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# The Wesleyan.

PUBLISHED UNDER THE DIRECTION OF A COMMITTEE OF WESLEYAN MINISTERS, IN CONNEXION WITH THE BRITISH CONFERENCE.

"WISDOM IS THE PRINCIPAL THING; THEREFORE GET WISDOM."

VOL. III.

TORONTO, CANADA, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1842.

No. 3

## Review.

THE RISE, PROGRESS, AND DECLINE OF THE REFORMATION IN POLAND.  
(From the Wesleyan Methodist Magazine.)

*Historical Sketch of the Rise, Progress, and Decline of the Reformation in Poland, and of the influence which the scriptural Doctrines have exercised on that Country in literary, moral, and political respects.* By Count Valerian Krasinski. In Two Volumes. London: Murray, Hatchard & Son; Nesbitt & Co; Shaw; Hamilton and Adam; and Wilczewski and Co. 1840

We take shame to ourselves for not having called attention sooner to these important volumes, which it is not bespeaking too much favour for them to say, ought to occupy a distinguished place in every complete Protestant library. This is no off-hand encomium, but the result of a careful estimate of the pretensions of the work to high consideration, on account of both its literary and theological merits.

Divine Providence always so arranges the circumstances attendant on the discussions of evangelical truth, as to demonstrate that its victories are achieved by more than human power, even though it may press the most gifted men into its service, and stimulate them to a course of arduous exertion. The present crisis is thus characterized. Death has of late years deprived the church of some of "the lights of Christendom," and the world of many a Protestant scholar, just when their acquired influence over the public mind would have proved a strong barrier to the reflux of Roman Catholic and kindred errors. Popery and Puseyism found us, therefore, comparatively unprepared for the struggle. The surviving champions of the reformed faith had, also, too generally relaxed those severer studies, which are essential to the maintenance of its great truths in all their integrity, and had thus let down the standard of public information on the great question at issue between the Protestant and Romish churches. It was while under the terror of a fatal inactivity, resulting from an overweening confidence in the strength of their cause, that Protestants were aroused from their dream of fancied security by the appearance, first, of such writers as Langard and Cobbett, and, subsequently, of Froude, Pusey, and others. The foes of scriptural Christianity had thus the mighty advantage of attacking first, and of choosing also the most advantageous, because undefended, points of attack. There is one very striking exception to this general remark. We allude to the historical writings of Dr. McCrie; who, foreseeing with almost prophetic precience evil days at hand, threw up, single-handed, a noble breast-work of defence around the citadel of Protestantism.

The foes of the pure faith of Protestantism adopt the controversial tactics of arguing from data furnished from a remote antiquity. The more perfect the scholarship brought to bear on the subject, the more vainly confident are they of victory, and the more dexterous do they become in parrying off the death-thrust of "the sword of the Spirit." An ever-watchful Providence, however, can raise up, and is actually thrusting into the field, prodigies of sanctified learning, to meet the wants of the crisis. The appeal to a remote antiquity is no longer a weapon confined to the hands of the assailants of scriptural Christianity. The defenders of "the faith once delivered to the saints" are doing vast execution with it also, and promise to rival Samson's decisive achievements with the jaw-bone of an ass. It is well said, by the learned author of "Ancient Christianity," that "we cannot stand excused from the task of carefully considering the entire mass of extant materials of church history, if we wish to secure any valuable result of sound

truth, ecclesiastical literature promises to become, in future, a more inviting field of labour. The improper uses lately made of it, more especially by the Tractarians, are directing a scripturally-enlightened curiosity to the subject. Into the auxiliary services of a defensive warfare, the general truths of the Reformation are already pressing a deeply-informed literature. And we may hope to realize, as the ultimate result of modern literary and theological effort in that field of research, the weeding out of innumerable fallacies, that have long imposed on the credulous and unsuspecting, and that have had their origin in prejudice, partisanship, defective religious sentiments, superstition, fanaticism, and the just atrait trailing with sacred things. Two periods of the church pre-eminently invite a most minute investigation,—that of the rise of Popery, and that of the origin of the Reformation. It is with the latter only that we have now to do, in our analysis of the able work of Count Krasinski.

Systematised histories of the Reformation, like most of our methodical church histories, are much too general to furnish those precise lessons of practical wisdom, of which the age stands so much in need. Hence the superlative value of such works as the one under review, and as those of the late Dr. McCrie. In truth Count Krasinski's work, as the first of a series of projected historical sketches, is a masterly illustration of the progress of the reformed opinions in the north of Europe, analogous to that compiled by the graphic pen of Dr. McCrie in the south. Perhaps no stronger proof can be given of the value of Count Krasinski's incipient labours, than the evidence we have already had of their effect in erasing the Romanists. This appeared, soon after the publication of the work, by a violent attack upon it in an Edinburgh Romanist Journal, the "Phoenix." There can be no doubt that the circumstance, which makes the Reviewer so bitter against the History of the Reformation in Poland is this, that the workings of the Jesuits in that country, as exposed by Count Krasinski, bear such a strong resemblance to their insidious machinations in the British empire, that one might say, with the Roman poet, "*Mucato nomine de te fabula narratur!*" But though a formal reply to the attack of the Phoenix would obviously be both out of date and out of place here, still a slight notice of its *curieuse calamo*, will not be without its use in showing the *animus* of modern Popery. There is no other solution of the extreme offence given by the Count to this respectable Reviewer,—considering the spirit of moderation which pervades the entire history,—than the incontrovertible evidence it affords of the mischief done in Poland by the Jesuits; all which the Phoenix, instead of refuting, passes over in silence, but tries to insinuate suspicions against the intentions and patriotism of the author.

The Count's principal charges against the Jesuits are particularly developed in volume II, (from page 177 to page 205) and they are for the most part founded on the evidence of Roman Catholic authorities. We may cite, by way of example, the account given us of the system and tendency of the education received in the schools and colleges of the Jesuits. The following extract is given from the work of Broscius, Brozek, a zealous Romanist, and the most learned man of his time in Poland, in a work published in Polish, about 1630, under the title, "Dialogue between a Landowner and a Parish Priest." The anger of the Jesuits, we are told, was wreaked upon the poor printer, the author himself being beyond their reach; and, accordingly, the former was publicly flogged, and afterwards banished.

"The Jesuits, says Broscius, teach children the grammar of Alvar, which is very difficult to understand and learn, and

many reasons. 1. That, by keeping the child a long time in the school, they may receive as long as possible the above-mentioned presence. He had proved in another part of his work, that the Jesuits received in gifts from the parents of the children, whom they pretend to educate gratis, much more than they would have done, had there been a regular payment. 2. That by keeping children for a long time in the school, they may become well acquainted with their minds. 3. That they may train the boy according to their own plans, and for their own purposes. 4. That in case the friends of the boy wish to take him from them, they may have a pretence to keep him saying, 'Give him time, at least, to learn grammar, which is the foundation of every other knowledge.' 5. They want to keep boys at the school in the age of childhood, that they may engage for their Order those who show much talent, or exhibit large attainments. But, when an individual possesses no talents, nor has expectations, they will not retain him. And what can he do? Knowing nothing, and being unfit for any useful occupation, he must request the Fathers to take care of him, who will provide him with an inferior office in the household of some benefactor of theirs, that they may make use of him afterwards as a tool for their views and purposes."

The Reviewer accuses Count Krasinski of alleging, without any proofs, that the anti-Romists had suffered great persecutions in Poland, and denies the charge on the ground, that the laws of Poland did not permit such a persecution. But this persecution was carried on in spite of those laws, which the Jesuits knew how to evade; and to some extent they now succeed in evading analogous laws in this country. Perhaps the most perfect adept in this art now alive is the great Agitator himself! As for instance of Romanist persecution, the entire work of Count Krasinski, proves, that it was only sheer impossibility which restrained the Roman Catholic Clergy from persecuting the antagonists of their Church, and that they never omitted a favourable opportunity for doing so. Let us only remember the judicial murder of a poor girl, and of several Jews, committed by the Roman Catholic Synod of Lowicz, in 1553. This atrocious act was not perpetrated by the fanaticism of an individual zealot, but by a regularly convoked ecclesiastical Synod, at the instigation of a Papal Nuncio, celebrated for his learning, and well known as an able champion of his church. The Roman Catholic historians, too, instead of condemning such an act, boast not to exult in it, and describe it as a fortunate event for their Church. But we will give this admonitory case in the Count's own graphic language.—

"Having failed to assert its jurisdiction in a case of heresy, the Synod tried it with a lamentable success in that of sacrilege. In order to have a better chance of attaining their object, the Clergy choose now their victim amongst the inferior class of society. Dorothy Lazerka, a poor girl, was accused of having obtained from the Dominicans of Sochaczew a host, feigning to receive communion. It was said, that she wrapped that host in her clothe, and sold it afterwards to the Jews of a neighbouring village for three dollars and a gown embroidered with silk. This host was said to have been carried by the Jews to the synagogue, where, being pierced with needles, it emitted a quantity of blood, which was collected into a flask, and preserved for some religious rites. Notwithstanding the absurdity of this accusation, the Legate seized that occurrence, which, according to Roman Catholic authors, most opportunely happened,\* in order to prove by a miracle

\* "Commodo accidit," says Sencowicki, in his Epistole Synodorum. "Commodissime illud eo tempore in Polonia accidit." Repetition ad eundem locum. The

the reality of the transubstantiation, and that the communion of two kinds was quite unnecessary, as the host contained the blood as well as the body of Christ. The Jews tried in vain to prove the absurdity of the charge, arguing, that as their religion permitted them not to believe the mystery of the transubstantiation, they could never be supposed to try a similar experiment on the host, which they considered as a mere water. The Synod, influenced by Lippomani, condemned them, as well as the unfortunate woman, to be burnt alive. This iniquitous sentence could not, however, be put into execution without the *exequatur* of the King, which could not be expected to be obtained from the enlightened Sigismund Augustus. The Bishop of Chelm, Prezerembski, who was at the same time Vice-Chancellor of Poland, made a report to the King of the above-mentioned case, which he described in expressions of a pious horror, and entreated the Monarch not to allow that such a crime, committed against the divine Majesty, should go unpunished. Myszkowski, a grand dignitary of the crown, who was a Protestant, became so indignant at this report, that he could not restrain his anger, and was only prevented by the presence of the King from using violence against the Prelate, the impety and absurdity of whose accusation he exposed in strong language. The Monarch declared that he would not believe such absurdities, and sent an order to the Starost of Sochaczew to release the accused party, but the Vice-Chancellor forged the *exequatur*, by attaching the royal seal without the knowledge of the Monarch, and sent an order that the sentence of this Synod should be immediately carried into execution. The King was informed of the forgery, and he immediately despatched a messenger to prevent its effects. It was, however, too late, and the act, to stigmatize which we have no adequate expression, was perpetrated before the arrival of the royal message. This atrocity filled all Poland with horror, and the hatred which the Legate had already inspired, became still more increased. It also considerably strengthened the anti-Romanist feeling amongst the nation, by showing what the country had to expect, if the Roman Catholic party were to crush its antagonists. Lippomani, having now become the object of a general hatred, left the country, followed by the national execration." (Vol. I. p. 304.)

Popery may, indeed, assume the name of "Phoenix," in the hope of a resuscitated existence in Europe; but, surely, the oft-kindled flames of a persecuting spirit like this,—a spirit more self-annihilating than destructive of its foes,—its reputation will vainly struggle to out-soar. We cannot stop to enumerate the various churches and colleges also, which were destroyed in Poland by the vilest mobs excited by the Clergy, who insured by their influence a perfect impunity to those excesses. The judicial massacres at Thorn, and many similar enormities, might be cited in proof of the blood-thirsty spirit of Rome in that age and country, the events of which are made to pass before us, in all their horrid reality, by the dauntless historian of the Reformation in Poland.

The Reviewer descants, indeed, on the persecutions of Henry the Eighth and of Elizabeth, but conveniently forgets those of Mary, bloody Mary! He maintains, moreover, that the Polish Protestants did not behave like the Roman Catholics of Ireland, who proved their faith *non occidendo sed moriendo*. Has he forgotten the butcheries of the Protestants committed by the Irish Roman Catholics, particularly in 1640! Moreover, when did the Polish Protestants take arms against their country? What was their behaviour at the closing scene of Poland, the massacre of Prague, in 1794! (Vide vol. II. p. 367.) Was there a single traitor amongst the

Protestants, when the virtuous Krasinski, vil and religious freedom, from their hold raised the banner of his country in 1791, although the Reviewer maintains that the Protestants had accepted the God of Russia, and the titles of Princes and Barons. And were not many Roman Catholics, nay, several Bishops, convicted on that occasion of high treason to their country, and two of the latter executed on such a charge?

But, to return from this digression, we may remark that a certain value attaches to this history of the Polish Reformation, which does not belong exclusively to the works of Dr. McCrie. These latter, referring to countries in which the Reformation was suppressed at its very beginning, can only relate the atrocious means employed for that purpose. But there is no scope in them for developing the effects of the suppression of the Reformed doctrine, after they had acquired a dominant authority over the public mind. Their influence, for example, had never been fairly tried in Italy and in Spain, as it had been in Poland. The charge of a persecuting spirit may, indeed, be successfully established against Romanism. Still, to a very limited extent, it can be refuted on Protestant grounds; and it may be made to appear less decisive of the demerits of the Roman Catholic system, by being ascribed to the barbarity of the age as much as to the principles of a Church. On the whole, therefore it is of more importance to show the moral and political effects of the triumph of Romanism over Protestantism, on account of the deplorable exhibition thus made of the loss sustained by any country, when once deprived of the advantages conferred on it by the Reformation. Nor ought we to omit the loss sustained by general and ecclesiastical literature by the religious re-action in question. For, as Count Krasinski assures us,—

"The Jesuits invariably exacted from the families which had relapsed into Romanism, the surrender of all books and documents connected in any way with their former persuasion, and which they always committed to the flames. They even purchased at a high price similar documents wherever they could get them, in order to devote them equally to destruction."

The history of the decline of the Reformation of Poland is very peculiar, on account of the three following characteristics ascribed by Count Krasinski to the tactics of its Romanist subverters:

"1. This extraordinary re-action was not effected by the strong hand of a legally constituted authority, as was the case in Italy, Spain, and some other countries; but by a bigoted and unprincipled faction, acting not with the assistance, but in opposition to, the laws of the country. Such an event is perhaps unparalleled in the annals of the religious world, and is the more remarkable, as the free institutions of Poland, which had greatly facilitated the progress of the Reformation, were afterwards rendered subservient to the persecution of its disciples.

"2. The most invariable and lamentably successful line of policy pursued by the Jesuits in Poland, was to agitate the lower classes, by the means of the confessional and the pulpit, and to insure, by their intrigues with the higher ranks of society, an impunity to the excesses which an intemperate mob committed at their instigation against the anti-Romanists.

"3. Yet these (other) calamities, great as they were, may be considered as less disastrous than the moral effect produced by the withering sway which the disciples of Loyola exercised for more than a century over the rational mind. They clearly saw that the surest means of extirpating scriptural doctrines was to fetter the national intellect, by means of a preposterous system of education; and they consequently introduced such a system into the public schools of Poland, which were for a long time almost exclusively conducted by them. This measure produced its natural consequences, science and literature were almost annihilated; and Poland, which had made rapid strides in every kind of improvement during the sixteenth century, instead of advancing, retrograded with equal rapidity."

Who does not see in the three levers thus employed by Jesuitism—one of them resting on excessive liberty of action, another on agitation of the lower classes, and a third on the education of the national mind—to subvert Protestantism, and with it

of the national institutions, a striking similarity to the means employed by Romanism in Great Britain at this eventful crisis, in order to accomplish the same ends? His story will be written in vain, if so instructive a record of the machinations of Popery, as the one under review, produce no other effect on its readers than that of stupid astonishment. It should rather excite to sleepless vigilance, and suggest systematic plans of counteraction.

In the earlier part of these volumes we have a philosophical appreciation of the causes, which, from more remote ages, were gradually paving the way for the overthrow of Romanism in Poland. We will here recapitulate the principal of them. For example; the existence of national churches, in which public worship was performed in the vernacular tongue, and the influence of this custom on the relations of Poland with Rome;—the disputes of the Kings of Poland with the Pope about the right of nominating Bishops, ending in the triumph of the former;—the marriage of Priests stillly maintained, as their Christian privilege, by the Popish Clergy;—the spread as far northward as Bohemia, Moravia, Silesia, and Poland, of the primitive doctrines of the Waldensian churches in Italy;—the influence of Wickliff's "first, formal and decided expression to the evangelical truth;" who, though he did not create, yet gave a powerful impulse to the movement, which renovated the scriptural doctrines amongst the Slavonian nations;—the two important facts, first, that a Pole was amongst the three 1st martyrs of Huss's reformation; and, secondly, that the Polish nobility, present at the Council of Constance, protested against the imprisonment of Huss;—the consequent spread of the Hussite doctrines in Poland;—and, finally, the introduction and prevalence of the Lutheran doctrines. And here we may notice the political influences, which, under Providence, co-operated with the national predispositions engendered by the above causes, to secure the triumph of the Reformation. It was introduced in Poland at the commencement of the reign of Sigismund II.; and as this Prince, who not only gave no opposition to the new doctrines, but also threw the ample shield of royalty over their advocates, retained possession of the throne during twenty four years, time was given it to engrain itself in the nation's affections and institutions. Though Henry of Anjou, the first of the newly elected Princes, and the successor of Sigismund II., was indeed attached to the ancient religion, his reign was too short, embracing a period of five months only, to offer any serious impediment to the progress of the Reformation. During the reign of Henry's successor, a period of thirty-nine years, the new religion was again left at liberty to spread itself without let or hindrance from "the powers that be." This may be safely inferred from the memorable observation of that Transylvanian Prince. "That the Deity had reserved three things to himself,—the power of creating, the knowledge of futurity, and the government of the consciences of men!" Thus ample opportunities were allowed by divine Providence to the Polish Reformers to do all that human foresight could suggest, in so basing their vast undertaking upon "the best and surest foundations, that truth and justice, religion and piety, might be established among them throughout all generations." The elements of dissolution and decay, however, had insinuated themselves into the very foundations of the edifice of Reformed opinions, long before its superstructure began to totter and nod to its fall under the reign of Sigismund III., who, himself educated in the religion of Rome, proved himself to be at once the child and champion of that church, by zealously affording Court favour and protection to the Roman Catholics in their revolutionary projects.

We have now arrived at that period of the history of the Polish Reformation, which is fraught with instruction as to the causes of its decline. After noticing the evils which sprung from disunion among the Reformed, and the jealousies and ill-will which animated the Lutherans against the Helvetian and Bohemian Confessions on matters of minor moment, Count Krasinski thus proceeds:—

"But nothing did so much harm to the cause, as the anti-Trinitarian doctrines, which were among the Helvetian churches of that country. The great

which they infected many Reformed churches, not only altered the purity of their doctrine, and increased discussion among the Protestants, but they deeply injured the most powerful arm, by which the cause of the Reformation was and always will be promoted,—the searching of the Scriptures. Many persons, terrified by the boldness of the anti-Trinitarian speculations, were seduced by the Romanist doctrine into the belief, that the study of the Scriptures ought not to be allowed to all Christians, as being dangerous to the purity of their faith; and consequently remained in the Roman Catholic communion, which they were on the point of abandoning; or even, having already abandoned that Church, returned into its pale, preferring that persuasion, in spite of its acknowledged errors and abuses, to a philosophical school, which reasoned away revelation itself, and reduced Christianity to a mere code of ethics. It is almost superfluous to add, that one unavoidable consequence produced by such a school was religious indifference, and that such indifference was destructive to a party whose followers were constantly tempted to desert it by every kind of seduction on one hand, and persecution on the other, as was the case with the Protestants in Poland."

Thus, in two ways, Rationalism powerfully contributed to the decline and final overthrow of the Polish Reformation; first, by so unsettling the minds of men, and so alarming timorous consciences, as to drive them for refuge into the absolute authority of the Romish Church; and, secondly, by producing such indifference to the vital doctrines, which separated the Reformed churches from Rome, as undid those, who were seduced into these hurtful speculations, to sacrifice their interests or endure persecution for the cause of Protestant truth. The deplorable dissensions introduced by these bold and lawless speculations into the Reformed camp revived the hopes of the Romanists, who gained strength by every thing that weakened their perplexed antagonists. But it was in an evil hour that the Trinitarian Protestants concurred with the Romanists to persecute the Unitarians. This persecution proved the prelude to another, which they themselves afterwards suffered from the very party, with whom they had co-operated for suppressing heresy by violence. Happier would it have been, had the orthodox Protestants of Poland contented themselves with repelling, as they repeatedly did repel, the overtures of the Socinian party to form a union with those Reformed churches, (to wit, the Helvetian, Bohemian, and Lutheran,) which the treaty of Sandomir eventually leagued in defence of great principles held in common, in opposition alike to the Rationalists and the Jesuits.

It is problematical how far success would have attended the well-devised treaty of Sandomir, had not its moral influence been weakened by the adoption of the political expedient of attempting to suppress heresy by violence. The Protestant cause was also strengthened by a conservative confederation between the Protestant Confessions and the eastern church. But although evangelical Protestantism might have survived the contest with Rationalism, and not have perished in its own excesses, it is doubtful whether any means conferring equality of civil privileges, could have secured it against its deadliest foe, the Order of the Jesuits.

"The Roman Catholic party having exhausted all the means they could dispose of in the country against the Protestants, and seeing their utter inability of longer maintaining their grounds against the rapid progress of the Reformation, the ultimate triumph of which in Poland seemed to be now quite certain, sought and found assistance from abroad. Cardinal Hosius, the leader of that party, considered with great justice, as the only chance of saving Romanism from its impending destruction in Poland, to call in the newly-established order of the Jesuits, who obeyed that call with alacrity, and hastened to the rescue of their church, reduced already to the very brink of ruin. Their efforts were crowned with a success, glorious to Rome, deplorable to Poland!"

If Rationalism had abased a happy system of mutual toleration, in harmony with the dictates of the Gospel; if such were did Jesuitism profit by the enlarged civil freedom which it enjoyed, by its progress

errors of the Protestant party, Count Krasinski lays great stress on the oversight, which conferred on the Romanists too much political power.—

"The anti-Romanists," says he, "ought not to have desisted until they had rendered their uncompromising enemy innocuous, by taking from him the means of injuring them, and reducing him to an equal footing with themselves; that is, until they had excluded the Bishop from the Senate, and declared, by the voice of the Legislature, that the Roman Catholic church was not the dominant one of Poland, and wrested from the Roman Catholic church these means of exercising influence on temporal affairs, which it possessed in preference to the anti-Romanist creeds."

This witness is true; and something more than "equal laws and a free constitution" is necessary in a Protestant state, if we would maintain Protestant ascendancy, in order to be on an equal footing in a cope with an enemy, whose recognized tactics are the abolition of heresy by every possible means, fair or foul, the perversion of national education to its own miserable purposes, the excitement of popular violence, and intrigues behind the throne.

But by whom is the book before us written? By an exiled Polish nobleman. The very circumstances, therefore, under which he writes, invest his statements and admonitions with a high degree of authority. His mournful recollections of the Augustan age of his country, when Protestantism gave Poland a lofty and influential bearing among the nations of Europe, as contrasted with that terrible overthrow, which has dismembered the empire, and scattered its valiant defenders, not only excite our deepest sympathy, but insensibly impel us into salutary trains of thought regarding the primitive dispositions of the moral Governor of the universe.

"No country in the world," says the Count, "affords a more striking illustration of the blessings which a political community derives from the introduction of a scriptural religion, and of the calamities which are entailed on a nation by its extinction; because Poland rose in its welfare and glory with the progress of the Reformation, and declined in the same ratio as the scriptural doctrines gave way to Roman Catholic reaction."

A more admonitory spectacle, in truth, could not be presented to the gaze of Protestant Englishmen, than the fate of Poland; especially considering that we are periling our civil and religious freedom, as the Poles of a former century did, by excessive concessions to a foe, that retaliates kindnesses like so many injuries. What limitations, indeed, should be imposed on Protestant liberality, it is not our business to define; nor yet to describe by what means the injurious dissensions of Protestants among themselves should be as much as possible circumscribed, and even extinguished. But Count Krasinski's volume suggests many practical hints on both these subjects.

Our task is done. We have said enough, we trust, to awaken the curiosity of our readers to examine the book for themselves. Christian politicians, and even statesmen, can not read it in vain. The author does not sink the philosopher in the mere theorist. He deals with facts, which he groups with skill, "neither aught extenuating, nor setting down aught in malice." He imparts an interest to the most arid details, by subordinating them to the illustration of great principles. His language as that of a foreigner, is remarkably clear, apposite, and energetic. On the whole, he has produced a work, which excites hope, that sufficient public encouragement will be bestowed on his labours to enable him to prosecute the plan he has so much at heart, that of tracing the progress of the Reformation throughout some of the principal countries in the north of Europe.

Provincial Parliament.

DEBATE ON THE SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.

The house went into committee of the whole upon the Message of His Excellency and the despatch accompanying, relative to the seat of Government, when Dr. Christie moved the first of the resolutions of which he had given notice, as follows:—

"That it is the undoubted prerogative of the crown, and conformable to the practice

of the United Kingdom, under which this house is constituted and assembled, "that the place or places within any part of the Province of Canada for holding each and every session of the Legislative Council and Assembly, should be fixed under the authority of the crown."

This was opposed by Sir Allan McNab, who moved an amendment, and, after a lengthy discussion on the prerogative of the crown, and whether it was the prerogative of the crown to fix the location of the seat of government, the original motion was carried.

Dr. Christie then moved:

"That it is the opinion of this committee, that the building in which the Legislative Assembly is now held, and which was, indeed, many years ago, erected for a different purpose, does not afford sufficient accommodation to enable members to discharge their duty to their constituents with due enquiry and sufficient deliberation, and that the locality of Kingston is not central to the majority of the population, and is badly provided with accommodation for the residence of members, particularly during the winter, which is the season they can attend to their Legislative duties with the smallest sacrifice of the general interests."

Sir Allan McNab moved an amendment, "that it is the opinion of this committee, that the building in which the Legislative Assembly is now held, does not afford sufficient accommodation to enable members to discharge their duty to their constituents with due enquiry and sufficient deliberation, and that means be taken during the recess of Parliament to remedy this inconvenience."

Mr. Cartwright said there was one objection to the motion of the hon. member for Gaspe, and that was, that the statements were not true, (hear, hear.) The building, he would admit, was not convenient, but that Kingston was not central he must deny, and also that it did not possess sufficient accommodation.—As to the centrality, it must be found on reference to the map that Kingston was about equi-distant from Quebec and Amherstburgh consequently there could be little dispute on that point; with reference to the building he had been informed by the hon. President of the Board of Works himself that the building in which they were now assembled could be altered suitably to the purposes of legislation for a much less sum than it would require to remove the public records, and offices;—and hon. gentleman, when speaking of accommodation should recollect the extraordinary circumstances in which the seat of government had been fixed here—without any intimation whatever of the intended change, the population of the town had suddenly increased 50 per cent., and it was impossible that all this could be at once provided for, and that there should exist no temporary inconvenience; but he would say that no town of the size of Kingston could have provided for the population cast upon it in the short space of eighteen months, in the manner that had been done here. But he hoped, that hon. gentlemen would treat the question fairly, they had not been sent to the house to legislate for their personal benefit, but for the general interests, and in reference to general interests should the question alone be viewed. He would allude to objections more serious than those urged in the resolution before the house. It had been said that Kingston was too near the frontier, and incapable of defence—it was deemed by some hon. gentlemen safer to go to Toronto, but it was his opinion that if they decided against Kingston, and although a majority might be found to vote against Kingston, still they could not find a majority in that house to decide upon any other given place, and he thought if hon. gentlemen were determined to vote against Kingston, they should decide upon some other situation. In the midst of these conflicting interests the Home Government says to you, we have selected Kingston only after mature deliberation, and consider that city the best for the seat of Government, it is our intention, to erect extensive fortifications, for which purpose we have already purchased a large amount of property; it is our intention to make Kingston in Western Canada, what Quebec is in Eastern Canada,—it is the most desirable at present in Western Canada as being nearest to Eastern Canada members; and therefore if you dissent from our choice, it is necessary that you should show the reason why,—establish

the clearest necessity for a removal, and point out a place more suited to legislative purposes, and in favour of which the general sense of the province may be unequivocally expressed. On that he was satisfied they would not agree. But there was something else which he thought it right to consider. Before the union, in the Legislature of Upper Canada, the motion which he had the honour to put that it might be a condition of their assent to the Union that the seat of Government should remain in Upper Canada, was almost unanimously adopted. This was withdrawn afterwards as a stipulation, but though not insisted on as a condition, it was strongly urged in an address to Her Majesty on the subject. He had been opposed to the Union, he plainly foresaw that dissatisfaction must eventually be created among the people of Upper Canada, and he would assure hon. gentlemen that if they persisted in the course which he imagined them to be pursuing to transfer the seat of Government to Lower Canada the question of the repeal of the union would be seriously agitated, and he questioned much if it would not effect a repeal within three years—(several French Canadian members—SO MUCH THE BETTER!) Well, if hon. gentlemen wanted it so, let them not repeal it by a side wind—let them put a resolution on the table, and come to a direct vote upon the question at once, if it is avowed, really the intention of hon. gentlemen from Lower Canada to repeal that Union, but don't do it in this way—do not hesitate to say that this is a question of repeal of the union, that the house might understand precisely the position in which they stood. He hoped those hon. gentlemen who were opposed to Kingston, would fix upon some other place, and assign their reasons for so doing, and let their reasons be in accordance with the requirements of the despatch, pertinent to the matter at issue, the sense of the house might be tested fairly upon the question.

Mr. Durand complained that Kingston was supplied with American beef, and that all the public money went into the hands of Americans for the necessities of life. Had the seat of Government been placed either at Cobourg or Toronto, the back country of those places would be able to supply half a dozen such governments. As to the expense of buildings, that would be the same in Montreal as here, and as there were already suitable buildings at Toronto, he would vote in favour of Toronto, and Kingston.

Mr. Cock complimented Mr. Durand upon the loyalty which induced him to have such an abhorrence for republican beef, but he would tell the hon. gentleman that he would eat as much American beef at Toronto as he would at Kingston, (hear,) and it would be so as long as the American was allowed to come in and forestall the Canadian farmer in his own market. Place on a duty, and he would venture to say they would soon be supplied with Canadian beef. With respect to the locality of the seat of Government, when the question of maintaining the seat of Government in Upper Canada was before the Legislature of that Province, he had voted against it on the sole ground that such a resolution was an interference with the prerogatives of the Crown, and he would give the same vote now against the resolution submitted to the house.

Mr. Harrison said that the expense attending the fixing of the seat of Government there could be no objection, because for a very trifling sum they could be provided with every necessary convenience. There were plans and estimates now in existence for remedying the evil, and the cost would amount to only £3000, certainly a small sum considering the extent of the interests involved. It was proposed to add two wings to the present building, containing the legislative halls; to convert the present place of meeting into an ante-room, and the remainder of the present building into the departments of the house, a sufficient number of committee-rooms to be provided in the wings to be added. The plan was exceedingly simple—the expense small—and most ample accommodation would thus be acquired, so that on that score their could not be the least objection. But there had been a great deal said against Kingston, and hon. gentlemen seemed to forget that a large number of strangers were ushered into the town without the least note of warning, and that consequent-

ly the inhabitants were unable to provide suitably for the accommodation of so large a number under such extraordinary circumstances. It was no matter of surprise, therefore, that there should be some and very great inconvenience felt—but he was sure the candor of hon. gentlemen would lead them to admit that on their return to assume a second time their legislative duties here, there was not the inconveniences felt of which they had before to complain. But it was desirable, in a matter of so much importance, hon. gentlemen would divest themselves as much as possible of individual interest, he would admit that he had interests here, and all had more or less local interests to serve, but it was desirable they should throw off all ideas of personal convenience which tend to bias their minds, and come fairly to the general question at issue—view it on the broad basis of affecting the interest and convenience of the whole province, and not of any particular section. It had been said that Kingston was too near the frontier: that has been remedied by the erection of extensive fortifications, there could therefore be no necessity for removal on that ground. He conceived the only way to bring the question to an issue was to name some fit and proper place in the estimation of members, and come to an issue on it. Last year, there were two places named against Kingston, now there are three or four, and all those interested in favor either one of these rival places, was, as a matter of course, against Kingston, and therefore with respect to Kingston, it was impossible to arrive at any satisfactory conclusion. Quebec would undoubtedly be the proper place for the seat of government in the event of a Federal union of the whole Province—a union which might take place at no distant day—but while the present union existed Quebec was out of the question. The next place which possessed public buildings was Toronto, but it must be borne in mind that these buildings are not well calculated for the purpose, as they are not as permanent in their construction as they ought to be, and that it would cost a large sum to render them so. There was no public building here, but the one in which they were assembled, it had been built for a different purpose certainly, but as he had said before, a trifling outlay upon it would extend every requisite accommodation to the Legislature; and there was also land belonging to the government here well situated and extensive enough to contain all the public buildings which might be required, so that in that respect, Kingston was equally, if not better, provided than any other place save Quebec. Some hon. gentlemen had stated that Kingston market was almost altogether supplied from the American side; this he distinctly denied; the produce of the Bay of Quinte, one of the richest districts in the Province found its market here, and he would further say that some of the most fertile soil in the Province lay within a few miles of Kingston—much of it yet remained to be opened, but that would be remedied by the introduction of Emigrants and the advantage which the market afforded. A mistaken idea had gone abroad on this subject. The increase of population in this country would be westward, and it was certainly desirable that the seat of government should be as far westward as possible, as emigrants were those who had the most business to transact with the government, this was effected with the least inconvenience at Kingston, on the one hand to the Lower Canadians and on the other to those he had mentioned. Another view was that the produce of the country is westward, and passes from thence eastward to Montreal, the great commercial emporium; nearly the whole agricultural produce went down, and as the settlement of the country proceeded westward, the seat of government should be as far westward as would be convenient to the general interests.

The resolution expresses that Kingston is not a fit place; if so, some other place should be decided upon, let us know distinctly what that is, that the House may decide rectly upon the question at issue. He had made these remarks as bearing on the subject, and would probably have occasion again to address the committee.

Dr. Dunlop said the only real objection stated in the resolution was not a matter of opinion, it was one purely of measurement. If any honorable member would take the map and measure the distance he would

find that taking Quebec at the one point, and Amherstburgh as the other, Kingston was precisely equi-distant. He did not think it fair to take in the distance below Quebec represented by his two unfortunate friends from Gaspe.

Capt. Steele said, if he consulted the immediate interests of his constituents, he would unquestionably vote for Toronto, but as he thought it his duty on this occasion to attend only to general interests, he would vote in favor of Kingston, and against the resolution. Amongst the conflicting interests which were represented in that house, who was more fit to act as an arbiter in their differences than their Sovereign, and the decision had been in favor of Kingston. He had every reason to be educated, and thought the complaints which had been made against Kingston in every respect unfounded.

Mr. Cameron said that a great deal of warm feeling had been excited in the conflict of local interests, and he was happy to say that he could enter into the question without any participation in those feelings; he did not own any property in either of the places which had been named. In his opinion the question should be looked upon geographically, and not as to centrality, in the present state of the population. The reasons urged in the resolution were well enough to use in a street conversation, but he really did not expect to see such statements made in a resolution submitted for the adoption of a legislative body. The circumstances of the removal were sufficient reason to account for the inconvenience stated. But if the seat of government is to be removed, where shall it be fixed? If Kingston does not possess advantages to give satisfaction, where are you to obtain them? As regards length, the city of Quebec was undoubtedly the strongest on this continent, and would afford ample security: the government owns property there, and there are already suitable buildings for the public services. But there was an insuperable objection to Quebec—it is placed almost at the extreme east of the Province, and therefore it would be unjust to send western members so distant; added to that was the extreme length of the waters. If you select Montreal, it is a place which possesses many advantages in the beauty of its natural scenery, and is a great commercial city, and if hon. members complain of the dirtiness of life in Kingston, and of the liberality of its inhabitants certainly no such complaint could be urged against Montreal, but that would be attended with an enormous outlay. Where is there in that city any public property, where its defence? Was the British Government to be called upon to erect new fortifications after the expense which has been incurred here, and which is intended to be incurred here? Again, it is not always the policy of a country to have its capital in a commercial city; that principle had been acted upon in the U. States, and instead of selecting the great commercial metropolis as the capital of the U. States, a small and quiet town was selected. Placing the seat of government in large commercial cities, it was found induced a mode of living &c. detrimental to the public interests. This argument, by the way, would apply to By-town, which his hon. friend from Carlton at all times advocated as the seat of government. Looking at Kingston geographically, it was the same distance from Lake Huron as from Quebec—he would leave out Gaspe—and in a very few years it would be the centre of the population of the country.

Then Kingston was next to Quebec in the strength of its fortifications; besides it possessed immediately under the guns of Fort Henry a naval depot, in which during the last war an armament was fitted out that effectually prevented any American fleet from attempting to show their noses here, in the early part of the war, every morning he had seen a fleet of American vessels hovering off the port, not venturing an attack upon the place itself, not detracting of almost an artificial fortification; but from the time that the St. Lawrence, a ship of 120 guns, was hauled in Navy Bay, so enemy appeared in sight, to enemy could enter the harbour. Point Henry alone rendered Kingston as secure as Montreal could, by any possibility be made, there and here was the entrance to the Rideau Canal, the grand military connecting link between the lakes and the ocean, also immediately under the guns of Fort Henry. He hoped they



would throw aside minor objections, and taking the weighty considerations in its favor come to a decision accordingly. Allusion had been made to the brick country of Kingston, and he could assure hon. gentlemen, from personal observation, that there was as rich land in its back townships as any which could be selected about Toronto. The Bay of Quinte, unquestionably the richest district in the province, properly termed the garden of Canada, emptied its agricultural produce into the market here, and there were, therefore, none of those disadvantages to be found here which had been stated by hon. members.

Mr. Bowwell said that it was no argument to say that the Hall in which they met was too small, or that members sustained personal inconveniences—such statements ought not to be listened to for a single moment, as a reason why the general interests of the Province should be set aside. Those evils could very easily be remedied.

After some further remarks, for which we regret not having either time or room to give to our readers, the question was put upon the amendment of Sir Allan McNab, which was lost, and the original resolution carried.

The House resumed when the question of concurrence was put.

Mr. Boulton moved in amendment that Toronto is preferable to Kingston for the location of the Seat of Government. On this the following division took place—

YEAS—Messrs. Hincks, Dunn, Merritt, Hernanus Smith Powell, Hopkins, Boulton, Moffatt, Simpson, Thompson, J. S. McDunnell, Sir Allan McNab—12.

NAYS—Messrs. Cameron, Cartwright, Jones, Moore, Dunscombe, Holmes, Boswell, Parent, Bouthillier, Foster, Cooke, Leslie, Sherwood, Papineau, Black, D. McDonnell, Child, Gilchrist, Williams, Parke, Derbyshire, McLean, Burnet, Steele, Morris, Woods, De Witt, Neilson, J. V. Viger, D. B. Viger, Christie, Quesnel, Kimber, Tasche, Taschereau, Barthe, Turcotte, Turgeon, McCulloch, Noel, Henry Smith, Delisle, Johnston, Harrison, Daly, Roblin, Chesley, Hall, Berthelot, Forbes, (one name wanting)—51.

Quebec, Montreal, and Bytown were then respectively named, but only a few votes were given for each, members from Lower Canada seeming determined not to be drawn into a vote upon Montreal.

Sir Allan McNab moved his former amendment, on which a division took place. YEAS, 20—NAYS, 40.

(Continued on Page 22)

THE WESLEYAN.

TORONTO, OCTOBER 19, 1842.

It is extremely painful and humiliating, though at the same time highly monitory, to witness the malevolent and mutual satisfaction—covered in some instances with a veil of transparent temerity, in others unblushingly avowed—with which High Churchmen and Low Dissenters contemplate the important numerical diminution of the members of the Wesleyan Church, as reported at the late Conference. The London Patriot, whether by an error of the head or of the heart we leave to the judgment of Him who is conscious to the obligations of both, represents the decrease to be 3,000, that is only about one third more than it really is—no very serious blunder in a matter so complicate and difficult of calculation!—and passes in silence over the officially announced facts that there has been an INCREASE in the mission stations of 4,000, and that the very documents from which the return of numbers was made out, show also nearly twenty thousand in probation. The Editor of the London Church Intelligencer, quoted by his Ishmaelitic ally in the United States—the Churchman delirious with joy at the event, and already, revelling in imagination among the desolated towns and bulwarks of our beloved Zion, mistakes the illusion of his own disordered vision for reality, and thinks he sees “Wesleyanism going down.” We cite his remarks. They are not altogether destitute

of interest; for, though harmless as they appear hurled by the nerveless arm of aged Priam, they go far to substantiate the claim of the writer to the designation “Catholic Christian.”—understanding that epithet however, as it is used in the nomenclature of Rome:—

“We have at length to record what will highly gratify every Catholic Christian, and what probably never before has happened in the history of this dangerous delusion, that Wesleyanism is actually going down. The Watchman, its organ, distinctly states, “that in the Home Stations, the DECREASE this year has been 2065.” This is cause for great thankfulness to God, though of great alarm to the disciples of John Wesley; for The Watchman says, that this decrease of Wesleyans in England, led to some serious conversations, which it hopes will make matters wear a different aspect, at the end of this next year. No wonder the Wesleyans are so bitter against the Scriptural and Catholic truths of the Church.”

The same organ of Puseyism, in alluding to the Irish Conference, blunders as egregiously as does its ecclesiastical antipode, the London Patriot, in regard to Britain. The central position which Methodism occupies between these two parties, though constituting its true glory as an important and influential section of the Church of the Redeemer, suggests the true reason why both seize every opportunity of assailing it. The words of the prophet are, we lament to say, but too apposite here: “For I heard the defaming of many, fear on every side. Report, say they, and we will report it. All my familiars watched for my halting, saying, Peradventure he will be enticed, and we shall prevail against him, and we shall take our revenge on him.” When will those who name the name of Christ, under pretence of guarding the purity of Christian ordinances, or the gratuitous sanction of Apostolic authority, cease to violate the Christian Spirit?

The decrease in question, though neither unprecedented in the history of Methodism, as the Intelligencer seems to imagine, nor so great as to generate any depressing alarm, did—we have no wish to conceal—did lead to serious conversations and investigation. The absence of all inquiry respecting an occurrence so unusual would in our view have been tenfold more ominous than the numerical decrease itself. It would have indicated spiritual declension and indifference in the Body,—infinitely more to be deprecated than a temporary and trifling diminution in numbers. From the facts elicited by an investigation of the matter, it appeared, that the prevailing distress in England and Scotland had caused a very large emigration and operated otherwise disadvantageously upon the prosperity of the Body. This mournful alleviation did not, however, satisfy the conscience of the Conference. They humbled themselves before God, deplored their unfaithfulness, and used this fact as an additional incentive to plead with Him for a more copious effusion of the Holy Spirit, that the number of conversions may not only be sufficient to fill up all vacancies, but to swell the ranks of the Church with a great increase.” Prompted by these repentant and hallowed sentiments and desires, they solemnly and in the fear of the Lord, passed the following resolution—a resolution—observes the London Watchman—the imitation of which by other Churches, could not fail of being a blessing to them,—the imitation of which by all the Churches of the land would do more to restore national prosperity, than could possibly be effected by the wisest plans of human policy, uncon-

nected with a proper solicitation of the Divine blessing:

“What direction does the Conference give with respect to the present state of our country, and of our own societies?”

“The Conference directs, that the first Friday in October next shall be observed as a day of special fasting and humiliation before God in our societies; that public prayer meetings shall be held that day in all our places of worship, and calls upon our ministers and people to unite in earnest supplication to Almighty God, that his blessing may rest upon the commercial interests of this country, so that the labouring poor may everywhere obtain employment, and be satisfied with bread, and that a more rich and copious effusion of the Holy Spirit’s influence may be vouchsafed to ourselves, our societies, and congregations, in order that the ministry of the word, and the other means which are employed for the extension of the cause of Christ, may be rendered abundantly successful in the conversion of ungodly men, and the edification of believers. The Conference also directs, that, on the Sabbath immediately preceding that day, the ministers of our Body shall, in their public discourses, enforce the duty of religious fasting, as connected in Holy Scripture with the maintenance and improvement of personal godliness, and the prevalence of intercessory prayer.”

We have confidence that the members of our Church throughout the Colonies of the Empire, will enter into the spirit of the resolution adopted by our fathers and brethren in England, and that every District will appoint and observe a day of special fasting and humiliation before God, and of prayer for the signal blessing of him “with whom is the residue of the Spirit.”

THE CHURCH-POSITION OF METHODISM.—

In concluding our remarks on the doings of the Conference, in our paper of Sept. 21st, we alluded to the addresses delivered towards the close of the Session, by Dr. Bunting, and Mr. Dixon, the Ex-President on the ecclesiastical character, claims, responsibilities and duties of Methodism, at the present crisis. From “the signs of the times,” more especially as created or modified by Jesuitical intrigue and exertion, and that ill-omened retrogression from the spirit and doctrines of the Reformation which marks the operation of a system within the Establishment, calling itself “Anglo-Catholicism,” and which is so closely assimilated to Popery that it has filled the occupant of St. Peter’s chair with hope and the truly-Protestant world with apprehension and dismay, we were more than prepared to expect that the course imperative on Methodism, under such circumstances, would be a prominent subject of consideration;—we should have been greatly disappointed had such not been the case. The result is equally in unison with our anticipations; as we believe it likewise is with the teaching of the word of God, the unequivocal indications of his Providence, and the unnumbered apostolic seals of his Holy Spirit:—It is in connexion with the cultivation of a catholic spirit towards all “who hold the head”—to maintain and defend that ecclesiastically independent position into which a train of uncontrollable Providential events has impelled them. The address of the Conference to the Societies—a document of great practical wisdom and value, and which we shall take an early opportunity to lay before our readers entire—contains the subjoined lucid, firm, and conclusive statements on this topic, which, every right-minded member of our Church will peruse with unreserved acquiescence, and with more than ordinary satisfaction:—

The present is a season of almost unprecedented anxiety and disquietude. Political affairs seem to promise no repose. Rome is availing herself of every opening and every

movement to extend her spiritual despotism and worldly influence. A kindred system, incorrectly called “Anglo-Catholicism,” an object of Papal complacency, still prevails in the established Church, and in the literature of the nation. Cold-hearted infidels, who are indebted to Christianity for the little vantage-ground of intellectual standing which they possess, utter forth their proud disregard of all authority, human and divine. Those who are deprived by general distress of earthly good, and who have not the hopes and consolation of religion to fall back upon, are often willing to listen to, and be led by, these blasphemers. Thus a grand compact appears to be formed between unbelief on the one hand, and a corrupted Christianity on the other, to drive vital godliness out of the world. It is in these circumstances, that we, as a body of Christian Ministers, solemnly resolve, in the strength of grace, to live for no other purpose than to teach and disseminate those doctrines which we have held from the beginning; and which, as being the attested verities of revelation, have been professed and taught by the holiest and best men of all ages. Methodism, as a catholic and evangelical system, we regard to be as necessary now, as it was at the commencement of the last century. It shall still be our grand aim to assert the corrupt and guilty estate of man by nature, forgiveness of sins through penitent faith in the sacrificial blood of Christ, filial joy in God through the Holy Ghost as the Spirit of adoption, holiness of heart through the same Spirit as the Sanctifier; while we still hold evangelical obedience as indispensably necessary to justification in the last day.

We are resolved to maintain and defend that church-position into which Divine Providence has irresistibly brought us, not only in order to rebuke and check intolerant brethren, but to discharge a duty of fidelity to Christ, and to guard equally from latitudinarian intrusion, and despotic assumption, that great work of God which was begun by the instrumentality of the first Methodists, and which the established Church was not able, or was not willing to cherish.

While we wish to stand in a friendly relation to that Church, from which our fathers were compelled to separate, and while we would gladly labour in harmony with her evangelical and spiritually-minded sons, we claim, both for our own sakes and yours, all the rights of true scriptural Pastors; a right which the head of the Church has repeatedly sanctioned and sealed. Denying the sacerdotal character of the Christian ministry, we claim no priesthood, because we know, and the New Testament knows no Priest but the One in heaven: we claim not to offer sacrifice at the altar, for we know of no altar but the cross, and of no atoning or propitiatory sacrifice but the Saviour’s blood: but being inwardly moved by the Holy Ghost to take upon us the office and ministry of the Christian eldership, and being outwardly called thereto by those who were in the ministry before us, even from Mr. Wesley’s days, and separated unto it from all worldly employments by ordination and prayer, we do claim to be, in all necessary respects, the true apostolical Pastors of the charge which God has committed to our trust, and the successors of those who, in former ages, have been similarly actuated and sanctioned. This involves a right, not only to publish the word of God to you, and to provide for its publication in the destitute world around, but also to administer the sacraments,—the signs and seals of that covenant of grace of which preaching is the vocal exposition; the administration of the sacraments thus flowing from our pastoral relation by clear and scriptural sequence.

THE PREACHING OF CHRIST CRUCIFIED.

Whoever has not read Bishop McIlvaine’s Charge on this supremely important subject, published in our last number, would find his account in doing so with devout attention. The spirit and sentiments of that admirable address are those of one who has himself passed the veil, and entering with filial boldness into the holiest by the blood of Jesus, beheld there the transforming glory of the resident Shekinah. No intellectual culture can supply the want of the teaching of the Holy Spirit. “The natural man,” however gifted, and though he may have appropriated all the treasures of literature, and the entire range of the sciences, “know-

eth not the things of the Spirit of God"—The grace, the practical efficacy and the glory of the gospel, are all traced by the truly evangelical Bishop to CHRIST and him CRUCIFIED, as the divine source. When the ministrations of every Christian sanctuary shall be conformed to the salutary directions contained in this charge, matters of secondary consideration will be no longer magnified beyond their real importance, nor be permitted to form a wall of intercession between those who love our Lord Jesus Christ in sincerity.

The Review of Count Krasinski's work on the rise, progress and decline of the Reformation in Poland, which we have transferred to our columns from the Wesleyan-Methodist Magazine, contains *multum in parvo*, a large amount of information in a small compass; and that too on a subject which every Protestant Christian must regard with melancholy interest. Sufficient prominence, we think, however, is not given in tracing the causes of the success of the Jesuits in overthrowing the reformation in that interesting country, to the broils which the political system of Poland tended incessantly to foment among the nobility, thus producing a state of things which gave the sleepless Jesuit every advantage, since it precluded that unity of purpose, and consequently that system and energy of action among the influential classes of society; by which alone the machinations of Popery could be effectually counteracted. Let us cherish the hope that the day is not far distant when humiliated and lacerated Poland will be illumined with the light of evangelical truth. Present appearances forbid not the indulgence of the animating expectation. The course of policy pursued by the Emperor of Russia is unquestionably favourable to the amelioration of the condition of the Poles. To excite and encourage among them a spirit of industry, he has made them large grants of land to a foot of which they could never have acquired a title under the present system, and induced a number of Dutch and German Colonists to settle among them, with a view to excite their emulation by influence of example.

The Reply of the Wesleyan Ministers of Nova Scotia to the address published in our last will be found on another page.

Parliament was prorogued on Wednesday 12th instant.

**Religious and Missionary Intelligence.**

(From the Watchman.)

INDIA.—Intelligence has been received of the arrival of the Revs. Messrs. Hardey and Sanderson at the Cape of Good Hope, from whence they would resume their voyage to Madras on the 4th of June. They were in good health, and anticipating with joy, their work among the Hindoos.

The Rev. Thomas Cryer, who with Mrs. Cryer sailed by the *General Kyd*, in June, has written from 4 deg. north of the Equator. Mrs. C. has suffered in some measure from sea sickness, but in other respects they were well.

EXTRACTS FROM THE "MISSIONARY NOTICES." DEATH OF THE REV. JOHN WATERHOUSE, GENERAL SUPERINTENDANT OF THE MISSIONS IN AUSTRALASIA AND POLYNESIA.

This much lamented event took place at Hobart Town, Van Diemen's Land, on March 30th, 1842. As announced in our Number for April, Mr. Waterhouse safely returned from his second series of Polynesian voyages and visitations, in September, 1841. The business which awaited him on his arrival, especially his correspondence, and the public speaking he deemed it right to undertake for the purpose of stating the condition and progress of the Polynesian Missions, made large demands upon his strength, before he had taken time to recover

the exhaustion arising from his long voyages. Yet, under the date of November 2nd, Miss Waterhouse, now Mrs. Butters, says, "that my father's health should continue so good beneath the pressure of perpetual excitement, intense anxiety, and labours yet more abundant, is matter of devout gratitude and wonder." Within a few days after the last mentioned date Mr. Waterhouse was exposed to heavy rain, while proceeding on horseback to fulfil an appointment, and from this circumstance proceeded the illness which has deprived the church of God of a much-respected Minister, and the Wesleyan Missions of an invaluable agent and superintendent.

This afflictive dispensation of Divine Providence is felt as a severe loss to the large and important Missions under the care of Mr. Waterhouse, which had already derived great benefit from his prudent management, and wise and Christian counsel. It becomes us, however, to bow with submission, and to acknowledge the unerring wisdom, and the undoubted goodness of God. "Precious in the sight of the Lord is the death of his saints." It is worthy of remark that, notwithstanding the extensive range of the labours of our lamented friend, and his frequent exposure to danger and death, he should have ended his course at his own peaceful home, and amidst the soothing and affectionate attentions of his numerous family. It is a still higher instance of the goodness of God, that his servant should have been graciously supported throughout his painful affliction, and his last moments should have been honoured with the full assurance of faith and hope. "He knew in whom he had believed," and "did not fear, though he passed through the valley of the shadow of death." The following particulars of this mournful event cannot but be deeply interesting to all our readers, as well as to the personal friends of Mr. Waterhouse.

The Committee received the following letter from Miss Waterhouse, dated January 14th 1842.—

The last time I addressed you as my father's amanuensis, I gave an account of his illness, and the circumstances which superinduced it. We had hoped that, long ere this, his health would have been reinstated; but in this we have been painfully disappointed. Some weeks ago, he was able to ride out for the benefit of the air, but a sudden change of weather, a month since, produced a serious relapse, and he has been again confined to his bed. The best medical advice was procured. Dr. Officer deemed it needful and satisfactory to call in a physician, and the most prompt measures were resorted to. I am happy and thankful to state, that, within the last few days, his medical attendants report a marked and very favourable change. but he is not yet even allowed to sit up, being in a state of extreme debility, demanding entire rest and quietness. We are given to understand, that he will necessarily be some time in regaining his strength, which has been so completely prostrated; and that such incessant toil, fatigue, and excitement, as he has endured the past two years, cannot but have impaired his constitution. His great anxiety and intense interest about "the infant churches" under his care, have greatly retarded his progress, but, we trust, that there will be no further check to his recovery, and that for many years he may be enabled successfully to prosecute his beloved, though arduous and hazardous undertaking.

It is my Father's intention to write to you at length, when his strength will permit him. He desires me to convey our kindest remembrances to you all, and to our friends generally, who, we trust, continue to pray for us.

Our excellent friends, Mr. and Mrs. Tucker, have taken their passage by the "Tasmania," and expect to sail for England next month.

Nearly a month afterwards Mr. Waterhouse wrote the following letter, the receipt of which strengthened the painful apprehensions which the committee had begun to entertain.

My daughter wrote a few lines, (January 14th, 1842,) giving an account of my continued illness. Since then, I have been slowly improving and can walk from one room to another, so that in the day I occupy the sofa, which affords relief, but I must recline. Committing my cause into the hands of Him who does all things well, Your afflicted servant,  
JOHN WATERHOUSE.

N. B. Dr. Officer has paid me unremitt-

ing and paternal attention, and when he thought me able to sit up a little, he wished me to ride out in an easy carriage, for which purpose he first sent me his own to try if I could bear it. I have, therefore, under his direction, borrowed a phaeton, as the Doctors say riding out, in a very easy vehicle, is absolutely necessary to my recovery, and that, with every advantage, it will be a work of time.

J. TUCKER for J. WATERHOUSE. These apprehensions were realised by the very afflictive intelligence which we have now to communicate. This we shall give in the more brief letter of Mr. Simpson, dated Hobart Town, March 31st, 1842, reserving the very interesting and more minute account by Mr. Butters for any memoir which it may be thought right to prepare for more general publication.

I sit down to address you under feelings of the most painful character, an event having taken place which has thrown a gloom over our society here, and which will be severely felt throughout our important Missions in this part of the world. I refer to the lamented death of our beloved, General Superintendent, who exchanged mortality for life last evening, about a quarter before nine o'clock.

He had been labouring for some time, under a complication of disorders, superinduced by excessive fatigue during his last visit to the islands, and by undue exposure to severe weather after his return to this colony. During a great part of his protracted illness, he suffered so much from nervous debility, that his medical attendant absolutely prohibited his being seen by any person except the members of his own family, in consequence of which, I had not these frequent opportunities of conversing with him on spiritual subjects, which I could have desired. But whilst thus secluded from the visits of his friends, and reduced to a distressing degree of weakness, his heart was still in his Master's work, and he employed himself in dictating to his daughter, letters of advice and instruction to the missionaries on the different stations; and manifested an anxiety about the prosperity of the cause of Christ in the South Seas, which nothing could exceed. Occasionally I have been permitted to see him, and at these times, he seemed to dwell with peculiar pleasure upon the interests of the Church of Christ, and when tidings have reached him of the removal of any of the pillars of that cause,—as, for instance the late Messrs. Anderson and Lessey, who were his former friends,—his mind has been affected almost beyond measure. Towards the close of his affliction my visits were more frequent; and though the power of speech was very much impaired, yet he gave me distinctly to understand, that his mind was peacefully stayed upon the merits of his crucified but exalted Lord, and when I prayed with him, he would unite with very great fervour in the petitions offered, especially those in behalf of his family, or of the cause of God. For his family he felt a most affectionate solicitude, and seemed to lose sight of himself altogether if their interest was concerned. As a proof and illustration of this, I would just mention, that a union had been projected between Mr. Butters and Miss Waterhouse, and the day for celebrating their nuptials was fixed, but, in consequence of his illness, they thought it might be well to postpone it. He, however, gave them to understand, that he should be much grieved if they allowed his affliction to interfere with their arrangements, and wished them to proceed in the matter according to their original purpose, and did not seem satisfied until assured they would do so. Hence, for so many days before his death, he was deprived of the tender and affectionate attention of his much-beloved daughter.

About two years before his departure, I joined his family by his bedside, and they informed me that I was there, when he immediately called out, "Pray, pray," I at once knelt down, and felt considerable liberty in praying that he might be supported in his passage through the dark valley of the shadow of death, and referred particularly to the preciousness of Christ to the soul of the dying believer. When we arose from our knees, he cried out in broken accents, "He is precious! he is precious! he is precious!" Shortly after this he wished to be raised up in bed, and while his sons were supporting him, he appeared as though recognising somebody about his bed, and then exclaimed, "Wesley! Wesley! Wesley! Smith! Smith! Clarke!"

just as though he were addressing the parties whose names he mentioned. I simply relate the fact as it occurred; but may we not suppose that, as he drew near the invisible state, and heaven opened on his eyes, he might catch a view of those blessed spirits, and account them by name as his future associates? After being laid down again in bed, he seemed to muse for some time, and I suppose the Mission under his care had engaged his final thoughts, and that he felt the need of a greater number of labourers in the field; for he raised himself in bed without help, and cried out, "Missionaries! Missionaries! Missionaries!" and then sank back and never spoke afterwards. Thus ended the eminently useful career of this devoted servant of the Redeemer. I need scarcely say, how much we feel our loss, a loss which, when we think upon the wisdom with which he counselled, and the affection with which he encouraged us in our work, appears to be irreparable. May the mantle of our departed Elijah fall upon those that are left behind!

Thus did this eminent missionary, with his latest breath, appear to make an appeal to God and to his Church, that more labourers may be sent into those fields which he had beheld as "already white unto the harvest!" We cannot believe that the appeal will be made in vain.

**RETURNS OF THE REV. MESSRS. DOVE AND BADGER FROM SIERRA-LEONE, WESTERN AFRICA.**

The following letter, received from these excellent missionaries, who are returning to this country, temporarily, to recruit their health, forms an affecting and additional appeal to the friends of the Society in behalf of much injured Africa. If the missionaries, who risk their health, and devote their lives to this service, are not doing more for the spread of the gospel than reason and Christianity require, let their sacrifices and labours be emulated by the liberality and diligence of the friends of the society at home.

Extract of a Letter from the Rev. Messrs. Dove and Badger, dated English Channel off Falmouth, August 15th, 1842.

DEAR FATHERS AND BRETHREN,—By the tender mercy and care of our heavenly Father, we are brought within sight of our native land, and hope to be in London in a few days. We left Sierra-Leone on the 27th of May, and have had a long and tedious passage, owing to calms and contrary winds. We are very sorry for this, as we should have esteemed it a great privilege to be present at the Conference, and to have contributed a few curiosities which we have with us, to the bazaar. We left the brethren, Messrs. Raston and Anear, in good health, but, as you well know, in the midst of much labour and care.—We would, therefore, most strongly urge the necessity of missionaries being sent to their assistance immediately. If the number could be increased to six, it would be cause of great joy, and would but barely meet the wants of the care. We are thankful for the success with which the great Head of the church has blessed us, and for the present stability of the work of God in Sierra-Leone, also that we still have the affections of our dear people there, and their kind wishes that, by the good providence of God, we may return to them again; which we shall be glad to do, (for they are in our hearts to die and to live with them) after a year's residence in England. We humbly request, (if not too late) that you will have us appointed for circuits in England for the ensuing year. The Lord's name be praised, that our health is good, and we feel as strong to labour as ever. We feel that we cannot be too thankful for his tender care of us while in the land of sickness and death, and for present manifestations of his favour and goodness. We are, therefore, constrained to consecrate ourselves afresh to him, and to the service of his church.

Several Africans are with us, some of whom are members of our society; they are come on business, and for education, &c. Mr. Joseph Wright is amongst them. We thought that, by a visit to England, he might serve our cause, and be prepared for greater usefulness in the work of God.

Praying that the Lord may choose our future place, and appoint our work, we subscribe ourselves,

Your humble and obedient servants,  
THOMAS DOVE,  
HENRY BADGER.

(Continued from Page 20)

WAYS AND MEANS—DUTY ON AMERICAN WHEAT.

The house then went into committee on ways and means and to impose a duty on foreign wheat.

Mr. Harrison made some allusion to the correspondence between Lord Sydenham and the Colonial Secretary, and stated that it would be seen that the privilege of originating measures relative to colonial trade had been ceded by the Imperial Government—a concession which proved the deep interest taken in the welfare of this country by the mother country. The produce of Canada could not be admitted into the ports of Great Britain free of duty unless a duty were placed here upon foreign produce coming into the country, and he considered that the advantage thus to be gained was a sufficient reason for placing the duty he was about to propose. The only question to decide was the amount of duty it would be expedient to impose. He thought the better course to adopt was to take the amount deemed sufficient by the Imperial Parliament in the tariff recently enacted in respect to Canadian grain—3s. 6d. per quarter, or nearly 6s. currency per bushel. It was a low rate, but as it had been considered sufficient at home, he conceived there could be no objection to it here. It was considered too low, however, the rate could be easily altered hereafter, as the question was now a local one, having been left to the House to decide. He had taken the course of proposing a duty on the article of wheat, and omitting for the present others upon which it was intended to impose protective duties, because the matter could be disposed of more easily by considering only one proposition now, as the whole subject would occupy a long time in discussion, and the present session would soon close. At the next session they could enter upon the proposition of taxing the inferior grains, with beef, mutton, &c. He was anxious that this decision of the house on the proposition which had been submitted should be communicated to the Imperial Parliament as early as possible, and if the present session passed without so deciding, he was afraid a whole season would be lost. He then moved that it is expedient to impose a duty of 3s. sterling per qr. on foreign wheat imported into this Province.

Mr. Durand said he regretted that the hon. member for Kingston had thought it expedient to omit other articles of agricultural produce equally important with that of wheat; if the house allowed the present session to pass over without doing anything for the agricultural interests in respect to the articles which had been omitted, there would be nothing done this year.

Mr. Viger was opposed to every species of protecting duties; as they were in all cases imposed at the expense of some part of the community, but as the Imperial Government had conceded to the house the right of legislation for the country in matters relating to its commerce, and was also desirous to extend the further boon of admitting our agricultural productions free of duty, he did not see that there could be any opposition to the imposition of a duty here upon the imports from a foreign country, to whom Great Britain did not think proper to extend that privilege. It was not for that house to say what course the mother country should adopt in relation to the commerce of other countries; it was sufficient that we were favored. He deemed protective duties as a part of a system of bad political economy, but as regards these Provinces, the proposition submitted was a generous one, (hear, hear.)

Sir A. McNab suggested that the propositions should be submitted to the house separately. First the propriety of imposing a duty, and then to decide on the amount, to which Mr. Harrison stated that he had no objections.

Mr. Hincks said that hon. gentlemen would give him credit for the exertions which he had made on the subject before the house. The hon. member for Richmon expressed himself opposed to all protective duties, but he would ask why was it that one interest was to be protected at the expense of another. We have protective laws for our shipping and other interests, and were we to exempt only the agricultural produce of our country from the general system of protection? Why not impose duties, for the purpose of revenue, upon these as well as upon mechanical productions. Under the present system, one

class was paying largely for articles for the benefit of another class, a system under which the agriculturists particularly suffered. He did not believe that the farmers desired large duties—they did not seek to be enriched at the expense of other portions of the population. He did not deem it necessary now to go into the other questions, the Governor General had been invited to cooperate with the house on these subjects, and instead of the vexatious delays from session to session, and from year to year, which had formerly taken place, the matter could be at once decided by the house. He had no doubt that this change was effected through the great agricultural petition, and hon. gentlemen would bear in mind that the prayer of that petition was not so much that a specific duty should be imposed, as that the Governor General should be directed to cooperate with the Legislature, in measures which Parliament might deem necessary for the protection of the agricultural interests. That prayer had been granted, and he did not conceive that a delay of three or four months would do any injury to the country. He had no doubt the house by a large majority would declare in favor of a moderate duty on wheat. With respect to the objections from Eastern Canada, he could not conceive that there was any plausibility or weight in them. The price of flour would be regulated by the demand in the home market, and the price in Lower Canada could not be more than the supply of the home market would warrant. He conceived it a fallacy to suppose that the burden of tax would fall upon the consumer, and was of opinion that it could not be shown to him that the tax could operate upon any other than the American producer. He had no idea that American wheat would be admitted into England as Canadian after paying the duty here, still less would American flour—if the wheat was entered here and ground into flour, then he had no doubt, it would go as Canadian flour, as at present, but as to the fear entertained that this trade might be carried to such an extent as eventually to demand a stoppage, he was of opinion that there was not enough capital in the country to purchase Western wheat to an extent sufficient to effect such a change. Upper Canada was a wheat growing country, and imported their chief importations from Great Britain. Now, he was desirous of paying for the imports by the exports of grain, and it could not be expected that Lower Canada should interpose to prevent such an interchange.

Mr. Moffatt said in the course of the debate, that looking at the correspondence of Lord Stanley now before the house, he could not see very clearly, that although American wheat coming into Canada and paying duty would go into England free, that Canada wheat would go in at the same time free. The Dispatch before him was dated 2d of March last, and received by the Government here on the 14th of April, and on carefully perusing the document, he saw no allusion whatever to the Governor being desired to promote this duty being placed on foreign wheat coming in, or authority to him to promise them that Provincial wheat would go into the British markets free. There may be probably a subsequent correspondence which contains more satisfactory assurance that Canadian Corn will be permitted free, for the Governor in his despatch says distinctly "in obedience to the wishes" he saw no wish implied in the document on the table—(Mr. Harrison said that there were further instructions received.) Then, continued Mr. Moffatt, there might be something more explicit provided by the administration between the 14th of April and the present time than has been shown to the house. Our colonial interests are by no means more favorably circumstanced now than they were before the passing of the late Tariff by the Home Government, for when the Corn is lowest in England the duty is highest on our produce, thereby taking from us the advantage of the favorable time of going into the market, and there were other indications to be viewed, closely connected with this question, which seemed to his mind not to be altogether what the Government would have them think, there were some important points in the late treaty with the United States.—The river St. John, which was the boundary line, was conceded for the transit of American produce, and might not a similar

train follow by having the line of the St. Lawrence conceded in the same way. He could not see that it was for them to place a duty on American produce in the present state of affairs, if he supported it, it would be against the convictions of his conscience, as far as he knew, until some further warrant was had from the British Government. It was conceded by Sir R. Peel that the British Government was to place Canadian produce on a footing with their own, but he thought it would be better to suspend the consideration of the subject until further despatches were received. He concluded by saying that he would, if there were any thing wrong in it, throw all the responsibility on the Government, and let them bear the consequences if the steps proposed were not fully borne out by the promised advantages to this country to be derived from the imposition of duty on American produce coming into this colony.

Dr. Dunlop said that the hon. member for Oxford appeared extremely desirous to protect the interests of the farmers of Upper Canada, but, however good his intentions, he must allow them to know their own business best. He thought he could manage his farm better himself than if the whole house was to sit there and direct him, and the farmers of the country were in the same predicament. We have been told by the hon. gentlemen that the present session is to be a short one. Why should it be a short one? Why, when a measure of this enormous consequence is coming before the house? When a new trade has just been established with the United States, and Canada is to be made the conduit, we are now to consider the imposition of a definite tax upon it, and that tax must pass to-night, because we are to have a short session, and why, when we are to consider a measure which will either benefit the vast improvements which we have contemplated, or make them hang as a mill-stone round our necks? Why not take time to consider, and not hurry on the matter in this way? Some are of opinion that if we admit American produce duty free, the tolls on our canals, the increase of our shipping, &c., will pay for these improvements; others are of opinion that if we can squeeze a small portion of revenue out of foreign wheat, that we should do so: if the latter, it should be so small as not in its operation to injure the country. How was this to be ascertained? Not by the imposition of 3s. sterling per quarter duty; that should be a matter of the greatest consideration. Submit it to a committee of practical men; to the farmers of Upper Canada, the millers of Upper and Lower Canada, the store-keepers of Upper Canada, and to the merchants of Montreal; they must consider the average price of grain in the United States, what it can be conveyed for to Montreal, and what to New York, with the duties at Liverpool, and then strike the difference, and from that, decide upon the question. When that was done, then, and not till then, should we know in which direction the proposed duty would send the American trade. As to the argument of the hon. member for Oxford that the duty would fall upon the producers and not upon the consumers, he confessed it was absolutely new to him, and he was not a little startled to hear such a doctrine propounded.—If he was in Lower Canada and had to pay the additional 3s. per quarter, it would be hard to convince him that he paid nothing and that the Americans paid the duty. He hoped to be enlightened on this new doctrine when the hon. member for Oxford would be appointed lecturer on political economy to the university. He could not for the life of him discover the politics of flour—whether it was Whig, Tory, or Radical—he did not know where these distinctions existed; it was a mere matter of proof and calculation. Tell us what duty we can lay on without hurting our own trade, to meet the views of the mother country, and it shall be done. But he was afraid that if they proceeded as now proposed, they would only kill the goose that laid the golden eggs. He hoped that time would be given to hon. members to examine the question.

Mr. Simpson was opposed to the duty. Mr. Parke spoke in favor; he conceived that if an impost were levied upon foreign wheat, the impetus which would thus be given to our own agriculture would more than repay the loss of the foreign carrying trade. Mr. Boulton thought the measure impor-

tant, and one that demanded mature deliberation. He considered that it did not only affect the farmers, but all the country, and especially merchants, shipowners, forwarders. The farmer was unable without their assistance to bring his produce to market. He thought the British Government had the Welland Canal in view when the loan to this country was proposed. The export trade of the country was of great value, and care ought to be taken that the merchant should not be injured in attempting to enrich the farmer. He was favorable to the government measure, provided the amount of duty would not be such as to put an end to the American trade; but if it were stopped, the Welland Canal would be useless. He thought that the farmer did not reflect upon the duties in Great Britain, or on the general character of the trade of the country, when raising his crops; his object was to raise as much as he could by his exertions and his industry. He thought the only question was, would this duty be to such an amount as to exclude American produce? If not, he would vote for the measure. If we lay a duty on that checks the trade and diverts it into new channels, it would not so easily be brought back again; and he cautioned the members of the treasury benches against imposing such a duty. His intention when he rose was to move that the committee rise, report progress, and ask for leave to sit again to-morrow, for it was a most important question and ought not to be hastily decided, and that the despatch ought to be closely studied so as to arrive at a correct idea of its meaning. He would suggest that this should not become a law until the home government allow Canadian produce to pass duty free.

Mr. Williams hoped that the hon. representatives of Agricultural districts would not allow this glorious opportunity to pass without taking advantage of it. Mr. Boswell felt how much the agricultural interest was involved in the present question, and was prepared to vote for putting a duty on American produce coming into the country, whether England put on a duty or not. Capt. Steele was favourable to the proposition of putting a duty on foreign wheat, and when the question of the amount came before them, he would be prepared to give his opinion. He thought that the interests of at least 75,000 of the people were now in the protection of the house, and that they ought not to be sacrificed to any other interests. He would not impose a high duty, but a small duty was required to put the corn grower in the back settlements upon equal terms with the American corn grower; and in supporting the resolution he hoped he would not be injuring the interests of any class.

Mr. Roblin, after some observations which we could not distinguish, hoped to see Eastern Canada, as well as Western, agricultural. It has been so, and although the crops recently have been injured by the flies, it may not again occur for a long time. He thought that since the government had the power of co-operating with the home government in regulating the duties in question, that they ought gladly to avail themselves of the opportunity. Mr. Harrison explained the reason of this measure being pressed forward whilst other important measures were postponed. This was a measure which involved relations with the Home Government, and it was indispensable to settle it as soon as possible, for delay might be dangerous; and the others could be over without any danger until the Legislature would again meet, which would be some time during the winter. Mr. Jones thought it was a party question, and would oppose protecting one class of agriculturists at the expense of another; for the interests of both ought to be consulted. He contended that the argument advanced relative to the protection which the cost of transport affords to the Canadian Farmer, was unsound, as the Americans at Oswego, Rochester, &c., have equal if not better facilities. He would, however, only assent to the measure introduced by the hon. member for Kingston, upon the principle that it afforded equal protection to the Eastern as well as the Western section of the country.

Mr. Hincks made some observations in reply, and said if he understood the gentleman right he objected upon the ground that he conceived the measure was brought forward to advance the interests of West-

ern Canada, and one that demanded mature deliberation. He considered that it did not only affect the farmers, but all the country, and especially merchants, shipowners, forwarders. The farmer was unable without their assistance to bring his produce to market. He thought the British Government had the Welland Canal in view when the loan to this country was proposed. The export trade of the country was of great value, and care ought to be taken that the merchant should not be injured in attempting to enrich the farmer. He was favorable to the government measure, provided the amount of duty would not be such as to put an end to the American trade; but if it were stopped, the Welland Canal would be useless. He thought that the farmer did not reflect upon the duties in Great Britain, or on the general character of the trade of the country, when raising his crops; his object was to raise as much as he could by his exertions and his industry. He thought the only question was, would this duty be to such an amount as to exclude American produce? If not, he would vote for the measure. If we lay a duty on that checks the trade and diverts it into new channels, it would not so easily be brought back again; and he cautioned the members of the treasury benches against imposing such a duty. His intention when he rose was to move that the committee rise, report progress, and ask for leave to sit again to-morrow, for it was a most important question and ought not to be hastily decided, and that the despatch ought to be closely studied so as to arrive at a correct idea of its meaning. He would suggest that this should not become a law until the home government allow Canadian produce to pass duty free.

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ern to the exclusion of Eastern Canada. It was once in contemplation to postpone the measure, but in deference to the wishes of many it had been brought forward, and the hon. member for Kingston had assigned a good reason for it.—Among the arguments advanced against it only two were of any weight. The first is, that it would destroy or injure the carrying trade. Now the duty at present in England is 5s. per qr. and we propose to reduce it to 3s. so that if our views are carried out the trade cannot be affected. The second is, that it will rise the price in Lower Canada. Certainly it will advance the price of wheat, but the question is one of free trade, and every purpose may be affected by taking off the duty in England. If any gentleman thinks the duty should be put on wheat in England, let him say so, and then he will be consistent. He thought the hon. member from Richelieu misunderstood him—one great object certainly was to raise the price of wheat, but not by placing a protecting duty upon it so much as by taking off the duty in England. The hon. member for Huron (Dr. Dunlop) supposed the tax would fall upon the consumer, but if so, it would be the English consumer. The material effect, however, will be to enhance the value to the grower. The hon. member who stated that the measure allowed duties exacted in the mother country and applied to their purposes, to be collected here for Colonial purposes, had put the subject in a right point of view. If the flour manufactured in Canadian mills, is allowed to go in as Canadian flour, it could not hurt the trade—which is a rapidly increasing one, and he hoped would continue to be so.

After some further discussion it was moved that the committee rise, and ask leave to sit again.

Wednesday, Sept. 28.

Mr. Harrison laid on the table the papers asked for yesterday relative to the case of Nelson Hackett.

The bill for increasing the capital stock of the Commercial Bank of the Midland District was read a second time and referred to a committee of the whole on Friday next.

A message was received from the Legislative Council with a bill to amend the Usury Laws, passed by that body, and requesting the concurrence of the house therein.

The bill to increase the capital stock of the Bank of Upper Canada, was read a second time, and referred to committee of the whole on Friday next.

The house went into committee of the whole on the Justices qualification bill. The qualification proposed was the possession of landed property to the value of £300. This was objected to as being too high, and tending to disqualify many who were the best fitted for the magistracy.

Mr. Boulton paid a high complement to the magistracy of this portion of the Province in stating that he knew of men holding commissions who could not purchase a decent pair of shoes to walk into the Quarter Sessions! And Dr. Dunlop assisted by saying that shortly after he came to the country he was informed in conversation with the then Attorney General on the subject, that the ability to read and write was not an indispensable qualification for a magistrate! The £300 clause was adopted.

Mr. Draper brought in a bill to establish a Bankrupt Law for this Province; also a bill to regulate the practice of the District Courts.

The House adjourned shortly after seven o'clock.

Thursday, Sept. 29.

The House met at three o'clock. The minutes of the last day's proceedings were read. A few petitions were presented. The bill for changing the Registry office of the county of Middlesex; for granting further power to the Montreal Fire Assurance Company, and changing the name of that Corporation; and for the inspection of Pot and Pearl Ashes, were severally read a third time and passed.

After some routine business had been got through with, the House went into committee of the whole on the resolutions submitted by Mr. Harrison, for the imposition of a duty upon foreign wheat coming into this Province.

Mr. Hale submitted a resolution to the effect that a duty should be had to all classes, and to all sections of this Province,

a tax upon one item of agricultural produce now, and postponing the rest until the next session. His reason he stated to be that he was anxious that the duties on all articles of agricultural produce should be simultaneously levied, and to prevent a duty upon one going into operation before the remainder were subjected to it.

Mr. Harrison stated that the bill for laying a duty upon wheat, would have to be sent home for the Royal sanction; in no case could it be sanctioned here; and as the Governor had been, if he interpreted the despatch aright, instructed to co-operate with the Assembly in relation to other subjects of taxation, there would be sufficient time for the arrangement which his hon. friend was desirous of effecting. He (Mr. Harrison) was only desirous that this measure should be disposed of by the house at its present Session, so that it might be brought at an early period before the Imperial Parliament.

Mr. Hale said if the hon. gentleman was willing that such an arrangement should be made, he would have no objection to vote for his resolution. He (Mr. Hale) would ask the hon. gentleman to fix a day—say the first day of May next, or any day which he might think proper. He wanted to be satisfied that of a simultaneous movement—that was all. He had heard it hinted at, that by pressing such a movement he might embarrass the Government, but that was not a consideration for him; it was his business to look after the interests of his constituents, and he would not be deterred from acting with reference to their interests by any such ideas as those which have been advanced. If the duties on wheat and other articles of agricultural produce were to commence at the same time—a pledge were given to that effect by the hon. Secretary,—he would be fully satisfied.

Sir Allan McNab said there was a strong feeling in the country on the subject of agricultural protection; the people, however, did not desire a high duty; he thought a high duty would defeat the object they had in view. Although he had no very great confidence in the government, he was not disposed to throw any embarrassment in their way on this question; on the contrary he would support the ministry, (hear, hear, and he would bow to "the well understood wishes of the people.")

Dr. Dunlop was in favour of time being granted for a full investigation of the question; he hoped the "broad-bottomed ministry" would not attempt to rule the house with their 44d. bill.

Mr. Durand was willing that the questions should be kept separate, but did not see why the other part should be postponed. The number of petitions which had been presented to the house on the subject of agricultural protection, sufficiently expressed the wishes of the people, and evinced the interest in the question; as they required only a fair protection, and that they were entitled to.

Mr. Hale seeing the sense of the house against him, would withdraw his resolution.

Mr. Moffatt had seen nothing in the despatch which would warrant the belief that American flour paying duty here, would be admitted into Great Britain free of duty. He thought it better to suspend the consideration of the present measure until the house was placed in possession of the real views of the Imperial Government upon the question, as it would be ridiculous for us to impose a duty, and in a year have to repeal it again.

Mr. Neilson was opposed to the measure; some might be willing to allow the ministry to bear the responsibility of the measure, but as he was responsible to his own conscience and to his constituents, he would not vote for it.

The proposition for the imposition of a duty—was then put and carried.

Mr. Harrison then moved that the duty be placed at 3s. per quarter, and at the suggestion of Mr. Moffatt, defined the quantity by adding the word "Imperial," making it 3s. sterling upon the imperial quarter.

Dr. Dunlop said he disclaimed their 44d. duty,—it was no protection at all. He would propose a committee of inquiry into the probable effect and operation of the proposition.

Mr. Merritt was opposed to bringing the measure through the house; it was important that they should be fully aware of the

present trade to other channels, or increase it on the St. Lawrence, and he would vote for such a committee as that had been suggested by his hon. friend.

Mr. Williams as the representative of an agricultural county, would spurn the measure as one of protection. It would be laughed at in derision—he could not consent to a duty a fraction less than 7d. on a bushel of wheat.

Mr. Roblin thought the fixing of the duty a very important matter, and one which required much caution. If they placed it too high they would destroy the measure altogether. He would take any duty as a boon. He was of opinion that it was the intention of the Upper Government to admit American wheat free coming from the country, as it would be absurd to suppose that the same article would be taxed twice.

Mr. Duncombe said that under the system of duty proposed, if there were three successive years in England in which the crops were below the average, our present trade would go down the American waters, unless it was to fall w that American flour and wheat then paying duty would be admitted as Canadian into Great Britain. He could not understand the despatch in this point. If the American produce were to be so admitted, the passage of the present motion and the completion of the arrangement at home, would form an era in the prosperity of the country.

Mr. Hucks said if the case was to remain as it is now, with the duty taken out at home, it would be a great boon. We should then have the milling, and American wheat ground into flour here would go down, precisely as it does now, as Canadian flour. The effect was the same however viewed.

Mr. Cartwright stated, that even if we were to export our own produce, and consume American, the duty on American would yield a revenue of £100,000, while we should get that duty additional for our produce in the British Market.

After some farther conversation, the motion was granted.

Mr. Chid then moved that it was expedient to impose duties upon all our agricultural products in addition, which after much discussion—the difference being principally as to the propriety of passing such a resolution now. Was carried Yeas 37, Nays 23.

Friday, Sept. 30.

The House met at three o'clock. The minutes of the last day's proceedings were read. The following bills were read a third time and passed.

The bill for qualification of justices of the peace in Canada East. The bill for removing obstructions in Rivers, R.oulets, &c., in Canada East. The bill for an act of incorporation of a charitable institution of the Roman Catholic ladies of Quebec.

Mr. Harrison laid before the Speaker two messages from his Excellency—the first relative to the loan and public works, transmitting a despatch from the colonial secretary on those subjects. The colonial secretary states that the Government is prepared to fulfil every engagement made by the late government—the loan not to have reference to the existing debt, but to be devoted to carrying out the contemplated public works, to be raised by the province at a rate not exceeding five per cent—a sinking fund to be created of at least five per cent on the principal to be guaranteed by the tools on the public works. An intimation was given, that beyond the sum of a million and a half, the British Government was not prepared to guarantee a loan. The second message recommended a grant to Dr. Rolph for his services as Emigrant Agent, not exceeding the sum of £500 sterling. Dr. Rolph's report was transmitted with the message, and 500 copies in English and French ordered to be printed.

The order of the day for receiving the report of the committee on imposing a duty on foreign wheat being called up, the question, on concurrence, was put upon the resolution adopted by the committee, separately.

Mr. Black moved as a rider to the first of Mr. Harrison's resolutions, "provided that Canadian wheat be admitted into the ports of Great Britain, duty free, or at a merely nominal duty; and that American wheat coming into this country, and exported, be received into Great Britain upon the same terms as Canadian wheat, which

Mr. Viger explained; he regretted that the vote on the journals would apparently place hon members voting against a proposition to which they were really favourable; but he thought the hon. member for Quebec had taken a wrong course; he should have been satisfied with the declaration of the hon gentleman on the treasury benches, who were responsible for their statements of the intentions of the Imperial Government, with respect to the proposition before the house.

The question of concurrence was then put on the first resolution, and carried—yeas 49, nays 13. The second resolution was then concurred in the same division. On putting the third resolution, that moved by Mr. Chid, yesterday, asserting the expediency of taxing all American agricultural produce—Mr. Harrison moved that the following be added thereto: "that all agricultural produce introduced into the district of Gaspé, for the use of the Fisheries, be exempt from all duty," which was rejected by a vote of 18 to 38.

Mr. Harrison then introduced a bill in accordance with the two first resolutions. It proposed a duty of 3s. sterling per imperial quarter, such duty to go into operation on the first day of July next. The preamble expresses confidence that upon the imposition of a duty here, upon American wheat imported into the province, such wheat will be admitted duty free, or rather as Canadian wheat into the ports of Great Britain.

The omission of the three resolutions from the bill brought in by Mr. Harrison created some discussion. Sir Allan McNab called for the reading of the bill, and objected to the bill being allowed a second reading, as it was not strictly in accordance with the resolutions adopted by the house, and called upon the speaker to declare it out of order, but the speaker decided against him.

Civil Intelligence.

The Royal Mail Steamship Columbia, (Capt M. P. r.) from Liverpool, Sept. 20th, arrived at Boston, Tuesday morning last, 1st inst., and by her we have ten days later news from Europe.

The political news, if we except the Boundary Question, is not of any great importance; the principal topics of interest noticed in the papers being the return of Her Majesty and Prince Albert from Scotland; the still disturbed condition of the Manufacturing districts Trade and the Market; the Ashburton Treaty; and the new American Tariff.

THE DISTURBED DISTRICTS.

It would appear from what is now going on in the town of Manchester, and the surrounding districts, that the disturbances are not yet finally settled down, for, on Thursday morning, the 15th, an attack was made on several mills in Salford; and in one instance the hands were turned out by the rotors. The mob first collected at the works of Messrs. Garstang, and succeeded in stopping hands. From thence they proceeded to the mill of Messrs. Morris, where they found a warm reception, the owners having armed their workmen with picking sticks. The hands proved too strong for the mob, and succeeded in defeating them. In the affray, one of the mob was so severely beaten that he had to be removed to the Manchester Infirmary, where in the course of yesterday, he expired.

TRADE AND THE MARKETS.

Trade continues dull—more so than expected. No improvement at Manchester. The manufacturers there are clearing out their large stocks.—In Leeds, many orders in the woollen trade have been received, but the profits are small. At Bolton the demand for counterpanes has been considerable and prices good. At Leicester hosiery in demand, and profits fair.

There is no alteration in the position of the money market. A good deal of caution is still used in the discount market as to the character of the paper presented for negotiation, arising from the failures amongst the corn speculators, which have apparently not yet run the whole course. Where the paper is of the proper description, however, it is readily discounted at 2 1/2 per cent., and in a few cases daily even lower.

The return of the Bank of England lia-



the 10th inst. is generally satisfactory, an increase being exhibited in all branches of its business, as compared with the statement to the 13th of August.

In the produce markets the demand has been steady for most articles, chiefly for exportation, with some further speculative transactions; while for local consumption the purchasers have again been upon a limited scale, but certainly show an increase upon the preceding week.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, Sept 19th.—The Cotton Trade has of late experienced little change, but it is a more firmness has been witnessed by the holders of guaranteed stocks, which have now got into hands less necessitated to sell than the original importers; the quantity upon the market having also diminished, and the expected rapid rise of duty to a point considered prohibitory to importation, were calculated upon, not only as sufficient to keep prices from further depression, but to cause a moderate advance. The best brands of United States Flour have realised 29s. to 39; Canadian, fine, 27s. 6d. to 28s.—superfine, 29s. per barrel, duty paid, Canadian Oatmeal is again rather cheaper, say 22s. to 22s. 6d per 210 lbs; Peas, 20s. to 30s. per quarter.

MONEY MARKET.—The range taken by the prices of Stock from Monday up to yesterday afternoon is this:—Consols for money have fluctuated from 92½ to 92¾ and the New Three-and-a-Half per Cents. from 100½ to 101½. The other Stocks are closed. The premium on Exchange Bills has been at 49s. to 51s., and that upon India Bonds at 35s. to 38s. India Stock has varied from 249½ to 250½, and Bank Stock for the spring between 167½ and 168. Consols for the Account have been 97½ and 98½.

The Stock Market assumed a firmer tone to-day, although we have still to notice but a very limited business. Consols for the first transfer day next week realised 97½ to 98, and for the Account 98 to 98½. Exchange Bills have been marked 49s. premium, and East India Bonds 36s. to 38s. premium, being rather flat, as money is less abundant in the General Discount Market. New Three-and-a-Half per Cents. were 101 to 101½.

BANK OF ENGLAND.—Quarterly average of the weekly liabilities and assets of the Bank of England, from the 15th day of June to the 10th day of September, 1842, both inclusive, published pursuant to the act 3 and 4 W. IV., cap. 21. Liabilities—circulation, £19,714,000; deposits, £9,833,000; total, £29,547,000. Assets—securities, £23,159,000; balance, £9,177,000; total, £32,336,000.

REPLY OF THE NOVA SCOTIA DISTRICT MEETING TO THE ADDRESS PRESENTED TO THEM AT THEIR LATE ANNUAL MEETING.

To which the District Meeting returned the following reply:—

\*To the Honourable James S. Morse, Wm. W. Bent, Esquire, John C. Black, Asher Black, and others.

"Gentlemen,

"It is with unfeigned pleasure and satisfaction that we, the Chairman and Ministers of the Wesleyan Societies in Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, and Cape Breton, assembled in our annual District Meeting, now for the first time convened in Amherst, have received the congratulatory Address, which you, on our arrival, have presented to us.

"We may be allowed to say, that while it is always a season of pleasure to meet each other in our District Meetings, after our separation for twelve months, from each other, that pleasure is generally very much enhanced by the kindness we experience from the attention of our friends; and in this respect our reception in Amherst has been exceedingly pleasurable and satisfactory: at the same time, the whole neighbourhood is associated with feelings of the deepest and most hallowed interest in our minds, from its connexion with the conversion, the ministerial career, and the extensive usefulness of one whose name will ever be interwoven with the reminiscences of Wesleyan Methodism in Nova Scotia. We allude to the late Rev. Wm. Black.

"On our part we beg most sincerely to congratulate the friends of Christianity in general, and of Methodism in particular, in this part of the country of Cumberland, on the erection of the chaste elegant and

spacious place of worship in which we are assembled. It presents not only a Centenary offering of your liberality and attachment to Wesleyan Methodism, which is an honour to your generosity; but it realises, at the same time, your attachment to the cause of God, in erecting a temple to his worship; and we humbly pray, that upon the increasing congregations the dew of Divine influence may continually descend, and that in the great day of account it may be said of thousands in this place, that they were 'born there.'

"That your desires and prayers for our success, and our guidance and direction by heavenly wisdom, at all times, may be responded to, and accompanied with every spiritual and temporal blessing resting on you and yours, on this Circuit and each Circuit in this district, is the earnest desire and prayer of your brethren, yours in the Gospel of our Lord Jesus Christ.

"R. KNIGHT,  
"Chairman of the District."

On Monday evening, the Rev. Alexander W. McLeod, by request of the meeting, delivered an interesting address on the mode of Christian Baptism.

On Tuesday evening, the Auxiliary Missionary Meeting was held. The Chairman of the District presided on the occasion. The report, which was read by the Rev. Charles DeWolf, and which will be shortly published, stated the aggregate of subscriptions to be £951 16s. 6d., being an increase on the past year of £10 12s. 0½d.

PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT.  
[From the Canada Gazette Extraordinary.]  
LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL CHAMBER.  
Kingston, Wednesday, Oct. 12, 1842.

This day at one o'clock, P. M., His Excellency the Governor General proceeded in state to the Chamber of the Legislative Council in the Parliament Building. The Members of the Legislative Council being assembled, His Excellency was pleased to command the attendance of the Legislative Assembly, and that House being present, the following bills were assented to in Her Majesty's name by His Excellency the Governor General, viz:—

An Act to provide for the Freedom of Elections throughout this Province, and for other purposes therein mentioned.

An Act to make the Law for vacating the Seats of Members of the Legislative Assembly, Accepting office, uniform throughout this Province.

An Act for the qualification of Justices of the Peace.

An Act to amend the Act therein mentioned, relative to the desertion of Seamen and others in the Sea Service.

An Act for better proportioning the punishment to the offence in certain cases.

An Act to regulate the inspection of Pot and Pearl Ashes.

An act to regulate the Inspection and measurement of Timber, Masts, Spars, Deals, Staves, and other articles of a like nature, intended for Shipment and exportation from this Province, and for other purposes relative to the same.

An Act to authorise the raising by way of loan, in England, the sum of £1,500,000, sterling, for the construction and completion of certain public works in Canada.

An Act to appropriate a certain sum to enable Her Majesty to remunerate Dr. T. Rolph, for his past services as Emigration Agent.

An Act to continue for a limited time the ordinance to facilitate the despatch of business before the Court of King's Bench for the district of Montreal.

An Act to continue for a limited time certain Acts and Ordinances therein mentioned.

An Act to amend two certain Ordinances therein mentioned, relative to winter roads in that part of the Province formerly called Lower Canada.

An Act to repeal certain Ordinances of the Governor and Special Council of the late Province of Lower Canada, relative to the Administration of Justice.

An Act to repeal certain Ordinances therein mentioned, relative to the establishment of a system of Police in Canada East.

An Act to extend the time allowed by the Ordinance therein mentioned for the registration of certain charges of incumbrances on Real Estates and to repeal certain parts thereof.

An Act to restore for purposes relative to the Election of members of the Legislative Assembly, the ancient Boundaries and limits of the Cities of Quebec and Montreal.

An Act for better preventing the obstruction of Rivers and Rivulets in Canada East.

An Act to amend certain Acts therein mentioned, relative to the establishment of Mutual Insurance Companies in Canada East.

An Act to confirm certain Rules, Orders and Regulations made by the Chief Justice and Judges of Her Majesty's Court of Queen's Bench for Canada West.

An Act to extend the time for the payment of the loan to the Cobourg Harbour Company.

An Act to change the place of Registry Office for the County of Middlesex.

An Act to grant further powers to the Montreal Fire Assurance Company, and to change the name of the said corporation.

An Act to incorporate a Company under the style and title of the Quebec Gas Light and Water Company.

An Act to incorporate the Charitable Association of the Roman Catholic Ladies of Quebec.

An Act to extend the powers of the British America Fire and Life Assurance Company to Marine Assurance.

An Act to extend the charter of the Commercial Bank of the Midland District, and to increase its Capital Stock.

An Act to extend the Charter of the Bank of Upper Canada, and to increase the Capital Stock thereof.

An Act to afford relief to the Estate of the late Thomas Clarke.

An Act to authorise the Courts of Chancery to admit William Wynne Baron, to practice therein as an Attorney and Solicitor.

His Excellency was pleased to reserve the following bills for the further signification of Her Majesty's pleasure thereon, viz:—

An Act to impose a duty upon Foreign Wheat imported into this Province.

An Act to make provision for the management of the Temporalities of the United Church of England and Ireland, in the Diocese of Quebec, in this Province, and for other purposes therein mentioned.

The Speaker of the Legislative Assembly then presented the following Money bill:

An Act to grant certain sums to Her Majesty for defraying certain indispensable expenses of the Civil Government, during the periods therein mentioned.

Toronto Market Prices, Toronto, 16th Oct., 1842. Table with columns for Flour, Farmers', Wheat, Do. Inferior, Barley, Rye, Oats, Oatmeal, Peas, Bran, per 100lbs. and prices in s. d. s. d.

Advertisements.

Earthenware, Wholesale and Retail. JAMES PATTON & Co., Manufacturers and Importers of CHINA, GLASS and EARTHENWARE, are receiving a large assortment per Souter Johnny and Mohawk, and expect a farther supply by the Thorburn, Alpha, and other vessels. McGill-street, Montreal, } May 17, 1842 }

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

C. & W. WALKER, MERCHANT TAILORS, 181, KING STREET, TORONTO. All kinds of ready-made clothing constantly on hand.—Terms moderate.

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, Doctrins, &c. &c. Also a selection of Superior 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

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, Leggings, Capes and Sleigh Robes, together with a suitable Stock of Skins, consisting of Bear, Buffalo, Wolf, Raccoon, Fisher, Seal, Otter, Martin, Mink, Astrachan, Russian-Lamb, Neutria, &c. &c. Ladies Fur trimming, Robes made to order. Naval and Military Lace, Mohair Barding, Cockades and Militia Ornaments. The highest price paid, in cash, for Shipping Furs. Toronto, Feb. 8, 1842. 2

PAINTS, OILS, PEITY, 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. Linseed Oil, raw and boiled, Copal Varnish, various qualities, Window Glass, from 9x7 to 40x26, 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 Printing, 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

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AGENTS:—THE WESLEYAN MINISTERS, in Canada, in connexion with the British Conference; and Messrs. A. HAMILTON, Toronto, R. MOORE, Peterboro'; and H. C. BARWICK, Esq., P. M., Woodstock.