

dissenters is by making our services as like as may be to theirs; by having worship (on week-days at least, if not on Sundays,) conducted on their model, a short extemporary prayer followed by a long sermon, and if this may not be in the Church, by shutting up the house of God and carrying it on in the school-room. Now the worship of the Kirk is merely that of the dissenters, and the effect has been that one-third of Scotland has left the Kirk; and that a highly respected minister of the Kirk, the Professor of Church History in the University of Edinburgh, says (Patronage Committee Evidence, 1851.) "It must be considered, that there are fewer obstacles to dissent in the Scotch than in the English Church; and much more depends on the character of the individual clergyman in Scotland than in England. In this way the evil of an ill-exercised patronage is felt more strongly with us than in England. Here there is the liturgy, which is considered by many as the most important part of the daily service. And besides, there are the forms of marriage and baptism, and for visiting the sick, and for the burial of the dead. In this way, whatever objection there may be to the minister personally, the inhabitants of the parish may derive great advantage from attending his ministry. Then in England a man cannot leave the Church without abandoning the form of public worship altogether or connecting himself with some religious sect, differing from the Church of England in many important particulars of government and worship: while the Church of Scotland is surrounded with sects differing from her in nothing but the law of patronage. In this way secession is much more easy in Scotland than in England, and every cause that may lead to it should be more carefully avoided." It is interesting to observe, that the very things which many Churchmen are disposed to give up in order to attract dissenters, are the things which in the judgment of Kirkmen make dissent less easy in England than in Scotland.—*British Critic*, July, 1840.

THE CHURCH.

TORONTO, SATURDAY, MARCH 13, 1841.

Among the duties commanded in the infallible pages of the Bible, one of the most obligatory nature—enjoined frequently and forcibly—is that of CHRISTIAN UNITY; yet, perhaps, there is none, the performance of which is more extensively neglected. That all the followers of Christ should be united in bonds of holy amity; that their actions and sentiments should agree, seems not only in strict accordance with the parental tenderness of our Heavenly Father, but also in harmony with the principles of his numerous, and admirable works. When we examine the world around us, the works and arrangements of its Almighty and Omnipotent Creator, if there be one distinguishing trait that strikes us more deeply and gratefully than another, it is the wonderful unity which, amidst an apparently illimitable variety, is maintained throughout. In the natural world, things that at the first glance appear most accidentally grouped, and occurrences that strike one as most fortuitous and even discordant with each other, prove, nevertheless, after a patient observation, and a comparison of numerous cases, to have been all obeying fixed laws, and acting in perfect union with a universal plan. "The heavens," says St. Clement, in his Epistle to the Corinthians, "declare the glory of their Great Creator, uniformly performing their operations in obedience to his decrees. At the word of the Almighty, the sun ariseth and knoweth his going down. The heavenly bodies run their appointed circuits in concert and their motions clash not. Day and night, spring and summer, autumn and winter, in peaceful order give place to, and succeed each other. The earth, without murmuring or disputing, yields her increase at the stated seasons. Winds blow, and waters roll, in subservience to the will of him who made them; the very waves of the ocean practise submission; they pass not the bounds prescribed them, but under the regulation of that powerful voice which said, 'Hitherto shall ye come, but no farther; they only serve to fill up the mighty chorus of inanimate beings that are incessantly, in their way, rendering homage to the Lord of nature. They continue this day according to his ordinance, for all things serve him in their several places, without let or molestation. Animals and insects, the least and most defenceless, do yet maintain, by mutual agreement, their respective societies, and preserve themselves from their numerous and potent adversaries. Thus doth all creation silently reprove the eccentric motions of contentious men, who oppose the will of God, and devour one another.'

Again, if we turn from the physical to the moral and spiritual world, in the midst of which we find ourselves, we discover similar principles obtaining. Review rapidly the series of revelations which it has pleased God from the beginning of time to make to man: how various were the means employed! how different the capacities of the men! how widely separated in time and place! How isolated are the facts related! how scattered the precepts! how incidental and apparently fortuitous the events which illustrate principles of the most serious moment! Yet from the midst of all this variety, this mixture, we might almost say, this desultoriness, what a perfect system of harmony and uniform Faith is produced! What a goodly edifice of consistent doctrine is raised up from the various materials! Like the gorgeously stained device upon a window of some of those venerable and sacred piles that adorn the face of our mother land, the pieces and compartments are innumerable and irregular, but the whole is, one, one idea, one design, beautifully conceived, boldly executed.

While all the works, then, of the Almighty, are subservient to a happy law of harmony and concord, how is it that Man—his noblest and most perfect work, endowed with the peculiar and excellent gift of Reason, and possessing the distinctive properties of an immortal soul—should constitute, in many instances, a solitary exception to the general rule? Is it because that his Maker, who formed him after his own image, after supplying him with every direction necessary for his guidance, while on earth, to a future state of existence, left him destitute of a law to teach him to look on his neighbour with fraternal affection, and to secure that unity which is an essential ingredient of real happiness? The thought is both impious, and irrational, and repugnant to truth. In the Sacred Records the will of God has been clearly revealed to mankind, and on no subject are the Divine declarations more explicit than on that of love and fellowship. But man has, in this division of his duty as in every other, violated the injunctions of his Creator, and, instead of harmony, he has generated discord; instead of cultivating benevolence, he turns his mind to the heartburnings of angry contention.

If this truth be applicable—as it unquestionably is—to the walks of private life, how much more powerfully does it apply to the turmoil of political existence!—How frequently are we condemned to behold the implacable hostility manifested by the advocates of antagonist systems of politics, each of which, if we may believe the assertions of all the combatants, is perfectly consistent with truth! It is a painful scene for the Christian philanthropist to contemplate, but the origin from whence it derives its existence may easily be discovered. A disregard of Scriptural doctrine has occasioned it: the Bible has been laid aside for vain traditions, or disfigured by rash interpretations; and the natural consequence has been that error has, in many cases, supplanted truth; and the most dangerous passions of the human heart, liberated from salutary restraint, have been suffered to run into licentious fury. From this source have flowed the fearful evils of sedition, murmuring,

discontent, and open rebellion. Contempt of legally constituted authority soon follows a violation of the sanctions of religion; and the perversion of Scriptural truths is usually attended by the invention of some enormous creed of political dissent and revolution.—Our own Province has seriously felt the evils consequent on the destruction of CHRISTIAN UNITY by the bitterness of political warfare, and it becomes us therefore to have recourse to the efficacious remedy furnished in the Word of God. Were the sacred volume of inspiration consulted more devoutly, studied more perseveringly by those restless politicians who appear to delight in never-ending strife, as if it were the only element they could exist in, loyalty and contentment would prevail more generally than at present. Oh! if the mad republican in our days, would but seek in this unerring book a rule for his conduct; if he would but contrast his own fatal, unrighteous, blighting creed, with the holy and tranquil principles of the Bible; how would he stand convicted in his own sight! Did he but stop one moment in his bewildering career to contemplate its salutary lessons; to view the protection invariably afforded by the King of kings to the unspurring, orderly loyalist, and his consuming displeasure manifested, with all the terrors of infinite justice towards the rebel, he would perceive the gulf that yawns before to swallow him up, and would rush appalled from the precipice on which he is standing, unconscious of the dangers that threaten him, and blind to the terrible destruction that awaits him. But the unnatural excitement that directs his thoughts and actions paralyzes his better feelings. How true are the solemn words of the Preacher, "Because sentence against an evil work is not executed speedily, therefore the heart of the sons of men is fully set in them to do evil." Because rebellion has sometimes succeeded, and the counsels of the wicked have been allowed—through some mysterious design of the Almighty—to triumph, the patriot, so miscalled by many, believes that if he but commence the battle, Heaven will lend him weapons to carry it on. But in his wild enthusiasm he remembers not, that "it shall not be well with the wicked, neither shall he prolong his days, which are as a shadow; because he feareth not before God."

Much as we may lament the existence, in our land, of this principle of insubordination, so destructive of peace and directly at variance with the spirit of CHRISTIAN UNITY, yet must we not yield to it. It is the duty of every member of our Catholic and Apostolic Church to unite with his brother in the defence of sound doctrine, and it is equally incumbent on him to discountenance schism. "He who exhorted his Corinthian brethren to be of one mind," never thought it a matter of indifference whether they were so in the belief and propagation of TRUTH or of ERROR. Compromise is worse than useless, it can have no beneficial effect on our enemies, and will certainly terminate in our own discomfiture. We must be resolute, though in Christian charity, in earnestly contending for the "Faith once delivered to the saints," and in holding it up to men as the only certain rule of conduct. If there were union on this all-important subject, how changed, how agreeably changed, should be the aspect of political affairs. The torch of internal discord should then be quenched in love; sedition exist but in name, a hideous phantom of the past; and revolution, with its attendant horrors, should form but a recollection of by-gone days, and live but to cast its blood-stained garb round the annals of civil warfare. Loyalty should be esteemed, not a matter of expediency, but an inviolable division of the Christian's duty; and orderly submission should be considered the production of celestial regions, and the handmaid of religion. The Church of God should flourish indeed; her tranquillizing influence controlling the fury of the storm, and her rites and ordinances regarded with that respect from which, in the present day, secular bickerings so seriously detract.

We are enabled to furnish our readers with the following information respecting the ELECTIONS:

YORK.

1ST RIDING.			
	1st	2nd	3rd
Mr. Price.....	88	277	340
Mr. Gamble.....	84	170	281

The poll has not yet been closed, but we fear that Mr. Gamble's situation is hopeless.

2ND RIDING.			
	1st	2nd	3rd
Mr. Duggan.....	109	280	434
Mr. Baldwin.....	11	109	187
Mr. E. W. Thomson,	23	55	59

Mr. Duggan has been returned for this Riding.

3RD RIDING.			
	1st	2nd	3rd
Col. Macaulay.....	55	192	324
Mr. Small.....	56	109	275

We have been unable to ascertain the number of votes respectively polled yesterday, but we understand that Col. Macaulay was 25 behind Mr. Small.

Owing to the resignation of Mr. John McIntosh, the Solicitor General has been returned without opposition.

HAMILTON. The intelligence received from this quarter is very gratifying indeed. Sir Allan Macnab has been elected by a majority of 101.

NIAGARA. The contest in this town is very severe.

1st			2nd		
	1st	2nd	1st	2nd	3rd
Mr. Boulton.....	11	67			
Mr. Campbell.....	11	66			

The Hamilton Gazette asserts that the success of the Hon. John Willson, for Wentworth, is certain. Under the head of Colonial Intelligence our readers will find a brief account of the election for Frontenac.

Accident that has occurred in the transmission of the Editorial by the Editor, occasions the paucity of original matter this week.

The Lord Bishop of Toronto will hold his next General Ordination at the Cathedral, Toronto, on Sunday the 25th of April. Candidates for Holy 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 21st April, at 9 o'clock A. M.

COMMUNICATION.

To the Editor of the Church. Toronto, February, 1841.

Reverend and dear Sir, I send you a few lines which I scarcely dare hope will be deemed worthy of an insertion in your paper. Should they however meet with your approbation, you will oblige me by the insertion of the accompanying remarks. You were kind enough to convey to me and my friends through the medium of your columns, the very flattering intimation that the Churchman Magazine, published in London, had copied a little bit of poetry, which I formerly sent you. I well remember noticing at the time in my letter to you, that it was an imitation of the style of an exquisite little piece which I had met with in the Penny Magazine. It behoves me now, as the praise has been made public, to acknowledge publicly that if there is any elegance in the versification, or spirit in the style, I owe it to the reading of "Tory," a song of the Huguenots, written by Macaulay, I believe, the present

minister-at-war—which was ringing in my ears. I was not however guilty of plagiarism. I never wrote with that view of becoming a Poet: I was too sensible that I drew upon the resources of others; and that every avenue to the attainment of that character within the reach of a very ordinary imagination had already been blocked up.

But I speak it without diffidence, for I know that this also has been oftentimes freely availed—equally with that man, who has indulged in visionary flights and vain-glorious aspirations, till reason has tottered on her throne, do I see cause to look with pity upon that other, who, unsatisfied that he himself is not a victim to the commission of that heinous crime of Poet's, performs the duty of a censor of those who are the unhappy criminals, and thanks God that he is not as these men are! For take their respective situations. One is a man whom overwrought enthusiasm has robbed of sense—the other that more enviable personage who never had any sense to lose. I never met with anything but, what I freely own I never could have deserved, the kind encouragement of friends. So that I speak not from personal pique—nor in defence of poetry, merely as poetry. But I speak of it because I know it is too often thoughtlessly laughed down, and because I have known parents, with a lamentable display of ignorance, view the instruction of their children in the duties of a censor of religious horror. I speak in this manner, because I know it to be a narrow of human thought—the concentrated vigour—the cumulative energy of the human mind. And, viewing it in this light, who can see in it a preservative of that "weighty sense" which

"Flows in fit words, and heavenly eloquence?" I mean that the correct study of poetry, and its moderate use, even though it should never end in more than a correct, but mediocre imitation, generates, or at any rate preserves that taste, which, in all ages, has resulted in the useful eloquence of the bar, the pulpit, or the senate. The idea that common sense is seldom spoken except where the speaker is indifferent about his style, is not exploded—but it should be. Mark well that he who speaks with this levity of so important a subject, is never in himself possessed of the power of any other method of expression. I care not that this is the age of mechanical knowledge, that Ericsson's screws—and other horrible projectiles—and unimaginable rockets—either propel vessels apparently without any human agency, or destroy stone fortifications by their mysterious explosion, or sweep away whole brigades in their desolating flight. I care not for all these, though they too may be said to have the poetry (a fearful one I admit), of sound and motion; but I look upon that which preserves the English language, or gives a taste for its cultivation, as a mechanism of the mind equally as useful. It would be no very difficult thing, by tracing out causation and effect, to establish, what at first sight seems a more than dubious proposition, that the power which has improved the human understanding, and by creating a desire for a more extensive knowledge, forced it up to its present commanding position, is in fact the power which has set in motion Ericsson's propelling screw—or given rise to the wonderful, and still unexplained, projectile. When therefore any convert to the doctrines which I have now propounded, and who "bears his rushing honours" too "thick upon him," shall feel inclined to give way beneath "the pressure of the times," let him brim himself with the language of Milton, who speaks of a more serious difficulty,

"Yet not the more cease I to wonder where thy muses haunt."

Should he feel abashed at being told that he is the mere copyist of a thousand copies, let him nevertheless resolve not to be deterred from a practice which is at least thus far useful, that it improves himself. Let him turn to D'Israeli's chapter on "Poetical imitations and similarities," and, if he is a novice, he will learn that those whose names we rightly regard with reverence and admiration, have filched their graces of some old, quaint, and obsolete author. Let him recollect that even SHAKESPEARE himself, as his most ardent admirer, and most successful commentator, Washington Irving, has shewn to the world, moulded by his master mind the tales of preceding times into a tangible shape, and weaved them with his verse, with such felicitous expression, that ages elapsed before the world believed he had drawn from other sources, than his own imagination. But these are proud and eminent examples of that most true saying which I have somewhere met, "that the human mind, in each successive era of its progress, will tend to have built itself up, that next immediately preceding." Within view of these scarcely can the most ardent aspirant now hope to come. They have fixed the standard of the English language. They have named the citadel of fame. Nevertheless, humbly but fervently, I shall maintain that the study of these authors, and the most humble endeavours to write with purity and correctness, should be constantly encouraged. The effect of those sneers which now too generally prevail, is not so some foolishly imagine, merely to stop the babbling of some pert and self-sufficient boy; but it tends to destroy that taste which should constantly keep in view the great usefulness of the English classics. And so shall we at last see them fall into neglect and disuse. So shall we become de facto an age of propelling screws—exhaustion pipes for railways—and missiles for the annihilation of our fellow creatures. Perchance it may not be too much to say, that in half a century hence it may be as necessary for some one whose eccentric mind does not run in the mechanical turn of the world, to write down the opinion that there is no other way in which the efforts of the understanding can be of use—as it was in our own times for that elegant authoress, Mrs. Jameson, to argue that women were not made merely "to mend stockings."

The Bible, whether we look to its history, or to the countries through which in imagination it carries us, or its own poetic style, raises a rich field, where the juvenile aspirant may cul flowers to wreath into his verse. Some of the most exquisite pieces of poetry in the English language, such as Pope's Messiah, are merely a paraphrase of the Bible. Those however who have copied the poetic language of the Bible too closely have generally failed,—because they enlarge upon the language, and render what was a striking thought before, mere bombast or empty verbiage. Care should then be taken not to fall into this mistake. In reference to the last few lines of the accompanying piece of poetry, I must acknowledge that the thought was suggested to me by reading, I forget who it was, that gave Moses in imagination the prophetic vision, at his death, revealing to him the destinies of his people.

I am, sir, Your obedient servant, CLAUD HALCRO.

ECCLESIASTICAL INTELLIGENCE.

NEW CHURCH IN STAINBRO' PARK.—We are given to understand, that it is the intention of Frederick Vernon Wentworth, Esq. of Stainbro' Hall, in this county, to erect, at his own cost, a new church or chapel within the park, the present edifice being considerably too small for the increasing congregation.— *Leeds Wednesday Journal.*

The splendid old church, of St. Peter, Tiverton, is now lighted with lamps on the "solar" principle, much to the satisfaction of the congregation.

We understand that the Rev. Derwent Coleridge, M.A. of St. John's College, Cambridge, late master of the Grammar School at Helstone, and author of "The Scriptural Character of the English Church considered," has been appointed by the committee of the National Society Principal of their training institution at Stanley-grove, Chelsea. The hereditary talents of Mr. Coleridge, his experience in tuition, and his reputation both as a scholar and a divine, will render this appointment most acceptable to the friends of sound religious education.

The congregation of Llanely Church, Breconshire, have lately presented their curate, the Rev. John Hughes, with a pocket service of communion plate, enclosed in a case of purple velvet, on which is a silver plate bearing a suitable inscription; this was accompanied with a copy of D'Oyley and Mant's Commentary on the Holy Bible, and Bishop Mant's Commentary on the Common Prayer, in five volumes, elegantly bound, the first volume of the Bible having an inscription on the cover.— *Carmarthen Journal.*

ILLNESS OF THE BISHOP OF LIMERICK.—Letters from Limerick mention that the Lord Bishop of that diocese, the Hon. and Right Rev. Dr. Knox, is labouring under a severe indisposition. A letter states that he hopes whatever were detained by the physicians in attendance of the ultimate recovery of the venerable prelate.

ORDINATION.—On Sunday morning at half-past nine o'clock, an Ordination was held in Christ Church in this city, when the following gentlemen were admitted respectively to the orders of deacons and priests, by the Lord Bishop of Montreal:—

DEACONS.—Mr. Abraham Cowley, late Theological Student in the Church Missionary College at Islington, London. The ultimate destination of this gentleman, is in the Hudson's Bay Territory, where he is to succeed one of the Missionaries disabled by ill-health. In the mean time, awaiting the departure of the canoes in April or May, he is appointed to take part of the charge of the Rev. Mr. Brethwaite on the Chataqua River, and will be stationed at Huntingdon. Mr. Wm. Thompson, Student in Theology, who came from England last year. This gentleman is to hold a subordinate

charge in the parish of Montreal, and his appointment is provided for by the Temporal Pastoral Aid Society established in this city.

PRIEST.—The Rev. Fred. Broome, assistant minister of Trinity Church Montreal.

The Bishop was assisted in the Ordination by the Rev. Dr. Bethune, Rector of the Parish, the Rev. M. Willoughby, Minister of Trinity Church, and the Rev. S. S. Strong, Minister of Bytown. The latter part of the preceding week had been occupied in the examination of the candidates. His Lordship during his visit to this city, has preached to large congregations at Christ Church, and Trinity Church, visited the Sunday School of the latter, and addressed the teachers and children.—*Montreal Herald.*

Civil Intelligence.

ARRIVAL OF THE PRESIDENT. SIX DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

On Wednesday, March 3, at 11, A.M., the Steamship President arrived at New York from Liverpool, after a passage of about twenty days. By her we have received our London files to February 9.

Our readers, we feel confident, will peruse with deep interest and sincere satisfaction the debates in both branches of the Legislature on the imprisonment of Mr. M'Leod. The earnestness universally manifested in behalf of this injured and unfortunate man augurs well for a speedy and favourable termination of this subject of dispute between the authorities of the United States and the government of Great Britain.

The intelligence from China is, we grieve to say, very unsatisfactory. The British forces were still in Chusan, suffering severely from the effects of privation and disease. There is now, we fear, little doubt but that the negotiation, tendered by the Emperor of China, is one of those ingenious artifices in which Chinese policy is proverbially fruitful. An opinion prevails that another expedition will be required to execute the intentions for which the original armament was dispatched.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS, FEB. 8. ARREST OF MR. M'LEOD.

The Earl of Mountcashel said he perceived that some correspondence had taken place between Mr. Fox, the British Minister to the United States, and Mr. Forsyth, the American Secretary of State, relative to the arrest and imprisonment of Mr. M'Leod, on a charge of murder and arson; but no official information had been received on the subject. It appeared from the public prints that certain members of Congress had spoken in a violent manner on the subject—in a manner not alone disrespectful to the government of this country, but in a manner exceedingly harsh and violent towards the accused individual. He therefore felt it to be his humble duty to bring the matter before their lordships, for the purpose of eliciting some information or statement from her Majesty's government. At the same time, he much feared that what had transpired in that house would not arrive in America in sufficient time to save this unfortunate gentleman, who appeared to be most falsely and unjustly accused. He begged leave to state, that he had the opportunity of knowing, through the means of Captain Drew, that Mr. M'Leod was not present when the schooner Caroline was burnt, and that he was, in fact, on shore at the time, doing his duty, in obedience to the command of his superiors. It would therefore appear, that the persons who came forward with the charge had made a false and unjust accusation. He had, in the hopes of saving the life of a British subject, brought this matter before the house. It was, in a public point of view, a matter of much more importance than some individuals might suppose. It was, in fact, very nearly connected with our honour as a nation; and he did hope and trust that the government would take active and energetic steps to assert, maintain, and uphold, the character of this great country. He hoped that they would, by timely submitting to consult and wrong, suffer the national character in Canada to be injured, and to the hostile feelings that had been manifested in the United States, it was evident to him that if they did not take a dignified position they would be trampled on—on every occasion they would be insulted wherever they went. In short, there would be no safety abroad for British subjects. He hoped, therefore, that the government would exert themselves for the preservation of the life of this worthy individual, who was now suffering in a dungeon of the United States, and that they would fully vindicate the character of this country. The vessel in question, the Caroline, was actively employed during the troubles in Canada in assisting those who were armed against British authority. A party of marauders from the United States had, at that time, taken possession of an island belonging to Great Britain; and this vessel was employed in carrying thither men, provisions, and ammunition. The vessel was originally engaged in smuggling between the coast of the United States and Canada. She was next employed in that most illegal act which he had described. Now, he would ask, had she letters of marque, or any other authority, for acting in this manner? She had not. She was looked on as a piratical vessel, and treated as such. If any English vessel was taken on the high seas, without letters of marque, or any proper authority for cruising in a hostile way, and if any English property of war or a Russian man of war, would the English government most accuse the French government or the Russian government with having acted improperly if a force belonging to them captured such a vessel and hanged her crew at the yard arm? No: they would say that such a capture was perfectly defensible. But it would appear that the Americans had one law for themselves and another for other nations, or else they could never think of punishing a man for destroying a piratical vessel. He only wished that the Americans would act on those principles which we adopted on other occasions. When, in 1818, the Americans purchased the Florida from Spain, and found themselves engaged in a war with Seminoles Indians, did not General Jackson, when in the face of the facts that were captured, two English subjects were discovered, or did not seem to be executed? He did; and this government did not interfere, because those parties were acting in a hostile capacity without any authority whatsoever. The noble lord concluded by asking whether any information had been received from Canada of the capture and detention of a British subject in the State of New York upon a charge of murder, and on suspicion of being one of those who had been engaged in the destruction of the Caroline steamer, if so, what steps her Majesty's ministers intended taking in consequence?

Viscount Melbourne said, that he would proceed to answer the question without entering into the facts and arguments with which the noble lord had prefaced it. Her Majesty's government had certainly received information that an individual of the name of M'Leod had been arrested by the authorities of the State of New York, and by them committed to prison to take his trial upon a charge of murder and arson, which he had committed upon the occasion of the seizure and destruction of the Caroline. Upon hearing this Mr. Fox, our minister at Washington, demanded his liberation from the general Government, and received for reply that the matter entirely rested with the authorities of the State of New York, and that it was neither in the power nor the inclination of the federal government of America to interfere. That was the way in which the matter stood at present. What her Majesty's ministers meant to do in their lordships surely would not expect them to do. Looking to the chair would have the kindness to stop him if he abused the liberty which the house accorded. It would be in the recollection of the house that in the latter period of 1837, at a time when by the gallantry of the troops, both of the line and the militia, rebellion had been put down in the province of Upper Canada, and not a single rebel in arms was left within that province, a band of men, consisting partly of Canadians and partly of American subjects, was organised and armed within the frontiers of the United States, possessed themselves of arms by seizing on the arsenals, the property of the United States, and in open day took possession of an island lying in the Niagara River, the property of her Majesty, to which they transported, and in open day, arms, the property of the United States, and a contingent reinforcement of men, in order to make their position strong.—From that position they went to the Canadian frontier at not more than 600 yards distant, any upon boats passing up and down the river. This band, thus posted, was supplied on more than one occasion by a schooner from the American frontier, which they had chartered for that express purpose, with arms, ammunition, and reinforcements. On the night of the 20th December, that schooner having been employed during the day of the 20th, a body of men, by authority of her Majesty, and commanded by, a body

least under the orders of, Mr. M'Nab, Speaker of the House of Assembly of Upper Canada, who at that time commanded the militia of the province, and was active on behalf of her Majesty, attacked the schooner, lying, undoubtedly, moored by the American shore, and having boarded her, and found it impossible to carry her away, in consequence of the rapidity of the current, set fire to her, and suffered her to fall down the falls of Niagara. Representations were immediately made by the authorities of the State of New York to the President of the United States, and a counter-statement was at the same time made by the British authorities of Canada, through the medium of Mr. Fox, our minister to the United States. In consequence of the conflicting nature of the evidence then presented, the President communicated with Mr. Fox, and furnished him with the evidence forwarded to their government by the United States authorities, in order that it might be laid before her Majesty's government, with a demand for reparation for that which they characterised as an outrage upon the neutrality of the American territory, the counter-statement of the Canadian authorities being in like manner the subject of a counter-representation from her Majesty's minister at Washington. The whole correspondence, in the course of the months of January and February, 1838, was transmitted for the consideration of her Majesty's government, with the demand, from the United States authorities of Canada, through the medium of Mr. Fox, our minister to the United States. In consequence of the conflicting nature of the evidence then presented, the President communicated with Mr. Fox, and furnished him with the evidence forwarded to their government by the United States authorities, in order that it might be laid before her Majesty's government, with a demand for reparation for that which they characterised as an outrage upon the neutrality of the American territory, the counter-statement of the Canadian authorities being in like manner the subject of a counter-representation from her Majesty's minister at Washington. The whole correspondence, in the course of the months of January and February, 1838, was transmitted for the consideration of her Majesty's government, with the demand, from the United States authorities of Canada, through the medium of Mr. Fox, our minister to the United States. In consequence of the conflicting nature of the evidence then presented, the President communicated with Mr. Fox, and furnished him with the evidence forwarded to their government by the United States authorities, in order that it might be laid before her Majesty's government, with a demand for reparation for that which they characterised as an outrage upon the neutrality of the American territory, the counter-statement of the Canadian authorities being in like manner the subject of a counter-representation from her Majesty's minister at Washington.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, FEB. 8. ARREST OF MR. M'LEOD BY THE AUTHORITIES OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK.

Lord Stanley said, that seeing the noble lord the Secretary for Foreign Affairs in his place, he rose for the purpose of putting to him the question of which he had given notice the other evening. That question was one of so important a nature, especially at a period so critical as the present, that he was compelled to preface it by such a statement of facts as he believed the laws of the house permitted him to make. He could assure the house that beyond that he did not wish to go one single step, and he was confident that the right hon. gentlemen in the chair would have the kindness to stop him if he abused the liberty which the house accorded. It would be in the recollection of the house that in the latter period of 1837, at a time when by the gallantry of the troops, both of the line and the militia, rebellion had been put down in the province of Upper Canada, and not a single rebel in arms was left within that province, a band of men, consisting partly of Canadians and partly of American subjects, was organised and armed within the frontiers of the United States, possessed themselves of arms by seizing on the arsenals, the property of the United States, and in open day took possession of an island lying in the Niagara River, the property of her Majesty, to which they transported, and in open day, arms, the property of the United States, and a contingent reinforcement of men, in order to make their position strong.—From that position they went to the Canadian frontier at not more than 600 yards distant, any upon boats passing up and down the river. This band, thus posted, was supplied on more than one occasion by a schooner from the American frontier, which they had chartered for that express purpose, with arms, ammunition, and reinforcements. On the night of the 20th December, that schooner having been employed during the day of the 20th, a body of men, by authority of her Majesty, and commanded by, a body

least under the orders of, Mr. M'Nab, Speaker of the House of Assembly of Upper Canada, who at that time commanded the militia of the province, and was active on behalf of her Majesty, attacked the schooner, lying, undoubtedly, moored by the American shore, and having boarded her, and found it impossible to carry her away, in consequence of the rapidity of the current, set fire to her, and suffered her to fall down the falls of Niagara. Representations were immediately made by the authorities of the State of New York to the President of the United States, and a counter-statement was at the same time made by the British authorities of Canada, through the medium of Mr. Fox, our minister to the United States. In consequence of the conflicting nature of the evidence then presented, the President communicated with Mr. Fox, and furnished him with the evidence forwarded to their government by the United States authorities, in order that it might be laid before her Majesty's government, with a demand for reparation for that which they characterised as an outrage upon the neutrality of the American territory, the counter-statement of the Canadian authorities being in like manner the subject of a counter-representation from her Majesty's minister at Washington. The whole correspondence, in the course of the months of January and February, 1838, was transmitted for the consideration of her Majesty's government, with the demand, from the United States authorities of Canada, through the medium of Mr. Fox, our minister to the United States. In consequence of the conflicting nature of the evidence then presented, the President communicated with Mr. Fox, and furnished him with the evidence forwarded to their government by the United States authorities, in order that it might be laid before her Majesty's government, with a demand for reparation for that which they characterised as an outrage upon the neutrality of the American territory, the counter-statement of the Canadian authorities being in like manner the subject of a counter-representation from her Majesty's minister at Washington.

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