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UPPER CANADA ACADEMY.

To the Editor of the Christian Guardian.

MR. EDITOR.—While writing to you permit me to address a few lines in reference to the present condition of the Academy. The statements, I am sure, will be highly gratifying to its friends. The first two quarters have been harmonious and prosperous. Never have students more faithfully or successfully applied themselves to their studies.

The classes in Natural Philosophy, the Philosophy of Natural History, Chemistry, Astronomy, and Physiology, with those in the Belles Lettres, have been large and interesting. Those yet to be formed in Geology and Rhetoric will be still larger. Some of the classes in the common English branches have numbered more than fifty. The number of Classical and French students is greater than at any former period. All are peacefully and diligently pursuing their various studies, with that ardent and innocent mirth so natural to the youthful mind, when first exercised on new and engaging subjects. It is, indeed, an interesting scene to see the young from every grade of society associated in one family, and laying a foundation for usefulness and eminence in the various walks of life—in the Ministry, the Legal Profession, Medicine, or whatever calling may accord with their several inclinations and circumstances.

The number of students is increasing; there being in the Female Department above twenty boarders more than there were at this time last year; and most of these are from the surrounding country,—which affords us a gratifying assurance that the community view the vindictive attack, recently made upon the Academy, too contemptible to be regarded. Were our doors closed, and our operations concealed from the public, such reports might, perhaps, be credited; but as our halls are daily visited by parents, guardians, and numerous visitors, we have left the community to judge for themselves. The result has freed us from all aspersions. Nothing, indeed, affords us more pleasure than the visits of our friends. We invite examination. We shrink not from a comparison with other Institutions. The morals of the students are guarded with parental anxiety; and we have the assurance, from our own knowledge as well as from the testimony of those who frequently honour us with their calls, and from the increasing patronage from various parts of the country, that our anxiety and efforts are not in vain. The students are members of the same family with the Officers of the Academy; they sit at the same table, and are constantly under their supervision. From long and familiar acquaintance with literary institutions, in which hundreds of both sexes are educated, I can most sincerely say, that I have never known more good order and harmony prevail than during the last two quarters in the U. C. Academy. Parents often fail in preserving order among the few members of their own families; but we have the care of more than a hundred from almost as many families; and many of whom who differ widely in their mode of government. These are now brought under the same discipline, and yet nothing has occurred to interrupt our peace during the two past quarters. Most of the youth who are sent from home to obtain an education are from the higher and better governed families of the community; these having been under proper government at home give us little trouble. This circumstance affords material assistance in the government of literary institutions.

The U. C. Academy has been in successful operation for several years; and its facilities for affording a thorough education have been increasing from the commencement. Such an institution has long been needed in our country. For want of it many have sent their children to the United States to obtain an education which could not be obtained at home. But there can no longer be the least plea for continuing to educate our sons and daughters in foreign institutions when means are afforded at home. The U. C. Academy is established on more liberal principles, and embraces a wider range of subjects in both Male and Female Departments, than similar Institutions in the United States. Again, an education is more expensive in American Institutions than in the U. C. Academy. The prices for board and tuition are higher, besides the expenses for travelling, and the discount on Canada money. Lastly,—parents must feel desirous of having their children educated at home, where they will imbibe no principles which do not accord with the spirit of British Institutions.

Yours, &c.,

U. C. Academy, Jan. 11, 1840.

REVIEW.

THE JOURNAL OF THE REV. JOHN WESLEY, A. M., &c., &c.

The immortality of man is a specific doctrine of Divine Revelation; but while it is so, and we should ever forward to acknowledge it, there are many collateral evidences of the truth: among the many, perhaps, may be found man's desire for perpetuity. Nay, we may speak without one word of doubtfulness; if man be not immortal, what meaneth the universal love of life? This is confined to no exceptional portion of mankind, nor to any age. The warrior struggling for victory on the common arena, the mariner clinging to the solitary plank in the ocean,—the explorer feeling his last lamp in polar ice,—every invention of man to gain another and another hour, tells what man is. And where no postponement of the day of dissolution can be made, the manifold anxieties and exertions for a "posthumous fame," exhibit the same principle. Every grade of human society can supply its individual instances. Antiquity gives proof; modern times give proof. And however much we ought freely to condemn the particular mode which love of existence sometimes adopts to show itself, that love cannot be denied. The multifarious and greatly diversified records of men extant in the world, are illustrative of the same principle. "Histories," "Biographies," "Lives," "Memoirs," "Mementos," "Journals," "Diaries," &c. We have one writing—"Reminiscences," another "Recollections." Taylor gives us "The Records of my Life." Foster instructions for a "Man's writing memoirs of himself." The men of fame of early classic days—men of Greece and Rome—Philosophers, Legislators, Warriors, Poets, and Orators, had, many of them, their personal manuscripts, containing many prized notices of themselves; and we would that more of them had descended to the posterity of our own day. The pious, as well as the irreligious, have followed their example. It would be a task to give a catalogue of well known instances; nor is it of much importance to do it. But we owe it to the God of Providence that some of the best men that ever lived have written their Journals, and that they have been transmitted to the present generation for our edification. We know that objections may be raised to the practice; but if nothing is done but what cannot be objected to, how little indeed will man do! Let the motive be virtuous, and necessary discrimination used, and man will be benefited by every fresh development of the heart and conduct of man he may obtain. The Journals of learned, wise, and patriotic characters, must teach many an invaluable lesson. The Journals of devoted Missionaries are doing it. When we speak of extraordinary men—men lovers of their species—men whose circumference of charity is co-extensive with the bounds of our world, how much more! The Journals of Whitefield, Williams, and Asbury, are well known to the religious community, and deservedly so; but Wesley's, of all that we are acquainted with, must have the pre-eminence. He journalized, but not to embellish his knowledge, or his learning, much less his zeal. The reckless Byron has said—

"For this man write, speak, preach, and heroes kill,
And break him when they call their midnight taper,
To have, when the original is dead,
A name."

This, as applied, as Dr. Southey would seem to think it ought, to Mr. Wesley, is a libel. What was notoriety to him? He breathed too pure a spirit to pant for human praises: a celestial eulogy was what his high ambition pointed at and reached. For this he thought and wrote,—to this did his vast consecrated labours tend in seeking souls. O great, disinterested man!

Certain Reviewers, about 60 years ago, gave a description of Journalists, which may afford us some instruction. They said, "We may reduce the egotists to four classes. In the first we have Julius Cæsar; he relates his own transactions; and he relates them with peculiar grace and dignity, and his narrative is supported by the greatness of his character and achievements. In the second class we have Marcus Antonius; this writer has given us a series of reflections on his own life; but his sentiments are so noble, his morality so sublime, that his meditations are universally admired. In the third class we have some others of tolerable credit, who have given importance to their own private history by an intermixture of literary anecdotes, and the occurrences of their own times: the celebrated Huetius has published an interesting volume upon this plan. In the fourth class we have the Journalists temporal and spiritual: Elias Ashmole, William Lilly, George Whitefield, John Wesley." Though we are pleased

with these gradations as a whole, the Reviewers have egregiously erred in placing the two concluding names in the class they occupy. Especially of Wesley may it be said, that, whatever is admirable in the other classes, does his Journal comprise. He relates the most astonishing transactions, makes the most important reflections, and relates anecdotes of the best description and tendency. In these respects, and many others, he is incalculably excels Cæsar, Antonius, and Huetius.

The great moralist, Dr. Johnson, gives us directions for writing a Journal. His friend Boswell, of notorious pliancy, says, "He recommended to me to keep a Journal of my life, full and unreserved." "There is nothing, Sir, too little for so little a creature as man. It is by studying little things that we attain the great art of having as little misery and as much happiness as possible." "And write immediately while the impression is fresh, for it will not be the same a week afterwards." Addison says, "I would, however, recommend to every one of my readers, the keeping a Journal of their lives for one week, and setting down punctually their whole series of employments during that space of time. This kind of self examination would give them a true state of themselves, and incline them to consider seriously what they are about." One day would rectify the omissions of another, and make a man weigh all those indifferent actions, which, though they are easily forgotten, must certainly be accounted for." This Mr. Wesley did, though he did not publish all he wrote. It is to be borne in mind, that while his Journals fill four octavo volumes, they are but extracts; and they would not have been published had it not been required by the nature of his work, the speciality of his calling, the salvation of souls, the honor of God and his cause. The motives of his heart were holy; he wished to appear among his opponents with a transparent breast, and all his proceedings to have an exposure like the object on the "house top."

His own intentions may be gathered from extracts which we shall make from two of his Prefaces. "It was in pursuance of an advice given by Bishop Taylor, in his 'Rules for Holy Living and Dying,' that, about fifteen years ago, I began to take a more exact account than I had done before, of the manner wherein I spent my time, writing down how I had employed every hour. This I continued to do, wherever I was, till the time of my leaving England. The variety of scenes which I then passed through, induced me to transcribe, from time to time, the more material parts of my Diary, adding here and there such little reflections as occurred to my mind. Of this Journal, thus occasionally compiled, the following is a short extract: it is not being my design to relate all those particulars which I wrote for my own use only; and which would answer no valuable end to others, however important they are to me." "What I design in the following extract is, openly to declare to all mankind what it is that the Methodist (as he called) have done, and are doing now; or rather, what it is that God hath done, and is still doing in our land. For it is not the work of man which hath lately appeared. All who calmly observe it must say, 'This is the Lord's doing, and it is marvellous in our eyes.'"

His published Journals comprehend a period commencing in Oct., 1735, and ending in 1790, making 55 years; and such a body of facts and reflections is no where else to be found in the English language, and, perhaps, in no other. Whitefield's Journal is of great value; but it lacks that variety of incident and that wisdom of remark which gives the former its solid precious character. Asbury's Journal is comprised of by some for its senseness and tediousness. We confess, in reading it, we could not complain on these accounts. In our estimation, Asbury stands next to Wesley. If a man of earnest mind like Asbury, he will soon lay him down. Or if a reader of mind expects what he finds in Wesley, he will be disappointed. The one was a scholar; the other was not. The one was a man of remarkable mental sagacity; the other was less so. The one laboured almost wholly in a polished country, where art and science threw in his way a thousand attractive objects, to one of classic soil, would be striking and call forth many a noble, sanctified sentiment. He lived where the great, the learned, and the polite lived. Literary, philosophic, and theological works were incessantly reaching him; and whatever might be "turned into gold," for the service of the sanctuary where he ministered, he seized, and transformed, and consecrated. Not so, to any great extent, with Asbury. Though he was an apostolic tourist; in a new country, monotony met him at every turn: the monuments of age, and taste, and literature, were wanting. He had an herculean labour to perform; but it was among a people rising into life. His journeyings were long and laborious; but they were in a land of rivers, lakes, swamps, and mountains. He was a well-informed, reading man; but his facilities for procuring new works, and making them subservient to the improvement of the people, were fewer—much fewer. He travelled amidst obstacles which, probably, Wesley never knew; and he performed a work which, it is likely, only he could perform. These things, and others, considered, his Journal is an astonishing production; and has claims on the time and attention of every Christian in America, and every Methodist in the world. Oh Asbury! what say thy Journals of thy forty-four years of labour? They publish what, while Methodism exists, shall be told to "the generations following." Wesley was great in England; Asbury was great in America; they both, now, are rewarded.

The special merit and use of Mr. Wesley's Journal is, its being a History of the appearance, progress, and vicissitudes of Wesleyan Methodism. And how much does this embody! We believe quite as much, if not more, than the rise and results of the Lutheran Reformation. The Journal proclaims a Providence, which, as Dr. Chalmers says, "stands out." Yes, there is the prominent projection of a system marked with wisdom, power, and love. The Fellow of Lincoln College is hated and rejected by his brethren; the closing of the doors of his own church is for the gathering of multitudes to the standard of the Gospel; a new Society is formed; plain men, untouched by a dignitary's hand, and unused to a College life, come from earthly obscurity to preach Christ; Britain is in commotion; a novel, but Christian, body is organized; the Word prevails; and when the father of that body ceases to work and live, still prevails. It is of such a work, noticed by us with so much brevity, that these records tell. Mr. Wesley's own spirit, designs, and practices are fully seen. Then we have the character, abilities, and tools of his willing coadjutors. Then we have the Doctrines they preached, the Means they used, the Discipline they enforced. Notices of the first Methodist Preachers, Clergymen and others, are abundant; a race of men whose vigorous minds, scriptural knowledge, and patient, potent labours, have never been exceeded. The views, weapons, and hostility of the different and numerous foes of Methodism are beheld. Misconception, error, anger, tradition, obloquy, persecution—all but death, was the lot of our forefathers. What touching and instructive examples do we find of these things in these volumes! O ye first Methodists! ye had much to do, and much to suffer; but God was with you, and ye triumphed: your song was—

"Song of God, your Saviour praised!
He the door hath opened wide!"

There is much more in these Journals: they are full of incident. What exhibitions of the heart and character of man! What exhibitions of the operations of the Spirit! What exhibitions of the dealings of Providence! What exhibitions of Bible facts, doctrines, precepts, and promises! We have almost every mode of the Divine workings, and illustrations of his wisdom, goodness, and ability. The learning, logic, biblical knowledge, and legislative wisdom, and fervent piety of Mr. Wesley present themselves before us; and so many evidences of these meet our view, that we honour him as a man of an age—perhaps as the most extraordinary man since the Apostolic era.

We might notice a multitude of things would space permit: Mr. Wesley's invaluable letters; his masterly replies to opponents; his instructive memorandums of passing events; his texts and arrangements as a Preacher; his indefatigableness as an Evangelist; his prudence as a Founder and Leader; his studies; his reading; his care of the minds, bodies, and souls of men; his orthodoxy and industry as a Writer; his assiduity as an Author; his simplicity, wit, shrewdness, irony; his incomparable Pastoral abilities and course; his untiring devotedness in all these respects. Nothing escaped him in his travels; he received instruction from every object and every person he saw, to serve his holy purposes; and thus accomplished much for present and future times. Even as a literary work, what is there, in some views of it, equal to his Journal? Whatever publication we wish to become acquainted with, if issued before his death, something may be found said of it by him, to inform, caution, or confirm. His notices of things are pertinent and invaluable. His characters of persons are graphic and comprehensive. His notices of authors, of every grade, are such as every man may profit by. Often have we taken up his Journal, before we have purchased a work, and never in vain. When we have wanted to see Christianity triumphant, we have done it. His judgment has rendered ours more correct; his catholicity has given ours greater expansiveness; his love and zeal have blessed ours with greater intensity; and Methodism—our beloved Methodism, has met our gaze with a brighter effulgence, and a fresher glory. The style of this Journal partakes of the simplicity, terseness, condensation, and elegance of the "Acts of the Apostles"; and it narrates the progress of a Work only less than that which the

"Acts" exhibit. Such a publication is the first that we should read, at this—the time of our Centenary celebration. These are, emphatically, the first Wesleyan ecclesiastical annals. Wesleyans, and friends of Wesley! Study these annals: and you will admire Wesley more than ever—Methodism more than ever—Christianity more than ever; and your spontaneous exclamation will be—"WHAT HATH GOD WROUGHT!"
ATHENS.
N—, January, 1840.

SELECTIONS.

From Cave's Primitive Christianity.

REGARD PAID TO THE SCRIPTURES BY THE EARLY CHRISTIANS.

Their next care was diligently and seriously to read the Scriptures, to be mighty in the divine oracles, as indeed they had an invaluable esteem of, and reverence for, the word of God, as the book which they infinitely prized beyond all others; upon which account Nazianzen very severely chides his dear friend Gregory Nissen, that having laid aside the holy Scriptures (the most excellent writings in the world,) which he was wont to read both privately to himself, and publicly to the people, he had given up himself to the study of foreign and profane authors, desirous rather to be accounted an orator than a Christian. St. Augustine tells us, that after his conversion, how meanly soever he had before thought of them, the Scriptures were become the matter of his most pure and chaste delight, in respect of which all other books (even those of Cicero himself, which once he had so much doted on) became dry and unavailing to him. In the study of this book it was that Christians then mainly exercised themselves, as thinking they could never fully enough understand it, or deeply enough imprint it upon their hearts and memories. Of the younger Theodosius they tell us, that rising early every morning, he, together with his sisters, interchangeably sung psalms of praise to God; the holy Scriptures he could exactly repeat in any part of them with the bishops that were then at court, as readily as if he had been an old bishop himself. We read of Origen, though then a child, that when his father commanded him to commit some places of Scripture to memory, he most willingly set himself to it, and not content with the bare reading, he began to inquire into the more profound and recondite meaning of it, often asking his father (to his no less joy than admiration) what the sense of this or that place of Scripture was; and his thirst after divine knowledge still continued and increased in him all his life. St. Jerome reported it out of a letter of one who was his great companion and benefactor, that he never went to meals without some part of Scripture being read; never to sleep, till some about him had read them to him; and that both by night and day no sooner had he done praying, but he betook himself to reading, and after reading betook himself again to prayer. Valens, deacon of the Church of Jerusalem, a venerable old man, had so entirely given up himself to the study of the Scriptures, that it was all one to him to read or to repeat whole pages together. The like we find of John, an Egyptian confessor, (whom Eusebius saw and heard,) that though both his eyes were put out, and his body mangled with unheard of cruelty, yet he was able at any time to repeat any places or passages either out of the Old or New Testament; which, when I first heard him do in the public congregation, I supposed him (says he) to have been reading in a book, till coming near, and finding how it was, I was struck with great admiration at it. Certainly, Christians then had no mean esteem of, and took no small delight in, these sacred volumes. For the sake of this book (which he had chosen to be the companion and counsellor of his life,) Nazianzen professes he had willingly undervalued and relinquished all other things; this was the mine where they enriched themselves with divine treasures, a book where they furnished themselves with a true stock of knowledge; as St. Jerome speaks of Nepotian, that by daily reading and meditation he had made his soul a library of Christ; and he tells us of Basilissa, a devout widow, that though she was so far overruled with weakness and sickness, that her foot would scarce bear her body, or her neck sustain the burden of her head, yet she was never found without a Bible in her hand.

THE SPIRIT OF ADOPTION.

The number of the divine family have received the spirit which is the privilege of that blessed fellowship. They are enabled, disposed and encouraged, to say, "Abba Father," in all their relations to God, and to draw him up to him, as children to a compassionate and tender parent. The Holy Spirit produces in believers that disposition towards God, which enables them to confide entirely in him, to cast their care upon him, and to cultivate and exercise the spirit of obedience and love to him, and thus manifests their regeneration and adoption, and witness to their spirits that they are the children of God. They feel their minds influenced to trust him in every difficulty, to seek the promotion of his glory, to rejoice in the triumph of his gospel, and to desire in every thing to fulfil his perfect will. They have thus a witness that they are born of God, and adopted into his family, though weakness of faith, misapprehension of his promises, or any temptation, should sometimes cause a hesitation in their minds, and take away the actual present enjoyment of their hearts while addressing him as their Father. How precious and comforting is the consciousness, that God is our God, and that we are his people! "Because ye are sons, God hath sent forth the Spirit of his Son into your hearts." This is the seal, the first fruits, the earnest of present and everlasting felicity.

Why should the children of a King
Go mourning all their days?
Great Comforter, descend and bring
Some tokens of thy grace.

Assure my conscience of his part
In my Redeemer's blood,
And bear thy witness with my heart,
That I am born of God.

God sits upon a throne of grace, and fills a mercy seat for his people, and they are invited to come unto him with all boldness. Instead of dying from him, like Adam, they cleave to him with full purpose of heart, and the more they enjoy of his presence and blessing, the more do they love to commune with him. They find always that the more intercourse they have with heaven, the more they wish that intercourse to be renewed and prolonged. True, experimental Christianity is this life of communion with Christ, in the exercise of a spirit of adoption. We do not mean by this a constant, actual course of outward acts of devotion, but a constant accordance of heart with the Saviour's will and mind, leading to the glad enjoyment of every outward privilege, and performance of every outward duty. Christ and the believer, as members of one family, are as friends dwelling together, and conversing together in habits of mutual friendship and affection. "If any man love me he will keep my word, and I will love him, and will manifest myself unto him, and my Father will love him, and we will come unto him, and make our abode with him." The degree in which this spiritual communion is experienced is different in different persons, and in the same person at different times; but the thing itself enters into the essence of the Christian life. "Our fellowship is with the Father, and with his Son Jesus Christ." It would be as reasonable to suppose that two friends who cordially love each other would live in the same house, and yet have no conversation, never see each other, and have no connection with each other, as that a Christian shall live, as a member of the family of God by his adoption, and yet have no exercise of the spirit of adoption, and no communion in his heart with Christ.

With him sweet converse I maintain,
Great as he is I dare be free;
I tell him all my grief and pain,
And he reveals his love to me.

Such is the experience of the Christian. Reader, is it yours? Do you know the power and the preciousness of this hidden life, this filial spirit, with which the people of God live upon him?—The Episcopal Recorder.

From the New York Evangelist.

HARD TIMES.

"Say not thou, What is the cause that the former days were better than these? For thou dost not inquire wisely concerning this."—Ecc. vii. 10.

From this passage I would infer—
1. That the complaint of hard times is not peculiar to this age. It was common in the days of Solomon, and it has been common, if not perpetual, at short intervals ever since—and will probably continue to be common until men shall generally learn and practically apply the lesson of contentment in the condition in which Providence has placed them.

2. That in the complaints of hard times there is a reference to former days, when it is imagined that such times did not exist.—But the fact is the troubles, the anxieties, the cares, the disappointments, and the distresses of those former days are apt to be forgotten under existing burdens. So the Israelites in the wilderness sighed for the fleshpots of Egypt, forgetting the insupportable task under which they had formerly groaned.

3. That whatever be the hardness of the times which we endure, they are the best for us under existing circumstances, because ordered

by a wise Providence, either for correction, or for judgments, or for mercy.—And it is foolish as well as wicked to complain of his allotments.

4. That hard times are often the results of former waste and extravagance and luxury—the pampering of the flesh—the gratification of the eye—and the pride of life—and they induce in their stead the habit of self-denial, of economy, of industry, of frugality, and of other virtuous dispositions and exercises which prove them to be blessings; for "the prosperity of fools destroys them." And experience proves that ruin very often treads upon the heels of prosperity.

5. That it is wrong to complain of hard times so long as a kind Providence furnishes us the necessities of life—food and raiment—together with the privileges of a social, civil, and religious society. Look for a moment at former days. Had all our ancestors the privileges we enjoy? Did we possess them ourselves in greater perfection; ten, twenty, or thirty years ago, than now? If so it has been perhaps because we abused the goodness of God, and he is now teaching us, by his chastisements, the true source of all our blessings. And "why should a living man complain for the punishment of his sins?"

6. That the Christian should complain of hard times is peculiarly ungrateful, inasmuch as he is but a pilgrim homeward bound, and nearer now to his rest than in former days—and because he is taught that his Father in heaven "withholdeth no good thing from them that love him;"—but cautions "all things to work together for their good."—And does he wish to go over the journey again—to be subject to all its temptations and trials? Or is he not rather called upon to quicken his diligence and exercise stronger confidence in his supporter, the nearer he is to his final rest?

7. That the best remedy for hard times is, less complaining—less extravagance—less lankering after artificial wants—more industry; more economy; greater carefulness to avoid debt, and to let expenditures be less than receipts; more contentment and less speculation; and whilst to provide for the great debt which we all have to pay, so that we may be sure that there shall be no failure when summoned to render in our account. Alas too few think of this matter which concerns all—and too few make to themselves a Friend of Him who came to seek and to save them that are lost.

T. A.

EARLY TESTIMONIES OF THE METHODIST CHURCH AGAINST THE DRINKING, BUYING, OR SELLING OF SPIRITUOUS LIQUORS.—In the N. Y. Christian Advocate and Journal, of the 15th ult., the Rev. Dr. Bangs says—

"We have recently found an old Discipline, said to be the fifth edition, printed in 1759, five years after the organization of the church at the Christmas Conference. In this edition the rule stands thus:—

"Drunkenness, buying or selling spirituous liquors, or drinking them." Here both the traffic and drinking are absolutely prohibited, not allowing any case of necessity, extreme or otherwise, as an excuse. In the Minutes for 1784, the following question and answer is found:—

"Q. May our ministers or travelling preachers drink spirituous liquors?
A. By no means, unless it be medicinally."

Here the prohibition contained in the General Rules is enforced by a special minute, and in language which shows the sense in which the Conference understood the rule. But as far back as 1730, four years before we had any Discipline printed, we find the following question and answer:—

"Q. Do we disapprove the practice of distilling grain into liquor? Shall we disown our friends who will not renounce the practice?
A. Yes."

In 1733, the subject is again brought forward in the following words:—
"Q. Should our friends be permitted to make spirituous liquors, sell and drink them in drams?
A. By no means, we think it wrong in its nature and consequences, and desire all our preachers to teach the people, by precept and example, to put away this evil."

"These show the sense which the Methodists entertained at those times on this subject; they would not allow the people either to 'make,' 'sell' or 'drink' spirituous liquors, because they considered it wrong in itself and pernicious in its consequences."

THE BIBLE AS A SCHOOL BOOK.—The late Bishop Ravenscroft said, "I feel bound to record, that I owe much to the custom established in Scotland, of making the Scriptures a school book,—a custom, I am grieved to say it, not only abandoned in the schools and academies among us, but denounced as improper, if not injurious. Al though I was unconscious, at the time, of any power or influence over my thoughts and actions thence derived, yet what mere memory retained of the life giving truths, proved of unspeakable advantage when I became awakened on the subject of religion; and I am constrained to believe that what was thus unconsciously sown into my heart, though smothered and checked by the levity of youth, and abused and perverted by the negligence and sinfulness of my riper years, was nevertheless a preparation of heaven's foresight and mercy to quicken me, a mighty help to my amazed and confounded soul when brought to a just view of my actual condition as a sinner, both by nature and by practice."

MATERNAL LOVE.—Disease, deformity, ingratitude,—nothing can check the flow of maternal love. By entrusting to woman such a revelation of himself, God has appointed out whom he intends for his missionaries upon earth.—Let men enjoy in peace and triumph the intellectual kingdom, which is theirs, and which, doubtless, was intended for them; let us participate its privileges, without desiring to share its dominion. "The moral world is ours,—ours by position,—ours by qualification,—ours by the very indication of God himself, who has designed to place in woman's heart the only feeling (that we know of here existing,) which affords the faintest representation of his most unextinguishable love to us, his erring and strayed children; the only affection which enables the possessor to live on through sin and folly; and even when sin and folly have wrought their last, worst consummation.—Woman's Mission."

RULE YOUR CHILD.—I once knew a mother who had an only son. She loved him most ardently, and could not bear to deny him any indulgence. He, of course, soon learned to rule his mother. At the death of his father, the poor woman was left at the mercy of this vile boy. She had neglected her duty when he was young, and now his ungovernable passions had become too strong for her control. Self-willed, turbulent, and revengeful, he was his mother's bitterest curse. His paroxysms of rage at times amounted almost to madness. One day, infuriated with his mother, he set fire to her house, and it was burned to the ground, with all its contents, and she was left in the extreme state of poverty. He was imprisoned as an incendiary, and in his cell, he became a maniac, if he was not such before, and madly dug out his own eyes. He now lies in perpetual darkness, confined by the stone walls and grated bars of his dungeon, an infuriated madman.—Abbott.

THE INFIDEL IN THE APPREHENSION OF DEATH.—Percy Bysshe Shelley, who gloried in his infidelity, and whose unquestionably fine talents were fearfully desecrated, was apparently a person of the most heroic character, and not likely to feel any serious alarm in the hour of danger. When sailing in Lord Byron's yacht, a storm arose which threatened the destruction of the vessel. Shelley was immediately alarmed—nothing could render him tranquil; he called out in agony for mercy from that very being on whose laws he had not only himself trampled, but whose sovereignty over the hearts of others he had sought to overthrow, and whose name he had never mentioned without the most profane ridicule. His terrors are described as having been fearfully awful. He is not the only infidel, however, whose last hours have been embittered at the near prospect of death. In the season of health and supposed security, the blasphemer may deride the idea of a God of judgment and eternity; his feelings will be far different when God causes his waves to go over him, and judgment and eternity are at the very door.

DEISTICAL HISTORIANS.—Gibbon, who, in his celebrated "History of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire," has left a memorial of his enmity to the gospel, resided many years in Switzerland, where, with the profits of his works, he purchased a considerable estate. This property has descended to a gentleman who, out of his rents, expends a large sum annually, in the promulgation of the very gospel which his predecessor insidiously endeavored to undermine.

Voltaire boasted that with one hand he would overthrow that edifice of Christianity which required the hands of twelve apostles to build up. The press which he employed at Ferney, for printing his blasphemous works, was afterwards actually employed at Geneva in printing the holy Scriptures. Thus the very engine which he set to work to destroy the credit of the Bible, was employed in disseminating its truths.

It is a remarkable circumstance, also, that the first provisional meeting for the re-formation of an auxiliary Bible Society at Edinburgh, was held in the very room in which David Hume, the infidel, died.

CHRISTIAN GUARDIAN.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 22, 1846.

On Wednesday last, the House of Assembly passed the Governor-General's Bill for the sale of the Clergy Reserves and the disposal of the proceeds thereof. The following are the names of the Yeas and Nays:—

Yeas.—Messrs. Armstrong, Burritt, Chisholm of Hallow, Chisholm of Glenagary, Cook, Dellar, Ferrier, Hotham, Hunter, Jarvis, Kearns, Macleod, Matheson, McCreach, McDowell of Glenagary, McDowell of Stormont, McKay, McLean, Morris, McCargill, Richardson, Ruffan, Shade, Shaver, Sherwood, Solicitor-General, Wicks—28.
Nays.—Messrs. Alken, Backus, Boulton, Burwell, Caldwell, Elliott, Gamble, Gosan, Lewis, Macdonald, McLachlan, Merritt, Parke, Pouch, Robinson, Ryker, Small, Thomson, Thorburn, Woodruff—20.

We have been informed that some of the "reform" members who voted in the minority, desired the bill to pass, and would have either voted for the bill, or retired from the House, as did the Attorney General, when the vote was taken, had it been necessary to secure a majority in favor of the bill; although they did not desire to incur any responsibility in relation to it, except in case of absolute necessity.

On the last day, in reply to an objection that the charges now on the Clergy Reserve fund, would absorb the entire proceeds of the Reserves for the next half century, Mr. Thomson remarked, that it appeared from the official returns that Clergy Reserves had already been sold to the amount of £300,000 and upwards; that the investment of that sum in the public debentures of the Province, at 6 per cent interest, as provided for in the Bill, would produce an income of £18,000 per annum; that the charges now on the Clergy Reserve fund did not exceed £10,000 per annum. There would therefore be a surplus of £8,000 per annum, to which those denominations would be entitled who now derived no advantage from the fund. The division among all denominations is to be according to numbers, and in accordance with the provisions of the bill, each denomination may apply its proportion to the support of its Clergy, the erection of chapels, and parsonages, or the religious education of its youth. These were the objects which we have reason to know were contemplated by the Government in framing the Bill, and the phraseology of it was adopted in reference to them.

The Hon. Solicitor General Draper conducted the measure through the House of Assembly, on the part of the Government, with great ability, patience, forbearance, and perseverance. Now and then a violent attack issued from some high churchman; but in general, the debates on the subject this session have been characterized by more coolness and courtesy than on any former occasion.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL ON THE CLERGY RESERVE BILL.

On Wednesday afternoon the Clergy Reserve Bill was taken up from the House of Assembly to the Legislative Council, and read a first time. The Hon. Mr. Sullivan gave notice that he would on the following day (Thursday) move that the House resolve itself into a committee of the whole on the second reading of the bill on Friday. On Thursday Mr. Sullivan made the motion of which he had given notice. He prefaced it with an elaborate speech, proving the authority of the Legislature to legislate on the subject, explaining the provisions of the Bill, and enforcing the imperative necessity of settling the question. The Bishop of Toronto made a speech in favor of the rights of the Church, and concluded by moving, in amendment, that the House resolve itself into Committee of the whole on the Bill that day six months. The Hon. Mr. De Blaquiere seconded the amendment. The Hon. Mr. Morris addressed the House in favor of the Bill generally, although he thought it gave other denominations a larger proportion than it did the Churches of England and Scotland. The Hon. Mr. De Blaquiere spoke about three hours against the Bill, and in favor of the exclusive right of the Church of England to the whole of the Reserves. On Saturday the debate was resumed, when the Hon. Mr. Fergusson addressed the House in favor of the Bill, proving that no denomination was recognized by the laws of this Province that is not orthodox on the doctrine of the Trinity. The Hon. Captain Simcoe Macaulay spoke at length against the Bill; as did the Hon. Mr. Elmsley, who made forceful attacks upon both the Local and Imperial Governments.

The Hon. Receiver General Dunn, in reply to some remarks from Mr. Elmsley, that Officers of Government had been coerced to vote for this measure by Lord John Russell's despatch, said that that despatch had not had the slightest influence upon his vote either on the Union of the Provinces, or on this question, or on any other; that he had always advocated the Union of the Provinces; that this measure did not embrace all he desired, but he believed it was the best that could be adopted under existing circumstances; that he thanked the Governor-General from the bottom of his heart for bringing this measure under the consideration of the Legislature, and he would give it his most cordial support. We never heard Mr. Dunn speak in the Council before; we were glad to hear him speak so well and so forcibly, universally and affectionately esteemed as he is beyond any other public functionary in Upper Canada. The Hon. Col. Wells spoke in favor of the Bill, and observed that he could not be influenced by considerations of office as he held none.

The Hon. Mr. Sullivan concluded the debate by a general reply to the various objections which had been urged against the measure. His speech, which occupied nearly two hours in the delivery, was the best specimen of parliamentary eloquence that we ever witnessed in the Legislative Council, and contained the most philosophical, the most rational, and the most lucid exposition of the principles of the Constitutional Act of 1791, in relation to the Clergy land provision, and the application of those principles to the present state of society in this Province, that was ever given within the halls of the Provincial Legislature. We hope yet to be able to lay this speech entire before our readers.—The several clauses of the Bill were adopted by a majority of 13 to 5. The Committee reported the Bill without amendment, and it was ordered to the third reading on Monday. On Monday the Hon. Mr. De Blaquiere delivered another speech, of more than two hours length, on the subject. Mr. De B. excels in the art of digression, and in the use of a multitude of words which amount to nothing. He has been in this Province three years, yet he would seem to know more of its wants and interests than those who had resided here twenty years. Mr. De B. is courteous and gentlemanly in his manner, and chaste in his language, and apparently sincere in his views; but he seems to be a man of one idea, and that idea embraces the Church of England and its prerogatives and emoluments, and nothing else; and as far as it relates to any practical argumentation of the question, Mr. De B.'s speeches appeared to be a sort of *præteritum*. In conclusion, Mr. De B. informed the House that that was his last speech; for if the Bill passed that House, as he had no doubt it would, he would never take his seat within its walls again. The Hon. Mr. Morris made a brief and courteous reply to the Hon. Mr. De Blaquiere. Mr. M. in reply to the charge which had been made, that this measure had been forced through that House by Government influence, remarked that out of thirteen members of that House who held no office at the pleasure of the Crown, eight had voted in favor of the Bill, and five (including the Bishop) had voted against it. The question was then put for the final passing of the Bill, when it was carried by a majority of 13 to 4.

ATTACKS OF "THE EXAMINER" UPON THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.—REFORM MEMBERS OF THE ASSEMBLY, AND THE EDITOR OF THE GUARDIAN.

Late numbers of THE EXAMINER contain attacks upon the policy of the Governor General, several reform members of the Assembly, and the Editor of the Guardian. We have read them with regret; and we advert to them with reluctance. They are impudent on the part of the author; they are unbecoming on the part of their objects; they are unfounded in their principal statements; they are erroneous in some of their sentiments; they exhibit jealousy, selfishness, and malicious spirit. The successive attacks upon the Governor General we had not intended to notice until the close of his Excellency's administration in this province; if at all, but followed by a long and been, in the last Examiner by strictures upon several reform members of the Assembly who voted for the Governor General's Bill on the Clergy Reserves, and two or three columns upon ourselves, we have thought it advisable to dispose of the whole in one connection; especially as it will afford us the opportunity not only of correcting several misstatements, but of illustrating several principles of government, the practical operations of which are essential to the future stability of our institutions, and to the public peace and prosperity.

On the arrival of the Governor General in this province, our public affairs presented an aspect sufficiently dark to excite the apprehensions of the most sanguine, and paralyze the resolution of the most courageous. His Excellency found a country in a state of anarchy; a government without moral influence; society in the verge of dissolution. The object of his mission was rather legislative, than administrative; prospective rather than retrospective; to lay the foundation of a just and comprehensive system for the future, rather than to ransack the bottomless pit of past abuses; to break down the barriers of party distinctions, to extinguish the fire of party animosity, and to unite the whole population in one great communion, rather than to array himself on the one side or the other of hostile parties, and thus prolong the evils of civil dissension. How far His Excellency has already succeeded in accomplishing his Herculean task, the feelings of every man in the country can testify. Angerance has been repressed on the one side, and hope has been inspired on the other; confidence has been restored far and wide, and the prospect already begins to bloom that our country will yet become the home of freedom and happiness, the nursery of religion and knowledge, the field of flourishing commerce and agriculture, the scene of active and successful enterprise. The tone of the provincial press has, to a great extent, been in unison with these sentiments and feelings. The principal exceptions have been the *Cowen Star*, *The Church*, and *The Examiner*. The *Examiner* did, indeed, advocate the great measure of the union of the Provinces; but the very reason we assigned for it was calculated to awaken and rouse the opposition of the opposite party, and thus increase the difficulties with which the Governor General felt himself surrounded. The *Examiner's* reason was, that the union was "the only hope of the Reformers"—a reason as void of patriotism as it is full of party selfishness—a reason which we do not think influenced the minds of three members of the Assembly. As soon as *The Examiner's* "only hope of the Reformers" was realized he began to oppose the settlement of any other public question until after the next elections, and at length by hints and insinuations and charges, to manage, as far as he could safely, the administration of the Government and successful enterprise. The *Examiner* commenced his opposition by going up a private meeting of some fifty or eighty persons, in the Infant School-house of this City, which he afterwards termed a "Meeting of the Reformers of Toronto"—a mode of proceeding and publication precisely similar to what Mackenzie used to practice. At this meeting, among many other things, it was determined that the Governor-General ought not to submit the Clergy Reserve question to the present House of Assembly. "An unfriendly opposition" of this meeting was also declared against legislative grants to any religious denomina-

tions "for education or for any other object whatever," a sentiment which involved a disavowal of religious denominations from legislative aid to promote education, a sentiment which was clearly in line with the avowed policy of the union of the provinces, and a sentiment which was in accordance with the sentiments of all Christians. In England, the London (Congregational) Missionary Society has received 3000l. per annum from Government in aid of religious schools in the West Indies; the Baptist Missionary Society has received 1500l. per annum for the same objects; the Church and Wesleyan Missionary Societies have received each 3000l. per annum for the same objects; in the United States, there is scarcely a religious denomination which has not received more or less legislative aid for Colleges, and Seminaries, and Schools. It appearing obvious, by the actual submission of a measure on the Clergy Reserves to the consideration of the Legislature, that His Excellency did not consider the Infant School-house of Toronto to be the Government House of Upper Canada, *The Examiner* assured His Excellency the following week, that "the people are looking for something more than words;" "that the administration of the government continues precisely as it did under Sir George Arthur. Now, the position and statements of all parties declare the administration of the Governor-General to be very different from that of Sir George Arthur. The other day, we heard reform members say, in their places in the Assembly, that we now have a 'Responsible Government,' and that 'it works well.' The *Examiner* says, again, that 'His Excellency is making a poor return to those Reformers, by whose aid alone he was enabled to carry his Union Propositions, in substituting such an important measure as the Clergy Reserves to the present House of Assembly.' This statement assumes that the 'Reformers' voted for the Union as a favor to His Excellency—an unfounded assumption. The *Examiner* had advocated the Union as the 'only hope of the Reformers.' His Excellency recommended that measure. We should suppose, therefore, that the debt of gratitude rests with the *Examiner*, rather than with the *Reformers*. The *Examiner* demands a dissolution of the present Legislature, and the issuing of a new Commission of the Peace. He says—"The Magistracy must be reformed. If His Excellency be sincerely desirous, as we trust he is, to afford redress to the people in this respect, let him issue new Commissions of the Peace, and appoint to the Magistracy the Town Clerks, and Commissioners chosen under the old Township Officers' Act. These are men possessing the confidence of the people." That there is need of reform in the Magistracy is not only true, but would the *Examiner's* reform remove or mitigate the evil? How does he know that persons who have been elected township clerks are fit for Magistracy? And how does he know that persons who happened to be chosen commissioners in former years, possess the confidence of the people now? How does he know there are not strong partisans among these clerks and late commissioners, as well as in the present Magistracy? Then can *The Examiner* deny that there are many important and correct magistrates in the Province? Yet he would have them swept out of office with out discussion or ceremony, because, as he seems to assume, they are not of his politics. It is said to be the republican fashion in the neighboring States for a new President to dismiss all his opponents from office, and appoint his political friends in their place; a fashion which has too long prevailed in this Province, since the removal of Sir John Colborne, and which should henceforth be abolished. "Equal justice to all classes" implies justice to one party as well as to the other. One party ought to be represented in the magistracy as well as the other. When Lord Grey came into power a few years ago, he found universally not only a Tory, but to a great extent, a partisan magistracy in existence. But did he reconstitute the magistracy in order to reform it? No. Convicted culprits were hushed dismissed; but in regard to the magistracy generally his lordship, in making out the Commissions of the Peace from time to time, omitted the names of the more enlightened and liberal-minded, and supplied their places with the names of men of more enlightened and liberal minds, until, at the present time, there is a fair proportion of the different parties in the English Magistracy. It would be an objection to dismiss men from the magistracy merely for their political opinions, in 1846, as it was in 1836, 7, and 8. We desire not the Governor-General to become the head of a party on the one side any more than on the other, but to be the Governor of the whole Province. Lord Bacon, in his Essays, has well observed—"Kings [and Governors] had need beware how they side themselves, and make themselves as of a faction or party. For leagues within the State are ever perilous to Monarchs; for they raise an obligation paramount to the obligation of Sovereignty, and make the King [or Governor] *tanquam vasa sedit*." The eloquent Gibbon, in treating of the Duties of the Sovereign, has placed this subject in so clear and strong a light, that we cannot forbear quoting the following passage:

"But when a Monarch [or Governor] considers himself as the common father of his people, he is ready to employ in the service of the State any of his subjects possessed of virtues and talents capable of furthering its welfare; it is difficult to say whether he ensures, as far as human conduct can ensure, more substantial advantages to his country, or more satisfaction, honour, and authority to himself. Round his impartial call, public spirit revives in the remotest extremities of his dominions, private animosity is hushed, and the passions of the people are lulled to sleep. No individual is deterred from standing forward in the common cause; by the fear that, in consequence of inauspicious party connexions, his most strenuous efforts will be coldly accepted, his most important services forgotten. Political dissensions no longer make one part of a family an enemy to the other; the domestic quarrels of the community, and the discord of the most stable society against attacks from abroad."

This subject involves so essential a part of the administration of government, and correct views of it on the part of the public are of so much importance, that we have felt it our duty to bestow more time upon it than we could have done had we been content with the mere counterpart of those of the high ultra school, which have reduced this Province to what it is. They are a second edition of *Mackenzieism*. They cannot but impose the cause of information; and we have reason to know that the late proceedings and attacks of *The Examiner* have been as strongly condemned by the reform members of the Assembly as by ourselves.

Referring to the vote in favor of the Clergy Reserve Bill, *The Examiner* says—"It is of importance to note that Messrs. McDowell, of Stormont, Chisholm, of Glenagary, Shaver, Cook, and McCargill, voted with the yeas. Had they opposed the measure, it would have been thrown out by a majority of three. The course taken by more than one third of the reform members, as well as by a portion of the Reform press, must relieve the Governor-General from a great deal of the responsibility which we stated in a former number he had assumed. It is to be regretted that the country owes the division of the Clergy Reserves, contrary to the well-known and repeatedly expressed wishes of the people."

The Editor of *The Examiner* was entirely unknown to the public until since the rebellion of 1837. It becomes a matter of yesterday to become men who were "true" to successive administrations of government before he had political existence. *The Examiner* ought to know that the "true reformers" who have voted for the Governor-General's Bill have acted in accordance with the principles upon which reforms of all denominations set out in 1837, as is stated in the third Report of their Central Committee, published in 1838. "It is" (they said) "the general wish of the inhabitants that the proceeds [of the Reserves] should be given to purposes of general education and internal improvements. But should His Majesty's Government not approve of this, that they should be equally appropriated under the direction of the Provincial Legislature, for the benefit of Christians of every denomination in the Colony." Now after twelve years' contest, it has been found to be neither in accordance with the views of Her Majesty's Government, nor practicable, with the Imperial Parliament, to obtain the Reserves for "general education and internal improvements;" the *Reformers*, true to their original principles, have, however, shown the interest of the people in the question, and the future state of the Reserves for the best of every denomination recognized by the laws of the Colony, while they have voted to have the principal invested in the public funds of the Province. They have, therefore, not only the merit of consistency, but are entitled to the confidence and gratitude of the country, whose peace and welfare they have been more anxious to consult, than the disinterested interests of the Editor of *The Examiner*. It is amusing to see *The Examiner* set himself up as the standard of reform, and hear him proclaim a non-submission, to his dictation to be a "defection" from reform, and to read his protestations on behalf and in the name of the people of Upper Canada; when he ought to know that however reformers may for the most part agree with him in the leading doctrines he has advanced, yet that a large majority of them no more acknowledge him as their organ, or lend him their aid, than they would acknowledge Mackenzie. On this point we speak advisedly, as *The Examiner* has neither the guidance nor the sanction of the public mind; his publication floated into public notice (as the success of certain publications which had become deficient in the rebellion) upon the surface of an already prevalent sentiment, without so much, for a length of time, as the name of the Editor. We have usually treated him with respect and courtesy; and we wish him success as far as his publication may tend to promote the public good; but we, as well as a large majority of the inhabitants of this Province, are not disposed to be measured by his standard, any more than he may feel inclined to act in accordance with our views.

In *The Examiner's* remarks in relation to ourselves, he represents us as having advocated the exclusion of the Catholics—a palpable perversion and misrepresentation of our sentiments and words. He also employs nearly a column in vindication of their rights, and appeals to the Catholic members of the Assembly to oppose the measure. They have treated his heartless advice in the manner it deserved, by voting for the bill. *The Examiner* also advocates the naming of the sects who are "not to participate in the division;" he says, "We fear the object of the franchise of the bill is to leave it doubtful what sects are meant to participate in the division;" and yet he, in another place, opposes the participation of any sect in it. In such a connection he may well quote "an extract from the editorial of *The Church*," and say, "we entirely approve of it;" even though that extract charges the several denominations with the likelihood of "palming" "chicanery" on the broadest scale." Messrs. Cook, indeed, when we see *The Examiner*, *The Church*, Dr. Strachan, Messrs. Gamble, &c., uniting in their opposition to a measure, and in their imputations upon the moral honesty of the Methodists and other denominations of Christians. The inhabitants of Upper Canada have learned too severe lessons in the school of bitter experience of the consequences of such extremes, under the banner of Dr. Strachan on the one side, and of Mackenzie on the other, to be beguiled into them again. They have felt—as Milton says of others less favourably situated—

"By turns the bitter change
Of false extremes—extremes by change more force."

The Examiner, having no ground to stand upon, and having only a selfish party spirit in view, has had recourse to misrepresentation in every instance in relation to ourselves, and also to a concealment of facts of which he was perfectly well aware. He represents us as having stated, that we had recently learned that the Imperial Parliament has a veto upon every bill which may place the local Legislature on the Clergy Reserves—a fabrication of his own. We stated the grounds upon which we had always believed and maintained that the Imperial Parliament would not interfere with any measure which might be agreed upon by the provincial Legislature. We then stated the grounds, from recent sources of information, upon which we were convinced that the Imperial Parliament would veto any measure which involved the total alienation of the Reserves from religious purposes. Our chief authority was that which was well known to *The Examiner*, as the head of the government had communicated with parties intimate with the Editor of that paper—namely, the explicit statement of the Governor-General, who assured various persons from his own knowledge, that Her Majesty's government could not, nor could either House of Parliament consent, to divert the Reserves to secular purposes, but that the local Legislature might view the religious objects of the original provision as far as possible, and make various repealing the appropriation of the Reserves to the wants and opinions of the country, could not be reasonably resisted by either branch of the Imperial Parliament. *The Examiner* knew the existence of these facts; he dare not contradict them, but would fain insinuate that there was no reason for believing them. The Bishop or *Examiner*—the leader of the high church party in the House of Lords—in a charge published in a late number of *The Church*, and from which we quoted a passage in the Guardian of this day, has declared the intention of his party to interfere with the question. Besides, it is perfectly obvious, that when the Governor-General could not give his sanction to a measure for general education or secular purposes, as he knew such a measure would not succeed in England, the Legislative Council would not have entertained it for a moment, and the whole question would have been left a dead letter for political agitation. This, indeed, is what *The Examiner* desires; but we have resisted the postponement of it during the two last Sessions of the Legislature, and, on many additional grounds, resist any longer delay.

The Examiner adverts to our assumptions of last week as unfounded; but he had no candour to note, that in the previous number of the Guardian, we had established as positions, what we last week assumed as facts. He also says that we "supported the

Governor-General's proposition (for the union of the provinces) solely on the ground that the great mass of the people were known to be in favour of the union." This statement is likewise erroneous; as is assuming, and supporting the proposition for the union of the provinces, we never even alluded to public opinion on the subject, but advocated it simply and exclusively upon the ground of necessity—as the only alternative to avert accumulated and impending evils. *The Examiner* observes again—"We shall be met, doubtless, with the assertion that it is as competent for that body [the present House of Assembly] to settle the Clergy Reserve question as the union. To this we reply,—1st, the reformers have never admitted the constitutional right of the present House of Assembly to alter our constitution." Here also is both a misstatement and a palpable contradiction; for when a resolution was proposed in the House of Assembly praying His Excellency to dissolve it, and appeal to the country on the question of union, upon the ground that the present House had not a constitutional right to decide on it (a resolution which was proposed when it was known to every member of the Assembly that the Governor-General intended to bring the question of the Clergy Reserves under his consideration) every "reformer" in the Assembly, except Mr. Metcalf, voted against it, and in favour of "the rights of the present House to alter our constitution." A few days afterwards, a meeting of the reformers of Toronto was held, at which the Editor of *The Examiner* was present, when a resolution was adopted approving of the conduct of the reform members of the Assembly on the union question; and yet *The Examiner* has the hardihood to say that "the reformers have never admitted the constitutional right of the present House of Assembly to alter our constitution!"

We will follow *The Examiner* no further in his inconsistencies and absurdities, but will advert to two or three things of a more general nature. It has been said,—"upon the heads of the House of Lords be the consequences of rejecting any bill on the Clergy Reserves." This is very fine in words, but what does it amount to in reality? The consequence to the House of Lords would be the fact that they had decided unwisely, but the effects to this country would be, civil discord, loss of public credit and emigration, and perhaps anarchy and revolution.

We are represented as belonging to a political party, and charged with "a defection" from it. We had hoped ere this, that no party could have mistaken our position. In the strict and ordinary sense of the term, we have never belonged to any party. We came not before the public under the auspices of any party; we have been alternately lauded and abused beyond measure by both parties in the province; both parties have, in their turn, sought to overthrow us, and we have lived to satisfy their respective calumnies and predictions; we are indebted to neither party for our present position. We originally promulgated our principles of provincial government, both in civil and ecclesiastical affairs, before any public sentiment had been embodied respecting them; we avowed them because we thought they were just and adapted to the social condition of the country; we are ready to believe that a great majority of the country, and the reformers generally, agree with us; we have ever been ready to aid and co-operate with any party to promote those principles and reduce them to practice in the government of the province; but we have never written up any party or assumed the responsibility of its conduct; we have invariably exposed the cause of the helpless and the oppressed, whether friend or foe; and we have never consented, and it is too late in the day for us now to consent, to become the article of confederacy of any party. Co-operation and partisanship are two different things. A judicious writer thus marks the distinction:—"To co-operate is not to be a partisan; co-operation asks no concessions but such as are consistent with morality and religion; party requires every votary to violate, either expressly or implicitly, the dictates of both; to affirm what he believes to be false; to deny what he knows to be true; to praise what he deems reprehensible; to countenance what he judges unwise." It may, therefore be easily understood how we are decided in our principles and conduct; how we may oppose the measures of the government, and yet not desert it; how we may sit with public men and parties to promote great public interests, and yet not resign ourselves, or the body with which we are connected, to the reins of any party.

Much stress is laid upon the fact, that the country wishes the appropriation of the Reserves to educational and general purposes; and that legislation ought not to take place at variance with the wishes of the people. No man in Canada desires the appropriation of the Reserves to education more ardently than we do; none has written more than we have in order to effect it; but when we cannot obtain what we wish, we must get what we can. If we cannot gratify the wishes of all, we will seek to obtain equal justice for all. These are the common sense maxims of every day life, and form a safe and judicious rule of action on all occasions.

It has been said that we advised the Government measure on the Clergy Reserves. This is a conclusion which we do not deserve, and it is not to the head of the Government. We never saw the bill until after it was passed. The Governor-General had consulted other parties on the leading features of it, before he desired us to wait upon him on the subject. When His Excellency stated to us, as he had to others, the difficulties of the whole question, in relation both to England and to this Province, and explained the leading provisions of his contemplated measure, we could not but be impressed and affected with the anxiety and responsibility of his position, and with the necessity of some concession and sacrifice of feeling on all sides; but feeling likewise the importance of the measure and our own personal responsibility, we begged two days' time to consider the subject. That indulgence was granted. Having considered, consulted, and decided, we determined to act with frankness and vigor, confident of success in the rescue and justice of the measure itself, and the integrity, candour, and patriotism of our fellow-subjects. And we are persuaded that those reformers and members of the Assembly, who have preferred the elements of peace and the united interests of the government and the country, to the watchword of party and the latent malice of civil commotion, will be ranked among the best benefactors of their countrymen. Everything objectionable in the Governor-General's Bill, which has now passed both branches of the Legislature, presents itself to the reader at first sight; but the more thoroughly it is examined, the more just and advantageous it will appear to "all classes of Her Majesty's Canadian subjects."

SIR JOHN COLBORNE, in addition to the Peerage, has had conferred upon him a pension of £2000 per annum for three lives. One of the most untoward circumstances of Sir John Colborne's whole administration of the government of Upper Canada, was his last act—the establishment of 27 Rectories. But when all the circumstances of that unfortunate act are understood, Sir John will be entitled to more respect than blame in regard to it. The celebrated Mr. Bettridge, (Rector of Woodstock) in his History of the Church of England in Canada, has detailed the circumstances connected with the establishment of those Rectories. We admit that Mr. Bettridge's statements generally are entitled to little credit; but in this instance, he could have had no inducement to misrepresent. He says, as he has subsequently appeared by official documents laid before the Legislature, that Lord Ripon, in a despatch dated April, 1832, recommended that Sir John Colborne to establish and endow Rectories in this Province; that Sir John Colborne consulted his Council on the subject; that Sir John proposed to establish and endow Rectories, for to confine the jurisdiction of the Rector to the Church or Grave Yard, in order that no offence might be given to other denominations or to the inhabitants generally; that the majority of the Council insisted upon the investment of the Rectors with all the rights and powers they exercise in England; that the then Attorney General Jameson agreed with Sir John, but that the then Solicitor General Hagerman agreed with the Council; that neither Sir John nor his Council would yield on the subject; that the matter thus remained in abeyance until the end of the year 1835, when intelligence arrived from England announcing Sir John's removal and the appointment of a new Governor; that the Executive Council and other persons connected with the Church of England, apprehending that the new Governor might have instructions less favorable to their interests, and be less inclined to promote them, entreated Sir John (to use Mr. Bettridge's words) "at the eleventh hour" to establish and endow Rectories on his own terms; that Sir John did so. This is Mr. Bettridge's version of the affair. It has, however, been stated in private circles, that there was not time for the Patents to be made out previous to the arrival of Sir F. B. Head, and that Sir John signed a number of *blankes*, which were afterwards filled up according to the wishes of the Council, and not according to the intentions of Sir John Colborne. Be this as it may, it is certain that the Law Officers of the Crown in England have decided that the Rectors in Upper Canada are invested with the same powers as Rectors in England—the very ground of Sir John Colborne's objection from 1832 to 1836 to establish Rectories in this Province. These circumstances place the conduct of Sir John Colborne, in regard to the establishment of the Rectories, in a very different light from that in which it has heretofore appeared. They show that while Sir John was anxious in every way in his power to advance the interests of his Church, he also regarded the well-known feelings and sentiments of the inhabitants of the Province.

The last Commission of the Peace which Sir John Colborne issued in 1834, was impartial by the confession of all parties. Not a few reformers were included in various parts of the province; many of whose names have been omitted under subsequent administrations, for political party reasons. Sir John anticipated Lord Glenelg's instructions to Sir F. B. Head, to appoint persons to the office of magistrates, &c. solely on the ground of personal qualifications and character, without reference to political opinions. It is known that in 1831, the Methodist Conference in this province addressed a Memorial to his late Majesty on the question of the Clergy Reserves and in reply to a Memorial from the Bishop and clergy of the Church of England which contained direct attacks by name upon the Ministers of the Methodist Church. The Methodist Conference adopted a short and respectful address to Sir John Colborne, praying His Excellency to transmit their memorial to the Secretary of State for the Colonies to be laid before the King. In reply to the address of the Methodist Conference, Sir John Colborne entered into the merits of the controversy contained in the memorial. His observations gave great offence; they were generally considered not only unjust in reference to the Methodist Ministers, who were the defendants in the case, but were regarded as an unconstitutional interference between the subject and his Sovereign. It has always been supposed that Sir John's reply was dictated by a violent Episcopal Clergyman who was known to be intimate at the Government House. Be this as it may, Sir John assured members of the party concerned, that his observations were intended for general and not personal application; when he saw the dissatisfaction which his reply created throughout the province, he deeply regretted it, and subsequently did all in his power to repair the injury which he had inflicted. The prejudices which the representations of interested partisans about him had created in his mind against the Ministers of the Methodist Church, as Americans, disloyal, &c. were entirely removed; and he, in 1835, strongly recommended to Lord Glenelg the incorporation and endowment of the Upper Canada Academy.

The elevation of Sir John Colborne to the Peerage, and the conferring upon him a pension of £2000 per annum, are highly honorable to Her Majesty's present Ministers, especially as Sir John is understood to be not of their political party.

On the removal of Sir John Colborne from the Government of Upper Canada, the writer of these remarks made the following observations, in a letter to the Editor of the Guardian, dated London, January 20, 1836, and published in the Guardian of the 23rd of March of the same year. We here re-publish

them, as a merited tribute of respect, on Sir John Colborne's retirement from the cares and toils and responsibilities of public life:

"On our arrival in England, we learned that a new Governor had been appointed, and gone out to Upper Canada. I confess, all circumstances considered, I regretted the removal of Sir John Colborne, until I learned that His Majesty's Government had come to the determination of separating the civil and military governments of the North American Colonies. During his administration, the population, commerce, revenues, and value of lands in Upper Canada, have increased fifty per cent. I believe no acts of oppression are known to have taken place by his sanction. The marriage act received the Royal Assent, I have understood, by Sir John's recommendation. The greatest drawback upon the popularity and equity of his administration was his unaccountable and unmerited reply to the Methodist Conference in 1831. I have dwelt so often and so strongly on the dark side of this affair, that I need repeat nothing of it here. But since Sir John is removed, and we have nothing to fear or gain from him, I may, without being suspected of interested motives, advert to two or three redeeming circumstances in his administration, even towards the Methodists. One is, that under whatever prejudices Sir John might at one time have laboured in regard to the Methodist Conference, he always redressed our grievances, when we complained of interference in our Mission establishments on the part of persons under his control.—Another is, that Sir John has done more for the civilization and improvement of the Indian tribes, in connection with the labours of Methodist Missionaries and schools, than all the Governors of Upper Canada since 1791.—As I have written much on affairs connected with Sir John's administration, and sometimes under perhaps as strongly excited feelings as did Sir John when he wrote his reply to the address of our Conference in 1831, I desire to place these my unbiased and matured sentiments on record, on his retiring from the Government of the Colony."

MORE AGITATION.—We observe in last Saturday's Church a long address from the Bishop of Toronto to the Clergy and Laity of the Episcopal Church in this Province, against the Governor-General's Bill on the Clergy Reserves; enclosing also a form of Petitions for circulation and signature, to both Houses of the Imperial Parliament in favor of the exclusive rights of the Church of England to the whole of the Clergy Reserves. We have not room in this day's Guardian to notice this proceeding. We will merely quote the following paragraph from the Bishop's address:

"Moreover, the details of the Bill promote error, schism, and dissent, against which we are bound to pray; and while it seeks to degrade the Clergy of the Church of England to an equality with unauthorised Teachers, it sacrifices to expediency the highest and holiest principles."

Much has been heard of late years from the Episcopal pulpits and press about "itinerant agitators." Who are the "itinerant agitators" now? And at a time too when agitation must prove more injurious than at any former period.

THE HON. CHIEF JUSTICE STUART, of Lower Canada, has been in town for the last ten days, having been sent for to Quebec by His Excellency the Governor-General. His Lordship stops at the North American Hotel.

DEBT OF THE STATE OF MARYLAND.—The *Onondaga Standard* says—"The Debt of the State of Maryland is about fifteen millions of dollars. There is a deficiency of about two hundred thousand dollars in paying the annual interest, to provide for which the Governor recommends 'a moderate tax on real and personal estate.'"

We also learn from the same paper that the *Debt of the State of New York* is \$9,020,330, being \$2,292,211 larger than it was last year.

On the last page will be found the Speech of the Lieutenant Governor of Nova Scotia at the opening of the Legislature of that Province; also the financial *exposé* of the several Provincial Banks.

Wesleyan Tea Meeting in Kingston.—The *Kingston Herald* of the 31st ult. says—"A Tea Meeting was held in the Wesleyan Methodist Chapel, Bay Street, last evening, the design of which was to increase the fund for the relief of the poor of that Church.—Between three and four hundred persons were present, and the evening was passed very pleasantly. Religious services and sacred music giving additional interest to the proceedings. The orchestra band of the 23rd Regt. lent their efficient aid. Resolutions were passed, thanking the Ladies for preparing the tea, &c. Col. the Hon. H. Dundas, for his kindness in sending the Band, (this was passed by a rising vote), Mr. Crozier, Master of the Band, for arranging the music, the Band, and the Ladies and Gentlemen who sang the anthems and pieces on the occasion. Many persons of other churches were present, and the whole service was interesting and impressive."

MISSIONARY MEETINGS			
Will be held, D. V., at the following places:—			
Cobourg,	January 23rd, Missionary Meeting,	at 6, p. m.	
Peterborough,	" 24th, do.	do.	
Rice Lake,	" 25th, do.	do.	
Alberville,	" 26th, Missionary Sermons, at 11, a. m. and	do.	
Colborne,	" 28th, Missionary Meeting,	do.	
Belleville,	" 29th, do.	do.	
Switzer's Chapel,	" 30th, do.	do.	
Waterloo,	" 31st, do.	do.	
Kingston,	February 2nd, Missionary Sermons, at 10, a. m. & do.	do.	
do.	" 3rd, Missionary Meeting,	do.	

Cobourg, January 16, 1846.

To the Editor of the *Christian Guardian*.
Dear Brother,—The plan of appointments for Missionary Meetings in the lower part of the province having been recalled, I beg you will publish the following list. This has been done in compliance with the wishes of friends in that part of the country, and especially the respected Chairman of the Augusta District, who thinks more time necessary to prepare for the meetings, and desires that the friends in every part of the country may have an opportunity to be present on those occasions.

Very respectfully yours,			W. Cass.
Gananoque,	January 31st, Missionary Meeting,		at 6, p. m.
Elizabethown,	February 1st, do.		do.
do.	" 2nd, Missionary Sermon,		at 11, a. m.
Brockville,	" 2nd, do.		evening.
do.	" 3rd, Missionary Meeting,		at 6, p. m.
Cox's Chapel,	" 4th, do.		do.
Kemptville,	" 5th, do.		do.
Augusta Chapel,	" 6th, do.		do.
Prescott,	" 7th, do.		do.
Matilda,	" 8th, do.		do.
do.	" 9th, Missionary Sermons,		at 11, a. m.
Mariatown,	" 9th, do.		evening.
Moulinette,	" 10th, Missionary Meeting,		at 6, p. m.
Hawkesbury,	" 11th, do.		do.
St. Andrews,	" 12th, do.		do.
L'Orignal,	" 13th, do.		do.
Hull,	" 14th, do.		do.
Hull and Bytown,	" 16th, Missionary Sermons,		at 11, a. m.
Bytown,	" 17th, Missionary Meetings,		at 6, p. m.
Richmond (Shellingtons)	18th, do.		do.
Manse's,	" 19th, do.		do.
Carlton,	" 20th, do.		do.
Boyd's Chapel,	" 21st, do.		do.
Smith's Falls,	" 22nd, do.		do.
Perth,	" 23rd, Missionary Sermons,		at 11, a. m. and
do.	" 24th, Missionary Meeting,		do.
Kitley,	" 25th, do.		do.
Crosby,	" 26th, do.		do.

of the people, which this bill would not do. There was a distinction made between different churches, which was not just; for if the Reserves be divided, it must be equally among all denominations. It could not be just that certain denominations were to be supported though they did not subscribe one shilling for their ministers, while others would have to support their ministers for twenty years to come before they could get any benefit from the Reserves.

Mr. BOCKUS objected to placing the sale of the Reserves under the control of the Governor in Council; as the bill passed by that Legislature for regulating the sale of Crown Lands had been assented to, he could not see why a different mode should be pursued in the sale of Clergy Reserves. Why should they return to the old system which had been condemned by all parties in Upper Canada? He was convinced that when the new system in the Land Granting Department got into effect it would work well, and give general satisfaction. The people would not have to come to Toronto to transact their land business; but could do it in the District where they reside. The same system should be pursued with respect to all lands to be sold.

The SOLICITOR GENERAL replied that the abuses of which the hon. member spoke, were not in the manner of selling them, but because large blocks were granted to certain persons—favourites, if you please—which were not settled, and which retarded the improvement of the country. There was no wish on the part of the Government to pursue any particular mode in disposing of those lands;—the clause merely gave the Governor in Council power to sell the Reserves—a power which they did not now possess. He had no objection to place the sale of them under the same management as the Crown Lands.

Mr. McDONELL, of *Glenagary*, wished to call the attention of the house to a statement put forth in an extra of the *Christian Guardian*, but which ought rather to be called the *Methodist Guardian*; for it was not the guardian of the Roman Catholics, if it was, God help them! It was stated in that paper that a conspiracy had been formed between Bishop McDonnell and Bishop Strachan against the Presbyterians and Methodists. Both the gentlemen against whom this charge was made were men of such high character, that no such statement could injure them; but he felt it his duty to give it a flat denial. It was false. No such combination had been formed.

The first clause of the bill was adopted, and the next, for investing the funds, was read.

Mr. BOCKUS was opposed to it. If they were invested in England at three per cent, it must be evident that the interest would not pay the existing charges on it for years to come. Let the money be invested in the public debt of this Province, and then the corporations who received the interest would be interested in maintaining the stability of the institutions of the country and its connection with Great Britain; but if the money was invested in England, it would be no matter to them how things went there—they were secured.

Mr. THORNBURN thought it would be a good plan to invest the money in a Provincial Bank, where it would benefit the country and produce more than six per cent. As far as possible, all funds of the country should be invested in securities in this country, and expended for its improvement.

Mr. THOMSON was in favour of amending the clause so as to require the Governor in Council to invest the funds in this country. He could see no good reason for keeping the money in England.

The SOLICITOR GENERAL preferred the clause as it stood, which gave the Governor in Council power either to invest the funds in this country or Great Britain, and to change the same from time to time as they might see best.

Mr. BOCKUS said, if the money was not invested here, where it would bring six per cent, the whole of the Casual and Territorial Revenue would be lost for twenty years to come in paying the salaries of the ministers of two or three churches, while the other churches to be provided for by the bill would get nothing during that time.

Mr. RYKERT was decidedly in favour of investing the funds in this Province.

Mr. MERRITT also contended for investing them in this country. The remaining Clergy Reserves should be sold as soon as possible, and the money invested at six per cent, in order to relieve the Casual and Territorial Revenue from the ecclesiastical charges upon it. He moved an amendment to that effect, which was adopted by a large majority.

The appropriation clause was read.

Mr. BOCKUS was decidedly opposed to pledging the Casual and Territorial Revenue for the payment of any part of these salaries. It never should have been so applied. He fully coincided with an expression of the hon. and learned Attorney General the other day, that the moment you touch this question you throw it open to such legislation as you please. Will you, then, support two or three churches to the exclusion of all others? The Church of England, to which he belonged, would not be benefited by doing so. It would place her just high enough to be envied, but not respected, with, was the position she had always held in this country; and he was fully of opinion that she would have been far more useful if she had never received one farthing of the Clergy Reserves. In legislation on this question they should do justice to all denominations. He thought they ought to confine their legislation to the question now before them,—the question of the casual and territorial revenue was not now before them. If one-seventh of the Province was not enough for the support of religion, they should come out and say how much they do want. He would never consent to pledge the casual and territorial revenue for that purpose; and he trusted his hon. and learned friend would strike out that part of the clause, for there would be enough without it.

The SOLICITOR GENERAL replied, that if there would be enough, and no occasion for it, it would not be touched. That revenue never had been tendered to the Legislature on any other condition than making good those charges on it to which the faith of the crown was pledged. So far therefore from considering the two questions separate they appeared to him to be intimately connected; and they were now legislating to relieve the casual and territorial revenue of those charges. Why then should the hon. member wish to strike out that proviso, since he had got his other amendment carried, which would produce sufficient interest to pay all charges.

Mr. THOMSON was in favour of the amendment, as he considered the faith of the Government was pledged for the payment of those salaries. None of that revenue would be required when the money was invested at six per cent.

Mr. MERRITT would call on the hon. and learned Solicitor General to consider that for several years that house had refused assuming that revenue with those charges on it. Why should they now put those charges on it. One seventh of the country was surely quite sufficient for the support of the clergy. The SOLICITOR GENERAL declared that to strike out the proviso would be fatal to the bill, for as long as the legislature did not assume those revenues they were losing for the purpose for which they were intended; and the object of this clause of the bill was to relieve it from those payments.

The amendment was lost and the clause adopted.

Mr. GOWAN moved to expunge that part of it which includes the United Synod Presbyterians with the Church of Scotland.

Mr. CHISHOLM of Halton was opposed to striking it out. The two bodies would be united, and wished to be provided for together. The Presbyterians desired to be thus included in the bill.

Mr. BURWELL said they were not yet united, and should not be legislative enemies.

Mr. GOWAN thought it would defeat the object of the hon. member for Halton, and prevent them from uniting.

Mr. SHERWOOD was in favour of including them. It would induce them to unite with the Church of Scotland, for they would get nothing by the bill unless they did. And it would be for the benefit of the denominations sharing in the last half to put as many in the first as they could. He wished to know from the hon. and learned Solicitor General if he was right in his interpretation of what would be the effect of the clause on the United Synod.

The SOLICITOR GENERAL nodded assent.

The amendment was lost.

Mr. THOMSON moved that the whole clause be expunged, and one which he read substituted, the substance of which was, that the interest of the proceeds of the Reserves be divided among the different denominations recognized by law according to their numbers, and that the lands granted to any denomination be valued, and the annual interest of such valuation be charged as part of its share. Now, he remarked, was the time for the hon. member for Leeds (Mr. Gowan) and all others who talked so much about equal justice, to show whether they would support that principle. He certainly expected the support of the hon. member for Prince Edward (hear, hear, from Mr. Bockus), and the hon. member for Leeds, unless they spoke one way and intended to vote another.

Mr. BOCKUS.—The hon. member says he expects me to support his amendment because it will do equal justice; but I cannot see how it provides for one individual not included in the bill. It may, as he thinks, be a more equal division; but it will not extend the benefit of the Clergy Reserves to all in Upper Canada, for there are many denominations which are not recognized by law.

The SOLICITOR GENERAL was opposed to the amendment. It was not treating a measure of such importance with that statesmanlike consideration which it deserved in itself, as well as from the manner in which it had been brought before the house, which if adopted would destroy the bill. He trusted the hon. member would not persevere in it. It was utterly impossible to settle this question if every one insisted on his own particular way of doing so. If (S. G.) thought he could carry it there was a measure he preferred before this; but he had consented to support this one which was the most likely to meet the views of others. Why should concession be all on one side? He had done all he could to settle this question, because he believed the peace and welfare of the country were involved in it,—he had gone as far as he could to meet the views of others, and he had a right to expect they would meet him in the same spirit, and give up something of their extreme opinions for the general welfare.

Mr. GOWAN wished to hear the measure which the hon. and learned Sol. General proffered. The Clergy Reserves in Lower Canada must be legislated on by the Imperial Parliament, and so might these at the same time. Any bill passed by this legislature was only recommendatory, and hon. members might be perfectly satisfied that this bill if passed, never would pass there.

Mr. THOMSON said, what he proposed was no new principle; it had been acted on in the New England States. When that law was in force, those who did not belong to any church had to pay for the support of religion, but might give to whatever church they pleased. So in this case, when the census was taken though a person did not belong to any church, he might, as one of the public, give his vote to which denomination he liked best or thought most useful. He thought his would be the best plan,—better than the present bill.

Mr. AIKMAN was in favour of the amendment. It would give more satisfaction than the plan of the bill; and much depended on the manner of carrying out the details of this measure.

Mr. SHERWOOD was sorry that the hon. gentleman had proposed this amendment. Last session he found it necessary to yield much of his opinion to meet the views of others, in order, if possible, to settle this question, and he (Mr. S.) was happy to act with him. He tries by this amendment to interfere with the vestries, for the effect of it would be to take from the Church of England the endowments which she has received. ("No, no.") Not—to be sure you do not take away the land, which you cannot do, but you take them away by, by expending the annual interest of the value. Would it not be much better to settle this question by the Imperial Parliament, and to endeavour permanently to settle what remains? Why not meet them to take away the endowments of the rectories? No, that would be a monstrous proposition; but he would ac-

complish it in a roundabout way, by making the rectors allow for them in any appropriation of the Clergy Reserves.

Mr. THOMSON said no man was more willing than he to do all that was possible to settle the question on fair principles. But when he asked that those lands which had been granted since the question of the disposal of Clergy Reserves had been placed under the control of the Legislature, should be accounted for, he thought he asked nothing but what was just and reasonable. He did not ask to abrogate the patents, but that they account for the value of the endowments. He had no wish to injure the Church of England. He had seen it stated in *The Church Newspaper*, the organ of the Church of England in this Province, that that Church was more numerous than all other sects put together; if that was so, his proposition would be the greatest benefit to that church. The question must be settled on just principles, such as would please the people generally, or it would do more harm than good. The establishing of the 57 rectories he verily believed was more than any thing else the cause of the loss of the lands. And because he was a friend to the government he wished to remove all cause of discontent.

The amendment was carried—23 to 21.

The SOLICITOR GENERAL said, he hoped the hon. gentleman was prepared to take charge of the bill, for he had done with it.

Mr. SHERWOOD trusted he would see the propriety of not adhering to his own amendment. Did he not see the most zealous supporters of the church of England vote with him? and could he believe they did so for any other purpose but to throw out the bill.

Mr. GOWAN called the hon. and learned gentleman to order for impugning the motives of members. The Speaker took the Chair. Mr. Bockus said that he heard Mr. Boulton say, when the committee divided, that he voted for the amendment to throw out the whole measure. The committee resented.

Mr. THOMSON was sorry to find hon. members voting in committee to amend a measure in a way they did not wish it to pass. This was not a measure to be trifled with,—every vote should be given conscientiously. He moved what he believed to be a just measure, and though it had been carried by the votes of those opposed to it, he could not again expunge it.

Mr. SHERWOOD said, if the hon. gentleman would not move that it be expunged, he would move in and share in the funds without subscribing. If all were included he would vote for the bill; he would, if he could, have the Reserves devoted to education; but that was hopeless, and, in order to settle the question and tranquillize the country, he would support the measure; but he could not conscientiously do so whilst the clause remained compelling some of the sects to contribute. He knew that some would not apply for aid, for, by that clause, they would feel insulted and degraded. If the clause were expunged it would not prevent people from subscribing.

Mr. MANAHAN was in favour of the bill with the exception of one or two amendments—he would strike the clause which was quite indifferent about the Roman Catholics being named, but named members of the words "protestant clergy," and would not, by adopting the clause, occasion various and conflicting opinions as to the meaning of this Act? He read the names of 12 denominations recognized by law.

After some remarks from Messrs. Kearnes, Chisholm, Robinson, Thomson, Parke, McKay and Shaver, the Solicitor General moved that all christian denominations recognized by the constitution and laws of this province be inserted, which was carried.

The Speaker took the Chair.

Mr. THOMSON, seconded by Mr. McIntosh, moves, that the Bill be not read a third time on to-morrow, but that it be committed forthwith for the purpose of adding the following addition to the 6th clause:—"Provided always, that said Commissioners, in determining the appropriation among the various Churches and Denominations of Christians, according to the provisions of this Act, shall ascertain the amount of lands granted from the Clergy Reserves to the several Churches or Denominations of Christians, previous to the passing of this Act, and shall estimate the annual value of such grants respectively, which shall be reckoned in determining the portion to be appropriated to the said Churches and Denominations."

On which the Yeas and Nays were taken as follows:—

YEAS.—Messrs. Chisholm of *Glenagary*, Dundas, McDowell of *Storment*, McIntosh, McKicking, Parke, Thomson, Thornburn, Woodruff, 9.

NAYS.—Messrs. Aikman, Armstrong, Bockus, Boulton, Burritt, Burwell, Caldwell, Chisholm of *Halton*, Cook, Deltor, Dunlop, Elliott, Gamble, Gowan, Hunter, Jarvis, Kearnes, Lewis, Malloch, Matheson, McCarg, McCrae, McDowell of *Glenagary*, McKay, McLean, Merritt, Morris, Powell, Richardson, Robinson, Rutan, Rykert, Shade, Shaver, Small, Solicitor General, Wickens, 37.

The question was decided in the negative by a majority of 28.

Mr. THOMSON, seconded by Mr. McIntosh, moves that the bill do not now pass, but that it be re-committed forthwith, in order to amend the 6th clause, so that the number of the adherents of each Denomination of Christians recognized by the laws of this Province form the basis of division of the annual income arising from the Clergy Reserve Fund.

On which the Yeas and Nays were taken as follows:—

YEAS.—Messrs. Aikman, Bockus, Dundas, Gowan, McIntosh, Merritt, Moore, Rykert, Small, Thomson, Woodruff, 11.

NAYS.—Messrs. Armstrong, Boulton, Burritt, Burwell, Chisholm of *Halton*, Chisholm of *Glenagary*, Cook, Deltor, Elliott, Ferrie, Hogarth, Hunter, Kearnes, Lewis, Malloch, Matheson, Mathewson, McCarg, McCrae, McDowell of *Glenagary*, McDowell of *Storment*, McKay, McLean, McKicking, Morris, Powell, Richardson, Robinson, Rutan, Shade, Shaver, Sherwood, Solicitor General, Thornburn, Wickens, 35.

The question was decided in the negative by a majority of 24. Ordered for a third reading to-morrow.

RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT.

In answer to the Address from the House of Assembly of the 15th Dec. respecting Communications received from Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State on the subject of Responsible Government, the Governor-General regrets that it is not in his power to communicate to the House of Assembly any Despatches upon the subject referred to.

The Governor-General has received Her Majesty's commands to administer the Government of these Provinces in accordance with the well understood wishes and interests of the people, and to pay to their feelings, as expressed through their Representatives, the deference that is justly due to them. These are the commands of Her Majesty, and these are the views with which Her Majesty's Government desire that the administration of these Provinces should be conducted; and it will be the earnest and anxious desire of the Governor-General to discharge the trust committed to him in accordance with these principles.

Toronto, 14th January, 1840.

Mr. ROBINSON moved that the message from His Excellency the Governor-General on responsible government be referred to a committee, in order to address the Queen on the subject to have it satisfactorily explained.

Mr. PARKE would not refer it, and particularly to such a committee. He looked upon the document sent down as a most valuable one; they set a trap for the Governor-General, but he was too old a stage to be caught by them—he would further than Lord Durham did, and that document would tell in favour of the Governor-General much more than they could expect. He moved, in amendment, that 2,000 copies of the message be printed for the use of members.

Mr. SHADE would vote for the original motion, as the answer was unsatisfactory to him and to the public; it went to say that they would be governed according to the views of the majority of this house. During the last Parliament this house and Sir F. Head differed, and he appealed to the people, and they returned the present house; and would he be governed by the house, no matter what it was? He would like to know what was meant by responsible government.

Mr. SHAVER was happy that the country got to know how this house jumped Jim Crow. A year ago the hon. members moved differently to what they do now. And why? They too responsibility has come, and they could see its operation on the Government officers; they could see its wholesome and efficacious working in the looks and acts of his learned friend the Attorney General.

The SOLICITOR GENERAL would oppose the motion of his hon. friend on account of addressing the Queen in the way proposed. If it were necessary to address Her Majesty, let notice be given, and have it discussed here.

Mr. SHERWOOD said it was not such an answer as they might expect to receive to their address; but he could not see what good would be gained by referring the matter to a committee; the better way would be to address the Queen on the subject. He read the answer, and asked, was it satisfactory? No, it was not to him. He would like to see all the communications which had passed between the Governor-General and the Home Government laid on the table of this house for our information. He believed a correspondence had taken place upon that all-important subject, and it was either approved or disapproved; if either received the sanction of the Secretary of State, or it did not. Those who did not wish to see the question put to rest, might be satisfied without getting copies of the despatches. What would be said of a Governor that would not govern according to the interests and wishes of the people? If the answer was so vague that he would recommend it to the house. His Excellency said that he would pay that deference that was justly due to this house. He always paid that deference, and he always would, and so did every Governor pay that deference that was justly due to them. He (Mr. S.) understood that a correspondence had taken place on the subject of responsible government; but his Excellency would not send it down, and he would try to carry on his government and make it popular. But was the message an answer to our question, "if any opinion was given by the Home Government?" None whatever. The Governor-General had abundant reason for not giving to this house the information asked for; and he tells them what they themselves the Governor-General has not told us, it would be a great matter of surprise to the house. The answer was so vague that he would recommend it to the hon. friend to withdraw his motion, and give notice of an address to the Queen.

Mr. ROBINSON would withdraw his motion, and give notice of an address to the Queen, in order to obtain that information which the Governor-General refused to give.

Mr. SMALL opposed the withdrawing of the motion; he thought the answer was as fair an answer as they could get; it was satisfactory to him, and he was sure it would be to the country. He tells them how they were to be governed, but he did not think proper to give the communications that passed on the subject. His Excellency acted perfectly right, and so long as he administered the government according to the wishes and interests of the people through their representatives, all would be satisfied. This colony was not governed during the last twenty years according to the well known wishes of the people.

Mr. BURWELL defied the hon. member to shew any thing to the contrary. All governed upon the same principle.

Mr. MERRITT said, every attempt was making to create dissatisfaction upon that answer, and it was referred to a committee; but any person would see it was in accordance with the feelings of the Home Government. In England, it was said that the greatest evil in these colonies was the Executive Council, and that it was the cause of the Government being unaccountable to that body; and was not that answer in accordance with Lord John Russell's speech? The Governor-General says the Government must be carried on in accordance with the feelings and wishes of the people.

Mr. BOCKUS did expect a different answer. Two Lawyers could not agree upon the meaning of the message, and how could the people understand it? What was the place to learn the sentiments of the people was at elections; and that was their opinion at the last election? Were they in favor of responsible government? No, he (Mr. B.) opposed a man who supported that system of government, and he was who. The Governor-General could not know the feelings of the people from the expression of his hon. friend's words in various parts of the Province. It was due to the people to have a definite answer from the Governor-General upon this subject; they would like to know what responsibility they have. He (Mr. B.) never wanted a responsible Executive Council. They had got an answer to their address, but what was it? It was so vague and equivocal that he could not define it. Lord John Russell did not hesitate to tell the House of Commons what responsible government was; and why should it be withheld from this house by the Governor-General? It was that species of Downing Street law, such as the last house complained of, and why should such necessary information be withheld from the house? He would like to know the answer to the question, "if any opinion was given by the Home Government?" No, it was not. He would like to know the answer to the question, "if any opinion was given by the Home Government?" No, it was not. He would like to know the answer to the question, "if any opinion was given by the Home Government?" No, it was not.

Mr. THORNBURN said, some hon. members animadverted upon the message, and asked if any Governor had not administered the Government differently since 1791? Was there not a bill passed to send the Receiver General to Lower Canada on the subject of the Revenue, and did the Lieutenant Governor comply with the request of the house? No—he wished he had the despatches on the appointment of Commissioners. Sir Francis sent for the Receiver General, and told him that if he did not put in his disclaimer to the appointment, he would dismiss him; and he actually wrote a disclaimer for him, and he told him that he would suspend him if he did not sign it. The Receiver General refused to sign the house, and Head wrote to Lord Glenelg upon the subject; and what was his Lordship's reply? He said if the Receiver General had acted differently to what he had done, he would be censured for it. The Receiver General refused to call the members Republicans, and he was threatened with suspension. What was the feeling of the people with respect to the Reserves? A bill passed ten times through Parliament, and it was never passed; and he would like to know the result of the bill, and if it was not passed, what was the feeling of the people on the subject? What was the feeling of the people on the subject of the Reserves? A bill passed ten times through Parliament, and it was never passed; and he would like to know the result of the bill, and if it was not passed, what was the feeling of the people on the subject? What was the feeling of the people on the subject of the Reserves? A bill passed ten times through Parliament, and it was never passed; and he would like to know the result of the bill, and if it was not passed, what was the feeling of the people on the subject? What was the feeling of the people on the subject of the Reserves? 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A bill passed ten times through Parliament, and it was never passed; and he would like to know the result of the bill, and if it was not passed, what was the feeling of the people

(Deferred from No. 331.)

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES MESSAGE TO CONGRESS.

The American Congress assembled at Washington on the 2nd of December. From the 2nd to the 24th of December the House of Representatives was occupied with party discussions of the most violent character. The cause of this unprecedented exhibition was the disputed return of five members from the State of New Jersey. They had certificates of their return from the Governor under the Public Seal of the State according to law; but they were opposed to the administration; their opponents claimed to have been returned by a majority of votes, as attested by the Secretary of the State of New Jersey; parties were nearly balanced in the House of Representatives; five additional opposition votes would have turned the scale against the administration. The refusal of the House to allow the five legally returned members to be sworn in gave rise to the three weeks party discussion. The House having at length decided by a majority of 116 to 112 not to admit the five New Jersey members, and a tolerable degree of order having been restored, the President delivered his Message on the 24th ult. It contains, as usual, a review of the state and prospects of the republic. The principal and most argumentative part of it is directed against the Banks. It is an ably written document. We insert that part which refers to the relations existing between Great Britain and the United States, the North Eastern Boundary question, and the northern border difficulties.

"With foreign countries, our relations exhibit the most favourable aspect which was presented in my last annual message, and afford continued proof of the wisdom of the pacific just, and forbearing policy adopted by the first Administration of the Federal Government, and pursued by its successors. The extraordinary powers vested in me by an act of Congress, for the defence of the country in an emergency, considered so far as possible, to require that the Executive should possess ample means to meet it, have not been exerted. They have, therefore, been attended with no other result than to increase, by the confidence thus reposed in me, my obligations to maintain, with religious exactness, the cardinal principles that govern our intercourse with other nations. Happily, in our pending questions with Great Britain, out of which this unusual grant of authority arose, nothing has occurred to require its exertion; and as it is about to return to the Legislature, I trust that no future necessity may call for its exercise by them, or its delegation to another department of the Government.

"For the settlement of our Northernmost boundary, the proposition promised by Great Britain for a commission of exploration and survey, has been received, and a counter-proposal, including also a provision for the certain and final adjustment of the limits in dispute, is now before the British Government for its consideration. A just regard to the delicate state of this question, and a proper respect for the national impotence of the state of Maine, not less than a conviction that the negotiation has been already protracted longer than is prudent on the part of either Government, have led me to believe that the present favourable moment should be seized, and no account be suffered to pass without putting the question forward at rest. I feel confident that the Government of Great Britain will take the same view of this subject, as I am persuaded it is governed by desires equally strong and sincere for the amicable termination of the controversy.

"To the intrinsic difficulties of questions of boundary lines, especially those described in regions unoccupied, and but partially known, is to be added in our country the embarrassment necessarily arising out of our Constitution, by which the General Government is made the organ of negotiating, and deciding upon the particular interests of the states on whose frontiers these lines are to be traced. To avoid another controversy in which a state government might rightfully claim to have her views considered, and to the conclusion of conventional arrangements concerning the right of jurisdiction, or territory, I have thought it necessary to call the attention of the Government of Great Britain to another portion of our common dominion, of which the division still remains to be adjusted. I refer to the line from the entrance of Lake Superior to the most northwestern point of the Lake of the Woods, stipulations for the settlement of which are to be found in the seventh article of the treaty of Ghent.—The commissioners appointed under that article by the two Governments having differed in their opinions, made separate reports, according to their stipulations, upon the points of disagreement, and these differences are now to be submitted to the arbitration of some friendly sovereign state. The disputed points should be settled, and the line designated by the territorial government, of which it is one of the boundaries, takes its place in the Union as a state; and I rely upon the cordial co-operation of the British Government to effect that object.

"There is every reason to believe that disturbances like those which lately agitated the neighboring British Provinces will not again prove the sources of border contentions, or interpose obstacles to the continuance of that good understanding which it is the mutual interest of Great Britain and the United States to preserve and maintain.

"Within the provinces of our friendly neighbor, and on our frontiers, that misapprehension and sympathy in favor of what was presumed to be a general effort in behalf of popular rights, and which in some instances misled a few of our more experienced citizens, has subsided into a national conviction strongly opposed to all intermeddling with the internal affairs of our neighbors. The people of the United States feel, as it is hoped they always will, a warm solicitude for the success of all who are sincerely endeavoring to improve the political condition of man. This generous feeling they cherish towards the most distant nations; and it was natural therefore, that it should be awakened with more than common warmth in behalf of their immediate neighbors. But it does not belong to their duty, as a community, to seek the gratification of those feelings in acts which violate their duty as citizens, endanger the peace of the country, and tend to bring upon it the stain of a violated faith toward foreign nations. If, zealous to confer benefits on others, they appear for a moment to lose sight of the permanent obligations imposed upon them as citizens, they are seldom long misled. From all the information I receive, confirmed to some extent by personal observation, I am satisfied that no one can now hope to engage in such enterprises without encountering public indignation, in addition to the severest penalties of the law.

"Recent information also leads me to hope that the emigrants from Her Majesty's provinces, who have sought refuge within our boundaries, are disposed to become peaceable residents, and to abstain from all attempts to endanger the peace of that country which has afforded them an asylum. On a review of the occurrences on both sides of the line, it is satisfactory to reflect, that in almost every complaint against our country, the offence may be traced to emigrants from the provinces who have sought refuge here. In the few instances in which they were aided by citizens of the United States, the acts of these misguided men were not only in direct contravention of the laws and well known wishes of their own Government, but met with the decided disapprobation of the people of the United States.

"I regret to state the appearance of a different spirit among Her Majesty's subjects in the Canadas. The sentiments of hostility to our people and institutions, which have been so frequently expressed there, and the disregard of our rights which have been manifested on some occasions, have, I am sorry to say, been applauded and encouraged by the people, and even by some of the subordinate local authorities of the Provinces. The chief officers in Canada fortunately have not entertained the same feeling, and have probably prevented excesses that must have been fatal to the peace of the two countries.

"I look forward anxiously to a period when all the transactions which have grown out of this condition of our affairs, and which have been made the subjects of complaint and remonstrance by the two Governments respectively, shall be fully examined, and the proper satisfaction given where it is due from either side."

(Deferred from No. 330.)

THE NORTH EAST BOUNDARY.—The following interesting particulars relative to this long agitated question are from a speech of Mr. Featherstonhaugh, (one of the British Commissioners) who have recently completed a survey of the disputed territory delivered at St. Andrew's Dinner, in St. Johns, New Brunswick:

You are familiar with the history of the boundary question, and it must have excited in you, as it has in many others, great surprise that notwithstanding the ease has for so many years past, been under the consideration of so many able men on both sides, and that it has been referred, with all the evidence they had and could command, to the arbitration of the Sovereign in Europe for a decision, by mutual consent; still the parties have been unable to agree, nor the Sovereign arbiter to come to a conclusion, consistent with the rule laid down in the second article of the Treaty of 1763. Of the able men I have alluded to, two belonged to this Province—one of them the late Judge Chipman, an acute man with high intellectual powers; the other, the present worthy Chief Justice, his son, who is justly revered among you for his clear judgment and extensive acquisitions. On the side of the United States there have also been some eminent men employed. I believe I do not transcend my duty when I state, that after a long and careful study of the history of the case, and an examination made with diligence and energy, of the physical geography of the territory in dispute, at all the points essential to investigation, it is my conviction that the failure to bring this grave matter to a final issue is to be entirely attributed to defective information and a fatal embarrassment occasioned by the requirements of the second article of the Treaty of 1763. The cardinal rules, gentlemen, for the pursuit of truth in all matters of science, and all matters connected with the progressive improvement of mankind, is to go from the known to the unknown. But this rule in the second article is reversed; we are required to go from the unknown to the known. The 2nd article directs the boundary between the two countries to begin at the North-west angle of Nova Scotia, a point which never had any existence, and which never was established or apart by any survey either of a direct or indirect kind. Its position depends upon the previous ascertainment of two lines, and the point of coincidence between them, would, when established, be the point where the north west angle would be, and that where the Treaty directs the boundary to begin. But since neither of those two lines have yet been ascertained, and the point of departure of only one of them agreed upon, it is evident that the north-west angle of Nova Scotia, which is to be an effect or result proceeding from causes, the inherent power of which we are yet ignorant of, is to this amount a nonentity, and must remain so, until the precise direction of the two lines before spoken of is mutually agreed upon and established. This is a sufficient reason for all attempts to bring the dispute to a happy termination hitherto have failed, the words of the Treaty directing us to begin at the end instead of the beginning, and to pursue the enquiries from the unknown to the known. Gentlemen, I do not wish to conceal from you who are so much interested in the matter, that the investigations in which I have been of late engaged, have produced results which ought to influence Governments, that desire no territorial acquisitions at the expense of justice, and the reverence due to Treaties, as I am persuaded is the case with the two Governments now negotiating on this important subject. The defective information, it is hoped and believed, can be supplied. I say this much because rumor is being busy about the declared intention of the State of Maine to proceed in taking possession of the whole territory in dispute, without awaiting the peaceful proceedings now in progress between the Federal Government and that of Her Majesty. I do not believe in these rumors. The State of Maine sets too high a value upon the peace now happily subsisting between the two countries, and will, I have no doubt, await the sincere endeavors of the two Governments in bringing the dispute to an adjustment that neither side may be alarmed to rectify. Let all take example from the gallant and wise person at the head of your Government, His Excellency

Major General Sir John Harvey, who, whilst he pays the strictest deference to the rights of others, is vigilant to protect those committed to his care, and whose solicitude for the happiness of all under his Government is most singularly paternal, as I have had many occasions of observing.

GENERAL STATEMENT OF THE affairs of the Bank of Upper Canada, on Thursday, the 5th of December, 1839, furnished by order of the Honorable the Commons House of Assembly.

Capital Stock paid in	£200,000 0 0
Amount of Notes in circulation, not bearing interest, of the value of \$5 and upwards	£107,281 5
Ditto under \$5	53,191 0
Bills and Notes in circulation bearing interest	160,472 5 0
Balances due to other Banks	5,549 9 9
Cash deposited, including all sums whatever, due from the Bank not bearing interest, its Bills in circulation and Balances due to other Banks excepted	113,854 8 1
Cash deposited bearing interest, being for the Home District Savings Bank	3,776 10 5
	483,162 13 3
Gold, Silver, and other coined metals in the vaults of the Bank	103,718 11 0
Real Estate and Bank Furniture	35,129 15 0
Balances due from other Banks and Foreign Agents in New York and London	23,537 14 9
Amount of all debts due to the Bank, including Notes, Bills of Exchange, and all Stock and funded debts of every description, excepting balances due from other Banks	311,232 10 2
	483,162 13 3

MISCELLANEOUS.

Rate and amount of the last Dividend, being for the six months ending 30th June, 1839, four per cent. on £200,000, the Capital Stock	8,000 0 0
Amount of reserved profits after declaring the last Dividend	17,963 7 6
Amount of debts due to the Bank, and not paid, being over due, of which about £4,000 may be considered bad or doubtful	71,169 17 1

We, the undersigned, make oath and swear, that the foregoing statements are correct, to the best of our knowledge and belief.

WM. PROUDFOOT, President.

THOS. G. RIDOUT, Cashier.

T. W. BIRCHALL, J. P.

A GENERAL STATEMENT OF THE affairs of the Gore Bank, on Monday, the 24th day of December, 1839, furnished by order of the Honorable the House of Assembly.

LIABILITIES OF THE BANK.	£100,000 0 0
Capital Stock	£1,000 0 0
Bank Notes in circulation	\$2—2,091 0 0
	\$2—8,221 0 0
	\$4—12,094 0 0
	22,406 10 0
Unclaimed Dividends	21,063 10 0
Cash deposited bearing interest	1,364 15 3
Cash deposited not bearing interest	7,268 6 9
Profits accrued at this date	5,325 13 4
	£158,157 15 4

RESOURCES OF THE BANK.

Gold, Silver, and other coined metals, in the vaults of the Bank	29,674 13 3
Specie in transitu	5,000 0 0
Bills of other Banks	2,143 5 0
	36,817 18 3
Balance due from other Banks	1,042 15 6
Balance due from Foreign Agents	10,249 8 9
	11,292 4 3
Real Estate and Bank Furniture	2,212 4 3
Provincial Debentures, payable in England, bearing five per cent. interest	10,555 11 2
Amount of all debts due to the Bank, including Notes, Bills of Exchange, and all Stock and funded debts of every description, excepting balances due from other Banks	97,279 17 2
	£158,157 15 4

Rate and amount of the dividend, being for the six months, ending 1st November, 1839, at 6 per cent. per annum 3,000 0 0 || Amount of reserved profits at the time of declaring the last dividend | 3,793 6 8 |
| Amount of debts due to the Bank and not paid, of which £424 may be considered doubtful | 16,142 0 0 |

I, the undersigned, swear the contents of the above statement are just and true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

COLIN C. FERRIE, President.

E. W. THOMPSON, J. P.

A. STEVEN, Cashier.

EDMUND RITCHIE, J. P.

GENERAL STATEMENT OF THE affairs of the Commercial Bank, M. D., on Monday, 9th December, 1839.

Capital Stock paid in	£200,000 0 0
Amount of Notes in circulation, not bearing interest, of the value of \$5, and upwards	£210,042 15
Ditto under \$5	31,510 15
Bills and notes in circulation bearing interest	222,553 10 0
Balances due to other Banks	31,354 13 11
Cash deposited, including all sums whatever, due from the Bank, not bearing interest, (its Bills in circulation and Balances due to other Banks excepted)	67,745 18 8
Cash deposited, bearing interest	6,430 5 11
	£528,034 8 6

Gold, Silver, and Copper Coins, in the Bank and its offices—Vault £91,000 0 0 || Offices | 7,267 11 6 |
	£98,267 11 6
Real Estate and Bank Furniture	6,133 3 11
Bills of other Banks	6,525 10 0
Balances due from other Banks and Foreign Agents	6,061 6 5
Amount of all debts due to the Bank, including Notes, Bills of Exchange, and all Stock and funded debts, of every description, excepting balances due from other Banks	411,096 16 8
	£528,034 8 6

Rate of last dividend, No. 12, four per cent. for six months, ending 30th June, 1839 8,000 0 0 || Rate of dividend declared, No. 13, four per cent. for seven months, to 31st inst., payable 2d Jan., 1840 | 8,000 0 0 |
| Amount of reserved profits, at the time of declaring dividend No. 13 | 20,526 0 0 |
| Amount of debts due to the Bank and not paid, in the hands of the Solicitor, £17,657 12 1, of which £1,750 may be considered doubtful | |

Com. Bank, M. D. Kingston, Dec. 9, 1839.

THE LEGISLATURE OF NOVA SCOTIA assembled on the 1st ultimo, when the Lieut. Governor opened with the following Speech:

Mr. President, and Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council; Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly:

I have been principally induced to call you together at this early period, from its having come to my knowledge, that the requisitions of the Act for the Regulation of Juris, which passed in the Session of 1838, have not been duly attended to, whereby important criminal proceedings have been already delayed for the want of legal aid, and great public inconvenience must necessarily follow, unless a speedy remedy shall be afforded by the Legislature. I therefore most earnestly request your immediate attention to this subject so important to the administration of Justice.

I shall take an early opportunity of laying before you the Despatches which I have received from Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, in reply to the addresses and resolutions adopted by you in the last Session, and to the various other communications on the State of the Province, which were recently brought under the notice of Her Majesty's Government, by the Delegates selected from both Houses to proceed to England for that purpose. But I cannot forego the pleasure of immediately quoting the following expressions of the Right Honorable Secretary.

"In discussing the subjects adverted to, it has been my anxious endeavor to arrive at the conclusion most suited to meet the wishes and promote the interests of all classes of Her Majesty's subjects in Nova Scotia. The attachment which they have invariably displayed to the Mother Country, the liberality and gallantry with which on a recent occasion, at a crisis of peculiar difficulty, they came forward to tender to Her Majesty their personal and pecuniary assistance, in the maintenance of Her authority on the North American Continent, entitle them to every consideration which it is in the power of the Crown to bestow."

"At the commencement of the last Session, I informed you that it was contemplated to substitute Steam Packets for the sailing vessels now employed in the conveyance of the Mails, between Great Britain and Halifax, and I have now the gratification to acquaint you, that an arrangement has been concluded, (at the annual charge of £60,000 sterling to the Mother Country,) for the running of Steam Packets, twice in every month, between Liverpool and Halifax, and also between Halifax

and Boston, and between Pictou and Quebec as long as the St. Lawrence is navigable; and I have peculiar satisfaction in adding that this arrangement, which must be attended with such important benefits to all these Colonies, was brought about by the enterprising spirit of a Nova Scotia Merchant, at a time when difficulties had unexpectedly occurred which might have otherwise prevented its early accomplishment.

In my former address to you on this subject, I intimated the expectation that was entertained, that this Colony would, as far as depended upon it, further the general object by improving the several mail routes to Quebec; and I have reason to believe, that had there been any certainty that the scheme would be carried into effect in the ensuing season, ample provision would have been made by the Assembly in aid of the liberal views of Her Majesty's Government.

The same expectation is repeated in the Despatch announcing the completion of the arrangement, which reached me some time after the close of the last Session. It thereupon became my duty to lose no time in endeavoring to prevent the disappointment of that just expectation, and the question arose whether I should convene the Legislature for the purpose of laying the Despatch before them, or, anticipating their appropriation of money, at once proceed with the necessary improvements, and thus save a year without putting the Province to the expense and inconvenience of an extra Session.

On consulting with my Council, I was induced to adopt the latter course; and though to draw money from the Treasury, without the sanction of a law, is rarely justifiable, still I feel persuaded, that under the circumstances I have mentioned, you will readily concur in providing for the small expenditure I have authorized on this service, and I have also the fullest conviction that the requisite funds will be placed at my disposal, for carrying on, along the whole extent of the several lines of communication with Quebec and New Brunswick, the improvements which on my own responsibility I have commenced.

Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly: I have directed the Public Accounts to be laid before you, with as little delay as possible, and I trust you will find that the supplies granted to Her Majesty have been faithfully applied.

I have also directed the usual estimates for the support of Her Majesty's Government to be prepared with every regard to economy, and I confidently rely, that, with an increasing Revenue under your control, you will grant the necessary supplies with your usual liberality.

I rejoice to state, that I have not had occasion to avail myself, except to a very small amount, of the means, which at a period, as it was supposed, of impending hostilities, your loyalty and munificence placed at my disposal, for the equipment and organization of the Militia. I feel convinced, should circumstances require the services of this Constitutional Force, that you will again display the same noble spirit which you evinced on that occasion.

Mr. President, and Hon. Gentlemen of the Legislative Council, Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly.

I rely on your proceeding with unanimity and despatch to the consideration of the various subjects requiring your attention: among those that chiefly merit it at the present period, are;—the re-enactment of the law relating to common and grammar schools, with such modifications and amendments as your experience of its operations in the several counties may have suggested;—the more extensive diffusion of religious education among the people;—the encouragement of agriculture and of the fisheries, and the adoption of more effectual measures than have hitherto been resorted to, for preventing the encroachments of foreigners on our fishing grounds;—the improvement of our system of expenditure on the main roads, with a view to their being immediately placed and then maintained in a thorough state of repair;—and the establishment, in the town or vicinity of Halifax, of a Provincial Penitentiary—an Orphan House, and a house of industry.

In the promotion of these, and all other measures, which may tend still further to improve the resources, and to confirm the prosperity, which, under Divine Providence, this Colony now enjoys, you may depend on my hearty concurrence.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

UPPER CANADA ACADEMY.—The Third Quarter of the present Academic year will commence on the 3rd of February.

We are happy to inform the friends of Education that the Academy continues increasingly flourishing. It is founded on the most comprehensive and liberal principles, including, in the plan of instruction, all the departments of Science and Literature usually established in Colleges, in addition to the branches taught in Academies and Common Schools; thus affording facilities for a thorough acquaintance with all the solid and ornamental branches of education. And for this the most ample provisions are made in the number of efficient instructors, in the Apparatus for illustrating the Sciences, and in the mode of instruction, &c. The next Quarter will close with a Public Examination. Tuition and Board are required quarterly in advance.

U. C. Academy, Jan. 11, 1840. J. HURLBURT.

ST. CATHARINES NURSERY.

The Subscriber is cultivating not less than 250,000 FRUIT TREES, of the following kinds:—APPLE, PEAR, PEACH, PLUM, CHERRY, APRICOT, NECTARINE and QUINCE. He designs to limit his varieties to the most choice Fruits, that ripen at different seasons of the year; and in the ingrafting and budding, he intends the greatest care shall be taken, to keep each variety separate from others, that purchasers may be disappointed in the produce of their trees. In procuring his kinds, he has availed himself of the choice selection from the very extensive Nursery of the Hon. JESSE BULL of Albany, who has spared no pains or expense in collecting the most valuable Fruit grown in America, Great Britain, and many places on the Continent.

As his Nursery is yet in its infancy, he cannot offer to the public, at present, all the kinds and varieties he is growing; but he can even now furnish a good assortment of Apples, Peaches and Apricots. The price of Apple, Peach and Quince, will be 1s. 3d. cy. (25 cents.) by the single tree, or \$20 per hundred. The Apricot and Nectarine will be 1s. 10d. (37½ cents.) and the Cherry, Pear, and Plum, 2s. 6d. (50 cents.) each. All communications, (post paid,) will meet with prompt attention.

St. Catharines, U. C. Aug. 24, 1839. C. BEADLE.

CHEAPSIDE HOUSE,

8, Wellington Buildings, King Street, Toronto.

J. L. PERRIN & Co. beg to announce to the public in general, the receipt of their extensive importations of STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS, (suitable for the winter trade,) which, having been selected from the Manufacturing Districts in Great Britain by their resident partner with great care, at a time when the state of the market peculiarly favored his judgment and circumstances; enables them to offer the most desirable inducements to purchasers to deal with them.

J. L. P. & Co. respectfully solicit old and new Settlers in Upper Canada, Strangers and Visitors of Toronto, to inspect their present stock, their object being not to obtain great profit, but to extend their business both in the wholesale and retail departments.

J. L. P. & Co. wish particularly to draw attention to their splendid assortment of BROAD CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES, as the utmost care has been bestowed to render this branch of their business attractive to the community.

Dec. 9, 1839. 527-1f.

JUST RECEIVED, direct from STAFFORDSHIRE,

a large quantity of EARTHENWARE, which will be sold Wholesale and Retail.

A splendid Assortment of DINNER SETTS, new patterns. King Street, THOMAS MILBURN. 524 13

REMOVAL.—The Subscribers beg to inform their

friends that they have removed their place of business to the Stores formerly occupied by the late S. E. TAYLOR, Esq. No. 173, King Street, Toronto. BENJAMIN & BROTHERS. 531f

REMOVAL.—CHAMPION, BROTHERS, & Co.,

Importers of Hardware, Manufacturers of Champion's Warranted Axes, &c. Agents for the Western Agency.

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, Cutlery, &c. &c. suitable for this Market. 537

JOSEPH C. MORRISON, BARRISTER, &c.

At the office of the late S. WATSON, Esq. Duke Street. 50

WANTED—A person capable of taking charge of a

School in the Gore of Toronto. Testimonials as to character and ability will be required. Letters addressed to Mr. Thomas Foster, Gore of Toronto, will meet with immediate attention. 33 3 wp

Office of the Grand River Navigation Company,

Seneca, January 9th, 1840.

NOTICE is hereby given, that all STOCK

in the Grand River Navigation Company, upon which there is now default in the payment of any part of the Instalments called in, and which shall remain unpaid on the 20th of February next, shall be forfeited and sold, at 12 o'clock, noon, of that day, at the Company's Office, as the A. directs. 32 6

Secy & Treasr G. R. N. Co.

Office of the Grand River Navigation Company, Seneca, January 9th, 1840.

NOTICE is hereby given, that FIVE per Cent.

of the CAPITAL STOCK of the Grand River Navigation Company is called in, payable on or before the 20th of February next. JOHN JACKSON. 32 6

Secy & Treasr G. R. N. Co.

BLANK DEEDS AND MEMORIALS

and CHAPEL DEEDS, for sale at this Office.

J. R. ARMSTRONG & Co.

beg leave to call the attention of their numerous friends and customers to their newly imported Stock of Fashionable and Seasonable GOODS. Their extensive Stock has been selected in England by Mr. ARMSTRONG 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, Ada, ludo, Oxford, and Steel mixed of England & Yorkshire CLOTHS. Single and Double Milled Cassimeres, of all qualities and colours; Double and Treble Twisted Tussers; Flannel Cloth, Beaver Cloth, Mole, China, Victoria Cloakings, Scotch Plaids, Vestings, plain and printed Flannels, Factory Cottons, Merinos, Prints, light and dark Silks, Poplins, Gingham, Turkey Stripes, Checks, Shirtings, Tickings, Cotton Yarn, &c. &c. &c.

Also, an excellent assortment of Cotton and Linen SHIRTS, of various qualities.

157, King Street, Toronto, Nov. 25, 1839. 525f

F. O. R. S. A. L. E.

15 Boxes Orange Pecco, a superior description of Black Tea; 92 Boxes and Choice Young Hyson, and ten other sorts of Tea, duty paid.

20 Hhds. Muscovado and Refined Sugars.

34 Bids. and Hhds. Sperin, Olive, Pale, Seal, Linseed, and Cod Oil; 45 Boxes Soap, 20 Dzs. Bed Corda.

100 Jars new Drunken Mustard.

Also, a general assortment of new Earthenware, China, Glass, and Stoneware, Groceries and Stationery; new Currants and Raisins; Glue, Copal Varnish, Coriander, Paints, Oils, Colours, Dye Stuffs, Pipe Clay, Window Glass, &c. &c. apply to

ANDREW HAMILTON, 161 King Street. 6w28

DRY GOODS, CLOAKS, DRESS-MAKING, AND MIL-

LINERY.—S. MAYHEW, grateful for the kind and liberal patronage which has been extended to her since she commenced business in the city, presents her sincere thanks to those ladies who have employed her hitherto, and assures them that it shall be her constant endeavour to merit a continuance of their favors.

Any number of Outdoor Apprentices will be received; application to be made between the hours of twelve and two.

Toronto, September 10, 1839. 514

FASHIONABLE MILLINERY, DRESS-MAKING,

and HABERDASHERY.—Mrs. PORTER and Mrs. KNOX, No. 11, Wellington Buildings, King Street. Bonnets, Cloaks, Dresses, Caps, &c. &c., furnished on moderate terms.