The Church.

VOLUME VI.—No. 13.] TORONTO, CANADA, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1842. [WHOLE NUMBER, CCLXXIII.

EPISCOPAL ADDRESS

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE

UNITED CHURCH OF ENGLAND & IRELAND,

IN THE DIOCESE OF QUEBEC.

BRETHREN BELOVED IN THE LORD:

It having pleased the Chief Shepherd to set me in that office, within the limits of the jurisdiction assigned to me, which was established in the primitive days of Christianity, for the government of the Churches and the administration of their affairs, I have been requested by your fellow-churchmen assembled recently at Montreal for the formation of the CHURCH-SOCIETY in this Diocese, to address you in behalf of that Institution. The call which I have to make upon you, in pursuance of this request, has reference to the condition of the Church in this country and the duty which lies upon you, as springing from that condition.

Suffer me, then, to bespeak your kind acceptance of my appeal, while I use the liberty of setting before you, according to the measure of wisdom vouchsafed to me, as well your duty as *Christians*, to contribute towards the support of the Gospel, as your duty in the capacity of *Churchmen*, to maintain your proper relations with your own particular Church.

The Clergy Reserves which had been allotted for the endowment of the Church, having been, in great part, diverted from that purpose by a concession of which I shall not here question the wisdom, to the demands of persons unfriendly to her interests, or naturally desirous of advancing their own, and the revenue arising from that portion of her patrimony which is left to her, being more than absorbed by the payments which, under the existing arrangements, are charged upon it,—our main dependence for meeting all the farther wants of the Church, is the munificence of the SOCIETY FOR THE PROPAGATION OF THE GOSPEL IN FOREIGN PARTS. That venerable body,—besides a large and constant expenditure for other objects connected with the extension and maintenance of Religion throughout the colonial possessions of the Empire in all their prodigious extent, supports several hundred Missionaries in different quarters of the world, and no less than fifty-one at this moment in the Diocese of Quebec. It is, under God, upon that Society, in conjunction and co-operation with the grand Sister Institution in the Church, THE SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE, which has also exerted and is exerting a noble munificence in our behalf, that the Church in the Colonies depends for the means of planting and propagating the blessings of the Gospel of Christ. Ungrateful indeed must be the Churchman among us, who does not bless God for the bounty of these Societies, and appreciate the fruits of their labours. Many a spire which points to heaven in the wilderness, is a monument as well as an emblem, of their zeal: many an echo has been returned from the depth of the forest, of good tidings proclaimed by the messengers whom they have sent forth: many a help to Christian prayer and praise, and many a lesson of the wisdom which is from above, many a gift of the blessed word of God, has been dispensed from their treasuries to settlements whether ruder or more advanced, from Lake Huron at one extremity of Canada, to the Gulph of St. Lawrence at the other,—to say nothing of aid rendered in the training of youth for the holy Ministry, and of lands purchased as endowment in order to the perpetuation of religious privileges among the people,—with other works of piety and love. There may have been instances, no doubt, of fault as well as of failure, the fruits of human imperfection, in the proceedings conducted in the Colony, under the auspices of these venerable bodies, and a time may be remembered when *all* the efforts of religious zeal were comparatively languid and ineffectual—but we may look back to the beginning of this century and see then, devoted, and in the truest sense evangelical Missionaries of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, in this country—foremost among them, him who rose afterwards to the Episcopate of Quebec, whose praise is in all the churches, and who being dead yet speaketh.

Whatever may have been witnessed in the earlier life of those who are growing grey among us, no torpor is now seen spread over the Church of the Empire:—our God has awakened a spirit in England which manifests itself in efforts redoubled from year to year, for the multiplication of Churches, the augmentation of the number of Ministers, the circulation of the word of life, the extension, at home and abroad, to them that are far off and to them that are nigh, of all means and resources for educating the poor, enlightening the ignorant and reclaiming the depraved;—efforts which are stamped with what alone can make them efficacious, faith in the saving name of CHRIST and reliance upon the power of the DIVINE SPIRIT. And in Ireland, under the pressure of adverse or even afflicting circumstances, the Church has risen to new energy and life, and the Clergy have manifested a devotedness which would prepare them to shine as Martyrs, if called to suffer in the cause.

It is also a remarkable feature, which happily characterizes these great operations, that the principles of Ecclesiastical Unity and Order are far more clearly understood, more generally recognized and more regularly followed out in practice, than was seen, even within a short period, in the conduct of the same or similar designs; and, as might be shewn by recent examples, these principles are still gaining ground from day to day.

CHURCHMEN OF EASTERN CANADA, it is time for you also to recognize the principles and practically to own the claims of your Church: Scattered though you are, in many instances, among those of other persuasions in Religion, and incorporated, in the civil relations of life, with that Communion, flourishing in numbers and in ample resources, which pre-occupied the soil,—these surely are far from being reasons why you should suffer yourselves to be backward in zeal for your Church or faint in the proper assertion of her claims. Breathing the spirit of love towards all around you, you must trust that those who do not agree with you, will never quarrel with you for being attached to your own principles; and, even if they would, you must remember that you have a cause to support, a faith for which to contend, a sacred and treasured system of Religion to transmit to the *generations to come; that your posterity may know it and the children which are yet unborn, to the intent that when they come up, they may teach their children the same.* The day has arrived in which the growing wants of the Church can no longer be supplied exclusively by drawing from sources which lie at a distance: the supply must well forth, and that freely, from the soil, or much of the rising growth will wither, once for all, at the root. The number of our Clergy, inadequate as it is to the demands of the people, has fully doubled since the care of the Churches came, less than six years ago, upon my shoulders—and this has been almost wholly provided for from home: but it is impossible to suppose that we can go on for ever, in this dependent condition, adding burthen to burthen, year after year, without limit, to those already undertaken by our generous friends on the other side of the Atlantic. In fact it is now distinctly expected from us in that quarter, that we should make some vigorous efforts for ourselves, and this begins, very justly, to be attached as a condition to reiterated acts of bounty. Look then, and with an unshrinking eye, at your position: consider the responsibilities which devolve upon you: assume your task with hope and gladness of mind: confide it to God in the name of his blessed Son: remember with thankfulness to Him, how dear your Church ought to be to your hearts and how imperative is her claim upon your undivided allegiance and support: A Church that, when she freed herself from the usurped and super-induced power under which she had groaned with the other Churches of the West, recovered her independence without breaking the Apostolic line of her Ministry, or losing the integrity of her Constitution, as originally established in all Churches of the Saints: A Church that, preserving these blessings, by the signal mercy of God, in all the changes and convulsions of the world, dispenses to you the word and sacraments by a title which nothing but ignorance or wilfulness can call in question, received down from the beginning and acknowledged, nay maintained, as so existing within her bosom, by learned writers who have sifted her claim in this point, among the Romanists themselves: A Church that, building her faith upon the pure word of God, challenges comparison, at the same time, of her whole system in doctrine, government and worship, with the writings of the earliest fathers, the records of the earliest councils, and the liturgical offices of the earliest times, to show her accordance with all these venerable authorities:—A Church that, while, on the one hand, she is behind no body of believers in the restoration of scriptural theology, the proclamation of Christ crucified as the sole hope of sinners, and the high and strenuous assertion, in all points, of *the truth as it is in Jesus*, supplies you, on the other, with her prepared solemnities for public devotion, stamps it with all spiritual fervour, clothes it with all chastened seemliness and reverence, and embodies it in forms which, whatever may be the failings of individual Ministers, or the fluctuations of sentiment in the world, serve as a guarantee for the dignity of worship, and a guard upon the soundness of Faith: A Church whose annals and memorials are seen to beam with the reflected glories of Heaven; whose list of Holy Martyrs, whose continuous array of learned divines fill up the perspective of the past, "and mitred fathers in long order go," benefactors of their people, champions of the truth, *burning and shining lights* in the Christian world:—A Church in our own day extending herself far and wide over the world, to follow the limits of the empire, which in the Providence of God is ordained to open the way for her labours: carrying the lamp of the Gospel into the darkened abodes of Heathens and of Jews, and now planting See after See in distant and different regions of the earth; spreading also with an almost unparalleled rapidity in that branch which subsists in a neighbouring republic:—Brethren, although I do glory in the Church, I would not speak in the way of boasting, and God forbid that I should promote a hollow reliance upon external privileges alone, or a supercilious disdain of other Christian men:—I do not say that the Church has no imperfections, or that her light has never, in any degree, waxed dull; and as for ourselves, her Ministers and her Members, we have faults and sins enough among us to keep the lessons of humility and fear before our eyes: What I speak of, is our *duty* to our Church: our duty arising from our privileges; the calls upon us in proportion to our blessings; and truly I fear it must abase rather than exalt us in our own sight, if we ask whether we fully respond to these calls. This Church of which I have been speaking is here planted among us: and we are made a portion of the Church-establishment at home: this country in which we live is comprehended by formal and solemn acts of the Crown, in the Province of Canterbury—shall we keep and shall we cherish our religious inheritance, and seek to pass it down to our children, or shall we suffer it to languish and decay? These are questions which must be answered by our deeds as well as by our professions; and God be thanked, we have made a *beginning*: we are prepared now with an organized plan to set before you—a plan exhibiting, together with that variety in the different departments of Christian exertion which affords free choice to individuals to appropriate and to confine their bounty to such objects as they may prefer, that unity of principle and concentration of means which, under God, will form the best elements of successful operation; and the resources which His Providence has placed at the disposal of Churchmen, being brought to act in one united current of power, will do more, perhaps, than we think ourselves capable of effecting.—Here, then, let me call upon you as Christians and as Churchmen,—admitting no thought of failure in my appeal,—let me call upon you in every quarter of the Diocese, nigh or far off, to come forward and do your part. Remembering the command laid upon you to *honor the Lord with your substance and with the first fruits of all your increase*:—let me call upon you as Christians, as Churchmen, as persons owing a debt of gratitude to the Church in the mother-country, stimulated by her example and under obligation to do for your Church what a gracious Providence enables you, if you would look for continued help from God or from man,—let me call upon you, beloved brethren, to manifest your liberality and zeal in the cause. In the name of Christ let me appeal to you to remember the duty which you owe to that Church which he bought with His blood—to remember the charge which came from his own lips: "*Freely ye have received, freely give*," to remember how superior are the motives which constrain you as Christians, to those which prompted the free and abundant offerings of the Israelites for the tabernacle or for the temple; to remember the question of the Apostle "*If we have sown unto you spiritual things, is it a great matter if we shall reap your worldly things?*" Let me call upon you to consider the *general* example of *activity* and bounty in religious undertakings which characterizes the mother country at this day; where, from those who wear the crown of royalty, through all gradations of nobility and prelacy, gentry and clergy, to the yeoman who volunteers the use of his team to draw the materials of the house of God, we see a stream of bounty, still flowing with augmented fulness over the land; and *in particular* the munificence which I have pointed out of the great Church Institutions in England towards the Colony in which we live. I could cite to you also some stirring examples among the members of the Church within the Colony itself: I could instance the erection of Churches in different places, at the sole expence of individuals, and the gift of valuable land for purposes connected with the glory of God and the good of man, a kind of benefaction often the most easy to be given and yet prospectively the most advantageous to the party benefited. The impulse has been given at the centre: it has agitated the sleeping waters: it is spreading, circle after circle: you will not, you cannot, remain still and unmoved. Let me charge you, then, in the name of our common Master, according to your opportunity and ability, to "*go and do likewise*;"—and let me beseech you brethren, to look at the field which is before you: the utter spiritual destitution, after all that has been done from home, of many tracts of country, and the imperfectly supplied condition of almost all; the frightful consequences to be anticipated from the continuance of such a famine of the word of the Lord, and the responsibility contracted by all who can contribute to relieve it; the sadly necessitous condition of a large proportion of our Clergy and the multiplied evils resulting from the insufficiency of provision for their maintenance; the absence of *all* provision of a permanent kind, for training a respectable and learned body of Clergy in the country, or supporting, prospectively, any thing approaching to an adequate Church Establishment; the discouragements and difficulties attaching to the profession, which withhold many parents from turning the attention of their children to the blessed office of the Ministry,—the picture, altogether is one which should surely move you, *according as God hath enriched you, to lay by in store* for the exigencies of his Church, and to be *ready to give and glad to distribute* for such an object.

Brethren beloved in the Lord,—(I address you all thus—for after the example of the Church in her public addresses, I assume you all to be sincere believers in the Son of God,)—our plan is put before you for the alleviation of these evils, and the gradual attainment of better things. In the Diocese of Toronto the example has been given before we gave movement to our operations here. We who now occupy the Protestant Episcopate of Canada, are appointed, each within the limits now separately assigned to him, to follow up the work of the first Bishop of Quebec, who may be said to have laid the foundation of our Ecclesiastical Establishment, and of his successor who enlarged it: the memory of both is consecrated in the hearts of Churchmen: we trust, (I may venture to say for my brother of Toronto as well as for myself,) we trust, although in all humility and, looking at ourselves alone, in much weakness and fear, that, long after we shall have been gathered to our fathers, the labours which they left to us, and which we shall soon pass on to other hands, will manifest their fruit to the glory of God, the credit of the Church, and the spiritual benefit of her children. Stand forward, then, beloved brethren, and second me in my endeavours within this Diocese:—the season is precious which is now open for laying the foundation of an important future in the moral and religious character of our population:—the aspect of our local affairs is encouraging, with reference to our unity of action in religious matters, for, up to this day we enjoy a happy exemption from all public agitation of controversies among ourselves:—the signs of the times abroad, are striking and stirring in their character, and appear to indicate an approaching crisis in the history of the Church of God, calling upon every believer to stand prepared, and to be found at his post, doing the work of the Lord.

Brethren, the time is short, it remaineth that, in comparison with the concern felt for these high and holy objects, *both they that have wives be as though they had none; and they that weep as though they wept not; and they that rejoice, as though they rejoiced not; and they that buy as though they possessed not; and they that use this world as not abusing it, for the fashion of this world passeth away.*

I am,
Beloved Brethren,
Your affectionate servant in the Gospel,
G. J. MONTREAL.

THE CHRISTIAN DUTY OF CONTRIBUTING

TO RELIGIOUS OBJECTS WITHIN THE CHURCH.

A SERMON

PREACHED IN THE PARISH CHURCH OF MONTREAL, ON THURSDAY, THE 7TH JULY, 1842,

IN CONNECTION WITH THE MEETING HELD IN THAT CITY ON THE SAME DAY, FOR THE FORMATION OF THE CHURCH SOCIETY OF THE DIOCESE OF QUEBEC,

BY THE REV. GEORGE MACKIE, B. A.,

EXAMINING CHAPLAIN TO THE LORD BISHOP OF MONTREAL, AND CURATE OF QUEBEC.

They spake unto Moses, saying, The people bring much more than enough for the service of the work which the Lord commanded to make. And Moses gave commandment, and they caused it to be proclaimed throughout the camp, saying, Let neither man nor woman make any more work for the offering of the Sanctuary. So the people were restrained from bringing: for the stuff they had was sufficient for all the work to make it, and too much.—Exodus, xxxvi. 5, 6, 7.

True: I may give all my goods to feed the poor and yet be a stranger from the covenant of promise! My bounty—it may be a cloke of covetousness. My seeming love—but selfishness in disguise! My brethren, it must needs be confessed that the hand may be opened wide, and the heart be hardened still. But now reverse the picture. Contemplate the case of one constrained by the love of Christ, and untaught to feel an interest in the welfare of his kind, and who shall fail to recognise the unreal creation of a disordered fancy; for is it barely possible that the love of God can dwell with him who knows not to love his brother also?

In speaking thus, I do not anticipate that any of you would for one moment deny that it is the Christian's bounden duty to be doing good. The *extent* of that duty, and the *spirit* in which it should ever be exercised,—these are the points to which I would rather direct your attention, and which have guided me in the choice of the subject matter before us.

Let me, then, beseech you to meditate upon the incident recorded in the text; and recorded, be it remembered, for our admonition. And O! that He, the author of every good and perfect gift, may stir up your wills to devise liberal things; that so abundant grace may, through the thanksgiving of many, redound to the glory of God.

A superficial reader might possibly imagine that the people were "restrained from bringing," because, from some desire of idle parade, or of national distinction, they had sought to construct a building of a *different kind* from that which God had chosen to be the habitation of his house, and had been more concerned to promote the credit of Israel, than to do honour to Israel's God. But that this could not have been the case, will sufficiently appear, if we consider that Moses was commanded to bless the people in their deed. Nor are we wartanted in supposing that God does not delight in costly offerings, as such, if only they be presented in very love. On the contrary, we find Him approving, in a signal manner, the vast expenditure which David had incurred in preparing materials for the building of the Temple; nor can we forget with what peculiar satisfaction the Saviour regarded the anointing of his body, though the ointment used was very precious, such as might have been sold for much, and given to the poor. In fact, we can well conceive the erection of the Tabernacle itself to have been a costly undertaking, respect being had to the circumstances and situation of the people. Yet, great as may have been the sacrifices demanded of them, their zeal was not to be pent up within any limits of strict obligation. They interpreted the commandment not in the terms of the letter, but in the spirit of love, and prepared to act accordingly. No doubt, among those who thus willingly brought of their substance, some were to be found stiff-necked and rebellious children, who, while presenting their gifts, refused to present their souls and bodies to be a reasonable, holy, and lively sacrifice unto the Lord, and with whom liberality was rather a fancied *substitute* for obedience, than the *evidence* of a duteous spirit. But of the people, generally, it may be presumed that their hearts were right in the sight of God, and that they *therefore* gave much, *because* they loved much. This at least is certain, that there were few brighter eras in the history of Israel, as a nation "working righteousness," than those which marked the erection of the Tabernacle under Moses, and of the Temple under Solomon. Speaking, then, of the people in their collective capacity, we say,—How beautiful the temper and disposition displayed by them! Their's was not that modern liberality measured out as it were by rule and line. Their's was none of that utilitarian jargon about *convenience*, and *expediency*, and the *fitness of things*. Their's was none of that timid reluctance to do more than God would seem to have strictly enjoined by plain and positive enactment. They might have said, as many would have said, have we not frequent and pressing calls upon our bounty? Have not our families the chief claim upon us? Why lavish the wealth which might be a more ample provision for them? But no! they would not raise any such objections. A desire to glorify God banished every selfish, absorbed every prudential consideration. They addressed themselves to the work with hearty good will. None sought to shift the burden upon his neighbour's shoulders. None paused to reflect whether enough might not be raised without his aid. Each was forward to spend for the sake of his Lord, and fearful, lest if he tarried, he might find his services no longer needed. The scale of liberality was graduated according to the sense of mercies vouchsafed, and *to give* was regarded as the poor but natural expression of gratitude to the Giver of all good things. Hence no cold calculations were suffered to stay the current of their bounty. The people gave, not because they dared not, but because they desired not to withhold from the Lord any measure of those gifts which He had so freely bestowed, and upon objects so unworthy to receive them. Not only did they refuse to sacrifice of that which did cost them nothing; they refused to consider any one thing as too costly to be thus surrendered. So far, in short, from enquiring at how small an expense of personal comfort they might preserve a decent semblance of regard, their language was,—"What shall we render unto the Lord for all the benefits which He hath done unto us?" My brethren, the more we reflect upon this so gracious disposition, thus exercised as to the Lord, the more shall we perceive how that it is altogether lovely, and shall be led to appreciate somewhat of the depth of meaning contained in that saying of Christ, "It is more blessed to give, than to receive." *More* blessed to give,—aye, *more* blessed. What, though to receive in a spirit of humble dutiful submission to the will of God, does assimilate us to the Son of Man ministered unto in the days of his flesh—to give!—does it not assimilate us to the glorious God, "opening wide his hand, and filling all things living with plenteousness?" In the growth of this disposition, we are transformed as it were from glory to glory, and made partakers of the Divine nature. He who in dependence of the blessing from above, and because the Lord would have it so, does minister of the substance entrusted to his stewardship, even that man is blessed in his deed. He becomes, in an important sense, a source of blessedness to all around him. Who can enumerate the benefits of which he is the instrument, while thus adorning and commending the Gospel of God his Saviour? The godly—he provokes them to a godly jealousy. The ungodly—he removes from them the stumbling block out of the way, and constrains them to recognise the beauty of those principles, which they were fain to despise. St. Paul, on one occasion, speaks thus of a lavish, and *reckless* bounty,—"The ministration of this service not only supplieth the wants of the saints, but is abundant also by many thanksgivings unto God: whiles by the experiment of this ministration they glorify God for your professed subjection unto the Gospel of Christ, and for your liberal distribution unto them and to all men." Nor does he hesitate to term such generosity the *grace of God*, as though it were a something so *unearthly* in its character, so purely the result of grace, and so identified with it, as to be in some sort *grace* itself. But, while the believer who yields himself up to the generous impulse of a holy benevolence is an instrument of benefit to others, is he not also a blessing to his own soul? He is confirming himself in the exercise of those affections which issue in comfort, and peace, and joy; and is establishing habits which bring with them their own reward. Having sought first the kingdom of God, and His righteousness, he finds that *virtually* at least, and in *effect*, all other things "are added unto" him; for, if the sum of his wealth be not increased, his desires are reduced within a narrower compass, and his means are rendered commensurate with the scale of decreasing expenditure. In the early days of the Gospel, when they that believed were wont to sell "all their possessions and goods," and to "part them to all men, as every man had need," we know that they realised a comfortable experience of this so refined enjoyment, and ate their meat with "gladness and singleness of heart." Nor are the advantages which shall accrue to the cheerful giver confined to this present world: at the resurrection of the just, he shall have a recompense, and that proportioned to this, his fruitfulness in good works. No gifts, it is true, can purchase heaven, nor can liberality merit any thing at the hands of God (for, at the very most, of His own do we give unto Him), still, he is graciously pleased to declare, that even a cup of cold water given for His sake shall in no wise lose its reward: nay, He would consider Himself *unrighteous* if He were to forget the work and labour of love which His disciples have shown towards His name, in ministering to the necessities of the saints; for, as in all the afflictions of His people He is afflicted, so in all their consolations He is comforted; and (O wonderful condescension!) is Himself fed, clothed, and visited, in the person of His befriended little ones.

Without, therefore, arrogating any merit to himself, the believer may rest assured that if only he spend in the service of Christ, the fruits of his benevolence shall *abound to his account*; that what he thus lends shall be paid to him again, and that in distributing of his wealth with a view to the glory of God, he shall be "laying up for himself a good foundation against the time to come, that he may lay hold on eternal life."—Yes brethren, let us not deceive ourselves, "Whatsoever a man soweth, that shall he also reap." Upon this practical test of godliness, our eternal state shall hinge—for death cannot effect any moral change in our nature. It can but usher us in to the presence of that Judge who shall assign to us our portion in the place for which we have acquired a meetness while here upon earth; and need I say that he who shuts up his bowels of compassion, can hardly be fitted to enjoy the society of one who ever "went about doing good"? Such a man may have had *clear views*, as they are termed. His system of theology may have been coldly correct; but if he have not been conformed *in disposition* to the Son of God, how can he be prepared to dwell with him where he is? or how experience a never-ending happiness in pursuits the most uncongenial to his every taste? And let it not be supposed that they only will have been unfitted for such a state of existence, who were notoriously selfish and slow of heart to feel for the wants of their fellows. Alas! the fate of the barren fig-tree—the doom of the foolish virgins—the condemnation of the rich fool and of the slothful servant—all teach us but too plainly that neglected opportunities of usefulness shall as certainly bar the way to the kingdom of heaven, as indulgence in those grosser sins which war against the soul.

To give at once a practical application to the subject before us: My brethren,—How far are we, under the influence of this gracious disposition, thus rich towards God? They do say that the times are improved, and that we of this generation are better than our fathers were, and I can discern, or fancy I discern, some "tokens for good" in the aspect of things around us. Not to dwell upon the progress of temperance, the decline of avowed infidelity, and the discredit attached to wanton blasphemy in the more refined circles of society, it should seem that the machinery of religion is in higher repute—that the services of the Church are better attended—that the duties of the Sabbath are more strictly observed—that religious books are in more general use—that religious truth is less rarely a topic of conversation, and that family worship is not so unfrequent as it was, and yet—and yet—a dark cloud will come over my visions of hope, when I reflect that liberality,—the best and surest evidence of a Gospel savingly embraced,—does hardly keep pace with our seeming advances in the march of moral improvement! Doubtless many there are who, when directly appealed to, will give some portion of their substance towards the promotion of religious objects; but how apt are even they, if they can but *save appearances*, to give a *mite* when they ought to have given a *talent*,—while how few are there to be found who will *seek out* opportunities, and with whom spontaneous benevolence, that instinct of the renewed heart, is ever struggling for a vent, and grudging if it be not satisfied. To obtain support for her increasing claims, the Church is often obliged to resort to expedients, which savour too much of sectarian artifice, and to lure her people to exertion, by allowing them a certain control and management in her institutions, and by giving them, in the shape of patronage and influence, a *quid pro quo* for their niggardly dole of encouragement. Perhaps our mother Church at home, in her indulgent desire for the welfare of her children here, may have tended to promote this spirit amongst us, and having accustomed us so long to swaddling-clothes, may have caused us to forget that for the time we ought to be no longer children, but to be putting forth our own native energies. There is also, it must be confessed, in a new country, where all men are pressing forward to be rich, much which may serve to damp the workings of an active benevolence; but yet the believer in Christ, however and wheresoever placed, should know to rise superior to local hindrances and worldly considerations, and ought never to make the conventional standard, which obtains in his neighbourhood, the measure of his liberality, nor the spirit in which it is exercised the guide of his conduct. There is another reflection which I would press home upon those to whom the judgment of hope will assign the distinctive name of *believers*, and which I offer (God He knoweth) in all humility, and under a deep sense of my own manifold infirmities. It is this: that they have in their new and altered course of life, acquired the means and incurred the responsibility of extended usefulness. Having withdrawn from the vortex of dissipation, they have of necessity reduced the scale of their expenditure, but are they honestly devoting to the service of God those talents which they have snatched from the domain of sinful indulgence? In the economy of their time, and the arrangement of their plans, have they taken counsel at the lips of God, and are they acting upon the conviction that "no man liveth to himself?" Alas! if they have only redeemed their money from the grasp of sensual appetite, that they may hoard it up in snug retirement, they have gained but a sorry advantage in the transfer thus made from *dissipation* to *accumulation*. Indeed their boasted self-denial—what is it, after all, but *self-gratification* under another guise? Let me also impress it upon those who may entertain conscientious objections to any of our local charities that the money which, but for their scruples, they would have devoted to these objects, ought no longer to be regarded as their own, but ought to be distributed in the promotion of the cause of God, through some other less exceptionable channels. Perhaps such persons would shrink from the idea that the love of money could exert any, the most remote, bias upon their judgment in such matters; but oh! let them take heed! for should this influence, even unconsciously to themselves weave its web of sophistry around their hearts, it will not fail to produce that morbid conscientiousness which hugs the scruples that prey upon it, and which is one of Satan's chiefest devices, whereby to separate between the children of God, and to conquer them in detail. With reference to the object which will this day be brought under your notice by my Father and Brethren in the ministry, and those of the more intelligent laity who are zealous for the cause of God, I feel assured that it will commend itself at once to your dispassionate judgment, and to the kindlier feelings of your nature, so many and so various are the channels which it opens for the flow of Christian liberality.* Our Society indeed may not be framed upon "Church principles," strictly so called, (for how is it possible to assert them so long as the Church shall remain in her present state of *duresse?*) but it is the nearest approach which can well be made to a *Church Society*. Set on foot by the Diocesan, it has been submitted to the judgment of all the Clergy of the Diocese. Thus commenced, under the happiest auspices, it comes fraught with the richest augury of success. It is a combined effort, a systematic undertaking, broad and comprehensive in its principles, catholic in its spirit—in a word, a large and happy scheme of evangelisation on a plan. And this its design how glorious! If "to preach the gospel to the poor" is the sublime distinction of these latter days;—if to have set forward this work was that proof of his mission to which the Saviour could appeal with the most lively satisfaction, it can hardly be deemed other than a privilege by us, who are permitted to be fellow-workers together with him in such a labour of love. Even the man of the world will admit that religious instruction is the best system of police, the fairest guarantee of loyalty and order, the surest pledge of that quietness and forbearance upon which his best interests as a citizen must depend. But to the Christian that method which is at once the most simple and the most efficacious of perpetuating the knowledge of the truth, needs only to be stated to ensure at once his cordial support—while to the Christian also who prays that the kingdom of Christ may be established over all the earth, it will not be a light thing that Satan should be disputing with the Lord the possession of his own inheritance, that those who were once enlightened should be fast losing sight of the lamp of truth, and sinking again into all the darkness of error; and that their children—oh! it is sad to reflect upon the probable destiny of those with whom the knowledge of God is perhaps but little more than a kind of traditionary recollection! And shall such a state of things be suffered to continue? Shall we, who call ourselves Christians, look on with unconcern, while our brethren are perishing around us? Shall we not rather bless God for any opportunity which is presented to us of coming to the help of the Lord, of carrying out His own gracious design, and of causing the wilderness to rejoice, and the solitary places to be glad? We can all of us do something—at least we can all make it our study to give some token of zeal in the service of Him who "hath loved us," and "bought us with a price."

I fear that I have already trespassed too long upon your time, knowing as I do what demands will yet be made upon it. Suffer, however, I do beseech you, one parting word of exhortation:—Is it *so*, that under an infant dispensation, where their duties were minutely prescribed, the people in their zeal for the service of God went beyond the *letter* of the commandment, and did *more than they were of strictness required to do?* And shall *we*, whom the Lord treats with such large, such generous confidence—shall *we*, on whom He imposes no other law than that of love, begrudge him the homage which He has a right to expect at our hands? Oh! rather is it *enough* that we propose to ourselves the conduct of the children of Israel in this matter as the guide of our own? Is it *enough* that we do *likewise*, *we* who are so much more highly favoured than they? Ought we not to do *more?* God has prescribed no limit to the exercise of *our* bounty. He bids us "give freely," as those who have "freely received." He does indeed afford some *indications* of His will, and these are to be found in the praises bestowed upon her who had *done what she could*, and upon her who had cast into the treasury *all her living*, and upon those disciples who, *ready of themselves*, had been bountiful *beyond their ability*. My brethren, we are verily guilty. Who amongst us but is humbled before God at the recollection of his own short-comings when he ponders such a subject as this? Who but is constrained to cry out from the depths of his soul, "Enter not into judgment with thy servant, O Lord?" Yet let us not smooth over our guilt, nor encourage ourselves in what our own hearts condemn; but let us bear in mind, that if we would enter into life, we must keep the commandments, and that the sum of the commandments is this—that we deny ourselves, and live unto God.

We, my brethren of the ministry, have lately received many affectionate calls to unity and peace among ourselves. The very God of peace grant that we may respond to them. In one sense, however, we may—we must "provoke one another to love and to good works." O! if this shall be the happy result of our meeting together, it will be good for us to have been here!

* In deference to the judgment of several of my brethren, I have here omitted some passages relating to what I have termed "the parallel exertion" of concurrent Societies within the Church—these passages having appeared to them liable to misconstruction, as well as opening a door to controversy, at all times undesirable, but especially so at the present time, and under present circumstances.

CONSECRATION OF THE COLONIAL BISHOPS.

(*From the London Church Intelligencer, of 31st August.*)

On the feast of Bartholomew, Wednesday, August the 24th, the high solemnity of Consecrating five Bishops for the Colonies took place in Westminster Abbey. And on no former occasion has an event so highly interesting and important to the Church of Christ in England ever taken place in Westminster Abbey. It is true that as many Bishops have been at one time made in the Abbey in times past, but they have been consecrated to supply Sees vacated by death or resignations, while in the present instance five Bishops have been made to be sent forth into our Colonies, four of them to Sees newly erected. The Church, in all her fulness, will thus be greatly extended, and over countries which very much need the benefits and blessings of the Apostolic office. Strictly speaking, however, only two new Sees have been created, because the Diocese of Barbadoes has been divided into three Dioceses, so that the Sees over which the new Bishops are placed are Barbadoes, Antigua, Guiana, Gibraltar, and Tasmania (Van Diemen's Land). The Clergymen advanced to the dignity of the Apostolic office are the Venerable and Rev. Thomas Parry, D.D., to the Bishopric of Barbadoes; the Rev. George Tomlinson, D.D., to the Bishopric of Gibraltar; the Rev. Francis Russell Nixon, D.D., to the Bishopric of Tasmania, in Van Diemen's Land; the Rev. Daniel G. Davis. D.D., to the Bishopric of Antigua; and the Rev. W. P. Austin, D.D., to the Bishopric of Guiana. The Prelates by whom they were consecrated were, the Right Hon. and Right Reverend Charles James Blomfield, D.D., Lord Bishop of London; the Right Reverend Charles Richard Sumner, D.D., Lord Bishop of Winchester; the Right Reverend George Murray, D.D., Lord Bishop of Rochester; the Right Reverend William Hart Coleridge, D.D., Lord Bishop of Barbadoes (resigning to Dr. Parry, the newly-made Bishop); and the Right Reverend Ashurst Turner Gilbert, D.D., Lord Bishop of Chichester,—each one of these five Prelates laid hands upon each one of the Bishops elect, the Bishop of London, in each case, pronouncing the words of Consecration.

A minute or two before eleven, the organ of the Abbey commenced playing, and the procession moved towards the altar in something we believe like the following form:—

Beadle; Alsmen; Choristers; Gentlemen of the Choir; Minor Canons; Receiver of the Chapter of Westminster (Mr. Gell); Chapter Clerk of the Dean and Chapter of Westminster (Mr. Vincent); Canons' Verger; Canons; Deans' Verger; Sub-Dean (Lord John Thynne); the Colonial Bishops; the late Bishop of Barbadoes (Dr. Coleridge); the Bishop of Chichester; the Commissioners of the Archbishop of Canterbury, viz. the Bishop of London, the Bishop of Winchester, and the Bishop of Rochester, with their attendants; the Archbishops' Chaplains; Dr. Hill (late Principal of Bishop's College, Calcutta); Rev. Benjamin Harrison; the Prebendaries of the Cathedral; Rev. J. Webber, D.D., Dean of Ripon; Rev. J. Jennings, Rev. E. Repton, Rev. Temple Frere.

In passing up the choir, the canons and sub-dean took their respective places, the Bishops alone entering within the altar rail of the sacrarium. The Colonial Bishops elect were seated on the north of the altar, with the Queen's Advocate, Sir John Dodson. Behind them were the Prebendaries, and on the south side sat the clergy of the diocese in full canonicals. The choir was full, though by no means crowded, and the morning service now commenced. Mr. Turle presided at the organ, assisted by a double choir. The service was chanted by the Rev. J. Lupton. The lessons were read by the Rev. J. Waters. The altar service was performed by the Bishop of London. The Epistle was read by the Bishop of Rochester; the Gospel by the Bishop of Winchester; and the Sermon was preached by the Bishop resigning the see of Barbadoes, Dr. Coleridge. He selected for his text the 43rd chapter of Isaiah, 5th and 6th verses. The Right Rev. Prelate spoke at some length on the universality of the Redeemer's kingdom; he showed that in the prophecies it was clearly developed, and in the law itself not obscurely intimated. In adverting to the high position our country holds amongst the kingdoms of the earth, his Lordship remarked that we boast, and not without justice, of our pre-eminence; but it ought to be recollected that our moral and intellectual greatness, our naval and military renown, the spread of our commerce, and the abundance of our wealth, were not given us for worldly purposes alone, but as instruments wherewith to work for the glory of God; and what could be more worthy of such a country than the co-extension with its influence of the Gospel which the Saviour came to deliver? The Bishop next alluded to the high solemnity of the day. Never, he believed, were the principles of the Anglican Church more thoroughly sifted, or better understood than during the temporary cloud that passed over the Church during the seventeenth century. Though dead, the venerable prelates and clergy of that day speak to us in their deathless writings. True to her apostolical origin and primitive purity, the Church which they loved, and for which they would have laid down their lives, has risen with the exigencies of the times; it is no longer satisfied with the scanty provision for its distant members, or for the conversion of the Heathen: it is now, so to speak, putting forth off-shoots from the parent Church, and sending forth prelate after prelate to the remotest portion of her spiritual jurisdic-

tion. It was necessary that she should arouse herself. As an affectionate parent she has sought her children, who are an integral part of herself, on whose safety depends in a great measure her own. Translations of the Bible and the Liturgy have been made into various languages, but this should not be all: Ministers must be sent forth to expound them, for without efficient pastors the spiritual interests of the people can never be duly consulted. In almost all our colonies there have been some clergymen, but there has been no presiding and controlling power. In some cases, indeed, success has attended the efforts of the clergy, but this has been the success of individuals, not of the system. There has been no voice of authority to defend the clergy—no counsellor for them in their difficulties—no one into whose bosom they might pour their private difficulties, their pastoral trials, their personal dangers. There was no chief minister to cement the clergy into one influential body—to promote "the unity of spirit in the bond of peace." There was no one to confirm the young, to send out additional clergymen, and under such circumstances it was impossible to hope for any measure of success.

The Right Rev. Prelate concluded his sermon by an eloquent appeal to the newly-elected Bishops. He warned them of the difficulties they would have to encounter, in the discharge of their high and holy duties. He trusted that they would assert the Apostolical character of the Church, and maintain her catholicity—that they would imbibe her scriptural principles, and prepare the way for a stricter discipline, and enjoin uniformity as far as practicable. He trusted that they would be firm, yet tempering it with mildness—cautious, without timidity: that they would be examples of their own injunctions, and cherish souls through love for the Redeemer; and, as He died for all, so they would labour for all. Many a prayer would be offered up for a blessing on their labours; many a heart would wait on their progress; and they would be cheered by the promise held out to all faithful ministers, that God would be with them, "even unto the end of the world."

The sermon was listened to with the most breathless attention, and many of the congregation, and more especially the Bishops elect, were deeply affected. At the conclusion of this most admirable Sermon, the Bishops elect retired into the Chapel of Edward the Confessor, accompanied by the Bishops of Chichester and Barbadoes, for the purpose of being vested with their rochets. Meantime the Bishops of London, Winchester, and Rochester, (forming the Archbishops' Commission,) advanced to the front of the altar, and seated themselves.

In a few minutes the Bishops elect returned to the choir, habited in their rochets, and accompanied as before. The Bishops of Chichester and Barbadoes then led Archdeacon Parry forward to the Commissioners, the former saying—"Most Reverend Father in God, we present unto you this godly and well-learned man, to be ordained and consecrated bishop." The Bishop of London then demanded that the Queen's mandate should be read, which, having been done by Mr. Dyke, the customary oaths of allegiance to the Queen, the oath of supremacy, and that of obedience to the Archbishop, were administered by Mr. Hodgson, the Archbishop's Secretary, to each of the five new prelates, after which the Bishop of London read the Address and Litany.

At the conclusion of the Litany, the Bishop of London addressed the Bishops elect, collectively, in the several modes required by the ritual; to all of which the responses were given in the usual manner.

A final prayer having been offered, the Bishops elect again retired in the same manner as before, to put on the remainder of their Episcopal habits, and, returning into the choir, the precentors (the Bishops of Chichester and Barbadoes) advanced within the sacrarium, and seated themselves with the three Bishops forming the Commission, the new prelates kneeling in front of the altar.

The Bishop of London now rose, and read the first verse of the anthem, "Veni, Creator Spiritus," which was immediately taken up by the organ.

The anthem concluded, all the Bishops laid their hands on the head of Archdeacon Parry. The Bishop of London then read the ordination prayer, and, delivering a Bible, addressed the new prelate as follows:—"Give heed, unto reading, exhortation, and doctrine, &c.;" and the same form having been respectively administered to each prelate, the ceremony ended, and all those who did not partake of the sacrament left the choir. There were, however, a very large number of communicants present, and the whole service did not conclude until after three o'clock, when the Bishops retired in their order of precedence to the Jerusalem Chamber. The money (£113) collected at the offertory was placed to the account of the fund for the erection and endowment of additional bishoprics in the colonies and dependencies of the British empire.

It is in contemplation to found several other colonial bishoprics; among the first of which will be those of Ceylon and the Cape of Good Hope.

THE CHURCH.

TORONTO, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1842.

The accounts which we hear of the progress of The Church Society are such as to gratify every lover of pure and primitive Christianity, and to inspire the hope, that the support tendered to it at a season of great mercantile and pecuniary embarrassment will be doubled and trebled when better days shall dawn upon the depressed and gloomy state of our public and commercial affairs.

We earnestly request accounts of the various Meetings, whether of District or Parochial Associations, that have recently been held. If our friends would condense the resolutions, or merely refer to those of a similar character already published in this paper, the value of their communications would be enhanced, and less of our space would be occupied with repetitions. Among the most cheering circumstances of our editorial position, and among the truest signs of the advancement of the Church, is the great increase of *Canadian Ecclesiastical Intelligence*.

Sunday, *the ninth of October*, is the period about which the Lord Bishop of Toronto requested that a collection should be made at the various Churches and Stations in this Diocese, on behalf of the Society.

We know that the Clergy will faithfully inculcate upon their flocks the duty of Christian liberality and self-denial. We trust that the Laity will effectually respond to the call; and that the aggregate of the collections will be sufficient to show our munificent supporters in England that they have provoked us to a godly emulation, and that, having freely received, we can also freely give.

The Episcopal Address of the Lord Bishop of Montreal appears in our first page; and, though addressed more immediately to his own flock, will impress the Churchmen of this Diocese,—gratefully mindful of the sacred relation that once existed between his Lordship and themselves,—with some portion of that holy zeal, and that chastened enthusiasm, which mark this emphatic appeal. Impressions, thus created, will be rendered still more vivid and lasting by the perusal of the Rev. G. Mackie's very appropriate and persuasive Sermon, now published at the request of his Diocesan and his brethren of the Clergy.

With equal interest will our readers peruse the pleasing and unaffected narrative of the Bishop of Toronto's still unfinished Parochial Visitation. It is some consolation to every lover of his country, when he contemplates the distracted condition of the *State*, to turn to the brightening prospects of the *Church*, and to witness the good works and the abundant labours of her divinely-appointed Bishops,—the successors of the Apostles.

In the course of the summer that is now nearly ended, the Governor General offered to Mr. Cartwright, the Member for Lenox and Addington, the long vacant office of Solicitor General, together with a seat in the Executive Council. The subjoined correspondence, now made public by the consent of His Excellency, will show why the truly honourable gentleman declined to accept the offer:

(Copy.) *Kingston, 16th May*, 1842.

I cannot sufficiently thank your Excellency for the great and unexpected mark of confidence which your Excellency has so kindly manifested towards me; and I beg to assure your Excellency that I shall ever cherish a grateful recollection of it.

I would not be thought indifferent to the prospect of professional advancement which the office of Solicitor-General promises; but I am expressing my honest conviction, when I declare to your Excellency that I have no private views to promote; and, if it were not for the peculiar position of my native country, and the duty which it imposes upon all to come forward at this time, at any sacrifice—short of principle and character—to aid your Excellency, I should have at once asked your Excellency to have excused my services. But as your Excellency placed my acceptance of office on public grounds alone, I feel called upon to regard it exclusively on that head.

It would be my object to aid your Excellency in carrying on the Government in such a way as would be most conducive to the best interests of Canada; but, in order to do this, I must retain that consistency of political character which no doubt has brought me under the favourable notice of your Excellency.

I do not conceal from myself the anxiety which your Excellency must daily experience, and I only wish it was in my power to remove it; but I shall not be doing your Excellency any service, but only adding to your difficulties, if I did not fairly explain my views and opinions on certain points at this particular time.

Your Excellency cannot be ignorant of the course I pursued on the question of the Union,—viewing, as I did, the great danger to Upper Canada from that measure: but, since it has taken place, I am most anxious that it should be rendered, if possible, productive of every advantage to both sections of the Province. But I do not see how it is possible to arrive at this desirable end, without the concert and co-operation of the French Canadians themselves. This is no easy matter; for they have been estranged by some of the late appointments, and the course which the late Governor-General is stated to have pursued, with respect to the Elections, has aggravated every feeling of hostility. The cutting off the suburbs from the cities of Montreal and Quebec is particularly alluded to: and although it is certain that, if this had not been done, persons in opposition to the Union would have been returned, yet I feel that less real danger would ultimately have resulted; and I cannot imagine how it could ever have been supposed that harmony could be produced by an act of the grossest injustice.

I would not hide from your Excellency that the Conservatives of Upper Canada view some of the late appointments as utterly indefensible, and as evidence that the Government was indifferent to the political principles of men, even although those principles were inimical to British supremacy in these Colonies.

On the question of Responsible Government, I have already explained to your Excellency my views of its dangerous tendency; and the more I reflect upon it, the more I feel convinced of its incompatibility with our position as a Colony,—particularly in a country where almost universal suffrage prevails,—where the great mass of the people are uneducated,—and where there is but little of that salutary influence which hereditary rank and great wealth exercises in Great Britain. I view Responsible Government as a system based upon a principle so dangerous, that the most virtuous and sensible act of a man's public life may deprive him and his family of their bread, by placing him in a minority in an Assembly where faction, and not reason, is not unlikely to prevail. If I accepted office, I should think that I ought to have it in my power to hold this language,—"I am here in "the discharge of a public duty, responsible to God and "my own conscience for the right and proper use of "my faculties. With respect to my tenure of office, I "expect to hold it so long as I may discharge its duties "to the satisfaction of my Sovereign, and to retire when "she informs me she has no longer occasion for my "services, or when a sense of duty to my country "prompts me to that course. But while I continue in "office, I shall act upon principles which I believe "right."

Although there are Members in the Executive Council with whose principles I cannot altogether coincide, still, as they have never been identified with the movements in either section, I could not decline joining them; but it becomes another question, if my acceptance of office is co-temporary with that of an individual whose name has been mixed up with the unfortunate occurrences which have taken place in Upper Canada,—who has been the apologist of the movement party,—and who, up to the very moment of the outbreak, defended the conduct and justified the proceedings of Papineau and Mackenzie. I feel that going in with this individual would ruin my character as a public man: I should bring no influence to your Excellency's Councils, and only be a hindrance to your Government. It is unnecessary that I should trouble your Excellency with certain events which have taken place under your Excellency's predecessor; but I cannot conceal from my mind the fact, that the Conservatives feel they have been deserted, if not betrayed, by some of their former friends, and they will view my acceptance of office, in conjunction with that individual, as a further desertion of one whom they are pleased to regard too favourably. Your Excellency, I feel satisfied, would not wish me to act a part which my judgment condemned and which would render me a prey to secret mistrust, and destroy that freedom of action which is so necessary for every servant of the Government at this particular period. I have arrived at the conclusion that I cannot accept office with Mr. Hincks. I admit his talents, but it will be impossible for me to form a part of the same Government with him.

I can only throw myself on the kind indulgence of your Excellency, hoping that I may not be misunderstood. I can assure your Excellency that whether in office or not, it will be my study to give you that support which you have a right to claim from every right-minded and independent Member of the Legislature, and which it will be my pleasing and anxious desire to render as useful as possible: and I am not certain but that your Excellency may find that the assistance which, as an independent Member, I can render you, will be perhaps more valuable, because less suspected, than if I were a Member of the Government.

I have the honour to be,
Your Excellency's obliged and
Faithful servant,
(Signed) John S. Cartwright.

To The Right Honourable
Sir Charles Bagot,
&c. &c. &c.

(Private.) (Copy.)

Government House,
Monday Morning, May 16, 1842.

Dear Sir,—I have received your letter, and I hasten to assure you that, deeply as I regret, on private as well as on public grounds, the determination at which you have arrived, I can only see, in the grounds upon which that determination is taken, fresh evidence of those steady principles and high feelings which it is equally my wish and my duty always to endeavour to enlist into the public service whenever I may have the means of doing so.

You do me but justice in believing that I never could wish you to act in any way which your own judgment might afterwards condemn, and which should not prove entirely satisfactory to your own private feelings.

I will not conceal from you that I certainly am desirous of availing myself of what I believe to be the very superior talents of Mr. Hincks in that department of the State in which I would propose to employ them,—viz., in the Inspection of the Public Accounts; but I must at the same time confess that I shall consider it as a most serious misfortune to the country if I find that my employment of such services as I feel to be the best which I can call into action for any particular purpose that I may have in view, is to deprive me of the support and assistance of those for whom I must always feel the most unfeigned respect, and to whose co-operation with me in working out the great experiment through which we are now passing, I attach the utmost value.

I trust that I am not doomed to have my earnest efforts for the well-being of this great Colony defeated by the continuance of party struggles or party animosities, for which, in its present state, and with its present prospects, there appears to me to be no longer room.

I concur fully in all you say in regard to the necessity of securing the concert and co-operation of the French Canadians in the great work which we have in hand.—It shall not be my fault if I fail in the attempt to do so: and while I do not disguise from myself the difficulty of the task and the inspired prejudices with which I may have to deal, I will not despair of the ultimate success of a system of justice, kindness, and impartiality towards them.

I have the honour to be,
Dear Sir,
Your truly faithful servant,
(Signed) Charles Bagot.

To John S. Cartwright, Esq.

Our fellow-subjects of French extraction will now perceive that a leading and most respected Conservative, when solicited to lend his services to the Government, made it an express condition that their rights and their interests should be consulted, and every attempt made to repair the wrongs inflicted on them by the arbitrary and unconstitutional measures of Lord Sydenham.

The Governor General received a warning about his then "late appointments," so "utterly indefensible,"—which His Excellency will rue to the last moment of his existence that he did not heed. That Mr. Cartwright should have taken office in conjunction with a man "whose name has been mixed up "with the unfortunate occurrences which have taken "place in Upper Canada,—who has been the apolo-"gist of the movement party,—and who, up to the "very moment of the outbreak, defended the conduct "and justified the proceedings of Papineau and "Mackenzie," was not to be expected for a moment by any one who possessed a spark of political honour, or was in the slightest degree acquainted with the incorruptible integrity of Mr. Cartwright. Indeed it was not, in the first place, made known to Mr. Cartwright that Mr. Hincks was to become a member of the Administration: and this important fact,—concealed evidently from the conviction that darkness rather than light befitted it,—was only dragged out by the inquiries of Mr. Cartwright. A suppression like this is as childish as it is dishonourable.

However, to revert to the obstacle which prevented Mr. Cartwright from joining the Administration:—when he said, "the going in with this individual would "ruin my character as a public man,"—he spoke the language of a loyal heart, in terms of truth and honest scorn. What, sit in the Council with Mr. Hincks? What, *walk*, as it were, *arm in arm* with an individual, whose political profligacy and tergiversation have drawn down upon him the groans and sneers of every good man in the Province? What, wear a smiling and friendly face towards an individual who, as it has subsequently turned out, could enter into political league with Messrs. Sullivan, Draper, and Sherwood, whom just before he had denounced as subverters of civil liberty, and wedded to the vilest corruption,—an individual, who, after having received every contumely at the hands of Mr. Dunn, not unaccompanied with open and broad charges of treason, could yet join a Cabinet of which Mr. Dunn formed a part,—an individual, who, after having forfeited "for ever" the confidence of Mr. Baldwin, now retains office through the contemptuous pity of that most inconsistent and self-contradicting gentleman? Mr. Cartwright could take no part in a Cabinet to which Mr. Hincks belonged. Mr. Cartwright is one of the very few leading men in this Province who have a character to preserve,—and we rejoice to say he has preserved it.

Why was the Governor-General so lamentably and so mischievously ill-advised to bring Mr. Hincks into the Cabinet? Ought he not to have been told—and most probably he was told—that Mr. Hincks had previously been a stumbling-block on more than one occasion. Mr. Draper—whom we hope to see resuming his proper place in the foremost ranks of Conservatism—a full twelvemonth ago tendered his resignation to Lord Sydenham, when that nobleman contemplated the appointment of Mr. Hincks to office; and again, a few short months ago, when Mr. Hincks was actually appointed to office, IT WAS DONE NOT ONLY WITHOUT THE KNOWLEDGE, BUT AGAINST THE CONSENT OF MR. DRAPER, WHOSE OPINION ON THE SUBJECT HAD BEEN PLAINLY EXPRESSED. That so important a step should have been taken in this underhand and unconstitutional manner, by the Provincial Executive, is no matter of astonishment, when we call to mind that that same Executive—(at least this has been stated, and never contradicted)—that same Executive—a body with all the corruption, but without any of the energy, of Lord Sydenham's Administration—also called Mr. Sherwood to office, against the consent, and without the knowledge, of Mr. Harrison.

We reluctantly draw our notice of Mr. Cartwright's Letter to a close. His manly and convincing denunciation of Responsible Government,—a system that has already, by its fatal influence, tarnished many a character, and rendered the Government incapable of being carried on, except by means of corruption and intimidation,—will not, we trust, be read in vain. At all events, *he* has done his duty. *He* has shown that he was willing to sacrifice every thing for the good of the country, but his honour; and he has left on record a document,—not, such as will embitter the rest of his existence,—but a document which his children and descendants will read hereafter with a flush of honest pride; and which,—when treason, and imbecility, and corruption, have enjoyed their short triumph,—will still more endear to every Briton, throughout the Colonial Dependencies of North America, the already well-known and unsullied name of—JOHN CARTWRIGHT.

The petition of J. Lefebvre de Bellefeuille, and others, of the parish of St. Eustache, praying for aid to rebuild the Parish Church and Convent destroyed during the late rebellion, was presented by Mr. Forbes on the 12th September, and referred on the 15th to Messrs. Forbes, Papineau, Simpson, Johnston and Leslie.

Will not our friends at Chippawa avail themselves of this hint, and address the Legislature with reference to their own Church, burned down by American sympathisers?

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

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

The Professor of Theology, appointed by the Lord Bishop of the Diocese, will resume his course of Lectures, at Cobourg, on Monday, the 3rd October next,—to be concluded on Wednesday, the 21st December. The subject of the Lectures will be the Evidences of Christianity, the Ecclesiastical History of the second and third centuries, and the Liturgy of the Church; accompanied with the usual exercises in the Gospels in Greek, the Septuagint version of the Book of Genesis, and Grotius de Veritate.

Communications.

THE TACTICS OF ROMANISM.

Sir,—In a note which is attached to the Episcopal Charge* lately published in your paper, the following words occur:—"It is by no means intended to say, generally, that in the "exhibition of any quotation or the colour given to any cir-"cumstance which can be turned to the advantage of the "Romish system by its defenders, it is to be *taken for granted* "that their inferences or representations will be sustained by "an examination of the context in the one case, or a reference "to the details of fact in the other."

I am desirous of offering a few remarks, which may serve to follow up what is here stated. Those who are conversant with the policy which pervades the working of the Romish system in all its parts, will be perfectly prepared upon this point; and they must lament to see how the Church of Rome will throw her magic veil over minds characterized by many excellent qualities, and draw them along as agents in such a policy. It is only with pain that I touch upon this topic; but I consider this so marked a feature of the Church of Rome, and one which so particularly distinguishes her from the Church of England, that this difference alone would, to my own mind, be conclusive as to the respective claims of the two Churches upon our acquiescence and regard; and as the principles which are here the subject of animadversion are actively and constantly exerted against our own cause in this country, we ought not to observe them in absolute silence. Two recent examples, I shall here cite out of many. The last victory at Oxford obtained over the supporters of Dr. Hampden is represented as a victory of the Tractarians over the *Protestants*, whereas it is known that an attempt on the part of certain persons friendly to Dr. Hampden, to identify the opposition made to him with the Tractarian interest, *in order to bring odium upon it*, was a total failure; and that the supporters of Dr. H. were in fact defeated upon grounds closely similar to those which constitute the objections to Tractarianism—namely, that his writings were regarded as not honestly in accordance with the formularies of the Church of England, and as tending to endanger the standard of Truth.—The real struggle at Oxford between the Tractarians and their opponents was in the late contest respecting the Professorship of Poetry, and it is well known by what majority the latter were victorious. It is equally well known that the heads of Colleges, in a body, had solemnly condemned No. 90. Yet in the face of these notorious facts, because Dr. Hampden, for reasons unconnected with the Tractarian controversy, is censured at Oxford, and the censure is maintained against an endeavour to get it rescinded, the Romanists are made to believe that this is a censure of *Protestantism* by a party favourable to the Church of Rome! Another example is found in a violent article from the "London Tablet" against the English Government, the English Church, and English Institutions, which has been circulated in French in this country, and in which it is said that if the Clergy and Members of the Church of England follow the advice contained in a late *Episcopal Charge* they will *indubitably* make such approaches to the Church of Rome as will *cause the boundaries of separation very speedily to disappear*, and that England will once more find herself in that fold in which she *enjoyed peace, consolation and happiness for a period of more than a thousand years!* This is a specimen which cannot require any comment. But let it be observed that there is at present *no counteracting influence whatever* operating upon the minds of the French population, who are deceived by such statements as these. Those who supply them, have it all their own way; and the ideas found and the feelings cherished among a simple and naturally well-disposed people towards England and English Institutions, may very easily be understood to be the very opposite of those correct conceptions which it would be for their own happiness, as well as for the advantage of the Government, that they should entertain. In the mean time, it would be well that at least some endeavour should be used so far to keep the authors of the mischief in check, as to make them aware that their proceedings are observed.

A Subscriber.

* [See Bishop of Montreal's Charge, page 11, *Supra*.] Ed. Ch.]

THE CHURCH SOCIETY.

Sir,—Some time ago, I observed in the columns of your paper a list of the inmates of the College Boarding House, who had subscribed to the recently established Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto. I was in hopes that the privilege of doing so would not have been confined to the Boarders *alone*, but that *every* pupil of U. C. College, if so disposed, would be allowed to cast in his mite. I have, however, been disappointed. May I, through the medium of your paper, be permitted to ask the Collectors why this is the case? I, for my part, shall be happy, most happy to subscribe, and I know *many* who will consider it the *highest* honour to be allowed to assist (in however humble a degree) in furthering the noble objects which this Society have in view.

A Day Pupil of U. C. College.

Niagara Falls.

[We are happy to observe this example of youthful zeal, and we hope that every member of the Church, who has been educated at U. C. College, will support the Society. Our young friends would set a good example if, without waiting for the Collectors, they would hand their subscriptions to the nearest Clergyman. In Toronto, subscriptions are received at the Depository, 144, King Street; at Messrs. Rowsell's; and at T. W. Birchall's, Esq., the Treasurer, opposite the Bank of Upper Canada.—Ed. Ch.]

Canadian Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

PASTORAL VISITATION OF THE LORD BISHOP OF TORONTO, IN THE WESTERN PORTIONS OF THE DIOCESE.

(From a Correspondent.)

His Lordship, the Bishop of the Diocese, left Toronto on his Western tour on Tuesday, the 19th of July last, intending, first, to proceed to Manitoulin Island and Sault St. Mary, in company with Colonel Jarvis, who was about to distribute the Indian presents in those places. The whole party by which his Lordship was accompanied amounted to eleven, and in the number was that estimable and accomplished nobleman, Lord Morpeth. The day on which the party left Toronto was excessively hot, and the roads, after a long and severe drought, were very dusty; but the beauty and improvements observable in the country through which they passed repaid for these temporary inconveniences. The whole line of Yonge Street evinced a great progress in agricultural cultivation, and the many spacious houses, and even elegant country seats, which met the eye, proved that wealth as well as comfort had rewarded the industry of the settlers. The well supplied market of Toronto attests the fertility of the surrounding townships, and no town on the continent can boast a more thriving "back country" than Yonge Street, from the very Toll Gate to Newmarket.

On the 20th of July, his Lordship and party reached the Narrows, at the further extremity of Lake Simcoe, which is a beautiful sheet of water, and the most elevated of all our inland lakes. The banks are in general high; cleared patches presenting themselves here and there, and promising, in time, from the fertility of the soil, a large and wealthy population. At the Narrows, a Missionary of the Church of England is stationed, the Rev. John McIntyre, who appears to be giving much satisfaction to those among whom he ministers. Many of the members of his congregation are persons of great respectability and intelligence. This station was the site of a large Indian village; but a few years ago the chief, Yellow Head, and his tribe, removed across the Bay to Shaina, leaving their houses empty and useless. A lease has been procured of the Council Chamber, which has been converted into a Church of sufficient dimensions for the present congregation, and otherwise very commodious; while the house of the chief, which has also been secured, forms a very excellent parsonage. There are now three clergymen on the north side of Lake Simcoe; a small number, when we consider the extensive tract of country which is committed to their charge, but unhappily the full complement, when compared with the supply of clergymen throughout the Diocese at large.

The party, on the morning of the 21st, crossed the Portage in waggons, a distance of fourteen miles, to Coldwater, where they embarked in canoes, and reached Penetanguishine in good time. The Bishop was the guest of the Rev. George Hallen, the Missionary at this place, a good man, and very attentive to his duties. He is surrounded by a fine family, and his Lordship expressed a very strong sense of the kindness he received during his stay amongst them. Finding that he was likely to be detained there two or three days, the Bishop acceded to the request of Mr. Hallen and Captain Moberly, to consecrate the Church, and this impressive ceremonial was accordingly performed on Sunday, the 24th. The Holy Sacrament was administered upon the occasion, in which it was highly gratifying to observe Lord Morpeth and another young gentleman of the party to join.

On the 26th, they left Penetanguishine, and reached the Manitoulin Island on Saturday, the 30th. The weather, with the exception of one night, was very favourable; but about five o'clock in the afternoon of Friday, the 29th, it began to rain. At six the party landed upon one of a group of islands called Foxes' Islands, the rain pouring down in torrents. It was found not a little difficult to select places for pitching the tents, the rock being so very high and uneven, and no soil into which pegs could be driven. In this emergency, the tents were held down by large stones placed upon the ropes, in lieu of pegs driven into the ground; but, with this arrangement, there was not a little danger, should the wind increase, of both tents and inmates being blown into the Lake. The storm not having abated at half-past six, the Bishop's tent was removed to a position of greater security, in a lower spot, and having the shelter of a few scrubby trees growing out of the fissures of the rock. The party dined in one of the tents, and, notwithstanding the furiousness of the storm and the smallness of the accommodation, they were very comfortable and cheerful. The rain continued with increased vehemence during the night, and found its way into the Bishop's tent, but a hollow place in its centre fortunately served for a reservoir, and many pails of water were emptied from it on the following morning. Nevertheless, the violence of the wind caused it to beat through the canvass, and his Lordship, even under this shelter, was obliged to resort to the protection of an umbrella, to prevent his being thoroughly wet. Several casualties happened during the night; three of the tents were blown down, and the inmates had to make the best of their way, in their night clothes, through the darkness, exposed to the wind and rain, to some of the other tents which withstood the tempest. Early in the morning, the whole party assembled round a large fire to dry themselves, and amused themselves in recounting the adventures of the night. About seven o'clock the wind abated, and the lake became sufficiently calm for the canoes to proceed, and by eight o'clock the party were on their way. The encampment in the evening was not a little picturesque; nine tents were pitched, and as many fires lighted up; the canoes were all drawn ashore, and commonly turned over with their bottoms upwards. Groups were seen round each fire, and as the darkness increased, shadows were flitting from place to place, while some of the men were seen rolled up in their blankets, and sleeping on the bare rock. The party never dined until they stopped for the night, sometimes as late as nine o'clock,—the table-cloth spread on the smoothest part of the rock, and the guests squatting round in eastern fashion, with candles or lanterns, according to the wind, to illuminate the feast! During the day there was only one halt of any duration, and that for breakfast; any other stops were but momentary, whether for the enjoyment of some beautiful prospect, or any other cause. For this meal a convenient spot was usually pitched upon, and while it was preparing, the gentlemen of the party generally amused themselves in bathing. The islands in Lake Huron possessed most of them a solitary beauty; some were entirely without a trace of vegetation, others had a few shrubs, and some a few stunted trees of the fir kind; but most of these produced flowers and mosses, and no two islands were alike. Geologists affirm, that so soon as the slightest vegetation commences, it becomes merely a question of time when the soil arising from the annual decay of the increasing vegetable kingdom shall be sufficient to yield subsistence to man. The period, however, must be very distant when the rocks on the north and eastern shores of Lake Huron, and the thirty thousand islands which they embrace, will be fit for agricultural operations. On the first night of encampment, it was discovered that one of the canoes was manned by converted Indians: before going to rest, they assembled together, and sung a hymn in their own language, and read some prayers which had been translated for their use. There was something indescribably touching in this service of praise to God upon these inhospitable rocks; the stillness, wildness, and darkness, combined with the sweet and plaintive voices, all contributed to add to the solemnity and beauty of the scene. His Lordship, the Bishop, was evidently much affected with this simple worship, and attended every evening, until they reached Manitoulin Island.

The party arrived at the Manitoulin on Saturday, the 30th July, before sunset, and the Bishop accepted the kindly offered hospitality of the Rev. F. A. O'Meara, the Missionary. This genleman devotes his whole time to the conversion and instrucion of the Indians, and has three services on the Sunday,—two for the Indians and one for the whites. After morning prayer to the whites at ten o'clock, on Sunday, the 31st, his Lordship preached, and then proceeded to the Store-house, which had been kindly given up, and prepared for the worship of the Indians. Mr. O'Meara read the greater part of the Church service, which has been translated into the Ojibaway language. There could not be fewer than 350 Indians, men and women, present. After the reading of the service, the Bishop addressed them at some length, and then proceeded to the Confirmation service, which was translated to them sentence by sentence. This being done to the proper place, his Lordship administered the rite of Confirmation to 42 Indians and 5 whites. The Confirmation service being concluded, the Bishop again addressed them at some length, through the interpreter, upon the responsibility which they had just undertaken; and this being finished, the Holy Communion was administered. The service was long, but solemn and interesting; and none could have witnessed it, and heard the plaintive and beautiful singing, without being deeply affected. A Church is much required at this mission, as the converts are rapidly increasing, and the school-house, though very suitable for its purpose, is much too small for the number that usually attend public worship. The want of a Church, it is believed, will soon be supplied by a structure of substantial materials, and large enough to accommodate the probable augmentation, by conversion and natural increase, for many years. An excellent school is in operation under Mr. Burkitt; and although the attendance of the children is not very regular, yet their general progress is considerable, and their parents manifest a strong desire that they should have the benefit of the same instruction as the whites.

The number of Indians who were assembled this year at the Manitoulin Island, to receive presents, exceeded six thousand,—a greater number than on any former occasion. By far the greater number are still Pagans; of the Christians, some belong to the Church of England, others to the Church of Rome, and some to the Methodists. A considerable portion consists of half-breeds, who are chiefly of French and Indian extraction; and these being almost all Romanists, and as they possess naturally a good deal of influence among the Indians, from their continually intermarrying with them, this necessarily gives to the Church of Rome a very considerable advantage,—an advantage which we can believe to be increased by the imposing character of her ceremonies and forms. Still we have much reason to be thankful for the progress of the Church of England at this spot; and there is encouragement in perceiving, that with these simple children of the forest there is a strong inclination to adopt the religion of their great Mother the Queen, should they turn from their present superstitions. Of the six thousand Indians, including women and children, who were assembled at the Manitoulin Island, a large portion—perhaps upwards of two thousand—live within the boundaries of the United States; and if, with these, we deduct the converted Indians, we shall have scarcely three thousand who are unconverted residing within the British territory, and these scattered along the banks of Lakes Huron, Superior, and the Lake of the Woods, and some even as far north and west as the Red River. While thus scattered, and not living in bands, but by single families, or at most two or three families, and never remaining long in one place, it is next to impossible to afford them Christian instruction. Deeply sensible of this, one of our late Governors of Upper Canada, Sir Peregrine Maitland, endeavoured to collect them into villages, and had made some progress in this good work. The intention of this excellent officer was to place in every such village a Missionary and Schoolmaster, and by a diligent course of instruction, to wean them from their erratic life, and give them an acquaintance with farming and the more useful mechanical trades. This plan was followed up by Lord Seaton, who evinced a strong feeling in favour of the Indians, and was most anxious for their civilization; but there were many difficulties in the way; and, under the most favourable arrangements, it will be found that the collection of the Indians into villages must be a work of time. The late disorders in the Province necessarily interrupted this as well as other improvements; but now, it is hoped, the good work will be resumed with redoubled vigour, and better prospects of success. Until the Indians are collected together, comparatively little can be done towards the amelioration of their condition; and now that they have begun to be convinced, by the scarcity of game, that they can no longer live by hunting, they will be the more easily persuaded to adopt the habits of civilized life.

The Bishop and his party left Manitoulin Island on the afternoon of the 12th of August, and arrived at the Sault St. Mary a little after sunset on Monday, the 15th. On Sunday, the 14th, service was held on a very beautiful island, covered with trees and shrubs, juniper and rose bushes, and many wild flowers. A clean smooth rock, overhanging the Lake, was chosen for the place of worship, which possessed, besides, the advantage of a freer air, (the day being hot,) and of being distant from a fire which was rapidly spreading, by means of the dry moss, over the island. The audience manifested the greatest attention, and all appeared to be struck with a deep feeling of the solemnity of the scene, and of the wiseness of the provision which called upon them, in this wild and romantic corner of the earth, to pause upon their journey, and to worship their heavenly Father through his Son Jesus Christ. The river which unites Lakes Huron and Superior is not so fine as the Niagara or the Detroit rivers, nor are the rapids of the St. Mary equal to those of the St. Lawrence; yet there is a wildness in the surrounding scenery which is not a little striking. There are, at present, too few Indians at St. Mary's and in the neighbourhood to justify the establishment of a Mission, and it is hoped that the few who remain will be induced to join their brethren on the Manitoulin Island.

On the 21st of August, divine service was performed in the Mission Church, and about fifty persons, including the party, and some Indians and half-breeds,—all well-dressed and decorous,—were present. After the sermon, two children were baptized by the Bishop; one of whom was called "Howard," after Lord Morpeth. As time was pressing, his Lordship the Bishop felt it necessary to separate from the party with whom he had spent so many pleasant days, and in whose company he had experienced so much satisfaction. Lord Morpeth is a most estimable character, kind, courteous, and considerate; and it is refreshing to find a person of his great abilities and high rank so sincerely devoted to his religious duties, and at the same time so amiable and unpresuming. His Lordship, indeed, appears to have gained the good-will and esteem of every person who has been fortunate enough to make his acquaintance. In regard to Colonel Jarvis, nothing could exceed his kind and frank affability to all, while to the Bishop his attentions were most unremitting and affectionate,—omitting nothing which might contribute to his Lordship's ease and comfort.

On the evening of the 24th August, the Bishop reached Michillimackinac, a most beautiful island; and the following day was spent in visiting what was most worthy of observation, viz., the old Fort, the turret rock, and the arch-bridge. The rock alluded to consists of one huge stone, 90 feet high, and the arch-bridge looks like an immense window in the ruin of an ancient cathedral.—His Lordship received much kind attention from the Chaplain of the Garrison, the Rev. Mr. O'Brien, who took great pains in pointing out whatever was worthy of inspection. The Garrison was in excellent order and very neat; and Capt. Scott, the commandant, was very courteous and affable, and amused his visitors with some details of his shooting exploits, in which he particularly excels.

On the 26th August, his Lordship embarked in the steamer Bunker's Hill, and landed on the following day at Sutherland, in the township of Moore, on the River St. Clair. Here he was met by the Rev. A. Pyne, who has charge of Moore and Sarnia. His Lordship was hospitably entertained at the house of this gentleman, and was gratified at finding his mission in a flourishing state. On the 28th, a Confirmation was held in a very neat brick church, built in a great measure by Mr. Sutherland. It is quite finished, and would have been consecrated, had the title for the ground been ready: from some oversight, however, this was not completed, yet it appears there is no difficulty in the way. Twenty-seven young persons were confirmed; and in the afternoon his Lordship proceeded about six miles to a small church built by Mr. Talfourd, where he preached to a small congregation. The congregation, in the morning, however, was large, and the candidates for Confirmation appeared to be well prepared, and aware of the great importance as well as responsibility of the duty they were undertaking. Our mission at Walpole Island, owing to the misconduct of the Interpreter and other causes, has not yet succeeded according to our hopes; but from the arrangements contemplated, there is reason to anticipate a speedy and effectual change for the better. His Lordship had much conversation with Mr. Keating, the Superintendent of the Walpole Island Indians,—a gentleman of great intelligence and ability, anxious for the improvement of the Indians, and from whom the greatest and most efficient assistance may be expected in rendering the Walpole mission effectual. The Indians of the Salle sent the Bishop a deputation, soliciting in the first place a schoolmaster, and expressing their adherence to the Church of England. The deputation was very interesting; and just as his Lordship was departing, the Chief of the Walpole Indians came to see him, but the Interpreter not being present, very little conversation could be held with him. We could, however, gather from what was said his readiness to receive the missionary kindly, and give him a fair hearing, as also his anxiety to have a good school for the education of their children. All the Indians, in short, with whom his Lordship had any intercourse, expressed the same anxious desire for the instruction of their offspring.

On the 30th August, the Bishop arrived at Sandwich, and was kindly entertained by Mr. [the Rev. T. E.] and Mrs. Welby. This mission is in a very healthy and flourishing condition; and on the 31st, forty-three young persons were brought forward to be confirmed. There was a good congregation for a week-day, and the candidates seemed aware of the importance of this their public profession. In the afternoon, his Lordship proceeded to Amherstburgh in the midst of a severe thunder-storm.—On the 1st September, a Confirmation was held in this place, which is under the pastoral charge of the Rev. F. Mack, and eighteen candidates, all very interesting young persons, were admitted to that apostolic rite. This mission, there is reason to believe, is fast approaching to a more healthy condition. In the afternoon of the 1st September, the Bishop proceeded to Colchester, where the congregation was assembled and waiting. The whole of this mission his Lordship considered to have much improved since his last visit, the Church having been put in good repair, and the congregation being much increased; and much satisfaction was expressed at the exertions of the Rev. F. G. Elliott. Twenty-two persons were here confirmed. At Colchester, the Bishop was the guest of Major Lachlan, a gentleman of great intelligence, surrounded by a most interesting family, by whom he was treated with much kindness. To all, and especially to Mrs. Lachlan, a most amiable, well-informed and high-bred lady, his Lordship has expressed himself under many obligations.

On the 2nd September, the Bishop returned to Sandwich, from wh

moved to the site of the Church, through a beautiful lane overhung with fruit trees, &c., more like a gentleman's park than a public highway.

The following was the order of the procession:—Parishioners two and two; the Building Committee; the Contractors; the Clerk of the Parish; the Clergy in their robes; the Lodge of St. George in their order and insignia.

As the procession moved off, the *Te Deum* was recited by the Rev. Joseph Abbott of Grenville, the clergy and people responding—the rest of the distance was occupied by the reading of appropriate Psalms, viz.:—the 24th, 34th, 122nd, 127th, and 132nd. On arriving at the foot of the platform, the two lines of the procession opened, for the purpose of reversing its order, and as the Masonic body advanced to the front, the 133rd Psalm was read.

After the preliminary arrangements, the Rev. James Pyke, incumbent, opened the ceremony with an appropriate and excellent address, from which we regret our inability to find room for more than the following paragraphs:

"Have not all our applications to a kind public been favourably received, and in several instances met with the most generous liberality? I cannot here particularize, but it would be wrong did I pass over in silence the late munificent donation of 100*l.* made to our Church by the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge; and also that of 50*l.* given to us by our beloved Bishop. These grants, with what we already possess, will enable us to cover-in the building. For this let us thank God, and take courage; let us not be faithless, but believing, believing that He who has hitherto blessed us will continue to bless us, and enable us to perfect this edifice to His glory.

"The ceremony in connection with the object for which we have assembled is to be conducted by the Lodge of St. George, which has kindly acquiesced in our solicitation to come and assist us; and, much to my own personal gratification, the Lodge has conferred upon the Rev. Dr. Bethune, a much esteemed friend, the honour of laying the corner-stone. This has already been communicated to you, and has met with your universal approbation.

"Permit me, therefore, Rev. and Right Worshipful Sir, in the name of the congregation, to request that you will lay the corner-stone of this Church."

Dr. Bethune, in reply, expressed his thanks for the high honour conferred upon him, in selecting him for the very agreeable duty of laying the corner-stone of this building, to be dedicated to the service of God. He considered it a privilege to be afforded the opportunity of contributing in his humble measure to the erection of an edifice, which is always conspicuous, and, to his mind, the most beautiful picture in the landscape of all Christian countries. * * * He concluded with an extract from the prayers in the service for the Consecration of Churches.

After the prayer, the bottle containing the inscription and coins of the present reign was handed to Dr. Bethune, who deposited it in the cavity made for the purpose, when the stone was lowered to its place, and adjusted by him in all due formality, with square, level, and plumb rule, and other insignia of their ancient and honourable craft. After the corn, wine, and oil, had been poured upon the stone, with the usual masonic prayers, the following prayer was offered by the Rev. James Pyke:

PRAYER.

O eternal God! mighty in power and of majesty incomprehensible, whom Heaven of heavens cannot contain, much less the walls of temples made with hands, and who yet hast been graciously pleased to promise thy especial presence wherever two or three of thy faithful servants shall assemble in thy Name, to offer up their praises and supplications unto Thee; vouchsafe, O Lord, to be present with *us*, who are here gathered together with all humility and readiness of heart to lay the foundation-stone of this building, which we desire to erect to the honour of thy Name,—beseeching Thee that it may be separated from all unhallowed, ordinary, and common uses; and dedicated to Thy service, for reading Thy Holy Word—for celebrating Thy Holy Sacraments—for offering to Thy glorious Majesty the sacrifices of prayer and thanksgiving—for blessing Thy people in thy Name, and for the performance of all other holy offices. Accept, O Lord, this service at our hands, and bless it with such success as may tend most to Thy glory, and the furtherance of the happiness of Thy people, both temporal and spiritual, through Jesus Christ our blessed Lord and Saviour.

The 100th Psalm was then sung by the choir, indeed I may say, by the whole assembled multitude. After which, the Hon. R. Harwood, in a neat and appropriate speech, returned thanks to the Free Masons for their attendance. The Rev. Dr. Bethune then pronounced the blessing; and the procession having re-formed, returned in the same order to the School-house, when the meeting dispersed. And so ended this imposing and truly gratifying ceremony; not so, however, the reflections such occasions naturally give rise to.

The site of the Church, on a high and prominent point of land jutting out into the lake, with a steep descent covered with brushwood down to the water's edge,—immediately in front of the residence of the Hon. Mr. Justice Pyke, and the pretty cottage of Capt. Robins,—is the most beautiful and picturesque which can possibly be imagined, commanding as it does a complete view of the whole lake above and below, together with the Two Mountains from which the lake takes its name. At the foot of one of these is the town in miniature called the Indian Village, which, with its glittering spire, standing out in high relief against the dark green forest behind it, forms an interesting object in the landscape. The approach to the Church is through wooded lanes, dotted with ornamental cottages embosomed in thick orchards, whose ripening fruit in rich clusters was, on the present occasion, glistening in the variegated rays of the setting sun.

After the ceremony of the day was over, the Free Masons returned to Schneider's Hotel, where the Committee had provided a sumptuous repast, after partaking of which they returned to their respective homes, truly gratified with the events in which they had been invited to participate that day.

Let us pray that the work thus happily begun, may soon, through the Divine blessing, be fully completed; and that the word of God proclaimed within its sacred walls, may be to many "*The power of God unto salvation.*"

The following is a copy of the inscription:

By the blessing of Almighty God,
In the sixth year of the reign of Queen Victoria,
Sir Charles Bagot, G.C.B.,
Being Governor-General of British North America,
The Right Reverend George Jehoshaphat Mountain, D.D.,
Being Bishop of Montreal, and
The Reverend James Pyke, being the Incumbent,
This Corner-stone
of
Saint James' Church
Was laid by the Reverend John Bethune, D.D.,
Past Deputy Grand Master of Masons,
Assisted by the Lodge of St. Andrew's,
On the 24th day of August, 1842.

Grenville, August 31, 1842.

HURONTARIO CHURCH.

On Wednesday, the 14th September, the corner-stone of the new Hurontario Church was laid by the Rev. R. J. MacGeorge, the Incumbent. The weather was favourable, and, notwithstanding the busy period of the year, the attendance was very respectable. Prayers were read in the present Church, after which the Reverend Gentleman delivered an appropriate discourse, on the privileges which the people enjoyed as members of the purest branch of Christ's Catholic Church, and the corresponding responsibilities which they lay under. The Clergyman and congregation then proceeded to the site of the new building, when the corner-stone was laid with the usual solemnities. The new Church is to be built of mud (or unburned) brick, which, in the opinion of the best-informed architects, is the material of all others the fittest for building with in this Province. It is to be surmounted with a handsome spire; and altogether will prove a great ornament to the neighbourhood. We are happy to learn that the congregation continues steadily on the increase. The Sunday School, which has been lately established, is already numerously attended; and a Church library is in the course of being formed.

Provincial Parliament.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.
SATURDAY, September 17.

The House met at 3 o'clock. After the usual routine business had been gone through, committees were appointed to take into consideration several petitions. In the course of the proceedings, a discussion occurred on a petition from the Ottawa District complaining of a sum of £1500 granted for a road between that District and Beauharnois.

Mr. Hincks said the complaint was against the line of road decided on by a Committee appointed by the Board of Works; there could be no dispute about the application of the money.

Mr. McLean said the complaint was not for corrupt misapplication, but that the money was granted for a certain line of road and applied to another.

Dr. Dunlop said he thought the whole affair lay in a nut shell; it was just a dispute on the choice of two parallel lines being made alongside of each other, the people on one side wished to have their line adopted, and on the other, theirs.

Mr. Johnston was very happy to find the principle of responsible government going to be tested. He considered a committee of the House as competent to judge of a line of road as the President of the Board of Works, and he hoped the petition would be referred.

Mr. Moffatt, although he would support the petition, said the Board of Works should be allowed to defend itself; the House was not to assume that the Board was wrong until they had an opportunity of seeing how, or by what considerations they had acted. The Board had no right to make rules for themselves, unless they could shew very good grounds for acting so.

Sir A. Macnab said it was strange, that the government should oppose this inquiry; he did not see how such a course would recommend them to the public. It was notorious that there has been a shameful expenditure of money, particularly on the Lower Province, and indeed, because there is a Board of Works no inquiry is to be called for. He hoped the House would not suffer such a thing.

Mr. Harrison, said there was no opposition coming from Government, they did not want to prevent any inquiry, but when his hon. friend the President of the Board of Works (whom he hoped soon to see in his seat again,) was present, he (the hon. Mr. Killaly,) would be able to give a proper explanation.

Mr. Hamilton condemned the conduct of Government in the appliance of this money, and said if a vote of want of confidence was pressed the other day, that circumstance would warrant him in voting for it.

The motion to refer the petition was carried: and Messrs. McLean, Boswell, Chesley, Neilson and Roblin, were appointed.

The Petition of the Bank of Upper Canada was referred to the Niagara District Bank Committee.

Mr. Johnston gave notice, that on Monday he would move for an address to His Excellency, for a copy of all the despatches relative to the apprehension of the Traitor Girouard being laid on the table. He said, he was glad to hear an hon. gentleman say in the House the day before, that Mr. Girouard was innocent, if so he would be happy to see the £500 paid for his apprehension refunded to the Treasury.

Mr. Walker was granted leave of absence until the 11th of next month. Mr. McLean, for one week.

Mr. Price in pursuance of his notice, moved for an Address to His Excellency for a return of the emoluments received by the Provincial Secretaries during the year ending, Feb. 6, 1842. It appeared by the Civil List prepared at the time of the Union of the two Provinces that the salaries of Secretaries were fixed at £1000 per annum, and £250 in lieu of fees, but he understood that although that was the case, the Secretaries still received their salaries, the £250 and pocketed their fees into the bargain. Unless they are prepared therefore to lay such a statement before the house, as will shew the thing fairly, he would press the motion; if that is done he might perhaps withdraw it.

Mr. Hincks said, the arrangement made was strictly abided by; the Secretaries received nothing but their salaries, and the fees spoken of by the hon. gent. (Mr. Price,) which amounted to between £700 and £800 had been collected, not by the Secretaries but by officers for that purpose, and lodged in the Treasury, and when the public accounts would be laid before the House, it would be seen that he (Mr. Price,) was incorrect in his statements.

Mr. Neilson said that there were many fees levied in this Province, which were exorbitant and others too low, and if the matter was laid before the public at large it would be fairer for the officer and more beneficial to the country. Carried.

The order of the day being called on, Mr. Viger moved for an adjournment to Monday.

MONDAY, 19th September.

Among the petitions read was one from the Rev. T. Phillips, D. D. of Etobicoke, praying that his former salary as Chaplain to the Legislative Council be continued to him for life. The dismissal of this estimable Clergyman, without notice and without cause, was one of the unprincipled and tyrannical acts of Lord Sydenham.

Dr. Dunlop having brought in a Bill to provide for the maintenance of the Roman Catholic Clergy in Canada East, Mr. Viger expressed his apprehension that the introduction of such a Bill was at variance with the Act of Re-Union, which provides for the initiation of money bills by message from the Governor General. To this, the Dr. replied, that we had a queer habit in Canada of considering land as money. Now, all he intended was to provide for the Roman Catholic Clergy out of land. The Bill was withdrawn for the present.

Mr. Johnston moved for a humble address to His Excellency, praying that he would cause to be laid before the House all papers relating to the payment of the sum of £500 for the apprehension of Mr. Girouard, as a traitor. As this motion was not seconded, it was withdrawn amidst much laughter. [We do not see what there was to laugh at. It is revolting to observe the light way in which treason is spoken and thought of.]

(*From the Montreal Herald.*)

About 9 o'clock *Mr. Dunscomb* rose and moved a long resolution of the above character. He supported it by a very neat speech, but containing nothing particularly new. It reiterated sentiments of liberality which had been previously expressed by himself and others. He asserted that the resolution was not a vote of confidence; it was simply declaratory of the satisfaction with which the House viewed the introduction of French Canadians into the Cabinet, and the changes by which that introduction had been effected. It was his opinion, apart from the sense of the resolution, that it would have been impossible to effect the changes in such a manner as to deserve the applause of the House, without making precisely such selection as had been made; it followed as a necessary and legitimate consequence of the principles of government now conceded, that selection should be made of the man who of all others most enjoyed the confidence of his fellow subjects of the same origin; but, on this he would not dwell; he would simply repeat, that his object was not to obtain a vote of confidence in the cabinet, but a vote of congratulation which would convey to the Head of the government the deep and grateful satisfaction of the House with a measure which was an initial step towards giving the French Canadians a fair share in the government of their native country. *Dr. Dunlop* in reply, made the very best speech delivered by him since he has had a seat in Parliament. It was really in its way a discourse of marked excellence,—solemn, serious, and tinged with that melancholy hue which age is apt to give to its forebodings. He said that the motion was calculated to renew those scenes of strife and bitterness which had nearly brought the House to the verge of anarchy—a more unwise, premature, and uncalled for proceeding, he had never witnessed. What decent man, exclaimed the Doctor with much energy, ever objected to extending to the French Canadians their fair share in the government of their country? He was sure no feeling to the contrary existed in Canada West, whatever might be, or have been, the case in another part of the Province. He would appeal to gentlemen of French origin, members of the House, whether on their arrival in Canada West, they had not found the right hand of fellowship extended towards them. In this strain the Dr. spoke for about forty minutes, but then relapsing into his habitual manner, he said he hoped certain gentlemen now in high places had seen the error of their ways; of one thing he felt convinced, that they were not indebted for their elevation to any love His Excellency bore them, for as the representative of majesty and imperial authority, "he must hate them as he hated the Devil." In conclusion, he adjured the hon. mover to withdraw his motion—"he wished to God it had never been brought forward." *Mr. Johnston*, standing near the centre table, said he would pause to give the gentleman an opportunity of withdrawing, and having fruitlessly done so, said "he would vote against it and cause it to be rejected." *Sir A. McNab* enquired of the honble. mover whether it was his intention to press his resolution that evening, and being answered in the affirmative, the gallant Knight proceeded to establish that the resolution read by the honble mover was not in conformity with his notice. With his notice on Saturday, he had laid on the table three resolutions containing three distinct propositions. These three resolutions were now ingeniously blended into one, for the evident purpose of compelling the House to vote that which was objectionable, under favor of what was acceptable. With respect to the three resolutions, he came prepared to vote for one, to amend another, and to reject a third. No opportunity of discriminating was afforded by the present resolution; such ingenuity and management he denounced as unfair and unworthy, and he trusted that the majority was not so determined to trample on the minority as to press the resolution in its wholesale form that night. The learned and gallant Knight then moved that the House do resolve itself, on Monday next, into Committee of the whole, to take the resolution into consideration. *Mr. Parke* contended that the single resolution was identical with that one of the three for which the gallant Knight had said he would vote. This was denied by Mr. Johnston. *Mr. Durand* spoke against the postponement. So did *Mr. Simpson*. The hon. the *Inspector General*, (*Hincks.*) rose to say that he felt bound to assure the House, that neither he nor his colleagues had ever been consulted or spoken to on the subject either of the three resolutions or of the one now offered. Having said so much, he would add, that at this moment, a portion of the colonial press was teeming with invective against the changes which had been made in the Council—and, that even a covert agitation for the repeal of the Union had been commenced. He did not desire to see such invective go home uncontradicted by the votes of the House. The learned Dr. had deprecated this discussion as likely to lead to strife, but he, Mr. Hincks, would say, let strife come if needs must be. Strife might be the consequence of the unfounded and scandalous charges which certain members of the House were in the habit of insinuating against the characters of their opponents; but he was not to be deterred from discussion by threats of a repetition of such charges. Certain honble members were loud in their protestations of regard for their French Canadian fellow subjects—of their love of equality and fairness in the distribution of power, but how did they prove their sincerity? Why, by spurning with rancorous hostility the very men in whom the French Canadians reposed their confidence. As he understood the principle of popular government, by and through, as well as for the people, such men only as enjoyed their confidence were entitled to advise the Head of the Government, and for his part, so soon as he was satisfied he no longer enjoyed popular confidence, he would withdraw from his present station. *Mr. Aylwin* spoke at great length; he directed his remarks principally against the member for Huron, Dr. Dunlop, and assumed that the learned Dr. had uttered sentiments wounding and insulting to the feelings of the French Canadians. Insults such as he had uttered would neither be forgiven nor forgotten. Mr. Aylwin added that all classes of persons had united in applauding the conduct of His Excellency the Governor General—that even a paper justly obnoxious to his friends, had manifested a generous and liberal determination in regard to the new order of things. Name, Name, from different parts of the House. Mr. Aylwin named the *Montreal Herald*.* When he had taken his seat, *Dr. Dunlop* rose and after expressing his astonishment at the very extraordinary manner in which the Hon. member had spoken of him, called upon him to specify the instances wherein he, Dr. Dunlop had in his speech wounded, or shown an intention to wound, the feelings of French Canadians. *Mr. Aylwin* thus called upon, specified, that a year ago, the Dr. had on an occasion remarked that "the only manufacture in Lower Canada was wooden shoes." "If that be all," said the Dr., "I don't care the snap of my fingers for the gentleman's speech, and I submit to the opinion of the House that it was constructed on a very slender foundation." The Dr. continued,—"the hon. gentleman has boasted that his grandmother was a French woman, and seemed to think that it was a mighty long pedigree, but as I can trace mine to the time of William the Conqueror, I think I have the advantage of him." *Sir A. McNab* again referred to the unfairness of pressing a resolution of which no notice had been given. *Mr. Johnston* said that the hon. member for Portneuf, who was now preaching peace and mildness, had been the most turbulent member in the house: he trusted he had mended his ways. *Mr. Dunscomb* explained, that he had altered the three resolutions to one, because it had occurred to him, by so doing, he would save the time of the House. *Mr. Cameron* argued that the resolution contained nothing beyond the expression of an indisputable principle. He said, that if it was desirable to convey to England the opinion of the house, there was no time to lose, as the mail was on the point of departure. *Mr. Holmes* would vote cordially for the original motion; he would do more, he was ready to vote confidence in men whom he was glad to see in stations which he hoped the gallant Knight and his friends would never attain. He (Mr. Holmes) had taken his seat in Parliament with prejudice for his guide; the veil had since fallen from his eyes, and he was ready to act cordially with gentlemen of French origin. *Mr. Merritt* defended Mr. Baldwin against *Dr. Dunlop*—"there did not exist in Canada a man more loyal than Robert Baldwin." *Mr. Morris* could not vote for the motion of the member for Beauharnois: at the same time he considered the postponement proposed too long. Mr. Morris then moved an amendment, which omitted the words of the resolution which in his opinion implied confidence. *Mr. Price* also defended Mr. Baldwin, and said, that "Robert Baldwin possessed the confidence of the people of Canada West more than any other man." In the course of his remarks, Mr. Price alluded to the late Governor-General as the "Governor of the House of Assembly." He was taken up by *Mr. Moffatt*, who indignantly pronounced the assertion of Mr. Price to be calumnious, and a breach of privilege: no man living had ever "governed" his vote, nor of the Assembly to which he had the honour to belong. Mr. Moffatt's correction placed Mr. Price in an embarrassing position: how he got out of it was not very clear. Mr. Moffatt proceeded to reason with considerable ingenuity on the position in which the Cabinet was in, in relation to the Act of Re-Union. Many members of the Cabinet stood pledged to oppose important features of the Act. "Now," said the hon. gentleman, "I want to know from the hon. Secretary West, or from the hon. Inspector-General, as leaders of the Cabinet, whether, on taking office, the Union was left an open question." *Mr. Hincks* said, in reply, not that the Union was left an open question, but that he had made no declaration respecting it. *Mr. Moffatt* then predicted, with great energy, that the men now in power would work the ruin of the Union. *Mr. Boswell* spoke for the original motion. *Mr. Cartwright* entered upon a speech which promised to be extended over a considerable space, but having said that during the disturbances there had been suspicions of the loyalty of Mr. Hincks, his progress was instantly arrested. *Mr. Hincks*, in a loud and imperative voice, called him to order. He said, that night after night, he was subject to these degrading insinuations: he would bear with them no longer. The hon. Speaker here interfered, and called upon Mr. Cartwright to retract. This the hon. gentleman, after a moment's pause, refused to do; whereupon there ensued a scene of confusion, which was only suspended while the gallery was being cleared of strangers. On our return, we found that Mr. Cartwright had persisted in his refusal, and that nothing could be done with him, as his words had not been taken down the moment they were uttered. Peace was not restored, and amid disorder and clattering noises, three votes were taken. First, the question was taken on an amendment proposed by Sir Allan McNab, very similar to Mr. Morris, and lost; then, on the motion for postponement, and lost; next, on the amendment proposed by Mr. Morris, and carried by 54 votes to 5, the minority being, Sir A. McNab, Messrs. Neilson, Moffatt, Cartwright, and Johnston. *Mr. Neilson*, in explaining his vote, said that he had been twenty-five years in public life, and that during that period he had never admitted any classification of British subjects, into creeds or origins, for political purposes, and that he would not begin to do so now. It was then agreed that an address, based on the resolution, should be presented to his Excellency by the whole House.

* The *Herald* has flatly contradicted this.—ED. CH.

Latest Parliamentary Intelligence.

Mr. Aylwin has been appointed Solicitor-General, with a seat in the Executive Council, for Canada East, and the same appointments have been conferred upon Mr. Small for Canada West.

Capt. J. Simcoe Macaulay opposes Mr. Small in the Third Riding of York, for which the writ has been issued. Mr. Murney is proceeding with a vigorous and successful canvass in Hastings against Mr. Baldwin, and, we trust, will get returned, notwithstanding the exercise by the Government of the most shameful intimidation. He who has a vote for Hastings, or the Third Riding, ought to travel from the remotest parts to record it in favour of Macaulay and Murney against the Hincks-Wakefield Cabinet. Both these elections commence on the 3rd October. Mr. H. J. Boulton, late Chief Justice of Newfoundland, has been declared, on petition, duly elected for Niagara, and has unseated Mr. Campbell. Mr. Duggan, against the clearest evidence, has been unseated, by a Committee, for the Second Riding of York. But, as Mr. Duggan is sure of his re-election, no writ has yet been issued. He was unseated on the ground that his election was carried by intimidation: but he was *really* unseated because he is not a rebel. The evidence will be printed, and fresh iniquities will be brought to light. Mr. Lafontaine will be returned for his rotten borough, the Fourth Riding, without opposition.

Mr. Girouard, to whom the government sent a special message has refused the appointments offered to him. The crime of shaking hands with treason has been committed, and, after all, unless Mr. Girouard relent and revoke his refusal, not even an apparent good has been derived from it.

Mr. Ogden, the late Attorney General for Canada East, is in Montreal. He could not for a long time believe that Sir Charles Bagot had dismissed him from office, considering that an English gentleman was incapable of such a procedure. Will he not appear in the House, and by his powerful eloquence expose the republicanism and unprincipled recklessness of the late measures?

Mr. Cartwright, it appears, was never ordered by the Speaker, not to speak again until he had apologized for some expressions respecting Mr. Hincks. Had we been in the House at the time, we would have told Mr. Hincks to his face, that DR. DUNCOMBE HAS WRITTEN A LETTER MORE THAN CONFIRMING WHAT MR. CARTWRIGHT SAID.

Mr. Lafontaine dislikes, and is disliked by, the Romish Priesthood of Lower Canada. The educated and loyal part of the French Canadians look upon his appointment, and that offered to Mr. Girouard, as an insult upon them. They could not think otherwise.

We subjoin the remainder of the humiliating correspondence between Mr. Lafontaine and the Governor General.

Kingston, 14th September, 1842.

Mr. Lafontaine having respectful reference to the letter which His Excellency the Governor-General addressed to him on the 13th September instant, and to the several audiences to which he was invited by His Excellency yesterday, has the honour to communicate to His Excellency that he accepts His Excellency's proposal to come into office on the arrangement to which he understands His Excellency to have assented, that is to say, as contained in His Excellency's letter, modified as follows:

Firstly—Mr. Lafontaine respectfully conceives it to be understood that the offices of Attorney-General of Lower Canada, and Solicitor-General of Upper Canada are immediately to become vacant. Secondly—that the proposition to make provision for the retiring officers, Mr. Ogden and Mr. Davidson, is to be considered an open question.

The Memorandum of the Governor-General.

The Governor-General has received Mr. Lafontaine's communication of this day's date, by which he accepts office upon the terms offered in the Governor-General's letter of the 13th instant, subject to the modifications stated in the communication.

The Governor-General concurs in those modifications.

The following Despatch has been read in the House of Assembly.

DOWNING STREET,
2ND NOVEMBER, 1841.

SIR,—I have received SIR R. JACKSON'S Despatch No. 10, of the 28th September, forwarding an ADDRESS to the QUEEN, from the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Canada, praying Her majesty to order the Provincial Parliament to be held alternately at the Cities of Quebec and Toronto.

I have had the honor to lay that Address before the Queen, and I have received Her Majesty's commands to instruct you to acquaint the House of Assembly that Her Majesty is always desirous, so far as may be possible, of consulting the wishes of Her loyal subjects in Canada, deliberately entertained and constitutionally expressed through their Representatives in the House of Assembly, but that the establishment of Kingston as the Seat of the United Legislature was not adopted without full consideration; and that a change, involving among other consequences, largely increased expenditure, ought not to be sanctioned except upon the clearest necessity, and the general sense of the Province unequivocally expressed in its favour. Many and serious objections attach to the proposal for holding Sessions for alternate periods of four years, each at distinct and distant places, which, upon re-consideration, Her Majesty can hardly doubt will induce the House of Assembly to take a different view from that which is expressed in the Address now submitted to Her Majesty.

I have, &c.
(Signed,) STANLEY.

The Right Hon.
SIR CHAS. BAGOT, G. C. B.
&c. &c. &c.

We copy the following from the *Montreal Herald's* account of what passed in the House of Assembly on the 23rd September:—

"Mr. Neilson again asked a question respecting the Amnesty Bill. Mr. Secretary Harrison stated that the Amnesty Bill was the subject of an active correspondence between the Provincial and Imperial Governments. Considerations which regarded the public service precluded him from being at present more explicit, but he hoped at the next Session to be able to communicate to the house that the efforts of the Provincial Administration, to bring the matter to a satisfactory conclusion, had been attended with success."

We really and sincerely hope that W. L. Mackenzie will be included in the Amnesty; for nothing is so likely to work a cure of misgovernment as its excess.

The Press, with a very few exceptions, is doing its duty nobly, although—in many instances, and in our own for one—the Conservative journals receive no Government advertisements. But the loyal press is not to be bought, nor intimidated, though great pecuniary sacrifice is the inevitable result of that honesty and loyalty, which are so distasteful to the Executive Council at Kingston.

On our fourth page, will be found copious accounts of the proceedings in the Legislative Council.

We have not yet heard when the present ignominious and treason-rewarding Session will terminate. We suppose in a few days.

Toronto, Thursday Morning, 29th September.

VICTORIA FIRE COMPANY.—This useful association have resolved unanimously, that their thanks be given to T. D. Harris, Esqr., for the very handsome Ensign just now presented to them, (through Capt. Mara.)

(*From The Canada Gazette of 24th September.*)

SECRETARY'S OFFICE, (East.)
Kingston, 23rd September, 1842.

His Excellency the Governor-General has been pleased to make the following appointment, viz.:

THOMAS CUSHING AYLWIN, Esquire, to be Queen's Counsel, in and for that part of the Province formerly Lower Canada.

Kingston, 24th September, 1842.

His Excellency the Governor-General has been pleased to make the following appointment, viz.:

THOMAS CUSHING AYLWIN, Esquire, to be Solicitor-General for that part of the Province formerly Lower Canada, and also a Member of the Executive Council of the Province of Canada.

English Intelligence.

The following appeared last week, as a *Postscript* in one part of our impression only. Until next week, when we intend giving copious English news, we have little to add to it, except that the Queen had reached Scotland, and that the Archbishop of Canterbury, who has attained the great age of 77 years, lies in a very precarious state.

LATER STILL FROM ENGLAND.

The *Acadia* arrived at Boston on the 18th. We extract a few principal items from the *Boston Times Extra*.

Many of the Chartist leaders have been apprehended, and are incarcerated, but others continue to roam about the country, and keep up the steam of agitation.

An attempt is making to unite the Chartists with the Irish repealers, whilst the Anti-Corn Law League are endeavouring to attach to themselves the advocates of household suffrage, the ballot, &c.

The harvest has concluded gloriously. Corn daily falls in price, but the millers and bakers continue to keep up the price of bread. There have been several serious failures in the corn trade, in consequence of the recent heavy importations.

The Marquis of Downshire is at present employing not fewer than 1,200 labourers, in draining and other public works in Ireland.

The French Regency Bill has passed, and the Chambers have been adjourned. Portugal and Spain are still in financial difficulty. Russia has sustained some reverses in her contest with the Circassians.

THE OVERLAND MAIL.

A telegraphic despatch from Marseilles, dated the 30th of Aug 7, P.M., announces the arrival of the steamship *Great Liverpool* at Malta, on the 26th, at 5, P.M., with news from Jellalabad, and from the camp of Gen. Pollock. It is dated 22nd June, and is of the most dismal description. Sickness, extreme heat, the want of food, and the simoons, are decimating the army.

The discontent and the inaction in which the army is left are at their height. Akbhar Khan has seized the Bala Hissar, and the treasures which were left there. The Governor-General has given full permission to General Pollock to act as he may think proper. Symptoms of mutiny have shown themselves among the Sheiks. The news from Candahar is to the 11th of June, and it is without interest.

Nothing important has taken place in China. It is said that the Emperor has fled into Tartary. The preparations for marching upon Chapoo were completed; but the army remained in a state of inaction, and seemed completely to be overcome by discouragement.

[By the details received just as we were going to press, we find that the statement in the French telegraphic despatch, relative to the sickness of the Indian army, is untrue.]

THE EAST.

Advices from Constantinople of the 3d ult., confirm the impression that the quarrel between Persia and the Porte, is on the eve of adjustment. The last advices from Aleppo, announce the failure of the English expedition to open a communication by the Euphrates.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

DEFEAT OF BRITISH TROOPS AT PORT NATAL.—We learn, from an official report of the commanding officer at Port Natal, published in the journals of the Cape of Good Hope, of the 18th of June, that the detachment despatched from the Cape to suppress the outrages of the boors of that settlement had been defeated with immense loss. Having received insolent requisition to withdraw the British troops from Port Natal, which was succeeded by the "lifting" of a considerable number of cattle belonging to them, Captain Smith, of the 27th Regiment, the officer commanding, determined to attack the camp of the boors at Congella, where they had collected in great force.

The insignificance of the detachment, however, as compared with the force to which it was opposed, and the non-arrival of the boat containing a howitzer and an artillery officer in time, compelled Captain Smith to make the attempt under great disadvantages. These, added to other casualties explained in his letter, compelled the British detachment to retire with considerable loss, the Dutch boors being remarkable for their skill in the use of the long rifle they usually carry, particularly when directing their fire, as in this case, from the bush.

A private letter states that doubts were entertained in high quarters that the treaty between the American and British governments would be ratified.

The London and Liverpool papers have been filled with matters growing out of the Queen's visit to Scotland. She left Windsor very early on Monday morning, August 29, and embarked at Woolwich, shortly after 7 o'clock, in the Royal George. Her departure was attended with great pomp and ceremony.—She arrived at her destination in excellent health and spirits, on the following Thursday.

LIVERPOOL CORN MARKET—Friday, Sept. 2.—The duty on foreign Wheat is again advanced this week, being now 12s. per quarter, with a certainty of an increase in the rate until it reaches close upon the highest point:

Canadian, per brl., 196 lbs.	26 0 @	27 0
United States, per brl., sweet	27 0 @	28 0

Among the passengers by the *Acadia* is a Mr. Ogden. We suppose this is the late Attorney-General for Lower Canada. We understand that he will be welcomed in Montreal with an enthusiastic reception.

HOME DISTRICT CLERICAL ASSOCIATION.

The Clergy of the Home District are respectfully informed that the next Meeting of the Association is to be held (D. V.) on Wednesday and Thursday, the 19th and 20th of October. Due notice will be given of the place of meeting.

ADAM TOWNLEY, *Secretary H. 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 Diocesan Church Society being appointed for the first Tuesday in October, it has been deemed best to defer the meeting of the Association to the *second* Wednesday and Thursday, the 12th and 13th days of that month, to be then held at the residence of the Rev. J. Anderson, Rector of Fort Erie.

T. B. FULLER, *Secretary N. C. A.*

To the Independent Electors of the Third Riding of the County of York.

GENTLEMEN,—Your late Member having vacated his seat in the Legislative Assembly, you will, at a very short notice, be called on to return a Member to Parliament.

Impressed with the conviction that I should appear to be wanting in gratitude to you for the support you so frankly gave me at the last Election, and neglectful of my duty to my adopted Country, were I to stand aloof at a time when all must be desirous of recording their opinion of the Legislative Enactments of the last Session,—I again solicit your suffrages, as a person deeply interested in the prosperity 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 servant,
J. S. MACAULAY.

Elmsley Villa, 26th September, 1842. 273

FOR SALE, BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

AT PRESS'S HOTEL, HAMILTON, on Tuesday, the 25th day of October, 1842, at Twelve o'clock, noon—Terms, CASH—by order of the Assignee of the Estate of William Scott Burn, Esq.,

The House and Grounds of "Chedoke,"

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

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 bearing.

The Grounds comprise nearly Eighteen Acres, on which is a good three-stall Stable, Barn, Sheds, Root-house, Smoke-house, Poultry-yard, 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 other particulars, apply to R. O. DUGGAN or JOHN O. HATT, Esqrs., Hamilton; Messrs. DRAPER & BROUGH, Toronto, or to the subscriber

DAVID BURN, *Assignee.*

Hamilton, 12th September, 1842. 273-3

CONTRACTS FOR LOCKS 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.—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. 273-3

THE CANADA SPELLING BOOK.

RECENTLY Published, and sold by Booksellers generally, the *Third Edition* of this School Book. A liberal allowance to the Trade, and to purchasers by the quantity.

ALEXR. DAVIDSON, *Post Master.*

Niagara, 23rd September, 1842. 273-6w

UNIVERSITY OF M'GILL COLLEGE.

PROPOSALS, addressed to the Governors of the College, at Montreal, with Testimonials of qualification (post paid) will be received until the 18th day of OCTOBER next, from persons desirous of the following OFFICES in the College, viz.:—

Professor of Classical Literature,
Lecturer on the Mathematics and Natural Philosophy,
Lecturer on Logic and Rhetoric,
A Latin Tutorship,
A Greek Tutorship.

☞ The Montreal Gazette, the Morning Courier, the Quebec Mercury, the Kingston Chronicle, the Church newspaper (Toronto), the Halifax Times, and the Fredericton Sentinel, are requested to give the above four insertions (once a fortnight) and transmit their accounts to the Principal of M'Gill College at Montreal.

August 17. 268-4

KING STREET,
Opposite H. & W. Rowsell, The Church Printing Office.

J. HOWARD,
Silk Manufacturer of Ladies' Dress Fringes.

CORDS, Tassels, Gimps, Buttons, and other Fancy Articles, made to order. Ladies making their own Mantilla Shawls, Long Shawls, Capes, &c., can have them fringed in the London and French style.

N.B.—Upholstery Trimmings made to order. Orders from the country punctually attended to.

September, 1842. 272

SIR JAMES MURRAY'S FLUID MAGNESIA.

THIS elegant preparation is now in general use in all cases of Bile, Acidities, and Indigestion, Gout, and Gravel. Dr. J. Johnston states, in his Review of Dr. MURRAY'S INVENTION:—"PELLICUM SOLUTION OF MAGNESIA.—This very useful and elegant preparation, we have been trying for some months, as an aperient anti-acid to dyspeptic complaints, attended with acidity and constipation, and with generally prevail in cases of gout, gravel, and heartburn."

Sir James Clarke, Sir A. Cooper, Dr. Bright, and Messrs. Guthrie and Herbert Mayo, of London, "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 *potash*."

Drs. Evory, Kennedy, Beatty, Burke, of the Rifle Brigade, Cousins, 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 business with all agents.

Sold in bottles, 1s. 3d. and 2s. 6d.

The Acidulated Syrup, in bottles, 1s. 10½d. each.

CAUTION.—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.B

Provincial Parliament.

(From the Montreal Gazette.)

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Kingston, Sept. 13.

The Hon. *R. Dickson* was sworn in, and took his seat.

The Administration—Conflicting state of Parties—Ministerial Embarrassments, &c. &c. &c.

The hon. *Mr. Sullivan* had just commenced speaking before we entered the chamber. He continued:—Honourable gentlemen, I have mentioned to you, in part, the situation of affairs, and have explained to you that circumstances of great public interest have occurred. We all remember the position of affairs for several years past, and particularly in that portion which was formerly called the sister province; where we saw troubles and contentions of every description, arising from the difference of races, and various other causes; one party holding power and office exclusively amongst themselves; and the other endeavouring to obtain an ascendency, either unjustly or through perversity. We saw a gradually increasing contention between those who held the government in their own hands, and those who called themselves the representatives of a majority of the people. We saw the latter party placed in opposition to the government, bitter and unrelenting, and creating discord and disunion in the public mind; and, on the other hand, we saw the government endeavouring to curb or conciliate the violence of the popular branch, and to bring the country back, once more, to a state of happiness and prosperity. We saw these contentions, and witnessed their progress, until, at length, the people became so exasperated, that we beheld the sword drawn, and civil war began; man's hand was lifted against his brother, and blood was shed. Then it was that, for the salvation of the country, and the preservation of both races, the mother country found it necessary, for a time, to take from Lower Canada its government altogether, until such time as peace should be again restored. (The hon. member here alluded to the Union of the two Provinces.) The Union was distasteful to the French Canadians. Many of them regarded the interference of this Province in their affairs with a jealous eye, and shrunk from sharing any part of the public burthen which had been incurred, as much for their interest and advantage as our own. But still it opened with happy prospects, and proceeded with beneficial effects to all who were not too blind or prejudiced to see their own interest. Peace was again restored, and prosperity shed its influence and scattered its blessings over the Province. To us, the Union offered wealth, commercial credit, support, the assistance of the home government, and a full tide of emigration to clear away our forests. But in the establishment of the new government, we had much to contend with. After the Union, and with the strong objections which many of the Canadians entertained to the measure, it was scarcely possible, and certainly not to be expected, that he who had brought about this mighty change should, all at once, have gained the confidence and affections of the people who imagined that the Union had been forced upon them and was inimical to their interests. Consequently his attempts naturally failed: nay, I know he did not expect it to succeed immediately. He hoped that when a succeeding Governor should come, without personal feelings or prejudice against him, harmony, peace and tranquillity might be restored. Now I approach the climax. On the death of the lamented Lord Sydenham, there was but one opinion amongst the advisers of the Crown; and that was, that instead of carrying on the government by means of bare majorities, and slavishly courting a few leading men, the Administration should be formed on a broader basis, and liberal offers be made to all parties to come in and work harmoniously together. We agreed, many of us, to sacrifice our own private opinions—to try to forget the animosities of the past—and to look forward to the future without distrust, in order that the people might, at least, see that we were sincerely desirous to draw towards us those who had hitherto been opposed to us, but for whom we had always felt the greatest sympathy. I had the satisfaction to recommend this policy strongly to his Excellency the Governor General, and was delighted to find that he received the advice in the most conciliatory spirit; and, although he had his own fears and distrusts, still he had accomplished a great deal. Many individuals had even gone so far as to forget old prejudices and animosities. And further, honourable gentlemen, we went so far as to recommend that those very persons who had become exasperated, and were pouring obloquy upon us, should be invited to forget the past, and to come and join us in the government, not by one's and two's in the character of purchased people; not in order to brand them afterwards as traitors to their opinion, but to come in that capacity which would give them real weight with the government, and leave them nothing to complain of subsequently. We wished to place them in that situation which would close the mouths of the people whose feelings they represented; we wanted to give them equal and substantial justice; we desired the people not to accept those boons at the hands of us of English race, but immediately from the hands of their own Representatives. I never was so vain as to imagine that the people of the other Province would consent to accept of justice at my hands; I knew it must come from some of themselves. Upon this subject there was no difference of opinion. Various steps were taken, but the objects frustrated—not by members of the government—not by the newspapers—but the difficulty of conferring favour. This has, in many instances, prevented the progress of useful measures, until, at last, this eventful Session came on. Now (said the hon. member, with much energy and emphasis) we wish to know whether we are to carry on the government fairly and upon liberal principles, or whether by dint of miserable majorities; whether by the latter, or by the united acclamations of the people?—(*hear! hear!*)—whether, in fact, there is sufficient patriotism, to allow us to work for the good of the people? Such a state of things might have been brought about, had kindly and fraternal affections had any influence. But they had not, and I will now acquaint honourable gentlemen with the exact position of affairs. An hon. gentleman from the other house was sent for by his Excellency, with the advice of his Council, and in the most kind manner, invited him to become a member of the government. He was a gentleman of considerable talent and influence with his party, and in order to prevent any thing like suspicions in the minds of those whom he represented, he was invited to not to come in alone, but upon the most liberal terms. The government said to him "it is not you that we want, but your people; we wish to shew that there is rule in the country for them, and we wish to place you in that situation, that it may not be said you betrayed them." He was offered the high office of Attorney General of Lower Canada, with great emoluments. (The hon. member went on to detail the several other changes proposed or contemplated by the government.) So that there were no less than five offices held out to them as a pledge that the government was sincere. I now come to the conclusion, hon. gentlemen. This morning a letter the most kind and courteous that ever was penned, was placed in the hands of the hon. gentleman first consulted, offering him office—power—rank—emolument—if he would come in, and—*he has refused.* We stand therefore in the same position that we stood in before, with the exception that we shall depend upon the patriotism of the country. The peace of the country is at stake, and whether we are to relapse and fall back upon the old system, whether we are to govern by bare majorities, or whether we are to relinquish the government (if such a thing were possible) into the hands of that party, are matters which time has yet to determine. What I am surprised at is, that after the satisfactory Speech from the Throne, after the confidence reposed in us by the home government, and the lavish offers of assistance, there can be found a party who are bent on destroying Canada. If the measures of the Queen's Representative be not listened to, will not the home government withdraw its confidence? Where then is our credit? Who will come to a land, rent by civil discord, and plunged in hopeless uncertainty? A great deal depends upon the people themselves; it is for them to say, whether they will stand upon the refusal of a man in whom they have confidence, and mar the brightest prospects of the country. It is for them to say whether they seek the continuance of disunion. A great deal, also, depends upon ourselves—upon how far we allow party feelings and party prejudices to separate us so as to force the Government into upholding the party opposed to us. Should the latter state of things come to pass, all I can say is, that as far as I am concerned, I am perfectly ready to retire again into private life. If strife and mortifications are the continual results of a public man's undertakings, he has few inducements to remain in office, and nothing but a strong sense of public duty will ever induce him to continue there. Hon. gentlemen, I thank you for your attention, and have to ask pardon for detaining you so long. There is no motion before the house—I make my remarks merely as a communication.

The hon. *Mr. Fergusson* said, he was sure there was but one feeling in the house, after the eloquent and able statement just made by his hon. friend. It came upon him (Mr. F.) like a clap of thunder, but he would not despair. He should not attempt to follow his hon. friend through the topics he had explained, but he would cheer him with one hope, with the assurance that in the western part of the Province there were a large majority of reformers who were quite satisfied with the present government: and he would say further, that the offers which had been so liberally made, to satisfy certain persons in the Lower Province, would not tend to weaken that satisfaction. But he could not think that the gallant and loyal people of Lower Canada would refuse to go hand in hand with their English, Irish, and Canadian brethren, in carrying out the great principles of the Administration. The great mass of the people in the Province would feel that they had not been well used by those individuals who had thrown themselves in the gap to prevent conciliation. He concluded by thanking the hon. gentleman for the able manner in which he had made them acquainted with the melancholy state of affairs.

The hon. *Mr. Washburn* said, he did not think the hon. gentleman who spoke last need give himself any uneasiness respecting the opinions of the people in that part of the country where he came from. They would support the present Administration.

The hon. *Mr. De Blaquiere* rose, and said, honourable gentlemen, I have passed through a long and arduous life, but in the course of it I never yet encountered a circumstance which gave me greater regret than the statements we have heard from my hon. friend. If, honourable gentlemen, the result of all that is past is to be groundless, and is only to end in renewed discord, it will be a matter which we must ever deplore, but I trust there is too much good sense both in the Eastern and Western portions of the Province to allow things to fall back into the old channel. Hon. gentlemen, I can well understand that feelings of irritation have arisen in Eastern Canada, from events which have taken place: whatever those feelings may be, however, every disposition has been held out to them to cultivate feelings of friendship and good-will; and I do say, that as Great Britain, as well as Western Canada, has held out a full participation in all the benefits of the constitution, that the man, or men, or party who would reject such a great boon, would incur the deepest and most awful responsibility for the consequences which must inevitably ensue from such a selfish and exclusive policy. Hon. gentlemen, I augur better things from the people of Eastern Canada: but, hon. gentlemen, can it be forgotten in whose hands the destiny of this country is? It would be a most odious sin to visit the supposed faults of his Excellency the late Governor-General on his successor. To anticipate condemnation, without giving him a fair opportunity of being heard, is that the feeling of Britons? God forbid! Nor do I believe that there is that feeling in Eastern Canada; there may be a sectional party, but I have better hopes from the majority. We cannot conceal from ourselves that there is a feeling of envy existing between Western and Eastern Canada. There has been an assertion made, on the part of the Eastern Province, that the Union was applied for by Western Canada to pay off her immense debt. Never let it be forgotten that that debt was incurred, however improvidently—and that a part of it was incurred improvidently, I will not deny—for the joint benefit of the United Provinces: if the lower Province did not choose to avail themselves of the opportunity, Western Canada could not help it. I speak from authority, because I have seen the records; and if Lower Canada had gone on with improvements the same as Upper Canada, the debt would easily have been paid. But the largest part of the debt Western Canada must have yet. I say that without fear of contradiction, as the largest portion of the duties levied at Quebec fall upon Upper Canada. Those are, however, details with which I will not meddle now. I will simply ask, if any set of men shall throw us back upon the discord and contention which has torn us asunder for the last four years? Honourable gentlemen, I have no such fear. But the greatest caution should be observed by her Majesty's Government with reference to them; and when I am told liberal offers had been made, I think it the bounden duty of those who refuse, to say what it is they do require beyond a fair participation in the affairs of the Administration. Hon. gentlemen, I will not press that question now, because if those men will *not* say what it is they want, I say there is only one way to act, namely, to call on the British Government for that assistance and protection which is never asked for in vain. (*Hear, hear!*) Is the government of the country to be stopped, because there are a few persons whom neither office nor any thing else will satisfy? I do trust, hon. gentlemen, that since this matter has been brought before us, this house will not separate until we do declare that we will stand by her Majesty's Representative.

It was then agreed that the house should go into the consideration of the state of the Province at an early day.

September 15, 1842.

The hon. *Mr. Macaulay* presented a petition from the British American Life and Fire Insurance Company, praying for an extension of their powers, and asking authority to take marine risks.

The hon. *Mr. Bruneau* presented a petition from a number of persons in Huntingdon, praying compensation for losses suffered during the late rebellion.

The hon. *Mr. M'Kay* presented a petition from Nicholas Sparks, praying for restitution of land, alledged to have been illegally taken from him by the Ordnance Department, for the purposes of the Rideau Canal. Documents were attached in support of the petition, which, on motion, was referred to a select committee, consisting of the honourable Messrs. De Blaquiere, Macaulay and M'Kay.

The hon. *Mr. M'Kay* also moved that the petition of Henry Smith, Warden of the Provincial Penitentiary, be read. The petitioner complained that he was not sufficiently remunerated. The salary, he stated, was quite inadequate to the duties to be performed.

The hon. *Mr. M'Kay* said, he had merely asked for the reading of the petition, in order that a Committee might be appointed to inquire into it. He was aware that it was a petition for money.

The hon. *Mr. Moore* presented a petition from certain inhabitants of Kingsey, comprised in the district of Nicolet.

The hon. *Mr. Fergusson* presented a petition from the Gore Bank, praying for alterations in charter, &c.

ADDRESSES TO THE QUEEN.

The hon. *Mr. Bruneau* rose to move that an address to her Majesty be prepared, on the joyful event of the birth of a Prince of Wales. He spoke the sentiments of the French Canadians, when he asserted that they were loyal to the Queen. Some remarks were made by an hon. member (Mr. Sullivan) the other day, which impugned the loyalty of his countrymen, which it was his intention to have replied to, but as he did not see that hon. gentleman present, he should reserve himself for another opportunity. No set of persons were more strongly attached to the British Constitution than his countrymen—(hear, hear).

The hon. *Mr. Moore* was extremely gratified to hear such sentiments fall from his hon. friend. He felt it a duty which he owed to himself and to his constituents, warmly to support the motion.

The hon. *Mr. Fergusson* could not allow the opportunity to pass without expressing his satisfaction at the remarks made by his hon. friend on the left (Mr. Bruneau). He was certain the Canadians were loyal to the core—to the heart. They had only to go hand in hand with their French brethren, to reap the blessings of peace and prosperity.

The hon. *Mr. De Blaquiere* said, before the motion was put, he would ask leave to say a few words, in the absence of his hon friend, the President of the Council, (Mr. Sullivan). He was sure that it never entered the mind of that hon. gentleman to impugn the loyalty of any of the inhabitants of the Province, but more particularly of the French Canadians. On the part of his hon. friend, he contradicted any such assertion or inference. There was only one feeling in the country of what was due to Eastern Canada. If, before the late troubles, there was one set of men more loyal than another, it was the French Canadians—(hear, hear)—and whatever efforts had been made to separate them from their English brethren, the time was fast approaching when the good sense of the people would no longer submit to be led by a few designing individuals.

The hon. *Mr. Washburn* thanked his hon. friend (Mr. Bruneau) for suggesting the address, particularly at this time. He rejoiced that such an address would go forth to the public of Western Canada, coming from his hon. friend, and representing the sentiments of the French Canadian population.

Messrs. De Blaquiere, Dionne, Macaulay, Goodhue, and Bruneau, were appointed a committee to prepare the address.

The hon. *Mr. Bruneau* moved for similar addresses to Prince Albert and to her Majesty, on her Majesty's escape from the hands of an assassin. Referred to the same committee.

ROAD MONEY.

The hon. *Mr. M'Kay* moved that the petition of George M'Donald and others be read. The petitioners complained of the misappropriation of a sum of money granted by the house for a road in the district of Ottawa, and censured, in strong language, the conduct of the President of the Board of Works.

The hon. *Mr. Fraser* defended the Board of Works, and contended that the money had been judiciously expended.

The *Speaker* said the subject could not be debated, as no motion was intended to be made thereon.

LIBRARY.

The hon. *Mr. De Blaquiere* submitted the second report of the select committee on the Library. It recommended that a catalogue of the books be printed for the use of hon. members. Ordered to be received and adopted.

ADDRESSES.

The house then adjourned during pleasure; and in a short time again resumed, when the hon. *Mr. Bruneau* reported from the committee on the addresses, and the same were read. The hon. gentleman also moved that an address be presented to his Excellency the Governor-in-Chief, informing him of the addresses to her Majesty and the Prince Albert, and requesting his Excellency to transmit the same to her Majesty's principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, to be laid at the foot of the Throne.

The hon. *Mr. De Blaquiere* presented a petition from Angus M'Kilvey and 380 others, relative to a transfer of certain concessions.

AGRICULTURAL PROTECTION.

The hon. *Mr. Washburn* moved for the reading of the petition from the Municipal Council of Prince Edward, praying for a protective duty in favour of home agricultural productions. The hon. gentleman said he did not intend to make any motion; his object was to keep the matter fresh in their minds.

The Council then adjourned until three o'clock to-morrow.

September 16, 1842.

Call of the House—Change in the Executive Government—Explanation of the hon. President of the Council, &c. &c. &c.

The members present were the Speaker, Messrs. De Blaquiere, Sullivan, A. Fraser, Fergusson, Macaulay, Hamilton, Bruneau, M'Donald, M'Kay, Dickson, A. Dionne, J. Dionne, Goodhue Sherwood, and Washburn.

CALL OF THE HOUSE.

Pursuant to the fourth standing order of the house, the house was called over. No excuses were offered on the part of the hon. Messrs M'Gill, Caron, Morris, Pemberton, Ferrie, Knowlton and Walker. Excuses were admitted on behalf of Messrs. Joliette, Crooks, J. Fraser, Tache, Roy and Moore.

The hon. *Mr. De Blaquiere* said, with reference to the call of the house which had just been made, honourable gentlemen must be highly sensible, that it was necessary that an inquiry should be made into the conduct of those who had flagrantly transgressed the rules of the house. He would therefore give notice of a motion for the appointment of a committee for that purpose.

NEW APPOINTMENTS.

The hon. *Mr. Sullivan* then rose and said, honourable gentlemen, it becomes my duty to state to the house, that since I had last the honour to address you, some important changes and alterations have taken place, at the urgent wish of his Excellency the Governor General and his advisers, in the composition of the Councils of the country. It will not be necessary for me at this time to enter into the minutiæ or details of those changes, as they will be more fully explained to you by the correspondence in possession of his Excellency, which will be laid before you. His Excellency sent for an hon. member of the other house—Mr. Lafontaine—and a correspondence has been opened, the result of which is, that that hon. gentleman and Mr. Baldwin have at length consented to join his Excellency's Councils. This is what I have formally to state to the house, and I have no doubt, after what fell from me the other day in the course of debate, that the house will be prepared to hear me say, I am sincerely rejoiced at the happy termination of the negociations. The French Canadians will now feel that they are no longer neglected—that full and impartial justice will now be dealt out to them—that they at last will be admitted into a full and fair participation of the administration of the government. Indeed, I conceive it practically impossible that this government can be carried on with tranquillity and advantage to the Province, unless you give to the French portion of the country its due share—I mean its fair legitimate weight—in the councils. In this position they now stand; but I can assure the house that this state of things has not been accomplished without experiencing considerable difficulty. Our future prospects depend chiefly on the manner in which that party will act. We shall now see whether the people will rest contented and happy, having obtained full, fair and impartial justice. A very great deal will depend also on the way in which the several branches of the legislature receive this movement, (cries of hear, hear); it will be for them to say, whether they will unite their interests together, and work harmoniously, or whether they are determined to maintain a factious opposition. Again, a great deal will depend upon this house—upon its wisdom—its discretion—its patriotism—but I feel assured it will be wanting in none of these qualities, to ensure the stability and smooth working of the government. I do not, however, wish that any hon. gentleman should blindly adopt *my* opinions as true, without inquiring into their truth, but I feel quite satisfied that no individual who feels, or duly estimates the full value of peace, domestic happiness and tranquillity, will ever desert his Excellency in following up the liberal and enlightened measures which his Excellency has proposed for the consideration of the country.

The hon. *Mr. Fergusson* said, honourable gentlemen, the communication which has just been made by my hon. friend, the President of the Council, is of vital importance and interest. To me, as an independent member of this house, it is important in two particulars. First, with regard to the nature of the arrangements which have been entered into, and secondly, with reference to the individuals who are concerned in them. I rejoice that our French brethren are to have a fair representation and participation in the councils of this great country, and I know not how to express my hearty good-will to them on the auspicious occasion. Except on recent occasions, who had proved more loyal to the British Government than French Canadians? Who saved the noble city of Montreal from the grasp of the Americans, but French Canadians? (Hear, hear, hear). I see in the other house, French Canadians of sufficient talent and experience, fit to adorn any senate; and though they may not be able to express themselves as fluently as their brethren in the English language, there are none more truly loyal in heart, or more sincerely or devotedly attached to British institutions (hear, hear). Her Majesty's Representative has come out nobly to carry out the principles of responsible government. I thank him for it. I venerate his policy, because it is at variance with the opinions and principles of that political party, amongst whom he had been bred and educated. I have, in conclusion, only to express my fervent hope, that at last there will be peace and prosperity in the country, and permanency in his Excellency's councils.

The hon. *Mr. De Blaquiere* said—hon. Gentlemen, after the statement made to this House by the hon. President of the Council, a few days ago, I am aware that I did express myself somewhat strongly on the subject. I did so hon. Gentlemen, because I felt that the country, in its present anxious and critical state, required that measures, and not men, should be the order of the day. Satisfied, as I then was, and still am, that I spoke the sentiments not only of Western, but of Eastern Canada, I must confess that I did view with apprehension and alarm the course which certain parties were about to pursue, and the situation in which the country was about to be plunged. I did feel mortified that the objectionable course should be pursued, of considering, not how the Government could be carried on, but who should be the parties to fill the offices. I say, I viewed such a course of proceeding with alarm, though I well knew, that this House and the country would rally round His Excellency, in carrying out the useful measures which are to be proposed. Hon. Gentlemen, when I stated it to be essentially necessary, that a fair and *bona fide* legal tender should be made to our French Brethren, of a full and fair participation in the Government, I qualified the assertion by saying, that if those persons to whom this tender had been honestly made, still refused to accept office, it was a right due to this House, to His Excellency, and the country, to require from those individuals what it was they did want. Hon Gentlemen, I am glad that we have escaped from such an embarrassing situation, for certain I am, that this Province can never be united, unless there is an unreserved communion of fellowship and interest amongst its members. His Excellency having exercised the utmost discretion in the composition of his councils, it is of little moment for us to inquire into the means which have been employed. It is enough for this House to know, that the affairs of Government will not be impeded. I am not called upon to say, nor is it necessary for this House to know, why these offers were not made at an earlier day. It is no answer to say, that because the offers were not made sooner, they are now to be rejected. I contend that His Excellency has pursued a consistent line of conduct ever since his assumption of the Government, and therefore, it matters not whether the offers were made to-day, or a month ago. Under these circumstances I do not deem it necessary to ask for the information which I otherwise should have done. I do not see that this House is called upon to express any further opinion on the subject, but to proceed with the general business.

STANDING ORDERS.

On motion of the hon. *Mr. De Blaquiere*, it was resolved that the proceedings of the last day of each session should not be entered on the Journals, until first having been revised and signed by the Speaker.

PETITIONS.

The following Petitions were presented:—

By hon. *Mr. Bruneau*—From Traver Van Vliet and John Odell, of Lacolle, representing that their barns were fired and consumed by incendiaries from the State of New York, hostile to the loyal inhabitants, and praying relief.

By hon. *Mr. M'Kay*,—From the Municipal Council of Ottawa, praying that certain parts of Kenyon and Lochiel, in the Eastern District, should be annexed to the Ottawa District.

By Hon. *Mr. Macaulay*—From the Corporation of Kingston, for an Act to incorporate the town, under the title of the City of Kingston.

LIBRARY.

The hon. *Mr. De Blaquiere* presented the third Report of the Select Committee on the Library. Amongst other regulations, the Committee recommend that an Assistant Librarian be engaged for the session, at the rate of 5s. 6d. per diem, and lay down rules for the management of the Library.

PRIVILEGES.

The House then resolved itself into a Committee of the whole, on Privileges, whereupon all strangers were ordered to withdraw. The Committee, I understand, rose without reporting.

ADDRESSES TO THE QUEEN.

On resuming, hon. *Mr. De Blaquiere* mentioned that His Excellency would receive the House with their Addresses to Her Majesty, and the Prince Albert, to-morrow at one.

Adjourned to-morrow at half-past twelve.

PETITION

To the Legislative Council from the Right Honourable the Earl of Mountcashel and others, Members of the North American Committee of the Colonial Society, praying for the adoption of such legislative measures by the Provincial Parliament as may best promote the most intimate union of Interest between Great Britain and her North American Colonies.

To the Honourable the Legislative Council of Canada in Provincial Parliament assembled.

We, the undersigned members of the North American Committee of the Colonial Society, having recently addressed a memorial, of which the annexed is a copy, to the Right Honourable Lord Stanley, Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, setting forth the importance of a Free Trade with Great Britain in the Agricultural productions of British North America, and of a protection to those productions from the competition of foreigners in the Colonial and Home Markets; humbly entreat the consideration of your Honourable House to the importance of such protection, so that objections may no longer be urged to the admission of those productions, free from any duty, in the Home Market, and that there may be but one imperial interest between the British American Provinces and the Mother Country.

The memorial hereto annexed contains the opinions of the petitioners on this very important subject, and in submitting it to the consideration of your Honourable House, the object of the undersigned is to pray for the adoption of such legislative measures in the Provincial Parliament as may be deemed best adapted to promote the most intimate union of interests between Great Britain and British North America, which the undersigned consider particularly deserving of attention at this time, when a very extensive emigration is taking place to Canada.—It appears to the undersigned that the only certain means of enabling this large population to establish themselves in Canada with advantage to themselves and the Province, and of insuring a full stream of emigration to the Colony hereafter, is to give every possible encouragement to the cultivation of the soil by the measures recommended in the annexed memorial.

Mountcashel, *Chairman;* Dunmore, Macdonald, Augustus d'Este, Pringle Taylor, Lt. Col., Charles Franks, R. F. Maitland, William Hill, C. Shirreff, A. J. Robertson, W. G. Ouseley, Neill Malcom, David Urquhart, D. McDougall, Rt. Montgy. Martin, Robt. Gillespie, Jun., D. M. Chisholm, C. F. Head, Lt. Col.

To the Right Honourable Lord Stanley, Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies.

My Lord,—The North American Committee of the Colonial Society considering the extensive emigration now proceeding from this kingdom, which has existed for many years past, and which may be expected still to increase, in consequence of the superabundant population beyond the means of employment, and considering the infinite importance to the Empire that this surplus of its population should be so directed as to increase its general wealth and prosperity, have ascertained the amount of emigration in the last two years, and the different countries to which it has proceeded, by referring to the Parliamentary Returns for the years 1840 and 1841; from which it appears that a very large proportion, amounting to 156,116 out of 209,335 persons who emigrated in 1840 and 1841, proceeded to North America, of which 85,659 went to the United States, and 70,457 to the British Provinces.

The fact of the great number going to North America amounting altogether to three-fourths of all those who emigrated, and that, without public assistance, serves to show that North America is considered to offer greater advantages to British emigrants than any other part of the world, which may be ascribed to its vicinity, the cheap and easy communication with this country, its soil and climate so well adapted to the health and enjoyment of the inhabitants of this kingdom, and the identity of its language. It appears also that the proportion of persons who proceed to the United States is much larger than of those who establish themselves in the British American Provinces, and as this proportion consists in great degree of the class of persons having capital, the Committee have been anxious to ascertain the causes which lead to a result so injurious to the best interests of the Empire. There appears to be no reason for supposing that the government, laws or manners of the United States offer any temptation to Britons, or that the climate or soil have any advantages over those of the British Provinces. They have taken every pains to ascertain whether any real causes exist in Her Majesty's North American Colonies to prevent the introduction and settlement therein of emigrants, particularly those having capital.

In pursuing this inquiry they find that great dissatisfaction has long existed in Canada on a subject which appears not to be correctly understood by the British Public. In the Address to Her Majesty from the Legislative Assembly of Upper Canada dated 4th January, 1840, reasons are assigned for the depression of Agriculture, which, if well founded, as we believe they are, deserve the most serious attention. It appears that not only the principle of protection extended to the growers in Great Britain is withheld from the Agriculturalists in Canada, but that whilst the market in Canada is open to the whole world, including the neighbouring States of America, for the importation of Agricultural productions, free from any duty, the productions of Canada are subject to a heavy duty on importation into the United States, and into the Mother Country, being the only markets upon which they can depend, as they are deprived of the advantage of the intercolonial markets, particularly that of the West Indies, which was formerly of great importance to Canada, by the alteration of the Colonial duties of late years. The natural advantages of situation possessed by the United States, for supplying the British West Indies, were always greatly in favour of the United States, which added to the alteration duties, will destroy the Trade of British North America with those Colonies.

In 1833 the Commons House of Assembly of Canada addressed the Home Government, praying for relief, and among other reasons assigned for the free admission of their products in the markets of Britain, were the great distance of the wheat growing Districts in Canada from the Sea, and the high price of transportation, always affording a natural and certain protection to the British grower, which is fully borne out by the annexed statement marked A. showing the expense to the Canadian grower of the transportation of Wheat to this country to be 26s. 2d. Currency or 23s. 7d. Sterling per quarter. A further expense attends the transmission of wheat from the western parts of the United States, and this natural protection the inhabitants of Canada are desirous of increasing by imposing a duty on American Grain, and other produce on their frontier, so as to protect their own Home growth in their own as well as the British markets. Strong expressions of this opinion have been made recently in Canada, for which reference may be made to the Petition from the Merchants of Montreal and to that from a very large body of Agriculturalists in Western Canada, recently forwarded through the Canada Company, the sentiments contained in which have been brought under your Lordship's notice very recently, and similar addresses and representations have been repeatedly sent home of late years, all tending to show the importance attached by the inhabitants of Canada to an open trade with Great Britain, and to protection in their own market from the competition of the rest of the world, and of the United States in particular, who themselves protect their home growth by Duties.

The Committee believe, that the great objection entertained in this country to the admission of the Agricultural productions of Canada into the home market free of duty, is the fear, that it would not be limited to the articles grown in the Colonies, but that the grain and other productions of the United States would be introduced through the Colony, as if they were Canadian. To obviate this, and to protect their own Agriculture, the Colonists are willing to impose a sufficient duty on their frontier forthwith: but doubts have been expressed whether this Trade would not be conducted by smuggling across the frontier, notwithstanding any regulation of the Canadian Ports.

The Committee have made inquiry into this question, and they believe that no smuggling would take place, for the following reasons.

1st. The inhabitants of Canada whose prosperity depends entirely on Agriculture, are very anxious for a protection which a duty levied on their frontier would afford them, and they would unanimously support the execution of a law for that purpose.

2d. The growth of wheat in the United States, the chief article respecting the introduction of which through Canada any anxiety exists, is confined to that part of the country bordering on Canada to the West, where the boundary line between the two countries is formed by the Lakes; and the produce must necessarily therefore be shipped and landed on the Canadian ports or shores. If in the former, which are few in number, the duty would always be levied; and if attempted on the latter, which would be difficult, the expense of transportation, the landing in boats and taking up the country would be attempted with such expense, as to render it worth while to the parties to pay the duty at the ports in preference.

Canada has now become an exporting country, and will be capable gradually of supplying Great Britain with any quantity of Corn that may be required, if the British market is open to her productions. The Committee are desirous of drawing your Lordship's attention to the importance of encouraging the importation of Corn from a country which will assuredly receive payment for it in British manufactures, and to the great advantage to this country of such an exchange; particularly considering that the cultivators in Canada are persons settled there, who were unable to maintain themselves at home, but have now become growers of food enough for their own support, and a surplus to exchange for the labour of their fellow countrymen at home; and every part of this trade, from the cultivation of the farm to the navigation of the Atlantic with the produce home, directly supports the British manufacturer and mariner.

The Committee would, therefore, strongly recommend that the Agricultural productions of the North American Colonies should be admitted to the Home Market free of duty; that the Colonists should be encouraged to impose such duties on foreign productions as they think desirable for the protection of their own growth, and the British Agriculturalists; and that the intercolonial duties should be so regulated as to give an advantage to the Colonists in the intercolonial Trade over the inhabitants of the United States and other foreigners. Canada and the British North American Colonies would then really become an integral part of the British Empire, and rise rapidly in wealth and importance, and the most beneficial effects be produced; perfect confidence would be reposed in the future prosperity, peace and welfare of those valuable Colonies, and every British subject seeking a new settlement in North America, would at once decide upon establishing himself in the British territories.

The present system of duties never gave satisfaction to her Majesty's subjects, either in the colony or the mother country; their continuance must inevitably direct the attention and energies of the colonists to encourage manufactures for the purpose of creating a home market for the produce of their soil; this can only be effected by imposing increased duties on our manufactures, and must lead to the establishment of the same adverse interest which exists in the Eastern States of America.

If taxes were imposed by the colonists on foreign productions imported, particularly wheat and flour from the United States, for the purpose of raising revenue to defray the expenses of the local government, the taxation on manufactured or other articles imported from home might be reduced in a proportionate degree, and the coasting trade of Britain might be more easily extended to the utmost limits of Canada, without other restrictions than those which exist between London and Dublin or Edinburgh.

Not only would the colonists receive their supplies of manufactured goods from the mother country, but the inhabitants of the great western country of the United States would find it for their interest to obtain their supplies of goods by the Canadian frontier: and for all purposes of commerce this country would derive the same advantages as if that great western land continued to be a colony of the Empire.

Instead of the continued doubt and uncertainty which prevail in British North America, every inhabitant would be made to see and feel, from the increased value of his products, and the diminished cost of the articles he consumes, as well as from the rapid extension of their internal trade, the full value of his connection with the mother country, and a far more certain and permanent reliance might be placed on the connection of those valuable colonies by such measures, than by the expenditure of millions in the erection of fortifications and the maintenance of troops, as every man's hand and heart would be engaged in supporting the interest of the Empire; and the colonies would set at defiance all the efforts of foreign opposition or ambition.

Your Memorialists, considering the whole subject of the greatest possible importance to the welfare of the Empire, and entertaining the most sanguine expectation that the measures they have recommended would promote the mutual interests of the mother country and the North American colonies, have transmitted a similar representation to the legislature of Canada, urging them to adopt the measures herein recommended, and your memorialists humbly pray that your Lordship will be pleased to take their opinions into consideration, hoping that you will think it right to recommend their adoption to the cabinet so soon as in your Lordship's opinion a favourable opportunity arises for the purpose.

A.

From the printed returns laid before Parliament, we find the following charges for conveying one bushel of wheat from Hamilton, the upper part of Lake Ontario, to Montreal, the nearest sea port:—

	£	s.	d.
Storage and Shipping at Hamilton	0	0	2½
Burlington Bay Canal Toll	0	0	0¼
Freight through Lake Ontario	0	0	3
Freight from Kingston to Montreal, (River St. Lawrence)	0	0	7½
Insurance, 1d., Storage in Montreal, 2d.	0	0	3
Commission and Guarantee	0	0	3½
Making in all, for one bushel of wheat	0	1	7¾

Eight bushels of wheat to the quarter gives	0	13	2
The charges from Montreal to London are estimated from 13s. to 16s. per quarter, by taking the least	0	13	0
It leaves a protection to the English grower of	1	6	2

Without adding the additional price of labour on the original cost of the article.

Advertisements.

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. LEE, on the spot, or Messrs. GAMBLE & BOULTON, King Street, Toronto.
June 3, 1842. 48-tf

A PORTRAIT of the Hon. JOHN BEVERLEY ROBINSON, Chief Justice of Western Canada, drawn by Mr. HOPPNER MEYER, 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. 48

J. W. BRENT,
CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST,
KING STREET, KINGSTON.
PHYSICIAN'S AND FAMILY PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY COMPOUNDED.
July 14, 1842. 262-tf

A. V. BROWN, M.D.
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 6, BAY STREET.
Toronto, December 31, 1841. 26-t

Mr. S. WOOD,
SURGEON DENTIST,
CHEWETT'S BUILDINGS,
KING STREET.
Toronto, February 5, 1842. 31-tf

DR. PRIMROSE,
(Late of Newmarket,)
OPPOSITE LADY CAMPBELL'S,
DUKE STREET.
Toronto, 7th August, 1841. 7-tf

DOCTOR SCOTT,
LATELY 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. 34

MR. SAXON,
Attorney, &c.
179, KING STREET, TORONTO.
March 3, 1842. 35-tf

MR. HOPPNER MEYER,
ARTIST,
HAS REMOVED TO 140, KING STREET,
FIRST DOOR WEST OF YONGE STREET.
Toronto, June 24, 1842. 51-tf

MR. ELLIS,
(From 15, Broad Street, Bank of England, London),
BANK NOTE AND COMMERCIAL ENGRAVER,
KING STREET,
NEAR GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
TORONTO.
N.B.—COPPER PLATE AND LITHOGRAPHIC PRINTING.
July 1, 1842. 52-6m

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 terms.
☞ Cassocks, Clergymen's, and Queen's Counsels' GOWNS, Barristers' ROBES, &c. made on the shortest notice and in superior style.
Toronto, August 3rd, 1841. 267-tf

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 general satisfaction.
N.B.—West of England Cloths, Cassimeres, Buckskins, Vestings, &c. &c., of the best description, always on hand, which will be put up in the newest fashion and best style, with neatness and dispatch.
Toronto, May 6, 1842. 45-tf

G. BILTON,
WO