poetry.

ODE TO THE CHURCH BELL. BY THE REV. J. BANDINEL.

Holy sound-so soft, so drear, Soothing to the Mourner's ear, Borne upon the midnight blast, Like a spirit of the past! How thy thrilling tones awaken Visions lov'd in childhood's hour, Ere the dewdrop had been shaken
From the heart's unruffled flow'r— Ere the hand of death hath taken One dear comrade's form away,

Or the narrow path forsaken, We had learned to walk astray; Ere a single bud had faded, Midst the locks of childhood braided, Or had lost a single gem,

Still so softly, gently swell, Give a magic to the night, Deeper than the planet's light; Send a spirit through the sky, Wilder than those orbs on high, That tell in every glancing beam, Of wild enthusiast's glorious dream; Or hopes too high for earth to bear, The lovely parents of despair.

There is a converse in thy tone, Which tells us we are not alone-That spirits of the treasured dead Are ever hovering round our head, And speak the fond regret they feel, In thy mystic magic peal.

Yet not alone at midnight hour, The Christian owns thy heartfelt power; But gladly hears thy welcome call To holy fast and festival-Proudly thy deep-ton'd chorus rings An anthem to the King of Kings; In solemn tones those echoes tell Of hope and fear-of heaven and hell, Of man's estate, a child of wrath, An orb of light, without a path; Till guided by the hand of Him, Who, LIGHT itself, became all dim, To bear our sins, to burst our chain, And bring the dead to life again. Merry bell! thine echoes sounding

Gladly o'er the bridal throng, Set the youthful pulses bounding And inspire the nuptial song! Many a tale thine echoes tell, Joyous, laughing, wedding bell! See the eyes that brim with tears,

Tears which do not rise from woe,
When the lov'd of many years
Claims at length the youthful vow;
Mark the cheeks whose blushes tell, How they love that love-fraught bell. Thou dost speak of hearts that swell, ords which now may be repeated-

Words which now may be repeated Meeting after long farewell,
Toils surmoanted, ills defeated—
Hearts which long ago had broken,
When the lov'd one was away,
But for some fond cherish'd token
And religion's hallow'd stay—
Hearts that in their hour of sadness,
Meekly bow'd beneath his rod,
And when now elate with gladness, And when now elate with gladness, Humbly, warmly thank their God.

Change the measure, change the strain, Every earthly joy is vain; Even with his earliest breath Man inhales the seeds of death; The blithest, gayest, gladdest lay, Must ever faint in sighs away, Even of the proudest, boldest tone, The echo is a dying groan. Hark! as hours and seasons roll, Sad and deep that sullen toll, Yes, it tells of those departed, Gentle bosoms broken hearted, That shall taste no more of pain; Wither'd hopes and feelings blighted, Softly laid beneath the sod, Wrongs that shortly shall be righted,

By their Saviour and their God. The Churchman Magazine.

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W. ROW

SELL, Esq"

English Intelligence.

(From the St. James's Chronicle.)

quarter before seven last night, and not an instant was lost in passing the necessary signals for transmitting the joyous intelligence to Edinburgh. The various steamers many halted in the vague hope that her Majesty was sailing react many halted in the vague hope that her Majesty was sailing the several began to flag, and as they passed Holyrood, a great many halted in the vague hope that her Majesty was sailing the several began to flag, and as they passed Holyrood, a great many halted in the vague hope that her Majesty was sailing the several began to flag, and as they passed Holyrood, a great many halted in the vague hope that her Majesty was sailing the several began to flag, and as they passed Holyrood, a great many halted in the vague hope that her Majesty was sailing one of her many, however, the race was still kept up, through the many, however, the race was still kept up, through the squadron, all doubt was instantly removed. It was then the Royal salute burst forth from Edinburgh's towering castle, and every hill, with its burning beacon, blazed forth in honour of the eccasion. The steamer Monarch came up with the Royal fleet near Eyemouth, the wind being then from NW, and found the Royal yacht in tow of her Majesty's steamers Shearwater and Black Eagle; Rhadamanthus steamer, and also the Salamander, being close astern. At the time of the Monarch approaching the Royal yacht, the latter had her jib, flying jib, foresail, and driver sails all set, with a view to here.

"The Monarch came up with the Royal fleet near Eyemouth, the wind being then from NW, and found the Royal great many halted in the vague hope that her Majesty was sailing occurring the Royal value of her ancestors. By many, however, the race was still kept up, through the More that they occurred during one occurred during one occurred the Mow that a very narrow escape from one of the wonth the pace of her ancestors. By many, however, the race was still kept up, through the several began to flag, and as they passed Holyrood, a whow that a Black Eagle; Rhadamanthus steamer, and also the Salamander, being close astern. At the time of the Monarch approaching the Royal yacht, the latter had her jib, flying jib, foresail, and driver sails all set, with a view to keep her as steady as possible, the wind at the time being rather fresh on the larboard bow. Immediately on the Monarch nearing the squadron, she fired a Royal salute of 21 guns, and was immediately brought round in a most seamanlike manner, in line of sailing with the other vessels. The Queen and his Royal Highness Prince Albert seemed much delighted at this first demonstration of their very thore and his Royal Highness Prince Albert where we presume they were thrown out, as they did very thing that a seaman could do to bring his onerous or board, Mr. Saunders, was giving directions, and doing on board, Mr. Saunders, was giving directions, and doing on board, Mr. Saunders, was giving directions, and doing on board, Mr. Saunders, was giving directions, and doing on board, Mr. Saunders, was giving directions, and they passed.

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lows then manning the steamer's yards. The Prince was at this time standing near to the couch, with the Quest. Lord Adolphus Fitzclarence, commander of the Royal yacht, being close behind. Her Majesty was wrapped in a warm tartan shawl, and wore a pink honnet.

Another steamer, the Trident, belonging to the General Steam Navigation Company, set out from Granton Pier instantly on its being known with certainty that the fleet was in sight. She came up with the squadron, and fiell in alongside with the Monarch as an accompanity on the animated dance began, her Majesty and the Prince watching the gap and active movement apparently with the utmost pleasure, and as the joyous scene progressed, the Royal spectators scened to view it with increased delight. As night few on, the Royal yacht, with or the accompanying steamers, made inwards for the shore, and when about 8 or 10 miles from Inch Keith, the Monarch steamer left the squadron, it being the apparent intention of the life to take the inner passage, whilst the other vessels ran for the other course. The Royal squadron came—to outside, whilst the steamers that had gone out from Granton came up the Frith, and reached the pier hout thalf-past one olcoke this morning.

Nothing can possibly exceed the anxiety and attention of Sir Robert Peel has done his utmost, and it is about to talk of his being able to say your lordship stated, that was reached by under the post until her Majesty's arrival. From the time of the Monarch's first signal gun being freed all was ready, and his Grace of Buccleuch personally superintended every information to the Lord Provost of Edinburgh, but also his first signal gun being freed all was ready, and his Grace of Buccleuch personally superintended every half of the Dalection of the content with the proposed to the proposed to the proposed to the provided of the proposed to the prop

they were all doomed to dire disappointment and vexation.

The Royal yacht came to at Granton Pier about eight of clock in tow of the Black Faels and Shearwater steem.

The Royal yacht came to at Granton Pier about eight of clock in tow of the Black Faels and Shearwater steem.

Delkeith Polescent an arrival. However, the good folks posed to reward, with their good-will and affection, those to whom, right or wrong, they attribute similar feelings. o'clock, in tow of the Black Eagle and Shearwater steam- Dalkeith Palace, at an early hour.

ers, and before the dignified officials of the city could acquit themselves of the operation of shaving and putting and on the robes of office, the Queen had landed and passed through nearly the whole route of the town. The Lord Provost was here, the High Sheriff was there, and as to the other magistrates they were in a similar state of dismay and disquietude, not knowing where to go, or what to be about. Each and all made for the barrier, where certain city keys were to be presented, but her Maiesty. certain city keys were to be presented, but her Majesty had found her way without any such requisites, and had passed the spot long before their arrival. The various public bodies were in a similar backward state. Some were in hed, others not beored, and spurred, and so the spot head and spurred. public bodies were in a similar backward state. Some were in bed, others not booted and spurred, and so the Queen made her way through to Dalkeith Palace, unblessed with the attendance of these worthy gentlemen. Let us not, however, be mistaken in this matter; the magistrates and all others of the good people of Edinburgh were most anxious to show their dutiful loyalty to the Sovereign, and would have been delighted beyond all measure to have accompanied her with all due solemnity, had they been aware of the early hour of her arrival.

The Right Hon. Sir Robert Peel was the first to board the Royal yacht. He entered the vessel instantly on

"The scene was at this time extremely impressive and quent proceedings: interesting, the cannon booming from all the ships in the interesting, the cannon booming from all the ships in the Roads, the music striking up an animated strain, and the most enthusiastic cheers resounding from her loyal subjects. This was continued during the whole route, and the cortège moved forward at a slow pace. A detachment of the dragoons rode in front of her Majesty's carriage, and an officer on each side, and the rear was brought up by another detachment of the dragoons. A long train of gentlemen's and other carriages followed. Her Majesty landed at an earlier hour than was expected, and the intilanded at an earlier hour than was expected, and the intianded at an earlier hour than was expected, and the instantion of her approach from Granton was not at first believed by the thousands pressing forward to the scene of debarkation. It was only when the cavalry were observed at the top of Inverleith-row that the people were served at the top of Inverleith-row that the people were convinced that her Majesty was approaching. The utmost bustle now prevailed—every one hastening to procure situations to see her Majesty. The slow pace at which the procession moved, allowed many of the people to take up favourable positions. As her Majesty proceeded along the road she was received with all due respect by the assembled crowd, the men taking off their bats and chegging, and the ladies at the windows and on hats and cheering, and the ladies at the windows and on

the scaffolds waving their handkerchiefs.

"The procession proceeded along Inverleith-row and Canonhills Bridge to the city barrier, but as the Lord Provost and magistrates had not arrived to present the keys of the city, her Majesty moved up Pitt-street and Hanover-street to Prince's-street, amid the cheers of the titude, and continued to move at the same pace along

The Celtic Society, in the full costume of their re-

and soon after word was brought that her Majesty had actually landed and had already passed the civic barrier. For some minutes this stunning intelligence was disbelieved; but conviction was soon carried to the mind of the most incredulous by the passing of the Royal cortège down Princes-street. Then commenced a scene, which down Princes-street. Then commenced a scene, which delicate lady, just arrived from a sea voyage, should and delicate lady, just arrived from a sea voyage, should and delicate lady, just arrived from a sea voyage, should and delicate lady, just arrived from a sea voyage, should and delicate lady, just arrived from a sea voyage, should and delicate lady, just arrived from a sea voyage, should and seembled witnessing the arrival of the carriages in True levalty consists in consulting the known wishes of tions of the High-street of Edinburgh. A great crowd had assembled, witnessing the arrival of the carriages in which the magistrates and council were to proceed to the barrier at Henderson-row. These at once started off at the top of their speed down the street and through the Canongate, their only chance to obtain a sight of her Majesty being to gain the Abbey Hill before the Royal procession passed. All the throng that were coming from procession passed. All the throng that were coming from the south side of the town, and many that had missed the sight at Pairweit EDINBURGH, THURSDAY NIGHT, SEPT. I.

We have the greatest pleasure in announcing the safe arrival of her Majesty and Prince Albert. The Queen landed in her Scottish dominions this morning at a few minutes past eight o'clock. The Royal squadron was first descried off St. Abb's Head by the General Steam Navigation Company's steamer Monarch, precisely at a quarter before seven last night, and not an instant was lost in passing the necessary signals for transmitting the ilyons intelligence to Ediphyren. The review of the town, and many that had missed the sight at Princes'-street, came pouring along the south and confusion of the people resembled perhaps nothing so much as the rout of a she really is. Before her ascension to the throne of the morning at a few horse here are alms, no amusement afforded her more delight these realms, no amusement afforded her more delight these realms, no amusement afforded her more delight t

sels. The Queen and his Royal Highness Prince Albert seemed much delighted at this first demonstration of their approach to Edinburgh, and when the yards were manned, and the hearty cheers of British tars resounded on herears, she seemed to feel most excitingly the spirit-stirring scene.

The Queen and his Royal Highness Prince Albert was all the counter down the North Bridge, wasted, when crash came the topmast down upon the wards were thrown out, as they did where we presume they were thrown out, as they did where we presume they were thrown out, as they did where we presume they were thrown out, as they did where we presume they were thrown out, as they did where we presume they were thrown out, as they did where we presume they were thrown out, as they did where we presume they were thrown out, as they did where we presume they were thrown out, as they did where we presume they were thrown out, as they did where we presume they were thrown out, as they did where we presume they were thrown out, as they did where we presume they were thrown out, as they did where we presume they were thrown out, as they did where we presume they were thrown out, as they did where we presume they were thrown out, as they did where we presume they were thrown out, as they did where the farther aft, where less chance of harm most of them taking the route down the North Bridge, waisted, when crash came the topmast down upon the deck, directly on the spot where the Queen had afterwards appear in the line of the procession. A not afterwards appear in the line of the procession. A not afterwards appear in the line of the procession. A not afterwards appear in the line of the procession. A not afterwards appear in the line of the procession. A not afterwards appear in the line of the procession. A not afterwards appear in the line of the procession. A not afterwards appear in the line of the procession. A not afterwards appear in the line of the procession. A not afterwards appear in the line of the procession. A not afterwards appe scene.

When the Monarch saluted the Royal squadron her Majesty was reclining on a couch placed on deck, between the main and mizen masts; his Royal Highness Prince Majesty was reclining on a couch placed on deck, between the main and mizen masts; his Royal Highness Prince Albert was then walking the deck, and as the cheering from the Monarch steamer burst on her ear the Queen rose, and most graciously bowed repeatedly in acknowledgement of the loyal demonstrations of the hearty fellows then manning the steamer's yards. The Prince was at this time standing near to the couch, with the Queen, Lord Adolphus Fitzclarence, commander of the Royal was the magistrates to take the by-path leading from the steamer from a feeling of eager desire, than from any hope to attain a feeling of eager desire, than from a feeling of eager desire, than from a feeling of eager

Monarch's first signal gun being fired all was ready, and his Grace of Buccleuch personally superintended every information to the Lord Provost of Edinburgh, but also arrangement in conjunction with his active agent, William Home, Esq., of Edinburgh, who has been unremitting in his attentions and directions in all the necessary preaparity, they have lost the opportunity of unitedly greeting their Queen—and we know full well their good wishes and loyalty on the occasion—it is not the fault of her Malary for the colliers of the Worsley district their conduct should be because and loyalty on the occasion—it is not the fault of her Malary for the colliers of the Worsley district their conduct should be because and loyalty on the occasion—it is not the fault of her Malary for the colliers of the Worsley district their conduct should be because and loyalty on the occasion—it is not the fault of her Malary for the colliers of the Worsley district their conduct should be because the conduction of the worsley district their conduct should be be a conduct should be be a conduct the conduction of the worsley district their conduct should be be a conduction of the worsley district their conduct should be be a conduction of the worsley district their conductions. of a most extraordinary scene. The Lord Provost and jesty's ministers, who came here only in dutiful allegiance trict, that their conduct should be known and their feelmagistrates were running head over heels, with a hope of to the Queen, and could hardly be expected to prophesy ings appreciated. It cannot be too widely known how

ers, and before the dignified officials of the city could | THE ADDRESS OF THE SCOTTISH CHURCH COMMISSION (From the Caledonian Mercuny.)

The Church Commission, at a very numerous meeting of that body on Tuesday, agreed on an address to her Majesty. A long and somewhat angry discussion took place as to whether the address should contain any allusing of the present distractions in the Church sion to the present distractions in the Church. On the side of the majority great anxiety was manifested, and very naturally, to guard against any appearance of compromising their principles, while, at the same time, they should give an earnest expression of their loyalty. should give an earnest expression of their loyalty. To attain this object, Dr. Makellar first moved a loyal address, simply congratulating her Majesty on her arrival on the Scottish shores; this motion being seconded by Dr. Cook, it was then proposed by Dr. Makellar, that the commission should enter on their records a resolution to the effect, that while they stedfastly adhered to their ciples, and while recent events had imposed on them principles, and while recent events had imposed on them increased firmness and energy in maintaining and defending the same, yet that they would refrain from obtruding the same on the Queen at the present time, when her Majesty visited this part of her dominions without reference to the affairs of state. To this resolution Dr. Cotta and others on that side objected, as totally foreign to the object for which the commission was called. Mr. The Right Hon. Sir Robert Peel was the first to board the Royal yacht. He entered the vessel instantly on mooring, and immediately paid his respects to the Queen, and entered into conversation with her Majesty, who and entered into conversation with her Majesty, who seemed greatly delighted at the meeting, and conversed with the right hon. baronet, as also with the Duke of with the right hon. baronet, as also with the Duke of Buccleuch, who followed him. Immediately after this buckleuch the fraint provided the same on the Queen at the present time, when ther Majesty, visited this part of her dominions without truding the same on the Queen at the present time, when ther Majesty, visited this part of her dominions without the Majesty, who and entered into conversed to the affairs of state. To this resolution of the Majesty, who and others on that side objected, as totally foreign to the affairs of state. To this resolution of the majesty visi The hon, gentleman moved accordingly. Dr. Buchanan took a still different view, and thought, if it were necessary to give a note of warning to her Majesty and her advisers, the motion of Dr. Makellar fell far short of the end; but he did not consider the present a suitable time, and the more especially as the Church had already laid its grievances at the foot of the throne. In regard to the late Auchterarder decision, the rev. doctor held that it had greatly increased the difficulties of the Church; but still, unless they were prepared, which they now were not, to adopt any definite line of conduct in consequence of that decision, they had better leave it out of view on the present occasion. Entertaining this opinion, Dr. Buchanan moved in substance, that as her Majesty wished to be relieved of the cares of state for a brief interval, the commission should refrain from obtruding the serious difficulties of the Church on her consideration.

Such were the views taken, and the relative motions The first vote was Dr. Buchanan's motion on Mr. Crichton's, when the former was carried by 68 to 25. A second vote was taken between Dr. Buchanan's motion and Dr. Makellar's, when the latter was carried by 89 to 60. The result is, that the address to her Majesty will be exfacie a simple effusion of loyalty, and that a declaration to adhere more firmly than ever to the principles avowed by the majority, as the danger becomes more immir shall be placed on the records of the commission.

(From the St. James's Chronicle.) The Scottish nation will not, we trust, forfeit the character for hospitality which has so long attached to it by any attempt to render the private visit of her Majesty to her friends in that kingdom other than a the Regent Bridge.

"The Celtic Society, in the full costume of their respective clans, under the command of that spirited young spective clans, under the command of that spirited young spective clans, under the command of that spirited young spective clans, under the command of that spirited young spective clans, under the command of that spirited young spective clans, under the command of that spirited young spective clans, under the command of that spirited young spective clans, under the command of that spirited young spective clans, under the command of that spirited young spective clans, under the command of that spirited young spective clans, under the command of that spirited young spective clans, under the command of that spirited young spective clans, under the command of that spirited young spective clans, under the command of that spirited young spective clans, under the command of that spirited young spective clans, under the command of the spirited young spective clans, under the command of the spirited young spective clans, under the command of the spirited young spective clans, under the command of the spirited young spective clans, under the command of the spirited young spective clans, under the command of the waterloo Hotel, and the spirited young settled by themselves. This remark has been suggested by the perusal of the proceedings of a late meeting of the General Assembly of the Scottish Church, at Edinupon this occasion the dresses were more than usually settled by themselves. This remark has been suggested by themselves. This remark has been suggested by themselves. This remark has been suggested by the perusal of the proceedings of a late meeting of the General Assembly of the Scottish Church, at Edinupon the Majesty in the distribution at Calton-hill-road to Norton-place, where she set off at a more rapid pace.

"A guard of honour of the 53rd Regiment marched from the Castle at half-past eight; but on learning that her Majesty was coming along Inverleith-row, they stated by themselves. relaxation from the state cares to which so large a por-tion of her time is devoted; still less intrude upon her

to Granton to learn her Majesty's pleasure as to the time of her landing, intending to have immediately issued placards announcing the hour to the inhabitants generally. This, of course, proceeded upon the supposition, which was generally entertained, that that event would be delayed till about 11 o'clock. About half-past nine, however, the Castle guns commenced firing a Royal salute; and soon after word was brought that her Majesty had and soon after word was brought that her Majesty had and soon after word was brought that her Majesty had and soon after word was brought that her Majesty had and soon after word was brought that her Majesty had and soon after word was brought that her Majesty had so which they would be expected to receive the Queen on which

NAUTICAL ANECDOTE OF HER MAJESTY WHEN

acquitting themselves with becoming official dignity, but the exact hour of her arrival. However, the good folks liberally the working classes of this country are dis-

The men from whom this address has proceeded were those whom the deluded instruments of cowardly instigators had driven by violence from their honest occupation. Of their services, for the protection of my own premises, labul no immediate occasion; their own scene proceeds them in one place, with a view to the resumption of the tends of occupation being scattered, I was not able to collect them in one place, with a view to the resumption of the tends of normal place, with a view to the resumption of the commendation of the precision of the premises, labulation in my absence; and I had been otherwise employed in organising some hundreds of able-bodied and armed men for their own protection and mine at Worlsey itself. Some instance, and to all the process of the process of the process of the premises of misguing the previously been raised to the peerage by retired, having previously been raised to the peerage by retired, having previously been raised to the peerage by retired, having previously been raised to the peerage by retired, having previously been raised to the peerage by retired, having previously been raised to the peerage by retired, having previously been raised to the peerage by retired, having previously been raised to the peerage by retired, having previously been raised to the peerage by retired, having previously been raised to the peerage by retired, having previously been raised to the peerage by retired, having previously been raised to the peerage by retired, having previously been raised of July, 1775, and the court of Session for damages, and the Court of the peerage by the retired, having the retired, having the set

seratism has annually become stronger and atomore. Liveralism weaker and weaker. The Reform Bill was to lawe been the death-blue only strong, shed; it has pieced him at the head to make the present of a Cabina shall be the stronger of the component of the compo

dose of the last session, that he left town in disgust, and Sought freedom from friendly persecution and domestic epose within the nepotic walls of Minto House. In vain las Lord Palmerston subsequently endeavoured to pro-ure his consent to a future political campaign, the basis f which is a demand for further changes in the repreentation of the country-an abandonment of the finality of the Reform Bill.

Lord John Russell is firm; though rash and imprudent, Lord John Russell is urm; though rash and imprudent, le will not be dishonest or politically profligate; though his partisanship occasionally degenerates into factiousless, he will not east away all patriotism; he refuses to attempt the formation of a railroad to Downing-street through the vitals of institutions which he himself deviced and he will railrounce the direction of the vised; and he will relinquish the direction of the opposition rather than consign himself to merited reproach and

well-deserved infamy.
No; if the opposition tactics be the renewal next session of representative agitation, they must seek some less conscientious leader than Lord John Russell; they must conscientious leader than Lord John Russell; they must iraugurate some other chief less burdened with deliberstely formed opinions, and less regardful of conscientious conduct. If a long life of political profligacy has any charms to these political freebooters, Lord Palmerston is their man; if thorough and unscrupulous devotion to party and perfect indifference as to where that devotion leads be the stock in trade most desired, then Lord Morseth is at their service—quite as much as his father's pith is at their service—quite as much as his father's retten borough in Northumberland is at his—on his return from the United States. If the war cries of next session have to be "Extension of the Suffrage," "Shorter Farliaments," and "Vote by Ballot"-if, in short, a further advance towards quintuple legislation has to be at-tempted, some new opposition leader must be elected, for nost certainly Lord John Russell neither can nor will give his sanction to these demands; but will be found in the most decided opposition to all such expedients.

There is in truth a feeling of mutual disgust established between Lord John Russell and his parliamentary con-

tituents; they either personally dislike or politically lespise the noble lord, and he is heartily sick and tired of being at the head of a confederacy bound together by no identity of opinion or community of object; he is resolved not to advance, and they are equally determined

not to retrograde.

Lord John Russell can, it is certain, only retain his character for honour and integrity by formally renouncing the leadership into which he was, in 1835, so pompously inducted—by retiring from political life—or by giving in

Vosher, who, from his own evidence, was unworthy of belief; and contended that the indictment for an act calculated to harass and alarm her Majesty was fully borne

to other severe punishment. At present the sentence was, that he be kept in confinement in the Penitentiary

for the period of eighteen months.

The prisoner was then removed from the bar, and appeared perfectly unconcerned during the whole proceeding.

THE KIRK OF SCOTLAND .- THE AUCHTER-ARDER CASE.

HOUSE OF LORDS, TUESDAY, AUGUST 9. APPEALS.

(BEFORE THE LORD CHANCELLOR, LORDS BROUGHAM, COTTENHAM, CAMPBELL, AND OTHERS.) FERGUSON AND OTHERS v. THE EARL OF KINNOUL AND THE REV. ROBERT YOUNG.

This was an appeal arising out of the well-known Auchterarder case. In 1839, the Earl of Kinnoul presented the Rev. Robert Young to the Presbytery of Auchterarder for trial, previous to his admission as minister of the parish, and on their refusing to take him on trial application was made to the Court of him on trial, application was made to the Court of must, therefore, abide the consequence of such violation his silent adhesion to Conservatism.

DEATH OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL LORD VIVIAN, G.C.E., And g.c.h., LATE MASTER GENERAL OF THE ORDNANCE.

Intelligence was received on Thursday night, which caused the decree was received on Thursday night, which caused the decree was received on Thursday night, which caused the decree was received on Thursday night, which caused the decree was received on Thursday night, which caused the decree was received on Thursday night, which caused the decree was received on Thursday night, which caused the decree was received on Thursday night, which caused the decree was received on Thursday night, which caused the decree was received on Thursday night, which caused the decree was received on Thursday night, which caused the decree was the caused the decree of the caused the c Session, and an interlocutor was pronounced, directing of the law. Intelligence was received on Thursday night, which caused the deepest regret in the garrison at Woolwich, that Lieutenant General the Right Hon. Richard Hussey Lord Vivian had died in Germany. This brave and gallant officer, on being appointed Master General of the Ordnance on the 19th of May, 1835, performed the duties of his office with great zeal and ability, and by his urbanity, kindness, and attention to all was universally looked

The men from whom this address has proceeded were upon as the officers' and soldiers' friend. His lordship on trial. The Earl of Kinnoul, as patron, and Mr.

where, in some locality less liable to disturbance, and possessing other advantages over Lancashire; but while hy neighbours stand by me as they have, I will stand by them.

I can only add, that the spirit of this portion of the pupillation is, to my belief, I may say knowledge, fully shred by those who work above ground in my employ at works, and elsewhere, as I believe this will be proved, if occasion calls for it. Meanwhile they are not yet reduced to call in the aid of soldiers, to enable them by nob tyrampy; but which has been resumed by one and all with an alacrity, a determination, and a union, which I trust may serve as an example to many others.

I remain, Sir, your very obedient servant,

F. EGERTON. CONVICTION OF BEAN FOR MISDEMEANOR.

John William Bean was indicted at the Central Criminal Court, on the 25th August, for a misdemeanor, in minal Court, on the 25th August, for a misdemeanor, in the minal court, on the minal (From the Morning Herald.)

(F

incessant theme of Mr. Cobden's vituperation.

Starcely a subject of any political importance—the Church, starcely a subject of any political importance and the subject of any political importance and the subject of any political interesting the case.

The other Judges concurring, the several witnesses

The other Judges concurring, the several witnesses Jun Russell, during the early part of last session, offered the most unmitigated opposition to Sir Robert Peel. The noble lord's conduct had, however, a touch of the heroic; he fought a battle in which conquest could bring him no account age—he presented himself for martyrdom that observed that Bean had a pistol in his present character would be not seen the considered as a hoax; saw Dassett take the whole was considered as a hoax; saw Dassett take the whole was considered as a hoax; saw Dassett take the pistol from the prisoner, and go towards a policeman, as dangerous, and opposed as unnecessary. Success to the heterogeneous opposition would, we repeat, be death to Lord John Russell; the first victory that he should gan in his present character would throw him into the arms of Conservaism, or drive him into the seclusion of private life. Lord John Russell cannot advance from the mists of a crowd at a time the Queen was about to his left it in disgust; Lord John Russell cannot advance from the mist of a crowd with the position, and yet the great majority of the opposition has left it in disgust; Lord John remains at Brentford, willst his friends have long ago passed Windsor. Lord Palmerston has already packed up his political inconsisarns of Conservatism, or drive him into the seclusion of private life. Lord John Russell cannot advance from that position, and yet the great majority of the opposition has left it in disgust; Lord John remains at Brentford, whilst his friends have long ago passed Windsor. Lord Palmerston has already packed up his political inconsistency, and is ready to desert his noble friend and endeal rour to mend his fortunes by joining men whose opinions are has been addressed to monstrance after remonstrance has been addressed to monstrance after remonstrance has been addressed to Lord John Russell by the subordinate opposition notabilities; his firmness has been denounced as obstinacy, and ities; his firmness has been denounced as obstinacy, and ities; his firmness has been denounced as obstinacy, and ities; his firmness has been denounced as obstinacy, and ities; his firmness has been denounced as obstinacy, and the always considered him an inoffensive lad; and J. W. Bean, the father, the helicoves to be destructive of the British constitution has been sneered at as a piece of Whig selfishness and aristocratic hauteur; so badgered, worried, and persented was the noble lord by his friends towards the decidence of the same effect.

The Attorney-General commented in strong terms on the doubt of the private the result; he did not give any the hought he would wait the result; he did not give any the hought he would not attempt might be made; he did not interfere, because he thought in the midst of a crowd at a time the cuter of the thought in the fidity of the opposition and the Home Office. On further questioning the hought be wasted to see the result; he did not give any the hought he would wait the result; he did not give any the hought he would not attempt might be made; he did not interfere if he thought: The thought is privately and the person of her Majesty, and attempt might be made; he did not interfere if he thought:

Mr. D. Hilton said, the prisoner had been in his employ, and yet he substitution of that athority case of the judges of the Court of Admiralty. A bishop is liable to an action for refusing to license a clerk. By the 13th and 14th of Charles II., the Act of Uniformity, Lord Abinger summed up, and made some severe remarks on the evidence of Vosher, and said, he had no hesitation in expressing his opinion, that the man who stood by the side of another, who had a loaded pistol in his hand, with which he anticipated an attempt would be made upon the life of his Sovereign, was very nearly could not after freeze that the hishop, that he could not after freeze that the hishop, that he could not after freeze the hishop, that he could not after freeze the hishop, that he could not after freeze the hishop, made upon the life of his Sovereign, was very nearly guilty of misprision of treason.

The jury, after deliberating five minutes, returned their verdict, "We find the prisoner guilty upon the second count of the indictment."

The learned Judges having conferred together for a short time, the prisoner was asked what he had to say why sentence should not be passed upon him?—He made no answer.

Lord A binger then addressed the prisoner, and, after alluding to the heinous nature of his offence, expressed a wish that the law of the country at the time the offence was committed empowered him to inflict a punishment adequate to the crime; but it was as well it should be known, that if any person after this should commit an offence of the same description, he would attain a certain of the country at the time the offence was committed empowered him to inflict a punishment adequate to the crime; but it was as well it should be known, that if any person after this should commit an offence of the same description, he would attain a certain of the mandamus was refused on the affidavit of the bishop, that he could not, after frequently hearing him, conscientiously grant him a license; but Lord Ellenborough, in his judgment, said, that although a bishop was so absolute that he might form his opinion of a clerk's fitness from a previous knowledge of his character, still he was bound to inquire and determine on his fitness. However, it could not be said that a presbytery was vested with so absolute a power as a bishop. An action against the presbytery for refusing to receive on trial, was the same as an action against an ordinary for refusing to include that he might form his opinion of a clerk's fitness from a previous knowledge of his character, still he was bound to inquire and determine on his fitness. However, it could not be said that a presbytery was vested with so absolute a power as a bishop. An action against the presbytery for refusing to receive on trial, was the same as an action against an ordinary for refusing to

known, that if any person after this should commit an offence of the same description, he would attain a certain degree of notoriety by being publicly whipped, in addition to other severe punishment. At present the sentence Scotland almost any-body of persons acting together can form themselves into a corporation. An action lies for a false return to a mandamus; and it has been held that corporators are liable on this action in their individual character. From July, 1839, to the present time, the appellants have refused to take Mr. Young on trial, and this is tantamount to a wilful breach of the law; this house, therefore, is not liable to the charge that has been so often brought against it, of violating the rights of conscience. If persons were dissatisfied with the state of the law on this subject, a remedy or an escape was open to them. The parties to whom the presbytery had had recourse for advice were the parties who had before recommended them to refuse obedience to the law. It to the authorities set over them; it was just that they should make reparation to the persons they had injured by their pertinacious refusal to perform the duty enjoined by the law. Their duty was not a doubtful one, they had not even the excuse of error in judgment; and

parties rendered them liable for the loss sustained. The only other ground of defence was, that the defendants were not individually liable for the acts of the body. There was hardly any ground for such an exposition of arisen and damage had been sustained by the negligence or illegal acts of a body, each individual member was personally responsible. If, therefore, the law was clear on those two points, there was an end of the case.

Lord CAMPBELL said, that he was of opinion that the judgement of the Court below ought to be affirmed. The general rule was that an action would lie for an injury. There was no doubt that Mr. Young had sustaned an injury by the conduct of the presbytery. They ought to have known that whilst they continued members of that body they were bound to perform the duties of that body. Those duties were declared by the act of Queen Anne, and could only be altered by the highest legislative authority. Wrong was committed by the defendants, and loss was sustained by the pursuers; therefore, the action was well brought. The laws of England, Scotland, and all civilized nations upheld this principle. A Court acting judicially were not answerable unless malice was alleged and proved. If the presbytery had taken Mr. Young on trial, and rejected him on his qualification as to morals or orthodoxy, no action would lie. But here took. they were required to do a mere ministerial act—to take him on trial; they had no discretion. They were just as liable for refusing to do a ministerial act as for exceeding their jurisdiction; in both cases an action would lie. This was not an order from the civil power to admit to holy orders, but only to admit a person duly qualified to a certain status in the church. A bishop was bound to license an orthodox person, and an action would lie for his refusal. Lords Holt, Lee, Mansfield, and Ellenborough had laid down this principle. This action was brought against each member for his own delinquency. Proceedings might be taken against a body to compel them to do a certain act, but this was an action against those members only who committed the wrong. Malice consisted in a known disobedience to the law; and such there was here. The temporalities were united to the spiritual office by the law of the land, and the civil courts recognize I and enforced this. A renunciation of temporalities could not be made by those who remained members of the church. The presbytery was under a solemn obligation to act in obedience to the surreme authority. In the most palmy days of Popery, if the courts Christian exceeded their authority, the courts at Westminster interfered by prohibition. When the law was clear the hardship of obeying it was a topic not to be admitted; the love of power, and especially of religious power, insetting up of conscience above law was calculated to produce the most dangerous results. The reference to General Assembly was not alone an evasion but a violation of the law, as the motion of adjourning the consider ration of a church-rate for a twelvemonth had been held to be a total refusal of such rate. In conclusion, he could not but regret the course which the appellants had pursued; for, as the son of a clergyman of the church of Scotland, he felt a deep interest in her welfare, being satisfied that to the ministration of her clergy were mainly owing the honesty and intelligence of her population.— He trusted she would be permanent and prosperous; but to insure this she must learn the lesson of the supremacy of the law, and pay implicit obedience to it. there any disparagement in this. If they felt aggrieved, let there be an application to Parliament, and both houses would give their serious attention to the subject; but perseverance in their late ill-advised courses must lead to In consequence of the low tone in which the noble and

learned lord spoke, we fear we have been unable to do justice to his eloquent and elaborate judgment.

Judgment of the Court below affirmed with costs.

THE CHURCH.

TORONTO, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1842.

THE LORD BISHOP OF TORONTO returned to this city on Monday last, after an absence of more than loyal people in Canada shall determine to pursue. No two months, which have been occupied in the dis- one has greater reason than I have to be sick and charge of his arduous Episcopal duties. His Lord- disgusted at the very name of Canadian politics, and ship has brought back his usually vigorous health no one can be less disposed than I am to take any strengthened, if possible, by recent toil and travel; part in them.—But without desiring to do so, I do and his presence at the Monthly Meeting of THE feel it my duty as an Englishman to give you my CHURCH SOCIETY, held on Wednesday last, was hailed opinion that unless the loyal portion of the population with that lively satisfaction which every true Church- of our North American Colonies without loss of time man in the Diocese of Toronto experiences at the sight resolve to evince in a bold manly way their determinawith which he performs its functions.

THE CHURCH SOCIETY held its monthly meeting at the Depository, in this city, on Wednesday last .-The business, as usual, was of an interesting nature. The Pamphlet setting forth the Constitution and Objects of the Society, of which an edition of 2000 copies has been printed, having been so rapidly disposed of that only 600 copies remain, -it was resolved that a second edition of the entire Pamphlet, or an edition omitting the Speeches, should be prepared, if the Managing Committee saw occasion for it. The Niagara District alone has absorbed 430 copies of the Pamphlet, and if other parts of the Province evince equal zeal, the Managing Committee will soon find it necessary to exercise the trust reposed in them.

The Roseberry, containing a shipment of Bibles,-Testaments, -Tracts, -Books suited for Prizes, Lending Libraries, and Children, -and many varieties of handsomely bound Prayer Books and Services, arrived at Quebec on the 26th September, but the goods have not yet reached Toronto. Lists of these books will be advertised in this Journal at the earliest The "History of a Pocket Prayer Book" is much

sought after, and its sale has been very satisfactory. A second edition of an excellent extract from good Bishop Beveridge's Sermons, entitled "The Sin of Drunkenness," has just been published by the Society.

The Church of the 26th August contained an account of the parting between the REV. S. B. ARDAGH and his Clerical brothren of the Diocese of Waterford. The Reverend gentleman,-to whose ministerial faithulness so high and solemn a testimony was borne on hat occasion, -arrived in this city on Monday last, and, on the following Thursday, proceeded to his deszination,-the township of Oro, on Lake Simcoe,accompanied by his numerous family.

We learn from our highly valued friend of The Banner of the Cross, that "at a meeting of the Stand-5th September, Mr. Thomas F. Scott, an ordained Minister of the Presbyterian denomination, applied to Protestant Episcopal Church, and received the neces- and where it is not rewarded with the choicest gifts: sary recommendation to Bishop Elliott."

of, and an extract from, a sermon lately preached at a gentleman long known to the public of these Pro-Sydney Mines, Cape Breton, by the Rev. William vinces by his writings, and for the last five years Elder, formerly a Dissenting teacher, and, we believe, Editor of this journal. His general health had been of the Baptist sect. Our article has been copied by seve al of the journals of the American Church, and that keen sense of wounded honour and of injustice the Boston Witness and Advocate, a very excellent unrepaired, which prove the attemper of the boson paper, thus adverts to the case of Mr. Elder:

"ADVANTAGES OF EPISCOPAL ORDINATION. "The quiet satisfaction of mind which episcopal ordination affords, is concisely stated by the Rev. Mr. and, in that country, was brought up to the legal Elder, of Cape Breton, who has recently left the ranks profession. With all the advantages of talent, inof dissent, and joined himself to the Church of Eng- dustry, and superior attainments, he emigrated to the land. 'One,' says he, 'who has received episcopal ordination, possesses a satisfaction which others want, warmly received by all those capable of appreciating namely, he has received such a commission as was independent and enterprising merit. He was honoured alone considered to be valid for fifteen hundred years, by the particular friendship and confidence of that and is still so considered by the great majority of able, patriotic, and independent statesman, the Earl the Christian Church. Far differently is he circumstanced, who has received the large of Dalhousie. Under his administration, he received Louis Phillippe, having been sought in marriage by a Prince of Stanced, who has received the large of the property of Clerk of the Peace for the District Saxe Coburg, asked three months for consideration, at the end stanced, who has received the laying on of hands in the appointment of Clerk of the Peace for the District any other method. The validity of his admission to of Three Rivers, to which that of Coroner was subthe ministerial functions would have been denied by sequently added by Lord Aylmer. Thoroughly versed the whole church for fifteen hundred years, and is in the constitutional law and practice of his native disputed by the greater number to this very hour. I land, and indignant at the bold assumptions and bring this forward from no disputatious spirit, or wish encroachments of the House of Assembly, he volunto give offence; but, in all charity, as a subject for teered fearlessly in defence of those institutions, which reflection and attentive consideration.'

THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY.

In ass, wees his Excellency for a moment of the Legis
The Archbishop of Canterbury.

The Ar

settled conviction that I am right—that my commis- pathy with his motives, and possessed not the magsion is valid. I know that I am right; I know it in nanimity to forgive the publicity of their castigation. the same way that I know God's word to be true; To the hostility of the House of Assembly may be to-day shortly after one o'clock: case quoted by his noble and learned friend of "Innis v. the Magistrates of Edinburgh" showed that if wrong had I was in the Presbyterian ministry, I was in doubt; November, 1836, of the offices he held in the District and I experienced all that is conveyed in the Apostle's of Three Rivers. From that period, almost without language-He that doubteth is damned, or condemned. interruption, Mr. Chisholme has continued to edit I found there was no way for me to find rest for my the Montreal Gazette. His contributions to these soul, but stand in the ways, and seek, and ask for the columns have been characterized by great and varied old paths."

> The Correspondence between Sir Charles Bagot and the Hon. Henry Sherwood appears on the fourth

have accepted office in conjunction with Mr. Hincks. enemy, and never lost a friend. Those who loved Province, and presenting so insuperable an obstacle qualities, in the set phrase with which posterity conto Mr. Cartwright when called upon to form part of ventionally endow the dead. Their silence will be the Government, ought, in our humble judgment, to the best tribute to the modesty of his nature, and to

It is with the greatest pleasure, however, we discover from the Correspondence that Mr. Sherwood of his private character and intrinsic worth." Memorandum is highly honourable to his moral firm
Memorandum is highly honourable to his moral firm
Chisholme, than to sit in Council with a Hineks, or

rels of Canadian, comprising the only import for the last three ness, and exhibits a love of plain straight-forward to be indebted to place and salary to the bad agency

The treatment of Mr. Sherwood by the Governor General is one of those infatuated actions, which have differ on ecclesiastical subjects, but we are happy that of late been so lamentably frequent in a quarter, where many important questions occur on which we can if we are not to meet with British principles, we may agree with our loyal and respectable cotemporary .at least expect to see common justice. But no-Mr. Sherwood, absent on the duty of the Crown, is cast Mr. Chisholme, and we can thank him as unfeignedy aside by the Representative of the Crown, with as little for his bold and disinterested condemnation of he ceremony, as if he were an article of furniture, or the late calamitous and disgraceful policy adopted by our envelope of a letter. The conduct exhibited towards | Provincial Executive. Mr. Ogden and Mr. Sherwood is unparallelled, in nodern days, and proceeds most strangely from Sir Charles Bagot, a Conservative by birth, education, vertisement setting forth that Mr. J. Russell interded and political connexion, and experienced as an am- having a lottery of Real Estate, situated near Kingsbassador in all the decencies and courtesies of public ton, and that such lottery was to be drawn on the life. No necessity could justify such unhandsome first Tuesday in November. treatment of Mr. Sherwood-treatment, which would have created no surprise as coming from a callous and now illegal, and we beg to call the attention of Her selfish Charles II., who sold his country's honour to Majesty's Government in this Province to a subject

high moral estimate which every loyal man would wish to form of Her Majesty's Representative. Mr. Sherwood's Letter of the 17th September is a spirited remonstrance against the discourteous and constitutional manner of his dismissal to make way for a cabinet, in which it was intended to include a

and his ease-but which certainly detracts from that

traitor and a rebel, who had confessed his guilt. Altogether, the Correspondence very materially alters Mr. Sherwood's position. It speaks favourably for his ability and his courage; and it entitles him to the thanks of all who, in the face of our highest Provincial authorities, are daring enough still to believe in their Bible, and to regard Rebellion as a sin.

Our animated cotemporary, the Patriot,-whose editorial articles of late have created so powerful an impression,-furnishes us with the following extract from a letter written in England to a gentleman in this country, which we can have no hesitation in ascribing to SIR FRANCIS HEAD:

"All must now depend on the course which the of a Spiritual Ruler, not more respected for his Apos- tion to adhere to the constitutional principles of the in the course of a week or two: we have ample same result will shortly be felt to arise from the conduct of the tolic office, than for the firmness, kindliness, and energy glorious Empire of which they form a part, and to materials for the purpose. stand together or fall together as Fate may decree, in their defence, it will be out of the power of their riends and admirers in this country to save them.

"I ought to be the last man to advise any factious conduct that could in any way embarrass the person administering the government of the Canadas, but I feel I am doing no such thing, when I advise you and others to determine not at the eleventh hour to be seen to shrink from your duty-that duty being to fight in defence of your Sovereign and of the British Constitution-to defend them against well-known enemies whoever they may be-but on the contrary to perform your duty for the very reason that it is attended with danger.

"If this course be pursued you will all have done your duty. If your efforts are successful, the reward you will have attained will be inestimable, and if you fail, History, when she records the loss of our Colonies, King was dangerously ill, but not dead. will at least do you the justice to state that, even while your vessel was foundering, you were all seen to the very ast moment calmly collected under that British Flag which during your whole lives you had so bruvely and honourably defended."

Strongly opposed as we were, on many secondary points, to Sir Francis Head after the Elections of 1836, we can never be insensible to his fervent loyalty, and to the consummate ability with which, at a crisis in Colonial history, he put himself at the head of British feeling, and conducted it onward in a course of irresistible triumph. Were he with us now, he would unfurl the flag of the Empire to the breeze, and would call aloud, with no fear of a response, to the enemies LET THEM COME IF THEY DARE.

We deeply lament to announce the death of MR. Chisholme. We have every reason to confirm the accuracy of the manly and touching sketch of his character, contained in a late number of the Montreal Gazette, and to mourn over the departure of a high- tertained of their recovery. minded Briton-incorruptible in his loyalty and hoing Committee of the diocese of Georgia, held on the nour, and politically faithful in a generation that mocks at public virtue and consistency as antiquated follies. His wounded spirit, we believe, is now at rest, take into consideration the alarming state of the country," lut be received as a Candidate for Holy Orders in the in that peaceful region where rebellion is unknown,

(From the Montreal Gazette.) "With deep grief, we have this day to announce The Church of the 5th August, contained a review to our readers, the death of DAVID CHISHOLME, Esq., gradually declining for many months back, a prey to it corrodes; but his friends had no reason to apprehend this sudden and most deplorable bereavement. Mr. Chisholme was a native of Ross-shire, in Scotland, Province of Lower Canada in the year 1822, and was he felt to be the birthright and heirloom of every can learn, without any reasonable prospect of a speedy resump-"This extract reminds us of remarks recently made | Briton, wherever British rule prevails. To the cause to us by one of the most devoted and useful of our of constitutional government and British connection, clergy. Said he, 'I was so many years a Presbyte- his indefatigable pen was ever devoted. He nailed

research, by sound and uncompromising constitutional principle, by the frank and fearless repudiation of all speculative theories and new-fangled notions; accompanied ever by the most gentlemanly courtesy towards his contemporaries. In private life, Mr. We regretted extremely that Mr. Sherwood should | Chisholme was one of the few, who rarely found an That appointment, so insulting to the loyalty of the him most, are the least able to parade his amiable the price of iron advanced ten shillings per ton, and a further have deterred Mr. Sherwood from the step which he the sincerity of their affliction; and will testify, beyond words, to the extent of the loss which we have only change in Colonials is an advance of 1s. per quarter on sustained, both as public journalists, and as admirers

of an Edward Gibbon Wakefield!

With the Montreal Gazette it is our fortune of We can sincerely sympathise with him in the lossof

We lately observed in a Kingston paper, an ad-

We are under the impression that all lotteries are the French Louis that he might enjoy his pleasures so seriously affecting the public morals. late advance.

> We have to acknowledge, with many thanks, he receipt of the following sums towards discharging he debt which we have incurred for printing Tracts -A Lady of Toronto, 5s.; D. B. Stevenson, Esq., of Belleville, 15s.; and A Quebec Churchman, 1l. Our debt is now reduced to Nine Pounds.

> THE LORD BISHOP OF TORONTO will hold his next General Ordination at the Cathedral, Toronto, on Sunday, the 30th of October. Candidates for Hdy Orders, whether of Deacon or Priest, are required to obtain previously the Bishop's permission to offer themselves, and they will be expected to be furnished with the usual Letters Testimonial, and the Si Quis attested in the ordinary manner.

The Examination will commence on Wednesday, the 26th October, at 9 o'clock, A.M.

Owing to the pressure of Parliamentary and English news we have been compelled to devote almost set, should be released from their dread of exile, and of the cord, our entire space this week to Civil Intelligence. and raised to high office, and to the confidence of her Majesty's Several hundreds of our subscribers see no other paper than this, and we are bound to consult their convenience. This deviation from our usual plan is attended with increased trouble to the Editor, and additional expense to the Publishers. Next week matters will revert to their accustomed channel, and the first and fourth pages will be appropriated to religious uses.

Our Correspondents shall receive the earliest attention that we can bestow upon them Some attacks of the Dissenting Journals shall be replied to

Later from England.

ARRIVAL OF THE BRITISH QUEEN.

The BELGIAN Government steamship Britist Queen, Capain EYCKHOLT, arrived at NEW YORK on Wednesday, and brings iles, embracing London dates to the morning of the 10th alt The papers are singularly barren of news. Queen Victria was still touring in Scotland, and nothing of interest seem to have happened, either in Great Britain or on the Continut.

The papers are busily employed in discussing and quarreing over past events, especially the doings in Affghanistan. The Queen was at Dupplin Castle on a visit to Lord Iinnoul, when last heard from. Dupplin Castle is near Perth, ust the border of the Highlands There was a report current that the King of Hanoverhad

This report, however, turned out to be premature. The Lord Hill has been raised to the rank of a Viscount.

The Queen's arrival at Edinburgh was not unattended by accident. The papers give the following account: -It is vith the deepest regret we have to announce a frightful accident, which took place this afternoon, about one o'clock. It is vell known that a large stand was erected within the East Princes Street gardens, which, we understand, was duly inspected by the Dean of Guild Court, and found sufficient. This forenom about the time Her Majesty was passing down the Mound, a rush was made to the stand, and a number of people got then, who had no title to seats. About ten minutes after her Majesty passed, one half of the stand came down, carying with t upwards of 300 people. Nearly 70 out of the 300, were more or less injured, one gentleman very severely, and eight were earlied away in a state of insensibility. Some had their arms boken, others their ancles dislocated and ribs broken, and one laly received the pike on the top of the railing into her breast, ve are happy to add, without receiving material injury. Many of British Connexion, now seated in the highest places, were defaulty frightened at the accident, and were carried ino adjoining houses in convulsions. This fearful occurrence carsed a gloom over the whole city, and was, indeed, a sad dravback to the general joy of Her Majesty's entrance.

THE ACCIDENT AT EDINBURGH. - Since the unfortunite accident occasioned by the falling of the gallery at the footof the Mound on Saturday, shortly after 12 o'clock, one lady has and character; and that truckling and offers of hush-money, Seven are yet lying in the Infirmary, but hopes are en-

THE LONDON CHARTISTS .- For several days past a smill all to no purpose, for, although strenuous endeavours have ben made to enlist several of the well known Lambeth Radicals, he bait has not taken, for, notwithstanding two preliminary mee tings, as they were termed, were appointed to take place at the Black Prince, in Prince's-road, Lambeth, not a dozen persons were present on either occasion, and the only, resolutions carried were those for adjournment until they could meet more numerously, although at the last meeting on Thursday the numbers had rather diminished. Another attempt will be mide in a few days, but which there is no reason to suppose will be

The disturbances in the manufacturing and mining districts were slowly subsiding—more slowly in the latter than in the former. A considerable number of mills had resumed work, but there were still many standing idle, the employers and operatives not being able to agree upon terms. Many of the ers still hold out

Multitudes of the parties arrested at various places, have been tried, convicted, and sentenced to divers grades of punishment. At York, there were 150 brought up at once for ALTENBURG, August 29 .- The Crown Prince of Hanove

expected here; but it is said that his marriage with our amiable Princess Mary will not take place till January or February next year. The Estates of the Duchy, in the assembly last week, voted a portion of 30,000 dollars to the bride. A Paris correspondent of the London Morning Post say that the Princess Clementine, the only unmarried daughter

of which, recently, she returned an answer in the negative.

STATE OF THE MANUFACTURING DISTRICTS .- There is no material change since our last in the relative positions of the working people and their employers in the country about Man-chester. To the northward of the town both spinners and eavers are at work, at the old prices; whilst to the southward and eastward—especially at Ashton, Staleybridge, Glossop, Hyde, and Stockport—all are still at a stand, and, so far as we nearly all, at work, whilst the weavers are as generally idle. Altogether the number of power looms now standing is supposed

leave the house for a short carriage drive. The physicians do not consider it necessary to issue any further bulletins, as will be seen by the following, which was received at Lambeth Palace

With respect to Mr. Baldwin—we shall take the liberty of be seen by the following, which was received at Lambeth Palace

Wednesday Morning, Sept. 7, 9 o'clock "His grace the Archbishop of Canterbury's recovery of health and strength is so steadily advancing that no further

bulletins are considered necessary.
"WILLIAM CHALMERS, M. D."

The inquiries again were very numer LIVERPOOL CORN MARKET, Sept. 6. With the exception of a few thousand quarters of foreig wheat and about 5,000 barrels States and Canadian flour, ou supplies are not much increased since Friday, and from granar we had not so large a show of samples at this day's market a last week. States flour is 1s. 6d., and Canadian 1s. per barre dearer, but a less ready sale than previous to the advance. PRICE OF IRON.—From a private letter received in York this week from Staffordshire, it appears that on the 1st instant rise is expected. - York Courant.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 9. Excepting on barley and peas the duties are raised this

Since our report of Tuesday last, the fresh arrivals of wheat from abroad consist of 6697 quarters, but with flour during the

In consequence of the millers having purchased rather con siderably of late, we had a slender attendance of buyers this morning; and in the absence of any speculative inquiry, foreign wheat of all descriptions moved sparingly, at the of Tuesday, the market concluding somewhat less buoyant than it commenced. Of new wheat from the neighbouring farmers, few samples appeared, the quality of some very fine, others a rather soft condition, and may be quoted 8s. @ 8s. 6d. for nite, and red 7s. 6d. @ to 8s. p 70 lb.; the value of the Irish at the same time remaining stationary. States and Canadian flour, upon a moderate demand, fully supported late prices, and a little good Irish new realized 40s. p 280 lb;

Arrived, Sept. 6 to 8, inclusive.—From the United States, From Canada, 600 qrs. wheat, 150 peas, 105 Indian orn, 74 loads oatmeal, and 554 barrels of flour. Duties .- Wheat, 14s. foreign, 1s. Colonial; oats, 7s. foreign,

2s. Colonial; rye, beans and peas, 9s. 6d. foreign, and 1s. Colonial per quarter. Flour, 8s. 5d. foreign, 7 d. Colonial. LONDON CORN EXCHANGE, Sept. 9. This week's arrivals of English grain have been small, eign wheat fair. There has not been much done in the wheat trade since Monday, but the prices of all qualities have been firm. In other grain there was also a slack trade without any variation from last report. Flour sold rather better at the

Canada.

THE POLICY OF SIR CHARLES BAGOT. (From the Montreal Transcript.)

The news from Kingston relative to the assumption of office y Mr. Lafontaine and his tail, has struck this city with amazement.—That the system of responsibility should by chance bring men of this stamp into power was a matter of possibility, but that the ministry should have so lent themselves to dishon-ourable treachery, and that the Governor General should act with such infatuated imbecility, were matters entirely beyond calculation, and may easily account for the strong feeling occasioned by such unlooked-for events. That the loyal inhabitant of Canada will look with alarm upon the change, there can be no doubt; nor will it he easy to convince them of the propriety of advancing to office by such trickery and treachery political renegadoes, whose only aim hitherto has been to obstruct the working of the Union Act, and the introduction of impro That fire-brands, who have kept the country in agitation for so ong a time, and persons known to have acted against Government ring the late rebellions, and on whose heads a price has been representative, without having given any proof either of repen-tance for their past rebellion or of a desire in future to advance the interests of the country, was so repugnant to every idea of wise policy and equal justice as at first to create a doubt whether the intelligence received from the seat of Government could be But that such is the case admits now of no doubt, it remains to be seen what course of conduct will be adopted by the true friends of the country in the crisis. For ourselves we have no doubt that good will spring from the disgraceful coalition, if the imbecility of a Gosford, and the blind and rebellious policy of Papineau paved the way for disturbance and terror, such an accession of strength to the loyal party, and the present Governor and his new associates and advisers.—The The Index to Volume V, will be ready in a week or policy of Sir Charles Bagot is now evident, and must inevitably lead those who formerly supported him to resist the dangerous carry out. Had an open and overwhelming vote of want of confidence in the present ministry placed this clique in office, those who sustained the absurdity of the so-called responsible system, even power of his former ministry by such anomalous additi vere lately made to it; but as matters have turned out, there is such evidence given of trimming and a desire to buy off opposition at the expence of consistency and justice, that his Exellency cannot justify his conduct even by shewing that he is following out the instructions of the Home Ministr

Coalitions at home have generally disgusted the nation, and failed of their intended effect. This Canadian coalition—this amalgamation of Rebels, Obstructives, Reformers, Liberals and Conservatives into one ministry can never succeed. In proportion as the radical element gains strength, so will the weakness of the administration become apparent. There will be apparently by and by a want of union, a want of practical mon sense in the working of the machinery of Government. a want of confidence among the members, whose only bond of union was that of opposition to the powers that were, which has been dissolved by the success which has crowned their efforts. There will be exhibited also, a love of theoretical speculation and of rash experiment, such a predominance of itability and obstructiveness as must soon restore the ministry to their station of opposition, either by inducing them to

resign or forcing them reluctantly to quit their present seats. rought about in so dishonorable a manner, especially when it duces such men to power, cannot yet be of any very serious and lasting damage to the country, for it will shew clearly the liserepancy between the lofty pretensions and promises of an sition, and their feeble and insignificant perfor thrown into office. Nor can the blindness of the head of the Executive continue much longer than that of former Governors. His Excellency will find out in the end, and we believe very soon, that in order to effect any lasting good for Canada he must place confidence in the British party and cease tampering with suspected and disaffected persons, or clamorous ructives.— He will find out that a straightforward course is most consistent with his high station and with his own interests bribes of office, and the glitter of place, a seat at the Cour Board, and participation in, nay the absolute surrender of the ogative of the Crown, in appointments to office, can never knot of individuals, professing Chartist principles, finding public open-air meetings cannot be got up, have, by a circular and mies of British interests into loyal and constitutional advisers or safe ministers of the Government.

(From the Kingston News.)

The singular proceedings and developments of the last few days cannot fail to open the eyes of the British population of this country to the position which they have gradually acquired under the auspices, of an incapable, timorous and dishonest ninistry, and a weak and yielding Governor.

Thrown at the feet of those whom they have hitherto regarded as the enemies of British supremacy in this country, their condition is at least humiliating. The fruits of their labour and their samiliars and their sacrifices, have been swept away in a moment-the fortress has been surrendered unconditionally, and they are at

Although in the exercise of that charity which we should at all times feel for erring humanity, we may consent to forgive, we cannot forget the injuries of the past. Those who desire an oblivion of the past know not the meaning of the terms. A loyal people who but a few years since were called from the quiet of nestic life to shoulder arms in defence of their country, its stitutions, and their lives and property-who shuddered as they viewed the victims of brutal assassination—the burning heaps which marked the presence of the reckless incendiary— who witnessed the enlistment of foreign sympathy and the inasion of this Province by invited brigands-never can and er will forget the instigators of those atrocities; and those who seek to elevate such men to power, and to offices of public rust and emolument, under the plea of oblivion for the past, orm but a poor estimate indeed of human character, if they nagine that they will by such means secure the tranquillity of

country, or harmony between the Executive and the people. A desire to extend every measure of justice to the Lower Canadians of French origin, has been almost daily asserted, and that with the utmost sincerity, on the floor of the house of Assembly, by the representatives of the western portion of the Province, and the sentiment is one which has found an echo in the breasts of a brave and therefore a generous people. But oes His Excellency for a moment imagine that he is extending ustice either to the loyal French Canadians or to the British opulation of Eastern Canada—which now numbers nearly 50,000 souls-by calling to his councils men who formed part of the majority which, in the insulting wantonness of power, ectually deprived the people of a representative governmentcontemptuously spurned every effort at conciliation, and even-

now labour for God and for souls with the calm and versary, was not forgotten by those who felt no sym- Right Rev. Prelate in the course of the day would be able to that he has offered a gross insult to the intelligence, to the integrity, and to the loyalty of those whom he has marked out as

> making one remark on the character of the assertion which we have heard ventured in the house, that his appointment would be hailed with satisfaction by three-fourths of the people of Upper Canada. We pronounce such a statement a wilful unqualified falsehood. During the whole of last session, Mr Baldwin did not command more than five votes from Western Canada, and we challenge the disproval of the fact. When however, we heard the hon. member for Northumberland gravely state in the house that "although he regretted that during the ast session he felt himself bound to oppose the hon. gentlen from Hastings on many most important measures, and generally on the course pursued by him during the session, yet he had s on all occasions he had expressed, the fullest confidence in that hon. gentleman's views"—(what an admission!)—we were repared to add another joint to Mr. Baldwin's curly tail; but uch a sentiment, we are satisfied would not be tolerated a moment by his constituents. We are prepared to believe there are men in the present House of Assembly willing and ready to support any government, but we are not prepared to believe that the people of Upper Canada can be induced to sanction such conduct in their representatives. It would not, therefore, be a matter of surprise to see those who were last session so loud in their denunciations of Mr. Baldwin and his associates now tender him their support. It is a natural consequence of shallowness of mind and an ignorance of first principles, to substitute men for measures—to forget, in the tinsel of office, the rights of a confiding people.
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> We publish to-day the second speech of Mr. Baldwin in the

> We publish to-day the second speech of Mr. Baldwin in the debate on the Address in reply to His Excellency's Speech, as reported in the Herald; but it does not contain all that Mr. Baldwin said. A most important part—the most important in the present position of affairs, has been omitted. Mr. Baldwin said distinctly and with emphasis—"If I had accepted office, how would I have been situated? I would appear connected with a ministry whom I have denounced—a position in which no honourable man would be found!"—What a comment on these words is the fact that he has united himself to Mr. Hincks
> —whom he especially denounced—Mr. Harrison and Mr. Daly Further remark is unnecessary.

> There are men in Lower Canada, of French origin, of undoubted loyalty, equally fitted to discharge the onerous duties of Executive Councillors, with their fellow-subjects of British descent; these men we should rejoice to see called to the councils of the country; but we conceive that the appointment of men to offices of public trust, who are at least viewed with suspicion—however unfounded that suspicion may be at the present time—must arouse feelings which it was earnestly desired should never again be called forth; must create an anxiety -a painful anxiety-in the breasts of the great majority of the people for the peace, welfare and good government of their

If His Excellency were acquainted with the history of the in the mire. As he has sown, verily he shall also reap. past, he would have learned from the infamy acquired by Lord Gosford—an infamy heaped upon him both by those he sought to conciliate, and by those who sustained the consequences of his imbecility-to have abstained from pursuing a similar course. He should have allowed time to test the sincerity of the protestations of good faith which have recently been made by some of the French Canadian members, and when convinced of their sincerity-when those who now regard them very naturally with suspicion, were convinced that those suspicions were wrong, then only should the hand of fellowship have been extended. It was ridiculous to suppose that the confidence of the people could otherwise be obtained.

EDWARD GIBBON WAKEFIELD .- THE SECRET MAINSTAY

(From the Toronto Patriot.)

We have just been amazed by a report that Her Majesty's Representative is about calling to a high post of honour, trust and emolument, Mr. EDWARD GIBBON WAKEFIELD! We can feel no surprise at any piece of political iniquity o titution, however flagitious, from the present Administraon; but for such an outrage on decency and morality, as even the untutored savage would scorn, we confess ourselves wholly

Let us cast surmises to the winds, and deal with facts. This person (whose character we shall presently depict) is more than suspected—we may say is known to have written the several tters to the Colonial Gazette, recently published in this coun In them is contained a complete sketch of the police which our unhappy Viceroy has been since induced to perpetrate. Publicly has the charge been made, that this person has been an active manager of the late changes,—that he is on terms of equality and intimacy with most of his Excellency's advisers, -that to his suggestion and influence several important mean short, he is the intimate, the jackal, the go-between of the present Administration, and that Sir CHARLES BAGOT is about reward his exertions with the appointment of Commissioner of Crown Lands!

Were we SIR CHARLES'S enemy, we would shout with exultation at such a step: as we are not, we call his attention, the attention of the country, and the attention of the man now so insolently thrusting his unexpiated guilt before the public, to

SEVENTH AND EIGHTH GEO. IV., CHAP. 66. An Act to declare void an alleged Marriage between Ellen

Turner, an infant, and Edward Gibbon Wakefield. "Whereas Ellen Turner, the only child and heir of William ons as FEAR and INTIMIDATION, made and induced, at Gretna Green, &c., to marry the said EDWARD GIBBON WAREFIELD, according to certain forms and ceremonies which are alleged to con-stitute a marriage, according to the laws and customs of that part of the United Kingdom called Scotland.

"And whereas the said E. G. WAKEFIELD was afterwards the custody of certain persons, then having the lawful order, and to cause and procure her to marry the said EDWARD GIBconveyed the said Ellen Turner, then being a maid, unmarried of certain persons having, by the consent and appointment of the said William Turner, the order, keeping, education, and governance of the said Ellen Turner; and the said EDWARD GIBBON WAKEFIELD is now suffering the sentence of the law

upon the first of the said convictions.

"And whereas it is expedient that the said alleged marriage should be declared null and void. May it therefore please Your A change of ministry, however much to be regretted, when the sufferings and misfortunes of your said subject and of his the sufferings and misfortunes of your said subject and of his the sufferings and misfortunes of your said subject and of his tenth about in so dishonorable a manner, especially when it said daughter | that it may be declared and enacted, and be it declared and enacted by the King's most Excellent Majesty by and with the advice and consent of the Lords, spiritual and temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assemble and by the authority of the same, that the said alleged marriage between the said Ellen Turner and the said EDWARD GIBBOT WAKEFIELD is and shall be declared null and void, and so shall be taken and adjudged to be, to all intents and purposes what-

This Act passed both Houses of Parliament without a divi-

At the Lancaster Spring Assizes, 1827, Edward Gibbon Wakefield was indicted, tried and convicted of the infernal abduction mentioned in this Act of Parliament. Fraud, forgery ying, treachery, avarice, every crime almost that can disgrace numanity were proved to have been practised by him.

MISS TURNER was at school at Liverpool, and from thence by means of a forged letter purporting to be from a respectable physician to the effect that her mother was at the point of death and desired to see her daughter, she was swindled into the power of this Wakefield, and by fraud, contrivance and forgery, (as the statute alleges) was degraded into becoming his wife. MISS TURNER was heiress to a large property-hence the

At the trial, Serjeant, afterwards Sir John Cross, for the

"Had this offence been committed on English ground (it was at Gretna in Scotland) two at least of these defendants (Edward Gibbon Wakefield and his brother) would, in the due course of law, have been condemned to an igno Lord Chancellor ELDON, when the above bill was passing the House of Lords, said-

"That such a case as that to which their Lordships' attention was then called, he believed had never yet been heard of in a civilized country, or at least in a country as civilized as Engand."—Hansard's Parl. Debates, 1827. Sir Robert Peel in the Commons said of the delinquent-

Nature had never sent such a Monster before into the abodes of Such is the history of Mr. Edward Gibbon Wakefield, the

present confidential friend of the Canadian Administration, as written in the Imperial Statutes of Great Britain and in her Newgate Calendar. Such is the man who has for some time been notoriously in open and active league with the present Cabinet-who is on terms of undisguised intimacy and friendliness with many of them professing to call themselves "honourable men"; and who

is now rumoured as about receiving a high appointment under Government, very likely over the shoulders of some worthy man whose only crime is that he never was a rebel, or an inmate of any of Her Majesty's gaols on any charge of treason or felony. Six weeks since had any one mentioned such a rumour, we would have scoffed at it with indignation. We would have said-"No-Sir CHARLES BAGOT is an Englishman, a gen-'tleman, a christian, a husband, and a father—he would shrink

from the pollution of such a touch—he would shudder to set (Copy.) 'such an example to the land a virtuous and chaste Sovereign deputed him to govern." prepare ourselves for the shock of beholding one—whom the Sovereign of Great Britain, by and with the advice and consent

Had this person come to our land to lead a life of unobtruive and meritorious quiet, we would have been the last to have raised the veil from his past delinquencies. He has forgotten himself and come forth into the light, and few can wonder that

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attention is called to his moral hideousness. (From the Montreal Herald.) The London Spectator, of the 3rd ultimo, contains a let-er copied from the London Colonial Gazette, from the 'convicted felon," (if we may judge by its internal evidence,) n which the political parties in the Legislative Assembly of Canada is divided into four classes, besides "a certain number of loose fish who hardly disguise that their sole object is personal aggrandisement." We notice this jail-bird's language ly to show how closely he has described his own character, and imagined that other people could be found equally vile and colluted with himself. What, we would like to know, has een the mainspring of all the actions of his life, but selfaggrandisement, no matter though it should be gained by the abduction of a young and virtuous maiden, under representa-tions which will stamp him for ever as a person destitute of and profligate, such as the world, to its credit, has but rarely exhibited? Loose fish, indeed! it well becomes the monster who was execrated in England, whose name was a byeword and a reproach wherever the English language is spoken, and even in foreign lands, where female virtue and manly honour are recognised as something more than words; who was placed at the bar of his country, found guilty, and the brand of infamy stamped on his unabashed forehead by receiving a fclon's sentence, to libel any individuals in the Colonial Assembly, as belonging to the same Billingsgate class as himself. Bad as the very worst of our M.P.P.'s may be, we doubt if there is one among them whose mind could suggest such a deep, scheming, villainous plot as the "convicted felon" was guilty of; and long may it be before our country is again to be degraded by the production of such another "wolf in sheep's clothing." In his character all the mean passions of our nature seem to be centred,-hypocrisy, falsehood, low cunning, and a reckless selfishness, were necessary to attain his diabolical objects, and they were exercised by him with a zeal and an untiring energy worthy of a better cause. lisgrace, a pollution, to any land on which his evil spirit tempts him to set his foot, and we hope Canada will not be long cursed with his presence. As a portion of the honest and independent press of the Province, we will not abstain from gibbeting the (—— man we were about to call him, but he is far beneath the title ——) imported political thimble-igger, until he banishes himself from our soil. We know at on his perusal of our first remarks on him, (occasioned by his uncalled-for abuse of the Canadian press, and therefore of his own seeking,) the iron entered into his soul, and he felt his self degradation so intensely, that he said he would have nothing more to do with Canadian politics; but his subsequent letters prove, that like the dog, he has returned to his

(From the Toronto Herald.) We are given to understand that this notorious per rests his standing, not on his moral character, but on his literary eminence, as the author of a popular work on Colo-nization. That we may kick the last leg of the stool from under him, we make an extract from the August number of Blackwood, who, in a review of Mr. Merivale's new work on Colonies, &c., thus speaks of the ex-Newgate jail-bird and his Colonial humbug:—"The theory is one to which the whole history of North American Colonization stands in open and diametrical contradiction. Had there been one grain of truth in Mr. Wakefield's doctrine, had it been a mass of complete contradiction and absurdity, had it been even in his power to plead that he had fallen into the common mistake of quacks, political and medical, of applying universally a beneneish specific, the Colonies, by whose rapid progress imagina-tion is baffled, would long ago have been exterminated. Every rule that Wakefield has laid down, the people have systematically violated. (1) systematically violated. Their property has kept pace with their dispersion, and if it had been the merciful intention of Providence to warn us against adopting his delusive projects the example could not have been more striking and complete. In short, we fully agree with Mr. McCulloch, that the adop-tion, partial as it is, of Wakefield's system, is a national

nit, and like the sow that was washed, to her wallowing

PRESBYTERIAN ABUSE OF THE BISHOP OF TORONTO. We observe our Presbyterian contemporary [The Woodstock Herald is again at his old occupation of vilifying the venerable and excellent Bishop of the Diocese. In a late impression, he quotes, evidently with great satisfaction, a most contemptible article on the subject of the Bishop, from a paper published in the West of Scotland, the well-known "hot-bed" of fanaticism in that country, and further stoops to the degradation of editing it with a note of his own. The to the degradation of editing it with a note of his own.

old story of the Bishop applying, when he first came out to Canada, as a schoolmaster for a Kirk in Montreal, is for the hundredth time raked up. We would ask the editor of the Woodstock Herald what right HE has to ground by implication a charge of "anostacy" as, by a nerversion of all. plication a charge of "apostacy," as, by a perversion (language, it is usually termed against the Bishop? he not himself told us, over and over again, that there is no difference whatever between the Church of England and the Kirk of Scotland, but in matters of external form? If such be, in his opinion, the case, wherein lies the Bishop's apostacy? The truth is, that the attacks against the Bishop illustrate, in a very striking manner, the similarity tactics of Presbytery and Popery. When an advantage, or a "Whereas Ellen Turner, the only child and heir of William convert, is to be gained from the Church of England to the Turner, Esquire, an infant under the age of sixteen years, was kirk, the advocate of Presbytery is all meekness and candour. although they might have disliked the new ministry, could not have said a word. Their mouths were effectually shut, and they must have submitted. Nay, the opponents of responsibility could only have blamed Sir Charles for weakening the lity could be be they must have blamed Sir Charles for weakening the lity could be in submitted. Nay, the opponents of responsibility could only have blamed Sir Charles for weakening the lity of therefore, to be Presbyterians. When, however, there is any chance of a member of the Kirk becoming a member of the Church of England, this smooth and Jesuitical language is immediately reversed; the Church of England is then false, unscriptural, Popish, and we know not what; and to enter into its communion is to commit the sin of the grossest and CONVICTED in due course of law, of conspiring with certain other persons to take and convey the said Ellen Turner out of cedure adopted by the Papists. If a convert is to be gained from the Church of England to the Church of Rome, the two keeping, education and governance of the said Ellen Turner, churches are artfully represented to be one in substance, and BON WAKEFIELD without the knowledge or consent of the said extreme. But when there is a prospect of a Roman Catholic William Turner her father, and of having unlawfully taken and becoming an Anglo-Catholic, such a step is immediately denounced with all the anathemas of everlasting damnation. ander the age of sixteen years, out of and from the possession So truly, in this matter, does Presbytery symbolise with

Provincial Parliament.

(From the Kingston News and the Herald.) TUESDAY, Sept. 27. CASE OF NELSON HACKETT.

Dr. Dunlop again rose to move an address for the correspon dence relative to the case of Nelson Hackett, Mr. Harrison coming in, whom he had no doubt would give some explanation house. Nelson Hackett was a slave who had effected his escape from Arkansas into this country, whither he was pursued, and charged with larceny. He was consequently arrested and examined, but the magistrates could find nothing in the evidence produced to sustain the charge. Nevertheless he was detained in prison until a new story could be trumped up and witnesses brought all the way from Arkansas who could swear a little harder than those who had preceded them, and then convicted and delivered up. He was informed that the man who took Hackett across upon the charge of larceny was a mere ruse to get possession of him for the purpose of making the prisoner an example to other slaves. He had not heard through the public prints that the individual had been heard through the public prints, that that individual had been tried. There was a law in Arkansas that every colored person found at large could be seized and taken as the property of the individual seizing him, and he felt rather suspicious that all was not convent. was not correct. It had created much excitement in England, and he thought it was the duty of the house to make inquiries

Mr. Harrison had no objection to furnish the whole of the gone home, and submitted to eminent jurists there, and the mperial government had expressed its satisfaction with the proceedings of the Executive here. The individual Hackett ad been claimed by the Governor of Michigan, but as the alleged offence had not been committed in his jurisdiction, he had been subsequently claimed by the Governor of Arkansas, on a charge of larceny. That charge had been sustained on the clearest evidence, as well as on the confession of Hackett him-He was perfectly satisfied that when the papers would be laid on the table, the course taken by the government would

appear justifiable.

Mr. Neilson moved for an address to His Excellency for a return of the names of members of the Assembly, who, since the last general election, have accepted office under the govern-

Mr. Neilson moved for a return of the names of officers of the Board of Works, the persons employed under those officers, with the exception of laborers, with the amount of salaries,

Mr. Boulton moved for a return from each department of the Executive Government, heads thereof, and subordinates, with

amount of salaries, contingent expenses, &c. 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.

The following despatch on the subject was presented to the From Her Majesty's Government, on the subject of the admis-MESSAGE sion into the Ports of Great Britain, free from duty, of the

Agricultural Products of Canada. Downing-street, 2nd March, 1842. -In the anxious consideration which it has been the duty of her Majesty's Government to give to the important But now, alas! we know not what to disbelieve, and must repare ourselves for the shock of beholding one—whom the overeign of Great Britain, by and with the advice and consent is felt in this question by the Province of Canada, and which is felt in this question by the Province of Canada, and which of the Lords spiritual and temporal and Commons in Parliament assembled, solemnly declared to be guilty of Fraud, Contrivance from other parties, addressed to her Majesty and to the Legisrequest of the various memorialists, that Canadian corn and flour should be imported at a nominal duty into the United Kingdom, I trust that the steps which we have taken, and the grounds upon which we declined to advance further in the same direction, will convince the people of Canada that the course which we have pursued has been dictated by no unfriendly which we have pursued has been dictated by no unfriendly feeling towards the interests of Canada, and especially of Canadian agriculture.

The steps which have been taken, so far as they go, have been decidedly in favour of those interests. By the law, as it been decidedly in favour of those interests. By the law, as it bas hitherto stood, Canadian wheat, and wheat flour, have been admissible into Great Britain at a rate of duty estimated at 5s. Per quarter, until the price in the English market reached 67s., Per quarter, until the price in the English market reached 67s., Per quarter, until the price in the English market reached 67s., Per quarter, until the price in the English market reached 67s., Per quarter, until the price in the English market reached 67s., Per quarter, until the price in the English market reached 67s., Per quarter, until the price in the English market reached 67s., Per quarter, until the price in the English market reached 67s., Per quarter, until the price in the English market reached 67s., Per quarter, until the price in the English market reached 67s., Per quarter, until the price in the English market reached 67s., Per quarter, until the price in the English market reached 67s., Per quarter, until the price in the English market reached 67s., Per quarter, until the price in the English market reached 67s., Per quarter, until the price in the English market reached 67s., Per quarter, until the price in the English market reached 67s., Per quarter, until the price in the English market reached 67s., Per quarter, until the price in the English market reached 67s., Per quarter, until the price in the English market reached 67s.

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*Cost of the conveyance of one barrel of Flour from Cleveland, ticles for the benefit of another class, a system under which the agriculturists particularly suffered. He did not believe that the farmers desired larger duties—they did not seek to be enriched.

*Cost of the conveyance of one barrel of Flour from Cleveland, Ohio, to Liverpool, via Montreal, including all charges.

*Cost of the conveyance of one barrel of Flour from Cleveland, Ohio, to Liverpool, via Montreal, including all charges. farmers desired larger duties—they did not seek to be enriched at the expense of the other portions of the population. He did not deem it necessary now to go into the other questions—the Governor General had been directed to co-operate 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 should be directed to co-operate with the Legislature in measures which Parliament might deem necessary for the protection of the agricultural interest. That prayer had been granted, and he did not conceive that a delay of three or four months would do any 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.

Insurance to Liverpool, 4 per cent.

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 burthen of the tay would ceived it a fallacy to suppose that the burthen of the tax would be upon the consumer, and was of opinion that it could not be Charges in Liverpool: shown to him that the tax could operate upon any other than the American producer. He had no idea that American wheat the American producer. Excland as Conding the Conding the Portage at quays \(\frac{1}{2} \), shed dues $2\frac{1}{2}$, would be admitted into England as Canadian after paying the duty here, still less would American flour—if the wheat was Store rent 10cts, cooperage dues \(\frac{1}{2} \), entered here and ground into flour, then he had no doubt it Stamps 1, ins. against fire 12, would go as Canadian flour as at present, but as to the fear enwould go as Canadian nour as a prosent, our as to the carried as Commission and guarantee, 4 per cent. eventually to demand a stoppage, he was of opinion that there

request of the various memorialists, that Canadian corn and wheat to the extent to effect such a change. Upper Canada, sent fall, by way of Quebec, has been-

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Per barrel, £1 12 7
By way of New York, 1 8 7 In favour of the Erie Canal and New York,... 0 4 0 Leaving balance in favour of Canada, 0 1 4

And the second of charles, and complete of the second of the complete of the second of the complete of the com Suppose to this we add the 3s. per quarter now proposed, equal to, per barrel, 0 2 1½ We place in favour of New York, per barrel, 0 0 7½

0 40 Cost of the conveyance of one barrel of flour from Cleve-0 10 land, Ohio, to Liverpool via New York, including all charges. 4 50 Wheat in Cleveland, 5 bushels a 80cts. Freight to Buffalo, 0 15 Insurance and purchasing, At Buffalo, 0 05 Freight to New York, 0 02 1 per cent. com. at New York, 5 months' interest, 5 32 At New York, 0 05 Shipping charges at New York, 0 28 Cooperage to put in shipping order,
10 88 Insurance to Liverpool, 1 per cent.
Freight to Liverpool, 1s. 3d. stg. 0 52 Less 7 per cent. Exchange, 6 01 Actual cost of a barrel of flour at Liverpool, Sundry charges after reaching port, Brings the article to consumer without duty,
Duty on foreign flour at this moment, averages being
per quarter 5s. 5d.

- In favour of N. Y. route 83cts. per bbl. without duty,

6 55 Against it, including duty, 22cts. per bbl.

down the Hudson, unless it was intended to admit their wheat free into England, and then, in such a case, the completion of their arrangement would be a source of great prosperity to

their country.

Mr. Hinchs said, if the trade remained as at present, to take-off the duty at home would be a great boon, for we should possess the milling of all their wheat, and the flour would pass nto England as Canadian. Either way the measure was bene-Mr. Cartwright said we could export our own produce, and

use American, and the duty on the latter would produce £100,000; and we should also gain better prices for our produce in England by the amount of duty taken off there.

CrownLands, and, it is asserted, in language which expressed regret for his participation in the rebellion. Mr. Morin has been sworn into the office of Commissioner of CrownLands. Our truly British friend, the Patriot, in

da, at the rate of 3s. sterling the Barrel, or 5d. currency the Bushel.

In a most healthy, beautiful and picturesque situation, having a commanding view of Hamilton, Dundas, the Lakes, and surrounding manding view of Hamilton, Dundas, the Lakes, and surrounding manding view of Hamilton, Dundas, the Lakes, and surrounding manding view of Hamilton, Dundas, the Lakes, and surrounding manding view of Hamilton, Dundas, the Lakes, and surrounding manding view of Hamilton, Dundas, the Lakes, and surrounding manding view of Hamilton, Dundas, the Lakes, and surrounding manding view of Hamilton, Dundas, the Lakes, and surrounding manding view of Hamilton, Dundas, the Lakes, and surrounding manding view of Hamilton, Dundas, the Lakes, and surrounding manding view of Hamilton, Dundas, the Lakes, and surrounding manding view of Hamilton, Dundas, the Lakes, and surrounding manding view of Hamilton, Dundas, the Lakes, and surrounding manding view of Hamilton, Dundas, the Lakes, and surrounding manding view of Hamilton, Dundas, the Lakes, and surrounding manding view of Hamilton, Dundas, the Lakes, and surrounding manding view of Hamilton, Dundas, the Lakes, and surrounding manding view of Hamilton, Dundas, the Lakes, and the Lakes

liam Roe, Esq., a popular and loyal man, resident at Newmarket, opposes Mr. Lafontaine. The poll is held at David-town, (fit place!) By the last accounts the votes

lies in the back country.

Capt. J. S. Macaulay has a very good chance of success against Mr. Small in the Third Riding. That election commences on Monday the 10th instant. commences on Monday the 10th instant.

The Kingston Chronicle, whom we will notice next week, has come to hand.

The Governor-General has recommended that a pen-

Mr. Davidson. However hard it may be upon these gendemen, we hope the House will not grant them one farthing. It would be establishing a most vicious principle, to commence this system of pensions.

The House has voted 70,000l. for the expenses of the government—and 25,000l as supplies for the first quarter of the ensuing year—and 500l. to Dr. Thomas Rolph for Emgration Services.

SIIK Manufacturer of Laules Dreak Fringes.

CORDS, Tassels, Gimps, Buttons, and other Fancy Articles, made to order. Date of the condon and French style.

N.B.—Upholstery Trimmings made to order. Orders from the control of the ensuing year—and 500l. to Dr. Thomas Rolph for Emgration Services. sion of £625 be granted to Mr. Ogden, and of £500 to Mr. Davidson. However hard it may be upon these

(From the Canada Gazétte of the 1st October.)
SECRETARY'S OFFICE, (West.)
Kingston, 21st September, 1842. HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL has been pleased to grant a Palent of Precedence, to Henry Shenwood, Esquire, as a Queen's Coursel, m all Her Majesty's Courts of Law and Equity, in that part of the Province formerly Upper Canada. of the Province formerly Upper Canada.

JAMES EDWARD SMALL, Esquire, a Queen's Counsel, for that part
of the Province formerly Upper Canada.

26th September, 1842.

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5 15 Edward District, vice John P. Roblin, Esquire, resigned:

0 05 From the Toronto and Hamilton Advertiser, October TORONTO PRICES CURRENT. £ s. d. £ s. d. 0 16 3 @ 1 2 6 0 3 3 @ 0 3 9 Veal, ditto, Butter, (fresh), # fb

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE WESTERN CLERICAL SOCIETY. Reverend Brethren.—You are hereby respectfully notified, that the ext Meeting of this Society, will be held (D. V.) at the residence of he Rev. William Morse, Paris, on Wednesday and Thursday, the 9th and 10th of November next. WILLIAM McMURRAY,

Acting Secretary to the Western Clerical Society.

Dundas, Oct. 4th, 1842. HOME DISTRICT CLERICAL ASSOCIATION. The Clergy of the Home District are respectfully informed that the next Meeting of the Association will be held (D. V.) on Wednesday and Thursday, the 19th and 20th of October, at the Rev. James Magrath's, Springfield, Dundas Street. ADAM TOWNLEY, Secretary M. D. C. A.

NIAGARA CLERICAL ASSOCIATION.

The Members of this Association are hereby respectfully notified, that, in consequence of the Quarterly Meeting of the Committee of Management of the Niagara District Branch Association of the Diocean Church Society being appointed for the first Tuesday in October, cesan Church Society being appointed for the first Tuesday in October, the has been deemed best to defer the meeting of the Association to the second Wednesday and Thursday, the 12th and 13th days of that smooth, to be then held at the residence of the Rev. J. Anderson, Rector of Fort Eric.

T. B. FULLLER, Sccretary N. C. A.

MOFFATTS, MURRAY & Co. BEG to inform their Correspondents and the Trade generally that they have been receiving extensive additions to their stock, which render their assortment of FALL AND WINTER DRY GOODS, SHELF HARDWARE,

BRANDIES, WINES, AND GROCERIES, very complete and general, well worthy the attention of intempurchasers.

Toronto, 3rd October, 1842.

AUCTION SALE, BY THE SUBSCRIBERS OF TEAS, WINES, LIQUORS, GROCERIES, &C.

AT THE STORES OF Messrs. MOFFATTS, MURRAY & Co. ON THURSDAY, THE 20TH INSTANT, WILL BE SOLD:

50 hhds. Bright Museovado Sugar,
5 do. Crushed Loaf
10 do. Best London Refined do. in 10lb. Loaves,
5 do. do. do. do. do. in 6lb. do.
50 boxes Young Hyson Tea, some particularly fine,

6 boxes Young Hyson Tea, some parts a chests best do. do. ocatics 5 chests Twankay do. 6 do. Congou do. in papers, 30 boxes Pouchong do. in papers, 10 hhds superfor Hollands Gin, "Tulip" and "Swan" Brands, 10 do. fine old Cognac Brandy, "Martel" and "O'Tard" Brands, do. do. 2 do. do. "Rizat's" chiedam Gin, 1 doz, each,

20 cases Schledam Chi., 10 hhds. Madeira, Port, and Sherry Wines, some very fine, 20 bbls. Cod Oil, 10 do. Pale Seal do. 100 boxes Sheet Iron, &c. &c. &c. TRANS.—Under £25, Casb; from £25 to £200, three months; over \$250, four months' credit will be given, on furnishing approved en

Sale at 2 o'clock punctually. THOS, CLARKSON & Co. Toronto, 4th October, 1842, Herald,-Colonist,-Church,-and Patriot.

A T the request of a number of distinguished families, Mr. Goonwark has decided upon establishing his Academy permanently in Toronto. He feels grateful for the patronage at has received, and trusts that his assiduity and attention will entitle him to a continuance

PENMANSHIP: TAUGHT BY THE REAL INVENTOR HIMSELF.

MANNER OF EXECUTION.—Off-hand Penmanship, by the action of the whole arm; as also a swift finished business style, by the fore-arm and hand, adapted to letters, bills, orders, notes, sales, receipts, and inshed journal entry. In a word, every person from the age of 10 to years may be taught to write with ease, elegance and freedom in Ten Lessons of One Hour Each!

C. GOODWANE, who was honoured with the last prize granted National Convention of School Masters, held in London, June the National Convention of School and the Academy, but if desired, they Italies' Class daily at 3 o'clock, in the Academy, but if desired, they Italies' Class daily at 3 o'clock, in the Academy, but if desired, they Italies are taught a beautiful cill be waited on at their own residences. They are taught a beautiful cill be waited on at their own residences. They are taught a beautiful riches throughout Europe.

Gentlemen meet at various hours during the day. Night Classes 7, Gentlemen meet at various hours during the day.

9 o'clock.
c Clerks of the Bank of England were instructed by Mr. Good-the Governor and Company have often expressed their high bation of the system pursued by Mr. G. CONTRACTOR OF ACTION OF AC

JUST PUBLISHED BY The Church Society of the Wiocese of Toronto,

I am, Gentlemen, Your grateful and obedient servant;

Elmsley Villa, 26th September, 1842.

J. S. MACAULAY.
273 FOR SALE, BY PUBLIC AUCTION, A T PRESS'S HOTEL, HAMILTON, on Tuesday, the 25th day of October, 1842, at Twelve o'clock, noon—Terms, Casu—by order of the Assignee of the Estate of William Scott Burn, Esq.,

The House and Grounds of "Chedoke,"

The House is substantially built of Stone, is well finished, and in thorough repair, containing Twelve Rooms, ample Cellarage and Ice House, a Pump in the Kitchen, with a never-failing supply of excellent water; a beautiful ornamental Flower Garden, and a good Kitchen Garden adjoining, an Orchard well-stocked with Fruit Trees in full beauting.

bearing.

The Grounds comprise nearly Eighteen Acres, on which is a good three-stall Stable, Barn, Sheds, Root-house, Smoke-house, Poultry-tyard, Rustic Lodge, containing four rooms, and all enclosed with a close Park fence.

To be viewed only on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, from Twelve to Four o'clock, and with Cards of Admission, for which and, Twelve to Four o'clock, and with Cards of Admission, for which and, other particulars, apply to R. O. Duggan or John O. Hart, Esque, other particulars, apply to R. O. Duggan or John O. Hart, Esque, other particulars, apply to R. O. Duggan or John O. Hart, Esque, other particulars, apply to R. O. Duggan or John O. Hart, Esque, other particulars, apply to R. O. Duggan or John O. Hart, Esque, other particulars, apply to R. O. Duggan or John O. Hart, Esque, other particulars, apply to R. O. Duggan or John O. Hart, Esque, other particulars, apply to R. O. Duggan or John O. Hart, Esque, other particulars, apply to R. O. Duggan or John O. Hart, Esque, other particulars, apply to R. O. Duggan or John O. Hart, Esque, other particulars, apply to R. O. Duggan or John O. Hart, Esque, other particulars, apply to R. O. Duggan or John O. Hart, Esque, other particulars, apply to R. O. Duggan or John O. Hart, Esque, other particulars, apply to R. O. Duggan or John O. Hart, Esque, other particulars, apply to R. O. Duggan or John O. Hart, Esque, other particulars, apply to R. O. Duggan or John O. Hart, Esque, other particulars, apply to R. O. Duggan or John O. Hart, Esque, other particulars, apply to R. O. Duggan or John O. Hart, Esque, other particulars, apply to R. O. Duggan or John O. Hart, Esque, other particulars, apply to R. O. Duggan or John O. Hart, Esque, other particulars, apply to R. O. Duggan or John O. Hart, Esque, other particulars, apply to R. O. Duggan or John O. Hart, Esque, other particulars, apply to R. O. Duggan or John O. Hart, Esque, other particulars, apply to R. O. Duggan or John O. Hart, Esque, other particulars, apply to R. O. Duggan or John O. Hart, Esque, DAVID BURN, Assignee, 273-3

CONTRACTS FOR LOCKS

ON THE WELLAND CANAL. ON THE WELLAND CANAL.

TENDERS will be received until the 20th October, 1842, at the Office of the Board of Works. In Kingston, for the construction of 17 (seventeen) Locks on the Welland Canal, and the excavation of the Lock-pits and intervening Reaches. It will not be necessary for those who tender to remain either at Kingston or St. Catharines.—those who tender to remain either at Kingston or St. Catharines.—The person whose Tender may be accepted, will receive, by Post, notice thereof, from the Secretary of the Board of Works.

Plans and Specifications can be seen at the Welland Canal Office, St. Catharines, after the 10th October.

Securities, resident in the Province, will be required.

Welland Canal Office, Sept. 20, 1842.

THE CANADA SPELLING BOOK.

Silk Manufacturer of Ladies' Dress Fringes.

THE REV. W. H. NORRIS receives into the Parsonage-house Scarborough, near Toronto twelve young gentlemen, to be boarded and educated. They are treated in every respect as members of the family. Mr. Norris has at present three vacancies. Terms, under 14, £30; above that age, £40 per annum. Scarborough, September 1st, 1842.

HOME DISTRICT GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

THE Pupils attending this Institution, will resume their studies, after the present recess, on Thursday the 15th instant. On re-opening the School, Elementary Classes in the English, Latin, and Greek languages,—also in Book-keeping, the Use of the Globes, and Algebra, will be formed. A few vacancies are open for in-door pupils. The business of Mrs. Crombie's Seminary will also be resumed on the same day. A French Master is wanted to give instruction in these linstitutions. Application to be made (if by letter, post paid) to Mr. Crombie.

Graham, aged 22 years, deeply and deservedly lamented by his laminy and reinds.

LETTERS received during the week ending Friday, 6th October:—Lord Bishop of Montreal; Rev. T. Creen, rem.; J. Breakenridge Esq. (2); Rev. W. M. Shaw; Rev. M. Burnham, add, subs. [omission the same day. A French Master is wanted to give instruction in these linstitutions. Application to be made (if by letter, post paid) to Mr. Crombie.

MRS. RANSOME is desirous of receiving a few young Ladies to M RS. Rate with her own daughters, who may be instructed in French, Italian, Music, &c. For Terms, apply at her residence, Newgate Street, near Bishop's Buildings.

N.B.—A Handsome Harp for sale, just received from England,

Toronto, July, 1842. ORGANIST FOR WESTERN CANADA. A N ORGANIST, from England, wishes to procure a situation instruct the children to sing the Church Service if required. He would not object also to take charge of a Parish School. Address, Post paid, stating amount of salary, &c., to C. W., to be left at the Office of Mr. G. HAYWARD, No. 1, Platt Street, New York.

CHURCH ORGAN FOR SALE. THE ORGAN now in use at St. George's Church. Kingston, will be for SALE as soon as the New one is built, which will be some time in the mouth of September next. It is well adapted for a Country Church, is of a sweet Tone, and of quite sufficient Power for a Church containing 500 People.

For Terms, apply to either of the Churchwardens, Hon. John Macaulary, or Charles Willard, Esq.

Kingston, August 3rd, 1842.

SIR JAMES MURRAY'S FLUID MAGNESIA.

THIS elegant preparation is now in general use in all cases of Bile, Accidities, and Indigestion, Gout, and Gravel. Dr. J. Johnston ates, in his Review of Dr. MURRAY'S INVENTION:—"PELLUCID on of Mannesia.—This very useful and elegant preparation be been trying for solite months, as an aperient anti-acid in the complaints, attended with acidity and constipation, and with

dyspeptic complaints, attended with acidity and constipation, and with very great benefit."

Sir Philip Crampton, Bart., says, "Sir J. Murray's Fluid Magnesia is a very valuable addition to our Materia Medica."

Mr. Mayo, "It is by far the best form in which that medicine has been hitherto prepared for use."

Dr. Ke nedy, Master of the Lying in Hospital, Dublin, considers "the Fluid of Magnesia of Sir James Murray to be a very valuable and concenient emedy in cases of irritation or acidity of the stomach, but more particularly during pregnancy, febrile complaints, infantile diseases, or sea sickness."

and coveries the systems of the proposal complaints, infantile diseases, or sea sickness."

Dr. S. B. Labatt, Richard Carmichael, and J. Kirby, Esgrs., Surgeons, of Dublin, "consider the exhibition of Magnesia in Solution to be an important improvement on the old method of mechanical mixture, and particularly well adapted to correct those acids which generally prevail in cases of gout, gravel, and hearthurn."

Sir James Clarke, Sir A. Cooper, Dr. Bright, and Messrs. Guthrie and Herbert Mayo, of Lendon, "strongly recommend Murray's Fluid Magnesia, as being infinitely more safe and convenient, than the solid, and free from the danger attending the constant use of soda or potests."

Drs. Evory, nennedy, Beatty, Burke, of the Rifle Brigade, Comins, Deputy Inspector of Hospitals, and Surgeon Hayden, of Dublin, have given letters to the same effect.

Sir J. Murray has been solicited by the heads of the profession to superintend the New Process of this preparation, and has appointed Mr. Bailey, of North-street, Wolverhampton, to conduct the commercial department of the busifess with all agents.

Solid in bottles, 1s., 3d., and 2g., 6d.

The Acidulated Syrup, in bottles, 1s., 104d. each.

CAUTIOS.—Sir James's preparation being imitated by a retail druggist, formerly an agent in London, the public is cautioned that none is genuine that does not bear the name of Sir J. Murray on the label.

N. M.—With the Acidulated Syrup the Fluid Magnesia forms the

N.B.—With the Acidulated Syrup the Fluid Magnesia forms the nost delightful of sailne drinks.
Physicians will please specify Munnay's Fluid Magnesia in their vescriptions, to avoid the danger of adulterations and substitution.

Messrs. Lyman, Farr & Co.

Messrs. Lyman, Farr & Co.

J. Beckert & Co.

W. Lyman & Co.

J. Carter & Co.

Montreal.

J. Hearn, Kingston.

Messrs. Gravely & Jackson, Cobourg.

Charles Hoghes, Port Hope.

Toronto, September 24, 1842.

CHURCH PUBLICATIONS.

273-tf

JUST RECEIVED FROM ENGLAND. Dr. Hook's Church Dictionary, a new and greatly enlarged 0 10 B H. & W. ROWSELL

THE ENGLISHMAN'S LIBRARY:

ERIES OF CHEAP PUBLICATIONS, ADAPTED FOR POPULAR READING; ON THE PRINCIPLES OF THE ENGLISH CHURCH AND CONSTITUTION; Saited for Presents, Class-Books, Lending-Libraries, &c. &c.

The following are the Subjects and Authors ; AND FOR SALE AT THEIR DEPOSITORY,

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"THE SIN OF DRUNKNENESS."

Price—Per 100, to Non-Subscribers, 6s. 3d.; Subscribers, 5s.

Books and Tracts circulated by the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, and the Bristol Church of England Tract Society.

Knowledge, and the Bristol Church of England Tract Society.

To the irentitance inclosed.

To the Independent Electors of the Third Riding of the Legislative Assembly, you will, at a very short noisio, but called on to return a Member to Parliament.

CENTLEMEN—Your late Member having vacated his soat in the Election, and neglectful of my duty to my adopted Country, were 1 to stand aloof at a time when all must be desirous of recording the filter of the Cherticon, and neglectful of my duty to my adopted Country, were 1 to stand aloof at a time when all must be desirous of recording the filter of the Province, and of your Riding in particular, and as one whose interests are identical with those of the Agricultural Population.

I am, Gentlemen.

Your grateful and obedient serving;

OXFORD EDITION. Vol. 1. St. Augustine's Confessions.

11. St. Cyril.
11. St. Cyrian's Treatises.
11. It. and V. St. Chrysostom's Homilies on I Corinthians.
VI. St. Chrysostom's Homilies on Romans.
VII. St. Chrysostom's Homilies on Romans.
VIII. St. Athanaslus' Treatises against Arianism.
Translated by Members of the Church of England.
Price, £8.

H. & W. ROWSELL,

A FEW MAHOGANY WRITING DESKS, (London made), of a very superior description, and of better manufacture than are assually imported, have just been received by the subscribers.

Price, from £3 to £7 10s. WRITING DESKS. H. & W. ROWSELL. Toronto, September 24, 1842

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

MAILS FOR ENGLAND will be closed at this Office on the following days, viz:

Via Halifax, on Saturday, the 8th instant, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

Via Boston, on Wednesday, the 12th instant, at noon.

Post Office, Toronto, Oct. 6, 1842.

CHAS. BERCZY, P. M. POSTSCRIPT.

HASTINGS ELECTION. We learn by private letters, that, on Wednesday evening, at six o'clock, the Poll stood thus Murney, 214

Baldwin, 196

Majority for Murney, 18 Lafontaine, 71
Roe, 71
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Mr. Baldwin's club-men, as at the last election,
Third Edition of this school Book. A liberal allowance to the
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> On the 28th instant, Mrs. S. C. Sewell, of a daughter.
> On the 22nd ultimo, at the Victoria College, Cobourg, the lady of
> the Rev. Egerton Ryerson, D.D., Principal, of a son. MARRIED.

Shawls, Capes, &c., can have them fringed in the London and French
N.B.—Upholstery Trimmings made to order. Orders from the
N.B.—Upholstery Trimmings made to order. Orders from the
September, 1842.

THE MISSES DUNN will receive a limited number of Young
Ladies to board and instruct in the usual branches of an English
Education. Terms, £25 per annum. French, Drawing, Music, and
Italian, extra. The situation is healthy, on the Kingston road, 12
miles from Toronto. Particulars may be obtained on (prepaid) application; as also of Mr. Rows II, King Street, Toronto, or of the Rev.
W. H. Norris, Parsonage, Scarborough.
Scarborough, september 2nd, 1842.

THE REV. W. H. NORRIS receives into the Parsonage-house
boarded and educated. They are treated in every respect as members of the family. Mr. Norris has at present three vacancies. Terms,
of the family. Mr. Norris has at present three vacancies. Terms,
of the family. Mr. Norris has at present three vacancies. Terms,

boarded and educated. They are treated in every respect as members of the family. Mr. Norris has at present three vacancies. Terms, under 14, £30; above that age, £40 per amum.

Scarborough, September 1st, 1842.

269-3m

R.S. DICKSON begs to intimate to the inhabitants of Toronto.

R.S. DICKSON begs to intimate to the inhabitants of Toronto at the made neighbourhood, that she has opened a Seminary in Newgate Street, next door to Mr. Ketchum's, for instruction in the undermentioned branches of Education:—English Grammar, Geography, Writing, Arithmetic, Plain and Fancy Needle-work, German Fancy Work, Knitting in every variety of form;—and hopes that from her long experience in tuition, she will merit a share of public patronage.

Terms moderate.

Terms moderate.

Toronto, 25th July, 1842.

DIED.

At Fort Eric, on the 24th September, aged 25, William Smyth, A.M. Mr. S. met with his death in a melancholy manner: he had just completed the purchase of a farm for his father, and was with a free of agility, he became entangled in the machinery, and was so sorely bruised that he died in about five hours. He had but lately settled at Fort Eric, in which place he conducted an English and Classical School; he was much respected for his strict and religious observance of the relative duties as a husband, a father, and a son. At the time when he met with the accident which caused his described the purchase of the relative duties as a husband, a father, and a son. At the time when he met with the accident which caused his described the purchase of the death in a melancholy manner: he had just completed the purchase of a farm for his father, and was so sorely bruised that he died in about five hours. He had but lately settled at Fort Eric, in the 24th September, aged 25, William Smyth, A.M. Mr. S. met with his death in a melancholy manner: he had just completed the purchase of a farm for his father, and a son at the time the died in about five hours. He had but lately settled at Fort Eric, in which place he conducted an Englis

Antrim.

At Perth, on the 2d inst., after a long and protracted illness, borne with Christian resignation, William, eldest son of the Hon. Henry Graham, aged 22 years, deeply and deservedly lamented by his family and friends:

M. C. CROMBIE,

Principal, H.D.G.S.
260-tf

A. N. Bethune: Rev. A. N. Bethune: Rev. A. N. Bethune: Rev. A. N. Bethune: Rev. Beth

was not enough capital in the country to purchase Western Without duty the consumer would pay

4 00 0 125

0 28
| 5 57 | Fine Flour, \$\Psi\$ barrel, Wheat, \$\Psi\$ bushel, Barley, ditto, Oats, ditto, Peas, ditto, Peas, ditto, Oatmeal, \$\Psi\$ barrel, Pork, \$\Psi\$ 100 fbs. Beef, \$\Psi\$ 100 fbs. Wutton, (qr.) \$\Psi\$ be Veal, ditto,

Butter, (Fresh), # fb.
Ditto, (tub), ditto
Cheese, # fb.
Fowls, # pair,
Eggs, # dozen,
Hay, # ton,
Straw, ditto,
Potatoes, # bushel,

Toronto, 2nd September, 1842.

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The hon. Mr. Bruneau said, in the absence of his hon. friend (Mr. Sherwood), who took a great interest in the subject, and as the bill was not yet printed in English, he had no particular

The hon Mr. Washburn was in favour of deferring the Bill until they were furnished with printed copies.

The hon. Mr. Sullivan then rose and said—hon. gentlemen, as the Bill before the House is a very short one, and exceedingly plain and simple in its terms, perhaps it will be more satisfactory to have it read. This measure is not a new one; it was introduced into the House during the last session of Parliament, and elicited a warm and lengthy discussion. It simply allows individuals to accept of a higher rate of interest than at present is allowed by law, but does not compel them to give more than the ordinary rate. The extra interest provided to be given by this Bill, is only to be taken when there is a contract entered into between the parties. In England the Usury Laws have been repealed with reference to bills and notes: in this Prowever, we have continued, much against our interests, to uphold the old system. I remember that it was argued last Session, that as money was an article of value, it could be bought and sold like any other merchantable commodity. Upon this ground, it was proposed to do away with the Usuary Laws altogether; but this is a step which I thought then, and still think grould be highly described. think, would be highly dangerous to the best interests of the Province. In England and old-settled countries, moncy is always to be raised on good security; but in this young Province, persons may be possessed of large estates, and yet be incapable of effecting the smallest loan, in consequence of which they not unfrequently lose the whole of what they have. If, on the other hand, we were to repeal these laws entirely, we should place it in the power of extortioners and money lenders to demand whatever rate of interest they pleased. One would exclaim to the poor unfortunate borrower, "You must give eight pounds per cent," and another, still more rapacious, would demand ten, whereas by the provisions of this Bill no larger amount than £8 for every £100 can be taken. There are two strong reasons which urge us to raise the present rate: 1st, Because there is a great scarcity of money in the Province; and 2dly, Because all, or the greater part of all the loose money affoat is usually invested in the Banks. In business, the ninety useless to the agriculturist: the latter wants assistance for a longer period; and thus, in the midst of difficulties, often promises that which it is impossible for him to perform. I have known numerous instances of agriculturists who were doing well, totally ruined by their meddling with the Banks. (Hear, hear, hear.) What the Bill proposes, is to give capitalists an opportunity of coming amongst us, and getting a good rate of interest for their money, and it is only by this small increase of interest that we can place the country on that elevated and prosus eminence which it ought to occupy. (The hon. Memrespecting Banking.) What we want is the loan of actual money, not of Bank notes or fictitious representatives of money, but of real money, and we are willing to give, for the use of it, what our resources and industry will afford, that is £8 per cent. If money is scarce, a higher rate of interest is required and if plentiful, vice versa. £8 per cent. is a fair remuneration, and will prevent that pressure which would enable credi-tors to ruin their debtors, if an unlimited repeal of the Usury Laws were allowed. I am strengthened in my convictions that this Bill will work well, by the opinion of a gentleman of great experience, who is connected with the Canada Land Company. knowledge, that if this Bill passes, English capital will soon come amongst us. This is a measure of no ordinary impor-

tance: it will effect a great revolution in our affairs-(Cries, of The hon. Mr. Bruneau addressed the House, at considerable length, in the French language, in support of the Bill.

The hon. Mr. De Blaquiere said, honourable gentlemen, I think this country and the House are very much indebted to my honourable friend (Mr. Bruncau), for having revived this Bill, than which, there is no subject of more essential impor-tance. Honourable gentlemen, I make no apology for addressing you, as I consider that a little time is well spent in correcting and setting right any unfavourable erroneous impressions which may be entertained on this question elsewhere. A most luminous view has been taken of the matter by my honourable friend, the President of the Council, but I do not think that the total repeal of the Usury Laws would be attended with the disastrous results he has mentioned; neither do I think that the effect of this Bill will be, to raise the interest of money, recognized from aix to night too raise the interest of money, and the country, would be opposed to the Bill.

On motion of the hon. Mr. Bruneau, the Bill was then resing you, as I consider that a little time is well spent in correcgenerally, from six to eight per cent., as is feared. Honourable ferred to a committee of the whole. gentlemen, it has often struck me, as a matter of the most extraoidinary kind, how any one could ever think of tracing the origin of these Usury Laws-I speak of the principles which gave them birth. Is the law, in fact, effective for the purposes which it boasts to accomplish? Can any honourable member produce a single instance where these laws—a foul blot upon egislation-have been successful in obtaining the end sought for? and why have they not? Because, honourable gentlemen, our ancestors attempted what no human legislation can ever achieve: they endeavoured to counteract the impulses, desires, and opinions of human judgment, not, indeed, where they con-cerned morality, or the rights of others, but in regard to one's own self government. It is obviously absurd to view money in any other light than that of a merchantable commodity; and individual judgment should be left free from all restraint. will suppose that my honourable friend is a bachelor, and wants of the Session. a wife, or is married, and wants to know how many children he these nice matters; no, such matters are for a man's own consideration. (Laughter.) I know it will be said that we ought man point out an example in which these odious laws have pre-man point out an example in which these odious laws have pre-vented a spendthrift from borrowing money? Not one; but the Ministry at home. He (Mr. S.) was in hopes there would there are numerous instances of these legislative enactments the Ministry at home. He (Mr. S.) was in hopes there would be a unanimous opinion to give adequate protection in both having plunged persons in irretrievable difficulty, because, by Houses, fortunate indicate at a permanent sum, you compet the unfortunate indicate that a permanent sum, you compet the unfortunate indicate that a permanent sum, you compet the unfortunate indicate that a permanent sum, you compet the unfortunate indicate that a permanent sum, you compet the unfortunate indicate that a permanent sum, you compet the unfortunate indicate that a permanent sum, you compet the unfortunate indicate that a permanent sum, you compet the unfortunate indicate that a permanent sum, you compet the unfortunate indicate that a permanent sum, you compet the unfortunate indicate that a permanent sum, you compet the unfortunate indicate that a permanent sum, you compet the unfortunate indicate that a permanent sum, you compet the unfortunate indicate that a permanent sum, you compet the unfortunate indicate that a permanent sum, you compet the unfortunate indicate that a permanent sum, you compet the unfortunate indicate that a permanent should be unfortunate indic establishing the rate at a permanent sum, you compel the unnent is making such rapid strides, when all our other laws and institutions are re-modelling to suit our circumstances-is it creditable, I repeat, that these laws shall remain? Is it not a matter of notoriety to every professional man, that whenever any punishment for the breach of a law is not inflicthis country, at the present time, with reference to agriculture. It is perfectly clear that capital is not in great abundance, and that what the generality of emigrants bring out with them, is almost all absorbed by their first settlement. In a short time, the balance is expended in in provements, and he becomes involved in difficulty; he then applies to the Banks for assistance, and is eventually ruined. But does it follow, that a person in such circumstances could not pay the increased interest provided by this Bill for a permanent loan? It does not. I speak under the correction of my hon, friend when I say, that although an agriculturist could not afford to pay £12 or £15 per cent, with good markets, he could very well afford to give £8 per cent. Though the spendthrift may get into the hands of the usurers, the farmer will not, because he is too prudent, and thus ends this part of the argument. Hon, gentlemen you cannot deny the fact, that the agricultural is the only interest which is bona fide excluded from the money market—(Cries of hear, hear," from the hon. Mr. Sullivan.) Now let us turn our attention to England, and view it in connexion with this country, as to markets and investments. There, an overwhelming amount of capital is continually seeking investment, either in trade, manufactures, or the funds; but each of these fruitful sources of the employment of capital are driven to such a low ebb, that the capitalist can no longer obtain a fair interest for his money. At this moment, any sum, even to the amount of millions can be borrowed in London for $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Since the passing of the Income Tax Bill, there is an additional inthe passing of the income tax bin, there is an additional in-centive for persons to seek for channels of more profitable investment. For several years past, there has been an enor-mous sum annually invested in American securities, because the rate of interest given vastly exceeds that of England. The equence has been that capital has been drawn from Eng-

money, and I am, therefore, peculiarly gratified to have the support of my hon, friend, (Mr. Bruneau) who is a good [R.] Catholic. I am glad that he has brought forward this Bill, because of Montreal. cause it will shew hon, members in the other house that it is Steam Dredge, Montreal The hon. Mr. Fergusson said-Hon. gentlemen, I will offer but very few remarks on this important measure, because I approach it with the greatest diffidence. It is said "the value of

will henceforth be carried on for the advantage of the country.

I know there is an opinion in the Eastern part of the Province,

the stability of our institutions, and that the Government | Kingston Hospital .

that it is wrong to take any interest for the forbearance of West Gwillimbury Road and Bridge

a thing, is just the money it will bring;" but in ordinary life, DEBTS DUE BY PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS. a thing, is just the money it will bring; but in ordinary life, in our transactions with society, we must not carry out that principle too far, without looking to the consequences which it will entail. With regard to the facetious case put by my hon. friend, of a bachelor wanting a wife, I think it has nothing to do with the subject, as there is a great deal of difference between a man wanting a wife, and a man wanting money. The tween a man wanting a wife, and a man wanting money. The state of the country, we all know, is in pecuniary embarrassment, but I do not think the Bill before us is calculated to reduce the state of the country. We all know, is in pecuniary embarrassment, but I do not think the Bill before us is calculated to reduce the state of the country. The hon. Mr. Fergusson submitted the Report of the Select Committee upon this gentleman's Bill; and after due investigation, recommended that he be allowed to practice as a Barrister, &c., in the courts of Law and Equity. On motion, the Report was ordered to be adopted, and the Bill engrossed, and read a third time to morrow.

THE USURY LAWS.

Bill to repeal them—their general policy considered—conflicting opinions as to their operation on agriculture,—"repudiation" in the States, and its effects, &c.

The hon. Mr. Brungen said in the schenge of his hop. friend.

The hon, Mr. Brungen said in the schenge of his hop. friend.

The bon, Mr. Brungen said in the schenge of his hop. friend. nore consideration-I cannot consent to the passing of this

The hon. Mr. Sullivan, in reply, said, he hoped to be able to convince his bon, friend (Mr. Fergusson) that there was an ibsolute necessity for the Bill. He did not take the same view of the Usury Laws, and their origin, with his hon. friend (Mr. DeBlaquiere). The Usury Laws in England were not the relics of a barbarous age, but naturally arose out of circumstances, similar to those in which the Province was now placed. There was no money in the country, in consequence of which, recourse was had to foreign countries—to the Jews and Lombards—who had more than they could usefully employ; and such was the enormous sums borrowed, that had it not been for the laws which prevented aliens from holding real property in England, it would have been a very easy matter for these for reign money-lenders, in the course of a century and a half, to have taken possession of all the landed estates in the country in the British dominions, that was supposing public feeling would not—to use the expression of his hon friend—have "repudiated" it. In that state of things, it was found necessary to restrain the avidity of those who had money, because fro to restrain the avidity of those who had money, occause from its exchangeable nature, it became exceedingly valuable; therefore, in England, where capital was scarce, the Usury Laws were necessary. In all countries which were passing from a transition state of poverty to superabundant capital, these laws were deemed essential. The present situation of affairs in the mother country, he traced to the accumulation of spirits from all seates of the world, putil at length, the money expital from all parts of the world, until, at length, the means estment were wanting; and in fact, it would always be found, that when capital was superabundant, it then became like any other article, and would only bring in the market just what it was worth; and, therefore, wherever there were means of profitable investment, they would find the money-lenders, where no Usury Laws existed, swallowing up every branch of industry. If the Usury Laws were repealed, the poor would have to work solely for the rich. The money lender would have power to say, "you shall work for me, or you shall not work at all." At the present time, however, the condition of this country is exactly the reverse of the picture which England presents. "We are," continued the hon, gentleman, nting capital, and after mature reflection, have come to the | Civil List, Schedule B, 1841, for balance quiere) has asked me it I ever knew of an instance where the Usury Laws have been effective? In earlier life, I was engaged Warrants issued for the sern the practice of the law, and had considerable experience in this peculiar branch of business, and I can tell my hon, friend, that I have known cases of persons lending money at usurious interest, who durst neither ask for principal or interest, for fear of losing the whole. I feel assured that the great mass of the people of this Province, are not in favour of repealing the Usury Laws. I do not mean to say that it would be prodent for a farmer to go and borrow money, at a large rate of interest, upon the expectation of his return crops; but I have known ma industrious individuals, in the occupation of good farms, who have wanted the small sum necessary to purchase seed, and who, for want of being able to obtain a loan at a reasonable rate, have applied to the banks, and been ruined by it. (In rate, have applied to the banks, and been rulned by it. (In order to illustrate the subject more fully, the hon. President put a fictitious case. He would suppose that a fertile island should spring up from the waters bounding the British isles; in such a case, he wished to know, whether capital would not he worth infinitely more there than in the adjoining countries?) If this Bill passes, I am satisfied that it will have the most be-

neficial effects upon agriculture.

The hon. Mr. Bruneau was proceeding to address the house again in favour of the Bill, but was stopped by the Speaker, as

being out of order The hon, Mr. Washburn complimented the hon. President on the great length at which he had spoken; but notwithstanding the various arguments which he had advanced, he (Mr. W. could not go for the Bill. It appeared to him an extreme dangerous experiment, to add, as his hon. friend in front (Mr. Fergusson) had stated, two per cent. additional upon the agri-cultural interest. He was of opinion, that if the banking institutions of the Province were taken duly into consideration, by both houses of Parliament, they might be so managed as to

CORPORATION PETITIONS.

The hon. Mr. Macaulay reported from the Committee on the subject. The Report recommended that, for the future, it be a rule of the House, that no petition be received from any corporate body, unless it have the corporate seal attached to it. (Ordered to be received and adopted.)

AGRICULTURAL PROTECTION.

The hon. Mr. De Bluquiere presented a petition from the Eastern Townships, signed by 1900 persons, praying for protection against produce from the United States. He begged to ask the hon. President of the Council whether any measure would be introduced by the Government, previous to the closing

The hon. Mr. Sullivan replied, that he was merely enabled a wife, or is married, and wants to know how many children de will have, would be go to another person to consult him about these nice matters; no, such matters are for a man's own consideration. (Laughter.) I know it will be said that we ought to protect the rights of minors; but can any honourable gentle a Despatch from Her Majesty's principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, on this subject, stating the views entertained by

The hon Mr. De Blaquiere regretted that the hon. President would be done. He gave notice that, at an early day, he would

move an expression of the House on the subject. The hon. Mr. Fergusson was as anxious as any man that something should be done; but he would remind his hon, friend of the declaration which he made the other day, and which he ted at the time when judgment is pronounceed, it has the effect of increasing crime? Let us look to what are the facts in on faster than they could legitimately go. He must confess he could not have forgot, that it was unsafe to push Government could not go with his hon. friend. Monday next was then named for discussing the matter; to which the honourable Mr. De Blaquiere obtained leave to

add the subjects of the District Councils and Education. CONTINGENT EXPENSES. On motion of the Hon. Mr. BRUNEAU, a Committee of five were appointed to superintend the contingent expenses of the Legislative Council for the Session.

The house then adjourned till three to-morrow.

STATEMENT OF THE AFFAIRS OF THE PROVINCE OF CANADA, ON 31ST DECEMBER, 1841. Loans to Incorporated Companies, and to Commissioners for Turnpike-Roads, viz. :-

nd thus ends this part interest	t urupitee zeemas,				
annot deny the fact, that the agricultural is the only interest	Home District Toll Roads	£95,723	4	01	
which is bonu fide excluded from the money market—(Cries of	Hamilton and Brantford Road	45,804	12	1	
hear, hear," from the hon. Mr. Sullican.) Now let us turn	Dundas and Waterloo Road	29,246	16	3	
our attention to England, and view it in connexion with this		40,678	9	1	
country, as to markets and investments. There, an overwhel-	Queenston and Grimsby Road	20,555	2	3	
ming amount of capital is continually seeking investment, either		7,692	17	0	
n trade, manufactures, or the funds; but each of these fruit-		5,514	1	8	
the ampleyment of capital are univer to such a	ASSAU STATE TO STATE OF THE STA	3,723	16	6	
11 .1 . the countainst can no longer obtain a lan incites	Total transfer and the second	5,211	18	3	
or his money. At this moment, any sum, even to the amount		3,075	8	0	
a the barrowed in London for 23 per cent. Since	Total and the same of the same	22,415	14	3	
the Income Tax Dill, there is an additional in	The first arms of the first ar	588	16	11	
centive for persons to seek for channels of more profitable		1,461	0	2	
investment. For several years past, there has been an enor-		318	2	7	
mous sum annually invested in American securities, because		1,113	16	31	
the rate of interest given vastly exceeds that of England. The	, m n n	400	19	75	
consequence has been that capital has been drawn from ENG. LAND, instead of finding its way to this country, on account of					
the existence of the Usury Laws. But, hon. gentlemen, be		£283,524	14	115	
tween England and the United States, there is, at this moment					
the most undoubted "repudiation;" because, the American		462,856	18	10	
have broken faith with the English capitalits. Thus, tha	t St. Lawrence Canal	440,097		0	
capital which would have made this the first country in th	St. Lawrence Canal	23,354		7	
world, is now dried up. I have, however, no hesitation i	Trent Navigation			0	
saying, that no man living will ever see the day when confi	- Inland waters, Newcastle District	7,500		0	
dence will be again restored in the American money market	Kettle Creek Harbour	2,000		0	
How different has been the conduct of this Province! In cir	Paris Bridge	4,800		0	
cumstances of the greatest difficulty, it has been our constant	Trent Bridge	2,000		0	
endeavour to keep good our faith. It does not follow that	t Chatham Bridge	2,000		0	
English capitalists will come amongst us, merely because ther	Brantford Bridge	1,700		0	
is confidence in payments, unless there also be peace in the	e Dunville Bridge	2,500		0	
country. And, hon. gentlemen, is there not peace? The ca	New Brunswick Road	2,500		0	
pitalist can now rely with confidence in the public faith, an	d Kingston Penitentiary	44,198		1	
in the stability of our institutions, and that the Government	Kingston Femtendary	3,000		0	
and the objections.	I I III SLUII LIUSUILUL	-,	ALC: UNKNOWN		

Parliament Buildings, Toronto

Thomas Wilson & Company, for this sum

owing the Province

5,200 0 0

4,528 16 14 4,732 7,242 11 1,291 5 10 £103,204 8 31/4

1,337 2 5 £1,670,142 10 101 Currency.....

PUBLIC DEBT. Sterling Debentures, interest payable at Glynn, Mills, Halifax, & Co., Ster-£444,444 8 10 ling, £450,000 Sterling Debentures, interest payable at Baring & Co., Sterling, £438,850... Balance duc, Glynn, Mills, Halifax, & Co. Balance due, Baring Brothers & Co...... 11,703 8 20,000 0 Bank of Upper Canada 6,000 0 Provincial Debentures, Upper Canada ...

Lower Canada ... 289,544 1

£1,411,239 Profit on Exchanges sold by the Receiver-General
Interest Account, for Interest on Loans to Public Works

Balance due to Public Accountants— Collectors of Customs 16 9 4

SPECIAL FUNDS. Clergy Reserve Fund, Canada West 311 9 11,606 19 Clergy Reserve Fund, Canada East Clergy Reserve Fund..... School Land Fund Trinity Fund, Quebec 645 10 0 Trinity Fund, Montreal..... Tonnage Duty Revenue Lunatic Asylum Fund

Consolidated Revenue Fund, for balance of that account ...

vice of 1841, and credited him, but unpaid..... £50,524 8 11 £56,998 11 11 63,331 15 41/4 Currency.....£1,670,142 1 1014

Kingston, Sept. 21, 1842.

F. HINCKS, Inspector-General.

(From the Toronto Herald, of the 29th September.) So soon as it was generally known Mr. Sherwood was out of the administration, we applied to him for permission to publish in the *Herald*, the conditions under which he took office—torether with any other correspondence which might have passed etween himself and the Governor General—so as to enable us bility of which rests upon myself, should be such as you canto demonstrate, that in Mr. Sherwood (as a Conservative,) ac- not approve. cepting office, and the Herald, (as a Conservative organ,) sup-

revailed upon him to yield to the Governor General's request, Mr. Sherwood submitted to His Excellency the following memorandum regarding the conditions upon which alone be could accept office, and with which conditions His Excellency was pleased fully to concur :-

(Memorandum.)

"1. I have always professed, and, in my political conduct acted, upon Conservative principles. "2. My opinions and views have been from time to time

declared in my speeches, as a member of the Assembly, in the last Parliament of Upper Canada, and in my several addresses to the electors of Toronto, when I was before them as a candidate for the representation of that city in the present Par-"3. These opinions, I am aware, have been, and still are in opposition to those entertained by some of the Executive Coun-

cil; still I cannot consent, under any circumstances, to compromise them in the slightest degree.

"4. In the event of accepting office, I shall feel myself bound to support any measure in the Assembly determined upon by a majority of the Council, in accordance with the views of

His Excellency, or to resign office. "5. That upon such resignation, I should feel myself justi-

fied in advocating my own views upon the particular question in discussion, and of procuring, if possible, a majority to con-

"6. Upon the question of the Lower Canada elections, alleged to have been carried by unjustifiable means, I should ire in the event of my joining the present administration (as the question is one entirely and exclusively connected with the rights and liberties of the people,) that each member of the government shall be at liberty to take the course which his judgment may dictate, upon any measures proposed for enquiry

"7. I am a warm admirer of Sir Robert Peel and his Cabinet; and I desire to support to the utmost of my power, on all occasions, the Representative of Her Majesty in this province selected by that cabinet, so long as his acts are in accordance with their avowed opinions. And I therefore feel it to be my duty, at the request of Sir Charles Bagot, to take part in his administration, strictly adhering to the principles by which I duty, at the request of Sir Charles Bagot, to take part in his administration, strictly adhering to the principles by which I have heretofore been guided, for the purpose of obtaining as conservative a government, as the condition and circumstances of the Province will permit. Should, however, the terms I have stated, and from which I cannot consent to depart, appear to His Excellency to be such as he cannot concur in, his de termination will in no way influence my feelings hereafter On the courtary, he may rest assured that I will use every effort in my power to promote what I believe to be his own perional views, and to assist him in his desire to carry out sound and

constitutional principles, in a spirit of equal justice, towards all classes of Her Majesty's subjects." H. SHERWOOD." " (Signed) Shortly after Mr. Sherwood was sworn in, he was directed by His Excellency to proceed, as Crown Officer, to St. Catherines, to investigate and report upon the disturbances which had taken place there. While Mr. Sherwood was in the discharge of this public duty, those changes in the administration which have astonished the public, occurred at Kingston,—but, of which no intelligence reached Mr. S. at St. Catharines. On Mr. Sherwood's arrival at Toronto, on his way to the Seat of Government, he there for the first time heard the rumours of those changes to which we have alluded; and on Wednesday Sept. 14th, he received, from a private friend at Lingston, a copy of the Governor General's letter to Mr. Lafontaine. Mr. Sherwood's course was immediately resolved on, and the resignation of his seat in the Council, and of the office of Solicitor General, was instantly penned. But while this was going or at Toronto, Sir Charles Bagot, with a discourtesy seldom parallelled, had consented to the office of Solicitor General being considered vacant, an act of indecent haste, which the delay of at most a couple of days, would have rendered needless, as by at most a couple of days, would have reinfect included that time Mr. Sherwood's letter of resignation would have reached him. On Friday Sept. 16th, Mr. Sherwood proceeded to Kingston, in ignorance that His Excellency had dealt so unceremoniously with his office of Solicitor General, and on his arrival, learnt, for the first time, full particulars of the recent political scene-shiftings. As Mr. Sherwood's original letter to His Excellency, tendered his resignation on the grounds that he could not approve of Mr. Girouard's appointment, it became necessary to mould the communication in a shape which should, in addition, express his views at the unmerited treatment he had received at His Excellency's hands—in all other respects, and we speak from positive knowledge of the fact, the letter dated Kingston, Sept. 17, was totidem verbis, similar to that drafted at Toronto Sept. 15th. ted at Toronto Sept. 15th. This communication, which, with His Excellency's reply, is subjoined, speaks for itself, and requires no further comment from us—than the final remark—that the confidence we placed in Mr. Sherwood's integrity has by the results been most amply justified.

(Hon. Mr. Sherwood to his Excellency the Governor-General.) "To his Excellency the Right Honourable Sir Charles Bagot, &c. &c. &c.

" Kingston, 17th September, 1842. "SIR,—During my absence from the seat of Government, upon official duty, I heard, by the merest chance, that a change had taken place in your Excellency's Executive Council, of such a character, that I determined at once to tender the resignation of my seat in that Council, and of my office of Solicitor-General for Western Canada, and prepared a communication to that effect to your Excellency; but, upon my 66,140 1 0 arrival here, I found that I had been superseded by your Excellency, without even giving me the slightest notice of £1,225,346 17 34 your intention.

"When I joined the Administration, at your Excellency's solicitation, I was alone actuated by a sense of duty to my Sovereign and to my country; for when I accepted office did it with great reluctance, and at the sacrifice of much per sonal feeling; and, in some measure, of the good opinion of many of my most valuable and esteemed friends. stated to your Excellency at the time, and entered fully into my reasons: but I being assured by you that I was required to make no compromise of my political principles, and that I was not expected to remain in the Government longer than I could approve of its proceedings, and entertaining at the time a high respect for your Excellency's character and standing as a Conservative, I felt I could no longer hesitate to accede to your request, at whatever the personal sacrifice

might be.

"I also felt that among those who were to be my colleagues
there were a few with whom I could act with some degree of confidence, and these, by the recent change, have also been obliged to retire. One reason for my determining to resign was the appointments of Messrs. Baldwin and Girouard to the Council,-to the latter of which I entertain the strongest

objections.

"While, as I have frequently expressed to your Excellency, I am of opinion, that in the present state of the Colony, it is the duty of a wise and prudent Government to inculcate, in every possible manner, forbearance and moderation,—to bring into its assistance the influential and respectable of all parties, in order that, by their common councils, consistent and wholesome measures may be discated, and modified sistent and wholesome measures may be digested, and modified by mutual interest; and while I make this declaration of my opinion, nay, while I go further, and say it is the duty of us all to endeavour to forget former injuries—to bury, as far as possible, the past in oblivion, and to cultivate a feeling of possible, the past in oblivion, and to curvate a range of good will for the future,—I cannot but express my most uncompromising dissent to the appointment, under any circumstances, of an individual to one of your Excellency's confidential advisers, for whose apprehension (as having been contained to the past of the p cerned in the late unnatural rebellion) a reward was offered by one of your Excellency's predecessors; and in the name of the loyal and well-affected inhabitants of united Canada I

"By this act, instead of promoting peace and harmony, your Excellency has done that which, rest assured, will bring about very different results.

"Popular feeling and popular excitement, when unrestrained, may sometimes elerate such men to places of high and important truss; but I have now, for the first time, learned that a Government, and a British Government too, has appointed a man to advise and assist in its administration who had not only been suspected of treason, but for whose capture, as being a traitor, a reward had been offered, and ultimately paid. Can your Excellency be astonished, under such cir-cumstances, at my determination, upon being apprised of the changes, to resign my office? or rather, would it not be matter of surprise if I had continued to retain it, even if it were in

my power?

"My object in now addressing your Excellency is, to acquaint you of what would have been the course I should have pursued if I had been permitted to be present at the Council when your Excellency's determination was made: but the whole proceedings having been concocted and matured during my absence (by your Excellency's command) upon official duty, I have been deprived of an advantage which I

"With your Excellency's permission, I will, together with this letter, when a suitable occasion offers, publish the terms upon which I became a member of your Government, a copy of which terms is in the possession of your Excellency.
"I have the honour to be,

"Your Excellency's obedient
"And faithful Servant,
"HENRY SHERWOOD." (His Excellency's Reply.)

" Kingston, Saturday Morning, Sept. 17, 1842. " SIR,-I have to acknowledge the receipt this afternoon of your letter of this day's date.

CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN THE GOVERNOR GENERAL AND THE HON. HENRY SHERWOOD, LATE SOLICITOR GENERAL FOR CANADA WEST.

"I had hoped, that in the communication I had with you this morning, I had fully succeeded in explaining to you, as I had already done in your absence to Mr. Sherwood, the circumstances which had made it necessary for me to anticipate that resignation of your office, by consenting to consider it as vacant, which you now inform me that you were prepared to tender, upon learning the changes and additions which I had thought it for the advantage of the country that I should make in my Council.

"Your resignation is not, I assure you, a matter of surprise cepting office, and the Heraid, (as a Conservative organ,) supporting him therein, neither made the slightest compromise of Conservative principles. This permission Mr. Sherwood has most readily granted, and the documents we shall presently introduce, are those we have received for that purpose.

To prevent the possibility of mistake as to the notives which in the conservative principles and the documents we shall presently introduce, are those we have received for that purpose.

To prevent the possibility of mistake as to the notives which in the conservative principles. This permission Mr. Sherwood has most readily granted, and the documents we shall presently introduce, are those we have received for that purpose. "You have my full consent to make use, at any time which you may deem most convenient, of your letter to me of this day;

made you acquainted with the fact that I had consented to consider your office as vacant. "I have the bonour to be. Sir,

e the Lonour to be. Su,
"Your obedient and faithful Servant,
"CHARLES BAGOT." " The Hon. H. Sherwood."

Advertisements.

GOVERNESS.

A YOUNG LADY lately arrived in this country, is desirous or engaging as Governess in a respectable family. She is a memor of the United Church of England and Ireland, and is highly ac ress (post paid) to A. B., care of Rev. W. Brethour, Ormstown

WANTS A SITUATION. A S Book-keeper or Salesman, a person who can give every satisfactory reference. Apply to A. B., care of H. Rowsell Esq., tationer, King Street.

N. B. Applicant has been accustomed to business generally for 10 Toronto, 23rd August, 1842. BANK STOCK.

FOR SALE Twelve Shares in the Bauk of British North America Apply to this Office. Toronto, September 17, 1842. BANK STOCK. FOR SALE, 116 Shares in the Bank of Upper Canada. Apply to MOFFATTS, MURRAY & Co.

Toronto, 8th September, 1842. FOR PRIVATE SALE.

THE property of John Barwick, Esq., at Thornhill, Yonge Street. in all respects one of the most desirable residences in Canada for a genteel family.—A SAW MILL. in full operation, about the centre, with a quantity of Pine.

Reference to CAPT. Les, on the spot, or Messrs. GAMBLE § BOULTON, King Street, Toronto.

48-tf

A PORTRAIT of the Hon. JOHN BEVERLEY ROBINSON, Chief Justice of Western Canada, drawn by Mr. Hoppner Mever, is now being exhibited at J. E. Pell's Picture Shop, King Street, for the purpose of receiving the names of Subscribers to a highly finished Engraving therefrom. The opinions expressed by the Press, as to the Likeness, &c., have been extremely favourable. Toronto, June 3, 1842.

AUTUMN AND WINTER IMPORTATIONS. THE Subscribers are now receiving a very large and well assorted stock of STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS, suited for the Fall and Winter Trade, and by the middle of this month their stock will be very full and complete.

They have also additional shipments coming forward by most of the regular Fall Ships from Great Britain, which will keep up the extent and variety of their stock during the next three months. They also beg to intimate that their Importations of GROCERIES ADD LIQUORS are very large and well assorted, and that they will continue to receive additions to their stock ducing the remainder of the season, including CROCKERY, in packages suitably assorted for the Living Canada Tanada. the Upper Canada Trade. BUCHANAN, HARRIS & Co. 271-6 Hamilton, 7th September, 1842.

UNIVERSITY HOUSE,

Pulpit and Church Furniture imported.

179, KING STREET. W. WESTMACOTT begs to inform the Ladies and Gentle-first ships a choice assortment of FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS, suitable for the approaching season.

May 12, 1842. RIDOUT BROTHERS & Co. IMPORTERS OF BRITISH HARDWARE, BIRMINGHAM, SHEFFIELD, & WOLVERHAMPTON

WAREHOUSE, CORNER OF KING & YONGE STREETS, TORONTO, Iron, Steel, and Shelf Hardware Goods,

D'RECT from the Manufactories in England, which, with their Stock previously on hand, will comprise an assortment including every article usually forming a part of the Ironmongery business, and which they offer to Country Dealers at their old credit terms of six months, for approved paper, or in Retail at their customary low prices. Toronto, September, 1842. J. W. BRENT, CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, KING STREET, KINGSTON. PHYSICIAN'S AND FAMILY PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY COMPOUNDED

July 14, 1842. A. V. BROWN, M.D. SURGEON DENTIST, No. 6, BAY STREET. Toronto, December 31, 1841.

Mr. S. WOOD, S U R G E O N D E N T I S CHEWETT'S BUILDINGS, KING STREET. Toronto, February 5, 1842.

DR. PRIMROSE,

OPPOSITE LADY CAMPBELL'S, DUKE STREET.
Toronto, 7th August, 1841. DOCTOR SCOTT,

ATELY House Surgeon to the Londonderry City and County Infirmary, and Physician to the Fever Hospital, REMOVED FROM 144, KING STREET, TO NEWGATE STREET, Opposite the Brick Methodist Chapel. Toronto, May 25, 1842.

MR. SAXON. Attorney, &c. 179, KING STREET, TORONTO. MR. HOPPNER MEYER,

ARTIST, HAS REMOVED TO 140, KING STREET ST DOOR WEST OF YONGE STREET. Toronto, June 24, 1842. NEEL ELLES, (From 15, Broad Street, Bank of England, London

BANK NOTE AND COMMERCIAL ENGRAVER, NEAR GOVERNMENT HOUSE,

-COPPER PLATE AND LITHOGRAPHIC PRINTING.

TO INNKEEPERS AND OTHERS. IN ADJOURNED GENERAL QUARTER SESSION: Toronto, 2nd June, 1842.

obtaining Licences for the coming year, may take rother, and gerthemselves accordingly:

IT BE ONDERED—That, for the future, no Licence for keeping a Public House will be renewed, as a matter of course, nor unless they shall have accommodations of a superior description, and an unquestionable character for sobriety and general good conduct, and that when two or more applications are made for licencing houses in the same vicinity, a preference will invariably be given to those possessing the best character and accommodations. And no applications for the control of the function, and the proper person to seep a Puolic House, has sufficient is a fit and proper person to seep a Puolic House, has sufficient accommodations for that purpose, but that also a necessity does positively exist for a Tavern in that situation.

A true extract.

GEORGE GURNETT,
Clerk Peace, H.D.

A true extract.

GEORGE GURNETT,
Clerk Peace, H.D.

The several Newspapers in the City to insert the above one a month for six months.

49 ALEXANDER HAMILTON & JOSEPH WILSON

TENDER their sincere thanks to their Friends and Customers, at well as the Public generally, for the liberal patronage with which they have been favoured in their individual capacities since their establishment in Toronto; and conceiving it mutually advantageous, and as likely to enable them more promptly and energetically to prosecute their business, they have entered into Partnership—and now offer themselves, under the Firm of HAMILTON & WILSON, to secute any work in the execute any work in the

Painting, Glazing, Carving, and Gilding, CABINET MAKING, UPHOLSTERY, OR PAPER-HANGING

Window and Bed Cornices, and Ornaments in Gold or Fancy Woods made to order, of the latest patterns; also, Gilt Mouldings for bordering rooms; Looking-Glass Plates silvered and reframed; Portrait and Picture Frames, of all kinds—Gilt, Walnut, or Mahogany.

And as none but Workmen of integrity and ability will be employed, they have no doubt, as hitherto, of giving perfect satisfaction to those who may favour them with their orders, at No. 5, Wellington Buildings, King Street, or at the Corner of Yonge and Temperance Streets, Toronto.

Toronto.

The Subscribers offer for sale several hundred patterns, composing the best, as well as the cheapest, selection of English, Irish, French, and American PAPER-HANGINGS, ever imported into this A CHOICE SELECTION OF FIRE-BOARD PATTERNS.
HAMILTON & WILSON.
5, Wellington Buildings,
King Street, Toronto.

N.B.—Paper-hanging neatly and promptly attended to as usual. JOSEPHI B. BLALL,

GENERAL AGENT & COMMISSION MERCHANT, LIQUORS. WINES, TEAS, FRUITS, GROCERIES, DRY GOODS, &C. AGENT FOR LERICA, ELDRIDGE & JONES, OF MADEIRA.

SANFORD & LYNES, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCERS, CORNER KING AND YONGE STREETS,

FRONT STREET, KINGSTON, CANADA.

may deem most convenient, of your letter to me of this day; as well, of course, as of the written terms upon which you became a member of my Government.

"The letter which I addressed to you at Toronto, and which you had not received when I had the pleasure of seeing you this morning, being private, I would request you to consider as confidential in all respects, excepting in so far as it made you acquainted with the fact that I had consented to

No. 10, New City Buildings, NEARLY OFFOSITE THE ENGLISH CHURCH, KING STREET.

THE Subscribers are now receiving, at the above premises, an extensive and choice assortment of every description of WARE in their line, among which are handsome China, Tea, Breakfast, Dinner and Dessert Sets; Japan and fine Printed Earthenware Sets of ditto, fine Cut and Common Glassware, and a large supply of Ware suitable for Country Stores. Persons wishing to purchase will find it their interest to call.

JOHN MULHOLLAND & Co. Toronto, October 30, 1840.

Tea, Wine, and Spirit Warehouse.

No. 197, KING STREET, TORONTO. No. 197, KING STREET, TORONTO.

THE Subscribers having now completed their extensive Winter Stock of Groceries, Wines, and Spirits, offer for Sale the undermentioned articles, which having been purchased on the most favourable terms in the best European and American Markets, they can condidently recommend to the attention of City and Country Storekeepers:

200 hhds Porto Rico and Cuba Sugars,

30 hhds London Refined Sugar,

25 hhds and 70 bbls London Crushed Sugar,

400 chests Gunpowder, Hyson, Young Hyson, Twankay, Souchong,

and Congou Teas,

200 bags and bales Mocha, Java, Laguira, and St. Domingo Coffee,

200 boxes, half boxes, and quarter boxes, fresh Muscatel Raisins,

20 kegs Spanish Grapes,

20 tierces Carolina Rice,

120 boxes and kegs Plug and Cavendish Tobacco.

185 pipes and hhds Port, Madeira, Sherry, and Marseilles Wines,

from the most respectable Houses in Oporto, Cadiz and

Madeira,

20 pipes and 40 hhds pale and coloured Cognac Brandy,

40 hhds Spanish Brandy,

20 puncheons East and West India Rums,

100 barrels London Porter and Edinburgh Ale,

Also, an extensive and general assortment of articles connected with

their business.

ALEX. OGILVIE & Co.

ALEX. OGILVIE & Co. Toronto, December 8th. 1841. WM. STENNETT,

MANUFACTURING SILVER-SMITH JEWELLER AND WATCH-MAKER, STORE STREET, KINGSTON, KING STREET, TORONTO:

DEALER in Silver and Plated Ware, Gold and Silver Watches, Clocks, Gold and Gilt Jewellery, Jet Goods, German Silver, Britannia Metal, and Japanned Wares, Fine Cutlery, &c. Watches, Clocks, Plate and Jewellery carefully repaired, Engraving and Dye-Sinking executed. Br The highest cash price paid for old Gold and Silver. July, 1842.

ENGLISH BOOTS AND SHOES.

ENGLISH BOOTS AND SHOES.

JUST RECEIVED, by consignment, nearly 4,000 pairs of the above articles, made to order by some of the best manufacturers in Europe, and which the Subscriber feels assured require only to be examined to be pronounced the largest, most varied and elegant assortment ever imported into Canada.

The stock consists, in part, as follows, viz:—

Ladies' Boots, in 'Silk, Merino, Prunella, Cloth, Morocco, fur Ladies' Boots, in 'Silk, Merino, Prunella, Cloth, Morocco, fur trimmed and lined; Ladies' Shoes, in Morocco, Silk, Prunella, Kid, Bronze and Black; tog-ther with a beautiful assortment of Victoria Slippers, of the latest fashion, Dressing Slippers, in Worsted, Velver, Slippers, of the latest fashion, Dressing Slippers, and the control of th

Regard assortment of Children assortment of C N.B.—A separate Ware-room is fitted up for the use of Ladies.

Toronto, July 29, 1842. 264-tf

CABINET-MAKING, UPHOLSTERY, AND PAPER-HANGING.

PAPER-WANGING.

THE Subscriber returns his grateful thanks to the Gentry and Public in general, for the kind support he has received from them for these last twenty-two years, and begs to inform them that he is still carrying on the above business at his old stand, No. 44, Yonge-street. Curled Hair Mattresses, either is Linen or Cotton Ticks, warranted of the best English Curled Hair, at 2s. 8d. per ib.

Best price given for live Geese Feathers.

EDWARD ROBSON.

41-1y

Toronto, April 13, 1842. J. BROWN,

Toronto, 27th April, 1842.

SADDLE AND HARNESS MAKER, Next door to Messrs. Paterson & Son, Hardware Merchants,

KING STREET, TORONTO. HAS a good assortment of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Saddles, Carriage and Team Harness, Portmanteaus, and Patent Waterproof Travelling-bags, Shooting-gaiters, Military Belts, Horse Clothing, Stable Utensils, &c. &c.—all at the most moderate prices. Toronto, 20th July, 1842.

G. BILTON, WOOLLEN DRAPER AND TAILOR, 128, KING STREET, TORONTO. A LWAYS on hand a good supply of West of England Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, &c. &c., which he imports direct from England.

R. NAVAL AND MILITARY UNIFORMS: CLERGY-MEN'S GOWNS AND BARRISTER'S ROBES, made in the best wide.

JOHN HART, PAINTER, GLAZIER, GRAINER AND PAPER-HANGER,

(LATE OF THE FIRM OF HART & MARCH,) RESPECTFULLY returns thanks for the kind support he had received while in copartnership, and desires to acquaint his friends and the public that he has Removed to the house lately occur pied by Mr. Popplewell, No. 233, King Street, two doors east of Mr. Rowsell's, where he intends carrying on the above business, and trusts by strict attention and liberal terms, to still merit a continuance of public patronage. Toronto, 25th May, 1842.

THOMAS J. PRESTON, WOOLLEN DRAPER AND TAILOR, No. 2, WELLINGTON BUILDINGS, KING-STREET, TORONTO. T. J. P. respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he keeps constantly on hand a well selected stock of the best

West of England Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Doeskins, &c. &c. Also—a selection of Superior Vestings, all of which he is prepared to make up to order in the most fashionable manner and on moderate erms.

RC3 Cassocks, Clergymen's, and Queen's Counsels' GOWNS.

Barristers' ROBES, &c. made on the shortest notice and in superior

Toronto, August 3rd, 1841. FASHIONABLE TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.

REMOVED.

ROBERT HAWKE, in tendering his sincere thanks to his friends particularly and the public generally, begs leave to inform them that he has Removed his Tailoring Establishment, from his old stand, East side of the Market Square, to WATERLOO BUILDINGS,

FOUR DOORS WEST OF THE CHURCH OFFICE,

and solicits a continuance of that support which he has heretofore received. His constant study shall always be to give to his customers

eneral satisfaction.

N.B.—West of England Cloths, Cassimeres, Buckskins, Vestings, c. &c., of the best description, always on hand, which will be put up n the newest fashion and best style, with neatness and dispatch.

Toronto, May 6, 1842. OWEN, MILLER & MILLS, Coach Builders, King Street, Toronto, and Store Street, Kingston. All Carriages built to order warranted twelve months. Old Carriages taken in exchange.

N.B.-Sleighs of every description built to order. TORONTO AXE FACTORY,

THE Subscriber tenders his grateful acknowledgments to ms. and the public for past favours, and would respectfully inform hem that in addition to his former Works, he has purchased the above "stablishment, formerly owned by the late Harvey Shepparo, and recently by CHAMPION, BROTHERS & Co., where he is now manufacturing CAST STEEL AXES of a superior quality. Orders that to the Factory, or to his Store, 122 King Street, will be thankfully received and promptly executed.

Cutlery and Edge Tools of every description manufactured to order. SAMUEL SHAW.

Toronto, October 6, 1841. ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY, OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT. THE undersigned having been duly appointed Agent in Toronto for the above Company, is now prepared to effect lasurances against loss by Fire, on the most liberal terms.

This Company is composed of a body of wealthy Proprietors, with a paid up Capital of \$200,000: it has been in operation in the United paid up Capital of \$200,000: it has been in operation in the States and in Eastern Canada for nearly a quarter of a century, and its liberality and promptitude in settling all claims for losses, have been universally acknowledged.

Reference is permitted to be made to

Reference is permitted to be made to THOS. D. HARRIS, Esq., Messrs. J. MULHOLLAND & Co. Messrs. Lyman, Farr & Co. Applications to be made to the subscriber, at his residence, New Street, where they will meet with pointed attention.

Toronto 27th, New 1819.

THE HARTFORD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT.

Toronto, 27th June, 1842.

THIS long-established Institution, incorporated in 1810 with a Perpetual Charter, has an unimpaired Capital of \$150,000, with power of increasing the same to \$250,000. For more than thirty years it has conducted its extensive business on the most just am diberal principles, paying its losses with honourable promptness.

It insures against loss or damage by fire, Public Buildings, Dwelling-houses, Warehouses, Merchandize, Hous chold Furniture, and property generally, on terms very favourable to the assured. Owners of Property in Toronto and its vicinity are in vited to apply to References, by permission, to—

References, by permission, to—
Thos. G. Ridout, Esq.,
Cashier, Bank of Upper Canada.
William Wilson, Esq.,
Cashier, Branch Bank of Montreal.
John Camerion, Esq.,
Cashier, Branch Commercial Bank, M. D.
A. O. Medley, Esq.,
Int'im. Manager, Toronto Branch Bank of
British North America.

Messrs. J. F. Smith & Co.

September, 1842.

BRITISH ARERICA FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, Incorporated under an Act of the Third Session of the Eleventh Parliament of Upper Canada.

OFFICE, DUKE STREET, CITY OF TORONTO. A SSURANCE against Loss or Damage by Fire is granted by this Company at the usual rates of premium.

T. W. BIRCHALL, A few Shares of the Stock of this Institution may still be had a application at the Office.

Toronto, March 11, 1842.

BRITANNIA LIFE ASSUBANCE COMPANY, No. 1, PRINCES STREET, BANK, LONDON. CAPITAL, ONE MILLION, STERLING.

(Empowered by Act of Parliament.) PROSPECTUSES, Tables of Rates, and every information, may be obtained by application to

FRANCIS LEWIS.

General Agent.

General Agent. No. 8, Chewett's Buildings, Toronto.

THE PHENIX FIRE ASSURANCE COM-PANE OF LONDON. A PPLICATIONS for Insurance by this Company are requested to be made to the undersigned who is also authorised to receive premiums for the renewal of policies. ALEX. MURRAY. Toronto, July 1, 1841.

1842. LAKE ONTARIO. THREE TIMES A-WEEK, FROM TORONTO TO ROCHESTER. THE STEAMER AMERICA.

WILL, until further notice, leave Toronto for Rochester, touching was the Port Hope and Cobourg, every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday Afternoon; at 1 o'clock; and will leave Rochester for Toronto, touching at Cobourg and Port Hope, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday Morning, at 8 o'clock.

The Steamer Britannia, between Toronto and Hamilton, runs in connexion with the America.

Toronto, August 16, 1842. CAPTAIN TWOHY,

1842.—ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS. THE PUBLIC ARE INFORMED THAT THE FOLLOWING ARE THE ARRANGE-MENTS FOR THIS SEASON;

I. A. IK. E. O. N. T. A. R. I. O. BETWEEN KINGSTON AND TORONTO, Princess Royal, Colcleugh; Niagara, Elmsley;

City of Toronto, Dick; From Kingston: At 7 o'clock, Evening-Monday, and 8 Thursday, PRINCESS ROYAL; At 8 o'clock, Evening—Tuesday and Friday, NIAGARA; At 8 o'clock, Evening—Wednesday and Saturday, CITY OF TORONTO; and arrive at Toronto early next day.

At 12 o'clock, Noon-Monday and Thursday, NIAGARA; At 12 o'clock, Noon.—Tuesday, and 12, Noon, Friday, CITY OF TORONTO; At 12 o'clock, Noon—Wednesday and Saturday, PRINCESS ROYAL;

From Toronto:

-and arrive at Kingston early next morning. The above Steamers call at Cobourg and Port Hope each way. Toronto, June 24, 1842.

STEAMER BRITANNIA, CAPTAIN JOHN GORDON,

LEAVES Toronto daily at Two P.M. for Hamilton. Returning the leaves Hamilton at Seven o'clock, A.M. for Toronto, calling at the intermediate Ports both ways, weather permitting. Hamilton and Rochester Steamboat Office, May 30th, 1842.

STATUTES OF CANADA. C OPIES of the Statutes passed in the late Session of the Provincial Parliament, for sale by H. & W. ROWSELL, Toronto.

THE CANADA GAZETTE, PUBLISHED by Authority at Kingston. Subscriptions, &c. Preceived by H. & W. ROWSELL, Toronto. February 16th, 1842. ORDERS IN CHANCERY,

REGULATING the Practice in the Court of Chancery in Canada West, for sale by H. & W. ROWSELL, Toronto. The Church

Is published for the Managing Committee, by H. & W. ROW-SELL, Toronto, every Friday. TERMS:—FIFTEEN SHILLINGS per annum, when sent by mail or delivered in town. To Post Masters, Ten Shillings per annum. Payment to be made yearly, or, at least, half yearly, in advance. AGENTS-THE CLERGY in Canada, and SAMUEL ROWSELL, Esq'r

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