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HE REV. T. S. GRIMSHAWE, (AUTHOR OF THE LIFE OF LEIGH RICHMOND)--ANECDOTES OF THE LATE REVS. LEIGH RICHMOND, RICHARD CECIL, HENRY MARTYN, AND

CHARLES SIMEON. LETTER FROM ONE OF THE EDITORS OF THE EPISCOPAL RECORDER, TRAV-

ELLING IN EUROPK.

Naples, February 28, 1839. Dear Brethren,-Can you bear another letter from Naples? One ance with Rev. T. S. Grimshawe. Having heard shortly after reaching Naples that he was in the place, I sought his lodgings and without ceremony made myself known to him as a clergyman of the Protestant Episcopal Church of America. This was a direct passport to an acquaintance with him, for he at once extended both hands and made me sit with him the whole evening, while he inquired of the welfare of the Church; the constitution of our ecclesiastical bodies, the mode of electing and supporting rectors and bishops, the prospects of the Church in the United States, were all inquired about with the greatest interest. This was the first time since our arrival in Europe, that I had met one with whom I could sit and talk freely upon gospe subjects. I found Mr. Grimshawe to be all that I had anticipated in the writer of Leigh Richmond's Life. He has been spending the winter in Italy for his health. But he does not forget the work to which he has been set apart as a minister, for he seems to be watchful of every opportunity to preach Christ; in the private room as well as the pulpit he declares the Gospel. He related to me some most interesting facts concerning a spirit of inquiry and serious attention to the Gospel among the English visiters in Rome where he spent a month or more. I saw him often during his stay in Naples. and had much conversation with him about religion in England and the prospects of the Established Church. He related to me the manner in which the Divine blessing was given to some special efforts for an increase in his own parish. The means were apostolic, viz: devotion " to the ministry of the word and prayer," and many were added to the church. What he said on the subject reminded me of the "associations" in our own country, of which you have seen such happy consequences.

We had the happiness of hearing Mr. Grimshawa preach, in the English Chapel in Naples, a thoroughly evangelical discourse. The sermon was distinguished by temarkably strong sense, and delivered with a spirit that could not fail to convince every hearer that the speaker earnestly and affectionately laboured for his salvation.

In the course of the conversation, Mr. Grimshawa spoke with much feeling of Leigh Richmond, Henry Martyo, Mr. Sargent (the biographer of H. Martyn,) Mr. Wilberforce, Mr. Simcon, Cecil, &c. With such subjects we could not fail to be interested in the highest degree. He spoke of the family of Mr. Richmond, of which five children remain, and gave us an interesting history of several of them. He described Mr. R.'s tender love for his son Wilberforce, who died before his father. Mr. R. would go alone to the grave of that son and mourn sometimes as if he bad no comforter. But when nature had given way, then grace would sustain him. His daughter followed him one day as he went to indulge his grief, and saw him remain by his son's grave with his countenance fixed in sorrow, cometimes looking toward her and sometimes toward heaven, without uttering a word for an bour or more. Then as if at once inspired with the energy of faith to rise against nature, he suddenly stood up and repeated aloud, "I am the resurrection and the life; he that believeth in me, though he were dead, yet shall he live, and whose-ever liveth and believeth in me shall never die." And after this he returned to his family. Mr. G. said, he once asked Mr. R. about the originality of the letters of the Dairyman's daughter, which were thought to be in their composition above one in her rank. Mr. R. immediately produced an original letter of hers for Mr. G. to read. which proved that the letters in the tract were published without change except that the orthography was corrected. An anecdote illustrating the accuracy of Mr. Richmond's descriptions, which Mr. Grimshawe said came to him from the original source, every body has heard. I refer to that of a clergyman who, upon visiting the family of the Dairyman's daughter, and inquiring into the truth of all that was written in the tract, heard with amazement that in one thing the writer had erred. His eager inquiry as to the nature of it was answered by one of the family, who replied that Mr. R. spoke of z woodbine by the door of the house, whereas it was a pear tree that

While speaking of the necessity laid upon ministers of the Gospel to labour with all earnestness and zeal in preaching Christ, Mr. G related what he had heard from Mr. Robinson concerning the testimony of Cecil in his last hours. Mr. C. knowing he was about to die, expressed a desire to live longer. He was asked why? "That I might preach Christ," he replied. "But you have done this throughout your ministry." "But O," said he, "I would do it strong.

er, much stronger than ever." ...

In remarking upon the peculiar excellencies of Henry Martyn's character, Mr. G. gave an illustration of his manner of overcoming prejudices. Not long since Mr. G. riding in a stage coach in Eng. land fell in with a British officer, who had spent many years in the East Indies, where, in the course of conversation, the name of Martyn was introduced. The officer said he had heard much of him while in the East, and was particularly interested in his conduct towards the commander of the regiment to which he was to act as chaplain. Mr. Martyn's name had gone before him to Calcutta, and as soon as the commander heard whom he was to have for a chaplain, he declared with an oath that as for himself he would never give his attentions to a Methodist. The chaptain immediately after his arrival was informed of the prejudices of the officer under whom he was to act, and determined at once to remove, if possible, what would necessarily be a great hindrance in the way of his doing good to the sold iers. Finding that the commander would not call on him nor show him any respect, be resolved at once to make the first advance. He was received formally and kept at a distance. But without noticing the incivility, he began in a most respectful manner to speak of the fine state of discipline in which he found the troops under the officer's command. The officer replied, that it had been his endeavour to put his soldiers in the best condition. Mr. M. remarked it was very gratifying to himself, to see the efficiency of the command, and that hoped the fine state of the army would tend to preserve the peace of the country, by proving to the natives the superiority of British power. The officer said he took pride in the discipline and appearance of his men, and was happy to find that the result of his efforts struck the eye of a stranger. Mr. M. then remarked that he had called to make his acquaintance, because in the course of his duties as chaplain it might often be necessary to refer to the commanding officer for advice and assistance, and he hoped to have the privilege of consulting him when it should be necessary. After the interview the officer was met by another, to whom he said, "I have had a visi from our chaplain." "Well, did he annoy you with his religion! "I was disappointed in the man; he is well educated and polite, and he pleased me much by the notice he took of my troops. I had not intended to notice him, but now I think I shall call on him." did so, and having his agreeable impressions strengthened by further conversation which was continued on the subject of the army and the political state of India, &c., determined to invite him to dinner in company with officers of the army. Mr. M. did not say much at the dinner but treated all with politeness. The commander was very profane, and whenever he swore Mr. M. looked grieved but was silent. After dinner while the commander stood alone near a window he went to him and entered into conversation, and after a time remarked with the utmost meekness that he trusted he might be allowed to say that profane swearing was a bad habit. The officer was a little confused, but at once replied that the habit was one which military men were apt to fall into, but that it was certainly very improper to indulge it, especially in the presence of a clergyman. Mr. Martyn pointed upward and replied, " the sin is not against me. The account is to be rendered to one higher." Certainly, said the officer, the thing is not to be defended. After this be acknowledged to a friend his interest in Mr. M., for, said he, " he has altogether disappointed me. I thought him a harsh, rough man, but he is gentle and polite and very interesting in conversation. He reproved me for swearing but he did it with such kindness and meekness that I could not resent it." He admitted Mr. M. into his confidence, and enjoyed the benefit of his instructions and example, and after a time gave proof of being a converted man and made a profession of Christ ulation of the globe. before the world. When he heard of the death of Mr. Martyn, he wept like a father mourning over his son.

ed by Mr. Simeon. He went in company with them, however, on one occasion to hear the despised prencher that they might join in the contempt which was cast upon him. But as it has been with many in like circumstances so it was then with Mr. Sargent. He was awakened by the call given him by the Spirit of God through the preacher's words and became afterwards one of Mr. Simeon's most steadfast supporters. Mr. Simeon's regard for him was such that some time before his death he named him as the person to whom his papers should be entrusted and who should write his life. Mr. Sar. Inden with coal for the United States. A lady, belonging to the gent, however, was the first to be taken to his rest. I have alluded to the contempt which Mr. Simeon suffered in the first years of his ministry, a matter which is universally known. Mr. Grimshawo

Dear Brethren,—Can you pear another record from trapes.

more at least you must have in order that I may give some account of remarked upon the depression of mind under which that faithful ser- captain, "and, according to her wisnes, distributed upon the depression of mind under which that faithful ser- captain, "and, according to her wisnes, distributed upon the depression of mind under which that faithful ser- captain, "and, according to her wisnes, distributed upon the depression of mind under which that faithful ser- captain, "and, according to her wisnes, distributed upon the depression of mind under which that faithful ser- captain, "and, according to her wisnes, distributed upon the depression of mind under which that faithful ser- captain, "and, according to her wisnes, distributed upon the depression of mind under which that faithful ser- captain, "and, according to her wisnes, distributed upon the depression of mind under which that faithful ser- captain, "and, according to her wisnes, distributed upon the depression of mind under which that faithful ser- captain, "and, according to her wisnes, distributed upon the depression of mind under which that faithful ser- captain, "and, according to her wisnes, distributed upon the depression of mind under which that faithful ser- captain, "and, according to her wisnes, distributed upon the depression of mind under which that faithful ser- captain, "and, according to her wisnes, distributed upon the depression of mind under which that faithful ser- captain, "and, according to her wisnes, distributed upon the depression of mind under which that faithful ser- captain, "and, according to her wisnes, distributed upon the depression of mind under which that faithful ser- captain, "and, according to her wisnes, distributed upon the depression of mind under which that faithful ser- captain, "and, according to her wisnes, distributed upon the depression of mind under which that faithful ser- captain, "and, according to her wisnes, distributed upon the depression of t to find something by which he might be comforted and strengthened. tracts have produced a feeling among them that I have never seen One of the first passages that took his attention was, "they found a before. If you have any doubt on the subject, go look into the fore-man called Simeon, him they compelled to bear his cross." His castle and see for yourself.' I stepped down, and sure enough every

> CAMP MEETING IN TANGIER ISLANDS, U. S., HELD IN 1818. one of the Tangier Islands, within the bounds of the Philadelphia make any professions that way ! 'I shall make my best endeavours,' Conference, and closed on the 25th. The Rev. William Bishop The number of tents was 185. There were besides 150 sail of themselves was held, morning and afternoon. A privilege for a prayer vessels, and about 10 periaugers and canoes, in which there was a meeting was again asked for in the evening. I objected—But, said considerable multitude who had no tents on the island, and of course are not included in the above aggregate. On Sabbath, August 23d, it was estimated that there were at least 3000 persons present, to whom the Word of Life was faithfully dispensed. And from the commencement to the breaking up of the meeting, it is confidently believed that there were not less than 800 persons happily translated from the power of sin and Satan into the service and favour of the to pray. In a moment all were upon their knees. The mate proonly living and true God. And surely there are none who are so lost to everything that is sacred, as to say that this of itself is not sufficient to make ample compensation to all through whose influence this deigned to pour out his Spirit in such a miraculous manner. And prayor, and seemed to get along the best of any of us. The fact is. what adds to the glory of the meeting is, that (with the exception of said the captain, we were all overwhelmed with a sense of our sins, a few individuals) the whole of this vast concourse of people behaved themselves with the utmost propriety; while those who professed Christianity gave satisfactory ovidences that they were the followers of Him who hath said, 'Hereby shall all men know that you are my disciples, if yo have love one to another." As to the pitiful objections raised by some against meetings of this kind, they are hardly worth answering; for as a good tree cannot produce evil fruit, neither an evil tree good fruit, it follows that, unless this institution was of God, it would not meet with the Divine sanction. But as it does, let the votaries of camp meetings go on in their support; and as they go let them 'rejoice that they are counted worthy to suffer persecution for the sake of Christ,' and a cause which is productive of so much good; for, however men may oppose the work of God, whether in secret or in public, the prophet Isaiah assures us that 'Christ shall not fail, nor yet be discouraged, till he hath set judgment in the earth, and that the isles shall wait for His law.' Unto him, therefore, 'let us sing a new song, and praise him from the ends of the earth;' yes, let those who go down to the sea, and all that is therein, the isles and the inhabitants thereof, let them praise Him. And those who witnessed the power of God on the Tangier Island, let them remember that if

THE RESTORATION OF THE JEWS.

they are faithful a little longer the time is not far distant when they

shall be constituted inhabitants of the true tabernacle, the tabernacle

which the Lord pitched, and not man."

The movements in respect to the restoration of the Jews to their ather land, have not been confined to those who are strangers to the "House of Israel;" but, what gives great interest and importance to them, the descendants of Abraham themselves appear to be every where alive to the subject. Our readers have not failed to notice that the attention of this remarkable people has been turned towards the holy city;" and that already thousands from different portions of the earth are preparing to return to the land "from whence their fathers went out." Who can doubt but that, as the history of this race is an astonishing fulfilment of Scripture prophecy, these things are the beginning of important events? We cannot but regard them this light; and hence feel a deep interest in every fact that bears superintendent of a Sabbath School, but it was not a school of such the subject.

Soon, the heart was probed; tears came, and, in deep distress, she cried, "What must I do to be saved!" When I was called away, she cried, "What must I do to be saved!" When I was called away, she was rejoicing in superintendent of a Sabbath School, but it was not a school of such the subject.

The following absolute that bears was rejoicing in this light; and hence feel a deep interest in every fact that bears superintendent of a Sabbath School, but it was not a school of such the subject. upon the subject. The following observations are from the "Athonæum," and give some important particulars in respect to these proceedings:

"On more than one occasion we have called attention to the signs, of one kind or another, by which the exiles of Israel are beginning to express their impatience for the accomplishment of the prophecies that point to their restoration; and the changes, physical and moral, which are gradually breaking down the barriers to the final fulfilment of the promise. These are curious, and worth attention; and more meant to call this God to mind. For the first ten years, we could not significant in their aggregation, and with reference to the character of the people in question, than those of our readers who have looked at them hastily, and separately, may have been prepared to suspect. The Malta letters bring accounts from Syria, in which some curious particulars are given of Sir Moses Montefiore's proceedings, during his late visit to the Holy Land. We remember rumors, which had entrency some years ago, of the Jewish capitalist's (Rothschild's) design to employ his wealth in the purchase of Jerusalem, as the seat of a kingdom, and bring back the tribes under his own guidance and sovereignty. If the scheme, amid its sublimity, savored sufficiently of the romantic to make the rumor suspicious, the positive acts of Sir Moses, at least, exhibit an anxiety to gather together the wanderers in the neighborhood of their ancient home and future hopes, that they may await events on the ground where they can best be made available to the fulfilment of the promise. During his pilgrimage he sought his way to the hearts of his countrymen, by giving a talaris (we believe about fifteen pizstres) to every Israelite; and having instituted strict inquiries respecting the various biblical antiquities on his way, and ascertained the amount of duty which the sacred places and

From the Buston Journal. WHERE WILL MEN FIND ROOM AT THE JUDGMENT?

A paragraph has several times gone the rounds of the papers, withn a year past, in which it was shown, or attempted to be shown, that if all the human beings that have lived since the creation of the earth, and been buried beneath its surface, should be raised and stand upon it, the globe, allowing a yard equare to each person, would more than be covered.

From the following calculation it will appear that a comparatively small portion of the earth's surface would be sufficient to contain the vast multitude of human beings, allowing a yard square to each person, that has existed on the globe.

Suppose, then, for the sake of round numbers, that the earth has stood 6,000 years, and that the population has always been 800,000,as now estimated. Sixty centuries multiplied by three generations in a century, would make 180 generations of 800,000,000, and these multiplied together, would make 144,000,000,000, as the supposed whole population of the globe since the creation. Then suppose one yard square for each individual of this vast number, how many miles square would be sufficient for the whole! Multiply 320 by 320, the number of rods in a mile, and the product will be 102,400, as the square rods in the square mile. Then multiply these square rods by 51, and this product again by 5%, the number of yards in a rod, and the product will be 3,097,600, as the number of square yards in a square mile. Then divide the 144,000,000,000 by 3,097,600, and the quotient will be 46,487 and a fraction over, as the number of square miles necessary to contain, in an erect or lying posture, the present and past pop-

Then extract the square root of 46,487, and the root will be 215 and a fraction, showing that 215, or less than 216 miles square of all his operations are directed.

Mr. Sargent, the biographer of H. Martyn, Mr. G. said was associ- country-say as large as the state of New York-would furnish a ated at Cambridge with some young men who had no respect for standing place of a yard square, for the one hundred and forty four religion and especially none for the doctrines of the Gospel as preach thousand millions of the earth's supposed population from the creation to the end of six thousand years.

THE WHOLE CREW CONVERTED.

The following fact, says the Sailor's Magazine for August, was communicated by a respected brother who has been labouring among

seamen in the port of New York : The William Hannington, Captain Bell, master, left Newcastle upon-Tyne, about the 1st of April last, with a crew of fourteen men, Baptist chapel in Newcastle, feeling a deep interest in seamen, put into the hands of the captain, a few days before leaving port, a pack age of tracts and magazines for the crew. "I took them," said the by the confempt with which he was treated on account of the doctrines mate, a well-bred and intelligent young Scotchman, came to me and he preached, he was walking alone without the city and opened his Bible said, Sir, I hardly know what is the matter with our men; but your meditations on the cross as borne by the first Christians and by all man was reading with an engagedness as though his very life and soul indeed "who will live godly in Christ Jesus" were profitable, and were in it. On returning to the cabin the mate continued, 'Sir, they from that time he took courage and yielded no more to despondency, wish the Bible read to them, and to morrow (meaning the Sabbath) they wish to obtain permission to hold a religious service among themselves in the forecastle.' I can have no objection to that, I am "On the 20th August a Methodist Camp meeting commenced on sure, I remarked; but who will lead them, mate, seeing none of us was the reply, 'and I suppose others will do the same.' Very well, I presided; and there were, including the presiding elder, seven tray presided; and there were, including the presiding elder, seven tray said, there is a prospect now of fine weather, make all stug, I will take the helm, and let every one that wishes attend the service. The that name, in sadness spoken, arrangements were made—the Sabbath came—a meeting among and afternoon. A privilege for a prayer themselves was held, morning and afternoon. A privilege for a prayer afterious dearest word. the mate, 'you had no objection all day, why object now?' My objection is, I replied, that you do not hold the meeting in the forecastle, but in the cabin, where I may have a spice of a privilege with you myself, since I have accommodated you all day by standing at the ceeded a little way, but soon choked up with tears, and broke down-The cook then undertook it, and he soon swamped in the same way. I then said to one of the apprentice boys, 'Billy, can't you pray for and as there was not one of us that had made any profession of a religious experience, we made rather lame work of it at first; but I do hope that God, in his mercy, has heard our poor petitions, and converted every man on board. As to myself," said the captain, "it is my intention, if it please God, to connect myself with his people, and

EARLY METHODISM.

with the church of which my praying wife is a member; and I suppose

it is the probable intention of others to do the same."-Boston Chris

In reading Bang's History of the Methodist Episcopal Church, we requently meet with the most interesting details—such as exhibit the wonderful increase and prosperity of this branch of Christianity. The first regular conference ever held in America convened in Philadelphia, July 4th, 1773. It was composed of ten preachers, whose names are given in connexion with their appointments :-

New-York-Thomas Rankin, Philadelphia-George Shadford, To change in four months. New Jersey—John King, William Walters.

Baltimore—Francis Asbury, Robert Strawbridge, Abraham Whiteworth, Joseph Yearly.

Norfolk—Richard Wright.

Petersburgh-Robert Williams.

tian Watchman.

NUMBERS IN SOCIETY.

| | Total | 1160 |
|---------------|-------|------|
| Virginia, | | 100 |
| Maryland, | | 500 |
| New Jersey, | | 200 |
| Philadelphia, | | |

SABBATH SCHOOL MEETING.

superintendent of a Saubath School, out to was not a warthy. But I white faces as I see here. They were all dark and swarthy. But I white faces as I see here. They were teachers do in you. We had felt as deep an interest in them as your teachers do in you. five or six thousand children connected with our mission. They were usually all assembled in different places before Divine worship on the Sabbath, in order to be taught about God and Jesus Christ. At first they used to say, ' Show us your God: we can't see him. We can see our gods.' Now they don't say so. They say they have always believed in a God who cannot be seen, and that their idols were only get any girls into our schools. They were all made up of boys Their parents said, ' Our girls make us a great deal of trouble already and they will make more if we let them be taught.' At length their objections were overcome, and now there are girls and boys both in

"Before I sit down, I wish to say that I feel myself, in common with you, my young friends, a pupil of the venerable man who has just addressed you. We all owe him a debt of gratitude for what he has done for us, and this day we rejoice to acknowledge, and so far as our thanks can do so, to repay it.'

A NEW SECT IN ENGLAND .- An American lady now in England, whose correspondence is published in the Christian Register writes as follows :-

Among the seceders from the Church of England, a sect has lately sprung up, calling themselves the Providence Society. I have not been at any of their meetings, but I happen to know some of the results: in one instance, in Exeter, the son of a lord has given up his patrimony for the benefit of his poorer companions; and his taste villages paid to the Egyptian government to be about 64,000 purses, directs him to keep a boarding house, in which all the furniture is of (a purse being equal to fifteen talaris,) he proposed to the Viceroy of the most humble kind; articles which in genteel houses are of mahog-Egypt, that he (Sir Moses) should pay this revenue out of his own any or rosewood, here are made of deal; and all things else corres pocket, as the price of that prince's permission to him to colonize all pond. No persons are admitted but those who belong to the Prothose places with the Children of Israel. The offer has been, it is vidence Society, and then rank or station is not a matter of inquiry. said, accepted, subject to the condition that the colony shall be con-sidered national and not under European protection."—Philadelphia drawings, albums, &c., into the sea; given up all elegant pursuits, and married quite a common person. The young ladies who have become converts, are said to be known by their slovenly, dirty appearance, for, as they admit no distinction of rank, and have not learned to be notable, they appear in a most pitiable condition. I hope they have some good points about which I have not yet been informed. It seems rather extraordinary that such unpromising pretensions should make converts chiefly among the rich and the gentry of the land .-Pittsburgh Conference Journal.

> THE GREAT SYNAGOGUE.-The following thanksgiving and prayer were offered up at the Great Synagogue, during the last Sabbath meeting service :—" Almighty God, sovereign of the universe, w bow down before thee, and beseech thee to receive our heartfelt thanks for thy great goodness and thy infinite mercy shown to this our country, in having preserved our most gracious and beloved Queen Victoria, and her illustrious Consort, from the wicked attempt made to destroy them. We thank thee, O God of our forefathers, for having averted so dire a calamity from this kingdom, and so much misery from all its inhabitants. O Lord of Israel! give car unto the prayers of thy grateful servants, and watch over our beloved Sovereign, and guard her from all evil. Shower down thy blessings on Her head, and grant her health that she may reign long and gloriously, beloved by all her subjects and respected by all the nations of the earth. May she, through thy grace, ever continue to promote the prosperity of this kingdom and the happiness of all Her people! Amen."—English

heavenly places? Why not his Love? his power? his justice! they are pretty lessons in nature's book of instruction, teaching man Plainly because wisdom is that property of the Divine Being by which that he liveth not by bread alone, but that he hath another than

PARABLES FROM THE GERMAN OF KRUMMACHER. THE PAINTER AND HIS MASTER.

A young painter had executed a very superior picture—the best he had ever done. Even his master found nothing in it to censure. And the young painter was so delighted with it, that he did not cease to gaze on the work of his art, and he neglected his studies. For he thought he could no more be excelled.

One morning, when he expected again to enjoy the sight of his painting, he found that his master had crased every mark. Angry and weeping, he ran to him and asked the reason of this strange procedare.

His master answered: 'I did it with wise consideration.' The painting was good, as a proof of your progress; but it was at the same time, your ruin. 'How so?' asked the young artist. 'My friend, answered the master, you loved in your picture no longer art, but yourself. Believe me, it was not finished, even though it appeared so to us-it was only a study; here, take the pencil, and see what you can create anew. Be not grieved for the sacrifice. The great must be in you, before you can bring it out on the canvae. Immediately, and full of confidence in himself and teacher, he seized the pencil and executed his most glorious work—the Sacrifice of Iphigenia !—the name of that artist was Timanthes !

THE YOUTH'S FRIEND.

"JESUS SAITH UNTO HER, MARY !"- John IX. 16. BY THE EDITOR OF THE WOODSTOCK HERALD.

There is a voice, though kindly meant,'
That yet is cold and tame,
Unless among its words we hear
Our own familiar name.

That name, when attered wheely, Is omnipotent to was
Our wandering feet from out the ways
Of sorrow and of sin.

For never was there warning, said In other words, that came So solemnly as that which speaks Our own familiar name.

"Mary!"—It was a spell to stir Unniterable feelings; And Hope and Joy came rushing back With all their bright revealings.

THE VAUDOIS HARVEST HYMN. BY II. DASTINGS WELD. [Translated from the French.]

Father of Mercles! God of Peace! Being whose bounties never cease! While to the beavens, in grateful tones, Ascend our grateful orisons. Listen to these, the notes of praise, Which we, a happy people, ruise?

Our hamlets, sheltered by Thy care, Our tillage by Thy blessing yields Our tillage by Thy blessing yields An hundred-fold; the ripeued field On huwing grain, the burthened via Are tokens of Thy love divine.

The cradled head of infancy Oweth its tranquit rest to Thee. Youth's doubting step, man's firmer tread

In years mature, by Thee are led. Secure may trembling age, O Lord! Lean on its staff, Thy Holy Word.

The whispered in the hour of dreams, When friends are far apart, Restoring home and gladness To the worn and weary heart.

"Why weepest thou ?" the Master said, In unrenembered speech— The mourner's beart was deeplier smit Than stranger voice might reach.

" Mary!" he said—that well-known voice. That gentle household word,

Waked the glad recognition Of her Saviour and her Lord.

Whether in youth, like early fruit, Or in the sear and solemn suit Of our autumnal age, like wheat Ripened and for the reuper fit, Thou cut us off, oh Gud, may we Gathered into thy garner be!

A DAUGHTER'S ERRAND OF LOVE.

Some thirteen years ago, while in the employ of the American Home Missionary Society, I preached in a certain neighborhood in the town of W. During the services, which were very solemn, I observed a woman who wept much. I went to her after the audience was dismissed, and inquired why she wept. "Sir," said she, "I am from--; I came this long journey to visit an aged mother, who is yet out of Christ, with the earnest desire not to leave her until she is converted to Him. Since I arrived, I have been sick, and now, when for the first time, I am able to come to the house of God, I find what I hardly dared to hope for, the faithful preaching of the truth, as I have been taught to love it; and it is God's goodness, in permitting me to hear his precious word in this wilderness, that overwhelms me." During further conversation, she manifested a spirit of meekness and trust in God, and spoke of the prospective conversion of her mother, in a manner which showed that the fervour of desire and agony of intercession had sweetly subsided into the calm confidence of faith.

The aged woman had passed through many awakenings, and was now, in a great degree, hard of heart. The countenance of the daughter was lit up with a cheerful anxiety which could not be mistaken. She said but little, but I knew that her hope was in God. I therefore began conversation with the mother, not without a strong expectation of a favourable result. At first, the interview was solemn;

Reader, have you an impenitent relative? "Go and do likewise," -go with carnest prayer, and a fervent purpose to leave nothing andone; and "according to thy faith, be it unto thee!"-Pastor's

INFANT SCHOOLS UNDER RAILWAYS. A late London paper announces the following curious yet gratifying

fact: In the popular parish of St. George in the East, where schools are greatly needed, the Rev. Mr. Quekett, curate of the parish, has converted three of the arches of the Blackwall Railway into a commodious school room for an Infant and Sunday School. The arches are between thirty and forty feet in length, twenty eight feet wide, and eighteen high, and are rendered water tight by being set in cement, and covered, at that part, by the Railway Company, with an additional coating of asphalte. The three arches have a communication with each other by a door-way turned in the brick-work of each arch. A play-ground is attached the whole length of each side, and the master's hause enters and adjoins the same, and the whole is enclosed with a high brick wall. Numbers of persons daily visit the schools on account of the novelty of the situation, which were opened with great eclat by the attendance of all the respectable inhabitants and the neighbouring clergy, on which occasion a sermon was preached by the Rev. Rector of Spitalfields. Four hundred children are now daily in attendance, and easily accommodated.

THE DEAF AND DUMB BOY .- A few years ugo a clergyman paid a visit to a Deaf and Dumb Institution in London, for the purpose of examining the children in their knowledge of divine truth. A little boy on the occasion was asked in writing," Who made the

He took up the chalk, and wrote under the question, "In the eginning God created the heaven and the earth.'

The clergyman then inquired in a similar manner, " Why did Jesus Christ come into the world ?"

A smile of delight and gratitude rested on the countenance of the little fellow as he wrote,—"This is a faithful saying and worthy of all acceptation, that Jesus came into the world to save sinners." A third was then proposed, evidently adapted to call his most powerful feelings into exercise: "Why were you born don't and dumb,

when I can hear and speak?"

"Never," said an eye-witness, "shall I forget the look of resignation which sat on his countenance as he took up the chalk and wrote, Even so, Father, for so it seemeth good in thy sight."

FLOWERS.-Flowers, of all created things the most inmocently simple, and most superbly complex-playthings for childhood, ornaments of the grave, and companions of the cold corpse! Flowers, beloved by the wandering idiot, and studied by the deep-thinking man of science ! Flowers that unceasingly expand to heaven their grateful, and to man their cheerful looks-partners of human joy; soothers of human sorrow; fit emblems of the victor's triumphs, and of the young bride's blushes; welcome to the crowded halls, and graceful upon solitary graves! Flowers are in the volume of nature what the expression "God is love" is in the volume of revelation. What a desolate place would be a world without a flower! It would be a face without a smile-a feast without a welcome. Are not flowers the stars of the earth? and are not our stars the flowers of beaven? One cannot look closely at the structure of a flower without loving it. -They are the emblems and manifestations of God's love to the creation, and they are the means and ministrations of man's love to his fellow creatures: for they first awaken in his mind a sense of the beautiful and good. The very inutility of flowers is their excellence But why is the Wisdom of God particularly named as the and great beauty; for they lead us to thoughts of generosity and object of the highest admiration of the principalities and powers in moral beauty, detached from, and superior to all selfishness; so that

AN ACT

TO RE UNITE THE PROVINCES OF UPPER AND LOWER CANADA AND FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF CANADA.

Thursday, July 23, 1840.

I. Whereas it is necessary that Provision be made for the good Govern ment of the Provinces of Upper Canada and Lower Canada, in such manner as may secure the rights and liberties and promote the interests of all classes of Her Mujesty's surjects within the same: And whereas to this end it is expedi-Her Mujesty's sucjects within the same: And whereas to this end it is expedient that the said Provinces be re-united and form one Province for the purposes of Executive Government and Legislation: Be it therefore enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, that it shall be lawful for Her Majesty, with the advice of Her Privy Council, to declare, or to authorize the Majesty, with the advice of ther Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada to declare, by Proclamation, that the said Provinces, upon, from, and after a certain day in such proclamation to be appointed, which day shall be within fifteen calendar months next after the passing of this act, shall form and be one Province, under the name of the Province of Catada, and thenceforth the said Provinces shall constitute and be one Province, under the name aforesaid, upon, from, and after the day as a proprieted at affects sid.

from, and after the day so appointed as aforesaid.

II. And he it enacted, that so much of an act passed in the session of Parliament held in the thirty first year of the reign of King George the Third, intituled An Act to repeal certain parts of an act passed in the fourteenth year of His Majesty's reign, intituled, 'An act for making more effectual provision for the Government of the Frozince of Quebec in North America,' and to make further provision for the Government of the said Province, as provide for constituting and composing a Legislative Council and Assembly within each of the said Provinces respectively, and for the making of laws; and also the whole of an act passed in the session of Parliament held in the first and second years of the reign of Her present Majesty, intituled An Act to make temporary provision for the Government of Lower Canada; and also the whole of an act passed in the session of Parliament held in the second and third years of the reign of Her present Majesty, initialed An Act to amend an act of the last session of Parliament, for making temporary provision for the Government of Lower Canada; and also the whole of an act passed in the session of Parliament hold in the first and second years of the reign of His late Majesty King William the Fourth, intituled An Act to amend an act of the fourteenth year of His Majesty King George the Third, for establishing a fund towards defraying the charges of the administration of justice and the support of civil government in the Province of Quebec in America, shall continue and remain in force antil the day on which it shall be declared, by proclamation as aforesaid, that the said two Provinces shall constitute and be one Province as aforesaid and shall be repealed on, from, and after such day: Provided always, that the repeal of the said several acts of Parliament and parts of acts of Parliament shall not be held to revive or give any force or effect to any enactment which has by the said acts, or nov of them, been repealed or determined.

III. And be it enected, that from and after the re-union of the said two Provinces there shall be within the Province of Canada one Legislative Coun cil and one Assembly, to be severally constituted and composed in the manner hereinafter prescribed, which shall be called "The Legislative Council and Assembly of Canada, 'and that, within the Province of Canada, Her Majes; shall have power, by and with the advice and consent of the said Legislative Council and Assembly, to make laws for the peace, welfare, and good government of the Province of Canada, such laws not being repugnant to this act, of to such parts of the said act passed in the thirty-first year of the reign of His said late Majesty as are not hereby repealed, or to any act of Parliament made or to be made and not hereby repealed, which does or shall, by express enactment or by necessary intendment, extend to the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, or to either of them, or to the Province of Canada; and that all such laws being passed by the said Legislative Council and Assembly, and assemble to by Her Majesty, or assented to in Her Majesty's name by the Governor of the Province of Canada, shall be valid and binding to all intents and purposes

within the Province of Canada. 1V. And be it enacted, that for the purpose of composing the Legislative Council of the Province of Canada, it shall be lawful for Her Majesty, before the time to be appointed for the first meeting of the said Legislative Council and Assembly, by an instrument under the sign manual, to authorize the Governor, in Her Majosty's name, by an instrument under the Great Saal of the said Province, to summen to the said Legislative Council of the said Province such persons, being not fewer than twenty, as Her Majosty shall think fit; and that it shall also be lawful for Her Majesty from time to time to authorize the Governor in like manner to summen to the said Legislative Council such other person or persons as Her Majesty shall think fit, and that every person who shall be so summoted shall thereby become a member of the Landburg Comshall be so summoned shall thereby become a member of the Legislative Council of the Province of Canada. Provided always, that no person shall be summoned to the said Legislative Council of the Province of Canada, who shall no be of the full age of twenty one years and a natural born subject of Her Majesty, or a subject of Her Majesty naturalized by act of the Parliament of Great Britain, or by act of the Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, or by an act of the Legislature of either of the Provinces of Upper or Lower Canada, or by an act of the Legislature of the Province of Canada.

V. And be it enacted, that every member of the Legislative Council of the Province of Canada shall hold his seat therein for the term of his life; but subject nevertheless to the provisions bereinafter contained for vacating the same VI. And be it enacted, that it shall be lawful for any member of the Legis Council of the Province of Canada to resign his seat in the said Legi tive Council, and upon such resignation the seat of such Legislative Councillor

VII. And be it enacted, that if any Legislative Councillor of the Province of Canada shall for two successive sessions of the Legislature of the said Province fail to give his attendance in the said Legislative Counci), without the permission of Her Majesty, or of the Governor of the said Province, signified by the said Governor to the Legislative Council, or shall take any oath, or make any declaration or acknowledgment of allegiance, obedience, or adherence to any foreign prince or power, or shall do, concur in, or adopt any act whereby he may become a subject or citizen of any foreign state or power, or whereby he may become entitled to the rights, privileges, or immunities of a subject or citizen of any foreign state or power, or shall become bankrupt, or take the benefit of any law relating to insolvent Debtors, or become a public defaulter.

and from the determination of the said council in such case to Ho Majesty, and that the judgment of Her Majesty given with the advice of her vy Council thereon shall be final and conclusive to all intents and purposes Privy Council thereon shall be final and conclusive to all intents and purposes.

13. And be it enacted, that the Governor of the province of Canada shall have power and authority from time to time, by an instrument under the great scal of the said province, to appoint one member of the said legislative council to be Speaker of the said legislative council, and to remove him, and appoint

another in his stead. X. And be it enacted, that the presence of at least ren members of the said legislative conneil, including the Speaker, shall be necessary to constitute a

necting for the exercise of its powers; and that all questions which shall arise in the said legislative council shall be decided by a majority of voices of the members present other than the Speaker; and when the voices shall be equal, the Speaker shall have the casting vote.

XI. And be a enected, that for the purpose of constituting the legislative assembly of the province of Canada, it shall be lawful for the Governor of the cold province of the casting vote. said province, within the time hereinafter mentioned, and thereafter from time to time as occasion shall require, in her Majesty's name, and by an instrument

to construments under the great seal of the said province, to summon and call together a legislative assembly in and for the said province.

XII. And be it enacted, that in the legislative assembly of the province of Canada to be constituted as aforesaid, the parts of the said province which now emistitute the provinces of Upper and Lower Canada respectively shall, subject to the provisions hereinafter contained, be represented by an equal number of representatives, to be elected for the places and in the manner hereinafte

nontioned.

XIII. And be it enacted, that the county of Halton, in the province of Upper And he it enacted, that the county of thaton, in the province of opper Canada, shall be divided into two ridings, to be called respectively the East Riding and the West Riding; and that the East Riding of the said county shall consist of the following townships, namely: Trafalgar, Nelson, Esquesing, Nassagawega. East Flamborough, West Flamborough, Erin. Beverley; and that the West Riding of the said county shall consist of the following townships, namely: Garafraxa, Nichol, Woolwich, Guelph, Waterloo, Wilmot, Dumfries, Puslinch Eramosa; and that the East Riding and West Riding of the said county shall each be represented by one member in the legislative

XIV. And he it enacted, that the county of Northumberland in the province AV. And be it enacted, that the county of Northambertand in the province of Upper Canada shall be divided into two ridings, to be called respectively the North Riding and the South Riding; and that the North Riding of the last mentioned county shall consist of the following townships, namely; Monaghan, Otonabee, Asphodel, Smith, Douro, Dummer, Belmont, Methuan, Burleigh, Harvey, Emily, Gore, Enismore; and that the south riding of the last mentioned county shall consist of the following townships, namely; Caracha Museus, Sangara, Person, and that the porth riding and south mand, Cramabe, Musray, Seymour, Percy; and that the north riding and south riding of the last mentioned county shall each he represented by one member in

ne legislative assembly of the province of Canada.

XV. And he it enacted, that the county of Lincoln, in the province of Uppe Canada, shall be divided into two ridings, to be called respectively the North Riding and the South Riding; and that the North Riding shall be formed by uniting the first riding and second riding of the said county, and the south rid-ing by uniting the third riding and fourth riding of the said county; and that the north and south riding of the last mentioned county shall each be repre-

sented by one member in the legislative assembly of the province of Canada.

XVI. And be it enacted, that every county and riding, other than those hereinbefore specified, which at the time of the passing of this act was by law entitled to be represented in the Assembly of the province of Upper Canada. shall be represented by one member in the Legislative Assembly of the province

XVII. And he it enacted, that the city of Toronto shall be represented ! two members, and the towns of Kingston, Brockville, Hamilton, Cornwali, Niagara, London, and Bytown, shall each be represented by one member in the

Legislative Assembly of the province of Canada.

XVIII. And he it enacted, that every county which before and at the time of the passing of the said act of Parliament, intituled An act to make tempo rary provision for the government of Lower Canada, was entitled to be represented in the Assembly of the province of Lower Canada, except the counties of Montmorency, Orleans, L'Assomption, La Chesnaye, L'Acadie, La Prairie, Dorchester, and Beauce, hereinafter mentioned, shall be represented by one

member in the Legislative Assembly of the province of Canada.

XIX. And be it enacted, that the said counties of Montmorency and Orleans shall be united into and form one county, to be called the county of Montmorency; and that the said counties of L'Assomption and La Chesnaye shall be united into and form one county, to be called the county of Leinster; and that the said counties of L'Acadie and La Prairie shall be united into and form one

chester and Beauco shall be united into and form one county, to be called the

of the legislature of the province of Canada.

XXIV. And be it enacted, that writs for the election of members to serve in the Legislative Assembly of the province of Canada shall be issued by the Gov ernor of the said province within fourteen days after the sealing of such instru-ment as aforesaid, for summoning and calling together such Legislative Assem-bly; and that such write shall be directed to the Returning Officers of the said counties, ridings, cities, and towns respectively; and that such writs shall be made returnable within fifty days at farthest from the day on which they shall bear date, unless it shall at any time be atherwise provided by any act of the legislature of the said province; and that writs shall in all like manner and form be issued for the election of members, in the case of any vacancy which shall happen by the death or resignation of the person chosen, or by his being summoned to the legislative council of the said province, or from any other legal cause; and that such write shall be made returnable within fifty days at farthest from the day on which they shall bear date, unless it shall be at any time otherwise provided by any act of the legislature of the said province; and that in any case of any such vacancy which shall happen by the death of the person chosen, or by reason of his being so summoned as aforesaid, the writ for the election of a new member shall be issued within six days after notice thereof

such writs of election. XXV. And be it enacted, that it shall be lawful for the Governor of the province of Canada for the time being to fix the time and place of holding elections of members to serve in the Legislative Assembly of the said province, until otherwise provided for as hereinafter is mentioned, giving not less than

XXVI. And be it enacted, that it shall be lawful for the legislature of the XXVI. And be it enacted, that it shall be lawful for the legislature of the province of Canada, by any act or acts to be hereafter possed, to alter the divisions and extent of the several counties, ridings, cities, and towns which shall be represented in the Legislative Assembly of the province of Canada, and to establish new and other divisions of the same, and to alter the apportionment of the number of representatives to be chosen in and for those parts of the province of Canada which now constitute the said provinces of Upper and Lower Canada respectively, and in and for the several districts, counties, ridings, and towns in the same, and to alter and regulate the appointment of radings, and towns in the same, and to after and regulate the appointment of returning officers in and for the same, and make provision, in such manner as they may deem expedient, for the issuing and return of writs for the election of members to serve in the said Legislative Assembly, and the time and place of holding such elections: provided always, that it shall not be lawful to present to the Governor of the province of Canada for Her Majesty's assent any bill of the Legislative Council and Assembly of the said province by which the number of proposers the said province by which the number of proposers the said province by which the number of proposers the said province by which the number of proposers the said province by which the number of proposers the said province by which the number of proposers the said province by which the number of proposers the said province by which the number of proposers the said province by which the number of proposers the said province by which the number of proposers the said province of the said province by which the number of proposers the said province of the said province by which the number of the said province of the said province of the said province of the said province by which the number of the said province of the said ber of representatives in the Legislative Assembly may be altered, unless the second and third reading of such bill in the Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly shall have been passed with the concurrence of two-thirds of the members for the time being of the said Legislative Council, and of two-thirds of the members for the time being of the said Legislative Assembly respectively, and the assent of her Majesty shall not be given to any such bill unless addresses shall have been presented by the Legislative Council and the Legislative Assem

bly respectively to the Governon, stating that such bill has been so passed. XXVII. And be it enacted, that until provisions shall otherwise be made by an act or acts of the legislature of the province of Canada, all the laws which at the time of the passing of this act are in force in the province of Upper Canada, and all the laws which at the time of the passing of the said act of Parliament, intituled an act to make the province of the passing of the said act of Parliament, intituled an act to make temporary provision for the government of Lower Canada, were in force in the province of Lower Canada, relating to the quali-Canada, were in tores in the province of Lower Canada, relating to the qualification and disqualification of any person to be elected or to sit or vote as a member of the Assembly in the said provinces respectively, (except those which require a qualification of property in candidates for election, for which provision is hereinafter made.) and relating to the qualification and disqualification of voters at the election of members to serve in the Assemblics of the said proinces respectively, and to the oaths to be taken by any such voters, and to the powers and duties of returning officers, and the proceedings at such elections, and the period during which such elections may be lewfully continued, and relating to the trial of controverted elections, and the proceedings incident thereto, and to the vacating of seats of members, and the issuing and execution of new writs in case of any seat being vacated otherwise than by a dissolution of the Assembly, shall respectively be applied to elections of members to serve in the Legislative Assembly of the province of Canada for places situated in those parts of the province of Canada for which such laws were passed.

XXVIII. And be it enacted, that no person shall be capable of being elected

AAVIII. And to include a fact no person small to capatite of temp elected a member of the Legislative Assembly of the province of Canada who shall not be legally or equitably seized, as of freehold, for his own use and benefit, of lands or tenements held in free and common soccage, or seized or possessed, for his own use and benefit, of lands or tenements held in fiel or in roture,

Britais, over and above all ronts, mortgages, charges, and incumbrances charged upon, due and payable out of or affecting the same; and that I have not collusively or colourably obtained a title to or become possessed of the said lands and tenements, or any part thereof, for the purpose of qualifying or

vince of Canada."

XXIX. And be it enacted, that if any person shall knowingly and wilfully make a fulse declaration respecting his qualification as a candidate at any election as aforesaid, such person shall be deemed to be guilty of a misdemeanor, and being thereof lawfully convicted shall suffer the like pairs and penalties as

by law are incurred by persons guilty of wilfut and corrupt perjury in the place in which such false declaration shall have been made.

XXX. And be it enacted, that it shall be lawful for the Governor of the province of Canada for the time being to fix such place or places within any part of the province of Canada, and such times for holding the first and every other session of the legislative council and Assembly of the said province as he may think fit, such times and places to be afterwards changed or varied as the Governor may judge advisable and most consistent with general convenience and the public welfare, giving sufficient notice thereof; and also to prorogne the said legislative council and Assembly from time to time, and dissolve the

same, by proclamation or otherwise whenever he shall deem it expedient.

XXXI. And he it enacted, that there shall be a session of the legislative council and Assembly of the province of Canada once at least in every year, so that a period of twolve calendar mouths shall not intervene between the last of the legislative council and Assembly in one session and the first citting legislative council and Assembly in the next session; and that every Legislative Assembly of the said province hereafter to be summoned and chosen shall continue for four years from the day of the return of the writs for choosing the same, and no. longer, subject nevertheless to be sooner proregued or dissolved by the Governor of the said province.

XXXII. And be it enacted, that the Legislative Council and Assembly of

the province of Canada shall be called together for the first time at some period not later than six calendar months ofter the time at which the provinces Upper and Lower Canada shall become re-united as aforesaid.

XXXII. And be it enacted, that the members of the Logislative Assembly of the province of Canada shalt, upon the first assembling after every general election, proceed forthwith to elections of their number to be Speaker; and in case of his death, resignation, or removal by a vote of the said Legislative Assembly, the said members shall forthwith proceed to elect another of such members to be such Speaker; and the Speaker so elected shall preside at all meetings of the said Legislative Assembly.

XXXIV. And be it enacted, That the presence of at least twenty member of the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Canada, including the Speaker, shall be necessary to constitute a meeting of the said Legislative Assembly, for the exercise of its powers; and that all questions which shall arise in the said Assembly shall be decided by the majority of voices of such members as shall be present, other than the speaker; and, when the voices shall be equal, the

speaker shall have the casting voice.

XXXV: And be it enacted, That no member, either of the Legislative Council or of the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Canada, shall be permitted to sit or vote therein until he shall have taken and subscribed the ollowing outh before the Governor of the said Province, or before some person

on persons authorised by such Governor to administer such bath:

"I A. B. do sincerely promise and swear, that I will be faithful and bear true allegiance to Her Majesty Queen Victoria, as lawful Sovereign of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of this Province of Canada, dependent on and belonging to the said United Kingdom; and that I will dependent on and belonging to the said United Kingdom; and that I will defend Her to the utmost of my power against all traitorous conspiracies and attempts whatever which shall be made against her person, crown, and dignity; and that I will do my utmost endeavour to disclose and make known to Her Majesty, Her heirs and successors, all treasons and traitorous conspiracies and attempts which I shall know to be against Her or any of thom; and all this I do swear without any equivocation, mertal evasion, or secret reservation, and renouncing all pardons and dispensations from any person or persons, whatever to the contary.—So help me God."

the contary.—So help me God."

XXXVI. And he it enacted, That every person authorised by law to make such affirmation in every

an affirmation instead of taking an oath, may make such affirmation in every case in which an oath is herein-before required to be taken.

XXXVII. And be it enacted, That whenever any Bill which has been passed

by the Legislative Council and Assembly of the Province of Canada shall be presented for Her Majesty's assent to the Governor of the said Province, such

to time be given in that behalf by Her Majesty, Her heirs or successors, that nor, or person administering the Government of the said Province should

space of two years from the day on which such bill shall have been presented for Her Majesty's assent to the Governor as aforesaid.

XL. Provided always, and be it enacted, That nothing herein contained all be construed to limit or restrain the exercise of Her Majesty's prerogative in authorising, and that notwithstanding this Act and any other Act or Acts passed in the Parliament of Great Britain or in the Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, or of the Legislature of the Province of Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, or of the Legislature of the Province of Canada, it shall be lawful for the Governor of the Province of Ganada, by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of the Quebec, or of the Provinces of Upper or Lower Canada respectively, it shall be lawful for Her Majesty to authorise, the Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Canada to exercise and execute within such parts of the said Province as the Majesty shall think fit, notwithstanding the presence of the Governor within the Province, such of the powers, functions, and authority, as well judicial as other, which before and at the time of passing of this Act were and are vested in the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, or person administrations. are vested in the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or person administering the government of the Provinces of Upper Canada and Lower Canada respectively, or of either of them, and which from and after the said re-union of the said two shall have been delivered to or left at the office of the proper officer for issuing Provinces shall become vested in the Governor of the Province of Canada; and to authorise the Governor of the Province of Canada; and to authorise the Governor of the Province of Canada; and to authorise the Governor of the Province of Canada; and appoint any person or persons jointly, or severally, to be his deputy or in conjunction with such Executive council, or with any number of Mombers or deputies within any part of the Province of Canada, and in that capacity to thereof, or by the said Governors or Lieutenant-Governors individually and exercise, perform, and execute during the pleasure of the said Governor such alone, shall, in so far as the same are not repugnant to or inconsistent with the of the powers, functions, and authorities, as well judicial as other, as before and at the time of the passing of this Act, were and are vested in the Governor, province of Canada, with the advice, or with the service and consent of, or in Lieutenant-Governor, or person administering the Government of the Province of Canada, with the advice, or with such Executive council, or any ces of Upper and Lower Canada respectively, and which from and after the Union of the said Provinces shall become vested in the Governor of the Province of Canada, as the Governor of the Province of Canada shall deem to be necessary or expedient: Provided always, that by the appointment of a deputy or deputies as aloresaid the power and authority of the Governor of the Province of Canada, and ordinances, which at the size of Canada shall not be appointment of a deputy or deputies as aloresaid the power and authority of the Governor of the Province of Canada, and ordinances, which at the size of Canada shall not be appointed above the size of the Union of the province of Union of Union of Union of the province of Union of Un vince of Canada shall not be abridged, altered, or in any way affected otherwise than as Her Majesty shall think proper to direct.

XLI. And be it enacted, That from and after the said re-union of the said

and election, and all writs and public instruments whatsoever relating to the same are repealed or varied by this Act, or in so for as the same shall or said Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly, and all journals, entries, and written or printed proceedings of what nature soever of the said Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly, and of each of them respectively, and all written or diction within the provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, at the time of the printed proceedings and reports of committees of the said Legislative Council Union of the said provinces, and all legal commissions, powers, and authorised legislative Assembly respectively, shall be in the English language only:

any provisions to vary or repeal any of the provisions now in force contained in an Act of the Parliament of Grent Britain passed in the fourteenth year of the reign of His late Majesty King George the Third, intituled, An Act for making more effectual Provision for the Government of the Province of Quobec in North America, or in the aforesaid Acts of Parliament passed in the thirty-first year of the same reign, respecting the accustomed dues and rights of the clergy of the Church of Rome; or to vary or repeal any of the several provisions contained in the said last-mentioned act, respecting the allotment and appropriation of Lands for the support of a Protestant Clergy within the Province of Canada, or respecting the constituting, erecting, or endowing of parsonages or rectories within the Province of Canada, or respecting the presentation of incumbents or ministers of the same, or respecting the tenure on which such incumbents or ministers shall hold or enjoy the same; and also, that whenever religious worship, or shall impose or create any penalties, burdens, disabilities, or disqualifications in respect of the same, or shall in any manner relate to or affect the payment, recovery, or enjoyment of any of the accustomed dues or rights herein-before mentioned, or shall in any manner relate to the granting, imposing, or recovering of any other dues, or stipends, or emoluments, to be paid to or for the use of any minister, priest, ecclesiastic, or teacher, according to any form or mode of religious worship in respect of his said office or function, or shall in any manner relate to or affect the establishment or discipline of the United Church of England and Ireland among the members thereof within the said Province, or shall in any manner relate to or affect Her Majesty's prerogative touching the granting of waste lands of the Crown within the said Probenefit of any law relating to Insolvent Debtors, or become a public defaulter, or be attainted of treason, or be convicted of felony, or of any infamous crime, his seat in such Council shall thereby become vecant.

VIII. And be it enacted, that any question which shall arise respecting any vacancy in the Legislative Council of the Province of Canada, on occasion of any of the matters aforesaid, shall be referred by the Governor of the Province of Canada to the said Legislative Council, to be hy the said Legislative Council shall have arisen, or for the person respecting whose seat such question shall have arisen, or for the person respecting whose seat such question shall have arisen, or for the person respecting whose seat such question shall have arisen, or for the Majesty's Attorney General for the said Province of Canada, or the value of five hundred pounds of United Church of England and the time of the provinces of Upper and incumbrances charged upon and due and, payable out of or affecting the vacancy in the Legislative Council of the Province of Canada, on occasion of any of them and treland among of waste lands of the Crown within the said province, or shall in any manner relate to or affect the english ment or discipline of the bill of the matter, and related chiral and treland among of the said province of Canada, of the value of five hundred pounds of United Church of England and the time of the Majesty's same Act contained which are consequent to or dependent upon the said Province, or shall in any manner relate to or affect the english ment or discipline of the bill of the form of the said Province of Canada, of the value of five hundred pounds of Great Britain, over and at the time of the provinces of Upper and incumbrances charged upon and the time of the provinces of Canada, all duties and revenues of the said provinces, or believe to underly hundred church of England C assent to any such Bill or Bills in case either House of Parliament shall, withvince of Canada shall be permanently days, address Her Majesty to withhold Her assent from any
vince of Canada shall be permanently days, address Her Majesty to withhold Her assent from any
vince of Canada of the value of five bundred pounds of sterling money of Great
Britain, over and above all rents, mortgages, charges, and incumbrances
charged upon, due and payable out of or affecting the same; and that I have not
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clarged upon, due and payable out of or affecting the same; and that no such Bill or Bills an address or addresses specifying that such Bill or Dills contains provisions for some of the purposes herein-before specially described, and desiring that, in order to give effect to the same, such Bill or Bills may be transmitted to England without delay, for the purpose of its being laid before l'arliament previously to the signification of Her Majesty's assent thereto.

XLIII. And whereas by an act passed in the eighteenth year of the reign of His late Majesty King George the Third, intituled An Act for removing of the standard annual angular of firest to the significant of the significant

and the West Indies, and for repealing so much of an act made in the seventh year of the reign of His present Majesty as imposes a duty on tea imported from Great Britain into any Colony or Plantation in America, or relating thereto, it was declared, that "the King and Parliament of Great Britain would not impose any duty, tax, or assessment whatever, payable in any of His Majesty's Colonies, Provinces, and Plantations in North America, or the West Indies, except only such duties as it might be expedient to impose for the regulation of commerce, the net produce of such duties to be always paid and applied to and for the use of the Colony, Province, or Plantation in which the same shall be respectively levied, in such manner as other duties collected by in the said Schedule (B.) or to vary the sums autoromizated to any of the nevertheless to the conditions herein-before recited with respect to the applica-tion of any duties which may be imposed for that purpose; be it therefore enacted. That nothing in this Act contained shall prevent or affect the execution of any law which hath been or shall be made in the Parliament of the said United Kingdom for establishing regulations and prohibitions, or for the imposing, Invylog, or collecting duties for the regulation of navigation, or for the regulation of the commerce between the Province of Canada and any other part of Her Majesty's dominions, or between the said Province of Canada or any part thereof and any Foreign Country or State, or for appointing and directing the payment of drawbacks of such duties so imposed, or to give to Her Majesty any power or authority, by and with the advice and consent of such Legislative Council and Assembly of the said Province of Canada, to vary or repeal any such Law or Laws, or any part thereof, or in any manner to prevent or obstruct the execution thereof: Provided always, that the net produce of all duties which shall be so imposed shall at all times hereafter be herein-after provided) in such manner only as shall be directed by any law or laws which may be made by Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and Assembly of such Province.

XLIV. And whereas by the laws now in force in the said Province of Upper Canada the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, or person administering the Government of the said Province, or the Chief Justice of the said Province, together with any two or more of the Members of the Executive Council of the said e, constitute and are a Court of Appeal for hearing and determining all Appeals from such judgment or sentences as may lawfully be brought before them; And whereas by an Act of the Legislature of the said Province of Upper Canada, passed in the thirty-third year of the Reign of His late Majesty King George the Third, intituled An Act to establish a Court of Probate in the said Province, and also a Surrogate Court in every District thereof, there was and is established a Court of Probate in the said Province, in which Act it was enacted that the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, or person administering the Government of the said last-mentioned Province should preside, and that he should have the powers and authorities in the said Act specified: And where-ns by an Act of the Legislature of the said Province of Upper Canada, passed in the second year of the reign of His late Majesty King William the Fourth, intituled An Act respecting the time and place of sitting of the Court of King's Bench, it was among other things enacted, that His Majesty's Court of King's Bench in that Province should be holden in a place certain; that is in the city, town, or place which should be for the time being the seat of the Civil Governpent of the said Province or within one mile therefrom: And whereas by an ment of the said Province or within one mile theretrom: And whereas by an Act of the Legislature of the said Province of Upper Canada, passed in the seventh year of the reign of His late Majesty King William the Pourth, initialed An Act to establish a Court of Chancery, in this Province, it was enacted, that there should be constituted and established a Court of Chancery, to be the said countries of L'Acadie and La Prairie shall be united into and form one called and known by the name and style of "The Court of Chancery for the thereon; and that the said sum of thirty thousand pounds, so long as the same and style of "The Court of Chancery for the thereon; and that the said sum of thirty thousand pounds, so long as the same and style of "The Court of Chancery for the thereon; and that the said sum of thirty thousand pounds, so long as the same and style of "The Court of Chancery for the thereon; and that the said sum of thirty thousand pounds, so long as the same and style of "The Court of Chancery for the thereon; and that the said sum of thirty thousand pounds, so long as the same and style of "The Court of Chancery for the thereon; and that the said sum of thirty thousand pounds, so long as the same and style of "The Court of Chancery for the thereon; and that the said sum of the sai

county of Dorchester; and that each of the said counties of Montmorency, he assents to such Bill in Her Majesty's name, or that he withholds Her be Chancellor; and which Court, was also enacted, should be holden Legislative Assembly of the said province of Canada.

Majesty's assent, or that he reserves such Bill for the signification of Her the seat of Government in the said province of canada.

Majesty's pleasure thereon. Leinster, limitingdon, and Dorchester, said like tested of the said Province of Canada.

XX. And be seemely of the said Province of Canada.

XX. And be it enacted, that the cities of Quebe and Moutrest shall each be represented by two members in the Legislative Assembly of the said Province of Canada.

XX. And be it enacted, that for the purpose of electing their several represented by two members in the Legislative Assembly of the said Province of Canada, says the several of the province of Canada, says the several canada, possed is the search of Canada sally as the several canada, for amendment of the province of Lower Canada, for amendment of the province, to be lasted to be bounded and limited in such manner as the Governor to the province of Lower Canada, for amendment of the province, to be lasted to the province of Lower Canada, says there were the province of Lower Canada, says the two union of the said Province of Lower of the region of the province of Lower Canada, for amendment of the province, to be lasted to the province of Lower Canada, for amendment of the province, to be lasted to the province of Lower Canada, for amendment of the province of Lower Canada, for amendment of the province of Lower Canada, for amendment of the province of the province of the province of Lower Canada, for amendment of the province of the province of Lower Canada, for amendment of the province of the province of Lower Canada, for amendment of the province of Lower os aforesaid shall have any force or authority in the said Province, unless Her bers of the Executive Council of the province of Canada respectively; and Majesty's assent thereto shall have been so signified as aforesaid within the that, until otherwise provided by an Act or Acts of the Legislature of the province of Canada, the said Court of King's Bench now called the Court of Queen's Bench of Upper Casada, shall from and after the Union of the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada be holden at the City of Toronto, or within one mile from the municipal boundary of the said City of Toronto; Provided always, that until otherwise provided by Act or Acts of the Legislature of the Province of Canada, it shall be lawful for the Governor of the Province of

by the said Act passed in the thirty-first year of the reign of His late Majesty King George the Third, or by any other Act of Parliament, or by may Act of the Legislature of the provinces of Upper and Lower Canada respectively, are vested in or are authorised or required to be exercised by the respective Governors or Lieutenant-Governors of the said provinces, with the advice, or with

the time of the Union of the provinces of Upper Canada and Lower Canada shall be in force within the said provinces, or either of them, or any part of the said provinces respectively shall remain and continue to be of the same force, All. And be it enacted. That from and after the said fermion of the said said provinces respectively shall remain and continue to be of the same force, two Provinces, all writs, proclamations, instruments for summoning and calling authority, and effect in those parts of the province of Canada which now competer the Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly of the Province of stitute the said provinces respectively as if this Act had not been made, and as Canada, and for proroguing and dissolving the same, and all writs of summons and election, and all writs and public instruments whatsoever relating to the

Provided always, that this enactment shall not be construed to prevent transplated copies of any such documents being made, but no such copy shall be kept lated copies of any such documents being made, but no such copy shall be kept or varied by, or may be inconsistent with the provisions of this Act, or shall be among the Records of the Legislative Council or Legislative Assembly, or be deemed in any case to have the force of an original record.

XLII. And be it enacted. That whenever any Bill or Bills shall be passed by the Legislative Council and Assembly of the Province of Canada, containing the same effect as if this Act bad not been made, and any provisions to vary or reveal any of the provisions now in force contained in a sife the same effect as if this Act bad not been made, and any provisions to vary or reveal any of the provisions now in force contained in

as if the said two provinces had not been re-united as aforesaid.

XLVIII. And whereas the Legislature of the said provinces of Upper and Lower Canada have from time to time passed enactments, which enactments were to continue in force for a certain number of years ofter the passing thereof, and "from thence to the end of the then next ensuing Session" of the Legislature of the province in which the same were passed; be it therefore enacted. That whenever the words "and from thence to the end of the then next ensuing Session of the Legislature," or words to the same effect, have been used in any temporary Act of either of the said two provinces which shall not have expired before the re-union of the said two provinces, the said words shall be construed to extend and apply to the next Session of the Legislature

of the province of Canada.

XLIX. And whereas, by a certain Act passed in the third year of the reign any Bill or Bills shall be passed containing any provisions which shall in a of His late Majesty King George the Fourth, intituled An Act to regulate the manner relate to or affect the enjoyment or exercise of any form or mode of trade of the provinces of Lower and Upper Canada, and for other purposes relating to the said provinces, certain provisions were made for appointing arbitrators, with power to hear and determine certain claims of the province arbitrators, with power to hear and determine certain claims of the province of Upper Canada upon the province of Lower Canada, and to hear any claim which might be advanced on the part of the province of Upper Canada to a proportion of certain duties therein mentioned, and for prescribing the course of proceeding to be pursued by such Artitrators; be it chacted, That the said recited provisions of the said last-mentioned Act, and all matters in the same Act contained which are consequent to or dependent upon the said provisions, of any of them, shall be repealed.

L. And be it emeted, That upon the Union of the provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, all duties and revenues over which the respective Legislatures of the said provinces, before and at the time of the cussing of this Act, had and

Heirs and Successors, out of the said consolidated revenue fund, a further sum of thirty thousand pounds, for defraying the expense of the several services and doubts and apprehensions concerning taxation by the l'arliament of Great purposes named in the Schedule marked (B.) to this Act annexed; the said Britain in any of the Colonies, Provinces, and Plantations in North America sums of forty-five thousand pounds and thirty thousand pounds to be issued by and the West Indies, and for repealing so much of an act made in the seventh the Receiver-General in discharge of such warrant or warrants as shall be from

same shall be respectively levied, in such manner as other duties collected by in the anthority or the respective General Courts or General Assemblies of such services or purposes named in the said Schedule (B.) or to vary the sums appropriated to any of the services or purposes named in the said Schedule (B.) and that the amount of Colonies, Provinces, or Plantations were ordinarily paid and applied: "And saving which may accrue from any such alteration in either of the said Schedule (B.) and that the amount of regulation of commerce should continue to be exercised by Her Majesty and the Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireiand, subject that accounts in detail of the expenditure of the several sums of forty-five thousand pounds and thirly thousand pounds herein-before granted, and of every part thereof, shall be laid before the Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly of the said province within thirty days next after the beginning of the Session after such expenditure shall have been made: Provided always, that not more than two thousand pounds shall be payable at the same time for pensions to the Judges; out of the said sum of forty-five thousand pounds, and that not more than five thousand pounds shall be payable at the same time for pensions out of the said sum of thirty thousand pounds; and that a list of all such pensions, and of the persons to whom the same shall have been granted, shall be laid in every year before the said Legislative Council and Legislative

Assembly.

LIV. And he it enacted, That during the time for which the said several sums of forty-five thousand pounds and thirty thousand pounds are severally payable, the same shall be accepted and taken by Her Majesty by way of civil. ist, instead of all territorial and other revenues now at the disposal of the applied to and for the use of the said Province of Canada, and (except as crown, arising in either of the said Provinces of Upper or Lower Canada, and that three-fifths of the net produce of the said territorial and other revenues now at the disposal of the Crown within the Province of Canada shall be paid over to the account of the said consolidated revenue fund; and also during the life of Her Majesty, and for five years after the demise of Her Majesty, the remaining two-fiths of the net produce of the said territorial and other revolute now at the disposal of the Crown within the Province of Canada shall be also paid over in like manner to the account of the said consolidated revenue-

> LV. And be it enacted, That the consolidation of the duties and revenues of the said Province shall not be taken to affect the payment out of the said consolidated revenue fund of any sum or sums heretofore charged upon the rates and duties already raised, levied, and collected, or to be raised, levied, and collected, to and for the use of either of the Provinces of Upper or Lower Canada. or of the Province of Canada, for such time as shall have been appointed by the several Acts of the Legislature of the Province by which such charges were severally authorised.

LVI. And be it enacted, That the expenses of the collection, management; and receipt of the said consolidated revenue fund shall form the first charge thereon; and that the annual interest of the public debt of the provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, or of either of them at the time of the re-union of the said Provinces, shall form the second charge thereon, and that the payments to be made to the clergy of the United Church of England and Iroland, and to the clergy of the Church of Scotland, and to Ministers of other christian. denominations, pursuant to any law or usage whereby such payments, before or at the time of passing this Act, were or are legally or usually paid out of the public or crown revenue of either of the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, shall form the third charge upon the said consolidated revenue fund; and that the said sum of forty-five thousand pounds shall form the fourth charge

other charges upon the rates and duties levied within the said Province of We have great pleasure in giving publication to the following

such charges shall continue to be payable.

LVII. And be it enacted, That subject to the several poyments hereby charged on the said consolidated revenue fund, the same shall be appropriated by the Legislature of the Province of Canada for the public service, in such manner as they shall think proper; provided always, that all Bills for appropriating any part of the surplus of the said consolidated revenue fund, or for imposing any new tax or impost, shall originate in the Legislative Assembly of the said Province of Canada; provided also, that it shall not be lawful for the said Legislative Assembly to evidence are more enquirers after salvation in the congregation now than there has been for some time. Much of this is attributable to pastoral supervision.

We pray that God may extend and establish his own work in this and in every the said Legislative Assembly to originate or pass any vote, resolution, or bill place; for the appropriation of any part of the surplus of the said consolidated revenue fund, or of any other tax or impost to any purpose which shall not have been first recommended by a message of the Governor to the said Legislative.

Assembly during the Session in which such vote, resolution, or bill shall be

passed.

LVIII. And be it enacted, That it shall be lawful for the Governor, by an instrument or instruments to be issued by him for that purpose under the Great Seal of the Province, to constitute Townships in those parts of the Province of Seal of the Province, to constitute I ownships in those parts of the Province of Canada, in which Townships are not already constituted, and to fix the meters and bounds thereof, and to provide for the election and appointment of Township Officers therein, who shall have and exercise the like powers as are exercised by the like officers in the Townships already constituted in that part of the Province of Canada now called Upper Canada, and every such instrument shall be published by proclamation, and shall have the force of law from the published by proclamation, and shall have the force of law from the published by proclamation, and shall have the force of law from the published by proclamation, and shall have the force of law from the published by proclamation, and shall have the force of law from the published by proclamation, and shall have the force of law from the published by proclamation, and shall have the force of law from the published by proclamation, and shall have the force of law from the published by proclamation, and shall have the force of law from the published by proclamation, and shall have the force of law from the published by proclamation, and shall have the force of law from the published by proclamation, and shall have the force of law from the published by proclamation, and shall have the force of law from the published by proclamation, and shall have the force of law from the published by proclamation and published by procla the Province of Canada now called Upper Canada, and every such instrument shall be published by proclamation, and shall have the force of law from
a day to be named in each case in such proclamation.

LIX. And be it enacted. That all powers and authorities expressed in this
Act to be given to the Governor of the Province of Canada, shall be exercised
by such Governor in conformity with and subject to such orders, instructions,
and directions as Her Majesty shall from time to time see fit to make or
issue.

sue. LX. And whereas His late Majesty King George the Third, by His Royal Proclamation, hearing date the seventh day of October in the third year of Ilis reign, was theased to declare that he had put the Coast of Labrador, Italians, and least seventh of the River St. John to Hodson's Straits, with the Islands of Anticosti and Makelaine, and all other smaller Islands lying on the said coast, under the care and inspection of the Governor of Newfoundland: And whereas by an Act passed in the fourteemth year of the reign of His said late Majesty, initialed, An Act for making more effectual provision for the Government of the Province of Quebec in North America, all such Territories, Islands, and Counties which had, since the tenth day of February in the year one thousand seven hundred and sixty-three, Leen made part of the Government of Newfoundland, were during His Majesty's pleasure annexed to and made part and purcel of the Province of Quebec, as created and established by the said Royal Proclamation, be it declared and enacted. That nothing in this or any other Act contained shall be construed to restrain Her Majesty, if she shall be so pleased, from annexing the Magdalen Islands in the Gulf of Saint Lawrence to Her Majesty, and the majesty, or by the Governor on behalf of Her Majesty, with the advice and consent of the Legislature Council and Assembly of the Province of Canada'' are to be understood to mean "Governor of the Province of Canada'' are to be understood to mean "Governor of the Province of Canada'' are to be understood to mean "Governor of the Province of Canada'' are to be understood to mean "Governor of the Province of Canada'' are to be understood as accomprehending the Governor, Licutenaut Governor, or person understood as comprehending the Governor, Licutenaut Governor, or person understood as comprehending the Governor, Licutenaut Governor, or person understood as comprehending the Governor of the Province of Canada'' are to be understood as comprehending the Governor of the Province of Canada'' are to be understood as a comprehending the Governor of the Province of

understood as comprehending the Governor, Licuteman Governor, or person authorized to execute the office or the functions of Governor of the said Pro-

LXII. And be it enacted, That this Act may be amended or repealed by any Act to be passed in the present Session of Parliament.

| SCHEDULE A. | |
|---|-----------------------|
| Governor, | £7,000 |
| Lieutenant Governor, | 1,000 |
| | -7 |
| Upper Canada. | 1.500 |
| 1 Chief Justice, | |
| 1 Chief Justice, | 3,600 |
| I Vice Chancellor, | 1,125 |
| Lower Canada. | |
| 1 Chief Justice, Quebec, | 1,500 |
| 3 Phisne Judges, Queboc, at £900 each, | 2,700 |
| I Chief Justice, Montreal, | 1,100 |
| 3 Puisne Judges, Montreal, at £900 each, | 2,700 |
| 1 Resident Judge at Three Rivers | 9110 |
| 1 Judge of the Inferior District of St. Francis, | 5410 |
| I Judge of the Inferior District of Gaspé | 500 |
| Pensions to the Judges, salaries of the Attorneys and Soli- | |
| citors General, and contingent and miscellaneous expen- | |
| ses of Administration of Justice throughout the Province | |
| of Canada, | 20,875 |
| | |
| • | £45,000 |
| SCHEDULE В. | |
| Civil Secretaries and their Offices | ± 3.000 |
| Provincial Secretaries and their Offices, | 3,000 |
| Receiver General and his Office, | 3,000 |
| Inspector General and his Office, | 2.000 |
| Executive Council. | 3.000 |
| Board of Works. | 2,000 |
| Emigrant Agent, | 700 |
| Pensions, | 5,000 |
| Contingent expenses of Public Offices, | 3,300 |
| Contingent expenses of a mine Omees, sassing entering | / : : : : |
| | £30,000 |
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CHRISTIAN GUARDIAN.

IVEDNESDAY, AUGUST 26, 1840.

To make room for the important-very important Bill for the Union of the Provinces, as well as to supply as many items of News as possi ble, we must be satisfied with presenting but little editorial to-day. We are in receipt of the Clergy Reserve Bill, but not having received it before much of our matter was in type, we are obliged to defer its publication till next week, as well as our remarks thereon.

It affords us much pleasure to be able to say to the friend of our Conference we have just been favoured with a letter from the Rev. EGERTON RYERSON. He and his respected brother, the Rev. WILLIAM RYERSON, reached England in twenty-one days from New-York, and were both in health at the time the letter was written, which was July 31st. The Conference, met at Newcastle, had done little more than commence its sittings. The Rev. Robert Newton was President, and the Rev. Dr. HANNAH Secretary. It would be premature for us to offer to our anxious friends any opinion as to the result of the important mission of our esteemed Represcutatives; but this we shall venture to affirm, that the letter received is an additional confirmation of the fact, if another were needed, that the brethren now in England are ardent lovers of their Canadian Church and Country; deserving in return the love and gratitude of both. No obstacles however forbidding, no aspects however repellant, will deter them from the discharge of obvious—momentous duty. They are full of confidence in their cause and ours; and by God's approving smile will return to the land of their birth, and of our adoption, to confer many blessings upon it.

We may inform our readers that they may expect a series of papers in this Journal, written by the Rev. Egerton Ryerson, containing notices of his journey, and observations. It will be commenced immediately on his return, and, we are fully prepared to say, will be replete with interest and excellence.

The Rev. W. Scott's Temperance Discourse.—Much has been done by the Temperance Reformation, but much remoins to be done.—

The after the fact, if another were needed, that the brethren of the issue.

A discussion arose on the motion for the third reading of the Canada Clergy of Reserves Bill, which was opposed by Mr. Hume. He said it was a measure of the Colonial Assembly, that vote passed but has a discoursed for the Colonial Assembly, that vote passed but has a discoursed for the Colonial Assembly, that vote passed but has a constant on the colonial Legislature for the promotion of education; and he over a resolution to that effect.

Lord J. Russell hoped Mr. Hume would not think it necessary to divide.

Mr. Pakington doubted the accuracy of Mr. Hume's assertion, that the rote of the Assembly had been carried by a majority of only one.

Mr. Hoblouse joined in the request that Mr. Hume would not press his motion to a dirision. He concurred, however, in some of Mr. Hume's views, and thought the Church of England had got a great deal too much under this bill; but as it was the only settlement of the question which could be effected in the pr scutatives; but this we shall venture to affirm, that the letter received is an

One of the pleasing and exhilarating signs of the times is, the diffusion of information on this subject, by publications, which, though of unpretending eppearance and of triling costs, are by a silent, yet certain process, producing most benifoial results. And so sided can the cause be in this way, we have been surptised that such a means has not heretofore been made extensively rebscrivent to the interests of the Institution which it is so desirable to make more inducutial. The preas is mightly, but not until it is in operation; and in Canada that operations of wirture's side "ought to be more frequent and marked." Under these impressions it is an agreeable duty for us to say, Mr. Scott's Discourse has not appeared before it was needed, and it merits a welcome from every friend of Temperance. Very little need be said by us to show what it at this that the that they privately proceed on every through and had been pronosed on either side of an interest of the formation of the previous—has not appeared before it was needed, and it merits a welcome from every friend of Temperance. Very little need be said by us to show what it at this that the private proposed on either side of the previous—his argumentation sound—his illustrations will be decidedly objected by the sage selected by him has soldom been more clearly and usefully elucidated, and we are glad to find it in this instance made tributary to the good cause. His style is plain and perspicuous—his argumentation sound—his illustrations will be a simple to the production of the formation of the formation of the camera of the formation of the formation of the previous proposed on either the private proposed on either the private proposed on either than the previous proposed on either the private proposed on the private proposed on either than the previous proposed on either than the previous proposed on the privation of the decidedly objected to by the little of still the private proposed on the privation of the private proposed on the privation of the privati One of the pleasing and exhibarating signs of the times is, the diffusion of in

to an advertisement of it in another column, and their permission to say, we shall be happy to receive their orders; believing as we do that the principles of strict Temperance advocated by the author, are calculated to promote "intellectual improvement, worldly prosperity, health and long life."

There have been two Meetings held in the City Hall for the purpose of deciding on the best method of welcoming His Excellency the Governor General, to the city. The result of them is the circulation of two Addresses for signatures; which have appeared in the city papers. We pustpone our insertion of them till they have been presented, when we think they will more properly come before the public.

We are not prepared to say when His Excellency will arrive here. The

Kingsion papers say he left that place on Friday afternoon for the west of the Province. It is rumoured that His Excellency will be absent from Montreal about a month. But this is only rumour.

Respecting the seat of Government, it is said that during His Excellency's short stay at Kingston, he expressed some doubts as to the propriety of that town being selected for it.

Canada herein-before reserved, shall form the sixth charge thereon, so long as letter from our beloved brother, the Rev. ALEXANDER McNas, and to add our testimony to the truth of the statements he makes. Since he came to this

Toronto, 22nd August, 1840.

To the Editor of the Christian Guardian. Mr DEAR Sir.,—Having of late received several letters from different parts of the Province, in which the question is proposed, "How are you getting on in Toronto?" and knowing that our friends generally are always happy to hear of the peace and prosperity of the Church, I am desirous of troubling you with a line or two on this interesting subject.

In the first place I may observe, that we have succeeded in reviving the Stewards, and Lenders, resetting of this sterious collegency new to hald in

The Sabbath congregations are large, and we have had latterly some solemn and interesting services.—To the ever-biessed God we would ascribe all the glory! May we humbly solicit in behalf of ourselves, and the Church in this

Proclamation, bearing date the seventh day of October in the third year of city, an interest in the prayers of the upright in heart.

His reign, was pleased to declare that he had put the Coast of Labrador, from Before I close this brief and hasty sketch allow me to say, that I had the

within the last two or three weeks will be inserted in course. - The amusing ancedote from "G. R. S." cannot be too soon followed by a few articles such as we know he can write.-A correspondent west of Toronto appears to condemn us unheard, and has sent us with his displeasure a dictatorial. We have only to say that this is the first time we have understood that the management of the Guardian was his business.

CHURCH OPENING.—The Wesleyan Methodist Church, in the 9th Concession of Albron, will be opened for Divine Service, on Sunday, the 20th of September, at 10 o'clock in the foreneon; by the Rev. John Baxter. A Collection will be made towards descoying the expenses of the erection.

The Mauaging Committee of the Toronto Mechanics' Institute return their best thanks to the Proprietors of the British Whig, Kingston, and the Montreal Transcript, for the donation of the regular numbers of their respective publications, and to the Editors of the Quebec Mercury, Montreal Courier, and Montreal Gazette for occasional numbers of their several papers.

CHARLES SEWELL, Corresponding Secretary.

Toronto, August 13, 1340.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAM-SUIP "PRESIDENT." From the N. Y. Albion, Aug. 17.

From the N. Y. Albion, Aug. 17.

The noble Steam-Ship, the President, reached the city this day, at 4 P. M., and came up the harbor in beautiful style. She has 44 passengers.

The Report of Col. Mudge and Mr. Featherstonhaugh has at length been made public. It is highly important, and describes the British line as passing to the South of the Arostook. Among our extracts will be found one from the Times, touching this important matter, and embodying two passages from the Report of great moment. An universal opinion prevails that Great Britain has a decided with the whole of the dismuted territory. of great moment. An universal opinion prevails that Great Britain has a decided right to the whole of the disputed territory.

The punishment of death bill has been defeated in the Commons—majority 27.

The Canada Clergy Reserve Bill was passed on the 20th ult.

The Canada Clergy Reserve Bill was passed on the 20th uit.
The Queen of Greece is enceinto
Gen't the Hon. Sir E. Paget, G.C.B., Governor Chelsea College, died 24th ult.
The celebration of the glorious three days at Paris passed off with great eelst,
and with less disturbance than was anticipated. The ceremony of translating the
remains of the victims who fell in battle on that occasion was grand and imposing.
The concourse of people was immense. The greatest possible precaution was
taken by the authorities to guard against any violence. The number of National
Guards present on the occasion was estimated at 60,000. Suards present on the occasion was estimated at 60,000.

Guards present on the occasion was estimated at 60,000.

There was a painful rumor affloat in Paris that the King was very ill, having been attacked with an affection of the heart.

For some days past great excitement has prevailed in Paris, in consequence of the treaty agreed on between Great Britain, Austria, Prussia, and Russia, to the exclusion of France. There is little doubt but that France has been excluded have said that whatever course the Pacha of Egypt pursues, the French Government will support him in it. If this be correct, it is not to be wondered at that France should not appear as a party in the treaty. The French Ambassador and Lord Palmerston are understood to have had warm words on the matter.

The King of Nance, and Naples, relative to the Sulphur question: consequence of the public entry of the released Chartists, Lovett and Collins. There was no disturbance, however, and no harm done.

In the course of a debate in the House of Commons on the wastering of Nance, and Naples are accepted the agreement entered into by the Ambassador and Lord Palmerston are understood to have had warm words on the matter.

The King of Naples has accepted the agreement entered into by the Ambassador and John Russell positively denied that the revolt in Syria had been at work again among the tonnufactories. At Blackburn two or three attempts were made to burn cotton mills, one of which was successful. The mill destroyed was that of Messrs. Livesey and Rodgett. There was a great to-do at Birmingham on Monday July 27, on the occasion of the public entry of the released Chartists, Lovett and Collins. There was n great to-do at Birmingham on Monday July 27, on the occasion of the public entry of the released Chartists, Lovett and Collins. There was n great to-do at Birmingham on Monday July 27, on the occasion of the public entry of the released Chartists, Lovett and Collins. There was n great to-do at Birmingham on Monday July 27, on the occasion of the public entry of the released Chartists, Lovett and Collins. The

The insurrection in Syria is making great progress, and the whole country is represented as being in arms.

For several days past the weather has been most favorable for the burvest, which has for the present operated in suspending speculations in foreign grain.

The Regency Bill was read a second time in the House of Commons, July 28, and committed and reported, without amendment July 29th, and ordered to be read a third time July 31st. It is now the law of the land.

House of Commons, July 29 .- In answer to Mr. Pakington, Lord J. Russell said he was not aware of any ordinance relating to the incorporation of St. Sulpice which it was not competent for the Government of Canada

THE BOUNDARY.

but that you will, by a very early opportunity, receive an amended draught, to be submitted to the consideration of the President; and that you will, at the same

The Report is among the most important documents that we have ever read, and the most decisive as to the merits of a great international question.

From the Albion Extra, Aug. 18.

ARRIVAL OF THE "ACADIA," AT BOSTON. The Mail from Boston this morning brings news Four Days Later from Europe. The Acadia arrived there yesterday, bringing Lo papers to the evening of the 3d iner., and Liverpool to the 4th.

The Acadia is described as a beautiful steamer, and is intended as the crack

boat of Cunard's line,

She left Liverpool on the afternoon of the 4th, and of course she has only been about twelve days and a half on the route, including the stoppage at Halifax.

She was detained at Halifax five hours longer than otherwise, on accoun-

of the dense fog.

The treaty between England, Russia, Prussia, and Austria, relative to the affairs of the East, are highly important, in consequence of the exclusion of France as a party thereto. The Pasha will now be limited to his Pachalic of France as a party thereto. The Pasha will now be infinited to first Pacific of Egypt, and must resign all pretensions to Syria. The excitement in France was very great, and apprehensions of war abounded in England; stocks foll, and alarm was general; but it cannot be supposed that Louis Philippe will involve himself in a quarrel with all the great powers of Europe for the purpose of supporting the unjust pretensions of a rebellious and burbaric chief like Mehemet Ali. At the last date, 3rd August, the plant and much abated, and the Funds left off at 90 g.

The accounts of the harvest prospects are very favourable, and confidence

The export of manufactured goods to the United States has revived considerably. The President brought out 1300 packages (about 500 tons) not-

withstanding the high rate of freight, £5 per ton.

There are no army promotions or exchanges in the last Gazette, 31st July. The all-absorbing topic of conversation and discussion in Europe continues to be the position in which France and England are placed in regard to each other. France continues her threats of arming and fighting. The public journals of all parties keep up their belligerent tone. And in England the Tory war upon the Whig Ministry, and especially upon Lord Palmerston, who is charged with precipitating this state of things, is nearly as violent as anything in the French papers. Nothing new had transpired in reference to the

ordinances in return—if the time should come for an appeal to force, it will be found that she is not unprepared to defend her naval supremacy.

The first of these ordinances, says the Times, upon the funds was unfavorable. A reaction subsequently took place, it will be seen, and stocks recovered. If our private correspondent be well informed, further improvement may be expected, for he asserts, that although much hurt by the proceedings of Lord Palmerston (who has all the credit of the new treaty) King Louis Philippe was still determined on cultivating the friendship of this country, and on maintaining general peace. Still it would appear that the most sanguine in their hopes that war will be averted were compelled to admit that chance might defeat the intentions of his mainsty and involve the world in bostility.

defeat the intentions of his majesty, and involve the world in hostility. The Liverpool Albion speaks of the revival of the export of manufactured goods to the United States, in the most encouraging terms. The President steam ship, although she charged five guineas per ton, brought out not less than 1300 packages, and the packet ships and transient ressels are getting on board a fair share of goods.

Letters for Steamers .- There appears to have been much dissatisfaction among the mercaptile community in London, in consequence of the probibition, by the Post Office authorities, of the letter bags in the offices of probibition, by the Post Office authorities, of the letter bags in the offices of agents of the transallantic steam ships. The merchants trading with the United States had remonstrated with the proprietors of the new steamer President on the subject, but Mr. Macgregor Laird, Socretary to the British and American Steam Navigation Company, informed them that the Solicitor to the Post Office had threutened the steam companies with legal proceedings, if they should receive letters, save those for the consideration of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, in the House of Commons, when the Postage Bill was before the House. An arrangement was proposed, and not objected to, by which merchants were to be allowed to send in their letters for the steam ships up to the latest hour before the closing of the Post Office.

The same paper had received a private letter from Malaga, dated the 18th ult., which announced that that city was preserved from a serious danger by the firmness of the Governor-General, Requena. A company of volunteers of Grenada, who arrived to relieve the garrisor of Melilla, mutinied on landing. The generally-received Spanish remedy was applied. The General caused the

The generally-received Spanish remedy was applied. The General caused the chief to be shot, and the remainder returned to their duty.

From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

Death of Lord Durham .- A letter from Cowes, dated July 29, announces the decease of the Earl of Durham, at a little after 9 o'clock on the morning of that day. Although he had been ill for a considerable time, and gradually growing weaker, no immediate danger was apprehended, and his final departure was rather sudden. He was born in 1792.

The London Herald says that Lord Durham died of a broken heart.

Incendiaries have been at work again among the manufactories.

At Blackburn two or three attempts were made to burn cotton mills, one of which was successful. The mill destroyed was that of Messrs. Livesey and Rodgett.

RUSSIA.

After all the contradictory accounts received, it appears that the Russian expedition against Khiva did not succeed. General Perowski, the commarder of the expedition, had arrived at St. Petersburgh, and stated that he had succeeded in finding a practicable road, but the excessive cold destroyed his camels, which were his only means of transport. The campaign is to be reopened after the great heats, and hopes are entertained that it will be speedily

The Augsburgh Gazette states that Prince Paskewitch is to take command of The Augsburgh Gazette states that Prince Paskewitch is to take command of the Russian armies in the approaching campaign, and that he and the Emperor were to set out for the Black Sea toward the end of July; from these circumstances it is inferred that the campaign is to be one of great magnitude and importance. Central Asia is spoken of as likely to be the theatre of great events. The Preshurg Gazette states that letters from Guizzewo (twelve miles from Bucharest), dated the 29th of June, contained an announcement that a Russian army of 150,000 men had marched for Syria. Intelligence of the like effect had reached Constantinople; and the armies assembled by Russia on the borders of the Black Sea were infinitely more numerous than the pretext for them (the war in Circassia) would justify. Circassia) would justify.

Letters from Bessarabia, published in the Gazette de Cologne, speak of the narch of large bodies of troops from Poland, followed by a considerable quantity of siege artillery. It is supposed that this force is not destined exclusively for

THE WAR IN CIRCASSIA.

The latest intelligence from the seat of war on the Black Sea is contained in the following article from a continental paper.

Bessarabia, July 9.—Fresh troops from Poland continue to arrive in Bessarabia, following the detachments which have proceeded by forced marches to the Caucasian provinces; the marches are so precipitated that the troops advance thirty or thirty-five wersts per day; (three wersts make two English miles.) As these last troops have a starting of the control of t

recent encounter, is said to have been very considerable; but it is reported that they soon recovered their losses, and have retaken all the forts, including Anapa. Measures are taken on the Ducister to improve the navigation of that river. The ussian Government intend to establish a new lazaretto at Mobiley.

From the Correspondence of the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

Paris, July 28, 1840 Revolution in Spain .- On the 24th instant the Government eccived from Perpignan telegraphic despatches, announcing this event in the following terms:

"On the 15th Espartero, after vain efforts to induce the Queen to revoke the

sanction which she had given to the law on the municipalities, announced his intention to quit the city, (Barcelona.)

"General Van Halen having been sent for, arrived at Barcelona at the same time with Ayerle and Carlo, whose divisions were cantoned in the environs."

"In the evening a riot broke out, and the military force, withdrawn from the authority of ministers, did nothing to arrest the tumult."

"Espartero returned to the Palace and obtained the revocation of the Queen's capation to the law and a war minister, was furned."

"Espartero returned to the Palace and obtained the revocation of the Queen's sanction to the law, and a new ministry was formed."
"Barcelona is in the greatest agitation. The Queen has been outraged. Perez do Castro, the President of the Council, and General Cleonard, with other partisans of the dismissed cubinet, have taken refuge on board the French brig the Meleagre, which has conveyed them to Port Vendres."

The new ambassador to the Court of Spain, Count de la Redorte, received this intelligence while yet at sea. The government has forwarded instructions for his guidance. It is not, however, true that the Queen has revoked her sance

tion to the law, for the royal assent, once given, is irrevocable without a vote of tion to the law, for the royal assent, ence given, is irrevocable without a vote of the Cortes to repeal the law.

A telegraphic despatch from Madrid on the 21st, announces that the ministers had communicated to the Cortes the sanction of the Queen, and Madrid was at that time perfectly tranquil, seemingly unaware of the tumult at Barcelona, although some slight disturbances had broken out on the 17th.

On the 21st and 22nd the disorders at Barcelona had recommenced, but they speedily subsided. The accounts of the 23d state that all was again tran uit. The French ambassador had arrived on the previous day.

LOWER CANADA. More Burning on the Frontier .- Two barns, one belonging to More Burning on the Frontier.—Two barns, one belonging to Mr. Richard Fisher, and the other to Mr. John Arkinson, of Hermingford, were burned to the ground, on the night of Sunday last, by the "respectable inhabitants" on the opposite side of the line. The burns were within half a rule of the line, both filled with the newly cut crop of hay, oats, and wheat—the whole provision of the families, and winter fodder for their stock. The entireness are said to be very quilet respectable men. The trail of the incerdiances was followed, through the dew, to beyond the lines in the direction of a place called Percysburg in Moretown. These deviligh transactions amust receive the immediate attention of the Governor General, and the abused people on the whole frontier have a right to know, if any and what steps have heretufore been taken by the Government in parallel cases.—Montreal Herald

Steamer Ontario — A bout 7 Colock westendars manning the

Steamer Ontario.-About 7 o'clock yesterday morning the assessment Unitaries.—About 1 of clock vestellary morning the new strandbard during arrived in port, having descended all the rapids from Present; without enstaining the slightest injury. As we stated before, this hout now belongs to the proprietors of the Lady Colborne; they have puchased her from the Run John Rambiton. It is now entended that her repairs will be completed in about a month, when she will commence running to Quebec, and the two will form a daily line. We precive by the Quebec Gazette that the cabin fare, upwards, has been reduced to four dollars. The public always benefits by opposition.—Montreal Herald.

our abstract of the city of Religion in the city.

In advanced the continues her threats of Tarming and fighting. The public lasses, have been pasternly visited—several was underest rechimel—said a few closes, who were never with us, have applied for dealisted into the Church. The Sabbath congregations are large, and we have had latterly some solement of interesting several great in the propers of the upright in the sate of the consequence of the apparent of the Cornel and the control of the public of the property of the public of the public

mgregation. South Crosby, July 25, 1840.

MARRIED, in this City, on the 20th instant, by the Roy, A. MacNab, Mr. Wm. Henderson Edwards, to Miss Mary Jane Neal—both of Toronto.

In Belleville, on Thursday the 22d day of July last, by the Rey, Edwy Ryerson, Thomas Dorland Appleby, of the Township of Tyendenega, Esq., J. P., to Mrs. Ann Furnival, relict of the late Daniel Furnival and daughter of Samuel Smith Clapham, Esq. of the City of London, England.

In this city on the 21st August by the Rey, H. J. Grassett, Mr. Charles

Sauwel Smith Clapham, Esq. of the City of London, England.

In this city, on the 21st August, by the Rev. II. J. Grassett, Mr. Charles Hyde, of Toronto, to Miss Rebecca Frances, youngest daughter of Churles McVittie, Esquire, of Oxo, in the County of Sincoe.

DIED,—Of Apoplexy, on Saturday morning tast, a the residence of his mother in Ningara, William Henry Miller, aged 21 years.

In Kingston, on Friday the 14th August, of Consumption, Eleanor Mary, Jaughter of John Lister, Esq., of Bommanville, Newcastle District, aged 17 years and 10 months. years and 1% months.

In this City, saddenly, on the the morning of Friday, the 14th inst. —at the residence of his son-in-law, J. Walton,—Mr. Archibald Daff, late of Aberdeen, N. B., aged 71 years.

Dr. O'Grady.—Intelligence was received in town yesterday, of the death of Dr. O'Grady. He died suddenly at Whitby, and Mr. Coroner Walton was sent for. The verdict of the Jury was, "died by the visitation of God."— British Colonist, August 17.

Letters received at the Guardian Office during the week ending August 25 R. Jones, J. Shaw, J.-McIntyre, S. Brownell, E. Healy, E. Evans, W. Scott, A. Green, G. R. Sanderson, A. Conk.

TUST RECEIVED, at the Methodist Book Room, No. 9, Wellington Buildings, the following BOOKS from Landon, viz: Abbott's Way to do Good
...... Fireside Stories
...... Mother at flome

Buildings, the following BOOKS from Landam, viz:

Enfield's Chilesophy, 8vo
Entwiste on Secret Prayer
Fletcher's Appeal, 19mo
Flinter's Entwister
Fenning's Spelling Book,
Glife Own Rook, 2mo
Griffin's Chemical RecreationsRasselas, 19mo
Griffin's Chemical RecreationsRasselas, 19mo
Griffin's Chemical RecreationsRasselas, 19mo
Griffin's Chemical RecreationsRasselas, 19mo
Griffin's Commentary, 4to
Hannam's Pulpit, 8vo
Herway's Commentary, 4to
Hannam's Pulpit, 8vo
Herway's Meditations 19mo
Hieroglyphic Bible, 18mo
Hieroglyph Mother at Home
Aunt's Advice
Allein's Alarm, stiff covers
Alissworth's Dictionary
Arrowsmith's Atlas
Anthon's Sallinst

Baxter's Call, stiff covers Saint's Rest, 18mo. Now or Never, 32m

Saint & Rust, 1800.

Now or Never, 32mo
Blair's Sernoms, 8vo
Lectures, 8vo
Romycasthe's Mensuration

Key 4nd do.

Algebra

Algebra

Roy is do.

Rogaisky's Golden Treasury
Roy's Rook of Science, 24mo
Bronke's Gazetteer, 8va
Runyan's Figrita's Progress
Burder's Sernons, 12mo
Barnett, an the 59 Articles
Builer's Works, 12mo
Bronke's Remedies

Brilec's Works, 12400
Brooke's Remedies
Carvasse's Memoirs, 18mo
Carvasse's Memoirs, 18mo
Carvasse's Memoirs, 18mo
Cameron on the Teeth
Campbell's Ecclesiast'l Hist'y
Cappies of Regrey
Maria's Legacy, 18mo
Chirnock on Div. Attributes
Maria's Legacy, 18mo
Chirnock's Samiari for an Apprentice
Trigry on the Esternal Sonstilly
Criamphe of Grace
Twy Rooks, of Principhe of Grace
Twy Rooks, on the Sabbath, 12mo
Christiaa Armed, 18mo
Chirology, 12mo
Chirnocology, 12mo
Chirology, 12mo

A large assertment of Hymn Books, different sizes and prices.

CORPORATION SALE.—On Thursday, the 10th day of September next, will be sold by Public Auction at 12 o'clock, noon, at the head of the respective Lois,-The Right to the Leases for a period of forty two years renewable for

further term of twenty one years, of Weter Lots numbers 43 and 55. The conditions of sale may be known on application at this Office, and " the de-cription of the improvements required to be made upon the Lots may be seen, with the Plans, at the Office of the Clerk of the Common By order of the Meyor and Standing Committee on Wharves, Harbours,

A. T. McCORD, Chambertain, Chamberlain's Office, Toronto, Aug. 25th, 1849. ROBERT M'CLURE, Austieneer.

POARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,—The Misses M'Cond's School will re open (after the Summer vacation) on Tuesday, the first of September. George Street, Toronto, Aug. 22nd, 1840.

XTENSIVE IMPORTATIONS.—
FALL AND WINTER DRY GOODS.—The Subscribers are new receiving part of their FALL IMPORTATIONS; and they are advised of the arrival of several Vessels at Quebec and Montreal, with large shipments, on their account. They therefore bug to intimate to their correspondents, and the trade generally in Upper Canada, that by 10th proximo, (September,) they will have on show a cheaper, 10th proximo, (September,) they will have on show a cheaper, more varied, and more extensive assertment of FALL AND WINTER DRY GOODS, than has ever before been offered in this Province; and as they have farther shipments coming forward by most of the regular traders. o arrive this season from the different ports of Great Britain, the Extent and Variety of their Stock will be maintained during the next three

ISAAC BUCHANAN & Co.

Front Street, Toronto, U. C., August 21, 1840. I. B & Co. beg to direct the attention of the trade of the Western part of the Province, to the advertisement of their Hamilton firm-Buchanan, Harris & Co., - who are importing very large Stocks of GROCERIES, &c., besides an assortment of DRY GOODS, equally extensive as their Imports for Toronto.

A C H E L, Daughter of William Edger, of Smithtown, aged about 22, left her parents house on the 7th instant, purposing to hire out as a servent in the neighbourhood of Peterboro', and has not since been heard of. If this should meet her eye, she is requested to return to her parents. Any information of said Rachel, directed to William Edger, Post-

parents. Any information of said Rachel, Superson Viller, Peterboro', will be thankfully received.

The Editors of Provincial or United States papers, will, by inserting this, August 14, 1340.

JUST PUBLISHED, and For Sale at this Office, THE PRINCIPLES OF STRICT TEMPERANCE, as they are Calculated to promote Intellectual Improvement, worldly prosperity, health, and long life: A discourse delivered by the Rev. Wm. Scott, before the Amherstburgh and Sandwich Total Abstinence Societies.

Price \$4 per hundred-Single Copy 71d. and 6d. each.

LARGE IMPORTING HOUSE AT HAMILTON. The Subscribers are now in the possession of the dry Goods part of their premises in Hamilton, which will be admitted by all to be the finest on this side the Atlantic, and by the first September the Grocery department will be opened. They now, therefore, solicit the co-operation of the Trade, to realize the opinion which originated so large an establishment, viz., that the business of this and the surrounding Districts has now attained an importance which warrants Hamilton being made great commercial Depot, to which large Stocks of Dry Goods may be regularly brought direct from the English Mauufacturing Districts as well as direct Importations of all kinds of Groceries and Liquors from the first markets, the places of growth, or the ports of transhipment.

They believe that this Establishment will be found to speak home to

the interests of the Important Retailers throughout the country, as a more safe, regular and convenient mode of laying in and keeping up their Stock, than a correspondent with similar houses in England, Ireland or Scotland, none of whom have greater advantages in purchasing than are possessed by their Home House, while few of the Home wholesale Houses are so large buyers of such Fancy and Staple Goods as are adapted for this country, even if equally informed as to the most are adapted for this country, even if equally informed as to the most are adapted for this country, even if equally informed as to the most are adapted for this country, even if equally informed as to the most are adapted for this country, even if equally informed as to the most are adapted for this country, even if equally informed as to the most are adapted for this country, even if equally informed as to the most are adapted for this country, even if equally informed as to the most are adapted for this country, even if equally informed as to the most are adapted for this country, even if equally informed as to the most appear and expectation to the Agents of the latter will appear in the Upper Canada Gazette, and in one of the latter will appear and each Detail to an even before the first described Lands may be known upon application.

Newspapers published in each placetion above the upset price, and which may have been bid off at Auction above the upset price, and which may have been bid off at Auction above the upset price, and which may have been bid off at Auction above the upset price, and which may have been bid off at Auction above the upset price, and which may have been bid off at Auction above the upset price, and which may have been bid off at Auction above the upset price, and which may have been bid off at Auction above the upset price, and which may have been bed in the upset price, and which may have been bed in the upset price, and which may have been bed if a fact that a correspondent to the appear and set a correspondent

suitable qualities and fabrics for this climate.

In Toronto, the business of the Subscribers has been scrupolously confined to selling to Pealers, and this Establishment will adopt and strictly adhere to the same system—not selling to Families or private Individuals, but only to those who sell again; so that they rely with entire confidence on a continuance of that support with which the Irada has distinguished Isaac Buchanan & Co., of Toronto.

BUCHANAN, HARRIS & CO. Hamilton, U. C. 7th August, 1840.

Y M A N, F A R R, (Successors to J. W. BRENT) will be constantly supplied with a complete and extensive assortment of Druge, Medicines, Paints; Paint, Lamp, and Cod Oil; Turpentine, Varnish, Dye Stuffs, Spices, and every other article connected with their business; which they will sell wholesale and retail on liberal terms. Toronto, 7th August, 1840.

R. ARMSTRONG beg leave to call the attention of their numerous friends and enstomers to their newly imported Stock of Fashionable and Seasonable GOODS. Their extensive Stock has been selected in England by Mr. Agustrong in person, and upon such terms as to enable them to compete with any other House in the Canadas. Country Merchants are requested to call and examine for themselves. Their Stock consists in part of the following articles:

Fine and Superfine Black, Blue, Invisible Green, Brown, Olive, Ade laide, Oxford, and Steel mixed West of England & Yorkshire CLOTHS.
Single and Double Milled Cassimeres, of all qualities and colours;
Double and Treble Twisted Tweeds; Pilot Cloths, Beaver Cloths, Mole-Double and Treble Twisted Tweeds; Pilot Cloths, Beaver Cloths, atoroekins, Victoria Cloakings, Scotch Plaids, Vestings, plain and printed
Flannels, Factory Cottons, Merinos, Prints, tight and dark Silks,
Poplins, Ginghams, Turkey Stripes, Checks, Shirtings, Tickings,
Cotton Yarn, &c. &c. &c.

Also, an excellent assortment of Cotton and Linen Smirts, of various

157, King Street, Toronto, Nov. 25, 1839.

B. - A number of assorted Crates. M'Gill Street, Montreal, June 18 1840.

PAINTS, OILS, GLASS, PUTTY, BRUSHES, &c. &c. &c. The Subscriber is receiving, direct from England, a great variety of GENUINE COLOURS, superior to any heretofore seen in this market, and such therefore as he can with the utmost confidence recommend to his customers, -among which are-

Lamp Black, Blue Black, Imperial Drop
Black, Blue Black, Imperial Drop
Black, Black Lead.
Prussian Blue, Chinese Blue, Indigo.
Blue Verditer.
Saxon, Branswick, Imperial, Chrome,
and Emerald Greens
Green and Damask Green Verditer.
Orange, Middle, Leinon, and Primrose
Chrome.
Spruce and Common Yellow.
Finalish and Dutch Pinks.

Rose Lake, Violet Lake, Rose Pink:
White Lead, dry, and ground in oil.
Paris White, Whiting, Glue, Putty,
Sand Paper, &c.
Linseed Oil, raw and boiled.
Copal Varnish, various qualities.
Window Glass, from 9 n 7 to 40 n 26.
Crate Glass, for Pictures, Clocks, &c.,
Plate Glass, for Coach Windows.
Stock and Nailed Whiteners, superior.
Ground Brushes, all sizes.

English and Dutch Pinks. Terra de Sienna, raw and burnt.

Venetian Red, Red Lead, Indian Red,
Tuscan Red, Vermilion, Antwerp

Coincea

House, Sign, and Ornamental Painting, Paper Hanging, &c., as usual. To his customers he returns his sincere thanks for former favours, and hopes, by a proper application of the superior facilities now in his possession, to prosecute his business so as to continue to merit that liberal patronage with which they have hitherto so kindly favored him.

ALEXANDER HAMILTON.

Ground Brushes, all sizes. Bristle Tools, do.

No. 5, Weilington Buildings, King Street.

Toronto, July 15, 1840.

No. 58 13

OOKING GLASSES, PICTURE FRAMES, &c. &c. The Subscriber offers low, for Cash, a great variety of Gilt, Mahogany, Mahogany and Gold, Walnut, Walnut and Gold, Pramed Mantel and Pier Glusses.

Cheval and Toilet Glasses, all sizes and patterns. Looking Glass Plates, all sizes, from 9 x 7 to 52 x 24. Looking Glosses Reframed, seconding to the latest patterns. Old Frames Repaired and Re-gilt.

Pictures, Fancy Needle work, &c., Framed on short notice and the most reasonable terms.

ALEXANDER HAMILTON, No. 5, Wellington Buildings, King Street 58 13 Terento, July 15, 1840.

LEX. GRANT, ATTORNEY AND BARRISTER, NOTARY ALEX. GRANT, ATTORNES AND PUBLIC, &c., North East corner of the Court House, Church St. March 28th, 1837.

FASHIONABLE MILLINERY, DRESS MAKING, and HABERDASHERY.—MRS. PORTER and MISS KING, No. 11. Wellington Buildings, King Street. Bonnets, Clonks, Dresses, Caps, &c. &c., furnished on moderate terms. Toronto, October, 1839.

PASHIONABLE CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT. 128, King Street, Tononto.

G. BILTON respectfully informs his friends and the public generally

that he has removed his Establishment from 48, Newgate Street, to 128, King Street, a few doors East of Yonge Screet, where he intends carrying on the Tailoring Business in all its various branches.

G. B. would solicit attention to his woll-assorted Stock of Broad Cloths, Cussimeres, Vestings, &c. &c., which he will offer at the very

Toronto, Oct. 15, 1839. A NDREW MALCON, No. 238, King Street, makes and

repairs LAND SURVEYING INSTRUMENTS, MARINERS' COMPASSES, &c. &c., on the shortest notice. Plans and Specifications of Machinery correctly and accurately made

Screws, requiring accuracy, cut with an Engine in a superior manner.

Toronto, Aug. 17 1840. 63

SOAP, CANDLES, AND STARCH.
HALL & LEAK beg leave to acquaint their friends and the public, that they have on hand 1,000 BOXES OF SOAP, and a large quantity of Mould and Dip CANDLES, which they offer low for Cash or on a liberal Credit.

Their Starch Manufactory will be in operation on the opening of the Season, when they will be able to furnish a superior article to any made in this Province, which they intend to dispose of on reasonable terms. Merchants are invited to inspect the Articles before purchasing elsewhere. Apply at the Manufactory, Palace St., opposite Mr. Cawthra's

or at their Store, No. 58, Yonge Street. Toronto, March 24th, 1840. WROUGHT-IRON AXLETREES. - The

Susscripts is now manufacturing Wrought-Iron Axletrees, of improved description and material, from the best wrought scrap, by workmen of established reputation, which, in pattern and worth, are believed to equal anything of the kind in the market. To those acquainted with Wrought Axletrees it will be enough to state, that, besides the first rate quality of the iron, they are all made to a uniform size by the first rate quality of the iron, they are all made to a uniform size by workmen of the kinds, he has availed himself of a choice selection from the very extensive; and produced interests can only be harmonized by moderation, justice, and forbearance.

Old Countrymen and Canadians! such are and ever have been my may not be disappointed in the produce of their trees. In procuring his views—I disclaim every thing ulterior, and when the mists of calumnty the first rate quality of the iron, they are all made to a uniform size by Nursery of tile Hon. Jesse Buen, of Abbany, who has spared no pains or field with yours.—Among the most pleasing recollections of my life are swedges or dies, and that this size is made to correspond with the boxes which are fitted to and sold with them. They may be had at the Agencies of the Long Point Foundry at Toronto—Hamilton—Brantford—and London; or at the Manufactors.

As his Manufactors. London; or at the Manufactory.

G. R. VAN NORMAN, Agent.

YOUNG MAN, some time accustomed to the Grocery A YOUNG MAIN, some time account to the Rusiness, is desirous of a situation in a respectable Grocory. References can be given. Apply at this office. · Toronto, August 18th, 1840.

STRAY HORSE.—Came into the inclosure of the Subscriber, Lot No. 1, 3rd Con. West of Yonge Street, township of York, on the 7th inst., a LIGHT BAY HORSE, about six years old.

BLANK DEEDS AND MEMORIALS, terms. and CHAPEL DEEDS, for sale at this Office.

5th:August, where he will remain until the 20th of September in the practice of DENTAL SURGERY in all its branches. As his tarry in Toronto is limited, those who wish to avail themselves of his services will please call immediately.—Office No. 204, next door West to Mr. Wm. Osborne's Land Agency Office, King Street.

Toronto, August, 1840. CROWN LANDS OFFICE,

Toronto, 5th June, 1840, DUBLIC SALES will take place at the Agents' Offices in the different Districts within this Province, on the 31st March, 30th June, 30th Sept., and 31st Dec'r, in each year; when such

Newspapers published in each District, one month before the time of such Quarterly Sale above mentioned, or of such special Sale as may be here-

A General Advertisement of Crown Lands not heretofore offered, will appear so soon as Returns of Inspections of Lots Advertised under Order in Council, of the 4th April, 1838, have been made by the District Agents, and the necessary authority obtained from His Excellency the entenant Governor in Council, to offer for Sale such Lands so advertised as may have been forseited by the Original Localees; when Lots returned as vacent, since the general advertisement of Seles of Crown Landa published last year, will be included.

R. B. SULLIVAN. ROYAL CITY BAINS, overcome of the Period having arrived when Warm Barning is considered neces sary to Health, Comfort, and Cleanliness,—Ladies and Gentlemen are respectfully informed that a Warm Bath may be obtained at any hour of

the day, from six in the morning till nine at night.

TERMS. A single Bath,£0 2 6 do. 0 10 0 do. 0 17 6 Arrangements may be made for Families for the season by application at the Baths.

June 1st, 1840. DEFENCE OF PROTRACTED MEETINGS or Special Efforts for the Souls of Men Justified, and Observers of such Efforts Admonished, in a Discourse delivered in St. Ann Street Chapel, Quebec,

FAMILY AND INDIVIDUAL PRAYERS. I JUST PUBLISHED, Second Edition, Price One Shilling and Individual Prayers for every day of the week, and Earning was a representative of a free people, so long shall I, feeling.

GLAS and Earning was a representative must be the Rev. James Thomson, Agent of the British and Foreign Bible on the lowest terms for each, or short approved credit.

N B A number of seconded Contract.

N B A number of seconded Contract.

I JUST PUBLISHED, Second Edition, Price One Shilling and Individual Prayers for every day of the week, and in the shew. It is not my intention to occupy your time with any descant on his solicitations. I have received first appearance to you had so foreign Bible my dividual Prayers for every day of the week, and Earning was a representative of a free people, so long shall I, feeling.

Toronto, and at the Office of the Christian Guardian. These Prayers late proper judges. I shall merely, in compliance with the numerous sale on the lowest terms for each of the general advancement sale on the lowest terms for each of the contract.

N B A number of seconded Contract. prefixed to the Book.

Montreal, 14th April, 1840.

JUST PUBLISHED, and For Sale at the Wesleyan Book Room Wellington Buildings, Toronto, THE FRUGAL HOUSEWIFE'S MANUAL,

ontaining a number of Useful Receipts in COOKERY. To which are added Directions for the Cultivation of Culinary Vegetables. By a Canadian Lady. MILLINERY & DRESS-MAKING.—MRS. COCHRANE bas taken a House in Richmond Street, three doors West of Church Street, where she intends carrying on the above Business in all its Branches and hopes, by strict attention to Fashion and Taste, to merit a share of

their patronage. N. B .- Mrs. C. will be regularly supplied with the NEWEST Toronto, August 9, 1840.

NOTICE.—The Subscriber begs to acquaint his Customer assortment in the line, and will be happy to attend to the orders of his friends.

J. W. BRENT.

truly thankful for any information, and witt pay any expenses that may lead to her being restored to him, at Mr. Bonnott's, Shoemaker, New

Toronto, August 17, 1840.

A SK, INQUIRE—ASK THOSE WHO KNOW.—

a source of individual and public nappiness.

As regards myself, should I be chosen to represent you at the ensuing any idea of the effects, of the perfect relief, of the almost charm-like election, I pledge myself to devote every energy of mind and body to-cures effected in cases of the PILES, RHEUMATISM, all SWELL-wards the attainment of this much to be desired consummation. The SK, INQUIRE-ASK THOSE WHO KNOW .-INGS, and all EXTERNAL PAINS, no matter how severe, by the magnet of my course shall ever be, the public good. From this I will use of HAYS' LINIMENT. Find one who has used it that will never devisto knowingly while every measure of a general and local not laud it above all things ever used, and you will find-what cannot he found. For the relief of suffering human beings who may he afflicted, I beg you to ask—ask of those who know—ask Matthew J. Myers, Esq. Athens, N. Y.; ask Gen. Durr Green, late of Washington City: each of these gentlemen know of cases, unconquerable by all other remedies or Physicians, though tried for many years, that have been cured by the use of the genuine Hays' Liniment. Thousands of other persons know similar curos. We appeal to their sense of justice—their human feelings. It is but a duty you owe to your suffering fellow-beings to lot this great remedy be known. Speak of it then to all your friends. This will save much pain where the newspapers are not read, or where readers are incredulous, because so many worthless articles are advertised for the same purpose. To buyers we say, if all who have used it do not say it is boyond all praise, then do not take it. The Proprietor will not allow this article to be paid for unless it cures, when all the directions are fully followed. Will any one suffering refuse now to try it? If he does, h ought to be pitied more for his obstinacy than for his sufferings.

Mr. Hays would never consent to offer this article, were he not com

pelled by his sense of moral—of religious duty—to do all in his power for the victims of distress and misery. For this purpose he would sooner devote a fortune than secure a dollar for any worthless article.

LOOK OUT!-Some swindlers have counterfeited this article, and put it up with various devices. Do not be imposed upon. One thing only will protect you-is is the name of COMSTOCK & Co.; that name must be always on the wrapper, or you are cheated. Do not forget it.

Take this direction with you, and test by that, or never buy; for it is impossible for any other to be true or genuine.

Sold by Constock & Co., 2 Fletcher Street, New York. For sale by nearly every Shop-keeper in the Country throughout the Province, and wholesale and retail by J. W. BRENT, LESSLIE BROTHERS. I. BECKETT, and LYMAN, FARR & Co. Toronto.

531 yp St. Catharines, U. C. Aug. 24, 1839.

PLOUGHS! PLOUGHS!! PLOUGHS!!! The Subscribers beg leave to inform old friends, and the public The owner is hereby requested to prove property, pay charges, and take generally, that they have purchased, and have now in operation, the well known Establishment, "Norton's Foundry." They will have constantly on hand a supply of PLOUGHS, and will also supply CASTINGS of every description, on the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable to the rest reasonable of every description, on the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable to the rest reasonable of every description, on the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable to the rest reasonable of every description, on the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable to the rest reasonable of every description, on the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable to the rest reasonable of every description, on the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable to the rest reasonable to the reasonable to the rest reasonable to the rest reasonable to the re JAMES GOOD & Co.

Toronto, Feb. 17, 1840.

THE SECOND RIDING OF THE COUNTY OF YORK.

Educated and brought up among you, and residing here almost from my

Living all my life (as my forefathers have) under the benign sway and that Constitution which is our pride and boast.—I shall, to my latest the last general Election, the great majority of you passed under the breath, do all in my power to preserve it unmutilated and unimpaired; and also to preserve as sacred and inviolate our connexion with the Mother Country. And while I shall on the one hand uphold the just prerogatives of the Crown, I shall on the other no less vigilantly and jealously watch over and guard the privileges and rights of the people, as their precompremising advocate.

their uncompromising advocate.

To promote and encourage Emigration from the Mother Country; to for honorable and impartial conduct. give to the cultivator of the soil and the Emigrant fresh incitement to . Gentlemen-Having served my apprenticeship as Returning Officer, I exertion and industry, by a closer attention to their wants and wishes, and intend setting up upon my own account; and at the approaching electronic to the Roads and Bridges, particularly in the more tion, for the East Riding of the County of Halton, I will stand forward remote Townships; to give to the youth of the Country that blessing by which they are not only enabled to appreciate, but also to maintain, their in coming forward as a Candidate, I do so at the earnest solicitation

each be among the objects of my most earnest endeavours.

I shall determinedly resist useless or improvedent expenditure of the public money; my motto in this respect being, No labour, no pay. The prompt and efficient discharge of their duties by the Servants of the Government, in its various departments. I shall endeavour to have enforced and secured to the public.

forward to promote her welfare; then may we expect to thrive, and exercise my own judgment.

once more see Emigrants flocking to our shores, and peace and prosperity

Gentlemen.—I hold no situation of emolument under the Crown, con-

should any change be made in the Riding by the contemplated Electoral division of the Province, I shall avail myself of the earliest opporanity of calling on those who may be affected by this measure.

With regard to the local interests of the Riding in particular, I shall be Gentlemen, your obedient humble Servant, . G. DUGGAN, Jun. Toronto, March 21, 1840.

TO THE INDEPENDENT ELECTORS OF THE THIRD RIDING OF THE COUNTY OF YORK.

appearing at the hustings as a candidate for your suffrages, and then proed to bring before you a cursory review of the evils which at present

affect our unhappy country.

Believing as I do that at this juncture much good must result from the undertaking when performed in the pure spirit of philanthropy, and that the errors of the past may be made to serve as beacon-lights and guides for the future—that every thing in the moral as in the natural world depends upon laws immutably fixed by our Creator -- that cause precedes effect, and effect follows cause, with the same regularity and dependence upon each other that the functions of life have upon those of nutrition, --I shall endeavour to use these lights in my present undertaking, and I entreat you to bring to it the same calm and dispossionate spirit of inquiry.

Whence then arises the frightful load of calamity which at present rests upon this devoted land, and by which every avenue to progressive improvement has been closed, while ponderous black clouds obscure the moral atmost here, and fill even the minds of the peaceful with passions at the very name of which their calmer natures would revolt.

That the Canadas have long been misgoverned, shamefully and wick-edly misgoverned, is no phantom of imagination, but an admitted fact---a solemn record of history; and that a large portion of the misfortunes which oppress us have arisen from this source is equally true—that and the Public generally, that he has DISPOSED OF HIS STOCK another and perhaps a larger portion has arisen from our to TRADE TO MESSRS. LYMAN, FARR, & CO. It is his intention to RECOMMENCE in one of the New Buildings in the Marker is susceptible of the clearest demonstration; and to such an height have tion to RECOMMENCE in one of the New Bullions in the Marker is susceptible of the clearest demonstration; and to such an height have block, and with a NEW STOCK.—He expects to be ready by the beginning of September, where he will be farnished with a general Durham, it has often seemed that nothing but the hand of God "could deliver Canada from the hell of her own factions."

assortment in the line, and will be happy to attend to the orders of the friends.

August 17, 1840.

WO MAN LOST!—On Satirday, July 4th, an English Woman named Heptzibah Abbott, who has, for some time, been afflicted with great loss of memory, sometimes approaching to the wast ocean of elernity? Must not all things to the flustings approaching to the flustings approaching to the flusted with great loss of memory, sometimes approaching to come to an ond, even the angry passions of men?—That you are equally the descondants of ancestors who have trimphed over tyr. I will not believe—that you will ever the Elections take place of lodging in this city, went out in search of ber lusthand, and has not since returned. She is about 4h years of age, short in stature, had on when she left a green Merino dress, a Net Cap with the shell make them irresistible, rally reasoning; and with a manimity that shall make them irresistible, rally reasoning; and with a manimity that shall make them irresistible, rally reasoning; and with a manimity that shall make them irresistible, rally reasoning; and with a manimity that shall make them irresistible, rally reasoning; and with a manimity that shall make them irresistible, rally reasoning; and with a manimity that shall make them irresistible, rally reasoning; and with a manimity that shall make them irresistible, rally reasoning; and with a manimity that shall make them irresistible, rally reasoning; and with a manimity that shall make them irresistible, rally reasoning; and with a manimity that shall make them irresistible, rally reasoning; and with a manimity that shall make them irresistible, rally reasoning; and with a manimity that shall make them irresistible, rally to the Hustings, resolved that this fair portion of the Western Hemisters of the Lion of England shall be Flourishing. Glorious and Free.

Whenever the Elections take place of lodging in this city, went out in search of ber lustings and over tyring the descondants of ancestors who have trimphed over tyring the form in stature, had on when she left a green Merino dress, a Net Cap with thread lace border, and was without a bonnet.

The Subscriber, her husband, is in the greatest distress, and will be the protection of the many valuable social and moral attributes which you possess, cannot admit of a doubt-without these in vain will be your ead to her being restored to him, at Mr. Bonnett's, Shoemaker, New Rever tiring industry, your frugality, your unwearied perseverance.

They cannot better your condition, amid the chaos of angry passion, and the incertified of civil disorder. Peace and industry are joint hand maids of prosperity, as brotherly love is that of all social enjoyment.—And have been extensively counterfeited. These wanting these preparations. elieve me, it is only upon the basis of a rational and enlightened free. dom,—that either civil or social virtues can take deep root, and become

nature, shall receive the strictest attention and be decided on only by its own merits. And if the electors of United Canada will but elect men, actuated by the same disinterested patriotism,-this beautiful portion of North America may yet be raised from the state of degradation and nisery, into which she has fallen .- Fair from the hand of nature, and only deformed by the hand of mao; she is every way fit to become the abode of much social happiness and prosperity;—where under the Ægis of Liberty every virtue of the human heart might flourish and every enign influence shed around its radiance and protection.

Should I be elected to represent you, my constant endeavours will be directed to attain this end.—One of my first and most unceasing efforts shall be to bring back public confidence, to raise the value of property, to aspire disheartened industry with new life, and to light up a smile of

Inspire descerted industry with new life, and to light up a simile of cheorfulness in the desponding face of labour.

I am the friend of a judicious system of internal improvements—such a one as is calculated to develope the resources of your country; and at the same time return a proportionate revenue to our treasury.

I am the advocate of a well organised system of public education calculated to raise a virtuous and enlightened people—believing as I do that these attributes are essential to the full enjoyment of freedom-an on this ground I deeply regret that our want of patrictic union, has already ost to us, the noblest provision that could have been contrived by man the Clorgy Roserves.

Believing as I do that the people are the only legitimate source o ower, and that all Governments which did not originate in tyranny, are but contrivances by them for their benefit,—I should never cease to advocate the strictest Governmental responsibility.

Believing that nations are prosperous and happy in proportion as they are moral and religious, and that these blessings have ever prevailed according to their religious freedom—my unceasing opposition will ever be directed against all measures of state dominancy, preference and exclu-

That much of the future prosperity and happiness of the Canadas de-pends upon the wisdom, discretion, and firmness of their next house of ST. CATHARINES NURSERY.—

The Subscriber is cultivating not less than 250,000 Faur Treezs, of the following kinds:—APPLE, PEAR, PEACH, PLUM, CHERRY, APRICOT, NECTARINE and QUINCE. He designs to limit his ing in mind that we are a people of different origins, educations, and feel-

As his Nursery is yet in its infancy, he cannot offer to the public, at in every form and often without the hope of reward, I have travelled the present, all the kinds and varieties he is growing; but he can even now almost trackless wilderness of this my adopted country.—With many of The price of Apple, Peaches and Apricots.

The price of Apple, Peach and Quince, will be 1s. 3d. c'y. (25 cents.) by the single tree, or \$20 per hundred. The Apricot and Nectarins will be 1s. 10½d. (37½ cents.) and the Cherry, Pear, and Plum, 2s 6d. (50 cents.) each. All communications, (post paid,) will meet with prompt attention.

C. BEADLE.

The Arms and Apricots.

you I have long been a fellow sufferer in the cause of human liberty and human happiness; while the kind and generous sympathy which my undescrived sufferings have every where met with, the warm solicitations to offer myself as a candidate, and the cordial offers of support, are each so many additions to my obligations to you, and will be remembered by me and mine white memory lasts.—I shall occupy your time no longer.

DENTIST .- MR. FARRAR intends being in Toronto TO THE FREE AND INDEPENDENT ELECTORS OF TO THE FREE AND INDEPENDENT ELECTORS OF THE EAST RIDING OF THE COUNTY OF HALTON.

GENTLEMEN,—At the solicitation of many of the Freeholders of the Riding, I come forward as a Candidate for your suffrages at the next General Election.

Educated and brought up among you, and residing here almost from my gar, Nelson, Esquesing, Nassagaweya, East Flamboro', West Flamboro', childhood, my character and principles to most of you I trust are well known.

Erin and Beverley. And the latter shall consist of the Townships of Garrafraxa, Nichol, Woolwich, Guelph, Waterloo, Wilmot, Dumfries, Puelinch and Eramosa,—each Riding to be represented by one Member

monner that a Returning Officer could receive such marks of approbation

liberties, namely, Education; and to heal the wounds that have been of numerous friends and acquaintances throughout the riding; and in inflicted on this Colony from civil dissensions and unhappy measures, will | yielding to their kind solicitations, I yield to my own inclination, and

The vast resources of this beautiful and fertile Province, which have hitherto been but too long neglected and dormant, I shall do my utmost to develope and render available. In short, to promote and cherish the general prosperity, happiness, and welfare of this Province shall be the instructions upon important and momentous questions. But at the same instructions upon important and momentous questions. objects of my most unceasing exertions.

Itime, I wish it to be understood, that if I am considered worthy and fit to be chosen your Representative, to guard your rights, and liberties in laid aside, and that the only strife among us will be who shall be most the popular Council—I will, when I see things clear, honest and correct, time. I wish it to be understood, that if I am considered worthy and fit to be chosen your Representative, to guard your rights, and liberties in

> sequently I am fearless of the frowns of Government, Russell Blisters, &c. &c. I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, Your obedient, humble Servant, William ton Server, Inno. 1 1849. Servant. Wellington-Square, June 1. 1840.

guided by your wishes and opinions; and I need scarcely add, they shall TO THE ELECTORS OF THE THIRD RIDING OF THE COUNTY OF YORK.

GENTLEMEN:—It was not my intention to have addressed you upon the subject of the approaching General Election, until after a decision of the Imperial Parliament relative to the proposed Union of the two Provinces,—as the result of that measure may affect the arrangement of the Electoral divisions of this Province.

Understanding however that a report has been circulated amongst you.

GENTLEMEN—Amidst turbulence and disorder, occasioned by the understanding however that a report has been circulated amongst you, that it is not my intention again to come forward as a Candidate for your they will soon roll round that period when your Representative must suffrages, I avail myself of the earliest opportunity to assure you, that so

It must be almost unnecessary for me to call to your remembrance, that when in April last you were pleased to elect me to represent you in Parliament, it was upon my publicly declared approbation of the views and opinions of the Right Honourable the Earl of Durham, as contained in his Report upon the affairs of British North America relative to the sys-tem which ought to be pursued in the administration of the Provincial Governments,—and I feel happy in being able to assure you, that nothing has since occurred to induce me to change the sentiments I then entertained, or to convince me that this colony can ever be prosperous and happy, until confirmed in the enjoyment of all the Constitutional rights and privileges of that Empire to which it is as much our interest as it is our pride and glory to be united.

In the appointment by flor Majesty, to the Government of these Colo-

nies, of the Right Honourable C. P. Thomson, whose well merited reputation as a statesman has been long established in Europe, we may view the near approach of a new ora in the history of Upper Canada, when as Her Majesty has commanded, "the government of the country will be administered in accordance with the well understood wishes and interests of the people. Then will the noble Earl of Durham have the proud satisfaction of beholding an united, a contented, and a happy people, reaping all the benefits of his untiring assiduity in the advocacy of liberal institutions, in spite of all the opposition which disappointed, factious malignity has been able to create, or of the obloquy which it has endeavoured to heap upon him.

With the Reformers of Upper Canada rests the responsibility of a failure in the attainment of such a consummation of his labour; let me then through you entrest of them to lay saide all minor differences of opinion.

Toronto, March 23, 1840.

CAUTION CIRCULAR .- To Druggists and Country Merhave been extansively counterfeited. Those wanting these preparations, will please always write, when ordering from any other house, for Constock's articles. The true articles have that name or signature always on the wrapper, and venders will do well to remember that when ordering, as the imitations are so exposed in nearly all the newspapers throughout the country, that they could not be sold, should they be so unfortunate as to get them. Our friends are requested to give us immediate notice, by letter, should any of the counterfeits appear in their respective places.

COMSTOCK & Co.

GEORGE WALKER'S FASHIONABLE TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT, No. 3, Wellington Buildings, King St.

G. W. has constantly on hand a variety of Superfine Cloths, Cassimeres, Buckskins, Tweeds, Vestings, &c.; Trimmings of all kinds; also, a quantity of Ready Made Charming to suit Country Customers; all which he will sell cheep for Cash or approved credit. Toronto, July 14, 1840.

PORSALE at the very low price of £850, Lot No. P 32, in the 3rd Concession, South of Dundas Street, in the Township of Trafalgar, containing 200 Acres; about 40 of which are cleared. The Lot is situated on the 12 Mile Creek joining the Village of Bronte, on Lake Ontario, and has a profitable Saw Mill upon it. The greater part of the purchase money will be allowed to romain for 6 or

8 vears on mortgage. Further information will be given on application to the Rev. R. Murray, at Oakville, or to John Ewart, at Toronto.

FARM FOR SALE, CHEAP FOR CASH.

Township of Mersey. Lot No. 232-North of Talbot Street West,
Western District, 225 ACRES, 45 of which are cleared, and under Fence. and in a good state of cultivation, on the main road from London to Sandwish, with 4 acres of Orchard, a good Well and three Water Ponds for Cattle, within one half mile of Col. Ambridge's Store and Post Office, and one mile from a Saw Mill, belonging to Mr. Russell, and a Black. emith's Shop Apply to Hannah Alexander, owner, on the premises, or to

PRICE \$1,000 - in Cash or Staple Goods at a fair price. An undisputed title from the Crown will be given.

TO BE SOLD,—A Valuable MARE; of dark brown colour, and rather low in size. She is six years old, well built, of superior action and strength, of good temper, and warranted

T O L E N, from near the Credit, on Dundas Street, a S T O L E N, from near the Creat, on Dundas Succes, a Smallish size ARABIAN HORSE, five years old; mane and tail grey; quite light over the rump, with small brown spots; also a Saddle, Bridle, and Martingals. The man that took the Horse called his name Lockheart, and was seeking subscribers for the History of this Province. Any person giving information of the Horse shall be liberally rewarded.

CHARLES VAN EVERY.

Dumfries, Gore District, June 19th, 1840.

CHRISTIAN GUARDIAN.

The price of this paper is Twelve Skillings and Sizpence a-year, payable in advance abscriptions paid within one month after receiving the first number will be considered

but meet you at the hustings. I am, Gentlemen, very respectfully, Your obed't Servant.

August, 1840.

R E M O V A L.— CHAMPION, BROTHERS, & Co., is almost and Agents for Van Norman's Foundry.

C. B. & Co. have removed their business from 22 Yonge Street to 110

A. King Street, where their friends will find a well assorted Stock of Hardware, Cutterly, &c. &c. euitable for this Market.

The Postage is Four Shillings a year; and must also be paid within one month after receiving the first number.

**Ail travelling and local Preachers of the Wesleyan Methodist Church are authorised Agents to procure ten responsible subscriptions; and in the collection, &c. one copy will be sent gratis. Agents are responsible for the payment of subscriptions sent by them to the Guardian Office. No subscriber has a right to discontinue until arrears are paid up.—Agents will be careful to attend to this.

All communications, unless from authorised Agents, must be post paid.

The Postage is Four Shillings a year; and must also be paid within one month after receiving the first number.

**Ail travelling and local Preachers of the Wesleyan Methodist Church are caponsible obsertiers, and in the calculation of aluthorised Agents who shall procure ten responsible of the payment of subscriptions are responsible for the payment of subscriptions are responsible of the procure ten responsible of the payment of subscriptions are responsible of the payment of subscriptions are responsible of the payment of the Gustorian Action of the Gustorian Agents are responsible to all authorised Agents who shall procure ten responsible for the payment of subscriptions, and for many and for the payment of the Mestery and their fragman are responsible for the payment of the Me n advance.
The Postage is Four Shillings a year; and must also be puld within one month after