form all *facts* bearing on the present political position of affairs,—to obtain the best information necessary for exposing in its true light the conduct of the party now surrounding the Vice-regal throne,—and generally to ensure that unanimous co-operation from all loyal men, without distinction of creed, party, or race, which will obtain for Her Majesty's faithful subjects in this Province a moral force, irresistible from the inherent justice of their cause, and powerful enough to encounter and defeat any opposition, no matter from what quarter it may emanate,—and which moral force, speaking with the voices of thousands gathered into one, will find its way over the Atlantic, and be responded to by the Monarch, the Legislature, and the Parliament of Great Britain.

ELECTION FOR THE SECOND RIDING OF YORK.

At a public meeting, held pursuant to public notice, at the Town Hall, at Streetsville, on Tuesday the first day of November, instant, to take into consideration the propriety of again bringing forward and supporting GEORGE DUGGAN, Jr., Esquire, for the representation of the Second Riding of the County of York:

Col. William Thompson was called to the Chair unanimously, and Mr. Erastus Street was chosen Secretary.

The following resolutions were put and carried:—

First—That this meeting feel that the Riding has been virtually disfranchised, and the representative thereof deprived of his seat in the Legislative Assembly, without any act on his part to warrant it, or any conduct on the part of the Electors to justify such an act towards them.—Passed unanimously.

Second—That common justice, as well as a sense of duty to the Riding, imperatively demands of us to be firm and united in again sending to the Legislature the fairly chosen late member, and that we will use all proper means to insure his return.

Third—That to insure his return, under the new election law, persons in each township of the Riding, of respectability and sterling principles, ought to be appointed to further that object.

Fourth—That the following gentlemen be appointed as Committees in Toronto Township, and requested to use their best endeavours to procure again the return of Mr. Duggan, who has been denied the exercise of those privileges and duties to which, as the people's choice he was fairly and justly entitled.

The following gentlemen were then appointed:

For the South of Dundas Street.—Col. William Thompson, Captain W. H. Harris, Messrs. Hornybrook, Wesly Watson, James Cotton, Robert Cotton, and C. Cameron.

West of the Centre Road.—Messrs. Henry Rutledge, Senr., Isaac Wiley, James Crawford, John Barnhart, Senr., Benjamin Monger, Esq., John Beatty, and Peter Tisdal

Centre Road.—Messrs. George Wright, Thos. Wright, John Tilt, James Graham, Senr., William Elliot, and John Rutledge [East.]

Fifth—That the proceedings of this meeting be published in order the better to give effect thereto, and for the general information of the Riding.

The chairman then left the Chair.

W. THOMPSON, *Chairman.*
ERASTUS STREET, *Secretary.*

Mr. Duggan, the late Member, being called thereto, it was

Resolved. That the thanks of the Meeting be given to the worthy chairman, Col. Thompson, for his able conduct in the chair.

G. DUGGAN, *Chairman pro. tem.*

Nov. 1, 1842.

At a public meeting held at Chambers' Inn, Toronto Gore, on the 2nd November, the foregoing proceedings at Streetsville, were laid before the Meeting and fully concurred in; and it was unanimously resolved, That, for the object of the Meeting, viz., —securing the return of Mr. Duggan to Parliament,—the following gentlemen, *for the Gore of Toronto*, be appointed, viz.: —Messrs, Thomas B. Phillips, Henry Bell, Wm. Morrison, Peter McVean, William Hazzard, Joseph Graham, Hugh Cook and Samuel Shaw;—*For the East side of Toronto Township*, Messrs. Hugh Graham, Christopher Cheeny, Samuel Wiggins, Samuel Price, James Chambers, George Armstrong, Thomas Grafton, John Atkins, James Price and Robert Moore.

JAMES CHAMBERS, *Chairman.*

Nov. 2, 1842.

THE GOVERNMENT AND THE LOYAL PRESS.

(From the Woodstock Herald.)

The Sheriff of the Home District has received orders to withdraw his advertisements from the *Toronto Patriot*. Now, without concurring in all the views of the *Patriot* on the present position of the country—nay differing from it materially on several points—a sense of public duty compels us to denounce emphatically this interference with advertising with which the public alone—the parties interested—not the Government—have any thing to do, as an unconstitutional interference with the liberty of the subject—to say nothing of that of the press. The Government has, of course, a right to dispose of its own advertisements, or not advertise at all, as it likes; but the Sheriff's advertising is not optional—he must do it—not in obedience to an Executive order, but a Legislative enactment; and if any body has a legal right to dictate to him on the subject, it is the suitors in the premises. There surely must be some mistake in this matter.

We hope the public will rally round the *Patriot*, to make up for the loss sustained by this pitiful act of Executive vengeance, if it really be so that it was *bona fide* from the Government that such an order issued.

(From the Montreal Gazette)

The Governor General's Responsible advisers have commenced a war against that portion of the press, which has had the temerity to condemn the recent changes in the Council.—From Toronto, we learn, that the Sheriff of the Home District had received orders to discontinue inserting advertisements issuing from his office, in the columns of the *Patriot*; the Editor of which had, in the discharge of his duty, denounced the appointment of Messrs. Hincks and Lafontaine to office. Similar orders have been given from at least one Department of the Government, to discontinue advertising in the *Gazette*; and we should not be surprised if a general order has already been issued, or is about to issue, to the others to act in like manner to all who think as we do. This flagrant attempt to bend a portion of the Press to their will, is of a piece with everything which the new Administration has done—it is truly contemptible. We are well assured, also, that it will fail in the main object aimed at by its authors—it will not influence a single newspaper having the slightest pretensions to honesty or consistency. For our own part we should have considered ourselves grossly neglectful of our duty, had we spoken in other terms than we have done of the recent changes in the Administration—and not tenfold the patronage which that Administration has in its power to bestow or to withdraw could induce us to modify or cancel a single expression which we have employed, in commenting upon its most heterogeneous composition.

The public is like to be a greater sufferer than the *tabooed* journals, against which the Executive ire has been kindled, for instead of finding such notices as advertisements for contracts, in the pages of the newspapers having the largest circulation, and where they formerly appeared, it will be necessary to hunt for them, through the columns of such journals only, as few loyal men care to handle.

(From the Montreal Transcript.)

We notice in the *Toronto Patriot* that the Sheriff of the Home District has been ordered to withdraw the official advertisements from the *Patriot*—in consequence, as the Sheriff states, of the course pursued by that paper towards the Government. The Sheriff further states, that the withdrawal of the Government patronage is in consequence of a communication received by him, signifying that such is the pleasure of His Excellency the Governor General in Council. It may be in the recollection of our readers, that the *Patriot* has for some time past been carried on for the benefit of Mrs. Dalton, widow of the late proprietor of that journal, so that whatever pecuniary loss may result from this meanness on the part of His Excellency,s advisers, will fall upon her and her family. But the loss cannot be great, and the public will not suffer her to be a loser for an open expression of opinion on public men and public measures, Executive patronage is all very well, but independence and honesty are of far more value. We cannot therefore condole with the Editor of the *Patriot*—he has only done his duty as an honest journalist; and we are quite sure that the loss of the Government advertizing patronage, even had it been ten times more valuable, would not have weighed a grain in the scale, nor have for a moment induced the Editor to be silent at the astounding changes which have of late disgraced the Province. It is with much pleasure that we add that the Editor does not swerve from his duty as a public journalist, nor from the manly and temperate expression of his opinions; nor does he fly into a passion, or vent in unguarded language his contempt at the cowardly and meanspirited conduct of the Executive—he appeals to the public temperately and openly, and we are sure that the public will unanimously sustain the appeal. The Conservative Press reckon among their ranks no more consistent advocate of constitutional freedom and loyal principles than the *Patriot*—and so far has its language and tone been remote from factious opposition or scurrilous abuse of the Government, that up to the appointment of Mr. Hincks, and the surrender of the prerogative of the Crown into the hands of the Radical faction, every thing was done to secure for the Representative of the Crown the respect to which his official station entitled him. It was not until "the fatal Letter to Mr. Lafontaine, which fell like a thunderbolt on the loyalists of Canada," that the *Patriot* commenced an open, manly and consistent, and what is more, a temperate opposition to His Excellency's policy. For this opposition—as honourable as it was conscientious—Mrs. Dalton is now visited with the vials of Executive indignation; but the blow will recoil upon the weak Governor and his meanspirited Councillors.

THE POST OFFICE.—Second only in point of importance to the Commerce of the Country itself, is all that relates to the better administration and prosperity of that great and important assistant to it—the Post Office. We have, long and zealously, fought for a sweeping reform in the entire mode of management in this Department—it was, however, delayed so long, under one pretence or other, that we almost gave up hope of seeing any thing at all being effected—at length, however, we have the pleasure of announcing, that a despatch has been forwarded to the Governor General, authorising most important and, as far as we can learn, beneficial changes. The despatch itself, should the responsible advisers by that time recollect anything about it, will be communicated to Parliament at its next Session. Meantime we can state for public information, that, preparatory to the transfer of the management of the entire Post Office revenue to the Province itself, the appointment of Postmasters, and the other patronage of the Department, has been taken from Mr. Stayner, and vested in the Governor General. Under this new arrangement, some appointments to office have already taken place, and been notified to the Deputy Postmaster General. The subjects of reduction in the rate of postages, of altering the tax on newspapers, magazines, and pamphlets, from being a private perquisite of Mr. Stayner's, to that of a source of revenue to the Province, and various other reforms for which we have long clamoured, have been for some time under the consideration of the authorities in England. On several of them, decisions have been already come to; and respecting the remainder, despatches are doubtless by this time on their way. —*Montreal Gazette.*

THE MAGISTRACY OF THE JOHNSTOWN DISTRICT AND PROSCRIPTION OF CHURCHMEN.

(From the Kingston Statesman.)

First. There are altogether in the commission 114 names; of which number 49 were in the old commission; 25 were inserted in a new one, issued about a year ago, * * * and 40 have been now added. Out of the old list, Mr. Wells is dead, Messrs. Arnold, Henderson, Carley, Hubbell, J. L. Schofield and David Jones have ceased to act; and Messrs. Harvey and Crawford are resident out of the District, thus leaving but 105 acting Magistrates.

Second. Of the 105 acting Justices in the District, 44 are Methodists, 25 are Presbyterians, 19 are members of the established church of England, 10 are Roman Catholics, and 7 are divided between the Baptists, Unitarians, and persons of no religious denomination. Of the 19 members of the Church of England, 16 are in the old commission; and of the three only, out of 65, which appear in Mr. Morris's two last commissions, one (Mr. Reynolds,) was recommended by Mr. Sherwood: the second (Mr. Tett.) by Mr. Harrison, and the other (Mr. Gainfort.) by Col. Young. * * *

Third. On Saturday last we examined the lists in the office of the clerk of the peace, and found the religious census of the District, for 1842, as follows. Church of England 8,982 Church of Scotland 3,954. Church of Rome 3,910. British Wesleyan Methodists 1,702 Canadian Wesleyan Methodists 2,515. Episcopal Methodists 2,209. All other denominations 4,427 making a total of 27,709. We trust it is scarcely necessary for us to enlarge upon this subject—the persecution and bigotry must be obvious to the meanest capacity.

Fourth. Having so far exhibited the *general* bearing of the commission, let us now examine a few *particulars*, connected with Townships.

Fifth. Elizabethtown returns two conservative members to the District Council, it has 2,066 members of the Church of England, and 238 of the Church of Scotland; and yet it has nine Scotch magistrates to represent over 200 adherents, while over two thousand churchmen are permitted to have but 7.

Sixth. Yonge Township has 881 members of the Church of England, and but 373 of the Scottish Church— it is given ten magistrates; not one of whom is a member of the Church!

Seventh. The Township of Wolford has 549 members of the Church which is about one half of its entire population—we need scarcely say that its representation in the District Council is both Church and Conservative; and yet out of 8 resident magistrates, one only (Mr. Read) is a Conservative and a Churchman!

Eighth. Bastard Township has 924 members of the Church, whilst the Church of Scotland, the British Wesleyans, the Canadian Wesleyans, and the Episcopal Methodists, all united, only amount to 295; and yet it is not given even one Churchman!

Ninth. The Township of Kitley, returns 894 Churchmen, and British, Canadian and Episcopal Methodists united, but 549; yet it has five resident magistrates, all Methodists! not one Churchman!

Tenth. All of the above Townships, that were contested at the Town meeting, on the first of January 1842, elected Conservative members to the District Council, by large majorities; yet every one of those chosen and elected by the people, are excluded from the commission, while every one of those rejected, namely, Messrs. Howard, Goffe, Brooker, Purvis, Brennan, Holmes and Macrea, are placed in the Commission.

We might go on to enumerate, by adding fact to fact, and placing guilt upon guilt; but we deem it unnecessary. * * * Has the reign of terror arrived when men are to be proscribed for conscience sake? If Sir Charles only knew the state of feeling really existing in the Johnstown District, he would perhaps, take the trouble of enquiring into it, from some disinterested source.

We know many, very many, of our Methodist and Presbyterian friends, who are disgusted at the bigotry practised; and as for our Roman Catholic fellow-countrymen, they see too clearly through the base attempt made to *wheedle* them, to be deceived.

It is only a few days since two little children, (of 8 and 9 years old respectively, as we have been informed,) were sent to jail from the Township of Yonge, for assault and battery! Their tender years induced the Sheriff to commiserate their unprecedented situation, and at all hazards, he refused to receive the prisoners committed to his charge. This is not the first outrage on common decency and common sense which the ignorance of some of the new *squires*, has inflicted upon the District.

SUMMARY.

The Beauharnois Election has commenced. Col. Scriver, a native Canadian, and a loyal and respectable man, opposes the Government candidate, Mr. E. G. Wakefield. Persons have been found so regardless of character as to propose this notorious individual. From the tone of the Montreal papers, we judge that he will be returned, and take his seat on the Treasury benches, amidst congenial spirits.....Some fires have lately occurred. The dwelling of John Loucks, Esq. of Williamsburgh, has been destroyed: and two houses in St. Francois Xavier street, Montreal.....*Lieut.* Sanford Macdonell, M. P. P. a supporter of Government, has been raised, *by one extraordinary leap*, into the Lieutenant-Colonelcy of a Regiment of Glengarry Militia.....Mr. Murney, M. P. P., has been dismissed from the office of Clerk of the Peace for the county of Hastings, because he opposed and defeated Mr. Baldwin. It is generally believed that Sir Charles Bagot's Administration will soon terminate.....The Hon. R. S. Jameson, the Vice Chancellor, has arrived in Toronto. His Court, and the Court of Appeals, are both to be held in this city.....The Sheriff of the Victoria District has withdrawn his Advertisements from the *Belleville Intelligencer*, a loyal paper.....Mr. Attorney General Baldwin opposes Mr. Duggan in the Second Riding of York.

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE WESTERN CLERICAL SOCIETY.

Reverend Brethren,—You are hereby respectfully notified, that the next Meeting of this Society, will be held (D. V.) at the residence of the Rev. William Morse, Paris, on Wednesday and Thursday, the 16th and 17th of November next.

WILLIAM McMURRAY,
Acting Secretary to the Western Clerical Society.

Dundas, Oct. 4th, 1842.

To the Electors of the Second Riding of the County of York.

GENTLEMEN,—I do not address you on this occasion for the purpose of declaring myself a Candidate. You are well aware that I am not a man to forget your generous and manly confidence and support, or tamely to submit to the insult offered to the Riding and to myself by the calumnies advanced by a disappointed and defeated man, who never possessed either your confidence or respect, and who could stoop to malign and asperse the character of one, who, upon all occasions, treated him, both publicly and privately, with every courtesy and respect. He has published an address to the electors, in which he states that he, Col. Baldwin, had never more reason to hope for success than at present, and it is not from any fear which he entertains for the result that he does not come forward.

Can he suppose for an instant that the people of the Riding will give him credit for sincerity or candour? Does he not know that his best friends have told him, and repeated it publicly, and that it is notorious to the Riding that he has not the slightest chance of success, and that I should leave him in a most contemptible minority? Men of all parties of truth and candour acknowledge this. He next manages to present the Hon Robert Baldwin, *who voted against the public improvements* in the Home District, where they are so much needed, and who has in vain tried to explain his conduct to the injured inhabitants. And by this honourable gentleman, the gallant Colonel hopes to defeat one whom you have already *fairly* chosen, and of whose services you feel you have been deprived, under circumstances too glaring to need comment. The Hon. Robert Baldwin has already declined the offer. Not because he was indifferent to the honour of representing the Second Riding. No; but it was because he felt that he could not succeed, and that his public and private interests would be sacrificed for no end, but to make himself the scape-goat of the Colonel, and to gratify his defeated and disappointed adherents; but the gallant Colonel, by this manœuvre, avoids for himself a second rejection and defeat. I have visited every Township of the Riding, and am happy to say that the great majority of the Freeholders are zealous in my support, and I can, with confidence, rely on their sense of duty as well to themselves as to their injured and insulted fellow-subject and to their country. The person whom the defeated Colonel has attempted to thrust upon the Riding, has not, so far as I can learn, addressed a word to you, and indeed it is not likely that he will, for he is too much experienced to court a defeat. His discretion in reference to the City of Toronto fully illustrates this. He abandoned the intended honour on that occasion, not without giving a retiring salute, by which he attacked the good people of Toronto, because they would not trust him. And the gallant Colonel does the same to the Freeholders of the Second Riding.

The Polling will take place on Friday next, in each Township, and will only last two days, viz., *that day and Saturday.* With respect to this information, you have been unfairly treated, you ought not to have been kept so long in ignorance of a matter of so great importance to you. Act then with steadiness and perseverance—act faithfully to yourselves—be at the Polls early on FRIDAY NEXT,—do your duty—I will do mine, and there is no doubt whatever we shall gain a victory, and hurl back the slanders and insults upon those who had the temerity to offer them, regardless of truth and justice.

Your obedient servant,
G. DUGGAN, Jr.

Toronto, November 11, 1842.

MUSIC AND SINGING.

A LADY who is fully competent to give instructions in all the branches of Music, Singing, and thorough bass, is desirous to obtain a few private pupils.

She would have no objection to an engagement in a respectable school, and can give the most unexceptionable references. Application to be made to the publishers of *The Church.* 279

TUTOR WANTED

IN a private family in this City, competent to instruct in the higher branches of Classics and Mathematics—a Graduate of Oxford or Cambridge in Orders would be preferred. Apply to the Editor of *The Church*, if by letter post paid.

Toronto, 20th October, 1842. 276-tf

Just Received, and only Two Copies for Sale,

LECTURE-SERMONS on THE DISTINCTIVE ERRORS OF ROMANISM, preached in Portman Chapel, St. Marylebone, Lent, 1842,

by the Rev. W. J. E. Bennett, M.A.,

late Student of Christ Church, Oxford, and Minister of Portman Chapel, St. Marylebone.

Fourth Edition, 8vo., 19s. 6d.

H. & W. ROWSELL,
King Street, Toronto.

5th November, 1842.

THE CHURCH SOCIETY OF THE DIOCESE OF TORONTO

HAVE FOR SALE AT THEIR DEPOSITORY,
144, KING STREET, TORONTO,

Bibles.	Non-Membs. s.	d.	Membs. s.	d.
The Society's Family Bible, with Notes, 3 vols. Royal	65	0	57	6
Octavo, blue calf				
4to. Medium Pica type, with Apocrypha and Marginal References	30	0	30	0
4to. Crown, with Marginal References	22	6	22	6
8vo. Royal Pica, without Marginal References (calf	12	6	10	0
8vo. Royal Small Pica, with Marginal Ref. (calf)	14	6	11	6
8vo. Medium Small Pica, without Marginal Ref. (calf)	10	0	7	10
8vo. Medium Brevier, with Marginal Ref. (calf)	12	6	10	0
8vo. Demy Brevier, without Marginal Ref. (calf)	7	3	5	9
8vo. Crown Minion, with Marginal Ref. (calf)	11	3	9	3
8vo. Crown Minion, without Marginal Ref. (calf)	5	8	4	10