ET,

ER,

0 R,

res,

MENT.

Cloths, ect from

ER.

ed on the es, of a neatness

AND

ge-street

Toronto nsurances

ors, with a he United tury; and sses, have

D & Co.

nce, New

LTON. con-

RRAY.

PANY,

Director.

PANY,

ent.)

Toronto.

of the Pro-

Toronto.

roronto.

Original Poetry.

HYMNS OF THE CRUSADERS. NO. II.
"THE BATTLE OF TIBERIAS."

'Tis noon of night; long since the sultry sun hath sunk to rest, Long since the purple light of eve hath doffed its gorgeous vest; The banners of the cross are furled, the snow-white tents are spread;
The hum is still: that host might seem an army of the dead!

Reveillez! on their standards, lo! the early dawn doth rest; It gleameth upon helm and sword, it streams on knightly crest, Proud banners, waving pennants, and the lance's head of steel, And the golden spur that flasheth from the Templar's arm-ed

To arms! To arms! The Saracen and Saladin are there!
The Moslem's early orisons are borne upon the air!
The crescent gleameth whitely from the Sultan's proud array, And on his crimson banners doth in silver beauty play! Like the snow upon the mountain-top in myriads behold, The turbans of the Osmanlis and Arab tribes untold! The Christian host is up in arms! To some war-breathing strain,

In serried ranks, the Templars proudly prick across the plain.

And now, one moment pauseth that plumed and steel-clad band—
Then Then, with their war-shouts rending heaven, they spurn the

As cased in "triple harness" on their thundering squadrons flew!
The pride of Europe's chivalry—the thunder-belt of war—
Besistless on the first relief to the relief to t And Fak-ed-deen their leader to Mahomet shall cry!

Already they are on sem—when from out the very earth, A long unbroken like of flame springs up from sudden birth! The sapless grass, the lowly shrubs burn fiercely into light, That flashes on the armour of each gallant Christian knight.
They may not stay; they mingle with the densely rolling smoke:
The varrior-priests are stricken, their goodly ranks are broke!

Allsh Achbar! rends the skies, and down the Moslem horse-

While flights of arrows, winged with death, are rustling in the air! Then sabre broad, and scimetar, and steel-y-pointed lance Now reek with blood of foemen slain, now in the flame-light

glance!
And helm-clad heads are cloven, and the rattling armour rings, And helm-clad heads are cloven, and the ratting armour rings;
And loud defiance to his foe each warrior chieftain flings!
But vainly doth the blood of Europe's knighthood freely flow!
Hospittallers and Templars vainly deal the pond'rous blow!
In vain doth Zidda's bishop the holy cross aprear!
A panic, presaging their doom, hath struck the host with fear!
They fly! The Holy Cross is ta'en, and captive is the King,
And Montserrat and Chattillon in triumph, lo! they bring!
O! field of woe! we mourn o'er thee; for where is glory now? O! field of woe! we mourn o'er thee; for where is glory now?

Alas! again the red-cross to the crescent pale must bow.†

CLAUD HALCRO.

MAN, AND MR. BROWN, A METHODIST. DIALOGUE I.

(By a Correspondent of "The Church.")

used to think you a converted man, and one who knew racter of certain individuals. Of all this I became the cruel mummery of the cruel the value of those spiritual privileges which we certainly gradually aware; I saw that while the vast majority candle. This is truly Puseyism, or even Popery

do give pain, it is most unwillingly,—for there is righteous expediency.

observe, to reverence the Church; and, from observing that she was and successors, and that they fully believed it and they fully that she was, under Divine Providence, the main which are at present its correctives in England; and Support of all any are retained. The second responsible to preach some charity sermon in the second responsible to preach service the second responsible to support of all our most valued institutions, that reve
The was appointed to preach some charity sermon in the was appointed to preach rence early ripened into an almost romantic attach
The day in the day in the prayers was seated in the prayers was proceeding, but only three sacred orders. The prayers was seated in the prayers was proceeding, but only three sacred orders. The prayers was proceeding, but only three sacred orders. The prayers was proceeding, but only three sacred orders. The prayers was proceeding, but only three sacred orders. The prayers was proceeding, but only three sacred orders. The prayers was prayers was proceeding, but only three sacred orders. The prayers was prayers was prayers was prayers was prayers was prayers. The prayers was prayers was prayers was prayers was prayers was prayers. The prayers was prayers was prayers was prayers was prayers was prayers. The prayers was liberty, within certain bounds, to adopt what regulations it indeed most exist, or liberty within certain bounds, to adopt what regulaliberty within certain bounds, to adopt what regulations it judged most expedient in these respects.— them, I cannot see how they could justify your Christ would not have left it in his Church; but its of Popery, ran into an extreme, which though perhaps And, therefore, as I really supposed that Methodism, because you know we are great usefulness is also obvious, for how, so effectively, a natural one, led them to cast aside what had been

I by no means admit; for I am not now comparing over your souls as they that must give account."—(Heb. apparent. You, I know, are too well acquainted from an adherence to this doctrine. He could not have

Tou win grant that it the Clergy and of the fault is in the does not do his duty as a Pastor, the fault is in the man, and not in the system of the Church; but, on because here the preachers themselves are not an an and not in the system of the Church; but, on because here the preachers themselves are not an an and not in the system of the Church; but, on because here the preachers themselves are not an an and not in the system of the Church; but, on because here the preachers themselves are not an an and not in the system of the Church; but, on because here the preachers themselves are not an an and not in the system of the Church; but, on because here the preachers themselves are not an an and not in the system of the Church; but, on because here the preachers themselves are not an an an and not in the system of the Church; but, on because here the preachers themselves are not an an an analysis of the sectaries, who are serious attention or an orthogon after them will so many of the sectaries, who are serious attention or an orthogon after them will so many of the sectaries, who are serious attention or an orthogon after them will so many of the sectaries, who are serious attention or an orthogon after them will so many of the sectaries, who are serious attention or an orthogon after them. The serious attention or an orthogon after them will be serious attention or an orthogon after them. does not do his duty as a rustor, the faut is in the man, and not in the system of the Church; but, on the contrary, it is the very machinery of Methodism. The contrary it is the very machinery of Methodism. the contrary, it is the very machinery of memory of memo which is to binding; for, as I have already remarked, and one of the other church [9] can pretend to possess; and one of the other church [19] can pretend to possess tors to their people. Now, upon serious reflection I could not but perceive that a system so radically defective was not according to the example set by Christ in Britain owes so much of its sound piety and big Appeller in the first formation of the Christ and his Appeller in the first formation of the Christ in Britain owes so much of its sound piety and big Appeller in the first formation of the Christ in Britain owes so much of its sound piety and big Appeller in the first formation of the Christ in Britain owes so much of its sound piety and big Appeller in the first formation of the Christ in Britain owes so much of its sound piety and big Appeller in the first formation of the Christ in Britain owes so much of its sound piety and big Appeller in the first formation of the Christ in Britain owes so much of its sound piety and big Appeller in the first formation of the Christ in Britain owes so much of its sound piety and big Appeller in the first formation of the Christ in Britain owes so much of its sound piety and big Appeller in the first formation of the Christ in Britain owes so much of its sound piety and big Appeller in the first formation of the Christ in Britain owes so much of its sound piety and big Appeller in the first formation of the Christ in Britain owes so much of its sound piety and beginning the first formation of the Christ in Britain owes so much of its sound piety and beginning the first formation of the Christ in Britain owes so much of its sound piety and beginning the first formation of the Christ in Britain owes so much of its sound piety and beginning the first formation of the Christ in Britain owes so much of its sound piety and beginning the christ formation of the Christ in Britain owes so much of its sound piety and beginning the christ formation of the Christ in Britain owes so much of its sound piety and beginning the christ formation of the Christ in Britain owes so much of its sound piety and beginning the christ formation of the Christ in Britain owes so much of the Christ in Britain owes so much of the Christ in Britain owes so much of the Christ in Britain owes and the Heroes war-crowned and daring lie there on every side;
But parched with thirst they murmur for Gennesar's bright and his Apostles in the first formation of the Chrisand his Apostles in the first formation of Ecclesiastical History shows that the early Christians thrusts, but I believe they are meant in kindness; any beneficial results to the individuals themselves, and the control of the results in the result never gave the care of their Churches to itinerant and deeply do I deplore that there is so much occanever gave the care of their comparative piety of sion for them. I have long observed, with pain, the the Church, bit strengthened in error, the two bodies of Christians, it is a question upon tendency there is in us, as rectionalist, to spiritual authority and ecclesiastical usage.

But how faully injurious this mudgle to the interpretation of the country and ecclesiastical usage.

But how faully injurious this mudgle to the interpretation of the country and ecclesiastical usage.

On the subject of his visit to this country, he stated arrogance in us thus to sit as judges upon whole outside the interpretation of the country and ecclesiastical usage.

On the subject of his visit to this country, he stated arrogance in us thus to sit as judges upon whole outside the interpretation of the country and ecclesiastical usage.

On the subject of his visit to this country, he stated outside the country and ecclesiastical usage. arrogance in us thus to sit as judged of the second that a system of division could not that his intention had been to spend three years here, and I hope to convince the hearts, and I hope to convince the hearts, and I hope to convince the hearts are the hearts and I hope to convince the hearts are the hearts and I hope to convince the hearts a Communities of men. I think that only scrope to dangerous, because we close to under a Method for the purpose of learning our language, that he might trines of the hearts, and I hope to convince humility of language, which, if we knew ourselves, we have the forther projects we close our conversation, that God has a close our conversation, that God has a close our conversation, that God has a close our conversation that God has a close our convers Im who searches the hearts, and I hope to convince you, before we close our conversation, that God has given us a much surer ground by which to know his Church, than one in which the hypocrite may so easily pass the most severe censures upon the conduct of their office as I is faithful Shepherds, and emboldendeceive us. But yet it is perhaps right, in answer to those who are not of our society. This evil, alas! ing men in sin and hardening them against rebuke. your remark, to tell you what one of your own leading preachers confessed to me, namely: "That where piety was found amongst Churchmen it was generally once in what the piety was found amongst Churchmen it was generally once in what piety was found amongst Churchmen it was generally once in what piety was found amongst churchmen it was generally once in what piety was found amongst churchmen it was generally once in what piety was found amongst churchmen it was generally once in what piety is perfect.

Mr. Brown—I confess there is a great deal of hannan, does it happen, that white hannan, does it happen, that white hannan, does it happen, that where sanctioning it by your acts? Mar Y. "O, very well, piety was found amongst churchmen it was generally once in what piety formed opinion, that in Episcopacy alone is to pline which many even of your own Clergy admit and piety formed opinion, that in Episcopacy alone is to pline which many even of your own Clergy admit and piety formed opinion, that in Episcopacy alone is to pline which many even of your own Clergy admit and piety formed opinion, that in Episcopacy alone is to pline which many even of your own Clergy admit and piety formed opinion, that in Episcopacy alone is to plane the fundamentals of the Gospel, we are wining that the fundamentals of the Gospel, we are wining that the fundamentals of the Gospel, we are wining that the fundamentals of the Gospel, we are wining that the fundamentals of the Gospel, we are wining that the fundamentals of the Gospel, we are wining that the fundamentals of the Gospel, we are wining that the fundamentals of the Gospel, we are wining that the fundamentals of the Gospel, we are wining that the fundamentals of the Gospel, we are wining the fundamentals of the funda Great Heaven! 'twas a gallant sight the Templar Knights to view preachers confessed to me, namely: "That where munity is perfect.

scriptural character of interest and its consequent ten-divinely appointed visible head, and its consequent ten-earth, but the natural offspring of that very self-sometimes ready to believe that were our Clergy some-

dists is so well known, that fame itself is unable to which I have yet alluded is, that the Methodists, and cause that their holy intrepidity should turn out spread it further; and such is their firm support of and, in like manner, all other separatists, are, I fear, to the furtherance of His glory and their own honour. the Church, especially at home, that in her vestry in a state of schismatical separation from the visible But yet I always feel that it scarcely becomes me, as meetings they fight her battles with almost greater Church, and thereby are guilty of the sin of rending a layman, to form a judgment on a subject, which our immortal glory. zeal than Churchmen themselves; and it is not per- the body of Christ.—(See Eph. iv. 1-16.) That venerable Reformers, as appears from our own Prayer haps hazarding too much, to say that were your charge | Christ designed his Church to be one is very evident. | Book, regretted, but knew not how at once to remedy. of democracy correct, many of the late elections might have had a very different result. I do think that this reproachful way of speaking of us is not very creditative of the Church of Christ and has in charge visions, have placed our Catholic and Reformed Church of ble to the Church; I do not wish to boast, but I do Apostles, to cut a person off from the communion of in so painful and serious a dilemma? But I must His truth. We humbly trust that we love him more think a little more gratitude would look much better, the visible Church was considered as the heavest really say "Good night." for I think that no one will deny that British Metho- punishment which could be inflicted upon any Mr. Brown.—(with seriousness)—Good night, dism is the best friend the Church of England has got. offender.—(Matt. xviii. 17; 1 Cor. v. 5; 1 Tin. i. Mr. Secker; I am exceedingly obliged to you for this

intend to say that Methodism was now democratic, against this sin, in the language of earnest entreaty, newal with much interest; I will acknowledge that but that such are its tendencies, and this I think I where he says, "Now, I beseech you, brethren, mark you have started a few doubts in my mind. can easily show. Not indeed that this evil is peculiar them which cause divisions, and offences, contrery to * Gennesareth.

† I have preserved the great features of the battle. They are taken from a very recent historian.

Can easily show. The lattest equally, to the the doctrine which ye have learned, and avoid then.' —

to Methodism, for it pertains, at least equally, to the the doctrine which ye have learned, and avoid then.' —

Kirk, and to all those other religious bodies which, (Rom. xvi. 17.) Indeed, if there be one truth plainer like Methodism, are subject to a Presbyterian form of than another in the Bible, it is, that God slways REASONS FOR RETURNING TO THE government. In the first place their highest example designed his Church to be one and undivided. is democratic, for the preachers acknowledge no dirence on terms of equality as a Synod of Presbyters. whether Churchmen, Methodists, or other Dissenters, is indeed the case; while we cannot but express our I question, indeed, whether ever there was a Presby- are one in Christ: we all eat of the same spiritual opinion, that the surest way to reform the errors terian Synod in the world that did not foster a demo- food, and drink of the water from the same spiritual which so abound there, is an introduction of that cratical spirit; it is the very necessity of its nature, rock; and wherever one true Christian meets another, system and polity which characterize the Episcopal Mr. Secher.—Good evening, Mr. Brown, I am happy for each member, feeling that he has no lawful supeto see you looking so well; I have stepped over to rior there, becomes insensibly jealous of all control a brother in Christ.

Church; but that each section of the Church was at mind, and which, upon reflection, I fear I cannot Alexander.—(1 Tim. i. 20.)

England, or any where else, I intended ever to remain Scriptures teach us that all our conduct is to be power to cease in the Church? Why, Sir, it is the is in Jesus. a Methodist. My first doubts on this subject arose brought under the influence of religious principle; numerous sects by whom she is surrounded, all claims brought under the influence of religious principle; I first perceived its almost entire want of the pastoral when, therefore, I saw that the natural tendency of the Church should attempt thus to chastise the offenoffice. Its preachers, from their system of itinerating, the distinctive principles of Methodism—(the prescan have but a slight knowledge of their people; byterianism of its Ministers, and the consequent neglecter of her ordinances, how many are there who as orthodox Congregationalists may be, we must insist neglecter of her ordinances, how many are there who hence I saw that the confidence and attachment of authority of its laity)—is to lead men to the violaaffection, for the counsel and instruction of their pastors. This constant change obliges them also, even that there must be something radically wrong and by the sectaries into what they call "Church fellow- And where now is that institution of learning which by the sectaries into what they call "Church fellow- and where now is that institution of learning which is their constant change obliges them also, even that there must be something radically wrong and by the sectaries into what they call "Church fellow- and where now is that institution of learning which is their constant change obliges them also, even that there must be something radically wrong and by the sectaries into what they call "Church fellow- and where now is that institution of learning which is the sectaries in t in their public ministrations, to be continually laying unscriptural in the system. But observe, my dear ship;" but even then he would be saved from that was reared by those who would have mourned and ship;" but even then he would be saved from that was reared by those who would have mourned and ship;" but even then he would be saved from that was reared by those who would have mourned and ship;" but even then he would be saved from that was reared by those who would have mourned and ship;" but even then he would be saved from that was reared by those who would have mourned and ship;" but even then he would be saved from that was reared by those who would have mourned and ship;" but even then he would be saved from that was reared by those who would have mourned and ship;" but even then he would be saved from that was reared by those who would have mourned and ship;" but even then he would be saved from that was reared by those who would have mourned and ship;" but even then he would be saved from that was reared by those who would have mourned and ship; "but even then he would be saved from that was reared by those who would have mourned and ship;" but even then he would be saved from that was reared by those who would have mourned and ship; "but even then he would be saved from that was reared by those who would have mourned and ship;" but even the first properties the saved from the saved f that there is a lamentable want, amongst the Methodists of the state: they cause them to think highly of in general, of a deep scores in general, of a deep acquaintance with the things of themselves, however humble may be the phraseology be quite ready to do, even from the first moment that the truth which divine wisdom saw to be necessary, be quite ready to do, even from the first moment that the truth which divine wisdom saw to be necessary, be quite ready to do, even from the first moment that the truth which divine wisdom saw to be necessary, be quite ready to do, even from the first moment that the truth which divine wisdom saw to be necessary, be quite ready to do, even from the first moment that the truth which divine wisdom saw to be necessary, be quite ready to do, even from the first moment that the truth which divine wisdom saw to be necessary, be quite ready to do, even from the first moment that the truth which divine wisdom saw to be necessary. which they occasionally use; they make them, as he was excommunicated from, or laid under the cen- and which are found in the Protestant Episcopal Mr. Brown.—I acknowledge that the evil of which you know, impatient of reproof, and exceedingly sure of, the Church, would be of itself almost sufficient Church. you complain does exist, but still I think you are ready to sit in judgment on their preachers, instead to destroy the beneficial effect of such spiritual Episcopalians are not alone in believing that their ready to sit in judgment on their preachers, instead to destroy the beneficial effect of such spiritual

much sounder and purer than amongst either Methorough vent every thing like real progress in the religion of regret.

I confess that I did fear that by this time you would have forgotten your old Methodist friends. I am however yery glad that you have come over as I am parever very glad that you have come over, as I am parmuch as your leaving the Methodists to join the Church been decidedly in favour of complete subordination.

I allude to the lact, that, ownig to some personal inconsistencies, are well known to have the minutize of which we must leave to those versed in that the distinctive features of Episcopacy present that the distinctive features of which we must leave to those versed in that the distinctive features of Episcopacy present that the distinctive features of which we must leave to those versed in the minutize of which we must leave to the minutize

struggle was going on before my eyes, between the Conference and the Societies, in which the former was not, a good, though, it is possible, in some things, a not, a good, though, it is possible, in some things, a he they pursued; but the sequel has proved that it is not, a good, though, it is possible, in some things, a not, a good, though, it is possible, in some things, a not, a good, though, it is possible, in some things, a not, a good, though, it is possible, in some things, a not, a good, though, it is possible, in some things, a not, a good, though, it is possible, in some things, a not, a good, though, it is possible, in some things, a not, a good, though, it is possible, in some things, a not, a good, though, it is possible, in some things, a not, a good, though, it is possible, in some things, a not, a good, though, it is possible, in some things, a not, a good, though, it is possible, in some things, a not, a good, though, it is possible, in some things, a not, a good, though, it is possible, in some things, a not, a good, though, it is possible, in some things, a not, a good, though, it is possible, in some things, a not, a good, though, it is possible, in some things, a not, a good, though it is possible. Mr. Secker.—It would give me pleasure to comply

The same sections asked by others, in which the jormer was dangerous to forsake the old paths trodden by apostles in the sake of avoiding circumlocution. Our brothen influence, failed to disturb his. The same seavity of dangerous to forsake the old paths trodden by apostles in the sake of avoiding circumlocution. But, with respect to the censures of mistaken man.

The same seavity of dangerous to forsake the old paths trodden by apostles in the sake of avoiding circumlocution. Our brothen influence, failed to disturb his.

The same seavity of dangerous to forsake the old paths trodden by apostles in the sake of avoiding circumlocution. Our brothen influence, failed to disturb his.

The same seavity of dangerous to forsake the old paths trodden by apostles in the sake of avoiding circumlocution. Our brothen influence, failed to disturb his.

The same seavity of dangerous to forsake the old paths trodden by apostles in the sake of avoiding circumlocution. Our brothen influence, failed to disturb his.

The same seavity of dangerous to forsake the old paths trodden by apostles in the sake of avoiding circumlocution. Our brothen influence, failed to disturb his. with your request, only that I fear I may be obliged because they had no Scriptural pattern, no Divine auto say some things which, as a zealous Methodist, you thority, upon which they could fall back; all was merely nication, I do not understand how it is that you start when the many not could fall back; all was merely nication, I do not understand how it is that you start when the many not could fall back; all was merely nication, I do not understand how it is that you start when the many not could fall back; all was merely nication, I do not understand how it is that you start when the many not could fall back; all was merely nication, I do not understand how it is that you start when the many not could fall back; all was merely nication, I do not understand how it is that you start when the many necessary when the many necessary necessary when the many necessary nec may not quite like; however, assuring you that if I of men's ordering, according to what they believed a deciring discipling? ghteous expediency.

But it was not until I became a resident in Canada,

Charge the Church with the more paragraph of Madras. The great extent, and, as Mr. I charge the Church with the Bishop, assured us, of a very low and debased with the Bishop, assured us, of a very low and debased with the Bishop, assured us, of a very low and debased with the Bishop, assured us, of a very low and debased with the Bishop, assured us, of a very low and debased with the Bishop, assured us, of a very low and debased with the Bishop of Madras. The members who hold a very high place in my regards,— that I was fully convinced of the evil working of the licular in expelling your unworthy members than we ticular in expelling your unworthy members than we to the population. from first to last. You must excuse me, my dear friend if, for the sake of distinction of the sake friend, if, for the sake of distinctness, I go somewhat formally to work.

The most excuse me, my dear formally to work.

The sake of distinctness, I go somewhat formally to work.

The sake of distinctness, I go somewhat formally to work. ment; but then it was rather to her as the ancient and there also I found that the Methodists were power should be exerted, to St. Titus he writes thus, essential to pure Christianity. and established Church of England, than as the Catholic Church of Christ. I still, however, supposed that the mean supposing I were to grant the most ultra democrats of that republic.

Mr. Brown.—Well, but supposing I were to grant the mean supposing I were to grant the mean

shall sin be checked, or the Church purified?

Mr. Secker.—That, my dear friend, is not the sadors of Christ, saying, "Obey them that have the sadors of Ch question,—were it even as you say, which, however,

The properties of the very last to be moved to community of the forther with her doctrines, that it is most that decided Episcopalians are the very last to be moved to community by the forther with her doctrines, that it is most that decided Episcopalians are the very last to be moved to community by the forther with her doctrines, that it is most that decided Episcopalians are the very last to be moved to community by the forther with her doctrines, that it is most that decided Episcopalians are the very last to be moved to community by the forther with her doctrines, that it is most that decided Episcopalians are the very last to be moved to community by the forther with her doctrines of the very last to be moved to community by the forther with her doctrines of the very last to be moved to community by the forther with her doctrines of the very last to be moved to community by the forther with her doctrines of the very last to be moved to community by the forther with her doctrines of the very last to be moved to community by the forther with her doctrines of the very last to be moved to community by the forther with her doctrines of the very last to be moved to community by the forther with her doctrines of the very last to be moved to community by the forther with her doctrines of the very last to be moved to community by the forther with her doctrines of the very last to be moved to community by the forther with her doctrines of the very last to be moved to community by the forther with her doctrines of the very last to be moved to community by the forther with her doctrines of the very last to be moved to community by the forther with her doctrines of the very last to be moved to community by the forther with her doctrines of the very last to be moved to community by the forther with her doctrines of the very last to be moved to community by the forther with her doctrines of the very last to be moved to community by the forther with her doctrines of the

The next thing which shook my confidence in the Christ? And, remember, it is not one of those Mr. Secker.—Nor do I say that I am disposed to scriptural character of Methodism was its want of a evils which necessarily pertains to the Church on think it is altogether a sufficient apology. I am

GENEVA. (From the Boston Witness and Advocate.)

We alluded recently to a statement of Mr. Baird, IN A CONVERSATION BETWEEN MR. SECKER, A CHURCH
IS democratic, for the preachers acknowledge no distribution, and all Christ's real children, is a spiritual union, and all Christ's real children, is a spiritua effectual barriers to the inroads of heresy and congratulate you on your safe return, after so long an and interference, and this principle will more or less Mr. Secher.—Such I know is the way in which those schism. If we mistake not, there are upwards of That you had forsaken our society, soon after I loft that you know wis now about three years ago, of Methodism. Dr. Bunting, Dr. Hannah, Mr. Jackton of Methodism. Dr. Bunting, Dr. Bu

the individual excellence of Churchmen or Methodistrent working of the two systems. That the coils of this environment of the two systems. That the coils of this environment of the two systems. dists, but the different working of the two systems.

You will great that if the Clergyman of the Parish dists, but the unierent working of the Carly species of the Church to cenYou will grant that if the Clergyman of the Parish
does not do his duty as a Pastor, the fault is in the

and do adhere to evangelical truth and apostolic order; his money, manuscripts, and clothing, and must now but in those things where a diversity of opinion affects return to his own people.

is absolutely essential to the well-being of pure and under very kind to me, they send us missionaries, give us filed religion. We know that many evangelical Chris- much books, give us printing-presses, and we love tians regard Episcopalians with distrust, sincerely be- them very much, we thank them very much," &c. lieving, perhaps, that our system tends to make us We make no comment. tency to insaporamiation that the most across the first instance.

Mr. Brown.—Nay now, Mr. Secker, you are really than thou," causes separation in the first instance. that thou, causes separation in the more and of the pillar and ground day? Mar Y. "Our Sabbath begin at sunset on too bad, for the loyalty of the original British Methodie; for here are the divinely appointed means of We have much of the time three services, and keep grace, and here may be found the blessed hope of very strict the time. We use always our Liturgy,

we shall be misunderstood if it is supposed by any "O, yes, very much; Christmas, Easter, Pentecost, that we place undue importance in mere externals.— Ash-Wednesday, Good Friday, the Forty days of Lent, perfect merits and sacrifice for final salvation, and are determined to proclaim, as long as we have a voice to Mr. Secker.—(smiling)—Pardon me, but I did not 20.) The Great Apostle particularly warns us call and conversation; I shall look forward to its reto preserve those truths and doctrines which Jesus kindest, mildest, and most guileless of human beings."

> THE NESTORIAN BISHOP. (From the Utica Gospel Messenger of the 10th Sept.)

torian Prelate, Mar Yohannan, Bishop of Ooroomiah, during the greater portion of the morning. They were whose visit to this country has attracted no little attention, and awakened both here and in England some his sermon—she, seated on a little low stool by his Mr. Brown.—Thank you; I am obliged by your course the force of a principle thus highly sanctioned in the for friendly visit, and the more so as I scarcely expected it. is felt through every part of the Methodist society,—

Why have so 2. Surely you did not Mr. Secher.—Why, how so? Surely you did not and is manifested, as you are aware, in its Local of course were the arguments which satisfied myself; visited Geneva a few years since, called upon the line of the position held by the Nestorians, or by Mar of course were the arguments which satisfied myself; visited Geneva a few years since, called upon the line of the position held by the Nestorians, or by Mar of course were the arguments which satisfied myself; visited Geneva a few years since, called upon the line of the position held by the Nestorians, or by Mar of course were the arguments which satisfied myself; visited Geneva a few years since, called upon the line of the position held by the Nestorians, or by Mar of course were the arguments which satisfied myself; visited Geneva a few years since, called upon the line of the position held by the Nestorians, or by Mar of course were the arguments which satisfied myself; visited Geneva a few years since, called upon the line of the position held by the Nestorians, or by Mar of course were the arguments which satisfied myself; visited Geneva a few years since, called upon the line of the position held by the Nestorians, or by Mar of the line of the position held by the Nestorians, or by Mar of the line of the position held by the Nestorians, or by Mar of the line of the position held by the Nestorians, or by Mar of the line think that your old neighbours would forget you, even Preachers' meetings, its Leaders' mee though your stay in England has been so much longer

This democratic tendency is not generally perceived;

The democratic tendency is not generally perceived;

The democratic tendency is not generally perceived;

The democratic tendency is not generally perceived; Mr. Brown.—No; but when I heard on my return, but you had forsalen our society and forsalen our society.

ticularly anxious to have some conversation with you,

As yet, also, Mr. Wesley's writings on all these subon this subject, and happen to be quite at liberty this jects, continue greatly to influence the Methodistic ening the hands of the Church in its restraining of sin, jects, continue greatly to influence the Methodistic ening the hands of the church in the avalence of the continue greatly to influence the methodistic ening the hands of the church in the avalence of the church in Jects, continue greatly to innuciate the parlour, we were pre- listic minister with the exclamation, "O that I were istic minister with the exclamation, "O that I were istic minister with the exclamation, "O that I were istic minister with the exclamation, "O that I were is the can never do it. Oh! oh!" I do not know that any thing ever surprised me so some personal inconsistencies, are well known to have some personal inconsistencies, and the have some personal inconsistencies, and the have some personal inco I know you always respected the Church, and so do I been decidedly in favour or complete substrated the control obstacles in the way of error which Presbyterianism and even her authoritative censures are no more obstacles in the way of error which Presbyterianism and even her authoritative censures are no more obstacles in the way of error which Presbyterianism and even her authoritative censures are no more obstacles in the way of error which Presbyterianism and even her authoritative censures are no more obstacles in the way of error which Presbyterianism and even her authoritative censures are no more obstacles in the way of error which Presbyterianism and even her authoritative censures are no more obstacles in the way of error which Presbyterianism and even her authoritative censures are no more obstacles in the way of error which Presbyterianism and even her authoritative censures are no more obstacles in the way of error which Presbyterianism and even her authoritative censures are no more obstacles in the way of error which Presbyterianism and even her authoritative censures are no more obstacles in the way of error which Presbyterianism and even her authoritative censures are no more obstacles in the way of error which Presbyterianism and even her authoritative censures are no more obstacles in the way of error which Presbyterianism and even her authoritative censures are no more obstacles in the way of error which Presbyterianism and even her authoritative censures are no more obstacles in the way of error which Presbyterianism and even her authoritative censures are no more obstacles in the way of error which Presbyterianism and even her authoritative censures are no more obstacles in the way of error which Presbyterianism and even her authoritative censures are no more obstacles in the way of error which Presbyterianism and even her authoritative censures are no more obstacles are not obstacles and even her authoritative censures are no more obstacles are not obstacles are not obstacles are not obst Mr. Brown.—Why, my dear Sir, surely you do not by heresy, and yet could not effectually oppose it. could be in the estimation of Americans, who, until of general, and to maintain an outward respect for religion and the wisdom of God, the successful working mated in the wisdom of God, the successful working mated amongst the worldly and fashionable. But then all of which depends so entirely upon the personal characters of the curse by hell book and And thus has it been everywhere. Take away busily preparing autographs for sundry young ladies rials; then diligently, earnestly, and laboriously, betake Episcopacy and an evangelical Liturgy, and the door and others who stood near him. When this was over, himself to the unpicking of the damaged work—nor self, with a winess.

Mr. Secker.—Nay, my respected friend, do not be is opened for the entrance of innumerable errors.

and other swho stood hear min. Then the damaged work—nor and other refreshments were handed is opened for the entrance of innumerable errors. Love-feasts, &c. I cannot, therefore, conceive how you become the Christian character, large numbers of their bounds. The Continental Reformers of their successor of the Apostles in the valley of Ooroomiah, announced to him at once her amusement, and the could leave us and join the cold and formal Church of England I. I. It is not a control of the Apostles in the cold and formal Church of Puseyism; though this last is a word I do not like to people felt very differently, and were largely tinctured people felt very differently, and were largely tinctured people felt very differently, and were largely tinctured people felt very differently, and therefore unclasses a surface of the Apostles in the cold and formal Church of Puseyism; though this last is a word I do not like to people felt very differently, and were largely tinctured people felt very differently, and were largely tinctured people felt very differently. England. I shall therefore feel exceedingly obliged, if with the spirit of ungodly independence. A continued use; it appears to me an unkind, and therefore undescribed by more than at once her amusely successful completion of his enterprise.

Floration in real water amusely successful completion of his enterprise.

Floration in real water amusely successful completion of his enterprise.

Floration in real water amusely successful completion of his enterprise.

Floration in real water amusely successful completion of his enterprise.

Floration in real water amusely successful completion of his enterprise.

Floration in real water amusely successful completion of his enterprise.

Floration in real water amusely successful completion of his enterprise.

Floration in real water amusely successful completion of his enterprise.

Floration in real water amusely successful completion of his enterprise. you will tell me what reasons could possibly induce you to take so singular actuated undoubtedly by worthy motives in the course as is in our power, the substance, occasionally perhaps actuated undoubtedly by worthy motives in the course as is in our power, the substance, occasionally perhaps actuated undoubtedly by worthy motives in the course as is in our power, the substance, occasionally perhaps actuated undoubtedly by worthy motives in the course as is in our power, the substance, occasionally perhaps actuated undoubtedly by worthy motives in the course as is in our power, the substance, occasionally perhaps actuated undoubtedly by worthy motives in the course as is in our power, the substance, occasionally perhaps actuated undoubtedly by worthy motives in the course as is in our power, the substance, occasionally perhaps actuated undoubtedly by worthy motives in the course as is in our power, the substance, occasionally perhaps actuated undoubtedly by worthy motives in the course as is in our power, the substance, occasionally perhaps actuated undoubtedly by worthy motives in the course as is in our power, the substance, occasionally perhaps actuated undoubtedly by worthy motives in the course as is in our power, the substance, occasionally perhaps actuated undoubtedly by worthy motives in the course as is in our power, the substance, occasionally perhaps actuated undoubtedly by worthy motives in the course as is in our power, the substance, occasionally perhaps actuated undoubtedly by worthy motives in the course as it is not power, the substance actually perhaps actuall

are men of extremely interal, or, to speak more not scripturally constituted characters, we believe a is occasionally democratic principles. The loss of ecclesiastical censure, even to the extreme of pious Reformers remained in the Church, and asking his views of what Unitarianism consisted, we are the constituted characters we believe a is occasionally democratic principles. The loss of ecclesiastical censure, even to the extreme of pious Reformers remained in the Church, and asking his views of what Unitarianism consisted, we are consisted, we are consisted to the extreme of pious Reformers remained in the Church, and asking his views of what Unitarianism consisted the Unitarianism consisted. In the first place, then, the views which terminated of singlet, depends on no human excommunication, is right, depends on no human excommunication, and the right excommunication excommunication excommunication excommunication excommunication excommunication excommunication excommunication excommunication in my returning to the bosom of our Church are not of frecent growth —they began laws. of recent growth,—they have long been gradually maturing. I was always taught from a child, as you wards the Church of England. Thus I saw Metho--Do your Presbyters impose hands with you? Mar | -a most demure looking young lady-taking out of Y. "No, never." This brought to our mind the her reticule a small pocket-book; and thence a tiny government or outward ordering of the Christian seem to have had so unpleasant an effect upon your his own examples, as in the case of Hymeneus and Christian seem to have had so unpleasant an effect upon your his own examples, as in the case of Hymeneus and Christian seem to have had so unpleasant an effect upon your his own examples, as in the case of Hymeneus and conversation between Mar Dionysius and Dr. Bucha-had so unpleasant an effect upon your his own examples, as in the case of Hymeneus and conversation between Mar Dionysius and Dr. Bucha-had so unpleasant an effect upon your his own examples, as in the case of Hymeneus and conversation between Mar Dionysius and Dr. Bucha-had so unpleasant an effect upon your his own examples, as in the case of Hymeneus and conversation between Mar Dionysius and Dr. Bucha-had so unpleasant an effect upon your his own examples, as in the case of Hymeneus and conversation between Mar Dionysius and Dr. Bucha-had so unpleasant an effect upon your his own examples, as in the case of Hymeneus and conversation between Mar Dionysius and Dr. Bucha-had so unpleasant an effect upon your his own examples, as in the case of Hymeneus and conversation between Mar Dionysius and Dr. Bucha-had so unpleasant an effect upon your his own examples, as in the case of Hymeneus and they mean. you of Calvin, Luther, Cranmer, and the English Re- placed the theft in her pocket-book. formation? Mar Y. "We know nothing of them till divinely appointed, and to depend upon human means Missionary come with us; we have no books-our Christian, which he could not find in the Church of England or any where clear the Church of Mr. Secker.—That is very true. But the What then is it that has caused the exertion of this for the preservation and perpetuity of the truth as it people no read, very little."—Whence do you get What then is it that has caused the exertion of this for the preservation and perpetuity of the truth as it people no read, very little."—Whence do you get What then is it that has caused the exertion of this for the preservation and perpetuity of the truth as it people no read, very little."—Whence do you get when the could not find in the Church of the preservation and perpetuity of the truth as it people no read, very little."—Whence do you get little and the could not find in the Church of the preservation and perpetuity of the truth as it people no read, very little."—Whence do you get little and the church of the could not find in the Church of the could not find in the Church of the preservation and perpetuity of the truth as it people no read, very little."—Whence do you get little and the church of the could not find in the Church of the could not find in the Church of your sacred orders? Mar Y. "From the Apostles, DISASTROUS EFFECTS OF DISHONOURA-St. Thomas, St. Mark, and Thaddeus."-We noticed from a maturer acquaintance with Methodism itself. that all we do is to be done to the glory of God: and Greek Churches? Mar Y. "We love them not, rity the Powers which had been most friendly and no good. We from the Apostles; we pray not to the submissive to his will; and that acquiescence in his Virgin Mary, we have no relics, no images; in our demands, and support of his interests, so far from the one hand of paternal watchfulness and tender of the Gospel, as respects our present condition,

Sympathy and on the other of scaling with confiding pamely a due and reverse the condition to the other of scaling with confiding pamely a due and reverse the condition to the other of scaling with confiding pamely a due and reverse the condition to the other of scaling with confiding pamely a due and reverse the condition to the other of scaling with confiding pamely a due and reverse the condition to the other of scaling with confiding pamely a due and reverse the condition to the other of scaling with confiding pamely a due and reverse the condition to the other of scaling with confiding pamely a due and reverse the condition to the other of scaling with confiding pamely a due and reverse the condition to the other of scaling with confiding pamely a due and reverse the condition to the other of scaling with confiding pamely a due and reverse the condition to the other of scaling with confiding pamely and on the other of scaling with confiding pamely and on the other of scaling with confiding pamely and on the other of scaling with confiding pamely and on the other of scaling with confiding pamely and on the other of scaling with confiding pamely and on the other of scaling with confiding pamely and on the other of scaling with confiding pamely and on the other of scaling with confiding pamely and on the other of scaling with confiding pamely and on the other of scaling with confiding pamely and on the other of scaling with confidence of the other of the oth sympathy, and on the other of seeking, with confiding affection for the same of the interest of the same of the sa child baptized."—How? Mar Y. "We put him in his favours for the rivals from whom he had experienone vessel of water up to the chin, and then" (putting | ced only the most determined hostility. Reversing his two hands together forming a cup,) "we dip up the Roman maxim, his principle was, again the first principles of the doctrine of Christ, to the too general neglect of building and of the Son and the too general neglect of building up the believers in their most holy faith; the their most holy faith; the consequence of which is, that there is a largest all most Pagan, one Mohametan declare he converted, then he | the principal cause of his rapid decline. burnt."—Have you the rite of confirmation, and whence Holland was the first power which submitted to the

to their people. Now, apon section 1 and guiding innuence of our truly venerable and loth to exercise a discipline which she had no means strongest of these is its tendency to preserve and periods. Its one Priests till 24. Mar Y. "On what leaf of the petuate the truth in its entireness and purity. Its petuate the truth in its entireness and purity. Its petuate the truth in its entireness and purity. Its petuate the truth in its entireness and purity. Its possible von find that? some vonnamer 16 better than the petuate the truth in its entireness and purity. The petuate the truth in its entireness and purity. Its petuate the truth in i sent; and the consequences of which would be the conservative; and its history proves that its members some men 50." We remarked, all that may be true, and his Apostles in the first formation of the Christians and a very slight acquaintance with Evidesies and a very slight acquaintance with Evidesies and a very slight acquaintance with the early Christians and Evidesies and History shows that the early Christians are indeed to abandon priming increasing of he ranks of Dissent, probably without increasing of he ranks of Dissent, the same time, no body of Christians is more truly his ignorance of our language, or want of theological But how fatlly injurious this must be to the inteother Trinitarians. Our ground is broad. Our creed On the subject of his visit to this country, he stated

Mr. Brown—I confess there is a g-eat deal of ore in what you say; but still I cannot think that

and preach by talking to our peoples, but no write In concluding this article, we beg leave to say, that sermons."—Do you observe any other days? Mar Y.

ANECDOTES OF BISHOP CORRIE.

The lamented Heber was not the only Indian prelate with whom the ever-changing current of life had entirely upon true repentance, and faith in a crucified brought Huburt St. Paul in contact. He had known Redeemer. But this only makes us the more anxious Bishop Corrie; and described him as "one of the inculcated, and which are by so many set at nought; His heart was filled with the affection and tenderness and this we believe can be done by adhering to the of a woman; while, in matters affecting the progress of Apostolic Church,—while the farther any Christians religion, he had the unflinching firmness of a martyr. depart from this church, the more liable are they to Never was there a mind more free from all suspicion fall into essential error, and so retard the progress of and distrust; or a spirit so "gentle and easy to be entreated."

Let me place him before you.

He had adopted into his family, while in India, two orphan children, who were the daughters of deceased English soldiers. He was extremely partial to them; We recently alluded to an interview with the Nes- and one of them, Annie, was generally his companion

"I've my work to pick out," said Annie, in an agony

"But it MUST be done," returned Annie, despe-

at these; for who are the charge the Church with the want of effective discipline? glorious and blessed event. But we sight at the great extent, and, as Mr. Perkins, who is ever present Archdeacon of Calcutta and Bishop of Madras. The Our first question was—In what light do your peo- Let the following anecdote bear out this statement.

"I never," remarked the Bishop, "felt so thoroughly provoked with a woman's absurdity in my life."

BLE COMPROMISE.

(From Alison's History of the French Revolution.) Napoleon uniformly treated with the greatest seve-

being a ground to expect lenient, was the surest passport to vindictive, measures; while he reserved all "Parcere superbis, et debellare subjectos."

The object of this policy was, that he might or Mohametanism? Mar Y. "No, never; when one his unexampled success; its ultimate consequences

system is calculated to drive away and keep away the do you derive it? Mar Y. "Yes, always; it came republican arms. The inhabitants of its great towns much more true piety amongst our people than there is in the members of the Church.

Mr. Secker.—That, my dear friend is not the

THE CHURCH.

TORONTO, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1842.

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.

We sometimes are requested to insert notices of marriages between members of the Church, when performed by Dissenting Ministers. For the future we cannot accede to such requests. If members of the Church can so far forget their duty to her, as to be married by other than God's divinely authorised ministers,-if they can commit the sin of schism in entering upon the most important relation of life, and they do commit the sin of schism by repairing to an unauthorised Dissenting teacher instead of to one of their own accredited Clergy,-if they can forego the time-hallowed and touching service for "the solemnization of matrimony," -we, at all events, must decline recording these painful instances, either of lamentable indifference, or of reprehensible defection from the Church.

Our zealous cotemporary, The Western Episcopal Observer, published at Cincinnati, Ohio, has again, we are most happy to say, made its appearance, after

A meeting was held at London (Canada West), on Thursday the 8th instant, for the purpose of forming a District Branch Association of the Church Society for ney, County of Kent, as a Glebe for the uses a short cessation: and we hope it will receive that the Diocese of Toronto, the Lord Bishop of Toronto in warm support to which the fervour and disinterested- the Chair. Although the day was most unfavourable, ness, and the ability of the reverend editor so fully the morning having been rainy, still the Court House entitle it. In the number last received, we observe another evidence of the growth of Episcopacy, as presented in the ordination, by Bishop McIlvaine on the 14th August, of Mr. H. H. Hunter, late a Presbyterian

On the last page will be found the letter addressed by Sir Charles Bagot to Mr. Lafontaine. Our feelings were so painfully and almost uncontrollably stirred by this extraordinary document, that at the first printing of it we would not trust ourselves to do more than speak of it in brief condemnation. We have now, however, had time to weigh its contents, and we therefore proceed to express our deliberate by the constitution of the said Society, provision has been made for the formation of District Branches in connection opinion upon it.

It is, then, a letter which will for ever reflect the most flagrant disgrace upon those who are at all concerned in it. The bribe of a ducal coronet, of broad domains, of inexhaustible wealth,—would never have tempted us to offer to a Rebel and a Traitor a responsible and lucrative situation in her Majesty's Executive Council.

"He who allows oppression shares the crime," is the just sentiment of the poet; and, upon the same promotion of Mr. Girouard to office, has violated his duty as a Christian subject, and done foul dishonour to the majesty and the loyalty of the British

Empire. The Letter itself exhibits humiliation and self-condemnation upon its very front .- "Having taken into my most earnest and anxious consideration the con- of the Church which would bring them into more freversations which have passed between us, I find my desire to unite to the aid of and cordial co-operation with my Government the population of French origin in this Province, unabated." Mark the clumsy and almost unintelligible construction of this sentence! The words "my desire" and "unabated" which we The words "my desire" and "indiated" which we have marked in italics, have a close connexion, but they are placed widely apart, and it is difficult to discern their relationship. The very English, as if conscious of the degradation to which it was to be subjected seems to have been forced with extreme difficulty into any thing like coherence, and to have striven, as long as it could, against recording the triumph of Treason, and the insult and outrage inflicted upon

the defenders of the Crown. The Letter is calculated to create a general impression that allegiance to the Crown is alike a folly and had forfeited their freehold estates in the revolted Colo- tion of churches and places of public worship for the a crime,—that revolt is the path of emolument, of honour, and of duty,-that Von Schoultz fell a martyr to liberty,—and that Col. Moodie, Capt. Ussher, and poor Vitty lost their lives or their properties in a bad matters, but for himself, ne would always feel proud that his father was one of those U. E. Loyalists (hear, hear, their part, one is led to the conclusion that ignorance or and cheers). These persons were by far the greater numbers of the Church and we must helieve that people in general are not and unworthy cause. If the Letter have not this ber of them members of the Church, and were scattered over a large extent of the margin of this new country without a Clergyman among them (hear). If he were be impossible, as we know it will, to drive the loyalists into rebellion, and to make them wade to office through ship too long; but it was necessary to the subject for him up with the expectation of an ample patrimony bequeathed bloodshed and treason,—the hope to which the Letter will give birth will be, that those in any way responsive for under the Statute of 1791, who had been a Colonel in been cut off with a single shilling, and placed on a similar sible for it may be pronounced by the highest tribunal of the realm, the Imperial Parliament, to have violated himself to provide for the spiritual wants of his old comtheir oaths of office, and the trust reposed in them by the panions in arms; but unfortunately not with the success ciety had not been formed at an earlier period; but all Constitution, and may be forthwith dismissed from the Constitution, and may be forthwith dismissed from the service of Her Majesty. For, we now state explicitly, as we have just before stated by implication, that, if this Letter be not stamped with the discoverable with the discoverable time of the service of the service of Her Majesty. For, we now state explicitly, as we have just before stated by implication, that, if this the venerable widow of General Simcoe, a lady over that the venerable widow of General Simcoe, a lady o Letter be not stamped with the disapprobation of the British Ministry and the British Parliament, and if those who advised it to be written be not dismissed from Her Majesty's Councils, the Canadian people have been told, not in exact words, but with a fearful whose head nearly an hundred years had rolled, was at this time country over which the support of the Church in this country, over which country her late husband had been fifty years ago the Governor (hear, hear). Marriages had of necessity, for many years, been solemnized among the new settlers, by Commanding Officers of Military Posts, and other Officers of Military Posts, a

the engrossing Republic. Spain was among the first | tempt-a document that Sir Charles Bagot's Royalist

first summons, drew off from the alliance with Mr. Edward Gibbon Wakefield has been at England, and admitted the French eagles within the Kingston during the late political changes, and England, and admitted the French eagles within the walls of Lisbon; and it received, in return, an announcement in the Moniteur, that the House of Braganza had ceased to reign. The Pope submitted without a struggle to all the received and admitted the French eagles within the walls of Lisbon; and it received, in return, an announcement in the Moniteur, that the House of which walls of Lisbon; and it received, in return, an announcement in the Moniteur, that the House of braganza had ceased to reign. The Pope submitted when required to the could well recoilect when that venerable Clergymo, the late for which we can now only large recoilect when that venerable Clergymo, the late for which we can now only large recoilect when that venerable Clergymo, the late for which we can now only large recoilect when that venerable Clergymo, the late for which we can now only large recoilect when that venerable Clergymo, the late for which we can now only large recoilect when that venerable Clergymo, the late for which we can now only large recoilect when that venerable Clergymo, the late for which we can now only large recoilect when that venerable Clergymo, the late for which we can now only large recoilect when that venerable Clergymo, the late for which we can now only large recoilect when that venerable Clergymo, the late for which we can now only large recoilect when that venerable Clergymo, the late for which we can now only large recoilect when that venerable Clergymo, the late for which we can now only large recoilect when the could well.

Addison, of Niagara, was in the habit of ravelling great distances at much inconvenience and exercise to the could well. without a struggle to all the rapacious demands of this individual-Mr. Wakefield-it may not be without a struggle to all the rapacious demands of the French Government: the treasures, the monuments of art, one-third of the dominions of the Church, were successively yielded up: the Head of the French Government of the Church of the matriage, which never went beyond the the French Government: The treasures, the monuments of art, one-third of the dominions of the Church of the matriage of the french Government: The french Government: The head had the pleasure of the french Government: The french Government of the french Government: The french Government of the fre the Faithful condescended to travel to Fontainbleau, mere mock ceremony, was dissolved by Act of Parliato crown the modern Charlemagne; and he was ment, and Mr. Wakefield, after a trial, suffered some rewarded by a total confiscation of his dominions, years' imprisonment in Newgate Gaol. In carrying and imprisonment for the remainder of his life. through the Bill for the dissolution of the marriage, to France during the desperate struggle with Austria | that "Nature had never sent such a monster before

In all that we have written on politics we beg not in 1802, Switzerland was deprived of its liberties, its to be understood as condemning the introduction of government, and its independence. Prussia, by a French Canadians into the Executive Council.selfish and unhappy policy, early withdrew from the Months ago, and very recently, we contended that it alliance against France; and for ten years afterwards was their right. Our remarks are especially directed studies, and the promotion of Parochial Sunday and Daily maintained a neutrality which enabled that enterpris- against the appointment of Mr. Girouard, an ap-

> last, was not sent to all the subscribers, but only to those who, it was thought, would be most likely to applied. circulate the news throughout the country. Time would not permit our publishers to furnish all their subscribers, though, as it was, they printed several hundreds. The Extra was not sent to any place Eastward of Kingston, as the news would previously have reached the Eastern parts of the Province.

Several articles in print, and others intended for insertion, are unavoidably deferred. Communications, for which insertion is desired on the Friday, must reach us on the Wednesday, at the latest, for the paper is put to press on the Thursday.

The Dialogue on the first page, and the Account of the Church Meeting at London, in which Colonel Burwell's munificent donation of valuable lands is recorded, are particularly worthy of a perusal.

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 Lectures, at Cobourg, on Monday, the 3rd October and Adjoining the Government Reservation next,—to be concluded on Wednesday, the 21st for a Town Plot at Lac à lá Pointe aux Pins, December. The subject of the Lectures will be the Evidences of Christianity, the Ecclesiastical History two of my children, I give Ten Acres of Lot 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.

Canadian Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

THE CHURCH SOCIETY OF THE DIOCESE OF TORONTO.

(where the meeting took place) was crowded with a most respectable and attentive auditory. The Lord Bishop having opened the proceedings with prayer, the Rev. Benjamin Cronyn was appointed to act as Secretary of the meeting. His Lordship then, in a brief and impressive address, stated the object of the meeting, and set before those present the duty which devolved upon them of doing all in their power for the dissemination of the principles of their Church. At the conclusion of his Lordship's address, the Secretary called upon Mahlon Burwell, Esq., to move the first resolution:—That whereas a Sopromotion of religious instruction through the ministry of the United Church of England and Ireland; and whereas, with the same,—Resolved, That there be now established a Branch Association, to be called "The London, Brock, Talbot, and Huron Branch of the Church Society of the

Diocese of Toronto." COLONEL BURWELL, on moving the first Resolution. mation of The Church Society. Its objects were not of an evanescent and fleeting nature, -not intended to produce political and momentary effects,-but calculated to promote the lasting welfare of our posterity. Although it was not to be expected that great immediate good could principle, he—especially he without any coercion or laid, and many that were present might be permanently laid, and many that were present might live to see salunecessity—who in any way has been a party to the tary results flowing from its operations. Its objects could excite the enmity of no one; but on the contrary, from what had taken place in this country, to which he would in no slight degree increases my embarrassment—it occurs merely allude on the present occasion,—as his opinions had often been expressed in other places, and had been to find the matter before us exciting an interest amo well understood; and he had always scorned to disguise them, (hear, hear,)—the Society would carry with it the good wishes and kindly feelings of every well-constituted mind. It would form a connecting link for the members quent intercourse with each other; and by being some-what searching in its operations would thus stir up, and keep alive, in a stronger degree, the spirit of religion, as well as a community of feeling in support of the doctrines of the Church, in all the Districts where branches of the parent Society were established. He was the oldest inhabitant of the Province, now resident in the District of London, (hear, hear,) and he knew a great deal of the country for their talents and their worth, and whom the country for their talents and their worth, and whom the country for their talents and their worth, and whom the country for their talents and their worth, and whom the country for their talents and their worth, and whom the country for their talents and their worth, and whom the country for their talents and their worth. ber when the population of that which was made Upper Canada, by the Statute of 1791, consisted of less than ten thousand souls, (hear, hear,) who were principally U. E. I left that meeting under the conviction that thenceforth Loyalists,—[For the benefit of our English readers, we add that U. E. are the initials of the words "United Emsurement and distinctive character. When we remember that add that U. E. are the initials of the words "United Empire."—ED. CH.]—A band of brothers, who from pure many members of our Church have, at various times, ove of the Institutions of the land of their forefathers been most liberal and profuse in contributing to the erecnies, and come to this country as an asylum (hear, hear).

Some persons might be found to think lightly of these in strong health he might be disposed to detain his Lord- Church of England, after having been for years buoye the Army, and served during the war in America, knew very many of the U. E. Loyalists personally, and exerted | been their claims or pretensions. I have heard

cers, as the only means of affording lel semblance to deriving its means from the charitable bequests and con of the allied powers which made a separate treaty with France; and for thirteen years afterwards its treasures, its fleets, and its armies were at the disposal of Napoleon; and he rewarded it by the dethronement of its king, and a six years' war, fraught with unexampled horrors. Portugal, at the first summons, drew off from the alliance with instances of idleness had occurred, it hadbeen the exception, not the rule of conduct of the Clegy. He would any available provision been sooner made, one cannot any available provision been sooner made, one cannot be the clegy. THOMAS M. JONES, Esq., Commissioner of Canada Company, seconded this resolution, 2d Resolution.—Moved by the REV. CHARLES BROUGH,

nded by the REV. A. F. ATKINSON, recorded by the Rev. A. F. Atkinson,

That the means to be employed for promoting the obcet set forth in the foregoing resolution be the same as

The principles prevail, will peace and happiness, concord

the principles prevail the peace and happiness, concord

the principles prevail, will peace and happiness, concord

the principles prevail, will peace and happiness, concord

the principles prevail the peace and happiness, concord the peace and happiness prevail the peace and happiness peace and ose provided for in the son of the por theriptures, the with these views had fined throughout the land. nental dominions, which afforded him a pretence for destroying its independence, and handing over its hurning democrats to the hated dominion of Austria.

Board,—with a Hingks on the one side, and a Girouard on the other,—to record the edicts of the Province, as calculated to assist, in no small degree, in exercising a salutary influence over the moral degree, in exercising a salutary influence over the moral Gospel among the Indians and Destitute Settlers in remote situations, by means of travelling and resident Missionaries; assistance to Clergymen who may be incapacitated when human laws and institutions shall be superseded by by age or infirmity, and to their widows and orphans; the divine influence of the Gospel, and the coming of our furnishing young men who may be preparing for the ministry with the means of pursuing their theological 5th Resolution -

and that the annual payment of any sum, however small, The Church Extra, published on Saturday shall qualify a person to become a member of the same; and that all contributors be allowed to specify the object (when they desire it) to which their donations shall be

COLONEL BURWELL here said that he thought this a proper time to place in the hands of his Lordship, the Schedule signed by himself of the donation he intended making in Lands for the endowment of Churches. He would not read the paper, and only felt it necessary to mention to his Lordship, that if it should be published, it might be done in the precise words of the memorandum be made in the manner therein stated. The following is

"COLONEL BURWELL'S DONATIONS. "I give of my Homestead Estate, and ad-oining Talbot Road, Ten Acres of the S. E. end of Lot Lettered C. in the 10th Con'n of Dunwich, for a Church and Parsonage, and Lot No. 14 in the 4th Con'n of Dunwich 200 Acres, in the County of Middlesex, as a Glebe for the uses of the Church..... "Contiguous to where I have given Estates to two of my children, I give Lot. No. 17, in the 4th Range South of the Long Wood Road 200 Do. in Carradoc, County of Middlesex, for a Church, Parsonage, and Glebe Lettered B., East, on the Communication Road to Chatham, for a Church and Parsonage; and Lot No. 17,—202 Acres, and the North part of No. 16,—25 Acres, in the 2nd Con'n East of the Communication Road in Harwich, County of Kent, as a Glebe for the 'Adjoining Talbot Road, and an estate I have given to one of my children, I give Ten Acres of Lot No. 7 in the 1st Con'n and Lot No. 14 in the 4th Cou'n, 200 Acres, as an en- 354 Do. of the Church Gravelly Bay, at the beginning on Lake Erie of that great National Work, the Welland Canal, I give the rear part of Lot No. 6 in the 2nd Con'n from Lake Erie, of Wain-

"For these Lands I will shortly make Titles to the Bishop, in most respects similar to the Title I made him on the 18th February 1840, for the Lands belonging to the Church at Port Burwell.

M. BURWELL," "London, Canada West, ? September 8th, 1842."

et, 95 Acres-in the District of Niagara,

4th Resolution.—Moved by the REV. J. ROTHWELL, econded by James Givins, Esq.,
That the REV. CHARLES BROUGH, A.B., senior Clergyman of the District, be Chairman of this Association; that the several Clergymen within the bounds of the same, with their Churchwardens, be a Committee for the management of the same, with power to add to their number, and that William W. Street, Esq., be Treasurer, and

he REV. BENJAMIN CRONYN, be Secretary. MR. GIVINS .- In rising to address you, my Lord Bishop, pon the present occasion, I find myself overpowered by selings and recollections which, were I not influenced by the remembrance of your Lordship's unvarying kind ness and encouragement to me upon former occasion imposed upon myself. But to you, my Lord, I owe a debt of gratitude which no exertions of mine can ever repay. And whilst I am well aware of the presence many talented individuals, much better qualified to speak in no slight degree increases my embarrassment—it occurs to me that it would be grateful to your Lordship's feelings the lay brethren of this community; and most deeply do I lament the unfortunate absence of several individuals whose presence here would increase the interest of this meeting. It was my good fortune to be at Toronto at the first meeting and formation of the Church Society of the Diocese, and an impression was then made upon my mind which I do not think will ever be effaced. I saw assembled at that meeting Learning, Talent, and Piety rs, but for himself, he would always feel proud that any assistance received or contribution offered to us on and we must believe that people in general are not sufficiently acquainted with the difficulties she has had to encounter in times past. They do not reflect that the footing with other denominations, whatever may have

brother of Napoleon to abdicate the throne of that country, that he might not be implicated in such oppressive proceedings. Piedmont next submitted to the rising fortunes of Napoleon. After a campaign of fifteen days it opened its gates to the conqueror, and placed in his hands the keys of Italy; and in a few years after the King of Sardinia was stripped of all is continental dominions, and the territories he had so early surrendered to France were annexed to the engrossing Republic. Spain was among the first of the allied powers which made a senarate treaty with a such country, that he might not be implicated in such oppressive proceedings. Piedmont next submitted to the reimfux of affording lel semblance to the ceremony; and among the earliest easures recommended to the new Parliament by Geral Simcee, was an Act which passed in 1793, making vid in Law such marriages as had been solemnized in Law such sand content to the ceremony; and among the earliest easures recommended to the new Parliament by Geral Simcee, was an Act which passed in 1793, making vid in Law such marriages as had been solemnized in Law such marriages as had been solemnized in Law such sand content to the ceremony; and anong the earliest easures recommended to the new Parliament by Geral Simcee, was an Act which passed in 1793, making vid in Law such marriages as had been solemnized in this control that the Clergyman and Church has been nutured and upheld in this control that the Clergyman and content to the the ewer had so wing to the bounty of that vener Long Point Settlement, when there we nothing to be found in the shape of a Church on the whole route, excepting at the Mohawk Village; nor vas there at that cepting at the Mohawk Village; nor vas there at that time a Clergman in the whole way, not any settlement formed in what now constitutes the District of London.

The religion of the Percent Secures and the restriction of the point of the property of the Association which is secures to man the highest objects of his existence, inspires him with the soundest principles of moral and political economy. It teaches him to honour and obey the Queen, and all that are put in authority under her, it teaches him to submit himself to all his governors, conded by the Rev. A. F. Atkinson, conded by the Rev. A. F. Atkinson, and of the condition of the property of teachers, spiritual pastors, and masters, -to order himsel lowly and reverently to all his betters,-to be true and just in all his dealings. It in short inculcates all those virtues which are best calculated to promote the peace. Church of England and Ireland; the Propagation of the Character of the people; and, whatever may be the future Gospel among the Indians and Destitute Settlers in remote destiny of Canada, the principles of the Church will pre-

5th Resolution .- Moved by the REV. M. BURNHAM. tudies, and the promotion of Parochial Sunday and Daily schools.

Seconded by WILLIAM HORTON, Esq.,
That a general meeting of this Branch Association be held at London, or wheresoever else it may be appointed within the limits of the Association at a previous meeting of the Managing Committee, on such day in the month of January in each year as may be deemed expedient by the Committee; and that the quarterly meetings of the Committee of Management (not less than five to form a quorum) be held on the 1st Tuesday in January April, July, and October in each year, for the transactio of the ordinary business of the Association, the place and hour of meeting to be fixed at the previous quarterly meeting of the Managing Committee.

Mr. Horron-My Lord I have much pleasure in seconling this resolution, as it will have the effect of bring-ing together persons from different parts of the Province well acquainted with the spiritual wants of the inhabitant in their respective sections of country; and persons emi-nently qualified to propose such measures as will tend to the lenefit of the destitute portion of the community, and the advancement of the objects of this institution. would be improper in me to offer any suggestions to your Lordship upon the mode in which the practical details of this association should be carried out, and I shall therefore onfine myself to a few general remarks, although even this is unnecessary after the matter has been so ably discussed by those who have already addressed your Lordship. It has always been the chief object of every wise institution to secure to the greatest number of people the greatest possible amount of happiness, and every one will admit that in order to the attainment of that happiness it is absorbed lutely necessary that virtuous and religious principles should be instilled into the youthful mind, when it is more likely to receive impressions either of good or evil, than at any time in after life. If then looking at this subject in a more worldly point of view, the practice of virtue adds to our happiness, surely when we come to behold it with a spiritual eye, it is at once apparent that the incul-cation of virtuous precepts, guided by religion, becomes paramount to every other consideration that can or ought to engage our attention. The Home Government and the Societies in Great Britain have done much in sending out clergymen, and disseminating the Gospel throughout Canada, at a vast expense, but we see too plainly, after all has been done for us, that there is still a grievous want of elergymen throughout all the back settlements of this great Province, I have translated through the portion of Canada, and have frequently passed through torty and fifty miles of country where no minister of the Established Church has ever been, and where no place of religious worship has ever been erected. This, my Lord, is a state of things to be deplored by all: but I have no doubt it will be remedied if active measures be taken by every well-wisher to the Church, and of this we are certain that in proportion as the Established Church prospers, dissent will recede. It devolves upon us now more particularly to use our utmost exertions in upholding her tenets and every thing in which she is interested, for, never since the period when the Royal authority was levelled against her in the time of Philip and Mary, has she suffered a more violent attack than your Lordship has witnessed within the last few years, an attack however over which our Lordship has seen her triumph, and come out if pos-ible more pure from the trials she has undergone, and the rivations she has endured. I most earnestly hope that he members of this Association will come forward in th same spirit of generosity which has characterized the parent society at Toronto, and that your Lordship will be pared to see its benefits extended to all parts of the coun-

6th Resolution .- Moved by the REV. THOMAS GREENE, econded by H. Becher, Esq.,

That all subscriptions and collections be placed in the ands of the Treasurer of the Branch Association—that one-fourth of the whole amount be transmitted to the reasurer of the Parent Society, and that the remaining hree-fourths be appropriated, under the direction of the in Scotland, regard danaging Committee, in the parishes (when desired) has been a failure. here such moneys have been raised—that this allotment shall be made at the quarterly meetings of the District Managing Committee, and that all moneys not required to be expended for local purposes, or remaining unappropriated at the time of the general annual meeting of the accident. Association, be transmitted to the Treasurer of the Parent

MR. BECHER.—My Lord Bishop,—In rising to second this Resolution, I am fully aware how absurd and idle it would be in me to attempt any farther remarks as to the bjects of the Society we have formed, after the beautiful objects of the Society we have formed, after the beautiful and touching language made use of by your Lordship and the Reverend Gentlemen who have spoken;—but I must express the conviction I feel that Churchmen in this neighbourhood have only wanted the opportunity now afforded them to shew their attachment to their revered Church. I have, since the organization of the Church Church at Tanachment to their reversed correspondent of the Morning Chronicle, "there was no necessity of their saturdance as no attack whatever was no necessity of their saturdance as no attack whatever was no necessity." Church. I have, since the organization of the Church Association at Toronto, heard wishes expressed by many that a similar one should be formed here, and I can tes tify to the great interest this subject has excited. munificent endowments made to day by Colonel Burwell ance could indicate any appearance of mischief. The Dragoons have afforded a noble and Christian example to his fellow arrived about three o'clock, and were regaled at the mansion; Churchmen, which I trust those possessing his means will as was also a number of the Birmingham Police, who were also not be long in following:—while to those, like myself, in despatched on the receipt of the intelligence of the meditated poor circumstances, this splendid gift should not cause disheartening that we are not able to do any thing in combet's tenants collected in the mansion house to defend the parison: but let each give according to his means, remem- place had any attack been made. pering that it is the spirit and feeling prompting the donor, that constitutes the value of the offering—like the widow's mite of old. I am perhaps already trespassing too much on the time of the Meeting, but I will only detain them o express the delight I experienced in finding, on my rrival in Canada, that our Church was flourishing in it, which will tend to shew, if it could be disputed, that Churchmen, however unworthy, have an innate venera-ion and love for their Church—the true Church of Christ. his future time to the furtherance of repeal. At eighteen, I emigrated from England, and the first ise of worship I entered in America was our Church n this town, which, as our worthy Rector will remember, was then (in 1835) unfinished. Instead of pews, the conpregation were disposed among work-benches, scattered with tools &c., but rough as these appearances were after the splendour of our Churches in England, I shall not work the should be in the pulpit and preach to them all night.

ARRIVAL OF THE CREAT WESTERN asily forget my impressions that day. feeling of protection, of being, as it were at home, such as I cannot very well describe, but which those who have been similarly circumstanced may easily imagine. Unworthy as I might be of being one of its members, I could not but rejoice at seeing the same Church I had left in England, and which I had always been taught to conside the only true one, rearing its head in the woods of Canada; and I could not but anticipate, young as I was, the blessings attendant upon its establishment. My Lord, I am convinced that in zeal for the temporal interests of the Church, the Laymen in this neighbourhood, will not be behind those of Toronto; -they cannot but consider that in aiding the advancement of the Church of England, they are promoting the dissemination of the principles of true religion, and of every thing that is moral and good. 7th Resolution .- Moved by the REV. F. Evans, se-

That this Association, through its Secretary, do make to the Parent Society at Toronto once at least in each year,

8th Resolution .- Moved by the REV. A. PALMER, se-

making parochial subscriptions and collections in aid of the general purposes of the Diocesan Church Association; Sept. 1, 1842.

tion be requested to preach at least one sermon annually within his Parish or Mission, on behalf of the objects of the Society.

10th Resolution. — Moved by the Rev. A. MORTIMER

That the following Gentlemen do compose a Committee for co-operating with the Lay Committee of the Parent Society at Toronto, in the objects embraced in Resolutions 15 and 16 of the Parent Society:

The Hon. Peter Boyle De Blaquiere, The Hon. Geo. J.

onded by Col. Ball,

John Wilson Esq., John Harris Esq., John B. Ashin Esq., Lawrence Laurason Esq., George C. Salmon Esq., Chris-topher Beer Esq., Dr. Mackelcan, Peter Carroll Esq., Thos. H. Ball Esq., Edward Ermatinger Esq., Cyrenius Hall Esq., Richard Webb Esq., with power to add to their 11th Resolution.-Moved by the REV. JOHN FLANA-

GAN, seconded by JOHN GEARY Esq.,
That no bye-laws be adopted by this Association which

mittees be opened and closed with the Prayers used by thropy and kindness of disposition prevent any other feeling the great Church Societies in England, adapted to our than respect and affection on the part of those who cannot

the receipt of your note of yesterday. I very sincerely regret that it is imperative on me to be present at Kings ton on Thursday of next week, which deprives me of the pleasure of taking part in the Meeting on that day, for the purpose of forming a District Branch of the Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto.

"Be assured, dear sir, if I am not personally present you have my sincere and hearty good wishes, that your exertions in this District may be attended with success. We ought not to forget that our Church in Canada West has in a great measure, been supported by contributions from the Mother Country. Surely then we ought not to withhold our aid to form a fund which will enable our Church to extend its usefulness to the new settlements of our adopted country, and from which our children must reap inestimable advantage. I cheerfully respond to your wish to place my name on the Lay Committee, and shall avail myself of the earliest opportunity to become a sub-scriber to the Church fund."

"I remain dear Sir "Your faithful serv't.
"Geo. J. GOODHUE." "Rev. Benj. Cronyn, "London.

The Lord Bishop having left the chair, and Mahlon Burwell Esq. having been called thereto, it was moved by WM. W. STREET Esq., seconded by JNO. KENT Esq.,

That the thanks of this Meeting are hereby given to the Lord Bishop of Toronto, for his valuable assistance in the formation of this Association, and for his dignified conduct in the chair. The Lord Bishop briefly returned thanks, and closed

Church of England

the meeting with prayer. ESQUESING ASSESSMENT ROLL.

Kirk of Scotland	. 1176
Roman Catholics	. 110
British Wesleyan Methodists	. 221
Canadian do. do	. 229
Episcopal do. do. Other Methodists	. 161
Other Methodists	. 44
Presbyterians not in connection	. 313
Independents	44
Baptists	. 222
Baptists Other Denominations	. 92
-Hamilton Gazette.	
-namuon Gazene.	
TRAFALGAR ASSESSMENT ROLL.	
Church of England	. 1352
Church of England	. 1352
Church of England	. 1352 . 651 . 318
Church of England	. 1352 . 651 . 318
Church of England	. 1352 . 651 . 318 . 471 . 375
Church of England Kirk of Scotland Church of Rome Rritish Wesleyan Methodists Canadian do. do. Episcopal do. do.	. 1352 . 651 . 318 . 471 . 375 . 226
Church of England. Kirk of Scotland. Church of Rome. British Weslevan Methodists Canadian do. do. Episcopal do, do. Other Methodists.	. 1352 . 651 . 318 . 471 . 375 . 226 . 157
Church of England. Kirk of Scotland. Church of Rome. British Wesleyan Methodists Canadian do. do. Episcopal do. do. Other Methodists. Presbyterians not in connexion.	. 1352 . 651 . 318 . 371 . 375 . 226 . 157 . 365
Rritish Weslevan Methodists Canadian do. do. Episcopal do. do. Other Methodists. Presbyterians not in connexion.	. 375 . 226 . 157 . 365
Rritish Weslevan Methodists Canadian do. do. Episcopal do. do. Other Methodists. Presbyterians not in connexion.	. 375 . 226 . 157 . 365
Rritish Wesleyan Methodists Canadian do. do. Episcopal do. do. Other Methodists. Presbyterians not in connexion. Independents. Baptists. Ouakers.	. 471 . 375 . 226 . 157 . 365 . 81 . 122
Rritish Weslevan Methodists Canadian do. do. Episcopal do. do. Other Methodists. Presbyterians not in connexion.	. 471 . 375 . 226 . 157 . 365 . 81 . 122

Three days Later from England.

(From the N. Y. Evening Express, 17th Sept.) ARRIVAL OF STEAM-SHIP MARGARET, AT HALIFAX.

On Thursday last another steam-ship, the Margaret, arrived from Liverpool at Halifax, having performed the voyage in seventeen days. She brought Liverpool dates to the 22d ult., three days later than the Caledonia.

The insurrection in the manufacturing and mining districts, having spent its violence, was subsiding, and the restoration of tranquillity was becoming general. At many places the disturbers of the peace have returned to work. By the thousands upon thousands engaged in the insurrectionary movement, no fire-arms were used. In Yorkshire and Lancashire, the women were among the most active of the rioters. The turn-out in Scotland, regarded as the project for a general movement,

The Margaret is not, we understand, destined for any particular service. She is a fine vessel, built upon a handsome model, and elegantly furnished, and will remain here to supply the place of any of the North American Mail Steamers in case of It was rumoured that Lord Chancellor Lyndhurst would re-

sign, on account of the feeble state of his health, and the heavy

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 21.—Rumour of the Destruction of Drayton Manor.—It was reported on Friday, that Sir Robert Peel's house, Drayton Manor, had been burnt down; but the report sity for their attendance, as no attack whatever, nor the least appearance of it, took place; indeed, there was not a man to be seen during the day in the neighbourhood, whose appear-

A battalion of Grenadier Guards, a troop of horse Artillery, half a battalion of Royal Artillery, the 32d, 34th, and 73d Regiments, with a large number of horses, vast quantities of ammu nition, cannon, &c., were transported with astonishing rapidity, by rail road, to all parts of the country, during the recent riots in the manufacturing districts. Mr. O'Connell has announced that he shall not again stand

for the office of Lord Mayor of Dublin, intending to devote all DR. HOOK .- The Lancaster mob sent word the other day

to Leeds, that they meant to sleep, on Wednesday night, in the parish church of Leeds. It is said that the Vicar of Leeds sent n answer to the effect, that, if they did come to the church,

ARRIVAL OF THE GREAT WESTERN.

The Great Western has arrived at New York. The news from India is rather of a gloomy character; but as it has come through a French channel, things may not really be so bad as The disturbances in the manufacturing districts had been

Our English files have not yet come to hand, and we reserve

almost suppressed.

The Queen had reached Edinburgh. farther intelligence until next week.

Canada.

M'GILL COLLEGE AND THE DISSENTING MINISTERS.

We, the undersigned Ministers of the Gospel, resident in Montreal, hereby constitute ourselves into an Association for the purpose of circulating intelligence as to the actual state of within one month succeeding the period of the Annual Meeting of the District Association, a report of the operations of the said Association, embracing a statement of alone can secure the general diffusion of knowledge, and the social peace and happiness of the community.

As one means of accomplishing the design of this Association t is intended to deliver occasional Lectures, of which due notice will be regularly given to the public

Henry Esson, W. Squire, B. Davies, Henry Wilkes, W. Taylor, Caleb Strong, H. O. Crofts, John Gird

(From the Montreal Herald.)

The first appearance of the feeling towards the Church of England was a Memorial which was ground off in due form. nd transmitted to the Governor General, denouncing all and sundry the exclusive colleges in Canada, as contrary to the "spirit of the times," "the march of social improvement," and as dimming the "moral glory" of the expanding energies of the human mind. It contained many fine words of like ound and sense, and was said to be signed by the represents tives of several Christian communities, although come to be so, remains a mystery unsolved to the vulgar This having been regularly disposed of by the authority to whom it was addressed, dropped asleep. But, forthrother and a second as the second another rumbling is heard in the mill, and out comes a regular built appeal, in which the " Appealers" sink their denuncia The Hon. Peter Boyle De Bluquiere, The Hon. Geo. J. tions of "exclusive collegiate institutions," and run slap into Goodhue, Mahlon Burwell Esq., Thos. M. Jones Esq., the only two educational institutions in Canada that are not the only two educational institutions in Canada that are not the only two educational institutions in Canada that are not the only two educations in the onl exclusive. Their reason for the last denunciation, the "representatives of several *Christian* communities" fierest declare to be an intolerant spirit against the Church of England and all her members, who, they insist, must be expelled from every situation which could give them influence over "the great interests of education." Thus all the "great means of disseminating "moral feeling," "moral improvement," and all the other "morals," came to fall under the ban of these "representatives of several Christian communities." and "representatives of several Christian communities," and people began to wonder what "on airth,," as Sam Slick says, arent Society.

12th Resolution.—Moved by the Rev. B. Cronyn, seonded by the Rev. A. F. Atkinson,

That all Meetings of this Association and of its Comthey were downright realities, but whose unbounded philan local situation under the direction of the Lord Bishop of the Diocese.

In moving this Resolution the Rev. Benjamin Cronyn

follow his imaginative flights. The wonder began to increase and not least among the "Christian community" in which he moves, what he, a Minister of the Established Kirk, Moderator apologised for the unavoidable absence of several of the most influential Laymen in the neighbourhood, who had all expressed their hearty concurrence in the object. It is the Meeting, and their deep regret at being prevented from attending,—and read the following letter from the Hon. George Jervis Goodhue:

"Rev. and dear Sir,—I have the honour to acknowledge"

"Rev. and dear Sir,—I have the honour to acknowledge"

"The Meeting of a most important Synod, in an important colony, had to do of a most important Synod, in an important colony, had to do with all the may be fulled by a Hindoo Brahmin or a Turkish Hon. George Jervis Goodhue:

"Rev. and dear Sir,—I have the honour to acknowledge" unholy alliance with all the Dissemens whom he could pick up, and with others whom he could not pick up, for we are informed that the Rev. Henry Wilkes is at this present time in Halifax.

But the puzzling incongruity of the affair is heightened in ridicule by the third grist passed through the hopper. This is an intimation on the part of the eccentrics, that they have formed themselves into an association "for the purpose of irculating information as to the actual state of education in this colony," which would comprise branch No. 1. But as this is too matter of fact a sort of intimation for this enlightened age, telling nothing of the giant strides of intellect,—the vastness of the glory and brilliancy of a purified "atmosphere" of "moral feeling,"—the splendour of "enlightened and liberal principles,"—another clause is tacked on giving all the necessary flourishes. Our enlightened readers can judge for themselves whether the thing is not properly touched off in the following words of the notice, "and promoting the public and practical reconstitute of those promoting the public and practical recognition of those enlightened and liberal principles which alone can secure the general diffusion of knowledge, and the social peace and happiness of the community." Our opinion is, that they are exceedingly pretty expressions, according to the ideas of the "nineteenth century," and quite appropriate; in fact, we do not think that better could be procured.

The occasional lectures promised by the ten members, con stituting this important association, will without doubt throw great light upon the "actual state of education in this colony," but as there is not much of the article in the colony, we shall expect to see hiatuses occasionally filled up with dissertations on the frightful position of the Church of England, and the necessity of preventing any of her members from setting foot within the precincts of a "collegiate institution,"—the equally urgent necessity of giving professorships only to Presbyterians, Congregationalists, American Congre gationalists, Burghers or Anti-Burghers, Methodists or Baptists,—and such like "enlightened" and "liberal" sub-

(From the Kingston Statesman.)

THE MONTREAL AGITATORS .- From the notoriously partizan character of the Rev. Henry Esson, we could not have expected other sentiments to have fallen from his pen, than those which have recently appeared in the public prints; but we must onfess our surprise at witnessing the names of two Wesleyas Ministers, among the new sect of agitators, whose creed appears

"To disturb our peace,
Aud if not victory to have revenge." We know Mr. Crofts personally, and cannot but express our deep regret and mortification at seeing him in such company and we are well satisfied, that if the course he has so impradently pursued in this instance, is persevered in, by the "new connexion," of which he is a member; he will soon find that the loyal, pious and reflecting "Canadian Wesleyans" of Upper ada, will form a 'new connexion' indeed! Most since do we regret the imprudent course taken by the three Ministers to whom we allude; and we but give expression to the opinion of their best friends in Upper Canada, (at least such as we have

spoken to,) when we express a hope that their proposed course of agitation may be speedily abandoned. ESQUESING ASSESSMENT ROLL. Houses inhabited Total No. of inhabitants Canadians, of British origin Wheat, produce of 1841, (bushels). 33,488 Neat Cattle 2,966 Grist Mills -Hamilton Gazette. TRAFALGAR ASSESSMENT ROLL.

Bushels Wheat, produce of 1841...... Peas Indian Corn 1,205 2,180 Buck Wheat Potatoes Hives of Bees ... Thrashing Machines ..

Provincial Parliament. (Continued from the Fourth Page.)

Mr. Thorburn thought that it was intended that by converations members might better explain their views upon the uportant subject now before them, and agreed with the memr for Quebec that a committee was the best for this purpose He considered it necessary to exchange their views freely, and he would declare his, so that the public might know them, and know also the principles professed by the party headed by the hon. member for Hastings, as well as his own. He would ask him from his place in the house, what were the principles professed by the apportion? fessed by the opposition? One of the great principles contended for by the reformers of Upper Canada was Responsible Government, and he would ask the hon member for Hastings to lay his hand upon his heart and say whether these gentlemen with whom he was acting had introduced, and were determined to carry out into practice, that important principle. He believed that did not be the said of the said clieved they did not intend it. He thought they opposed it ("no, no" from the Opposition.) He was glad to hear it, and could assure them that it was the first time he had heard it avowed. He contended that there should be a distinct understanding upon this point, and a full knowledge possessed whether this principle is intended to be carried out before any resolutions were formed upon the chief tions were framed upon the subject. What was the chief grounds of their opposition at present? Was it measures.

No. The measures of the present cabinet were liberal. No. It was not upon measures, but men. He cared not where the men came from; whether from Gaspé or Sandwich else; if their measures were such as the ment the approbation of the their measures were such as to meet the approbation of the their measures were such as to meet the approbation of the people, and the wants of the country. The Municipal Council Bill was frequently alluded to. Who opposed certain parts of that measure from mere party principle? Did not the hon, member for Hastings do so, and Ljoined him because I thought him sincere. Now there is no objection on the part of the people, because the Warden was not elective. He believed they had not a single petition from any part of the country calling upon them for a repeal of that clause, than which nothing could be more perfect demonstration of the satisfaction of the satisfaction. be more perfect demonstration of the satisfaction experienced upon the point. ("Yes, yes," from Opposition, "one.")—Well then, if there be only one, it shows clearly enough that I am right, and where has there been a public meeting held at

raised, an for the Ur opposite w He should and distin Sir Franci verdict ag
the gibbe
past be fo
which sor

which any would cha

one. Wh

without ! sent to t he could sider th

advocat

of Nice Princi Mr. Ti pany o from tof Man

but we

The control of the co

the Montreal Fire Insurance, to have their Charter extended from the County of Ottaws, complaining of the return of Mr. Papiesus; from the Suaga Dittiet Council, pryzing from a mendment in the assessment of taxers; from the same paying for a darpoint of the state of the District Town, part produce duly free from same, for the completion of a main road from Niagara from the Suagara from the Suag

Mr. Moffait gave notice that he would move, on an early day, for a Court for the trial of impeachment. He also gave notice that he would move for an Address to the Governor, praying for a copy of the letter addressed to Mr. Lafontaine, praying for a copy of the letter addressed to Mr. Lafontaine, "obstructive" again. He hoped the hon member for Hamilton Mr. Burnet moved for leave to bring in a Bill to restore, for dated the 13th instant, to be laid before the house. Mr. Simpson said he would move, on to-morrow, for leave two members had to get a place, and the trial must proceed.— of Quebec.

to bring in a bill relative to the sale of real estate. for a copy of the despatches between the Colonial Office and of which he approved, he would withdraw his support.

The motion being carried, the following gentlemen were appointed to inquire into the petition and report thereon,—Messrs. Forbes, Simpson, Johnston, Papineau and Leslie.

Attorney General, and he must say that he is not at present prepared to give his vote. The hon, member for Oxford says if it was his intention to move any amendments to the Criminal Acts passed last Session.

Mr. Cartwright begged leave to ask the honourable member of the criminal fit was his intention to move any amendments to the Criminal Acts passed last Session.

Mr. Black stated that with respect to the terms of imprison-Messrs. Forbes, Simpson, Johnston, Papineau and Leslie.

Mr. Yule moved for a committee to inquire into a petition from the County of Chambly, to have the privileges of Canada West extended towards them. Messrs. Yule, Simpson, L. M. Viger, D. B. Viger, and M. Barthe, were appointed.

Mr. Roblin moved that a committee, consisting of Messrs. Cartwright and Craue, be appointed, to whom the petition of the hon. Robert C. Wilkins should be referred. Mr. Johnston opposed the motion on principle; it was a bad system to allow opposed the motion on principle; it was a bad system to allow have an enormous pension list saddled on the country. He had the rather thought that he (Mr. Acts passed last Session.

Mr. Black stated that with respect to the terms of imprisonment within the Penetentiary, he was prepared to move for their reduction and better regulation.

Mr. Hale moves that a committee, consisting of Messrs. Cartwright and Craue, be appointed, to whom the petition of the hon. Robert C. Wilkins should be referred. Mr. Johnston opposed the motion on principle; it was a bad system to allow opposed the motion on principle; it was a bad system to allow opposed the motion on principle; it was a bad system to allow opposed the motion on principle; it was a bad system to allow opposed the motion on principle; it was a bad system to allow opposed the motion on principle. the hon. Robert C. Wilkins should be referred. Mr. Johnston opposed the motion on principle; it was a bad system to allow any member to name a committee: they might be disinterested men, but it east a shade of suspicion on the affair. Mr. Thorburn said that the hon. gentleman should know the rules of the house before he spoke: there was a rule of the house, made last August, which allowed members to name a committee. Mr. Johnston.—The all-wise member who had just sat down, ought to know that it was on principle, not rule, that he was a rule of the house before he spoke: there was a rule of the house, and the same, and we might soon have an enormous pension list saddled on the country. He avowed the principle of responsible government, and if a man accepts office, it must be upon the British principle; he desired the same state of things as in England, he regretted that the same state of things as in England, he regretted that the house before he spoke: there was a rule of the house, made last August, which allowed members to name a committee. Mr. Johnston.—The all-wise member who had just sat down, ought to know that it was on principle, not rule, that he was a rule of the house, made last August, which allowed members to name a committee. Who have an enormous pension list saddled on the country. He have an enormous pension list saddled on the country. He avowed the principle of responsible government, and if a man accepts office, it must be upon the British principle; he desired the same state of things as in England, he regretted that the house salaries were already too large for the Province. He was completed that the house state of things as in England, he regretted that the house salaries were already too large for the Province. He was completed that the house state of things as in England, he regretted that the house state of things as in England, he regretted that the house salaries were already too large for the Province.

Mr. Johnston — The all-wise member who had just sat down, or province are already

Mr. Johnston.—The all-wise member who had just sat down, ought to know that it was on principle, not rule, that he was speaking: he need not try to catechise him: people living in glass houses ought not to throw stones.—Passed.

Mr. Cartwright moves to bring in a Bin to allord relief to the sellers of Real Estate. 2nd reading—Thursday, 29th inst. Two new appointments were just made, and other changes contemplated, and we have no right at present to inquire what they are. It was rather strange to hear him advocating the government. We have been called "obstructives," and all sort of Prince Albert, on the birth of a Prince of Wales, and to Hermanded.

Mr. Cartwright moves to bring in a Bin to allord relief to the sellers of Real Estate. 2nd reading—Thursday, 29th inst. Two new appointments were just made, and other changes contemplated, and we have no right at present to inquire what they are. It was rather strange to hear him advocating the government. We have been called "obstructives," and all sort of Prince Albert, on the birth of a Prince of Wales, and to Hermanded.

Mr. Cartwright moves to bring in a Bin to allord relief to the sellers of Real Estate. 2nd reading—Thursday, 29th inst. Two new appointments were just made, and other changes contemplated, and we have no right at present to inquire what they are. It was rather strange to hear him advocating the government. We have been called "obstructives," and all sort of Prince Albert, on the birth of a Prince of Wales, and to Hermanded.

Mr. Cartwright moves to bring in a Bin to allord reading—Thursday, 29th inst. Two new appointments were just made, and other changes contemplated. And we have no right at present to inquire what they are the strange to hear him advocating the government. We have been called "obstructives," and all sort of Prince Albert, on the birth of a Prince of Wales, and to Hermanded.

would withdraw his objection. Two constituencies were vacant, election purposes, the ancient limits and boundaries of the City He hoped he would withdraw his motion, and test the government by its merit.

The moment it swerved from those measures mittee of the whole on His Excellency's Speech,

the United States, hereafter, will in no case submit to the practhe United States, hereafter, will in no case submit to the practice of impressment by British officers from American vessels, even if the men impressed should be British subjects. The American flag is to protect the sailor, be he of whatever country he may. Nothing, however, is said, with regard to deserters from British ships of war to American vessels, which has proved from British ships of war to American vessels, which has proved and the savere of irritation on former occurrence. such a fruitful source of irritation on former occurions. cherish the hope, however, that the system of British naval discipline has become so mild and paternal, that the desire on the part of the sailors to desert their colours will not prevail, for it is well known that many seamen now give the preference to British vessels, and that many Americans are serving on board British frigates of their own free will and

In the matter of the Creole Lord Ashburton has avoided any discussion, and urges that the matter be referred to London. His lordship intimates, however, that in all future cases where American vessels, having slaves on board, shall be forced by tress of weather to enter a colonial port, the colonial authorities shall be restrained from interfering with or forcibly taking the slaves away. It is probable that Mr. Everett is now discussing this subject with Lord Aberdeen, and that some arrangeme entered into by the two governments in such cases, should they recur. The affair of the Caroline is arranged in the exact way we

predicted it would, as long ago as March last. The destruction of that vessel is ably justified and vindicated by Lord Ashburton on the ground of necessity—but there is nevertheless a virtual apology made for the violation of the American soil DEATH OF MRS. TYLER -Mrs. Tyler, the wife of the President of the United States, expired at Washington on the 10th instant, after a long and painful illness. She is described as a woman exemplary in all the relations of life, and as a faithful member, and an ornament, of the Church.

(From the Canada Gazette of the 17th September.) SECRETARY'S OFFICE, (East.)
Kingston, 15th September, 1842.

His Excellency the Governor-General has been pleased to make the following appointments, viz.: FICHARD OGDEN, and LOUIS HYPOLITE The Honourable CHARLES FICHARD OGDEN, and LOUIS HYPOLITE LAFONTAINE, Esquire, to be Queen's Counsel, in and for that part of the Province formerly Lower Canada. Kingston, 16th September, 1842.

Louis Hypolite Lafontaine, Esquire, to be Attorney-General for that part of the Province formerly Lower Canada, and also a Member of the Executive Council of the Province of Canada. Kingston, 15th September, 1842. The Honourable William H. Draper, Herry J. Boulton, 1842.

Robert Baldwin, Esquires, Queen's Counsel, in and for that part of the Province formerly Upper Canada, to take precedence in the above order, next after the Solicitor-General thereof, for the time being.

Kingston, 16th September, 1842. ROBERT BALDWIN, Esquire, Attorney-General for that part of the Province formerly Upper Canada, and also a Member of the Executive Council of the Province of Canada, in place of the Honourable WILLIAM H. DRAPER, resigned.

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 deler the meeting of the Association to the second Wednesday and Thursday, the 12th and 13th days of the two month, to be then held at the residence of the Rev. J. Anderson, Rector of Fort Erie.

T. B. FULLER, Secretary N. C. A. NIAGARA CLERICAL ASSOCIATION;

Toronto, July, 1842.

HOME DISTRICT GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

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

M. C. CROMBIE, Principal, H.D.G.S

GOVERNESS. A YOUNG LADY lately arrived in this country, is desirous of engaging as Governess in a respectable family. She is a member of the United Church of England and Ireland, and is highly ac-

complished. Address (post paid) to A. B., care of Rev. W. Brethour, Ormstown, District of Montreal. WANTS A SITUATION, A S Book-keeper or Salesman, a person who can give every satisfactory reference. Apply to A B., care of H. Rowsell Esq., stationer, King Street.

N. B. Applicant has been accustomed to business generally for 10

Toronto, 23rd August, 1842. AUTUMN AND WINTER IMPORTATIONS.

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

They have also additional shipments coming forward by most of the regular Fall Ships from Great Britain, which will keep up the extent and variety of their stock during the next three months.

They also beg to intimate that their Importations of GROCERIES AND LIQUORS are very large and well assorted, and that they will continue to receive additions to their stock during the remainder of the season, including CROCKERY, in packages suitably assorted for the Upper Canada Trade.

BUCHANAN, HARRIS & Co.

BUCHANAN, HARRIS & Co.
Hamilton, 7th September, 1842.

UNIVERSITY HOUSE, 179, KING STREET:

W. WESTMAOOTT begs to inform the Ladies and Gentle-men of Toronto and its vicinity, that he will receive by the first ships a choice assortment of FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS, suitable for the approaching season. Pulpit and Church Furniture imported. May 12, 1842.

RIDOUT BROTHERS & Co. IMPORTERS OF BRITISH HARDWARE,

BIRMINGHAM, SHEFFIELD, & WOOLVERHAMPTON WAREHOUSE, CORNER OF KING & YONGE STREETS, TORONTO,

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

Painting, Glazing, Carving, and Gilding,

CABINET MAKING, JPHOLSTERY, OR PAPER-HANGING

BUSINESS.

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

Toronto.

The Subscribers offer for sale several hundred patterns, composing, the best, as well as the cheapest, selection of English, Irish, French, and American PAPER-HANGINGS, ever imported into this a choice selection of fire board partierns.
HAMILTON & WILSON,
5, Wellington Buildings,
King Servet, Toronto.

N.B.—Paper-hanging neatly and promptly attended to as usual. Toronto, August 17, 1842. FOR PRIVATE SALE.

THE property of John Barwick, Esq., at Thorohill, Yonge Street, in all respects one of the most desirable residences in Canada ion a genteel family.—A SAW MILL, in full operation, about the centre, with a quantity of Pine. Reference to Capt. Les, on the spot, or Messrs. GAMBLE & BOULTON, King Street, Toronto.

ENGLISH BOOTS AND SHOES. JUST RECEIVED, by consignment, nearly 4,600 pairs of the above articles, made to order by some of the hest manufacturers in Europe, and which the Subscriber feets assured require only to be

By To be Sold WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

JAMES FOSTER,

4, City Buildings, Sign of the Golden Boot. N.B.—A separate Ware-room is fitted up for the use of Ladies.

Poronto, July 29, 1842. THE HARTFORD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT. THIS long-established Institution, incorporated in 1810 with a Perpetual Charter, has an unimpaired Capital of \$150,000, with power of increasing the same to \$250,000. For more than therty years it has conducted its extensive business on the most just and liberal principles, paying its losses with honourable promptness. It insures against loss or damage by fire, Public Buildings, Dwelling-houses, Warehouses, Morchandize, Household Furniture, and property generally, on terms very favourable to the assured. Owners of Property is Toronto and its vignits are invited to amble to

ally, on terms very investigate invited to apply to THOMAS RIGNEY, Agent.

References, by permission, to—
THOMAS RIGNEY, Agent.

Thos. G. Ridout, Esq.,
Cashier, Bank of Upper Canada.

WILLIAM WILSON, Esq.,
Cashier, Branch Bank of Montreal.

JOHN CAMERON, Esq.,
Cashier, Branch Commercial Bank, M. D.

A. O. Medley, Esq.,
Int'lo. Manager, Toronto Branch Bank of British North America.

Messrs. J. F. Smith & Co.

September, 1842.

POSTSCRIPT.

LATER STILL FROM ENGLAND. The Acadia arrived at Boston on the 18th. We extract a few prin-

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 bailot, &c.

The harvest has concluded gloriously. Corn daily falls in price, but the milers 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.

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 Jui e, and is of the most dismal description. Sickness, extreme heat, the want of food, and the simonins, are declinating the army.

The disconcent and the inaction in which the army is left are at their height. Akhbar Khan h 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 completed; but the army remained in a state of inaction, and seemed completed yield to vercome 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.] 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.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

Depeat 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 rife 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

particularly when directing their fire, as in this case, from the bush.

A private letter states that doubts were sutertained 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 28th, 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 reahes close upon the highest point:

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.

THE ELECTIONS IN CANADA. The elections for the County of Hastings and the Fourth Riding of York, consequent on Messrs. Baldwin and Lafontaine's acceptance of filice, are fixed for yesterday fortnight, Monday, October 3d.—Kingston Herald.

[Will not the Conservatives of Toronto combine for the assistance of Mr. Murney?—Eb. Cu.]

BIRTH. At Guelph, on Tuesday the 13th instant, the lady of William D. Powell, Esq., of twin daughters—one still-born. MARRIED.

On the 13th inst, at Trinity Chapet, Quebec, by the Rev. E. Sewell, Edward Jaques. Esquire, M. D. of Melbourne, Eastern Townships, to Mary Jahe, only daughter of the late Mr. Robert Forester.

DIED.

At Guelph, on the evening of Tuesday the 13th instant, Clara lizabeth, infant daughter of William D. Powell, Esq. At William Henry, on the 7th inst., Elizabeth Coul, widow of the ite Rev. John Jackson, Rector of William Henry, Canada East, aged

Syears.

Suddenly, of disease of the heart, at 4 o'clock on the morning of unday the 18th instant, at the residence of her son-in-law, W. H. Vrighton Esq., Mrs. Haselwood, relict of the late Dr. Haselwood of Jemarara, and sister to Robert Westley Hall Dare, Esq., for many ears M. P. for the County of Esex, England. Mrs. Haselwood had at recently returned hither from Kingston, where she had resided ince the departure of her son-in-law, Frederick Ferguson Esq., and call outward amperance was rapidly recovering both health and all outward appearance was rapidly recovering both health and rength.
It is utterly impossible to describe in adequate terms the gloom cast

It is titterly impossible to describe in adequate terms the gloom cast over our town and its vicinity by this melancholy and unexpected event, particularly at a season when the sympathies of the entire community were deeply interested in the affliction of the family and friends of George Toker Esq., whose dissolution, was then hourly expected, and who died at 9 o'clock on the same day. The nemory of Mrs. Hasselwood will long be cherished in the Colborne District; for in her the poor and afflicted have lost a never tiring and affectionate friend and benefactor, her sorrowing children the kindest of parents, and the Church a truly pious and devoted meinber. The sole objects to which she devoted her attention during a long and well-spent life were to be good, and to do good; the latter was her constant and undeviating practice; the former, but a faint emblem of her simple, sincere, and

be good, and to do good; the latter was her constant and undeviating practice; the former, but a faint emblem of her simple, sincere, and unostentatious character.

Her funeral was attended by all ranks from every part of the District: all business was suspended: all avocations interrupted; in the face of every person was depicted in legible characters, "we have lost a friend,"—"we have lost an estimable member of society,"—or, in the case of numbers, "we have lost a benefactor."

This slight tribute to her worth is written by one who, though unconnected save by the ties of friendship and Christian fellowship, has experienced at her hands, through a long series of years, the kindness of a parent.

of a parent. Requiescat in pace ! Peterboro', 19th September, 1842.

LETTERS received during the week ending Thursday, Sept. 22nd:-Lord Bishop of Montreal; Rev. R. J. Macgeorge, [next week];
Campbell Esq. [packet]; Rev. W. Y. Porter, do.; F. W. M. Stewrt Esq.; Rev. J. Padfield, add, sub. and rem.; P. M. Cornwall;
J. Wilbee Esq., add, sub.; A. Bethune Jr. Esq.; F. Griffin Esq. [the
No. is sent]; Rev. Chas. Ingles, add, subs.; the names sent had been
previously received, and the paper sent to them. Subscriptions can
be paid at Quebec to Mr. George Hall, who at present kindly acts as
one paid at page 1.

To Correspondents.—Will our friend in the Talbot District allow us to publish his Letter? The account of Vaudrewil Church is again, of necessity, deferred.

pro-ten-sible

the

nion have

,163 114

855 109

829

520

chief

(From the Church Extra of Saturday, 16th inst.)

Kingston, 13th September, 1842.

Having taken into my most earnest and anxious consideration the conversations which have passed between us, I find my desire to unite to the aid of and cordial co-operation with my Government the population of French origin in this Province, unabated. I have therefore not waited for the result of your deliberation, but on the contrary have been considering how

clusion that for such an object I will consent to the retirement of the Attorney General, Mr. Ogden, from the office which he any difficulty in joining in a Council of which they formed a control of the Attorney General, Mr. Ogden, from the office which he will be made for him commensurate with his long and faithful

the fittest persons for your recommendation.

of considering his claims upon the Government whenever an opportunity may offer of adequately acknowledging them.—
This will leave the office of Attorney General, with a seat in the Conneil, at my disposal, and I am prepared to offer it to

From my knowledge of the sentiments entertained by all the formed on the basis of this proposition.

In this persuasion, I have gone to the utmost length to meet

and even to surpass your demands, and if, after such an over-ture, I shall find that my efforts to secure the political tranquanty of the country are unsuccessful, I shall at least have the satisfaction of feeling that I have exhausted all the means which the most auxious desire to accomplish the great chief. which the most auxious desire to accomplish the great object has enabled me to devise.

> I have the honour, &c. C. BAGOT.

Every one who has read this letter has exclaimed, " It is a orgery." But, incredible and humiliating as it may appear, it as really written by Sir Charles Bagot to Mr. Lafoutaine, and share of power in the Government of Canada; but we not from saying, that the appointment of Mr. Girouard,—for whose capture, as a rebel, a reward of £500 has been paid by the Government,-is deeply injurious to the honour of the British name, and insulting to every loyal subject,-in fact, it is rewarding treason. The matter must come before the Imperial Parliament. We hope some member of the Canadian Legislature will ask,—"Is this appointment offered to Mr. Girouard by the direction of the Home Government?"

On Thursday morning the report in Kingston was that the Governor General had consented to turn out Messrs. Ogden and Davidson without pensions—that Mr. Draper, whose position we cannot yet define, is to be Speaker of the Legislative Council,—and Mr. Small, Solicitor General, in the place of Mr. Sherwood. The fate of Mr. Hincks, we learn, is doubtful. If Mr. Baldwin admits him to office, it will only be after the severest humiliation. Among the rumours it is mentioned that Quebec is to be the seat of Government, and that a prorogation

will take place.

A Radical Ministry cannot last long. Loyal men must begin to combine and act: they need not despair: they have God on their side, and a fair cause, over which no treachery can finally triumph. A political storm is better than the late stagnant puddle of corruption, which infected the whole Canadian

We must begin to agitate for A DISSOLUTION OF THE Union BETWEEN UPPER AND LOWER CANADA, OR A FE-DERAL UNION OF ALL THE BRITISH NORTH AMERICAN

We should not be surprised if, in a few days, the Parliament were called on to pass an Act of Amnesty, by which Mackenzie, Dr. Rolph, and all the other rebels, will be permitted to return. The Government has virtually said, in the appointment of Mr. Girouard, that Lount and Matthews have been murdered. It is impossible to approach these subjects, without feelings which almost defy expression, and we therefore leave The debate was adjourned till Friday morning. In a few

hours the country will be in possession of fuller information. Toronto, Saturday morning, ?

(From the Kingston Chronicle and Gazette, 17th Sept.) HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

Tuesday, Sept. 13th.

Mr. Forbes rose, after a considerable pause, and read the resolutions that were framed in answer to His Excellency's Speech. He made some judicious comments upon them, taking

up some of the leading points adverted to in the Speech.

Mr. McDonell rose to second the resolutions, and did so not because he had much to say after the hon. Member for Two Mountains, but because he had an important duty to fufil. He considered the pledge given by the Imperial Government and the promises made, evidences of the interest felt in this Prorince, and a desire to advance its interests. The measures of last session he considered had given very general satisfaction. The Municipal Bill, to which he was opposed at the time, he now would lend his assistance in carrying out fairly, for he believed it was well received throughout the province. He thought that Great Britain had evinced the highest regard for these colonies—that our credit was re-established, that a brighter day was dawning upon us, and he felt satisfied that by the maintenance of peace and good government we would attain a position of the highest prosperity. He would not longer occupy the house, and felt it his duty to second the resolutions founded upon the address, which he thought must be satisfactory

Mr. Draper said that before entering into a discussion of the Address, he desired to give to the House an explanation, which, yesterday, he was not in a position to offer, and which would shew that there was reason for the proposition then made to adjourn this question.—The explanation was twofold—part personal and individual—part on behalf of the other Members of the Council. He (Mr. Draper) had early arrived at the conclusion that the political position of the gentlemen from Eastern Canada, of Fren litical position of the gentlemen from Eastern Canada, of French origin; the large population they represented, and the number of seats they held, make it absolutely right that in pursuance of the declaration of Her Majesty's Government to do justice to all classes of Her Majesty's subjects—they should take a share in the ministration of affairs; holding office and sitting in he Council. That opinion was equally entertained by his Colleagues, and was respectfully submitted to the Head of the Government; from whom, after due and careful consideration, it received concurrence. In consideration the mode in which this proposal was to be effected, it could not escape attention that at the commencement of last Session a political alliance had been formed between the Hon. Member from Hastings and the members composing the party to which he had referred, and as there was no reason to suppose that there had been a change

in that respect, it became necessary to consider the propriety LETTER OF HIS EXCELLENCY SIR CHARLES

BAGOT, G. C. B., &c. &c., GOVERNOR GENERAL

OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA, TO MR. LA
FONTAINE, M. P. P. were brought into it. He had no desire to revive the acrimony of past feelings or discussions as to his reasons for this course. But he felt that it was impossible for him to take any other, and he therefore had tendered his resignation in the event o such a step being determined on. With a view of opening a negotiation, the Hon. Member for the 4th Riding of the County of York had been sent for, and it appeared, as he (Mr. Draper) had fully believed—that the consent or participation of the Government the population of French origin in this Province, unabated. I have therefore not waited for the result of your deliberation, but on the contrary lave been considering how far I can possibly meet the views of those who have the confidence of that part of the namelating with the design of the part of the participation of the considering how circumstances there were but two courses for him to pursue. Either to suggest some course by which the Government would be carried on without the adhesion of that party or to retire at dence of that part of the population, so as to make their accession to this Government satisfactory to themselves, and at the same time accompanied by that mutual confidence which can alone make it beneficial to the country.

(Mr. Draper) was not prepared to pursue. He first of all felt that no arrangement could be permanent, because none would one make it beneficial to the country.

That no arrangement could be permanent, because none would be just, which was based upon such an exclusion, and secondly. now holds, upon its being distinctly understood that a provision will be made for him commensurate with his long and faithful to convince them that there was no reasonable ground for them Upon his retirement I am prepared to offer to you the situa-tion of Attorney General for Lower Canada, with a seat in my Executive Council.

The office of Solicitor General, in Lower Canada, has long been kept vacant, in the hope of some arrangement by which the object which I have always had in view might have been assisted, and I shall be happy to like the object which I have always had in view might have been assisted, and I shall be happy to like the object which I have always had in view might have been assisted, and I shall be happy to like the object which I have always had in view might have been assisted, and I shall be happy to like the object which I have always had in view might have been assisted. assisted, and I shall be happy to listen to your suggestion of the name of any gentleman of British Origin, whose co-operation in the Government will aid us in the attainment of one comon object.

I have reverted carefully and anxiously to your expressed given from the moment this course was resolved on by the other members of the Council was this: he resigned because he could wish, of being joined in your adherence to my Government by not act with them in the proposed manner of effecting what on a sufficient number of supporters to ensure the confidence of those whose interest you represent.

general grounds he approved. On one other point he desired to offer a remark. When it was suggested that the retirement I find that one of my own plans for the advantage of Lower Canada, viz., the distribution of a portion of the too crowded population of your frontier settlements over a large stand to advise any course whatever to which that hon, gentleman was to be made a saccount of the population of your frontier settlements over a large stand to advise any course whatever to which that hon, gentleman was to be made a saccount of the population of your frontier settlements over a large stand to advise any course whatever to which that hon, gentleman was to be made a saccount of the population of your frontier and the first of the population of your frontier as the first of the population of your frontier as the first of the first of the population of your frontier as the first of the firs Mr. Girouard has been represented to me as a gentleman possessing administrative faculties of a high order, and at the same time the confidence of his countrymen.

He can materially assist in forwarding my object in this respect, and I have therefore determined, if I should be successful in inducing you to account the country of the spect, and I have therefore determined, if I should be successful in inducing you to accept my proposition, on offering to him the council, on the situation at present held by Mr. Davidson, with a seat in the Council, on the understanding that the latter genuleman shall also be provided for in a manner suitable to his just preterisons, and that Mr. Girouard shall be elected by some constituency, a member of the Assembly.

I have further determined to offer the confidential post of Clerk of the Council to the House. [Mr. Draper there read from a paper in read to the House. [Mr. Draper there read from a paper in read to the House. [Mr. Draper there read from a paper in read to the House.] [Mr. Draper there read from a paper in read to the House.] [Mr. Draper there read from a paper in read to the House.] [Mr. Draper there are communication made by his Excellency and the substance of which he would now gentleman of your recommendation.]

The specific of the condition of the Sas, on the council hat while the Council might be cause therefore, came within the very protection and whose case, therefore, came within the very protection and whose case, therefore, came within the very protection and whose case, therefore, came within the very protection and whose case, therefore, came within the very protection and whose case, therefore, came within the very protection and whose case, therefore, came within the very protection and whose case, therefore, came within the very protection and whose case, therefore, came within the very protection and whose case, therefore, came within the very protection and whose case, therefore, came within the very protection and whose case, therefore, came within the very protection and whose case, therefore, came within the very protection and whose case, therefore, came within the very protection and whose case, therefore, came within the very protection and whose case, therefore, came within the very protection and whose case, therefore, came within the very protection and whose case, members opposite could of course explain. That refusal had imposed on him the duty of explaining to the House the position of the course of th chiefly from his desire to act in concert with the representatives of the French portion of the population, and as I hope those was not prepared to take on himself the responsibility of being differences are now happily removed, I shall be willing to avail
myself of this service.

Mr. Draper has tendered to me the resignation of his office.
I shall always regret the loss of such assistance as he has uniformly afforded me, and I shall feel the imperative obligation
of considering his already and the content of the content o

the Council, at my disposal, and I am prepared to offer it to Mr. Baldwin.

The absence of Mr. Sherwood deprives me of the opportunity

The absence of Mr. Sherwood deprives me of the opportunity of ascertaining how far he might be willing to accede to the arrangement, and of knowing whether he is ready to fulfil one of the conditions of his appointment, by obtaining a seat in the

Assembly.

Mr. Draper's cause of resignation, and did not take the correct view of it, when Mr. Draper explained, that he resigned upon The disposal of this office must, therefore, be left a matter the sole ground, that he could not be a party to the introduction

of Mr. Baldwin to the Council. Mr. Baldwin said, he would make some remarks on the part gentlemen who now compose my Constitutional advisers, I see no reason to doubt that a strong and united Council might be formed on the basis of this proposition.

In this persuasion, I have a constitutional advisers, I see the from his intention than conveying any thing aerimonious towards the hon, and learned Attorney General. He considered the proposition is which dered that the course taken to-day showed the position in which since he had avowed the principle; he had beard the principle sanction his advice than the course of the hon. gentleman oppo site, and show the correctness of the course he took. When he recollected that he tendered the same advice that hon. gentleman opposite now did; that when he could not accept of office consistently with his principles, to tender his resignation and retire; which advice, it appears, has now the sanction of every member of the cabinet. True, he (the Atty. Gen.) referred, but touched it gently, to the character of the circumstances which have taken place between this and that. What change of circumstances have we, unless that of a new Goverwas read by Mr. Draper in the course of debate. It seems to have been the act of Sir Charles and all his Councillors. We change of circumstances have we, unless that of a law should have an administration strong in the confidence of the people then than the confidence of the people than the confidence of the people than administration strong in the confidence of the people than than the feeling that impartial justice should have an administration strong in the confidence of the people then than the constitutional tribunal having deckared them not to possible to the confidence, they were ready to resign their trust into confidence, they were ready to resign their trust into done to the delate of the Government and tell him to be indeed in a position to tender their resignation—that they might charge of circumstances have we, unless that of a law Government and tell him the confidence of the Government and tell him administration strong in the confidence of the people of the them to be in administration strong in the confidence of the people of the thing in the case of the deventment and tell him the confidence of the made of the case of the duct of the Government that led to yield his desire to preserve the connection between this and the mother country; and although it was said a period would arrive demanding a separation, he, for his part, with the principle that had now been avowed, being acted upon, could not subscribe to the opinion. If a conciliatory policy were adopted towards all the people of this country, such an opinion would have no existence. He was an advocate for the union of the two Provinces, and still is, but not for a union of parchment, but for the union of hearts and of free born men. He avowed himself to possess the feelings of a true Canadian, and was proud of the vigor of mind that induced his ancestors to leave their homes and to secure by their honest and praiseworthy exertions that independence and competency denied at home. Being an advocate for the union, it was important, in his opinion, and now avowed by the hon. member for Russell, that this union should be of hearts and of the people; but how is that to be obtained in the case of those deprived of their representative institution:? and here he would take the opportunity of saying that it was matter of great doubt from whence the provocation came that led to the late disagreeable affairs in Lower Canada, at a time when they had a Special Council forced upon them that was odious to them, and naturally the object of their deepest letestation; and it is not to be wondered at that they should detest an institution forced upon them. He contended that the first announcement should have been, that the Canadians should have equal justice; but equal justice was not demanded, for they would have been satisfied with much less. He was desious of showing to the world that they were not what their enemies represented, and that every thing should be done to redress their grievances, consistent with justice and the interests of the country. That they should not have been left one year and eighteen months without such justice. He could not con-ceive what were the difficulties referred to by the Attorney General. There could be no difficulty on the part of His Excellency. He had only to represent his Sovereign, and could it be said that she would have had difficulty in receiving into her councils those whom it was now admitted were entitled to her confidence, and whose presence there was essential to the interests of the country? He would not believe it. He believed that there were no doubts as to the policy of the measures; if not, they should have given effect to the principles now avowed at the time of the union. What was the Council called upon to do? Are we to understand that if they believed it but an act of justice to the Lower Canadians to call some of their representatives to the councils of their Sovereign's Representative, that they kept that conviction pent up in their own minds, without the manliness to give it effect? Was it con-The Speaker took the chair at 3 o'clock, and the house was soon densely crowded, as much anxiety was felt to be present at the anticipated contest. Some routine business was transacted, after which the order of the day was read for taking into consideration His Excellency's Speech.

DEBATE UPON THE SPEECH.

was it duty? Decidedly not. In his opinion nothing could justify such a course. They admitted the justice of the principle, yet not only did they not act upon it then, but when he (Mr. B.) had endeavoured to do so, they had not the manliness to come forward and second him. Out of their own mouths he had convicted them. What would be thought of a British Minister thus acting—afraid to tender his counsel to his Sovereign at the time it was most required. Would he not be scorned for his weakness if he said, I believe it was the best advice, but would not then submit it—I have always been the best friend in the world to these Lower Canadians, but did not like to say so at the time!—however, they admit that I at least tendered good advice this time twelve months. This admission was very gratifying to him (Mr. B.) and his colleagues. He felt himself at liberty to curtail his remarks, from the frank avowal which had been made by the hon. members on the treasury benches, that they do not and ought not to possess the confidence of the house. With respect to the speech, he regretted that he could not concur in the view which had been taken, notwithstanding the flattering picture drawn by his hon. friend the member for Glengarry. Young men were generally sanguine, and no doubt in the fervor of his imagination the hon.

gentleman had formed the highest expectations for his country. But he could not feel equally satisfied with the speech, and he begged to be considered, as he believed, according to the constitutional usage, he felt entitled to be considered, treating the

speech as emanating from the hon. gentleman opposite, for

Lower Canada. It was rather strange, that the hon. gentle-

men opposite—who profess to have desired so long to render justice to that section of the Province, should seem to have

forgotten, only a few days back, all about the object of their

anxious solicitude. It was strange that they did not think fit to make some remark relative to Lower Canada, to evince the

sincerity of their desires; when introducing the subject of District Muncipal Councils into the speech, they could hardly have

forgotten the District Councils of that section, the offspring of

Special Council Legislation, and which had given much dis-

satisfaction to the people. He regretted this, and therefore in the amendments which he would have the honour to propose to

the resolutions before the house, this omission should be sup-Another difficulty in echoing the speech would be, that the house would pledge itself to the sentiment that all we now required was to have peace established abroad; that we had

arrived at the ne plus ultra of peace at home; and therefore, with peace abroad, we shall attain to all our desires. To this he could not assent. Those who advised the speech admit that much has yet to be done at home. He would merely, however, protect the house from compromising itself by inserting a saving *[See above Sir Charles Bagot's letter to Mr. Lafontaine.]

ny reasons. In the first place, no reference was made to

terms, and it had been glorified enough ist session. The language of the address implies that the Imerial Government was not bound to the fulfilment of the plede; but he had full confidence in the honour and integrity of the mother country in the fulfilment of all pecuniary obligations and was convinced that the honour of the British Governmet would never be compromised. In lieu, therefore, of the weds of the address, he would give an expression of full confidence and satisfaction. Their attention had also been directed to te public works.— The speech was altogether an elaborate on, and one, in his opinion, which the hon, gentleman opposit should not have advised his Excellency to deliver; should are been one conecho it would have met with an immediate rsponse on the part of the house. He could not agree that ever means within the power of the government to advance the putic works had been made available; he could not agree that ther existed no serious destitution among emigrants in the vicinity of the public works -he would instance the riots which had occurred at the Welland Canal and other places. An agent hal been sent home, and a stimulus given to emigration without providing employ-ment for those who should arrive here. Those who had concurred in such a measure had a heavy responsibility resting

upon them, and he regretted he could not set the matter in the same light with the hon. gentleman opposit; perhaps it was because he did not possess an imagination equally lively with that of the hon. gentleman who had seconded the resolutions.— As to the condition of the public revenue, he was pleased to hear that it was so favourable, and sincerely trusted that the

were told of the existence of commercial confidence! Did the hon, gentlemen go to the merchants of Quebec and Montreal—those engaged in the Timber Trade—for their information on this point? Did they find it in the condition of the Banks, the difficulties of the merchants from one end of the country to the other? These difficulties bad been ascribed by some to the Currency Bill of last session, and to other causes; but to whatever cause it might be attributed, certain it was that so far from the existence of commercial prosperity and confidence, the complaints of severe pressure and difficulty were universal.—Then, what do the hon, gentlemen mean by "permanent institutions?" He could not well understand them, when looking upon the alterations which were introduced and forced upon them during the last session. He would take the liberty of introducing a saving clause, so as not to stand committed to the principles of the Union Bill, in which he would endeavour to unite the views of all hon, gentlemen, and to steer clear of all parties. With respect to the declaration of want of confidence in the present advisers of his Excellency, which he had introduced into his amendment to the address, he could assure them his course was founded upon the last precedent of the Imperial Parliament, and was in accordance with the doctrines of responsibility of the Executive Council as laid down by the hon, member for Kingston—[Here the hon, gentleman read Mr. Harrison's resolutions introduced last session relative to responsible government.] He wished to exhibit to the hon, gentlemen and the council as laid down by the hon, member for kingston—[Here the hon, gentlemen read Mr. Lafontaine. The hon, gentleman says this is not the first time he had been invited to take office. He was offered a seat the Council of the Council as laid forced upon the last precedent of the limited to the hon, member for Hastings, who would unit the views of all hon, gentlemen and to be in office unless justice was done to all. But His Excellency, which

sition in which they now stood, and in relieving them from that | nada. In taking that step he had pl

clause. He objected to the importance attached to the fulfil- making these observations he had no personal feelings to gratify. ment of the pledge given by the Imperial Gernment relative to the loan of a million and a half, of which acy have heard so never crossed his path, and he had no feelings to prevent him much. When it was announced that such aboon was contemplated, it was correct enough to acknowlige it in suitable terms, and it had been glorified enough st session. The language of the address implies that the Imerial Government there for that? A year has now elapsed. Lord Sydenham had resigned, and received liberty to return home. He asked the reason why Parliament was not sooner called together?— Because the ministers could not get enough of bought members to muster into their ranks—not until they had exhausted the means of corruption. Yes, corruption stalked through the land. Why did not the Attorney General, who professes such great magnanimity, take this step long ago—why did he not take this step long ago? Why did he not make these statements—[Mr. Draper, "he did state it"]—then it was his taining only those general statements upon which there could have been no difference of opinion; that in moving a simple him to renounce office if he did not carry out his measures on such impartial principles as to render equal justice to all the inhabitants of this Province. If he had done so, then his position night have been envied. What is his position now? Nothing but the tenacity with which a drowning man catches at a straw, could have induced him to adhere to office; and yet he comes before us boasting of his sacrifices, and affecting the greatest magnanimity. He (Mr. Aylwin) could not regard greatest magnanimity. He (Mr. Aylwin) could not regard the present attempt in any other light than to create confusion in the House—but it would turn against themselves. Another objection to his new fledged zeal may be found in his reply to the question, who has represented Lower Canada during the time that has elapsed since the formation of the ministry?—Why, not one, proh pudor! Not a single individual, Mr. Attorney-General, unless it be the person who calls himself the Assistant Secretary, and he represents the whole of Lower Assistant Secretary, and he represents the whole of Lower Canada. Who ever heard of a Government carried on under such circumstances? Yet, with this fact before us, the hon. hear that it was so favourable, and sincerely trusted that the statement made was correct. In announcing an intention, however, to modify some of the measures of last session, he thought the hon. gentlemen opposite had placed themselves in a singular position; we are not only promised modifications in the details, but an acknowledgment is made that they are defective in principle, and totally inefficient.—

In the latter part of the speech they had been informed that 'the Province has at length happily recovered from a state of the speech they had been appointed to offices who had left the District of the speech they had been appointed to offices who had left the District of the speech they had been appointed to offices who had left the District of the speech they had been appointed to offices who had left the District of the speech they had been appointed to offices who had left the District of the speech they had been appointed to offices who had left the District of the speech they had been appointed to offices who had left the District of the speech they had been appointed to offices who had left the District of the speech they had been appointed to office they had been appointed to office who had left the District of the speech they had been appointed to office they had been appointed to office who had left the District of the speech they had been appointed to office who had left the District of the speech they had been appointed to office who had left the District of the speech they had been appointed to office they had been appointed to office they had been appointed to office who had left the District of the speech they had been appointed to office who had left the District of the speech they had been appointed to office who had left the province had been appointed to office who had left the District of the speech they had been appointed to office they had been appointed to office they had been appointe prospects," and of "the establishment of tranquility and scenprospects, and of "the establishment of tranquility and security, the restoration of financial credit and commercial confidence, with the enjoyment of free and permanent institutions."

As to security for tranquillity, what was it? Was it in saddling the Province with an enormous Civil List of £83,000 per an-

was aware that there were many difficulties which beset him in performing the duties of his high and responsible situation in a country in which he may yet be presumed to be unacquainted with the real state of things, and dependent upon the information of his advisers. He was always ready to accede to these difficulties—always ready to give that support, that constitutional support to which his Excellency, as the representative of his Sovereign, was entitled; and he knew of no more important duty which the house had to discharge than to inform the head of the Government of their opinion of the men by whom he was surrounded. They would be justly amenable to reproach if they were to shrink from telling him in a candid, frank and manly manner, that opinion; if they neglected to do so they were but Iulling him into a false belief; they owed in candour the expression of such an opinion; they owed it to themselves, to their mother country, and to their constituents. They owed it to those who were the advisers of his Excellency, that if they it to those who were the advisers of his Excellency, that if they did not possess the confidence of the House, they would be placed in a position to tender their resignation—that they might cated even before the Union, that full justice should be done to position, he conceived the House would be performing a service to the hon, gentlemen themselves, as well as a public duty.

Mr. Neilson moved and Mr. Small seconded, that the resolutions should be commended to a committee of the whole house, and that the house do form itself into that committee.

Mr. Harrison observed, that it was not consistent with Price of the was every week obliged to express opinion. tions should be commended to a committee of the was added, and that the house do form itself into that committee, and that the house do form itself into that committee, but if the house that it was not consistent with British practices to send the address to committee, but if the house this being connected with the press, made as sible one, for he was every week obliged to express opinions, which after consultation with his friends who acted with him, the head we objection. wished it, he had no objection.

Mr. Neilson said that it was unnecessary to adhere to British practices so strictly in one thing unless in all, he considered that the practices in Upper and Lower Canada sanctioned it, and that all persons by this means have an opportunity of expressing their sentiments upon the subject. The motion was put to the house and carried, when the Speaker left the chair.

Mr. Viger made some observations which we could not catch.

Mr. Aylwin was somewhat astonished at the singular discussions and revelations now made, having merely met to discuss the answer to His Excellency's Speech; but supposed them necessary, to try to secure the confidence of the House. Did not see what arguments were used to show that the House ought to sanction their proceedings, but thought it a trick, to try to direct attention to other subjects, and thus escape the vote that this House will be called upon to give. Mr. Attorney General Draper has laid before us a letter, placed in his hands to-day, under circumstances and thus escape the vote that this House will be called upon to give. Mr. Attorney General Draper has laid before us a letter, placed in his hands to-day, under circumstances and extraor-dinary, and it was impossible to abandon. It was impossible but differences of opinion would exist upon minor points among but differences of a party, and that there were circumstances under which they should be abandoned. He had confidential communications with more than one member for Eastern Canada, and he said so because misrepresentation exists upon the point, and that there were those who charged him with proposing extensive measures and declining to follow them up. He did not deny that he supported his hon. friend, at a period when it was thought right to alter the Executive Council, but here no responsibility rested upon him, for all his efforts were to get the people of the Lower Province to act with the reformers of extensive measures and declining to follow them up. He did not deave that the supported ney General Draper has laid before us a letter, placed in his hands to-day, under circumstances rather strange and extraordinary, and it would appear, if we could suppose such a thing that His Excellency had lent himself to a trick to be practised upon his hon, friend Mr. Lafontaine. With reference to the communication, he knew nothing of it until his friend mentioned it during a short and hurried walk. He could not believe it was done for the purpose of securing a strong Government, but to throw a missile among them—to create confusion and perplexity. The thing was like a Pandora's box, it was no sooner opened than out sprung the strange discordant contents. The Att. General has affected great magnanimity and made great sacrifices, and all to render the path smooth; and he has tendered his resignation. What is there in his position calling for him alone to act such a part? Why did not his colleagues act the same part? He offered a clue to the unravelling the mystery—because the hon. and learned Attorney General could not act with his hon. friend, the member for Hastings [Mr. Baldwin]—a man who stated that he is a Cannadian by birth, a man of standing, character and talent, and Hastings [Mr. Baldwin]—a man who stated that he is a Canadian by birth, a man of standing, character and talent, and with whom no one could be ashamed to co-operate. But although he would not act with him he had acted with the honourable member for Oxford; he would not act with the honourable member for Oxfor master, but had no objection to act with the disciple. Why was it that when called upon to assist in obtaining the just Bill which he had advocated, and which was made a party claims of the French Canadians he remained silent, and gave his assent to the acts of a Governor who had degraded the alone, for he had well deliberated the course he should pursue, French more than any other that ever was placed over the destinies of this country. He (the At. Gen.) assigned his position to be because he could not obtain justice for the French—but with all his pretensions, elegance of manners and cloquence, he did everything to rivet the chains upon the Capadians; and when are conceptually as given the extend the his being returned by them. His second return to Parliament eloquence, he did everything to rivet the chains upon the Canadians; and when an opportunity was given to extend the hand of fellowship, he extended it with a sword. He cast all such considerations aside, and had only one object in view, to do the will of the late Governor-General. He alluded in rather a touching manner to his personal sacrifices—and his voluntary resignation of office to promote the public good, and affected great magnanimity about it. He (Mr. Aylwin) did not wish him or any man to sustain any pecuniary loss, and, with one or two exceptions, he could feel sympathy for the losses of all the members of His Excellency's Council, but as a public man he called for their resignation. He then alluded to certain he called for their resignation. He then alluded to certain
Despatches of Lord John Russell, stating the course which Despatches of Lord John Russell, stafing the course which gentlemen ought to adopt when their labours were no longer serviceable or wanted—that they should resign office, that others more worthy should occupy their places. The hon, the Attorney-General is supposed by the people of the Lower Province to be the enemy of responsible government,—what altered his opinions and induced him to take office under such large who would not allow me to say so if untrue. I disavow it, and I speak in the presence of my collegues who would not allow me to say so if untrue. I disavow it, and I speak in the presence of my collegues who would not allow me to say so if untrue. I disavow it, the steward of t altered his opinions and induced him to take office under such circumstances? But why talk to us in the way he has done about his sacrifices? Either the present Cabinet do or do not possess the confidence of this House. If they do, why open the correspondence with his hon. friend Mr. Lafontaine? If they knew they possessed the confidence of the House, why not call upon it to answer the Speech? But they know now that they do not possess that confidence. If His Excellency had had confidence in the Attorney-General he would not allow me to say so if untrue. I disavow it in the strongest and most emphatic manner.—No communication of any nature whatever, no intimation of any nature whatever, no intimation of any nature whatever, no intimation of any nature whatever, and most emphatic manner.—No communication of any nature whatever, no intimation of any nature whatever, no intimation of any nature whatever, no intimation of any nature, was ever given which influenced him in the course he adopted. He was accused of being purchased, and Mr. Aylwin had made the invidious insinuation which he cast from him with honest indignation. He appealed to the hon. member for Montreal who knew the opinions he entertained, and had endeavoured to carry out, or he appealed to the hon. member for Hastipus had confidence in the Attorney-General he would not have received his resignation. The hon. Attorney-General alluded himself, whether he had not stated it to be a measure of the to attacks that had been made upon him. Yes, he (Mr. A.) had read attacks upon him by his colleagues—he read a character drawn by the hon. member for Oxford of all his colleagues; and yet that was no objection to his being received among them. The ministry now want the master mind who would govern the people by his own dominant will, who would say the people by his own dominant will, who would say the master mind who would say the measures of the greatest importance, at a time when he had not even seen Lord Sydenham, or had any conference with any member of the Government. The measures of last year he supported from the conviction that, in doing so, he was performing his duty to his country. He had watched the Government closely and had say a seen nothing in its realize which he could not support. them. The ministry now want the master mind who would say come here, and go there, and do, and it should be done. A private man may descend to the grave, and when dead no more is said, but it is not so with public men—their acts live after their bodies have been consigned to the tomb. He referred to the practice of an ancient people; their kings when living were sacred, but as soon as they died, their bodies were publicly exposed, and were subject to the odium or praise they merited and a Titus praised. The custom is not yet abrogated. In

opinions of thro' the press, he would say that he was not pre pared to take the responsibility of refusing to assist an Administration from mere personal motives, but he trusted that at all tration from mere personal motives, but he trusted that at all times he would be ready to perform his duty to his country independently of personal feelings. The hon gentlemen, Mr. Aylwin and the member for Hastings, have asserted that the Cabinet does not possess the confidence of this house—that they hold office in defiance on public opinion, and that they will turn them out. He did not think it was so. Suppose these had not a precisity what was the reason of it? Because they had not a majority what was the reason of it? Because the policy towards Lower Canada has caused us to lose the apport of some who formerly supported the Government, and the hon. member for Hastings carries the resolution he has now proposed, it can only be by the assistance of those to whom he is diametrically opposed. It has been insinuated that we are tenacious of office. We have no feelings of reluctance to act with those of Lower Canada, and the hon, member for Hastings, and having tendered our advice to his Excellency, would it not be inconsistent at present to tender our resignation? The Att'y General's resignation was confined to himself for reasons which that gentleman had stated to the house, but which did not apply to his colleagues who are not placed in the same position. He had never felt any desire to be an obstacle to the conducting the Government of the country. But he denied that they were placed in the position asserted by some hon. members,—the division would test that point. He was satisfied that the Speech would give satisfaction to the country notwithstanding the assertions of his hon. friend, and that the resolutions in reply would be carried by a majority of that house. (Continued on the inside.)

Advertisements.

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

WILL, until further notice, leave Toronto for Rochester, touching radial America, and footbook, at 10d footbooks, and touching at Cobourg and Port Hope, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday Morning, at 8 o'clock.

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

Toronto, August 16, 1842.

1842.—ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.

THE PUBLIC ARE INFORMED THAT THE FOLLOWING ARE THE ARRANGE LAKE ONTARIO, BETWEEN KINGSTON AND TORONTO, Princess Royal, Colcleugh; Niagara, Elmsley; City of Toronto, Dick; From Kingston:

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

From Toronto: At 12 o'clock, Noon-Monday and Thursday, NIAGARA; At 12 o'clock, Noon,—Tuesday, and 12, Noon, Friday, CITY OF TORONTO; At 12 o'clock, Noon-Wednesday and Saturday, PRINCESS ROYAL; -and arrive at Kingston early next morning The above Steamers call at Cobourg and Port Hope each way.

Toronto, June 24, 1842.

STEAMER BRITANNIA,

LEAVES Toronto daily at Two P.M. for Hamilton. Returning leaves Hamilton at Seven o'clock, A.M. for Toronto, calling at e intermediate Ports both ways, weather permitting.

Hamilton and Rochester Steamboat Office,
May 30th. 1842.

PORTRAIT of the Hon. JOHN BEVERLEY ROBINSON,
Chief Justice of Western Canada, drawn by Mr. Hoppens
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 opinious expressed by the
Press, as to the Likeness, &c., have been extremely favourable. Toronto, June 3, 1842.

J. W. BRENT, CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, KING STREET, KINGSTON. PHYSICIAN'S AND FAMILY PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY COMPOUNDED

A. V. BROWN, M.D. SURGEON DENTIST, No. 6, BAY STREET. Mr. S. WOOD,

SURGEON DENTIST,

CHEWETT'S BUILDINGS,

KING STREET. Toronto, February 5, 1842. DR. PRIMROSE, (Late of Newmarket OPPOSITE LADY CAMPBELL'S,

DUKE STREET.
Toronto, 7th August, 1841. DOCTOR SCOTT, ATELY House Surgeon to the Londonderry City and County
Infirmary, and Physician to the Fever Hospital, REMOVED FROM 144, KING STREET, TO NEWGATE STREET. Opposite the Brick Methodist Chapel.

MR. SAXON, Attornev, &c. 179, KING STREET, TORONTO.
March 3, 1842. MR. HOPPNER MEYER,

ARTIST, HAS REMOVED TO 140, KING STREET, FIRST DOOR WEST OF YONGE STREET ENGRAVING.

JAMES JOSELIN begs leave to inform the gentry and public generally, that he has commenced the ENGRAVING business in all its branches: Arms, Crests, Cyphers, Door-plates, Caffin-plates, Visiting, Trade, and Address Cards, &c. &c. West end of King Street, opposite Messrs. Jacques & Hay, Cabinet Makers, &c.

Toronto, June 20th, 1842.

51-3m (From 15, Broad Street, Bank of England, London). BANK NOTE AND COMMERCIAL ENGRAVER,

KING STREET, NEAR GOVERNMENT HOUSE, N.B .- COPPER PLATE AND LITHOGRAPHIC PRINTING. THOMAS J. PRESTON,

No. 2, Wellington Buildings, King-Street, TORONTO. 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,

WOOLLEN DRAPER AND TAILOR,

Doeskins, &c. &c. LISO—a selection of SUPERIOR VESTINGS, all of which he is prepared to make up to order in the most fashionable manner and on moderate Cassoche, Clergymen's, and Queen's Counsels' GOWNS, ters' ROBES, &c. made on the shortest notice and in superior

Toronto, August 3rd, 1841. FASHIONABLE TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT. REMOVED. ROBERT HAWKE, in tendering his sincere thanks to his friends particularly and the public generally, begs leave to inform them that he has Removed his Tailoring Establishment, from his old stand, East side of the Market Square, to

267-tf

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 satisfaction.

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

45-46

G. BILTON, WOOLLEN DRAPER AND TAILOR, 128, KING STREET, TORONTO.

A LWAYS on hand a good supply of West of England Cloths,
Cassimeres, Vestings, &c. &c., which he imports direct from England.
RCF NAVAL AND MILITARY UNIFORMS: CLERGYMEN'S GOWNS AND BARRISTER'S ROBES, made in the best

Toronto, 27th April, 1842. OWEN, MILLER & MILLS, Coach Builders, King Street, To-ronto, and Store Street, Kingston. All Carriages built to order warranted twelve months. Old Carriages taken in exchange. N.B.-Sleighs of every description built to order.

JUST PUBLISHED, For the use of Magistrates, Township Officers, &c., Price 7s. 6d., BECHER'S DIGEST.

TORONTO AXE FACTORY,

er tenders his grateful acknowledge stablishment, formerly owners & Co., where he is now manacently by Champion, Brothers & Co., where he is now manacent by the Brothers & Co., where he is now manacent aring CAST STEEL AXES of a superior quality. Orders aring CAST STEEL AXES of a superior quality. Orders are to the Factory, or to his Store, 122 King Street, will be thankent to the Factory of the State of the Coulery and Edge Tools of every description manufactured to order.

Cutlery and Edge Tools of every description manufactured to AMUEL SHAW.

Vo

UNITE

BRETHI

that off

to me,

Christi

the ad

queste

at Mor

in this

stitutio

in pur

condit

which

you, a

to me.

toward

relati

the e

which

dema natur

rever

which

payn

charg

all th of th

PEL

besid

of F

Emp

wor

frui

for

and

Th

Suf of my

It ha

JOHN HART PAINTER, GLAZIER, GRAINER AND PAPER-HANGER, RESPECTFULLY returns thanks for the kind support he has received while in cognitionship, and desires to acquaint his friends and the public that he has Removed to the house lately occupied by Mr. Popplewell, No. 233, King Street, two doors east of Mr. Rowsell's, where he intends carrying on the above business, and trusts, by strict attention and liberal terms, to still merit a continuance of public patronage. (LATE OF THE FIRM OF HART & MARCH,)

REMOVAL.

JOSEPH WILSON,

UPHOLSTERER AND CABINET MAKER. CINCERELY thankful for the liberal patronage he has received, desires to acquaint his friends and the public that he has now REMOVED INTO HIS NEW BRICK PREMISES, corner of Yonge and Temperance Streets, (directly opposite his old residence), where he has flits and hopes, by strict attention to the manufacturing of his goods, and hopes, to still merit the kind support he has heretofore received, and that a continuance of their favours will be thankfully acknowledged by him.

Feather Beds, Hair and Cotton Mattrasses, &c. furnished on the shortest notice. Window and Bed Draperies, and Cornices, of all descriptions, made and fitted up to the latest fashions with neatness and dispatch.

Toronto, Nov. 1, 1841

CABINET-MAKING, UPHOLSTERY, AND PAPER-HANGING.

THE Subscriber returns his grateful thanks to the Gentry and Public in general, for the kind support he has received from them for these last twenty-two years, and begs to inform them that he is still carrying on the above business at his old stand, No. 44, Yonge-street. Curied Hair Methyasses chiefer in Linno pr Cotton Ticks, warranted of the best English curied Hair, at 2s. 8a, per 10.

Best price given for live Geese Feathers.

EDWARD ROBSON.

Toronto April 13, 1842. Toronto, April 13, 1842.

Tea, Wine, and Spirit Warehouse. No. 197, KING STREET, TORONTO.

No. 197, King Street, Toronto.

The Subscribers having now completed their extensive Winter.

Strock of Groceries, Wines, and Spirits, offer for Sale the undermentioned articles, which having been purchased on the most favourable terms in the best European and American Markees, they can confidently recommend to the attention of City and Country Storekeepers:

200 hids Porto Rico and Cuba Sugars,
35 cases New York Refined Sugar,
45 chases New York Refined Sugar,
25 hids and 70 bbls London Crushed Sugar,
400 chests Gunpowder, Hyson, Young Hyson, Twankay, Souchong,
and Congou Teas,
200 bags and bales Mocha, Java, Laguira, and St. Domingo Coffee,
200 boxes, half boxes, and quarter boxes, fresh Muscatel Raisins,
20 kegs Spanish Grapes,
20 tierees Carolina Rice,
120 boxes and kegs Plug and Cavendish Tobacco,

20 tierces Carolina Rice,
120 boxes and kegs Plug and Cavendish Tobacco,
185 pipes and hhds Port, Madeira, Sherry, and Marseilles Wines.
185 pipes and hhds Port, Madeira, Sherry, and Marseilles Wines.
Madeira,
20 pipes and 40 hhds pale and coloured Cognac Brandy,
40 hhds Spanish Brandy,
20 puncheons East and West India Rums,
100 barrels London Porter and Edinburgh Ale,
Also, an extensive and general assortment of articles connected with
heir husiness.

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

JOSEPH B. HALL, GENERAL AGENT & COMMISSION MERCHANT, WHOLESALE DEALER IN AND IMPORTER OF LIQUORS, WINES, TEAS, FRUITS, GROCERIES,

DRY © O O DS, &C. AGENT FOR LERICA, ELDRIDGE & JONES, OF MADEIRA FRONT STREET, KINGSTON, CANADA. May 20, 1842. SANFORD & LYNES,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCERS, CORNER KING AND YONGE STREETS, BEG to announce to the Public that they have LEASED those Premises lately occupied by Messrs. ROSS & Co., and have laid in a well selected and choice Stock of Teas, Wines, and Spirits, with a general assortment of articles in the Line, which they offer low for cash or approved credit.

Earthen, China, and Glassware Establishment, No. 10, New City Buildings,

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

Toronto, October 30, 1840.

Toronto, October 30, 1840.

J. BROWN. (FROM LONDON) SADDLE AND HARNESS MAKER, Next door to Messrs. Paterson & Son, Hardware Merchants,

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

WM. STENNETT, MANUFACTURING SILVER-SMITH, JEWELLER AND WATCH-MAKER,

STORE STREET, KINGSTON, KING STREET, TORONTO:

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

ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY, OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT. The undersigned having been duly appointed AGENT in Toronto for the above Company, is now prepared to effect Insurances against loss by Fire, on the most liberal terms.

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

Reference is permitted to be made to Thos. D. Harris, Esq., Messrs. J. Mulholland & Co. Messrs. Lyman, Farr & Co.

Applications to be made to the subscriber, at his residence, New Street, where they will meet with pointed attention.

JOHN WALTON. Toronto, 27th June, 1842. THE PHENIX FIRE ASSURANCE COM-PANY OF LONDON.

A PPLICATIONS for Insurance by this Company are requested to be made to the undersigned, who is also authorised to receive oremiums for the renewal of policies.

ALEX. MURRAY Toronto, July 1, 1841. BRITISH AMERICA FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,

Incorporated under an Act of the Third Session of the Eleventh Parliament of Upper Canada. OFFICE, DUKE STREET, CITY OF TORONTO.

A SSURANCE against Loss or Damage by Fire is granted by this Company at the usual rates of premium.

T. W. BIRCHALL,

Managing Director. A few Shares of the Stock of this Institution may still be had application at the Office. Toronto, March 11, 1842. 36-tf

BRITANNIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, No. 1, PRINCES STREET, BANK, LONDON.

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION, STERLING. (Empowered by Act of Parliament.) PROSPECTUSES, Tables of Rates, and every information, may be obtained by application to FRANCIS LEWIS,

General Agent.

General Agent.

No. 8, Chewett's Buildings, Toronto. ORDERS IN CHANCERY,

REGULATING the Practice in the Court of Chancery in
Canada West, for sale by
H. & W. ROWSELL, Toronto. February 16th, 1842. STATUTES OF CANADA.

OPIES of the Statutes passed in the late Session of the Pro-vincial Parliament, for sale by

H. & W. ROWSELL, Toronto. February 16th, 1842.

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

ma dis Tu ex tra