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WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1840.

anxiously directed to matters of legislation and government, it is of to their own pleasures and favourite pursults; but these failing, they the greatest importance to mark, with distinctness and accuracy, the of reproach. Think not this fiery trial strange; but be assured that respective provinces which the enactment and administration of civil it has been common in every age. He that is born after the firsh laws and individual responsibility and conduct occupy, in promoting the will, in one way or other, persecute him that is born after the Spirit. moral elevation, happiness and prosperity of a country. While some anay attach no importance whatever to the character and administration of civil laws, others may be disposed to regard them as the primary, if not only, sources of public weal or woe. The former error exists only in connexton with a state of ignorance hearly barbaric, or of mental and moral slavery; the latter error gives birth to unreasonable discontent. History proves that a high deg ce of public intelligence, happiness and prosperity may be possessed and enjoyed under both absolute and popular forms of government; and that under both forms also, there may exist the grossest ignorance and superstition, and candon which you in your turn will need. Without giving your a general corruption of manners, and the most grinding appression countenance or sanction to any thing decidedly wrong or criminal, it and tyrancy. Hence the generally received maxim, that "that government, is best which is best administered." This maxim, however, does not supersede the necessity of providing the requisite guards and in yourselves, which you did not imagine had an existence there, securities, in order to ensuare as far as possible, the best administra. The heart is described and desperately wicked. Experience gradually does not supersede the necessity of providing the requisite guards and tion of the government.

Government can and ought to enact just and equal laws; can and interests of the continuity will allow: but government can not create the climate, or soil, or seasons, in any country; can not prevent the have the best precepts, the brightest examples; the sweetest promises drought, or mildew, or frost; can not prevent the fluctuations of trade; can not enrich or improve a country without individual industry and enterprise; can not subsist without a maintenance. After all, therefore, that government can and ought to do, wide and various fields of labour remain to be occupied and cultivated by individual exertion in the several relations of 1 to. It remains for the civil magistrate and public officer to give the influence of his individual example on the side of religion, morality, sobriety, and industry, while he fathfully discharges the duties of his office; the individual conduct of legisla tors ought to exemplify the benevolent and patriotic objects of their public deliberations; the members of the legal and medical professions ought, by personal example, integrity, and benevolence, to render those cesential institutions of civil society tributary to the great objects of religion; the merchant and the agriculturalist, the tradesman and the artizan, have each, in connexion with their several pursuits, a providentially assigned circle of usefulness, which can only be filled up by the practice of individual piety and morality; and if private gentlemen, whose circumstances relieve them from the toils of any profession, were to discharge their appropriate duties to their bountiful Benefactor and the less favoured classes of their fellow men, the terms " private gentleman" would become synonymous with the term "Christian philanthropist." Upon all Parents and Masters what responsibilities, what duries, what labours devolve, and how eventful, how magnificent the issue! The youth and the day labourer are not without their one talent of ability and opportunity, for which a strict and final account must be rendered. And last of all, and first of all, what a work is involved in the commission of Ministers of Religion. to preach Christ crucified, and by the power of that truth, to bring the world of human hearts, and human actions, and human interests, into a subjected oneness with the Prince of Peace !

While then neither too little nor too much should be expected from civil government, each individual should ask himself, "what is expected from me?" What is expected from me by my Redeemer who died of the heart, said he, proceed evil thoughts, and every thing that for me? By Society who has a claim upon me? What ought 1 ests of religion, and the welfare of my country?" A public reform must be preceded by reform in individuals; and when the individuals that compose a nation are religious, intelligent, industrious, and prosperous, then will that mation be moral, enlightened and happy. And when "the earth shall be full of the knowledge of the Lord, as the waters cover the sea," then will oppression and injustice cease in thought is subject to divine jurisdiction; that his eye is on all its most the earth—then will righteousness and peace, and truth and love pre- silent pulsations and hidden movements; and consequently, that those vail among all orders of men, who will then be of one heart and one would fornish materials for a future judicial process. And if it exalt mind; "a heart besting in concert with heaven, and defining, with our conceptions of matter, to know that by man it is absolutely every pulse, life and health, and joy, to the remotest members of the body.

Let this glorious work of Divine love and true patriotism engage the first thoughts, the strongest effections, the earnest prayers, and the most vigorous exertions of every professing Christian in a manner accordant with its importance and blessedness. ' Without the application of the "Gospel in power, in the Holy Ghost, and in much assur- least of them all, a solomn inquest will be held by God and his empan ance." the operations of the best human institutions will be no more clied angels; and that their verdict will turn it into an element of than "sounding brass, or a tinking cymbol" towards man's moral cic. endless joy or wos. The moment will come, when the slightest move ment of the mind will be deemed inexpressibly more worthy of attenvation and everlasting well-being. The eloquent author of the " Great Teacher," has beautifully and forcibly observed;

"Of every other system it may be said, that it only actuates a part of our nature, leaving the rest like a palsied member of the body, unnoticed and unused; to Christianity alone belongs the high prerogative of calling every latent principle of our complex nature into action, giving appropriate exercise to every function, and proportion to every part; of animating, and maturing, and circulating, like an etherial fluid, through the whole, and bringing it to the perfection of "a man in Christ Jesus." Wherever it comes, it creates a capacity for true enjoyment, and puts all the universe in motion to gratify that capacity. It makes us feel that we exist under an obligation to be happy. Perfect itself, it pants to behold perfection in every thing else; and, since it finds it not already existing, it puts forth all its efforts to produce it. Perfect from the beginning, it has remained unchanged, while the arts and sciences, and systems of a dateless antiquity, have yielded to the demand for improvement. It has seen everything human, contemporaneous with its origin, renovated and changed again; but, like the Jewish legislator, when he had survived his generation, its eye is not dim, nor its natural force abated. It maintains its post in the van of improvement, and points the way to enterprise and hope, as the anointed leader of mankind. And however untried the paths, and high the in human nature, which have not been smitten into existence by this rod of heaven; no forms of excellence shall arise to bless the world. of which it is not the parent and the perfect type. Only give the gospel room to plant its moral apparatus, and let it obtain the necessary fulcrum for its powers, and it will employ a lever which shall move the world from the dark vicinity of hell, and lift it into the sunlight and neighbourhood of heaven."

On occasion of the recent anniversary of the Reformation which has been celebrated at Berlin, the municipality and assembly of deputies of that city voted a donation of 500 crowns to each of the five descendents of Luther residing at Erfurth.

From the London Evangelical Magazine. COUNSEL TO YOUNG CONVERTS.

The whole course of the Christian life has its stumbling blocks, difficulties, and temptations; but those who are just entering upon it often require special caution and advice, both to gorde and encourage i will, therefore, with all freedom and affectionate fidelity. drop a few hims to such as are girding up the loins of their mind, and

commencing the honourable but arduous race set before them.

1. Be not depressed, if you should find that some of those who have been your warmest friends become your bitterest enemies. When you behold their altered looks with all the symptoms of coldness and studied neglect, you may at first wonder what you could have said or done At the present time when public attention is so generally and relations will at times try the arts of soothing policy, to draw you back will have recourse to the weapons of ridicule, and the wounding darks You have renounced their master, their manners, their desires and doings, and they renounce you. If you resolve to be on the Lord's side, the world will certainly be against you.

2. Be not surprised if you should find many things in professors of religion that pain and grieve you. All is not gold that glitters, and even sterling piety has an alloy of imperfection mixed with it. In the ourset of the divine life, the new convert is of en more stumbled and confounded by the indiscretions and follies of professors, than by the spiteful insolts and enmittes of the proface and openly irreligious. I could guard you against expecting too much even from the sincere followers of Christ. You must begin early to exercise the forbearance will be your do'y to cast the mantle of charity over many faults and blomishes, which others labour to expose and aggravate.

3. Be not discouraged if you find depths of depravity and corruption unfolds the melancholy truth which this Scripture asserts. In your first inquiries after truth and knowledge, and in your first fervors of ought impartially to execute those laws in mercy, for the protection of subtle workings of inbred sin. Afterward, when vain thoughts and life, liberty and property; can and ought to encourage religion, moral evil passions arise, and distractions spoil your pleasure in the service iry, learning and industry; can and ought to observe treaties and of God, do not conclude your case to be either singular or hopeless. maintain domestic prace, and peace with all nations as far as the But I would not only warn you of hindrances, but point out the means

1. Be intimately conversant with the holy Scriptures. Here you and provisions. Take the B-ble as your heritage, and go through this excred ground in the length thereof and the breadth thereof, for to you it is given, whether you read or hear the word; and both ought to be done, not accidentally, but regularly; let it be your concern to know, that you may do the will of God.

2. Be serious and frequently in self-examination. Review each year, month, week, and day, when it is gone. Catechise your own soul, commune with your own heart. Let your words in their meanings, your actions in their motives, be measured and weighed, and brought to a proper test. When you are summoned into the court of conscience (for there will be many important trials here,) never refuse

3. Be carnest and unwearied in secret prayer. You need wisdom, strength, and consulation, and all these God has promised, but they are given in answer to prayer. Every Clessing you can want, must, con would enjoy it with the highest relish, come through this channel. And as your acceptance with God is only by the merits and righteous ness of Christ, so your prayers can find access alone in the name and through the intercess on of Christ.

4. Be watchful and circumspect in your walk. One false step, o rash action, is sufficient to cover you with shame and confusion, or fill you with distress a d anguish. Take heed then to your ways. Let Christian prudence regulate the choice of your companions and the use of your time, property, and influence; in a word, let your conversation be as becometh the gospel, that you may adorn the doctring of Ged your Saviour in all things.

CHRISTIANITY LEGISLATES FOR THE HEART. The morality which Jesus inculcates extends to the thoughts and outward life is all the power that is accorded to human authority. The spiritual character which the law assumed in the hands of Christ, shows that it is his prerogative to prescribe for the heart. "He knew what was in man," and he knew the connexion between that ridden source and the visible life, to be the relation of cause and ffect; he sought, therefore, to purify the streams by cleansing the fountain. He denounces the murder and adultery of the heart; sins which were unknown to the popular code of Jewish morality. "Out defileth." Accordingly, he laid his hand on the hidden machinery of pollution, and essayed to destroy it in its springs. He sees evil there in its type; and meditates to crosh and annihilate it in its mould He does not wait till sin comes out into the life an overt act; but passing into the heart, he exerts the authority of law much earlier and

higher. He meets the sin in its native home; detects it before it has

become any thing but thought, or desire, or intention, By repeatedly asking his auditors, . Why think we evil in your heart ? In effect, he proclaimed that the busy and populous world of undestructible; that of all which ever existed, not an atom is lost; that however it may be modified and dissipated, it cannot be destroyed; and that the whole is destined to pass through the final regenerating fire, then what is the amount of the solemn importance which should invest the slightest movements of our minds, and what the degree of intense solicitude with which we should control and watch them, when we know that of all the infinite myriads of our thoughts, not one is lost: that they are accumulating fast for indoment: that over the tion than the aspect of the starry heavens in their solema midnight magnificence, that most august spectacle of nature, for it will be seen creating for us our eternal state; and why should we not deem it so To cleanse the air, under certain circumstances, philosophy has devised a method of straining, and even searching that subtle element for every particle of matter injurious to life. Did we duly the doctrine that denies the atonement of Christ, almost universally care for the health of the soul, the morality of Jesus would teach us he nobler philosophy, the more vital art of subjecting the inner atmosphere of the soul to a process of examination, in which the faintest

CHEERFULNESS OF JOHN WESLEY.

endiments of evil would be detected and rejected as seeds of death."-

Great Teacher.

He was a great reader from his very youth. Hence his mind was richly stored with vast tressures of useful and entertaining knowledge. He had an almost inexhaustible fund of stories and anecdotes, adapt ed to all kinds of people, and to every occurrence in life. These he related with a propriety peculiar to himself. Few men had a greater share of vivacity when in company with those he loved, especially on his journeys. If the weather or the roads happened to be disagree able, or if any little accident befel any of his fellow travellers, with out their being hurt, with what inimitable turns of wit would be strive to keep up their spirits, feeling himself happy in endeavouring to please; so that it was almost impossible to be dull or dissatisfied in I never saw him low spirited in his life, nor could be endure to be with a melancholy person distinctions which await them in their onward course, it will still be When speaking of any who imagined religion would make people seen in exemplary advance, beckming them on to the goal of perfection. No living springs of good shall gush from their hidden depths goddiness is the devil's religion." In his answer to a letter I had the churches to pour out their thanksgiving, and the question arose, written to him, (in a time of strong temptation) he has these words: "That melancholy turn is directly opposite to a Christian spirit Every believer ought to enjoy life.'

> have heard him say, "I dare no more fret than curse and swear." soul, shone with ineffable sweetness through his expressive countenance, and communicated its benign influences to the large circle of

He hever suffered hunself to be carried away by extreme grief. I

divine in the social companion. He was a truly well-bred man. Had he lived in a court all his

could be quite content among the most homely tradesmen or peasants. and suit his discourse to the meanest capacity. His courtesy to every one was very engaging, especially to young people.- Sketch of Mr. Wesley's Character by Samuel Bradburn.

How. R. Boyle, -The Hon. R. Boyle was the seventh son of Richard, Earl of Cork. His learning, piety, and beneficence, justly placed him among the most eminent characters of the age in which he lived. So profound was his veneration for the Deity, that the very name of God was never mentioned by him without a visible pause in his discourse. He founded a lecture at St. Paul's for the defence of the Christian religion against infidels; and was at the expense of the translation and printing of 500 copies of the four Gospels and Acts of the Apostles into the Malayan language. He also nobly rewarded Dr. E. Pocock, for the translation of Grotins, "On the Truth of the Christian Religiou," into Arabic; of which he printed an edition in quarto, and caused it to be dispersed in the countries where it could be understood. He gave, during his life, £300 to aid the propagation of the Gospel, and for translating, printing, and circulating the Scriptures among the American Indians in their vernacular dialects. He caused a font of the whole Bible in the same language, besides £100 towards an edition edition of the Turkish New Testament; and liberally aided the printing of the Scriptures in the Welch language. He died in 1691 .-

HOW TO PREACH SO AS TO BE REMEMBERED. " But Peter rehearsed the matter from the beginning, and expounded it by order unto bom."—Acrs at 6.

"I don't know," said a gentleman to the late Rev. Andrew Fuller, how it is that I can remember your sermons better than those of any other minister, but such is the fact." "I cannot tell," replied Mr. Fuller, "unless it be owing to simplicity of arrangement; I pay partroular attention to this part of composition, always placing things together which are related to each other, and that naturally follow each other in succession. For instance, added he, suppose I were to say to my servant. . Betty, you must go and buy some batter, and devotion, it is impossible that you should be acquainted with half the starch, and cream, and soap, and tea, and blue, and sugar, and cakes, subtle workings of inbred sin. Afterward, when vain thoughts and Betty would be apt to say, Master, I shall never be able to remember evil passions arise, and distractions spoil your pleasure in the service all these.' But suppose I were to say, Betty, you know your mistress is going to have friends to tes to morrow, and that you are going to wash the day following; and that for the tea party you will want tea and sugar, and cream, and cakes, and butter; and for the washing you will want soap, and starch, and blue; Betty would instantly reply, Yes master, I can now remember them all very well."

> Signs and Symptoms of Good Minds .-- The parts and signs of goodness are many. If a man be gracious and courteous to strangers, it shows that he is a citizen of the world, and that his heart is no sland, cut off from other lands, but a continent that joins to them. If he be compassionate towards the afflictions of others, it shows that his heart is like the noble tree that is wounded itself when it gives the balm. If he easily pardons and remits offences, it shows that his mind is planted above injuries, so that he cannot be hurt. If he be thankful for small benefits, it shows that he weighs men's minds, and

Painting for Evenity .- Zeunis, a celebrated Greeian artist. who lived before the days of our Saviour, used to say, " I paint for

The artist was vain. He painted for time, and time has devoured all the works of his houds. His "Helen," and his "Hercules," and all the inimitable eketches of his cunning pencil, have long since perished. But there are millions of artisis, who accomplish what Zeoxis essayed, in vain. Millions do "paint for elemity." Every human being is a moral artist. The soul is his canvass; thought or passion is his pencil; heaven or hell supplies his colore; and the Holy Spirit or the prince of darkness is his master. Every moment the christian deepens these shades of light and of beauty, which shall be unfading as the splendors of God's throne. Every moment the unborn of the Spirit are maturing those pictures of moral gloom. which shall endure like the smoke of the torrent that ascendeth up for ever and ever. - Western Christian Advocate.

How to keer from Sinning .- Know your guilt and weakness, your desert and danger, think what you are bound to by law, even sinless obedience, from the first to the last moment of your life, and what you have to trust to if left under its condemning power, even everlasting punishment; then view the laving kindness of God in giving his Son to fulfit all rightcourness in our stead, and then tell me if it be possible, while under the lively sense of his mercy, to sin against so much goodness .- Arrowsmith.

I love a serious preacher, who speaks for my sake, and not for his own; who seeks my salvation, and not his own vain glory .-- Fenclon's Letter to the French Academy.

> Faith. Hope, and Love, were questioned what they thought Of future glory, which Religion taught : Now Farth believed it firmly to be true ; And Hope expected so to find It too; Love answer'd, smiling with a conscious glow, "Believe! Expect! I know it to be so."

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

RELIGION IN EUROPE.

From a Report, in the Boston Recorder, of Statements by Rev. Robert Balid. FRANCE.-There is an Evangelical, or Home Mission Society, which, under the blessing of God, has accomplished a vast deal of A Society of similar import also exists at Geneva, for the purpose of bear litting France; and the two societies support about 100 labourers. The number of faithful ministers in the Protestant Church in France has so increased, that there are now probably 150 who preach Christ. Twenty years ago there was not half a dozen.

SWITZERLAND .-- In the Protestant Cantons, there are many hurches, for probably in no part of the world did true religion flourish more, immediately after the Reformation, than in the Protestant can tone of Switzerland. During the latter part of the last century, and the first part of this, there has been a sad declension. Neology, or prevailed. But within the last twenty years there has been a return to the good old doctrine. In Geneva there is an evangelical institution, in which thirty young men are preparing for the ministry, and missionary societies there exert a great influence.

In the canton of Yaud, ten years ago, some young men were raised up to preach the gospel, who were so persecuted that one of them actually lost his life. Twenty years ago it was said there was but one man in the canton of Vaod who was sound in the faith. Now one hundred ministers preach Christ,

In the canton of Basic there are nearly a dozen churches, where the truth has always been maintained. Here is a theological institution for the education of young men for the ministry, and connected with its origin is one of the most delightful incidents I have ever met with. In 1814 the allied powers, after defeating Napoleon at Leipsic, compelled him to cross the river Rhine. In the progress of his retreat, the city of Basle came between the two armies, and was about to become the theatre of battle. The people of Basic saw that their city would be destroyed, if the battle was permitted to go on, and hey sent a deputation to the commander of the Russian forces, remonstrating with him against making their city the theatre of battle; in consequence, he made a movement in a different direction which What shall we render to the Lord for his goodness in saving our city from destruction ?" Some suggested this, and some that, till at ength some one proposed establishing a school to educate young men to go and preach to the Cossacs in Russia, many of whom were in a state of great ignorance. That struck them favourably, and the school The placid serently which so fully and constantly possessed his was established. From that institution have gone forth one hundred men, one of whom is the celebrated Mr. Gobat, who is not surpassed by any man in modern times. He was the son of an humble German

days, his address could not have been more easy and polite; yet he which was effected by two parties—the Catholic priests, who were in the world.

restless under Protestant government, and the patriots, who cared very little for religion of any kind. In forming the constitution, the patriots took the lead, and secured more religious liberty than exists in any other government of Europe. You can do what you choose there to promote religion and not be interfered with. The priests make opposition, but the government commands them to keep still. There are a few evangelical churches in Belgium. Holland.—Holland is entirely Protestant, but religion had so much

declined, that the churches were almost filled with unconverted ministers. The cause of this is to be attributed to the influence of the French, during the time that country was occupied by them, from 1794. Infidelity spread and many young men entered the ministry to escape the conscription. There are 1,250 ministers in the Reformed Dutch Church, and 150 in the Lutheran, Moravian, and one or two other small seets. Of these fourteen hundred, there are to be found a great majority who still know nothing experimentally of the gospel. But there is a very large number of faithful ministers. Some young men have been turned out of the churches, and many shamefully persecuted; and I am sorry to say, that the King who is a g od man-probably the only Sovereign of Europe who prays in his family—has type to be east; and the Irish New Testament to be re-printed at his been so misled as to persecute these young men. I found two hundwo expense; and afterwards contributed £700 to print an edition of dred little meetings in Holland, held in private houses, for they have no churches, and in most cases no ministers. The most able advofor the Highlands of Scotland. He also contributed £60 towards an cate of the cause of erangelical piety is a converted lew, a lawyer of Amsterdam.

NORTH OF EUROPE .- Denmark, Sweden, Norway, &c., in the north of Europe, are altogether Protestant. In Denmark, there are 1,000 Protestant ministers—In Sweden and Norway, 3,000. Many of these ministers are faithful; yet the majority of them do not seem to know what true religion is. Yet in these countries, through the influence of Bibles and tracts, the number of pious people is in-

Russia.-I saw enough to satisfy me that God has consigned to his nation a great work. The Russians believe they are raised up to destroy all Mahommedan powers. This is the general feeling of the people, because Tamerlane conquered Russia and hoisted over their churches the crescent above the cross, and in various other ways humbled Russia. Now the Russians have got up and become a powerful empire. They feel their power, and they conscientiously believe they have been raised up for this purpose, and the first thing they desire is, to destroy overy Mohammedan power. And they will do it. First,

they will conquer Persia and then Turkey.

The population of Russia is about 60,000,000; of whom about 45,-000,000 belong to the Greek church. If you travel with a Russian in the stage, no matter how high his station, when he comes to a botel, the first thing he does is to go to the picture of some saint hanging in the room, stoop and cross himself, bow and say a prayer. Then he turns round, and salutes in the kindest manner, every person in the

This shows that they are a religious people, and when they become enlightened this feeling may be turned to good account. There is a great thirst for knowledge among them, such as I never saw any where else. The poor peasants that can read seck for a Bible or a Testament with an eagerness never seen in this country. They will cover a tract with leather to preserve it.

There are more men and women about the court of the empire who fear God, than can be found about any other court in the world. Some of them are most estimable Christians. One thing I found that was very remarkable. A prayer meeting was held, attended by about eight persons, who were all Koman Catholics till a German went among them and preached-himself a Roman Catholic, but a converted man. But the priests became jealous of them, and importuned the Emperor to send him away, which he did; but he sends a sermon every week to his little flock. They meet three times a week for brayer, but on the Sabba h they attend the Moravian Church.

A whole party of 30,000 or 40,000 went off from the Russian church because they had read the Scriptures. They are persecuted. The government undertook to bring them back, by placing their leaders among the monks in the monasteries. But they were soon found to be roublesome inmates, and the monks besought the emperor to take them away, because they knew more about the Scriptures than themselves, and were impregnable against their arguments.

POLAND -Even in this bigoted country good is doing, but chiefly among the Jews.

GERMANY .- Here are 28 millions of people, living under 28 different forms of government. More than half of the population-nearly two thirds—are Protestants. Yet Neology had so spread among them it was not possible to find 200 ministers who preached Christ. Now there are 1000 at least who preach the truth.

Austria.-Austria contains 34 millions of people involved in great darkness. Yet even there we find some tokens of good. One woman, the wife of the Viceroy of Hungary, a pious Protestant lady, exerts great influence. Her husband being the first subject in the empire, and himself the governor of an extensive province, her influence is very great. She has done a vast deal to encourage the circulation of the It is said of one of the ancient fathers, that he would weep at the Bible and Tracts in Hungary, and the Emperor himself has permitted applause that was frequently given to his sermons. "Would to the printing of the Bible. In Vienna there are Protestant churches, God," said he, "they had rather gone away silent and thoughtful!" yet scarcely any thing like true religion. One of the most pious women I ever met with, is a Roman Catholic in Vienna, the wife of a foreign ambassador. She said to me, " we have been here two years -we wish to get away, for there is no religion here either among Protestants or Catholics; and unless I meet with travellers, or the wife of the Viceroy of Hungary pays us a visit, I get no Christian fellowship." I asked her how they lived. She said for years they had had prayers in their family night and marning, and on the Sabbath they spend the whole day at home reading the Bible and other religious books, and endeavour to keep the Sabbath ho'y.

As I was coming up from Vienna I met nearly 500 people on their

way to Prussis. They had lived in the Tyrol Mountains, and were brought up Catholics; but by some means a few copies of the Bible had been carried to their valley. They read them, and lent them to their neighbours, and such was the effect, that they abandoned the Roman Catholic churches in a body. At length the priests complained to the Emperor, who ordered them out of the country. At first they knew not what to do. They thought of coming to this country, but it was far away and they had not the means of emigrating. At last they sent two of their old men to represent their cause to the King of Prussia; who sent an ambassador forthwith to the Emperor of Austria, who consented that they might have two months to dispose of their effects, and get away quietly to Prussia. I met them all on their way; and it was a most inclement day. I made the driver stop and ask who they were. "We are the people of Tyrol," said they. I asked, "Where are you going?" "To Prussia," was the answer. "What have you left your country for?" "Because of our religion." They walked through the rain, all that could walk, while the aged and infirm rode in waggons. They walked through the rain like people determined to do everything for Christ. I had most interesting inteligence from them recently, in a letter from the Crown Prince of Prussia. The king of Prussia has given them land in Silesia, and they are doing well.

ITALY.—Good is doing in Italy; and more is to be hoped from that country then we are aware. I shall not, however, attempt to enter into detail as to the efforts making there to promote religion.

WALDENSES .- They have fifteen parishes, and as many churches supported of late by government. Religion declined among them, as it did every where else, the latter part of the last and the beginning of the present century. But it is looking up now. Felix Neff, and one other faithful minister, visited them, but the most interesting thing among them is the work of an English officer, who lost his leg in the battle of Waterloo, and afterwards became pions. He has received a large pension, and has no relations but a mother and sister. He visited the valley of Piedmont about ten years ago; and he has spent about six months among them every summer since. He has done among them the following things, giving a certain amount himself, on condition that the people should do the rest.

I. He has built an hospital. 2. He has helped them to build a college, which was finished about

two weeks before I visited them. 3. He has, chiefly with his own funds, built a large school-house to

each of the fifteen parishes.

4. He has proposed to build a school house in every district, of which

there are 164. 94 of these are built, or soon will be. 5. The last thing which he proposes to do, is to establish an institu-

tion for the instruction of teachers. 6. He has translated the New Testament into their common lan-

In these various ways, he has expended about \$20,000 among them. He is very highly esteemed by the people. You may see a picture his friends, who crowded together wherever he went, to enjoy the peasant. In that institution there are now forty young men, preparing hung up in every cottage, representing the lame Colonel, with his dog benefit of his conversation. On such occasions he kindly condescend- to go to the heather; and they could just as well have 80, if the means and gun. He told me that it was his practice to go through the valley ed to a familiar equality, and concealed the great philosopher and of support could be obtained. These are the fruits of the general and enter the cottages and make himself familiar with the people, and there was not a house which he had not visited; and every where he BELGIUM-formerly FLANDERS-In 1830 there was a revolution, is received with hearty welcome. He is one of the simplest Christians

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WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1840.

"A GLANCE AT THE PAST."

Under this caption the highly gifted Editor of the Novascotian has con menced a new series of his admirable paper, by giving a sketch of his own public life, and vindicating those parts of it which had been impugned. In bringing to a close the connexion we have, during the last fourteeen years, had with public affairs on the question of the Clergy Reserves, such a retrospect on our part might, under any circumstances, seem appropriate and becoming. But it is, in some degree, rendered necessary by the attacks which have, from time to time, been made by different parties upon our public conduct and character. The Examiner of last Wednesday has again revived and re-embodied those attacks. It is also worthy of remark, that during our public career we have been clevated and sustained by the confidence and support of a large religious community, and by a considerable portion of the public, whose history and character in these affairs are, in some degree, involved with our

It has been alleged that we commenced with the advocacy of liberal principles; that, after some years, we abandoned those principles; that, latterly, we have returned to them. The evidence adduced in support of these allegations is, that from 1826 to 1833 inclusive, we co-operated with reformers; that from 1833 to 1837, we opposed reformers; that since 1837 we have opposed the opponents of reformers. We feel it an honour to confess the facts; but we deny the inference. We therefore repeat the observation which we made a few months ago, in a letter, in reply to some observations of the Quebec

"If partizanship consist in writing against or in favour of particular classes of men, as such, then I have been very unfortunate in my partizanship, as I have at different times opposed opposite classes of men—evincing, I think, pretty clearly, that whatever may have been my nominal motto, my practical motto has been, 'principles, not neal.' But if partizanship consists in maintaining what I believe to be morally right between man and man, without regard to politics or party,—what I believe to be essential to the well-being of my native country, in regard to both religion and civil government, please or offend whom it might, then I plead guilty; and have only to plead in justification, the rights and feelings of our common humanity, the principles and genius of our divine Christianity, and the examples of such men as Richard Baxter, Bishop Burnet, and Robert Hall."

We suppose two things will be admitted. 1. That an individual, or a jour nalist, may alternately support and oppose the same party, and yet be consistent in his principles. The Author of the "GREAT METROFOLIS" remarks of the former character of the London Morning Herald, that,

"The politics of the 'Herald' used to be remarkable for their independence of party spirit. It was one day with the Tories, and the next with the Whies. It viewed every question according to what the Editor conceived to be the justice and truth of the question; and always spoke its scattments in plain and straight and truth of the question; and dways spoke its sentiments in plant and straight forward, though moderate language. A better specimen of a strictly impartial journal than the 'Herald' afforded some years ago, I have never seen. It is Junius, I think, speaking of the view he took of some particular question, says,—
This is not the cause of faction or of party, or of any individual, but the common interest of every man in Britain.' If ever the words were true of any English Journal more than another, that journal was the 'Morning Herald' some

Of the late Mr. Butterworth, M. P., Mr. Watson has observed :-

"His loyalty, which in him was a Christian principle, led him to the general support of government in all cases where faction pressed upon it, or anarchy threatened the state; but his love of civil and religious liberty was equally ardent and immoveable, and he never betrayed his trust as a representative of the people by forsaking the standard of either."

It will, we suppose, be also admitted, 2ndly, That a man may appear incon eistent to those who know not all the circumstances under which he acts, and yet be consistent in reality, and appear so to those who do know all the motives, and reasons, and circumstances of his conduct. The acute author of

"There are some characters who appear to superficial observers to be full of contradiction, change, and inconsistency, and yet they that are in the confidence of such persons, know that they are the very reverse of what they appear to be, and that they have one single object to which they as pertinaciously adhere, through every circumstance of change, as the hound to the hare, through all her mazes and doublings."

We are far from professing not to have changed or modified our early opin ions in any respect on men and things. Not to have done so, would have proved us an idiot or an angel. But we are quite prepared to go to the facts of history in justification of our adherence to those great principles of civil govern-ment and religious liberty which we avowed in 1826, and which we early imbibed from the writings of Archdeacon Paley and Robert Hall. We are

The principal political questions which engaged public attention from 1826 to 1833, were the Clergy Reserves, the right of different religious denomina- Petitions of all denominations. tions to held ground for chapels, parsonages, and burial places, the right of their clergy to solemnize matrimony, the casual and territorial revenue, and the partial and exclusive administration of the Provincial Executive. The Religious Relief Act was passed in 1828; the Marriago Act became a law in 1831. It has been alleged by The Examiner that the question of "responsible government" was then discussed, and he adduces passages from certain addresses in support of his allegations. We deny that that question was understood or discussed in any manner as it is now understood and discussed. There was strong opposition to the Executive; there was a strong desire to get the Executive advisers of the Governor removed, and others appointed in their places; and the example of England, where the advisers of the King possess the confidence of the majority of the Commons, was frequently adduced and appealed to. But the two essential ingredients which constitute the life Clergy Reserve controversy at this period, of which we have been speaking, and soul of Lord Durham's responsible government, for weal or we, were never deserves notice. While Mackenzie and his coadjutors, as we shall presently embodied in any address or resolution before 1835; namely, 1. That the Governor shall be required to consult his councillors on all the public affairs of the Province, and be bound to act in accordance with their advice. 2. That Executive Councillors, and not the Governor, shall be responsible to the House of Assembly for all the acts of the Governor relative to the internal offairs of the Province. The "British principle" of having such Executive Councillors as were acceptable to a majority of the House of Assembly was demanded; for that was a strike of party out of office against party in office; but the investment of those Councillors with great additional powers, and propor tionably limiting the powers of the Governor, and the transferring of the responsibility of Executive acts from the Governor to the Home Government, to his Councillors to the House of Assembly-which is the essence of the system of responsible government as now advocated-was never discussed nor demanded in this Province by any party until after the elections of 1834. The responsible government, therefore, demanded by the reformers in 1832, and which we supported, was precisely that which has been lately promised by His Excellency the Governor General in his Message to the House of Assembly on the subject of "responsible government." One single fact will demonstrate the correctness of this statement. It is this -that nine out of ten of the inhabstants of the country, as well, as of public men of the best information and abilities, will tell you that they never understood the system of responsible government, as they now do. until since the publication of Lord Durham's Report. And why! Because a very different system of responsible government from that recommended by the Earl of Durham, was advocated in former years. Sir Francis Head's first Executive Council did not demand it-except Mr. Baldwin individually. In certain documents subsequently prepared by that Ilouse of Assembly, the system is, with tolerable clearness, defined; but the public never distinguished between the system advocated in those documents, and the system which had been advocated by Mackenzie and other reformers in previous years. Every person acquainted with the history of our public affairs knows, that the leading questions which determined the elections of 1334, were, the expulsion of Mackenzie several times from the House of Assembly for the same offence, and the question of the Clergy Reserves.

. The next question is, Did we and our friends, in opposing reformers in 1834 and 5, and 6, abandon the principles we had advocated in 1832 and previous years? Or did they abandon their principles? In the elucidation of these questions, we will first state the circumstances under which we came into collision with reformers and some occurrences which followed, and then the principles which were embodied and avowed by reformers themselves.

On our return from England in the autumn of 1833, we stated to our friend verbally, as we had stated to some of them by letter, that we had formed a different opinion of Mr. Hume (who had been so much looked up to in this Province) from what we had previously entertained; and that we believed he was not favorable to the Colonial connexion of this country with Great Britain. On looking over a file of Mackenzie's papers which he had published after his return from England, we observed that the burden of them was to bring the Imperial Government into contempt. This was a new thing in Upper Canada; for up to that time the character of the Imperial Ministry had been regarded as Bidwell's virtues and worth: sacred and treated with veneration both in and out of the Legislature by all parties. To our father in-law, at whose house we were then stopping, we mentioned the present course which Mackenzie was pursuing, and expressed our concern on account of it. About this time we published reminiscences of our four months' tour in England, prefacing them with a sketch of the great political parties. In that sketch we made an aliusion to Mr. Hume, at which Mackenzis took umbrage, and commenced an attack precisely similar to that which graces the last Examiner. It was asserted that Egorton Rycrson had made his furtune; had sold himself and the Clergy Reserves to Dr. Strachan; had betrayed the interests of the province in England, &c. &c., notwithstanding our conrespondence with the Colonial Office (in which we had advocated the prayer of 20,000 petitioners to appropriate the Reserves to education) was then being published in the Guardian. The privacies of domestic life were invaded,—and

no means left unemployed which a fruitful imagination, a depraved heart, and ceaseless industry could devise to destroy our public and private character; other presses combined; several high church presses republished in a tone of triumph Mackenzie's grossest calumnics, just as The Church and Patriot are now catering from The Examiner. Every week Mackenzie's objects, and spirit and feelings were more fully developed. In the early part of 1834, we describ ed the "revolutionary symptoms" and warned our readers of their development in open rebellion in the course of five years, unless checked and extinguished Some of our friends were offended at our remarks, and thought our apprehen sions groundless; but many persons, in different parts of the province, have during the last two years, expressed their obligations to us for having saved them and their families from the misery of being implicated in Mackenzie' rebellion, as they would have otherwise blindly followed him at all hazards.

Another occurrence is worthy of notice. In the latter part of 1833, it was reported that the government had granted to the Wesleyan Missionary Committee in London the sum of £900 sterling, and that the Treasurer, the Rev. G. Marsden, then in this province, had received the amount. It was then proclaimed in every direction, that the Methodist Ministers in this province
had been bought, and were receiving salaries independent of their flocks. &c.
the scale of which party Methodist influence would be thrown during the elections of 1836. Motives of self defence, as well as of public duty, compelled proclaimed in every direction, that the Methodist Ministers in this province &c. A cry was raised to "stop the supplies;" and Mackenzie and his coadjutors throughout the province employed every exertion to distress Methodist Ministers and their families by persualing the members of their congregations in May not to contribute to their support. This diabolical crusade was carried on for years, and many of our Ministers were deprived of a large puriton of their support. The diabolical crusade was carried on for on the effairs of the Canadas, which he published in The Times Newspaper, as (to use the words of his first letter) "the most extensively circulated, and the most extensively circulated, and the most generally read by all parties." We introduce the mention of those latters, not only as a circumstance of some importance to our narrative, but to that Journal, and to what we have thought it proper to say on the last page aggregate than the sum granted by government to the British Conference. It especially with a view of correcting erroneous impressions which have been support. was in vain that the parties concerned, individually, in the Guardian, and in made by misstatements respecting the publication of them. It has been sup-Conference assembled, denied being in any way whatever advantaged by or posed and asserted that we were employed to write them. This is untrue. text-book during his voyage to this country. The base and injurious misrepre- the Canadas. It is also but just to observe, that those letters were written Wesleyan Ministers memorialised the House of Assembly, at the next session, praying for an investigation into the affair, a Select Committee was appointed -the Rev. Messrs. Sunson and Case and other witnesses were examined-and remove. It was during this interval of failure and suspense, that he the result was published in pamphlet form, and in the Appendix to the Journals for 1835—6. It is known that the Wesleyan Ministers have been the
relative to the political condition of his native country. Messrs. Huma and
ment. apostles of religion in this province; that they have endured apostolic privations, and sufferings in imparting to the new and destitute settlers the instructions and consolations of religion; and an extraordinary fact connected with the affair we have stated is, (and we mean nothing personal by the statement) that nearly all the leaders in the attempt to starve and distress those worthy. These letters were, in January 1837, revised by the author and printed in London in pamphlet form by gentlemen connected with the Canadas: they were destributed amongst the Members of the Imperial Parliament a few days before Lord John Russell's resolutions on Lower vial Parliament a few days before Lord John Russell's resolutions on Lower when the Queen hears the sentiments of affection you express for me. bet heart will be glad." Ac., when the Queen hears the sentiments of affection you express for the Lunes of Canadas: they were destributed amongst the Members of the Imperial Parliament a few days before Lord John Russell's resolutions on Lower with the canadas in the attempt to starve and distress those worthy and the province of the positive to the political condition of his native country. Messrs. Hume and were better in the form the province; that they have endured apostolic privations, and were better in the form the province of the Linear theorem and their trepresentations prevailed. These letters were, in January 1837, revised by the didners of the Address of the Indians, the sentence—"When the Queen hears the sentiments of affection which you express for me. Begland, and their trepresentations prevailed. These letters were, in January 1837, revised by the didners of the Indians, the sentence—"When the Queen hears the sentiments of affection which you express for me. Begland, and their trepresentations prevailed. These letters were, in January 1837, revised by the didners of the Address of the Indians, the sentence—"When the Queen hears the sentiment of the London in January 1837, revised by the theorem and their tre

Mr. B.,—stated the injustice and cruelty of the attacks and misrepresentations of Mackenzie and others—deprecated a collision between ourscives and References, generally—assured him of our unchanged views on the question of the Clergy Reserves, and of our apprehension of the ultimate and inevitable consequences of him and his friends becoming identified, in the eyes of the sible government. Methodist body, with the calumnies of Mackenzie-that the Methodist body would either become alienated from them or from us,—that we did not fear the latter, but could not help the former, as we must defend the character and interests of our own body—that we did not wish him to have any collision with Mackenzie may more than with ourselves, but that we thought be might with safety and propriety avail himself of a suitable occasion, in the course of the session, to say that he did not participate in the attacks upon the ministers and members of a large religious community in which Mr Mackenzie had indulged for some months. What further transpired we need not state, except that Mr. B.'s replies were all that we desired, and had be fulfilled the intentions which he then expressed, we have no doubt he would have been at this hour a member of the Provincial Legislature, or a Judge of the land. Whether suspicions were afterwards excited in his mind, or what were his reasons for not doing as he had intended, we have never ascertained, as we have never since conversed with him on any public matter. Mr. B. becam identified, in the estimation of many of his Methodist constituents, with Mac kenzie's attacks and proceedings, and the result was what we had feared and indelicate in the present connexion to say, that this fact will probably be recolsought to prevent. And here we cannot take a final leave of the name of Mr. lected by Mr. Attorney General Hagerman, who honoured us with a call at froe to confess, that we regard our past entanglement with political controverlies as an individual misfortune; how far it may have been, or may be, a public
benefit or calamity, will be best decided by posterity.

The principal political questions which engaged public attention from 1825. the Report of the Select Committee of the House of Assembly of 1828 on the While memory holds her seat, and gratitude retains the pulse of life, we will cherish these sentiments and feelings; and it is among the sweetest and proudest recollections of our public life, that we have dured, in the face of every obloquy and intimidation, to vindicate, in his absence and adversity, the character and rights of a man whose name will be honourably interwoven with the history of civil and religious liberty in this Province. No one single act of the British Government would, in our humble opinion, do more to strengthen and establish its moral power in the confidence opinion, to more to strengthen and establish its moret power in the confidence and affections of a large portion of the inhabitants of this Province, than to remove from its Canadian administration the appearance of compelling and excluding a man of unimpeached innocence and stainless character from a British province on account of his opinions and talents. While the infamous letter which Sir F. Head, as Licutenant Governor, addressed to Mr. Bidwell, March 23, 1838, remains uncancelled, a fool blot, in our humble opinion, will continue upon the escutcheon of British glory in Upper Canada."

But to return. Another circumstance connected with the history of the show, arowed the "Responsible Government" of an independent republic, a modified bill to dispose of the Clergy Reserves for the prunotion of education was introduced into the House of Assembly in 1834 and subsequent sessions. By the provisions of that bill, the Reserves were not to be sold as other School or rown Lands are, but by certain Commissioners, named for each District by the House of Assembly itself, consisting mostly of its own members, and requiring only £1000 security from each Commissioner, at whose disposal it w only £1000 security from each Commissioner, at whose disposal it was proposed to place property worth, in many instances, more than £30,000. On the design of such and kindred provisions of that bill, we need not speculate. A person who said one word against that bill was denounced by wholesale as an enemy to reform; we said nothing about it publicly, but solicited Mr. Roblin,—who was then representative for Prince Edward, and who, we are happy to learn, is like to be again, - to introduce amendments. Mr. R. attempted in could not succeed. The consequence was, that the Legislative Council and the high church party obtained an immeuse advantage with the Imperial Govern orts and representations on the subject .- It was perfectly clear, that in such a state of things and of parties, the popular agitation of the Clergy Reserve Question could do no good, but must promote the objects of person who were avowedly hostile to the Methodist body and to monarchical govern men. Instead, therefore, of agitating the question as strongly and continuously in the columns of the Gourdian as had been done in former years, we made requent and strong representations on the subject to the Government, entreatiog its interposition and influence to settle the question, and assigning our reasons for comparative public silence. But our representations were fruitless.—It is singular now to hear The Examiner assail Methodist and other Clergy for having turned "the whole province into a field of strife and contention" in order to gratify selfish and mercenary interests; while the predecessor of The Exminer appealed again and again to the comparative silence of the Guardian o the Clergy Reservo Question, as a proof of dereliction of principle on the part

of the Methodist connexion. We will now show that while our collision with reformers was unavoidable from circumstances beyond our control, our opposition to them became a dut from the principles and objects which they themselves avowed and advocated In 1834 a Reform Association, called "The Canadian Alliance," was established in this city, and branches of it were afterwards catablished in variou parts of the province. It was the nucleus around which the reformers of this -at least, as the Examiner says, those reformers who "acted publicly;" it formed the grand lever of reform throughout the Province. Wi believe a large majority of reformers in the Province never embraced its principles; but the line of demarcation was never drawn, and all therefore became more or less identified with those principles. It was composed of severa persons who are now members of the "Durham Reform Association," whose organ, The Examiner, has declared a second Mackenzie war against us. The Examiner's denunciations of our opposition to reformers in 1834, '5, and '6, warrant the inference that he approved of their principles, although he would now shrink from the avowal of them in detail. The following articles extracted from the Constitution of "The Canadian Alliance" Society, wil prove what reformers did avow, and what we did oppose during those years,-

"1. A responsible representative system of government, and the abolition of the Legislative Council, the members for which are nominated for life by the

colonial governors.

"2. A written constitution for Upper Canada, embodying and declaring th riginal principles of the government.
"3. The abolition of the law of primegeniture.

* The following is a copy of a note which was addressed by Mr. Attorney Gener Hagerman to Mr. Bidwell, on the morning of his leaving the province. It is honourab to Mr. Hagerman's head and heart; and shows that we have not over-estimated Mr.

Toronto, 8th December, 1837. Why deat Sir,—I have seen your note to Sir Prancis Head, announcing your intention to leave the province, and as you say, for ever. I will use no unnecessary words to assure you that I lament, deeply lament, that any train of circumstances should have induced to the lament of the state of the state of the lament of the l you to believe that this extrangement from a country in which you have lived so long and where you have made so many elacere friends, was imposed upon you as a duty. I have known you long and in some respects intimately, and my respect for your private character as a neighbour and a friend, arising from a knowledge of your aratable disposition to those relations of life which do not involve publical controversy, has impressed me strongly with feelige of friendship and esteem, that I cannot now part with you, perhaps forever, without emetion.

"5. To oppose all undue interference by the Colonial office, Treasury, or

"5. To oppose all unite interference by the Colonial onice, Treasury, or Horse Guards, in the domestic affairs of the colonists.

"6. The diffusion of sound political information by tracts and pamphlets.

"7. The extinction of all monopolizing Land Companies.

"8. The vote by bullot in the election of representatives, aldermen, justices of

the peace, &c.

"9. To enter into close alliance with any similar association that may be formed in Lower Canada or the other colonies, having for its object the greatest

happiness of the greatest number."

"Mr. W. L. Mackenzie, M. P. P., Corresponding Secretary for the Society and "Mr. Joseph Hume, M. P., and Mr. John Arthur Roebuck, M. P., agents in

ondom.
"Mr. E. B. O'Callaghan, M. P., (editor of the Montreal Vindicator newspaper,) Mr. Etienne Parent, House of Assembly, Lower Canada, agent in Quebec."

Were these the principles of reformers in 1832? Or are these the principles of reformers in 1840? If not, then who were the most consiste

patriotic, those who advocated, or those who opposed such principles in 1834, '5, and '6?

us and our friends to do as we did. From December 1835 to May 1837, the writer of these remarks was in interested in the grant. The misrepresentation was repeated and continued in No individual, either in England or in this Province, ever suggested a word to us on the subject. Lord Glenelg had, we believe, not the remotest suspicion every form and every where. It was at length embedded in the famous of the author, until his name was conjectured and announced by Canadian Editors, after those letters had twice crossed the Atlantic and been republished in sentation having thus obtained new currency under so high a sanction, certain when the author's mission to England on the affairs of the Upper Canada Academy was to all appearance a total failure. He had failed in his application for pecuniary aid; legal objections and been urged by the Crown Officers against his application for a Royal Charter, which he was then essaying to men and their families, have themselves experienced melancholy reverses of fortune, and not a few of them are now emigrants or refugees in a foreign land.

Another circumstance which ensued from that crusade against the Methodist speech on that occasion. The simple object which the author had in view in writing those letters is thus stated in his preface to them:

"In the following latters, it will be seen that the questions of Canadian aging."

"In the following letters, it will be seen that the questions of Canadian agitaconduct towards Reformers at that time, cannot be omitted. Some time in tion have not been arrayed against, or identified with, any political party in January or February, 1834. Mr. Bidwell spent an evening at our house, at England. The author's simple object has been to remove, as far as possible, the which time a friend in this city was present, when we unbosomed our mind to obstacles to the adjustment of Canadian affairs which have embarrassed successions and to rescue the Canadian affairs which have embarrassed successions. Mr. B. .—stated the injustice and crucky of the attacks and misrepresentations which had been created in political and mercantile circles by Mr. Hume and Mr. B. .—which had been created in political and mercantile circles by Mr. Hume and Mr.

> The Examiner has quoted a passage from one of those letters to prove that w then opposed "tesponsible government." So we did; but it was the "responsible government" which embodied what is contained in the above quoted articles from the constitution of the late "Canadian Alliance" Society. That was the "responsible government" we opposed; and will the Examiner venture to advocate it? No other responsible government had been demanded at the time of our leaving Cauada; and the document which was put forth by a select Committee of the late House of Assembly, after the arrival of Sir F. B. Head, we never sow until after our return to Cauada. Besides, the report of that committee only embraced one single point in the system of government which was demanded by "the Canadian Alliance." In judging also of the objects and merits of a party, its entire system must be taken into account, and not its

> exposition of one is littled part of the system.
> On our arrival from England in Canada, June 1357, we were honoured with many wordy compliments by those in high places; in reply to which we solicited the earliest settlement of the Clergy Reserve Question, intimating our opinion that the postponement of it would produce a tremendous, if not disaspublic mind, and that the government and its supporters

Mr. J. R. Armarong's within a few hours after our arrival in this city.

It may then be asked, why have we opposed the administration and men, whom we supported in 1836? We answer I. Because they have not done what they then agreed to do. It is known what Sir F. Head and his friends pledged themselves to many individuals to do on the question of the Clergy Reserves; it is known how cornestly Lord Glenelz recommended that subject to his carliest attention, and how frequently and strongly Sir P. Head pletiged himself to carry out his Lordship's instructions if the people of Upper Canada would support him; it is known how clearly and forcibly Lord Glenelg laid down the general principles upon which the question of the Clergy Reserves should be general principles upon which the question of the Ciergy Reserves should be settled; and it is known how little regard has been paid to Lord Glenelg's be done without a ruinous sacrifice. The effect of the latter is very easily instructions, to solemn pledges, to the wishes of the country and the great body of decided supporters of the Government in 1836. Had Sir F. Head and the members of his Government, taking Lord Glenelg's instructions as a guide, set the industry and property of a future period." themselves honestly down to frame a measure on the question of the Clergy Reserves, as the Governor General has done, and brought it forward during the first Session of the present Parliament, we have no doubt the question would have been set at rest; no rebellion could have been got up; many have been saved; a world of suffering would have been prevented; and this province might have been made prosperous and happy without a union with Lower Canada.

2. Another reason why we have opposed those whom we supported in 1836, is, the manner in which they have used the power they then acquired, and, subsequently more fully acquired after the suppression of the insurrection. They knew that the great body of the Methodists, and very many of those who had been reformers, supported the government at the elections in 1836; they knew that not a single Wesleyan Methodists was implicated in the rebellion of 1837; but that the Methodists were bated beyond expression by the rebels; they knew that not only the Methodists, but that the reformers also as a body turned out to put down that rebellion; they knew that Mr. Bidwell's name was used in concexion with the government, at least all East of Toronto, until after every man had taken his stand and the insurrection had been suppressed; they knew that Sir Francis Head made his boast that reformers as well as conservatives rallied to the support of the government; they knew that the thouse of Assembly on the State of the I'rovince, had been in any way concerned in the conspiracy; yet have they since, by all the methods incident; they knew that the Methodists were bated beyond expression by the rebels; this Church, or speaking as we feel—this "Churches Spoliation Bill." It establishes a principle which they cannot recognize. And its chance of being favourably received by them is greatly diminished by the fact, that the public mind of England seems at this time purticularly sensitive to all matters affecting the interests of the national establishment. The influence of Government will, of course, aid it, but that influence in Church affairs is on a par will what Lord Brougham they knew that such a stated to be the weight of the premier, in the House of Lords—namely, just nother than 1000 persons, as stated in the Report of the Select Committee of the House of Assembly on the State of the I'rovince, had been in any way concerned in the conspiracy; yet have they since, by all the methods incident in the House of Lords. And we warn the advocates of the present measure, that o party violence and oppression, employed the rebellion as an engine of persecution against all reformers; by their presses and otherwise they have endeavoured to destroy those very members of the Methodist Church to whom they were not a little indebted for their elevation; in short they have endeathey were not a little independ for their elevation; in short they have endea-voured to hew down every man at a blow who would not abandon all preten-sions about "equal rights" and acknowledge the absolute supremacy of the Church. So fearfully rampant had this spirit become; so completely had it taken possession of every class of public officers, with a few exceptions; to so great an extent had the appointment of noisy violent partizans to the Magistracy, and partizan boys to be officers over respectable men in the militia obtained; such had been the treatment of many of the yeomanry of the Militia; and such the violence of the presses known to be countenanced, patronized and even circulated by the Executive; that it was with difficulty the yeumanry in many parts of the country could be induced to turn out at the call of gov ermment in the autumn of 1838; nor did they generally until after exhortations had been published from different quarters, and when actual danger was apprehended. Property was becoming valueless, and trade nominal; the rays of hope which had gleamed over the country from the mission of Lord Durham had disappeared; the gloom of disappointment, discontent, and despair mantled the public mind, while runnoured incursions from without and conspiracies within filled the most stout-hearted with continued alarm and concern, Nor did there appear the least indications of improvement in the local administration; and several of the executive papers declared it to be the wish and intention of the Imperial Government to relinquish its supremacy over the province. Many did indeed—who had never been reformers, who were not their settled and conscientious convictions upon the whole question.—The province. Many did indeed—who had never been reformers, who were not even Canadians, whose education and feelings were thoroughly English, from a desire of self-preservation and as the only hope of peace—begin to "cast about in their mind's eye for some new state of political existence." This we know to have been the case in regard to some of the first men in this city. nd some of the most loyal men in other districts. Very little disaffection, we believe, existed in the province, but there was no hope; and the inquiry with many seemed to be, "what can be done to meet the approaching crisis, and save the country from civil war and ruin?" The Report of the Earl of Durlation as the heart of one man to promote 'the greatest happiness of the greatest number' throughout the land."

Had not the Report of Lord Durham revived the hopes of the great majority if the inhabitants of this province; had no such document appeared; had no Governor General been sent out here; had things continued in the course to which they were tending twelve months ago, we believe that at this very hour there would have been petitions in circulation to Her Majesty praying to be permitted to have a government of our own, under the protection of the Mother country, as have some of the kingdoms and provinces on the continent of

We rejoice that under the guidance and blessing of Divine Providence, the gloom which has heretofore clouded the prospects of this province has been dispelled; we rejoice that the most serious obstacles to its good and popular government have been removed; and we rejoice that we can withdraw this Journal from the field of political controversy with hope for our country. May it hence-

"4. The control of the whole public revenue by the representatives of the Methodist Preacher; and is doing so, it is our prayer for the land of our birth, our toils and our hopes,—

"O may thy wealth and power increase! O may thy people dwell in peace! On thee the Almighty's glory rest, And all in thee be doubly blest!"

His Excellency the Governor General has signified his intention o prorogue the Legislature on Friday.

The British Queen Steam-ship which was to have started from Portsmouth for New York, had not arrived at the latest dates.

From the Christian Guardian May 8, 1839,

"THE EXAMINER.—Averse to making a man an offender for a word, and pro-ferring silence under misrepresentation, rather than do any thing that would in at and the smallest degree weaken the force, or prevent the concentration of public les in opinion against those fearful encroachments which have been made during the past year upon the civil liberties of Her Majesty's subjects in this Province. past year upon the civil meeties of their majesty's sonjects in this I rovince, we have, on several occasions during the last few months, abstained from any notice of uncalled for, and unfounded insinuations made by the Editor of the Examiner. He seems, however, determined upon a notice at our hands; for in each of his last three numbers he moddles with matters respecting Methodist affairs and ourselves, that he might have more properly let alone."

article of last Wednesday, consists in his representing us as desiring and plotting to bring about what we believed to be the inevitable and speedy result of a course of proceeding on the part of the then dominant party which we had done all in our power to change and improve.

It is one thing for a man to promote and plot the attainment of an object; it annother for him to desire to render that as harmless as possible, which he annot prevent, and which is the natural and necessary fruit of the doings of those whom he has done all he could to persuade from their unnatural and injurious course. Our constant endeavours to inspire the public mind with hope from the interposition of the Imperial Government is a sufficient refutation of the malicious instituation that we ever plotted the subversion of that govern-

express for Her," &c.

The Church of last Saturday says-" If the appropriation of the Clergy Reserves should stand, as our legislators have willed it, monarchy has received its death-blow in British North America."

The Presbyterian College.-We stated on Saturday that the Bill for establishing and endowing the University of Queen's College at Kingston, had passed both Houses of the Legislature of U. CANADA, with a single amendment to the Bill agreed to in the Legislative Council, where it had been originally introduced by the Hon. Mr. Monnes. The amendment in question originally introduced by the Flon. Mr. Morkis. The amendment in question related to the name of the College—the nature of the prerogative rendering it impossible for the Governor-General to assent to the Bill, conferring the name of Her Majesty upon the University, without the previous sanction of the Sovereign. As it stands, however, the Bill will receive the assent of His Excellency. In the mentione, Mr. Morkis, with that indefatigable zeal which has always characterized, his Parliamentary conduct, has prepared an Address to the Queen, solicining Her Majesty's title, and gracious protection to the College, as well as a Royal charter; and no doubt is entertained that these requests will be granted. It gives as sincere pleasure to learn, that His Excellency the Governor General has personally so far patronized the University of Queen's College, as we hope to be always enabled to call it, as to subscribe £50 towards its establishment. Captain Camerull. Aide-de-Camp to His Excellency, has also subscribed £20; and the subscriptions in behalf of the institution in Toronto, and other places in Upper Canada, are proceeding on a scale of liberality and invalidance highly creditable to the inhabitants of all parties and denominations. Public notice was given ut Conound; that a meeting of the Presbyterians and other inhabitants of that place would be held, for favouring the erection of the University, on Tuesday the 4th of February, the day fixed for a meeting of the inhabitants of this city; and we trust that both meetings, though somewhat tardy, will reflect credit on all parties concerned. - Montreal Gazette.

The Syracuse Standard says-"The Debt of the State of Pennsylvania is \$34,141,633 80. The ordinary expenditures during the past were \$2.708.863 47. The ordinary revenue, for the same period, was year, were \$2.708.863 47. The ordinary revenue, for the st \$1,621,119 34. Deficiency in the year 1839, \$1,097.743.63.

"There are but three ways for Pennsylvania to supply this deficiency. First, by borrowing more money; second, by disposing of some of the stocks on other property of the State; and third, by taxation. Neither of the two former can be done without a rainous sacrifice. The effect of the latter is very easily

OPINIONS OF THE HIGH CHURCH PRESS ON THE CLERGY RESERVE BILL. (Deferred from last week.)

THE CLERGY RESERVES .- The government measure, as altered by the Assembly, has passed the Legislative Council, without amendment, by a vote of 13 to 5, and the question is "settled" so far as the Provincial Legislature is concerned. This bill, the Union resolutions, the addresses of the two Houses, and despatches from the Governor-General, are, it is said, to be sent off for the Colonial office by the Steamboat British Queen, which is advertised to leave New York on the 1st of February.

We do not believe that either branch of the British Parliament will sanction

Wesleyan Methodist was implicated in the rebellion of this Church, or speaking as we feel-this "Churches Spotiation Bill." It estabin the House of Lords. And we ware the advocates of the present measure, that the House of Lords. And we ware the advocates of the present measure, that the members of the Church of England in this Province will never allow such a mockery upon legislation to pass unheeded and unresisted; but that they will make a strenuous, though it prove a fruitless effort, to defeat a measure so much at variance with the first principles of the British Constitution, and so manifestly at variance with the first principles of the British Constitution, and so manifestly opposed to the interests of true religion."—Niagara Chronicle of Friday Jan. 24.

> THE CHURCH SPOLIATION BILL,—like the suicidal measure of the Union of the Provinces,—we were quite prepared to learn, experienced scarcely a show of opposition in the Legislative Council. The Lord Bishop of l'oronto, as all his friends and the advocates of consistency and British constitu Toronto, as all his friends and the advocates of consistency and British constitutional right anticipated, was firm in his opposition to that iniquitous and sacriletious Bill; and we are happy to perceive that he was ably supported by the Hon.
>
> Mr. De Blaquiere. The eloquence and arguments of these gentlemen, and the few other manly and uncompromising adherents in that House of the sacred and just cause of the Church, were, however, unavailing; and the despoiling Bill was passed by a majority of 13 to 5. We have not space for comment this week; but in our next we shall make a few, perhaps final, remarks on the subject, and be enabled also, we hope, to present to our readers the excellent and lucid speech

> of Mr. De Blaquiere.
>
> We gave in our last the substance of the proceedings upon this question in the House of Assembly; and it may suffice to say, for the present, that the debate upon it in that House was not characterized by much either of carnestness or eloquence. We give to day the speech of Col. Burwell, as one of the most sensible which was delivered on the occasion; at the same time that we enter-Caurch of last Saturday.

> One of the honorable Members of our Legislature, desiring the other day to peruse the "Lawless aggression Bill," which had just been brought up from the Lower House, a gentleman who happened to be in the Clerk's Office at the time obligingly handed him the "Clerk" Reserve Bill," as being, he observed, the most lawless aggression Act, that had passed this Session. The shove has been given to us, as a thing unique for its point; but we would beg to remind the gentleman who thus exercised his wit, that this "lawless

save the country from civil war and rulo?" The Report of the Earl of Durham was to the public mind of this province like a resurrection from the dead. Our own language in our first notice of this report (and we had the honour to be the first editor in the province who did notice it and publish extracts from it) was:

——"High Church domination must now come to an end in this province; and justice and the voice of the country be the rule of government. British contexion will now prove a privilege and a blessing; and the frontier of Upper Canada may yet advantageously compare with that of New York and Ohio. We shall rejoice to be among the first to bury the hatchet of party strife in the oblivion of the past, and to do all in our power to unite all classes of the population as the heart of one man to promote 'the greatest number' throughout the land."

The Report of Durham beg to remind the gentleman who thus exercised his wit, that this "lewless hagression act" is perfectly in nature; and is nothing more than was foreseen doredout the past nature; and is nothing more than was foreseen deep the province who did notice it and publish extracts from it) was:

**events that happened were presented to the gueraleman who thus exercised his wit, that this "lewless hagression act" is perfectly in nature; and is nothing more than dery years ago. Warnings upon warnings of the present of the past, and the contract of the past and to the government. British contract of in plantage in the forest on the province upprovided with Pastors of the Established Church of England, as the inevitable consequence of leaving the increasing population of this Province upprovided with Pastors of the Established Church of England, as the inevitable consequence of leaving the increasing population of this Province upprovided with Pastors of the Established Church of the past, and to de country be the retail of the past, and to de country be the retail of the past of the pa

The Clergy "Spoliation Bill," as it has been aptly enough esignated, has passed the Legislative Council without amendment; and, shame designated, has passed the Legislative Council without amendment; and, shame to say, by a large majority,—we believe 13 to 5. Thus again Mr. Thomson has triumphed so ras, and intimidation has done its work. But, thank God, "the end is not yet," neither with this measure, nor that of the Union. Both have to go through the ordeal of the British Legislature, and we need not fear the result. Nevertheless, that the Legislative Council, under any circumstances, could agree to a measure so iniquitous, does indeed surprise and grieve us. It is far more lamentable and extraordinary than the disgraceful passage of the Bill through the Assembly; for in the incongruous materials of the latter house we have been accustomed to witness the infuriate writhings of infidelity and democracy, and the question with them has ever been one of unmitigated rancour and confusion. What better, indeed, could be hoped from an Assembly who, in a Christian country, and professing to be the representatives of Christians, would: hristian country, and professing to be the representatives of Christians, would forth be blest.

"With laws and liberties that rise.

"With laws and liberties that rise.

"With laws and liberties that rise.

"Man's noblest works beneath the skies."

We desire henceforth to give our attention and studies and labours more than herstofore to the object of our bighest ambition—THE WORK OF A how wetchedly have we been disappointed.—Cobourg Star of last Wednesday.

Her Majesty's Intended Husband.—We have fead instituations barrels. Again—suppose we grow one million of barrels of flour, and consume the same quantity, the supply and demand being equal the price would merely and statements in several papers to the effect that Prince Albert of Saxe Coburg Gotha-the Royal Consort elect of our youthful Sovereign-is not a Protestant in reality, but only in name. We copy the following statements from three London papers:

From the London Courier, November 23, 1839.

Prince Albert of Saxe Cobung Gotha, thus signally honoured above his fellows, is, we are assured by those who have had opportunities of being in his company, and of observing his bearing both towards his equals and inferiors, worthy of the proud distinction which awaits him. Report assigns him accomplishments such as qualify him to adorn a Court, and justify the hope that his intimate relation to our beloved Sovereign will, under the blessing of a gracious Providence, conferr on her the pure and refined enjoyments of domestic life, without which even the splendours of a Court, the power of a throne, and even the affectionate loyalty of an empire, leave an aching void in the heart. That void will, we trust, be occupied fully and endoringly by the contemplated union of which the Privy Councillors of the Sovereign will have this day official information.

Prince Albert is the second son of Ernest, reigning Duke of Saxe Coburg Gotha, and derives his birth from a long unbroken line of Protestant ancestors; to one of whom Luther was indepted for protection, and probably preservation from death, when after the Diet of Worms the Pope employed his powerful influence with the Princes of Continental Europe to effect his destruction. Thus was the Reformation instrumentally indebted for the protection and preservation of its great author to an illustrious member of the family about to become connected by marriage with the Queea of England: of all the other countries of Europe most benefited in its religion, law, arts, and literature, by that great event.

His Royal Highness was born Aug. 26, 1819, and is consequently the junior of Mor Majesty, who was born on the 24th of May preceding, about three months. From the London Courier, November 23, 1839.

From the Marning Chronicle.

PRINCE ALBERT is not only a Protestant, but descended in a right live from the eldest branch of the house of Saxony, which protected Luther, and coabled the eldest branch of the Rouse of Sakony, which protected Luther, and coaled the Reformation to take root. In the war to which the Reformation led, the great ancestor of the Prince was nasuccessful and stripped of his possessions; but the people of Germany have always a grateful attachment to the illustrious house, which, at the critical period when the Reformation was struggling for existence, afforded to its founders a secure asylum and an effective patronace. In Germany, where religious higotry prevails less than in England, even Catholic writers allow that the Protestant Reformation was a blessing to Europe, and that Luther reformed the Church of Rome itself while he founded another; and both Catholics and Protestants revere the memory of the great Elector of Sazons, the ancestor of the house of Saze Coburg and Gotha. From the Patriot.

We need scarcely inform our readers that Prince Albert is a Protestant, the we need somely main our reasons that I fine America Highers and fostered the Reformation. In the wars which ensued, the ancestor of Prince Albert was erripped of his possessions; and the House of Course has been reduced to one of the smallest principalities of Germany. The rapid aggrandiscement of this family by matrimonial alliances, forms one of the most extraordinary circumstances of the times. Prince Leopoln, now King of Beigium, the uncle of the fortunate Buidespoon Elect. was a major in the Austrian service when he was fortunate Bridegroom Elect, was a major in the Austrian service, when he was salected as the husband of the Princess Royal of Eagland. His sister became Duchess of Kent: the King Consort of Portugal is his nephow; and unother sister was married to the Grand Duke Constanting of Russia.

For the Christian Guardian.

ACROSTIC.

'M id scenes of war and desolation hold, A mighty champion for the truth behold! R ising from life obscure, to open wide The Bible's sacred page, by prieses denied; I ndulgences for sin to set at nought,-N obly to tell of grace, by Jesus brought.

I, other ! this task was thine; to thee was given U nlook'd for power, to teach the way to hear T rials, in various forms, thy path assailed,— H cavon viewed the conflict vast, and truth prevailed: E ternity thy bright reward shall show— R eward of service done, for Christ below.

Quebec, January 18th. . Ventras.

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY,

WEDNESDAY, Jany. 22. CANADA TRADE ACT.

The House went into Committee of the whole on Mr. Boulton's Address to Hor Majesty against the introduction of American produce into this Province,

duty free.
Mr. CARTWRIGHT did not profess to be well acquainted with this subject, and therefore spoke more for information than debate. He had hitherto thought, that, by allowing American flour and wheat to come in here, we were thereby enabled to export it and keep up a foll supply in the West India market; but, if we did not, the West Indians would apply to the British Government for liberty to import direct from the United States; so that, instead of being an injury, it was a benefit to us. That had been his opinion; but, from what he had heard, he thought it must be wrong, and wished to hear the question discussed.

wished to hear the question discussed.

Mr. MERRITT said, the hon, and learned member from Lennox and Addington very properly observed, that no subject which had been brought, under the consideration of the Legislature is of greater importance for the general interests of this colony than the one now under consideration; he also states, he was formerly of opinion that the importation of foreign grain duty free injured the agriculturist, but since the admission of our bread-stuffs into the poets of the mother country on more favorable terms, which has merely the effect of displacing a similar quantity, he has been induced to change his mind. has led me to examine the surject with more care and attention, and I have come to a very different conclusion; and when the hon, and learned gentleman fully understands the practical operation of this trade, he will fall back on his original opinions. The box and learned member from Durham who introduced original opinions. The box and learned member from Durham who introduced the address before you, has called on the learned Solicitor General for his opinion whether this Legislature has not the power to pass a bill imposing those duties at once, to which I understand him to assent; if we do possess this power, it is wholly useless; if we place a duty on importations in Upper Canada, they would most us in Lower Canada by way of Ogdensburgh, and thus neutralize the effect of any law we may pass; which of itself is an irresistible argument in favor of the Union of the Provinces. Unless the duty is placed on the introduction of foreign grain for homo consumption in all British North America, the protection to our agriculturists will be merely nominal, and it can be effected by no other method than by an address to the Home Government. It is true we have sent addresses, year after year, ever since I had the honor of a seat in this house, praying for the admission of our grain and flour into the ports of the mother country free from duty on the same terms as from Ireland, but as yet without effect; but we should not give up our hope; sound policy will ensure success as soon as the subject becomes properly understood. measure was first suggested to me in London in 1828 by Sir Henry Parnell, who obtained similar terms for Ireland many years since; he recommended our Provincial Legislature nover to ceuse urging the admission of our grain into the ports of Great Britain free from duty, as he felt assured it would be of more service to us than the protecting duty on timber, and would prove mutually beneficial for the inhabitants of both. Last session an address passed this beneficial for the initializats of form. Last session an address passed this house embracing the same principle, and, in addition, praying for the same protecting duty on the admission of foreign grain which the United States Government impose on Canadian grain—when broad stuffs were even higher in America than in Europe, as we had at that time witnessed the injurious effects of the introduction of unlimited quantities of foreign wheat on the products of the country, when an export demand did not take place to Europe. This address was sent up to the Upper House for their concurrence, where, much to the disappointment of this house, it was rejected; it is therefore the more desirable that the question should be fully discussed at this time that the public may be in full possession of all the arguments which may be assigned for and agains it. The object of the address which it is my intention to move in amendment, goes still further; it recognizes the principle of continuing this protecting duty at all times, whether the markets are higher in America or not, or at least the same duty the United States impose on our products, including beef, pork, &c. This leads to the main question proposed by the hon, and learned gentleman, whether the introduction of American wheat for home consumption without duty injures the Canadian grower. In order to understand its practical opera-tion fully, we should refer to the occurrences of the past year. One former sustained a less of one-half of his crop; did he receive one farthing per bushel more for what he saved? No. Would this have been the case in Great Britain, the United States, or any country where the agriculturalist is protected by a duy? Again—what benefit do they derive from a home market. (always the best where protection is extended) from the consumption of 30,000 troops, some 20,000 laborers in timber, sailors, &c. 1 None whatever. The Army the Navy, seamen, labourers, and all consumers, are supplied from the United States without duty when they were favored with abundant crops. Another reason may be assigned in proof of this position;—we find the grain crop is subject to great fluctuation from time to time, both in Europe and America; we have witnessed a partial failure on this side of the Atlantic for three or four successive years; during this period, the relative proportion of consumers being greater than the supply in the United States than with us, our surplus supplied this deficiency; nevertheless whoat ranged as much higher there that the duty they imposed on its admission, together with extra charges of freight, &c. During the past season we have witnessed a change; the crops have been more abundant in America than in Europe—an export demand has taken place; at the same time we find the crops failing in Canada, and being abundant in the U.S. This deficiency is made up by them. Does our grower reap the same advantages, by an increased price on wheat? No. And why? ly because no duty exists. If the introduction of American broad stuffs without duty does not injure the Canadian grower, as many strenuously main tain, because this export to Britain has a tendency to keep up the price, all the favor we ask is to try the experiment. We all know that under the present system, our grain is kept down at the lowest prices at all times, whatever anges may take place in Europe or America, as compared to the price in the United States. Now, if our object is what we all profess, the benefit of the agriculturalist, the chances are in his favor; he has nothing to fear; he may in-he cannot lose. Now, let us examine the old argument-that the introdoction of American flour merely displaces on equal quantity of Canadian flour, which is shipped to Britain, and for which we obtain a better price. The plausibility of this argument, which is supported by the most influential and most talented portion of our fellow subjects, requires the most minute examination. Its operation may be more clearly understood by supposing ou export demands to the mother country to be annually 200,000 barrels of flour. On this quantity I admit the Province gains (during the period the markets in Britain gives us this preference, which is by no means steady) the ddition of 71d. per bushel on wheat, or 5s. per quarter—less the additional

charges of 24 per cent commission, inspection, storage, freight, &c .- making

18. 3d. to 2s. 6d. per barret; but I deny the grower, even at this time, participates in this increase; his wheat is still kept down to the lowest price for

only the gain on the quantity exported, but in addition on all which thanged bands for home consumption, which may safely be estimated at one million of

grower would obtain the remunerate the grower; if the supply fell short, th additional price caused by duty, transit, &c., to fill up this vacuum. At present, whatever the supply may be deficient, the unlimited quantity of wheat introduced has had the tendency to keep the article down to the lowest limit. As before stated, I regret not being enabled to procure a statement of the relative proportion of our imports from the United States last year to compare with the exports to the mother country, as it would establish the fact of a short supply, which some doubt; and it would also convince us that the agriculturalist would have realized the full amount of duty on all the wheat he had for sule. The want of this protecting duty has a tendency to give an undue preference to the American grower. For instance—a farmer residing on the right bank of the waters which forms the valley of the St. Lawrence has the choice of two markets leading to the Atlantic, New York and Quebec; he at all times of a commands the highest prices for his wheat. The miller being at all times gress, and the anxious to keep his capital employed and his mill stocked, and not being subject to the sudden inflox of foreign grain at the port of New York can purchase to the House. with some degree of certainty, and as the entire profit of the trade is there divided between the miller and the grower, the latter always secures the highest prices; whereas a farmer residing on the left bank of those waters in Canada is confined to but one market, and even that is liable to be over-stocked at any moment by a sudden influx from the opposite shore without duty, which subjects his market to such fluctuations in price, that the miller or prudent subjects his market to such fluctuations in price, that the miller or prudent speculator will not run this hazard without a remuneration; thus a third party is introduced into the market, and the grower loses what the speculator gains. It is also maintained that a protecting duty would increase the price to the wounded reconsumer, and be unjust to that portion of the population residing in the Lower strictions. Provinces. Suppose for the sake of a gument that it should increase the price to the consumer, if three-fourths of the population derive benefit by the treasure, if the entire property of the country be increased in value in proportion to the increased value of the products of the soil,—the policy of any measure producing an opposite effect may be questioned; besides, we well know the effect of increased prices of grain in a new country thinly peopled increases the price of labor, so that the operation itself brings relief to the only class who would be affected. It is a mistaken idea that the consumer pays the full amount of the duty imposed for homoconsumption; although it has a tendency to increase the price for the grower, it has also a tendency to induce him to increase the supply, and so soon as it equals the consumption, the duty ceases. as no further importation is required. Again-it should be borne in mind that, under the present system, although the grower loses, the consumer is not a gainer; the effect of the trade is to create a huzard, as before stated. Great fluctuations take place in the markets of Montreal and Quebec; sudden importations, without duty, takes place from Russia and the United States—the market becomes over-stocked—sales cease—storage, interest, and all manner of charges, multiply-flour sours from heat-payments become due-the country holders are compelled to sell to the capitalist who can command longer selling at Whitby at 5s. per bushel, when it commanded in Rochester, opposite, 7s. Gd. per bushel; on my arrival in Montreal, I found flour selling at 40s. per barrel—the same price which it commanded in New York;—being forcibly struck with this difference in prices to the grower, when it was equal in both markets to the consumer, induced me to examine minutely into the true cause. Large arrivals of flour and wheat, and suspension of all sales immediately after, clearly proved it arises from this hazard—that one prominent cause. If the principles of free trade were fully carried out between neighbouring rations, on terms of mutual justice and perfect reciprocity, and no undue proference given to any particular interest among ourselves; protection even to the agricultural interest could not be advocated on correct principles; but when we see this important branch of industry protected by a neighbouring country, to their advantage and our injury, it is our duty to combract them. It is the circulation of equally our duty to secure to the agriculturist the same protection which is exprend a first time. tended to other interests in those provinces. The protection extended to them by the timber duty confers advantages in which our agriculturalist do not participate. We ask as an equivalent a preference in the consumption of our brend stuffs, to create a home market to which they will not object. It is questionable whether any additional duty on foreign grain when admitted in the West India Isles, confers any advantage on our growers. The distance and charges wholly absorb the duty; and as they can obtain their supply on much better terms from the southern ports of the United States, it may operate to their disadvantage. If the ports of the mother country are thrown open for our products even the consumption of the sister colonies will be of little service to our grower, until our great water communications are opened, our divided and powerless system, possesses no power. This of itself produces a degree of apathy and indifference. Secondly, most of those members who possess the ability to bring the subject forward in a manner that would command and enforce public attention, have not realized its importance. Almost every separate interest has its advocates; the three learned professions, our monetary system, public works, &c. command a full share of our time in legislation, although they cannot compose one fourth of the population. We possess no statistical information to prove the relative proportions, but if the population of the Canadas number one million, we may safely claim 750,000 in he employed in agriculture, and from the very nature of things this branch Another singular result presents itself for consideration. Instead of every se-parate interest combining to promote agriculture, it has a direct tendency to depress it. Hence we find by the practical operation of our credit system, the Bank Directors exacting securities from Lower Canada, 12 per cent. per annum is directed against the products of the soil. Although perhaps not over 20,000 men are employed in our timber trade in U. and L. Canada, the few merchants who exchange it derive a greater protection than the entire population engaged in agriculture; and when breadstuffs are higher in America than in Europe, it has a tondency to lessen the price of wheat by reducing the price of outward freights; it places a Russian grower on a more favourable footing than a farmer in Upper Canada, by 5d. per bushel; the freights from Russia being only 7d. to Quebec and 1s. from U. C. Even our water communications tend to depreciate their products, arising from the combination of Forwarders, who are permitted by the managers of the Rideau Canal to increase the price of freight down the St. Lawrence near 50 per cent.,-a proceeding heretofore mexampled on any public work, and one which can never be remedied on that will prove it. The American residing on the opposite frontier will find it his interest to cultivate a friendly feeling similar to what exists in the cotton growing country in the Southern part of the United States—a large amount of ca-pital would be introduced for the erection of mills, and all classes would participate in the great prosperity—British ships would carry our produce—payment would be made in her manufactures. Although the grower would be effectually protected for home consumption, no impediment is contemplated by this measure to the free admission of every pricie through our waters for exportation as at present. It may be well while on this subject to call the atten tion of the committee to the numerous addresses sont from this house from year to year on the subject of duties on various other acticles when imported into this province; it is well known that ministers are never anxious to proponew measures to parliament; in consequence our interests must ever be neglect-I have therefore proposed in this #dad until the entire system is changed dress an alteration in the constitutional act, which will empower the provincial legislature to originate those alterations from time to time, leaving it with either branch of the legislature to disallow it. This does not concede any established principle or direct the Imperial Parliament of any power it possesses, but merely allows the provincial legislature from time to time to regain and confine

ole us to realize a revenue for the prosecution of our various public works. Mr. CARTWRIGHT said this was a very important question, and he regretted he had not given it that degree of attention which it demanded. The member who had just spoken had certainly put the case in a very strong Perhaps it would be better now to rise and give members time to reflect on it. No person would go farther than he would to protect the interest of the Agriculturist against a ruinous foreign competition; for we renect on it. No person woming o fartner man ne would to protect the interest of the Agriculturist against a ruinous foreign competition; for we know that from that all our prosperity springs. The hone and learned gentleman spoke at considerable length on the subject of Trade generally; remarking how difficult it was to consult the various interests connected with British Correct and Corrected with the various interests connected with British Corrected and activistian life, and at the age of thirteen, he Trade and Commerce, and that it was therefore necessary to impose a estriction upon Colonial Legislatures respecting their intercourse with foreign what might appear to be a benefit to one portion of the empire would be injurious to another, and perhaps ultimately to itself. The more this subject was discussed the more satisfactory it would be to the people of the country; for he had reason to believe that they thought the Legislature had nothing to do but to pass a Bill putting a duty of 25 por cent. on American Produce, not considering how it (the legislature) was limited in this matter by

the trade to our own waters which ou many articles are, by the operation of our own acts, driven into the ports and waters of our rivals; as well as to ena-

Mr. THOMSOM remarked, that for the last three or four years, we had paid large sums of money to the Americans for Wheat and Flour the produce of that Country, to the injury of our Farmers, by lowering the price in market, and of the Banks by drawing the specie out of the Country, and it was the duty of the Legislature to take such steps as would protect them. Our markets were literally glutted with the produce of the United States. He believed with the hon, member for one of the Ridings of York (Mr. Gamble,) that we should try to get a market for our produce in England. We take their manuand they should take our produce in return. If we cannot get this, the people of this country must turn their attention to home manufactures, or we will always be a poor country. He would give the address his most hearty

support.

Mr. MERRITT contended that the answers the House had received to former addresses on this subject betrayed such ignorance of our situation as showed that we must have the power to originate Bills regulating our trade with the United States, leaving the British Government a negative upon them if they were found injurious to other parts of the Empire. Such a delegated power would not violate any principle in the relation between this Colony and the Parent Country. The hon, member then read an amendment which he proposed to be substituted for Mr. Boulton's Address.

Mr. BOCKUS took an entirely different view of the effect which that amendment would have from the hon. member who had proposed it. He must certainly have changed his views greatly on this subject, for he (Mr. B.) had heard him on former occasions covtend that a barrel of flour coming in here which it can be purchased on the opposite side. Suppose a duty of 1s. 3d. per from the United States only displaced one of ours, which went to a better bushel existed on imports for home consumption, the grower would realize not foreign market; so that the price was entirely regulated by theforeign demand. which We must be able to supply, and not by the quantity brought into market

After a good deal further discussion, the committee rose and reported progress, and the subject was referred to a select committee composed of Messrs.

Merrit, Boulton, Rykert, Bockus, and Chisholm of Halton, to report thereon

Monday, January 27th. The following bills were read the third time and passed, viz.:—Bill granting £40,000 to indemnify persons for losses sustained during the late rebellion—Freeholders' Bank bill—Bronte Harbour bill—Bill to extend the Jail limits sale of lands for taxes in the Ottawa District-Bill to provide pensions for wounded militia men, and widows of deceased militia men, under certain re-

An address to Her Majesty to remunerate Mr. Leggo, of Brockville, for lasses sustained by the destruction of his goods by certain militia men, was passed after a good deal of discussion—yeas 27, mays 15.

The house went into committee of supply on the petition of S. Hawley, Esquire, near the river Trent, for loss sustained by the burning of property by itsee lighters.

Mr. Ruttan moved that £10,000 he added to the £40,000 bill passed to day,

for the purpose of remunerating those who have suffered since 1838.

Mr. Gowan thought the best way would be to tax the district in which burnings occur, for the payment of them; and then all the inhabitants of the district ould be interested in discovering the perpetrators.

Messra, Rutten and Manahan spoke in favour of the resolution, which wa

intended to include those in the Ningara District, and all others who had sustained losses as well as Mr. Hawley.

Mr. Gowan said the resolution was out of order, and called the Speaker to the chair, who decided it was not in order to propose a general resolution in committee of supply on a particular case. The committee resumed and

The Speaker said some means should be taken to remunerate Mr. Hawley,

if he had suffered for his loyalty and attachment to the Government of his country; but that fact should first be established. It would be the better way try in any set competed to set to the capitalist who can command to get in the life saliders for the loyalty and attachment to the Government of his circuit, who now becomes the speculator, keeps up the price, and the consumer is country; but that fact should first be established. It would be the better way seldom gains what the grower is sure to lose, the profit made by this third to address the Governor-General to investigate the matter, and if it appeared party. I had an opportunity of witnessing this operation in 1337: re-passing that such was the case he had no doubt that house would remonerate him. He down by land on the north side of Lako Ontario carly in June, I found wheat believed he spoke the sentiments of every loyal man in Upper Canada when believed he spoke the sentiments of every loyal man in Upper Canada when he said they would willingly submit to a direct tax to pay such losses, if there

> The resolution was withdrawn; and when the Speaker took the chair, Mr Ruttan gave notice that he would on to-morrow move the house into committee of supply for the purpose of voting a sum of money to remunerate certain persons for losses sustained since 1839.

vas no other means.

Mr. Manahau's address to the Governor General to fix the site of the Lunand Asylum near the Penitentiary at Kingston, was discussed, and was thrown on majority of 15 to 10.

Mr. Mathewson brought in a bill to reduce the fees of Magistrates, which as read a first time.

The Legislative Council sept down a bill which they had passed to prohibi the circulation of promissory notes under the value of five shillings, which was

OBITUARÝ.

Dien.—On the 30th of December last, at Three Rivers, Mr. Romant Baws, in the 57th year of his age. He was a native of Kirkwall, in one of the Orkney Islands. He came to this country in the year 1803. From an early period of his life Mr. Bews was accustomed to attend the public ordinances of God's house, but it does not appear that any deep or permanent impressions of a religious nature were made upon his mind until after his emigration to this country. In the year 1821 he became a regular attendant on the ministry of the late Rev. R. Pope, the first Wesleyan minister appointed to this station. Through the instrumentality of that affectionate and faithful minister of the justice, why does not this subject receive that attention which its acknowledged importance demands? The answer is obvious. First, the Legislature, from our divided and powerless system, possesses no power. This of itself provided the best power is obvious. This of itself provided and powerless system, possesses no power. This of itself provided and powerless system, possesses no power. This of itself provided and powerless system, possesses no power. This of itself provided and powerless system, possesses no power. This of itself provided and powerless system, possesses no power. This of itself provided and powerless system, possesses no power. This of itself provided and powerless system, possesses no power. recessions, and from that time became an exemplary member of the Wesleyan Methodist Society in this town. In the year 1823 he received an appointment to the office of class-leader, in which relation he stood to our little society from that period to his death. Mr. Bews was a man who exemplified in his life the excellency of practical godliness. It was not merely in the house of God and in the society of his Christian brethren, that he assumed the garb of piety; his religious principles were borne out in the family and social circle, as well as in his varied intercourse as a man of business, with the men of the world. From a residence in his family for unwards of eight months, I was furnished with ample opportunity of observing his affectionate and carnest solicitude for the salvation of souls and the prosperity of the Church of God. Often have I been an eye and an ear-witness to the falling tear, the heaving sigh, and the carnest breathing of his faithful soul, when wrestling with God in mighty prayer in the behalf of his dear family and the Church of Christ. Our late brother was a man who sustained the character of a liberal Christian. It was from a minimal of consistion as a data was distinguished to consist the salvation as a data was distinguished to consist the salvation as a data was distinguished to consist the salvation as a data was distinguished to consist the salvation as a data was distinguished to consist the salvation as a data was described as described principle of conviction as to duty and privilege that he voluntarily united him self with the Wesleyan Methodist Society in this town; yet whilst he endea self with the Wesleyan Methodist Society in this town; yet whilst he endea-roused to the utmost range of his ability by his example, his influence, his rurse, and his prayers to spread abroad the savour of "Scriptural Christianity" in the form of Wesleyan Methodism, he was not a bigot, but in his heart he felt to embrace all who love our Lord Jesus Christ in sincerity and to bid them "God speed." It appeared to those who were best acquainted with our late beloved brother, that for soveral months previous to his death he was more then ordinarily engaged with God in his devotional exercises for the outpouring of the Holy Ghost upon himself and the Church of God, the interests of which he invariably identified with his own. He was a firm believer in the possibiliunexampled on any public work, and one which can hever be remedited on that like invariantly document with his own. He was a firm believer in the possibility of attaining to the possession of Christian holiness, and living in the constant those who possess the control of that work, to enable crafts passing down the St. Lawrence to return through that canal. I will ask if it is possible for this country ever to become wealthy—to attract emigration or bear the marks of God for this blessing than at the exercises of our weekly meeting for special prosperity—so long as a bounty is held out by our laws to a furmer residing in intercession, held at the Mission-house on the Workesday evening previous to the United States, and so long as every other interest tends to depress agriculties attack of remittent fever. His whole soul seemed to be drawn out in earthe United States, and so long as every other interest tends to depress agricultire? Certainly not,—therefore I feel sanguine that an immediate remedy
will be applied, and we will hereafter find the products of the soil always commanding a higher price in Canada than in the opposite shores of America.
This will be visible proof; a farmer and emigrant will readily realize the advantage of our connexion with the parent state—his increased price of whent
will prove it. The American residing on the appointer will find it his
time united states, and so long as every other interest tends to depress agriculmatter Certainly not,—therefore I feel sanguine that an immediate remedy
not, important lever. His whole soul seemed to be drawn out in earoble despise progress of the following kinds:—APPLE, PEACH, PLUM, CHERRY,
APRICO?, NECTARINE and QUINCE. He designs to limit his
often expressed his unwavering confidence in the promises of Gol. From the
year; and in the ingrafting and budding, he intends the greatest cars
attricted tremment lever. His whole soul seemed to be drawn out in earoble despined to the following kinds:—APPLE, PEACH, PLUM, CHERRY,
APRICO?, NECTARINE and QUINCE. He designs to limit his
often expressed his unwavering confidence in the promises of Gol. From the
year; and in the ingrafting and budding, he intends the greatest cars
attricted to remute thever. His whole soul seemed to be drawn out in earoble despite the products of the seigns to limit his
often expressed his unwavering confidence in the promises of Gol. From the
year; and in the individual to the intends the products of the soil always commatter the following kinds:—APPLE, PEACH, PLUM, CHERRY,
APRICO?, NECTARINE and QUINCE. He designs to the individual to the ind joyment and extatic feeling, for which some in their last hours have been dis-tinguished; yet in the several paroxysms to which he was subjected, he could kinds, he has availed himself of a choice selection from the very extensive any "my heart is fixed"—trusting in the Lord. On the Saturday night previous to his death he was powerfully assailed by the grand adversary of souls,
and for some time appeared to have a more than ordinarily severe conflict with
the powers of darkness; but the Lord in whom he trusted soon came to the help

As his Nursery is yet in its infancy, he cannot offer to the public, at of his servant, and gave him a complete victory; after which he continued until his strength failed to wreatle as in an agony of prayer to be filled "with God-with heaven-with love." As the hour of nature's dissolution approached he often expressed his desire to depart and to be with Christ; often observing, Christ is precious, &c.—I long to be with Jesus—the prospect of glary opens hefore me, &c. On Monday afternoon while a few friends were

kneeling around him committing him to God, his happy spirit took its trium phant flight from a suffering church beneath to a rejoicing church above. "Borne into the world above,
They our happy brother greet,
Bear him to the throne of love,
Place him at the Saviour's feet; Jesus smiles, and says, Well done Good and falthful servant thou, Enter and receive thy crown, Reign with me triumphant now, Angels eatch the approving sound, Bow and bless the Just award.

Now rejoicing with his Lord. An improvement of this afflictive bereavement was attempted by a funeral discourse founded on Neh. vii. 2, delivered to a crowded auditory in the Wes

Three Rivers, 13th January, 1340. professed to find peace at a camp-meeting held in the township of Toronto. After some years he suffered a decline in his enjoyments; but he was led again to seek the Lord with full purpose of heart, at a protracted meeting held at Reserville. During a severe and protracted illness of more than a year, ir which the most skilful medical treatment, and the kindost attention were unavailing, he manifested great christian fortitude and resignation. To a sympathizing friend he expressed a belief that his affliction was connected with merciful design of Providence, and that in being thus attacked in the bloom of youth and having his certify hopes thus prematurely blasted, he was made a salutary example to his follow youth. Actuated by this belief, he carnestly exhorted two young men who watched with him to seek an interest in Christ. As his end approached his prospect seemed to grow brighter. For the last few days, he was so filled with holy peace and joy that he was frequently heard praising God aloud. Two days before his death, when interrogated by his mother how he had rested the last night, he replied that his affliction and pain vers very great, but added that the Lord had sweetened the whole; and exclaim ed, "O death where is thy sting!" At another time when he saw his mother weeping he requested her not to weep, and alluding to the influence of her weeping he requested her not to weep, and alluding to the influence of her former prayers and pions instruction, he said "I shall be a star in your crown." About twelve hours before his douth he seemed to sink, and those present thought he was dying. A friend near him was about to close his eyes, when he again revived and said "He shall take me to his Kingdom." Subsequen to this, a number of pious friends having engaged in prayer, he was heard with a last dying effort to exclaim, "Glory! Hallelujah!" Afterwards his voice seemed lost in death, and finding he could not speak to be understood he repeatedly squeezed the hands of the weeping parent and the friends around his bed in token of victory; and shortly after, the happy spirit took its flight from its tenement of clay. To the bereaved friends, the loss of one at so early and promising a period of life, was indeed accurate; but they more not as those from its tenement of clay. To the bereaved friends, the loss of one at so early and promising a period of life, was indeed severe; but they mourn not as those without hope. They are comforted by the reflection, that his triumphant exit affords another proof of the power of the christian religion to take away the sting of death. Trying as it was, they are enabled mockly to bow to the dispensation of that Providence which numbered the departed one among those who die the triumphant death of the righteous.

"They set as sets the morning star, which goes
Not down behind the darkened west, nor hides
Obscured among the tempests of the sky,
But melie away into the light of heaven."

[Communicated.

Mr. Merritt, the latter gentleman admitting that he had seen cause to exchange his opinions on this subject.]

Mr. SHERWOOD could not see how the amendment proposed by the homember for Halditand was going to benefit the agriculturalist. The price was not regulated by the home consumption, but by the foreign market. The Americans could still bring in their wheat here, have it floured, and take it to cour market at canadian flour. The operation of the amendment would be to be consumer from the consumer of the country.

Mr. THOMSON replied, suppose it would, he would ask the hon. and learned gentleman if we should not benefit our own millers instead of the Americans? The greater part of the flour consumed in the country in contracts for the troops was American. Why should we not have at least the profit of grinding it?

After a good deal further discussion, the committee of the country were appointed. A favorite verse of hers was,—

O what are all my sufferings here,
If, Lord, thou count me meet,
With that enraptured host to applied,
And worship at thy feet
Give joy or grief, give case or rain,
Take life or friends nway:
But tet me find them all again
In that eternal day,

About five minutes previous to her death, she was heard to whisper, "Come Lord Jesus, and come quickly." Who would not say, "Let me die the death of the righteous, and let my last end be like his." C. W. M. GILDERT.

Shortly will be Published, (by request,) Price One Shilling; THE MYSTERY OF GODLINESS, THE PILLAR AND THE GROUND OF THE TRUTH: A SERMON, preached on the Credit Mission, by Benjamin Slight. The profits of this publication will be applied towards building a Chapel at Port Credit—a place where there is not any building erected for public worship. The Sermon may be had at the Wesleyan Book Room, and by application to the Methodist Preachers on their Circuits. their Circuits.

A MEETING of the Friends of TEMPERANCE will take place on Monday Evening next, 10th instant, at the Brick Chapel, Yonge Street. It is expected that the Rev. Messes. Roaf, Poole, and others, will address

MARRIED,—On the 11th December, by the Rev. Mr. Weigley, Mr. D. O. Dickinson, of the firm of Kneeland & Dickinson, to Miss Susan Lucy Cory. Athens, Cook County, Illinois.

By the Rev. J. C. Davidson, on the 16th January, Mc. Robert Mills to Miss Mary Ann Hearn, both of Hamilton.

By the same, on the 19th January, Mr. Elijah Burkholder, of Barton, to Miss Cynthia Smith, of Glanford. By the same, on the 20th January, Mr. Alphens J. Kelly, to Miss Maria Culp, both of Ancaster.

By the same, on the 1st February, Mr. Harvey Crosthwait, to Miss Susannah Spera, both of Saltileet.

Spera, both of Saltileet.

By the Rev. W. McFadden, January 23rd, Mr. Silas Warner to Miss Roweno Olmsted, both of Merrickville.

By the Rev. Richard Jones, January 21st, in Bytown, Mr. James Sully,
Morchant, to Miss Laura Maria Playtor, daughter of Mr. James G. Playtor,

of the Pay Master's Department.
On the 23rd January, at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. John Bacon, nerchant, of Brockville, to Harriet, only daughter of Philip Roberts, Esq.,

hate of Queen's County, Ireland.

By the Rev. Mr. Young, on the 27th Jan., Mr. Adiel S. Kilbourn to Miss Mary M. Bilton, both of North Crosby.

DIED,—In Cobourg, on the 24th Jan., at the residence of Captain Ussher, Marin Constantia, eldest daughter of Major Colclough, aged 49 years. At Port Hope, on Tuesday the 7th ult., Ann Stundage, wife of Mr. Morico

At Port Hope, on Tuesday the 7th ult., Ann Standage, wife of Mr. Morico Hay, Tailor, aged 27.

In Quebec, on the 17th ult., after an illness of three months, in the 70th year of his age, Mr. Thomas Phillips, formerly of East Molsey, Surrey, Eng. At Chippeway Creek, Township of Stamford, on Friday, the 31st January, Thomas Thompson, Esq., brother of Mr. John Thompson.

In Kingston, on the 29th ult., Mrs. Elizab th Herchmer, relict of the late Lawrence Herchmer, Esq., aged 61 years, much and deservedly regretted by a large circle of relatives and acquaintances.

Letters received at the Guardian Office during the neek ending Feb. 4. J. Spencer, W. McFadden, R. Jones, H. Byers, S. Waldron, J. C. Davidson.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE. ELECTRICITY, with Experiments, et the Rooms of the Institute, in the Market Buildings, on Friday

Evening next, the 7th Instant, at 8 o'clock, by Dr. Lang.

Admission—Persons not members, 71d. Ladies free.

Toronto, Feb. 3, 1839.

J. F. WESTLAND, Secty.

N THE PRESS, and shortly will be Published, HAMILTON, and OTHER POEMS, by W. A. STEPHENS. Price 5s. Subscribers' names received at the several Book Stores and Newspaper offices in Toronto and Hamilton. February 4th, 1840.

BRITISH AMERICA FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of eight per cent. per annum on the Capital Stack paid in, for the half year ending on the 31st inst., was this day declared, and that the same will be payable on and after Monday the 13th of January next.

Notice is also further given that a Banus of Six per Cent. on the Capital Stock paid in previous to the first of January, 1839, was also declared payable at the same date.

The Transfer Book will accordingly be closed from the 1st to the 11th

of January inclusive. By order of the Board.
T. W. BIRCHALL, Managing Director.
British America Assurance Office.

Toronto, 24th December, 1839. ST. CATHARINES NURSERY,—
The Subscriber is cultivating not less than 250,000 Faur Tares, of
the following kinds:—APPLE, PEAR, PEACH, PLUM, CHERRY,

, 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 oven now

utrish a good assortment of Apples, Peaches and Apricots.
The price of Apple, Peach and Quince, will be 1s, 3d, ey, (25 cents,) by the single tree, or \$20 per hundred. The Apricot and Nectatine will be Is. 101d. (374 cents.) and the Cherry, Pear, and Plum, 2s 6d. (50 cents.) each. All communications, (post paid.) will meet with prompt attention.

C. BEADLE.

St. Catharines, U. C. Aug. 24, 1839. C AM E into the enclosure of the undersigned, about the 25th of December, a Dark Brown Cow, about six years old, with short horns. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges,

RICHARD JOHNSON, Lot No. 5, West Side of Yonge Street. January 24, 1840.

O F L E T T E R I S T O F L. Fremaining in the TRORNELL POST OFFICE, January 16, 1840. Margaret Pain David Leck Thomas Armstrong James Grahame amuel Arnold James Gibson Miles Langstaff George Poole Washington Peck Stephen Ganton Alex'r Arnold George Leggett David Lusk ohn Arnold George Grey David Lusk Nathuniel Gamble Daniel Leek John Richard Thomas Reed Rowland Burr John Munshaw

William Gilpin John Guthrie Abraham Spiker James Merrimen John Bell James Hunter George Bowls Alex'r Matthewson Oliver St. J'n Smith Thomas Hudson Robert Hob Robert Hob R. S. Murray Rich'd Hutchinson Robert Milliken Thomas Curtain Robert Smith Moses Harrington Thomas Charv Duncan McAllum Joseph Thompson George McCarthey John M. Thornton Arch'd McCallum Joseph Coopei Robert Johnston

John Curry Edward Jackson Arch'd McDonald John Vance Thomas Johnson David Jeffrey Hector McLean David McBride Mrs. Eliz'h Weight James Keinan John McInnes John Wright Mrs. Frizzelle Daniel Wright Matth'w Killington Thomas Price John Watson Nelson Frizzelio

WM, PARSONS, P. M. 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 for-feited and sold, at 12 o'clock, noon, of that day, at the Company's Office, as the Act directs.

JOHN JACKSON. as the Act directs. Sec'y & Treas'r G. R. N. Co. 32 6

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

Secy of Treats G. R. N. Co

EDITORIAL ARTICLE.

The Examiner of last Wednesday has about ten columns devoted to the Editor of the Guardian. There is but one example of the matter and menner and epirit of such a production in the newspaper history of Upper Canada. Whon Mackenzie commenced his crossede against the Editor of the Guardian in the latter part of 1633, he occupied about ten columns of his paper with extracts, significantly marked, to show the inconsistency of the Editor of the Guardian - with statements, or rather mis statements of private conversations, with charges against the Editor of the Guardian of having been bought, bribed, &c. by the Government, and with vehe ment denunciations and appeals. The Examiner has borrowed several of the identical passages which were employed six years ago by his prede cessor and prototype, whose every political gesture and movement he seems ambitious to imitate. A few months previous to the period referted to, Mackenzie had returned from England, where, in connexion with Messrs. Hume and Roebuck, (as we then stated and as has since been proved) he conceived a violent listred to all Colonial Government, and conceived the purpose of forming Upper Canada into a republic In commencing his crusade, Mackenzie, with his usual tack and energy communicated with other reform editors, cleven of whom simultaneously communication with the contest as very large portion of their papers to it for several months—re-publishing each others' articles, and mutually appealing to each others a witnesses of the truth of each others' state They were also aided by two or three high church presses. Sucl an unprecedented and formidable combination against the private and public character of an individual was never before witnessed in this province. It was not without success for a time. But fixed in our determination, and armed with truth, the issue in a short time was what an accute writer has observed respecting the ultimate result of faction against a faithful public servant; "He may be displaced once, or more than once, by the power of faction; but the voice of an uncorrupt people will restore him; especially in a time of danger. And the oftener he is cut down by the corrupt power of faction, the deeper root he will take in the affections of the Prince and People, and rise and flourish with renewed The result has been that the Editor of the Guardian has gained more than he for a time lost; only one out of the eleven crusade presses | the MEMBERS of the Church, to build Chapels, &c. and to promote the is now in existence - and that long since altered in its tone; and several of the Editors who were parties to that diabolical conspiracy against the Editor of the Guardian, have since been implicated in a conspiracy against their Sovereign and fellow subjects, and are now vegationed in a foreign land. The Examiner has not the power, or co-adjutors, that appertained to Mackenzie; and we venture to predict, he will yet as deeply regret his present proceeding as Mackenzie regrets his past proceedings.

Having more than once intimated our desire and intention, on the settle

ment of the Clergy Reserve Question, to exclude from our columns, as far as possible, all secular party discussion, we are glad of the opportunity on the eys of such an event, to place every part of our public conduct which may be thought doubtful by any individual, in its proper light, and thus to silence the future tongue of calumny. Other than in this view, we should have bestowed no more than a passing notice upon the labour ed attacks of The Examiner; who, on the removal of the Clergy Reserve agitation from his reach, appears like a lioness tereft of her whelps, und

socks to vent his utmost rage upon the supposed author of his calamity.

The Examiner has not ventured to impugn the principles, or quotations from himself, contained in our remarks. They therefore stand uncon troverted, and his former perversions of our words tacitly confused. He says he made no attack upon us; - we know not then what an attack is He denice having attacked the Governor General, and says he is "on conscious of having written a single line which can be construed into disrespect to His Excellency." Attacks on the administration of a governor, and writing disrespectfully of him personally, are two different things. We have shown out of The Examiner's own mouth, that he did the former; no one has accused him of doing the latter. His awkward denial of having done either, is a virtual confession of the injustice of his attacks, and a tacit acknowledgment of the justice of our animadver sions upon them. He says-" we have inzariably professed to support His Excellency's administration." This admission shows that he ought to have done so. But professing and doing are not identical; and it was one thing for him to bring the misconduct of public officers under the notice of the Governor General, and it was quite another thing for him, in the very same article, to altack His Excellency for not having remowed them before he could have known any thing of their alleged misconduct. The Examiner has also "invariably professed" to state the truth; but we have pointed out many, and shall specify more, instances in which he has stated what is untrue. He refers to a private conversation with us in confirmation of his report respecting the meeting in the Infant Scinol house. This is an un-English and mean mode of argumentation, such as ought not to be tolerated on any occasion in newspaper discus-We have only to say, that the last Examiner furnished us with the first intimation that the editor of that paper had nothing to do in the getting up of the Infant School house meeting; by his own showing it private meeting; and he will probably hardly deny that we told him, in reply to the reason he assigned for it not being public, nemely, the fear of Lynch law,—that that was a groundless protext for holding private meeting during the administration of the Governon General. He says he knows not upon what authority we stated the "object of the Governor General's mission to this province to be rather legislative than administrative." Does not The Examiner know that the Governor Go nerel himself has said, both in replies to addresses and in messages to the House of Assembly, that the principal object of his mission to this province was to promote the union of the Canadas? Is not that object to gislative? According to the Examiner's decision the object of His Excellency's mission ought to have been administrative rather than logis lative; that is, he ought to have administered laws, and afterwards The publicly-known shortness of His Excellency's intended stay in Upper Canada, is proof demonstrative to any one but The Examiner, that the object of his present temporary assumption of the government could not have been administrative, any forther than the usual routine of necessary husiness required. The Examiner denies that he intended a general sweeping out of the magistracy. We judged his intentions by what he said—a better rule of interpretation than his subsequent qualifications and denials, after the exposure of his absurdities and extravagance. He again attempts to percert our words respecting suffered too severely for being even nominally identified we the exclusion of the Catholics. Now, a week before his own remarks zie, to commit themselves into the hands of his protege, were made respecting our desire to exclude the Catholics, he know that we understood them to be included as much as any other denominationthe including of them essentially different from creating an endowment for the Catholic Church, as the faith of the government was already pledged to it for the ennual payment of a larger emount than there was any probability of it or any other denomination being entitled to from the Clergy Reserve fund; and no church to which the faith of the government was pledged for the payment of any sum, could receive any further sum until all the other denominations received an equal amount in proportion to their contributions, or numbers, as the bill has since been smended. He likewise repeats his perversion of our words respecting the Imperial Parliament in connexion with the Clergy Reserve question, when the very first passage he quotes from the Coardian shows that what we stated we had learned from recent sources, was not that the Imperial Parliament had a veto on any bill which might be passed by the local legislature, but that it could not be prevented from exercising that right in veloing any hill which involved the entire alienation of the Reserves from religious purposes. Another example of his misrepresentation is furnished in his representing us as conveying the idea, that any system of education not under the control of Clergy is "infidel;" when we stated nothing of the kind. We said the sentiment which denied to religious denomina tions the privilege of receiving legislative aid for educational purposes was infidel in its character and tendency. This disfranchisement and proscription of religious denominations in relation to public aid for the education of their youth. The Examiner knows is infidel-advocated by infidel writers—and condemned by the sentiments and practice of all Christian denominations in all Christiandom.

Again-In our allusion to our advocacy of the Union of the Pro. ion on the subject; but advocated it as a matter of unavoidable necessity." The Examiner omits the part of the sentence in italics, and then quotes a sentence from the Guardian of the 27th of November-three weeks previous—a week previous to the meeting of the Legislature—when we did not even offer an opinion on the subject of the Union, but expressed a belief that the country ought to be appealed to before a measure involving an alteration in the Constitution of our Government was submitted to the Legislature; and that, in case of such an appeal, we believed a large majority of the country would support the Governor General. We at that time knew nothing of the terms of the contemplated union—we expressed our opinion of what would be the views of the country generally. When the measure was submitted, it was found to be different from any on which either the Legislature or the country had expressed any opin ion. After nearly a fortnight's consideration, we concluded not to be neutral, but to advocate the measure-and we did advocate it as a matter of necessity without any allusion to public opinion. No vote had been taken in the Assembly, except in committee, until the day after our re-marks appeared. Several votes were considered doubtful. Whether our remarks had any influence in aiding any members to make up their minds to support the measure we know not; but we know that a member of the Assembly, who voted against the Union throughout, rallied us at the bar of the House, after the measure was carried, for having decided three or four votes in lavor of it by our reasoning; we know that we have been more than once rallied in the city for not having opposed it, as we could, it was asserted, have defeated it by doing so. As to Mossrs.

Armstrong and Detlor voting against the Union, it arose from no oppoeltion to the Union, but from a conviction which no argumentation could remove, that they had no constitutional right to vote for such a measure without the consult of their constituents. That was the reason of their both voting for a dissolution of the Assembly. Before the meeting of the Legislature, we expressed our opinion that the future constitution would stand upon a much firmer basis if it were established by and with the consent of the inhabitants of the Province, in consequence of a direct appeal to them, then it would by being established by and with the consent of the present House of Assembly, which was elected, not to alter the constitution, but to legislate under it and maintain it. Our opinion did not weigh with the Government, which decided to assume the responsibility of the measure upon the latter ground. The lawful tribunal having thus decided, we have nothing more to say on the subject, except to remark that the abelishing of the present constitution, and the establishing of a

new constitution, without the expressed consent of the people of Upper tomplated object and effect of his conduct are clearly the same. The Canada, will induce a necessity and afford a guarantee for its just and Examiner may employ a "Durham Reform Society" for the promopopular administration, in order to secure their united support, which tion of his objects, as Mackenzie, at an earlier stage of his proceedings. night not have existed had the new constitution been established as a had a "Canadian Altiance Society." for the promotion of his; currency

expect from him in relation to any of our verbal remarks? Of such is not the opinions or wishes that any man may entertain, nor the constitutional advocacy of them, that are objects of apprehension; but the unlate a passage; they fix on a sentence; they detach it from the paragraph lawful means which past facts show that certain men may employ, should to which it belongs, and explain it in a sense dictated only by the combinations of the syllables or words, in themselves considered. Thus dis. with reductance; and we shall be happy to recall the application of them sected end tortured, what language may it not seem to speak-what sentiments may it not appear to countenance—what fancy may it not be made to gratify ?"

said he did: the statement was, that he had attacked them. The hold up to the country every reformer that should vote for the bill; yet he says he never attempted "dictation." No, it was only intimi-"public property" in relation to the Methodist Church, should it be entirled to any and be disposed to receive it, must be applied in aid of religious education of youth. The privations and toils of the great majority of such "Clergy" demand the homage of respect and gratitude, Examiner pronounce the support of the Governor General's Bill a ourselves. We shall notice the charge in reference both to ourselves and to the members concerned.

As it relates to ourselves, the Examiner was informed long since that it was both our required du'y and our intention, if we could not get the annual proceeds of the Reserves for education, to advocate an equitable division of them among all christian denominations recognized by law; he knew that we did so last year even when we were in opposition to the head of the local executive; he knew that we stated our intention of doing so in our editorial prospectus, on re assuming our editorial duties in July, 1838. In that prospectus, published in the Guardian, July 10, 1838, the Editor explicitly stated-

"I helieve that the appropriation of the proceeds of the Clergy Reserves to general educational purposes will be the most satisfactory and advantageous disposal of them that can be made."—" If in the way of such a disposal of the Clergy Reserves, hasupera to be obstacles should be thrown, or found to exist, I think the next best settlement of that question will be to divide the proceeds of the Reserves among different religious denominations in proportion to what is raised by each—leaving to the discretionary disposal of each religious body its own apportionment."

deny. In view of these facts, how dishonest, how heartless, how vile, are his charges and insinuations?

In the next place, as to the inconsistency of the reformers who voted for the Bill. Referring to the principles upon which reformers of all denominations set out in 1827, as expressed in the report of their Central Committee, The Examiner says, " But even this Committee recommended that the Reserves should be applied to the benefit of every denomination of Christians in the province.' Is this the prin-ciple of the present bill?" We answer yes, it is the identical principle of the present Bill; for the very year the Central Committee recorded that sentiment, the Provincial Legislature passed what is called the "Religious Societies Relief Act"—an act to authorise religious soci-cties to hold land for chapels and parsonages and burying grounds. Mr. Bidwell drew up that Act; his views were the most comprehensive and liberal on questions affecting the privileges of Christian denominations; Mr. Bidwell's Act embraced every denomination (not before provided for by law) that he considered "Christian;" the Governor General's Bill embraces all that are comprehended in Mr. Bidwell's Act, or in the Report of the Central Committee. Thus then are reform supporters of the Governor General's Bill consistent with themeclies; and thus is the Examiner again at war with facts, and with consistent reformers. And if the Examiner chooses to apostalize from Examiner makes in connection with a passage which he quotes from us on Lord the original principles of reformers, as he to reported to have deserted Durham's report, he and his friends well know, as some of them asked our the partizanship of violent toryism some five or six years since, he opinion, that from our first perusal of Lord Durham's report, we stated that it ought not to assaul other reformers because they adhere to the old presented a prospect for Canada far more desirable than any which presented ought not to assail other reformers because they adhere to the old standard. It was always characteristic of Mackenzie and his immediate partizans to concede to nothing; therefore they did nothing, but agitate, and at length rebelled and ruined the province. The Examiner is trying to raise up a party of a similar spirit. Such, however,

Woodruff, voted for a bill to divide the Reserves, less comprehensive and general in its objects than the Governor Goneral's Bill; and when there no Governor General in the Province. Messre. Alway, Duncombe McIntosh, and Parke, voted for the third reading of the bill. Messre, Merritt, Rykort, and McMicking, supported the principles of it. Mr. Merritt, in seconding a resolution of Mr. Gowan's, which proposed to divide the " Reserves among all Protestant denominations recognized by law," remarked, "that he had seconded the resolution upon the ground of its including all denominations, so that no man would be able to say, "You have done me injustice." He (Mr. Merritt) thought the resolution did the mover great credit, as it showed he was willing to do equal justice. The appropriation to some sects would be so small that it would take hardly any thing from the fund." Mr. Parke observed in reference. to another resolution, (which afterwards formed a clause of the bill) in the course of the same debate—that "the money would go into the hands he would support it." Mr. Rykert spid—" He was still of the opinion that the better plan would be to dispose of the Roserves for general purposes; nevertheless, so anxious was be that this question should be settled without longer delay. that he was now prepared to concede much of his own opinion, and go as far as he could without the secrifice of principle. in order to meet any reosonable proposition from other hon, members. He (Mr. Rykert) had stated in a former debate, that he would support a measure to appropriate the interest of the investment to religion and edution, under the direction of the Legislature, thereby combining the two objects that have been long contended for by different parties. If they could not unite for that purpose, he (Mr. Rykert) would concede even more, and give his vote for any plan based upon equitable principles giving the whole of the interest of this fund for religious and moral instruc ina."--- Here then, within the last twelve months, all the reformers in the Assembly, with two exceptions, are found supporting the principle of the Sovernor General's Bill, and, according to the Examiner's Mackenzie attacks upon ourselves, are "apostates" and "hypocrites," and promoters of the shemes of the corrupt "Clergy of all denominations, with a few honorable exceptions," who have been "turning the whole Province into a field of strife and contention, in order that they might obtain a portion of the public property." Yes, after the true Mackenzie fashion, the Examiner is the only men of incorruptible purity—the only friend of the people,—while the Governor General, the Receiver General Dunn, and reformers in the Assembly, and the Editor of the Guardian, are trampling

upon their rights and interests! Some of the reformers and others in the Assembly have not felt themselves in duty bound to make the same concessions this year that they did last, in order to settle the Clergy Reserve Question; we have not assailed them, nor do we less respect them, for not doing so we doubt not they have been influenced by motives worthy of honest representatives of their constituencies; and their whole spirit and conduct show that they have been actuated by very different motives and feelings from those which influence The Examiner. And how differently from The Examiner has the Canada Inquirer been conducted, in letter and spirit on this question and in regard to the Governor General's whole adminis tration? The Examiner has sought to obtain currency by professing to support the Governor General, while he is employing his utmost power, on the only topic to which he can appeal with the slightest chance of success, to raise up a Mackenzie opposition against Ilis Excellency's administration, to protract party strife in the country, and thus to render the experiment of the new government a failure. Under whatever pre-tence, or in whatever form of phraseology, The Examiner may try to awaken feelings of hostility against the Governor General's Bill, the con

* We believe that while the questions of "responsible government" and the Clergy Reserves were pending, it was considered utterly impossible to get any explicit or toterable expression of public opinion on the simple question of the union of the provinces; that elections, in case of a dissolution, would turn more on those questions than of the union. It is now perfectly clear, that the union measure is fully sushined by the public opinion of the province, as it has been before the public nearly two months, and no opposition of any consequence has been manifested against it. On the contrary, the prevailing opinions of the country seem to be strongly in tavor of it.

contract with the people.*

The above examples are perhaps more than sufficient to exemplify The

Examiner's disgraceful perversion and falsification of our words. And if
the thus misconstrues and perverts our written words, what could we and misery; the results of the latter are yet in the word of faturity at the results of the faturity at the results of th with reluctance; and we shall be happy to recall the application of them on the first appearance of evidence that it is not justified.

The Examiner and his supporters in this crusade- if he has any-are gratify?" the last persons who ought to ergoge in such a proceeding. They know that all the kindred calcumies of Muckenzie and his supporters have been attacked the reform members of the Assembly "unfairly." No one proved to be libels; they know the almost incredible war which was carried on against us for years; they know that had the rebellion succeeded. week before, he stated very emphatically, that he would "mark" and hold up to the country every reformer that should vote for the bill: all in our power to mitigate the punishment and sufferings of those who yet he says he never attempted "dictation." No, it was only inlimit would, three months previously, have cut our threats; they know that dation. Whether we defended the reform members on account of our best efforts have been employed—notwithstanding former hastilities. previous promise, or at their request, or from a simple sense of duty, against us, and in the face of both obtoquy and intimidation—to shield does not concern the Examiner. We did defend them, and probably reformers of all shades from the injuries to character and civil privileges, to the satisfaction of their constituents.—The Examiner's attack upon the Clergy of all denominations, with a few honorable exceptions." them, on account of the implication of many of their party in the rebel is as Sociaian-like satis unfounded. So far from promoting "strife and contention" in order to obtain for themselves "a portion of the implication with the previous proceedings of public property," a majority of them have explicitly stated that they reformers, could have stemmed that torrent of exterminating hostility against all reformers; they know that we have majoritained the freedom would not receive a farthing of public property for their support. This "gainst all reformers; they know that we have maintained the freedom has been stated again and again by the Methodist Clergy; so that any of the press at every usually the months again to one third of the Clergy Re have become entitled, nine months again to one third of the Clergy Re of the press at every hezard; they know that the Methodist clergy might serves, had we not resisted the scheme; they know that we might have enjoyed the caressing smiles of Executive favor to this hour, had we chosen to retain them; they know that we have vindicated the characters and invuded rights of persons (personal friends of the editor of the Exa. minor) who had been our personal and political enemies up to the period rather than infidel sneers and instituations. Again and again does the of their helplessness and misfortunes; they know,—as we have stated in print, as well as in social intercourse with friends and enemies. - that had sacrifice of principle;" again and again does he instructe that such the necessity arrived, in which it would have been put beyond a doubt a sacrifice has been made to please the head of the government. Such that the colonial connexion of this province with Great Britain could charges and incinnations fall, of course, more seriously upon those reform members of the Assembly who supported the Bill, than upon prejudice to the interests of both countries, that we, as an individual, would have made every exerifice which might have been required in the constitutional advocacy of a friendly " separation" and the friendly connexion of independence; but they also know, that such an event has been viewed by us with the most painful apprehention, as repugnant to our feelings as well as thinkings and associations,—to be averted to the latest possible hour, without the entire rum of commerce, trade, and agriculture, and the accumulation of irreparable expense upon the Mother Country: They know that we regard political conspiracy as one of the blackest crimes against God and man that can stain the human soul; they know that the doption of any other means to effect any political reforms or changes. han free discussion and the elective frarchise, in countries whe these are enjoyed, is, in our view, inconsistent with permanent free Government, and a flagrant violation of the laws of God; they know that we regard it as subversive of morality and free government, as an imposition upon the public, as dastardly and mean, for a man to seek to promote one object while he is professing to advocate another—that the wickedness and baseness of Mackenzie and his compeets consisted, as we each relations body its own apportunment."

stated at longth in our article on the stated on the stated of the sta Upper Canada, in order to obtain the application of the proceeds of they had in view, and thus deceiving thousands, and in resorting to con the Reserves to educational purposes; and he well knows that the spiracy and rebellion to accomplish that which ought never to be attemptattainment of that object was utterly out of our power; and decided ed to be accomplished otherwise than by public discussion and the electo be so by circumstances and authorities that he has not ventured to Live franchise; and they also, know that we would regard it as a base betrayed of confidence, and sacrilege, for na to employ the influence of an official station or publication for the promotion of any other objects than those for which it was accepted or ustablished.

Such is a summary of facts which will illustrate the character of The Ex aminer's conduct; such is a summary of principles and sentiments which w have, on different occasions, expressed in print,—which we have stated to various persons in private in relation to the uffairs of this Province—and which we did on one or two occasions state to the Editor of The Examiner personally in condemention of the past conduct of parties and individuals, and as the dictates of duty and wisdom in regard to the future. We never knew him even by sight until he introduced himself into our office; he solicited interviews and requested information and our opinions on several subjects. His present conduct shows how worthy he was of our courtesy. If there was any thing in our opinions or feelings unworthy of a Christian man or a British subject, he shows himself wanting in the qualities of both in not having previously stated it; if there was not, as he well knows, his present conduct is only the counterpart of the conduct of Mackenzie, who has attempted, in a similar way, to assassinate the characters of half the public men in Upper Canada. A conversational observation which be attributes to us is as shumefully perverted, as other observations which we have noticed; and we have only to add that, when taken in connection with the circumstances which gave rise to them, the observations we did make, as intended, and understood and responded to by The Examiner, are such as are intended to appear at no distant period in a general Retrospect of Public affairs. In reference to another observation which The itself from any other relation in which we could conceive the country to be placed; that we thought it the duty of every person in Canada, whatever might have been his despondency and apprehensions, or whatever might be his theories of colonies or government, to do all in his power to bring Lord Duriner is trying to raise up a party of a similar spirit. Such, however, was not the spirit of the original reformers; such is not the character of any true reformer; and thousands of constitutional reformers have suffered too severely for being even nominally identified with Macken-zie, to commit themselves into the hands of his protege.

But if reformers secrifice principle in supporting the Gavernor Gen. But if reformers sacrifice principle in supporting the Governor Gen-ceal's Bill. Messre. Shaver, Cook, McCargar, &c., are not alone; for every reformer in the House of Assembly, except Messre. Therefore and could have a fair trial in this country while the question of the Clergy Re-

The Examiner says—"a short time since we were honoured with the appellation of 'our able contemporary,' now we are one of 'ficree extremes,'''
To this we answer, first, The Examiner might not have been one of fierce ex-To this we answer, first, The Examiner might not have been one of fierce extremes a short time ago. Secondly, he knows that appellation was applied to him when we were in a distant part of the province, by an estimable friend who conducted the Guardian in our absence, and who knew not to whom he applied it, as has since been ascertained. The Examiner repeats an old calumny that we obtained "access to the Colonial Office," in 1833, by means of "Mackenzie's introduction," &c. This we have more than once contradicted; we will now state how we did "obtain access to the Colonial Office." At the request of Mr. John Molecush M. P. P. Colonial Office." dicted; we will now state how we did "obtain access to the Colonial Office." At the request of Mr. John McIotosh, M. P. P., on our leaving this nown for England, March, 1833, we took charge of some £200 or £300 in sovereigns for Mackenzie, then in London. On arriving in London, we delivered the money to Mackenzie and took his receipt for it. But for this circumstance we should not have seen him at all on that occasion, as we knew not otherwise the course of the same debate—that "the money would go into the names should not have seen imm at all on that occasion, as we knew not otherwise of the Receiver General, and the Commissioners were merely appointed to appropriate it equally to all denominations according to the number of ministers belonging to each who were fully devoted to their ministerial duties; that he (Mr. Parke) believed was the true meaning and intention of the resolution; and as it went on the principle of equal justice to all did him that if Messrs. Boulton and Hagerman were re-appointed to said that if Messrs. Boulton and Hagerman were re-appointed to and the resolution; and said went on the principle of equal justice to all did him that if Messrs. Boulton and Hagerman were re-appointed to a number of estimates would have to be sent out to Canada office, a number of regiments of soldiers would have to be sent out to Canada to keep the people from rising in arms, as he had learned, if we recollect rightly, by letters from Upper Canada, sent by Mr. Ryerson, who had just arrived from that province. Mr. Ellice expressed a wish to see Mr. R., and desired Mackenzie to inform that gentleman that he (Mr. E.) would be glad to see him (Mr. R.) at the War Office at, we believe, 12 or 1 o'clock next day. We called at the War Office as desired, when Mr. Ellico asked us if we knew a Mr. Mackenzie from Upper Canada, and stated what Mackenzie had said, and wished to know whether we agreed with him. We replied that we did not think the people of Upper Canada were inclined to take up arms against the government under any pircumstances; and then, at Mr. Ellice's request, we gave him a brief statement of our views of the nature, and extent, and we had assigned, and expressed a wish that we would state them to Mr. (now the Lord) Stanley, then Colonial Secretary. We stated our engagements to leave the Landowner, or give a Deed at the expiration of said Leave for the sum of £3. currency. The above premises is good for business of any dealers to see us that afternoon. We saw Mr. Stanley accordingly. This was our introduction to the Colonial Office."

The Purples of Leaves from the their would state them to Mr. (now the Landowner, or give a Deed at the expiration of said Leave for the sum of £3. currency. The above premises is good for business of any dealers to the colonial Office."

S. FANT, Boot and Shue Maker.

Chatham, Dec. 24th, 1839.

The Examiner quotes a passage from an article which he wrote respecting us last spring; but he does not add, how completely, though by degrees, he afterwards withdrew it; nor does he add what he and his correspondent had to say on our re-election to the editorship of the Guardian in June last. It is thus that at every point his own mouth and acts condemn his own statements.—A glance at the past, in reference to the public affairs and parties with which we have had to do during our public life, will be found in another place. We will therefore conclude with the observation of an old writer: "If your enemy have recourse to lies to blacken you, consider what a comfort it is to think of having supported such a character as to render it impossible for malice to hurt you without the aid of falsehood; and trust to the genuine fairness of your character to clear you in the end."

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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

EN DOLLARS REWARD. near the Don Bridge, in the month of October last, TWO MARE COLTS, one three years old, light hay, short tail, star in the face, a little white on one or both hind feet, with black mane and tail. The other, two years old, a light roan, with a boy face, black legs, with the exception of a littie white on her hind feet, with black mane and tail.

Whoever will give information of the said COLTS to the Subscriber, shall receive the above reward, PHILIP PRYOR. Toronto, January 20, 1840.

532 3p

HEAPSIDE HOUS

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 depressed state of the market peculiarly favoured 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 CLOPHS AND CASSIMERES, as the utmost care has been bestowed to render this branch of their business attractive to the community, Dec. 9, 1839.

R EMOVA L. - CHAMPION, BROTHERS, & Co., Importers of Hardware, Manufacturers of Champion's Warranted Axes, and Agents for Van Norman's Foundry.
C. B. & Co. bave removed their business from 22 Young Street to 110° A. King Street, where their friends will find a well assorted Stock of flards ware, Curlery, &c. &c. suitable for this Market.

JUST RECEIVED, direct from STAFFORDSHIRE, a large quantity of EARTHENWARE, which will be sold Wholesale and Relail.

ASopindid Assortment of DINNER SETTS, new patterns. THOMAS MILBURN. King Street, Toronto, Nov 19th, 1839. 524 13

R E MOVAL. - The Subscribers beg to inform their friends that they have removed their place of two iness to the Stores formerly occupied by the late S. E. TATLOR, Esq. No. 173. King Street. Toronto 83tt BENJAMIN & BROTHERS.

R. A R M S T R O N G & Co. beg leave to call the attention of their numerous friends and enstomers to their newly imposing Stock of Fashionable and Seasonable GOODS. Their extensive Stock has been selected in England by Mr. Austrona in person, and upon such terms as to enable them to com-

pate with any other House in the Canadas. Country Merchants are

equested to call and examine for themselves. Their Stock consists in part of the following erticles ; Fine and Superfine Black. Blue, Invisible Green, Brown, Olive aide, Oxford, and Steel mixed West of England & Yorkshire CLOTIIS. Single and Double Milled Cassimeres, of all qualities and colours; Double and Troble I wieted Tweeds; Pilot Cloths, Beaver Cloths, Mole-Sitias, Victoria Closkings, Scotch Plaids, Vestings, plain and printed Flannols, Factory Cuttons, Merinos, Prints, light and dark Silks, Poplins, Ginghams. Turkey Stripes, Checks, Shirtings, Tickings, Cotton Yarn, &c. &c. &c.

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

157. Ring Street, Toronto, Nov. 25, 1839. THE PRESS, and speedily will be published. A SUPPLEMENT TO THE ROYAL CALENDAR OF UPPER CANADA, FOR 1840 with all the standing matter of the last Edition of 1839-Price 5s -- Con taining a New Almanae; New Commissions and Apparatments; Necessary Alterations and Corrections of Errors, which unavoidably crapt into the Edition of this valuable and most useful work :- By Charles Fother.

"Much loss having been heretofore scattained, in consequence of forwarding copies of this work into the country without their being pre-viously paid for, no orders will be hereafter attended to unless they are necompanies with remittances, or a satisfactory reference in town for payment.

Application for copies (if by letter, to be post paid, to be made at the Palladium Office, York Street, Toronto. Torunto, January 13th, 1840.

DRY GOODS, CLOAKS, DRESS-MAKING, AND MIL. LINERY .-- S. MAYHEW, grateful for the kind and liberal patron. ago which has been extended to her since she commenced haviness in 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 Out-door Apprentices will be received; application to be made between the hours of twelve and two. Toronto, September 10, 1839.

FASHIONABLE MILLINERY, DRESS MAKING, And II A B E R D A S II E R Y .- MRs. Ponten and Miss Kino, No. 11. Wellington Buildings, King Street. Bonnets, Clouks, Dressor, Caps, &c. &c. furnished on moderate terms. Toronto, October, 1839.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TOY, WAREHOUSE Y AND MANUFACTORY, 1101 King Street. - JOHN MAYHEW respectfully invites the attention of the public to a choice and extensive sortment of Toys of every description, suitable for Town or Country

Cases of Toys, well assorted, varying from £5 to £30 per case; the smallest cases containing not loss than 150 separate pieces. Cases of better Toys for Town or City Establishments. Also just received a large quantity of English, Dutch, French, and German Wax. Kid, and Composition Dulls.

Bonnet, Hat, Cap, Wig, Curl, and various other Boxes, for sale, wholeale or retail, cheap.

RACKETS! RACKETS!! RACKETS!!! monufactured at the show establishment. Claim in any part of the Pro-vince supplied with all passible expedition on the lowest terms. Toronto, September 10, 1839.

NEW TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT. JAMES SANDERSON begs to acquaint his friends and the public generally, that he has just opened the hop lately kept by Mr. Samuer. Evans, first door East of St. James's Church, 104, King Street, where he intends to pursue his business in all its branches.

An assertment of READY MADE CLOTHING always on hand. Toronto, Oct. 15, 1839. 5190

PASHIONABLE CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT.

128, King Street, Toronto.

G. BILTON respectfully informs his friends and the public generally that he has removed his Establishment from 48, Newgate Street, to 123, King Street, a few doors East of Yonge Street, where he intends carrying on the Tailoring Business in all its various branches.

G. B. would solicit attention to his well assorted Stock of Brand

Cloths, Cossimeres, Vestings, &c. &c., which he will offer at the very Toronto. Oct. 15, 1839.

TEW WHOLESALE ESTABLISHMENT. FALL GOODS.

The Subscriber begs to inform his customers, and the Commercial Trade of Upper Canada generally, that he is now receiving a woll assented supply of DRY GOODS, suitable for the Fall and Winter Trade, which he will dispose of at moderate prices for Cash, or on approved credit.

JOHN ROBERTSON. Toronto, 1et October, 1839. 530cf

FOR SALE, A BOOT AND SHOE ESTABLISHMENT. in the heat Business place in CHATHAM, with respectable Business work sufficient for three or four Journeymen. The Subscriber would causes of the discontent in Upper Canada. He expressed himself convinced give up husiness immediately if required. The above Property is an of the correctness of our views, from what he knew of Canada, and the reasons unexpired Lease, running 14 years from April next, with a good Building

ROUGHT-IRON AXLETREES. - The Subscriper is now manufacturing Wrought-Iron Axletrees, of improved description and material, from the best wrought scrap, by workmen of established reputation, which, in pattern and worth, are believed to equal anything of the kind in the market. To those acquainted with Wrought Axietrees it will be enough to state, that, besides the first rate quality of the iron, they are all made to a uniform size by swedges or dies, and that this size is made to correspond with the boxes which are fitted to and sold with them. They may be had at the Agencies of the Long Point Foundry at Toronto-Hamilton-Brantford-and London; or at the Manufactory;

G. R. VAN NORMAN, Agent. Dover Iron Works, Augt. 16, 1839.

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