

OF THE WESLEYAN-METHODIST CHURCH IN CANADA. PUBLISHED UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE CONFERENCE

Vol. XII. No. 36.

TORONTO, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 30, 1841.

REPLY of the CANADA CONFERENCE to the ENGLISH body.

THE ANSWER OF THE CANADA CONFERENCE TO and plain statement of the case is this-that you have, during THE ADDRESS OF THE ENGLISH CONFERENCE.

REVEREND FATHERS AND BRETHREN,-

"Grace be unto you, and peace from God our Father and the Lord Jesus Christ." The only form in which we have received your Annual

Addresses, for some years past, has been through the public press. Your last annual Address to us, published in a pamphlet in London, by your Secretary, the Rev. Dr. Hannah, has just come under our notice. But, though we have received no early or direct communication from you, we proceed to reply to your printed Address.

We are thankful for your expressions of regard towards us; and we most sincerely and cordially reciprocate them. To expressions of regard we beg to add those of veneration and affection.

would alfay those apprehensions by assuring yon, that we are of one heart and mind, and that the effusions of the Holy Spirit and the blessings of the Most High have accompanied our labours; so that, although upwards of twelve hundred have departed from us, and increased your numbers in Upper Canada, yet, by the conversion of sinners, the numbers which your agents have drawn away from our ranks have been more than made up. Last year our Societies numbered 16,354; this year they number 17,017 members. We have received this increasing our expense, diminishing our resources, lessening well as unseemly and unchastian it is, for brethren in blood, as session, into full connexion with the Conference, six young the value of our church property, perplexing our plans, troubling men, of promising talents and excellent qualifications. . The our people, dividing our Societies, backbiting our Ministers,seccessions from our ministry during the past year have been thus prosecuting a work which genders strife and division rather more than supplied by the early and voluntary presentation of than love and unity. During the last nine months, your agents young men, whose labours have already proved highly accepta. have commenced their dreadful work upon no less than fifteen ble and useful. The liberality of our people has enabled us to of our circuits, where there is no more need of forming separate support our Superannuated Frenchers better than they were societies and expending Missionary money, than there is within ever supported-to pay them their full salaries with the excep-. tion of less than four pounds each. The same liberality has understand they are making arrangements to pursue this awful also enabled us not only to maintain all our Missions and work upon others of our regular and peaceful circuits-pro Schools, both amongst the new Settlers and Indian Tribes, but claiming to the whole Province, that the English conferencealso to assist a number of new and feeble Circuits, and to undertake several new Missions

You lament that our last Address, presented to you by our Representatives, should have contained "so brief and unsatisfactory an allusion to the important subject of the continued Union of the British and Canadian conferences." We supposed a deputation of Ministers from us would have suggested to you the reason why our Address contained but an "allusion; to the deputation we referred you for the fallest information or the "important subject of the Union," by the articles of which we declared, both in our Address and in the Resolutions which accompanied it, our willingness and determination to abide.

You deeply regret that, "in disregard of all courtesy and propriety," we should have sent a brother, as one of our Representatives, of whom your committee had complained. This imputation, we think, you will not repeat, when we assort that the ordinary eliquette of ecclesiastical bodies we had not the slightest disposition to offend; and that the sole reason of our deputing the brother referred to, as one of our Representatives, was, that he might afford you, by his explanations, corroborated by official documents, the same satisfaction which he had afforded us. We think the fact of our having incurred the expense and inconvenience of sending two Representatives to you, and of our associating your own appointed President with them, proves the reverse of "a disregard of all courtesy and propriety."

You unbesitatingly express your "deep conviction that a Tearful responsibility rests upon those who have rendered necessary the decisions" of the English conference in dissolving its connexion with the Canada conference. Permit us to reply, 1. That we have not seen, nor do we see, that your "decisions" were "rendered necessary." 2. That the "fearful responsibility" must rest upon that portion of your conference which adopted those "decisions," and not on us, as we have strictly and faithfully observed the Articles of Union, to which both

Government has paid ont of the revenue of Upper Canada, pounds per annum," we wonder a the tracessary and per £3,670; your Missionary committee, £9,147 2s. 6d.; and the inicious expenditure of your funds in Upper Vanada. CONFERENCE and its COMMITTEES, relative to the Canada connexion, £4,089 16s. 5d. This statement shows, late UNION, and the Abandonment of it by the latter that, apart from the Government grants, you have paid, during the seven years of the Union, £4,157 6s. 1d., (but placing the (marked A.) which we adopted in October last, after a protractgrants out of the Canada revenue to the credit of Canada, only £487 6s. 1d.) more than the Canada connexion. The simple

the last seven years, contributed, towards supplying the Gospel to the Indians and destitute settlers of Upper Canada, little more than one man and about £9000; whilst we have contributed, on an average, about fourteen Missionaries a-year, and put into your funds nearly £5000. Nearly your whole claim to the Missions restlien on your pecuniary contribution being about £4000

larger than ours. But if we deduct from that £4000 what we think is improperly put to the account of the Canada Missions, such as the incomes of your Presidents in Canada, the expenses of Dr. Alder's visits to this country, the expenses of Messrs. E. Ryerson, P. Jones, and J. Sanday, while in Eugland extensively pleading in behalf of your Missionary funds, and other similar items of charge, there will be nothing left, and the contributions of the Canada conference will be equal to your own. You can derive no argument, therefore, either on the ground of labour or expense, for claiming the Missions belonging to You express "painful apprehensions that the present move- the Canada conference. In addition to this, let it be observed, ments of" our "connexion may endanger its spirituality." We that one of the two Indian Missions which your agents have 'Aldersville" in your Report) was established and supported by us for a period of seven years before the Union. In view of the whole case then, might we not as righteously claim your Missions in India, as you ours in Canada ? 4. But your agents have not only taken possession of several of our Missions, they have also unadvisedly, (to use no harsher term.) penetrated

> your own circuits in London, Bristol, or Manchester, We that useful and venerable body-authorises such work, and becomes responsible for the expense incurred in the prosecution

We submit to you, whether such proceedings are not in com plete opposition to Mr. WESLEY's Sermon on Schism ; and especially to that part of it which says-"O BEWARE, I WILL NOT SAY OF FORMING, BUT OF COUNTENANCING, OR ABETTING, ANY PARTIES IN & CHRISTIAN SOCIETY! NEVER ENCOURAGE, MUCH LESS CAUSE, EITHER BY WORD OR ACTION, ANY DIVISION THEREIN."-"BE NOT CONTENT NOT TO STIR OP STRIFE, BUT DO ALL THAT IN YOU LIES, TO PREVENT OR QUENCH THE VERY FIRST SPARE OF

of it.

Supposing there were discontent in some individual Societies of our connexion-it were no more than has existed in many societies in your connexion; and it would be the duty of all Christian Ministers-especially those of a kindred body-to allay rather than increase, and even create, that discontent. The proceedings of your agents in Upper Canada are also in

direct opposition to the advice which Mr. Wesley gave to his preachers:-" Go always not only to those that want you, but to those that want you most." No one can deay they are far more wanted in other parts of the world, and even in some parts of England itself, than they are wanted on the circuits of the Canada connexion.

The work of your agents here is hkewise in direct opposition to the Wesleyan principle of unity. Twenty-nine days before his death, Mr. Wesley thus wrote to the American Preachers through the Rev. Ezekiel Cooper:--- Love no opportunity of declaring to all men, that the Methodists are one people in all the world, and that it is their full determination so to continue." This principle clearly means far more than merely fraternal affootion as Mr. Wesley cherished and taught fraternal affection betwee the Methodists, pious Bantists, Moravians, Presbyterians, &c. who were never represented by him as one with the Methodists parties agreed in 1833. Nor are we even charged with having in the sense in which he declared "the Methodists are one peo-violated either of the seven general Articles. Having kept the ple in all the world." In 1820 you acknowledged, as a conferwritten agreement, and no breach of faith being proved, or ence, this principle in its true Wesleyan sense, and magnani

For a reply to the resolutions of your last cuference, printed in your Minutes, we refer you to the anneed resolutions, ed and cahn investigation of the whole subject, and which, after several months further consideration, we have manimously re-affirmed. An answer to the resolutions of your3pecial committee, adopted the 8th and 9th of last Septembe, and printed by your Secretary in January, will be found in the annexed resolutions of a Special committee of this confernce, (marked B.) adopted on the 9th and 10th of May, and thich we have lso unanimously affirmed."

In the documents referred to, will be found a brief and explicit statement and exposition of our unanimov sentiments and feelings in regard to your proceedings on the subject of the Union—your establishment of separate congregations and so cietics within the boundaries of our church it Upper Canadathe statements which your special committee have promulgated in England to our prejudice and injury-and our present posiion and duty as a Body of Ministers and is a Church.

You will perceive that, whilst we have maintained what we conscientiously believe were secured to us by the Articles of Union, and what is due to our character as a Body of Ministers and a regular branch of the great Wesleyan family, wa son tinue to cherish towards you hose sentiments of esteem and wrested from us, (namely, Rice Lake, including Alnwick, called effection which are due to the der and more extended brunch of our common Methodism. We rejoice in your prosperity in the Home work, and in the necess of the labours of your Agents and Missionaries in every part of the world, except in those of schism and division on our own fields of labour in this Province. A large majority of the members of this conference, as well as of our Societies, are natives of Great Britain and into the very heart of our regular work-derauging our circuits, I Ireland; and we once more submit to you, how unnatural, as well as in faith, and discipline, and name, to occupy a position of open and avowed hostility to each other-for you to employ your strength and resources to agitate and divide our other wise peaceful and prosperous Societies, and that without send ing a single additional labourer into the destitute parts of this We submit to your serious consideration, whether country. you will employ Missionary men and Missionary money to divide regular Methodist Societies and newly converted Indian Tribes, instead of supplying Gospel ministrations to destitute neighbourhoods-whether you will afford peace or continue war amongst a christian People forming a large part of the population of Upper Canada.

With a view of terminating a state of things in Upper Canada, so unnatural, so unclinistian; so disgraceful, we are ready, and we propose, to submit the matters at issue between you and ourselves to the decision of any tribunal which may be equally selected by committees of the English and Canada conferences. We have appointed a Special Committee which is anthorised to act on our behalf throughout the present conference year.

Praying that you may be prospered in your general labours, nd that you may be guided to such conclusions on Canadian affairs as may be for the honour of Methodism, the unity of the church, and the glory of God in Upper Canada, we subscribe ourselves, Yours, very truly and affectionately, in the Gospel of our Lord Jesus Christ. unjust.

Signed by order and in behalf of the Conference of the Wesleyan Methodist Church in Canada, WILLIAM RYERSON, President.

Anson GREEN, Secretary.

City of Toronto, Canada, June 18, 1841.

* The Resolutions marked A. B., referred to in this paragraph it is thought unnecessary to insert in the Guardian; but we beg to inform our readers they will be published in connexion with this Address in the Minutes of the late Canada Conference to appear in a day or two. The resolutions A, were given in our journal in November last.-Eo.

ATTACKS OF THE WESLEYAN MISSIONARY SECRE. TARIES IN LONDON UPON THE CANADA CONFER-ENCE AND ITS MEMBERS.

During the annual examination of the character of its Ministers by the Conference, lately held in this city, when the name of EGERTON RYERSON was called, he arese and craved the attention of the Conference to an extract of an official letter from the London Wesleyan Missionary Secretaries to their Agents in Upper Canada, and designed for publication, and published by the Rev. Mr. Suinson, with several prefatory remarks, in The Wesleye

The Agents of the London Wesleyan Commitee are assumed to be poor, persecuted, and distressed sufferers for Christ's sake. Is this to ? As well might the Romans have complained of perse cution when their invasions were resisted by the ancient Britons; as well might the Cavaliers of Charles the First have complained of " Cromwellite" persecution when their attempts to destroy the rights of Parliament were resisted ; as well might the Episcopalians have complained of the "unmanly and unrighteous proceedings" of the Presbyterians for resisting the establishment of Episcopacy in Scotland by the subversion of the Kirk ; as well might a man complain of persecution when opposed in his efforts to promote discord and division mongst the members of his neighbour's family. When the agents of the Canada conference shall nave entered into the circuits and congregations of the Wesleyan Missionaries in other provinces, (as the latter have the circuits and congregations of the former in this province) and divide them, upon the ground that their ministers and conference are unvorthy of their confidence, then will the London committee have some cause to send out letters of sympathy to their suffering and persecuted agents. The plea for the establishment of Wesleyan Mis-

ions in Upper Canada is that which is vigilantly placed before the English public, namely, "that the Colony is not adequately supplied with ministerial abour," and that " there is sufficient work for the British and Canadian Ministers to do." Suppose this to e true, is the London Werleyan Committee supplyng that deficiency by employing 15 out of 20 of its Missionaries within regular Circuits of the Canada Conference, where there is the same necessity for their labours to form separate Societies, &c., that there is within the regular Circuits in London, and Bristol, and Liverpool, and Manchester, and Leeds. It is true "a very great part of the contention which has arisen out of the dissolution of the late Union has been alike unnecessary and injurious." But "a very great part of that contention" has been caused by the efforts which, have been employed to livide the Societies of the Canada Conference. It is true there will be no contention where there is no resistance; but it is also true, that there can be no resistance where there is no invasion. The "contention" has not been that the London Committee or English Conference desired to dissolve the Union; nor that its Missionaries have gone to the destitut who were perishing for lack of knowledge, but that they have invaded the Circuits and occupied the fields of the Canada Conference. To take posses sion and cultivate a wilderness, and to seize and occupy enother man's cleared farm, are two different things. The former is patriotic; the latter i

It also appears that the London Wesleyan Sec retaries and their agents may assail the Canada Conference, and its members, and intrude upon and divide our fields of labour at pleasure; but the latter are to be gagged, as they are threatened upon their peril if they "impugn the motives and traduce the character" of the former. Such are the assumptions made-the prerogatives claimedand the doctrine laid down, by the very men who not only impugn the motives of members of the Canada Conference, but demand of this Body, through the public press, not to sustain them, by a threat of excommunication from the pale of the great Wesleyan Community P1

It is however, of some importance, at the present time to know, that the Canada Connexion has not derived its existence, or its legal character, as a " part of the great Wesleyan community" from the London Wesleyan Secretaries or the English Conference. We derived our ordination, and our establishment as a distinct and independent Church. from "a part of the great Wesleyan community," which Mr. Wesley formed into a Church, (not a Society) and which he expressly invested with the authority and power of ordination. I am not disposed to dispute in the least the validity of English Conference ordination; but, in view of such a threat, it may be well to look to the hole of the pit whence they and we were digged. The validity of their ordination is founded upon the right, in case of strong necessity, (according to Watson's Life of Wesley) of a number of pious laymen to ordain each other to administer the ordinances, &c.; the validity of our ordination rests upon the authority of Mr. Wesley and other Presbyters to ordain to the work of the Ministry. Our ordination succession is unbroken from Mr. Wesley. No act, therefore, of the English Conference can affect our standing as "a part of the great Wesleyan Community," any more than an act of the Emperor of Russia. The legitimacy of ordination also in a Dody depends not upon the individual per se performing the ceremony, but upon the authority of the Body that clects to the ministerial office, and authorises the ceremony or service. The Canada Conference has never been governed by threats, but by principles. The caution of the Missionary Secretaries to their Agents, not to " descend." seems sufficiently important after having 'read many of the abusive anacks and acurrilous paragraphs which have, from time to time, appeared in The Wesleyan, against this Conference and its members. In regard to my having "circulated slanderous statements in England," I have circulated pointing there except our Pamphlet published in England as can be ascertained by inquiring of the persons employed in the Guardian Office. I have understood that some numbers of the Guardian have been sent to persons in England ; but to whom I know not. I know that the Old Country members of our church have written many letters and sent many papers to their friends and acquaintances in England; and i is, I believe, chiefly from these sources that the circulation" complained of by the London Wes leyan Secretaries has emanated-a "circulation" which, I hope, may continue to increase until the removal of its causes shall supersede its necessity. As to what I may or may not do in England, I have not yet tried to do any thing. The London Wesleyan Committee and its writers have had the whole field to themselves ; I have been silent, observing their proceedings, waiting until they had waked up sufficient attention to the subject in England to secure a perusal to the defences of this Conference, and thus to enable us, in some degree, to remove the erroneous and unfavourable impressions which, I suppose, have been made by their misrepresentations of our "spirit and designs." As to the admirable "Voice from Canada," I never wrote a line of it; though I should regard in Considering the great debt of your Missionary Society, and proceedings of Conference by exciting the public mind on these an honour to be its author. I had not the remotest i sionary tour when it was published.

Whole No. 008.

The Members of this Conference are represented as "mere lependents" upon the. The object of such an insinuation is as obvious, as its spirit is low and mean. This Conference, by the ballot votes of its members, has thought proper to elect me to several important offices, in all of which I have endeavoured to promote its interests to the best of my humble ability. Front those offices I have some time since retired, retaining my standing and simply attending my duties as a common circuit preacher amongst my brethren. Bot even my ministerial existence itself seems to inflame into threats and denunciations the wrath of the General Secretories of the Wesleyan Missionary Society." They must have a singular notion of the intelligence, taste and feelings of the people of Upper Canada, if they suppose that such productions as this " extract" will elevate the dignity or promote the influence of the English Conference in this Province. Is such a production calculated to allay party feeling-to promote good will-to prepare the way for the adjustment of difficulties, such as we had hoped would have taken place at this Conference, and such as several of my brethren know I was disposed to do all in my power to bring about-casting into oblivion the disputes and difficulties of the past. At the very moment our brethren weld coming up to this Conference from their various fields of labour In The spirit of conciliation, and with an cathest desire to adjust matters in the most friendly manner, the London Secretaries and their Agents must send forth this firebrand through the country; and thus place, at a still greater distance, " a consummation devoutly to be wished."

The Secretaries in London have been wont to prefer charges, and then appeal to, and act, and induce action, upon them as established truths. I hope this Conference will appoint a committee to examine into these charges, who will report the result of their inquiries. If these charges be true, let them be admitted and acted upon accordingly. If they are untrue, let them be exposed-so that the "General Secretaries of the Wesleyan Missionary Society" may not have it to say, either in England or in Canada, that their "official communications" and "friendly recommendations" were trented with silent contempt by the Canada Conference. And to prevent the supposition or representation that the Committee consisted of the "dependents" of a certain man," I would suggest that its members be elected by ballot. In conclusion I will read a letter from the venerable GEORGE MARSDEN-our first English President, in 1833-a men as wise as spiritual, as truly Methodistic, as the Wesleys'n Missionary Secretaries themselves. This letter was written three months after the Missionery Secretaries commenced their communications against me. Into the secrets of their policy Mr. Marsden seems not to have been initiated. This lotter was written a year sgo this day-the day on which I resigned the Editorship of the Guardian. It has been detained several months in New York. received it the very day on which I received the "extract" from the pen of the Missionary Secretaries. How different were Mr. Marsden's impressions and feelings in the perusal of the Guardian from those of the London Committee ; and what a singular contrast to, and comment upon, their imputations and proceeedings does his letter ufford ! Had the London Committee consisted of GEORGE MARSDENS, the Union would have remained inviolate ; and we would have been at this hour living, as we would wish to live, in peace, unity, and love with our venerable Fathers and Brethren in England, as well as in the United States. Mr. Marsden's letter is as follows :

To the Rev. E. Ryerson.

"DRAR BROTHER,-It appears to me a long time since I had the pleasure of hearing from you, or even of you, excepting from the Christian Guardian which you kindly send me. From some of the statements which are in the papers, I hope that the good works of our flad is prospering in Upper Canada. Several of the Circuits scen to have been visited with a gracious influence from on high ; and I trust that, on the whole, it will be found that he year, up to the time of your Conference, has been a year of

mercy and prosperity. You have had many difficulties to grapple with, both before, and since the Union; but the Lord has kindly and graciously supported you. Your enemies have been many, and some of them have been subile and determined, but the Lord sitteth above the waterfloods, and will finally overrule everything for the good of His cause. The founder of Methodism was remarkable for his confidence in Gud, firmly relying on his faithfulness and love, not only with respect to his own personal salvation, but also in reference to the great work in which he was engaged. When the clouds were dark, and the storms were high, Mr. Wesley firmly relied on the Lord his God, and never was he confounded So it must be with you in Canada; you will ever have the world So it must be with you in Canada, you will beer take the world and the devil to oppose you, and sometimes you may have pious, but mistaken men who will rise up against you; but so long as you keep firm to your Doctrines, close to your Discipline, and the Preachers are united in lowe, nsither earth ard left can do you much harm. I do hope that no attempts will in future bo made idence has given you. You know that we have had some violent attempts made on our Discipling in this kingdom, but the Lord preserved us, and now our Connexion is in peace; love and hat-

even specifically charged, where was the necessity of dissolving the connexion into which you had so solemnly entered? 3. That there does appear to us to have been "a disregard of courtesy and propriety," as well as of obligation, for a part of your conference to renounce solemply-ratified Articles of Agreement, not only without the consent of, but even without consulting, the other contracting party. This assumption of power, by part of your conference, we cannot but consider unlawful in its nature, rash in its exercise, and, in the highest degree, disrespectful to a co-ordinate conference of Ministers who, from their numbers, labours, and character, deserve something more than mere contempt. Against both the lawfulness and propriety of your decision, we enter our selemn and continued protest.

You also declare, that you " regard it as your bounden duty to occupy with zeal and diligence those posts which the Provi dence of God assigned to you previously to the Union, and to maintain the positions which, in all fairness and equity, belongs to you on account of the labour and expense which you have bestowed upon them." Whilst we regret the act and manner of your secession from the solemn agreement of 1833, we exceedingly regret that you should also decide on creating a new body of Methodists in a country already too much distracted by sectarian strife. On this your declared purpose suffer us to remark-1. That whether the "Providence of God" have assigned you the posts referred to, and whother it be your "bounden duty to occupy them with zeal and diligence," is to us a subject of very great doubtfulness, knowing that " God is not the author of confusion, but of peace, as in all the churches of the saints :" that it can never be the "bounden duty" of any body, or any individual, to authorise or perform that which is against the peace and unity of Christian societies, and which even sets tribe against tribe, and chief against chief amongst the aboriginal Indian converts. 2. We lament, on this ground, that your agents should re-occupy the three posts (Kingston, Toronto and St. Clair) which you gave up by the Union to the Canada Conference. 3. But we lament still more, that you resolve "to maintain the positions which (you assume) in all fairness and equity belong to you on account of the labour end expense bestowed upon them." You doubtless allude to the Mission stations, the responsibility of supporting which you agreed to assume by the articles of Union. That Union having been broken by yourselves, without our consent or knowledge, we think those stations should remain under our pastorsl care .--Every Christian tribe of Indians in Upper Canada was converted through the instrumentality of members of our conference-men who were never preachers in England, but who were brought into the Ministry in Canada. This fact gives us a claim to those Missions stronger than that which can be created by any pecuniary expenditure. Seven out of nine Indian Missions still remain in connexion with us; the other two your agents have wrested from us. And we submit whether our contiguity to the Indians in Upper Canada, as well as our past and almost exclusive success amongst them, does not imply our "bounden duty" to care for their souls, and whether " the Providence of God" does not assign to us this momentous work? Instead of the "labour" you speak of increasing your claim to the Missions, we think it greatly increases ours; for by the articles of Union. the whole of the Missionaries employed were to be members of our conference-instructed during their four years of trial, received into full connexion, ordained, and appointed, by the Canada conference. Your appointing a Superintendent to overlook them, is a very small part of " the labour' of keeping the Missions of Upper Canada. The labour of members of the Canada conference does not belong to you, and cannot be justly set down to your credit. You also claim the Missions on the ground of expense. This, at least, is a very doubtful title to the original and inherent property of

mously acted upon it, by withdrawing your agents from th very ground in Upper Canada on which you have agents now. Allow us to produce your own expressions, found in your Minutes of the Liverpool Conference of that year :-

"That as the American Methodists, (who first planted Metho dism in Canada, and subsequently authorised the independen organization of the Canada connexion) and ourselves are but one Body, it would be inconsistent with our unity, and dangerous. to that affection which ought to characterize us in every place. to have different societies and congregations in the same town and villages, or to allow of any intrusion on either side into each other's labours."

Your Missionary Secretaries of that year, (one of whom was he late excellent Richard Watson) in carrying out your views, further explained them as follows:

"We have long thought it a reproach, and doing more injur by disturbing the harmony of the two connexions than could be counterbalanced by any local good, that the same city, or town should see two congregations, and two societies, and two preach ers, professing the same form of christianity, and yet proclaim ing themselves rivals to each other, and, in some instances, invading each other's societies and chapels, and thus producing party feelings."-" We have recognized the principle, that the Methodist body is one throughout the world; and that therefore is members are bound to cordial affection and brotherly love. This great principle of Wesleyan unity, and your own recognition and elucidation of it, and the practical influence it pro Inced upon your conduct in 1820, forms the very ground of our present position of defence and resistance against the aggressions of your agents in Upper Canada. We need not say how needful to preserve your own consistency and dignity will be, that your conduct in 1841 do not oppose your conduct in 1820. At the present time, however, this sacred principle of Christian and Wesleyan unity, so clearly stated and enforced, both by Mr. Wesley and your conference, is most glaringly violated by your agents in Upper Canada.

Thus have we felt it our duty to reply to that part of your address which states it your bounden duty to occupy posts because of alleged labour and expense bestowed upon them. If our remonstrance be strong, you will not, you cannot, believe it stronger than the painful and singular position in which we are placed, warrants and requires. And the very strong expressions adopted in your own address, and in the resolutions of your committees, afford us examples of even stronger language than we have ventured to employ.

Though your agents have molested us in our work, and divided our societies in various places, we have refrained from retaliating or imitating their example, by going to your societies and into your fields of labour in Lower Canada, although we have not been without strong inducements to do so. Our opposition to the divisive proceedings of your agents has been defensive, not aggressive. We have not invaded their spiritual influence he possesses in ecclesiastical or political affairs; but as habitations and vineyards; but they have invaded ours, and that it would be useless to offer conjectures on such a subject, I would in your name. For the angry discussions to which these invasions have given rise, the invaders are properly responsible. And whilst we disclaim and repudiate any expressions of reproach or bitterness against you or your agents, which their conduct may have provoked, in any of the public journals, we which have, at various times, appeared in the official organ of yonr agents in Canada, ("The Wesleyan") as well as in several other provincial prints, from the pens of your agents and parti-We implore you to desist from a course of proceeding zans. so fruitful of "envying, and strife, and confusion, and every evil work?"

another. The sum expended on account of Missions in Upper the increasing demands upon it, and that you require (according matters ; I have therefore remained silent until the present mor idea of it until it was received for publication; and Canada, during the seven years of the Union, according to Dr. to the Report of 1840) "a regular and permanent addition" to ment. I now deem it due to myself and to this Conference I was a hundred and fifty miles distant on a Mis-Alder, is £17,805 18s. 11d. Towards raising this sum, the its income "to the extent of at least ten or twelve thousand to make a few remarks on this document.

of the 25th oltimo-a letter which contained scarrilous attacks upon him (Mr. R.) personally, and upon that Conference as a Body. The extract was read as follows:

" In commencing the present reply to various communications sphere of labour, 1 have much pleasure in conveying to you and sphere of tabour, I have much pleasure in conveying to you and Brother Richey; and, through you; to the Brethren Case and E. Evans, and the other excellent men associated with you in your great work in Upper Canada; the strongest assurances of the undiminished confidence which is repased in you by the Members of the Missionary Committee, as well as of the Special Conference Committee on Canadian affairs; and that our fervent pray-

ers shall not be wanting for your continued security and pros perity

"Be assured that we deeply sympathise with you under the very painful and trying circumstances in which you, with the Societies under your collective care, have been, and we fear are still placed, in consequence of the unmanly-the distonourable-and the unrighteous proceedings of your adversaries-proceedings which cannot fail, in the end, to defeat those very purposes which they are designed to promote. The desperate character of the measures which they have adopted prove the doubts which they themselves entertain of the goodness of their own cause, and of the issue of the course upon which they have entered. Guard against the temper which they display. Do not descend to their level. If you must oppose and rebuke them, let it be in the meekness of wisdom; but give yourselves chiefly to the ministry of the Word and prayer; and it will be given to you to see the work of Gud in your line Province in a state of peace, as well as of prosperity. The Lord is your Judge- he will save you. Mr. E. Ryerson greatly overrates his power to do mischief, if he sup-poses, that by the *circulation* of his standerous statements mongst our ministers and friends in England, he can either iminish the influence of the men that he assails, or prevent the Missionary Committee from prosecuting its benevolent operations Upper Canada. They will not concede to his vIOLENCE and under his direction may address to them " from Canada," what

was refused in 1828 to the earnest request of the worthy individusl who at that time represented the Methodist Episcopal Church in the British Conference. "The spirit and the designs of Mr. E. Ryerson are now fully

known on this side of the Atlantic; and, so far from there being the least probability of his succeeding in his attempts to impose upon the sound common sense of Englishmen by his Cromwellite (I cannot find a better word) elocution, he will greatly indancer the interests that he professedly advocates; for, in my judgment, if the next Upper Canadian Conference should sanction is recent proceedings, and those of the Editor of the Christian

Guardian, it will become a question with the British Conference, hether it can maintain any connexion or intercourse with that Body, or recognize it as forming any part of the great Wesleyan community. "Surely, the Upper Canadian Preachers, who in themy are so

tenacious of independence, will not consent to be treated as the mere dependents of a man who is indebted to them for whetever avoid doing so, and will proceed to jut you in possession of our views on some of those matters on which you desire information." An ordinary newspaper attack (said Mr. R.) I should deem inworthy of notice, as I have such attacks for many years; but charges so grave, accompanied by a threat so serious, from the cannot but complain of the attacks and vituperation against our official Representatives of the English Conference, and published character as a body, and individual members of this conference, by their Agents, in their official organ in this country, from, as Mr. Stinson says, "our venerated Fathers and Brethren, the General Secretaries of the Wesleyan Missimiary Society,' ought not, in my judgment, to be passed over in silence by this Conference. I had prepared a reply to them for the Christian Guardian; but I thought I might be represented as having forestalled the

mony prevail, and now our connection is in prace; love and have mony prevail, and we have general prosperity. I feel deeply intercuted in your welfare in Upper Canada; my heart's desire and prayer to Goll is, that you may over prosper, and that you may continue a spiritually-minded, happy, and holy

people, so long as the sun and moon endure. Please to remember me very affectionately to any of the Preachers you meet with, to I send you a copy of the third edition of a little work which I published; if it would be of any use to publish it in Canada, you I am, Dear Brother, yours, affectionately. are welcome. G. MARSDEN.

Notlingham, June 10, 1840.

P. S.-Your plan respecting the appropriation of the Contenery money is very good ; and I was thankful to see that your Subscrip-tions are so remarkably liberal. They are a ldessed proof of the ove of your people, and of their attachment to Methodism

[Considerable discussion ensued as to whether any newspaper slander deserved the notice of the Conference. It was at length decided that such a document as a communication from the Wesleyan Missionary Secretaries, under present circumstances, ought to be noticed. A committee of five was appointed by ballot, and reported as follows:]

REPORT of the Communue to whom was referred the Extract of a Letter addressed by the "General Secretaries of the Wesleyan Missionary Society" in London, to their Agents in Upper Canada.

The committee appointed to examine the allegations of the General Missionary Secretaries of the Wesleyan Methodist connexion in England, against the Canada conference in general, and one of its distinguished members in particular, (the Rev. Egerton Ryerson) contained in an extract of a communi cation from that committee to the Rev. Joseph Stinson and his "colleagues," published by him in the Montreal Wesleyan, (a PAPER " PUBLISHED UNDER THE DIRECTION OF A COMMITTEE OF WESLEYAN MINISTERS AND FRIENDS IN LOWER CANADA, IN CONNEXION WITH THE BRITISH CONFERENCE," J of May 25. 1841, beg leave respectfully to present the following Report :---

1. Your committee have read with surprise and regret the following violent and nuwarrantable language and statements in the organ of the British conference Agents in this Province, from the pen of the "General Secretarics of the Wesleyan Missionary Society," viz. "We deeply sympathise with you," (Messrs. Stinson, Richey, and others) "under the very painful and trying circumstances in which you, with the societies under your collective care, have been, and we fear are still placed, in onsequence of the unmanly-the dishonourable-and the unrighteous proceedings of your adversarics,-proceedings which cannot fail, in the end, to defcat those very purposes which they are designed to promote. The desperate character of the measures which they have adopted prove the doubts which they themselves entertain of the goodness of their own cause, and of the issue of the cause upon which they have entered. Guard against the temper which they display. Do not descend to their level."

On this extract your Committee would make the following remarks : By the "adversaries" of whom it speaks, are plainly meant the members of the Canada' conference, whose acts are characterised as "unmaply, dishonourable and unrightcous."-It does not appear, after careful examination and review, that Christian Guardian.

June 30, 1841.

his conference deserves the name of an "adversary" of the British conference, or its agents, its members never having cherished any other feelings than those of respect and love for that venerable body, and sincere desire for the prosperity of its appropriate work-though they are conscientiously opposed to some of its measures, in Upper Canada, the tendency of which is to spread discord and ruin throughout a once peaceful and prosperous religious community-while those measures to which we refer distinctly point out their instigators and agents as our "adversaries," and the adversaries of honourable, and unrighteous," will apply to the insidious, unkind, and un-Wesleyan proceedings which have been employed to rend away from us our flocks, and divide our Societies, rather than to that open, fair, and manly resistance which we have made against their unbrotherly aggressions.

2. We observe likewise with grief that the Rev. Egerton Ryerson is charged, in the same communication, with the "circulation of slanderous statements amongst the Ministers and friends" of Methodism in England, and with the use of "violence and threats," to which they avow their determination not to "concede." On this your committee would observe, that we have no evidence, after a careful inquiry, that the Rev. Egerton Ryerson has published or disseminated any statements, of any description, in England, since the publication of the pamphlet put forth by our Delegation to England just after the last session of the British Conference, much less that his state ments have been "standerous." And as to the "voice which the London into being of a Christian education through the Committee suppose to have been published "under his direction," there is to the Society to the amount of £12,322, making thread debt £30,616.-positive evidence that he had not the slightest hand in its composition, public Plans were earnestly suggested for the liquidation of thes arrears. Till this is cation, or dissemination; nor do we think the "statements" of that Voice are "deceptive," bist distinguished for accuracy and truth.

3. That though we observe with sorrow the reckless determination of the British Conference, (as expressed by those who profess to be the exponents of its intentions) never to recede from the un-Wesleyan and divisive position it has assumed lowards the "Wesleyan Methodist Church in Canada," it is our opinion, that its threats of excommunication should be treated with silent neglect-the Canadian Methodist Church having its origin and orders from those who were immediately authorised by Mr. Wesley to organize a CHURCH, und who received regular ordination at his hands; and having had the au-thority and attributes of a Church during many years before we had any formal connexion with the British Conference. And as to the Editor of the Christian Guardian, whom, if the conference does not censure, it is the opinion of the "Missionary Secretaries" that the British Conference will cease to "recognise" our Church "as forming any part of the great Weslevan community," your committee is of opinion that so far from deserving a censure at our hands for his general course, he is justly entitled to the warmest thanks of the conference for the decided and fearless conduct he has evinced in his prompt and faithful vindication of the views and proceed ings of the conference during the progress of this painful controversy.

All of which is respectfully submitted. H. WILKINSON, Chairman. City of Toronto, June 16, 1841.

CHRISTIAN GUARDIAN.

Wednesday, June 30th, 1841.

In this day's Guardian will be found the official and final Reply of the Conference of the Wesleyan Methodist Church in Canada to the proceedings of the Wesleyan Conference in England and its Committees.

Several remarks muy be made on the documents embraced in this import ant reply.

1. They have been adopted unanimously by a body of Ministers equal in number to those who were present at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, in August last when the Canadian business was considered and disposed of by the English Conference.

2. They have been adopted and laid before the public where the Ministers concerned have spent their lives-where they live and labour; where all the matters referred to have transpired; and of the correctness of which almost every person in the community is competent to judge. Doubtless private and exparte representations on these affairs will be made in England ; but the ununimous representation of such a body of men, under such circumstances. will leave the English Conference and its Committees without excuse in any further aggressions and permicious expenditures in Upper Canada.

37 These documents also show that the Canada Conference cherish n other than an carnest and affectionate desire for the success of the labours of the English Conference and its Missionaries in every part of the world except in those of schism and division in Upper Cauada, where a scene is exhibited at which Christianity blushes and humanity shudders. So blind and so reckless are personal jealousy and party spirit!

4. The unaviatity displayed in these all-important matters opens a cheering prospect to the Members and friends of the Wesleyan Methodist Church in Upper Canadas Nine months ago there was some diversity of sentiment ongst both Ministers and people; our Missionaries were penniless; our Missionary treasury was empty; our Society was in debt; our affairs were nesculed; and the future was uncertain and doubtful. But the Missionaries have been supported ; the Missions have been increased ; the treasure has been replenished; seconsions have been made up; and our numbers have been multiplied. The Church is now united ; one hundred and thirteen Min isters-not one of whom has been attracted by the allorements of case or the prospect of gain-have gone forth to their circuits " perfectly joined together in the same mind and in the same judgment," "determined to know nothing amongst men but Jesus Christ and him crucified." May the Churches have

WESLEYAN MISSIONARY SOCIETY .- The Annual Meetingof his Society was held in Exeter Hall, London, on Monday the 3rd of May, and was crowded to excess. The bymn, "From all that dwell below he skie;" Iarael, in the language and words of their furefathers. It had excited the stiontion of the Jews, not only in our own but in other countries, had been noticed in their foreign periodical publications, was visited by devout and vas sung, and the Rev. Robert Newton engaged in prayer. James Emerate noticed in their foreign periodical publications, was visited by devout and learned Israelites from distant parts of the world, who found there a common and venerated language, and it not unfrequently attracted large parties of Eng-lish low; on whom the immediate effect was, that they had "great reasonings among thermselives," stut were used sint, pargest communication with their believing brethren. Daily prayer was continued at the couped, is the commiss in Hebrew, and in the evening in English. A sermon was preached every Wednewday evening, and also on Fidday evening once a month, preparatory to the Holy Communion. In connexion with the chapel were still maintained Sunday and Infant Schoola for the benefit of the power of the district, a hencore Tennent, Ezg., was called to the chair ; and the speakers on the occasion wee Dr. Makeller, Moderator of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, Sir George Murray, J. P. Plumtre, Esq., M. P., E. Litton, Esq., M. P., Sir Mr. Sergeant Jackson, M. P., Rev. David Cargill. from Fejee, Rav. Mr. Candlish, of Edinburgh, Mr. Hindley, M. P., Rev. Mr. Campbell, of the London Missionary Society, Rev. James Gillman, J. T. Wischend, Esd., Rev. James Dixon, James Musgrave, Esq., Rev. Robert Navion, Dr. Sandurthlent Society for visiting and relieving the sick poor generally, a Maternal Soci-Rev. Mr. Wilson, Col. Nicholls, James Heald, Esq., asl Rev. John McLean. ety, a Tract Society, and a Ladies' Association in aid of the London Society The speeches were of a superior order. After the pening address of the General Missionary operations amongst the Jews, which, during the last year, remitted nearly 60% to the Society. The Abrahamic Society for the occasions chair, Dr. Bunting and the Rev. John Beecham read he Report, which, in an relief of destitute Jewish Converts, had received much assistance from friends unusual manner, commenced with the financial state of the society, which is disremet of descripte Jewisn Converts, had received inter assistance from a realised and souraging. The gross income of the last year (1340, was £90, 132; the gross expenditure £109, 226; gross income of the year preeding, £92,628; reduc-tion of income £2,446; excess of expenditure over last year's income, £19,044; tion of income £2,446; excess of expenditure over last/ear's income, £19,044; of a sale of lantes work, conducted of intriv-two girls in the school, making tion. There were now fifty boys and thirty-two girls in the school, making to which adding the debt of 1838 and '39, (£20,871,) the actual deficiency, to total, from the commencement, of more than four hundred licbrew childre Dec. 31, 1840, was stated to be £41,939. There wee, however, monies due who had received the inestimable blessing of a Christian education through the done, it is determined to prevent, if possible, any accumulation of the debt. That part of the Report read by Mr. Beecham referrer particularly to the Fareign operations of the Society. Aroung other facts it magnetical, that the the their activated durates the rest of the rest of the society. Foreign operations of the Society. Among other facts it vas stated, that the had been admitted, during the past year, into the Operative Jewish Converts Foreign operations of the Society. Among other facts it was stated, that the Court of Directors had sent aut a Dispatch requiring immediate compliance on the part of the Madras Government with the instructions phylonsly given for the dissolution of the disgraceful union which had so long subsisted between a professedly christian government and idolatry. In Feejee thee had been increase of 271 converts. In the West Indies 3,000. Intelligence had been received of the death of une Missionaries during the year. Ninetee, had been the discontion of the distingtion of the death of une Missionaries during the year. Ninetee, had been the discontingtion of the death of une Missionaries during the year. Ninetee, had been the death of the death of une Missionaries during the year. Ninetee, had been the death of the death of the Missionaries during the year. Ninetee, had been the death of the death of the Missionaries during the year. Ninetee, had been the death of the death of the Missionaries during the year. Ninetee, had been the death of the death of the Missionaries during the year. Ninetee, had been the death of the death of the death of the death of the Missionaries during the year. Ninetee, had been the death of the trade of ne our state the last Analyticary. Mission stations, 200. Missionaries, 330. Communicants, 60,000. Other matter which it is necessary for us to laybefore our readers, prevents us from making extracts from the speeches, which are pleasure of transcribing a few lines from the Chairman's opening address, engiven at great length in the Walchman; but we cannot deny ourselve the odying an idea which is as sublime and eloquent as it is scriptural: "The mythology of Greece and of Rome had its limits and its eras; - the worship of whole coast of North Africa presented a field which called for many labourers, Isis, and Osiris, never migrated beyond the confines of Egypt ;- the doctrizes there being upwards of 800,000 Jews scattered over the commercial towns and of Confucius are hommed in by the walls of China ;- the tenets of Mohammed are confined to the harem and the desert ; but CHRISTIANITY is confined by ao limits,-it is circumscribed by no geographical lines,-it is excluded by no limes,-it is repulsed by no barriers of nature or of man. It comes home with equal aptitude to the heart of every denizen of the earth, and with a power hat is irresistible." We have read the Watchman's report of the proceedings f this noble meeting with delight and profit; and if, where the words " British North America" occur in it, we could have read without a sigh for Upper Canada, our satisfaction would have been complete. With this one-and only one check on our importanities at the Throne of Grace, we sincerely and fervently wish the Wosleyan Missionary Society unprecedented and perpetual necess in its expansive, expanding, and evangelical operations.

appointed, Dr. Bunting came forward and stated that the building had been legally sanctioned or "certificated" for holy purposes, and read the official BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY .- This Society held its documents. Afterwards the hymn, "Before Jehovah's awful throne," was Annual Meeting in Exeter Hall on the 12th of May, which was very sumersung, and the Doctor proceeded with the Morning service, from the Liturgy. onsly attended. Several Bishops and Noblemen were among the ministers and gentlemen on the platform. Lord Bexley presided. The Rev. A. Bran- The Rev. Robert Newton, President of the Conference, then preached from dram, one of the General Secretaries, read the Report, which appears to have beep one of uncommon excellence. For some time there has brea agitation in Europe on what is called the "Bible Monopoly" question. In reference to it, the Report implores the Committees of Auxiliary Societies Branches and closed the proceedings with preserved to be prediction. Amount collected the benediction. Amount collected closed the proceedings with prayer and the benediction. Amount collected the Report implores the Committees of Auxiliary Societies, Branches, and Associations, to occupy, with the Parent Committee, an entirely "neutral £165. The Hall and Premises is the gift of the Centenary Committee ;- and position;" while the members of the Society are left to act entirely according a munificent gift it is. We rejoice in the accelerated movements of Wesleyan to their own judgment in their private capacities. Remarkably cheap editions Methodism in England; and that, while our fathers and brethren there can of the Scriptures will continue to be sold by the Society. Its Foreign opera- with appropriateness and gratitude exclaim, "What hath God wrought?" the tions are reported as having been very successful, particularly in France. Methodists of Upper Canada, after more than fifty years' toils and triumphs. can send back the thankful and exultant ceho-" What had God wrought!" Total receipts £101,322 9s. 2d., being £10,127 3s. 11d. less than the preceding year ; which was accounted for by the fact, that last year legacies had been

Much as we should be gratified to make lengthened extracts received amounting to £13,000. The amount received for sales, included in from the reports of the proceedings of the great May Meetings held in London. the above sum, £57,585 17s. 8d.; leaving for general purposes, £42,742 12s. 5d. as we did last year,-the debates in the Provincial Parliament, which it is Total expenditure £132,934 18s. 9d., being larger by £10,000 than on any pecessary for us to insert, preclude the possibility of our doing more than pubformer year. There had been issued during the past year 900,912 copies of lishing short editorial notices of these meetings, as we do this week; and which the Scriptures, making a total, since the establishment of the Society, of more we shall continue to do with the most important of them. than 13 millions; which, added to the issues on the continent of Europe and in America, made a grand whole of more than 22 millions. Magnificent total,

A new Election for the town of Kingston is fixed for the 1st of July; and it is generally thought Mr. Secretary Harrison will be the successful candidate. We are requested to state that the Annual Meetings of the Con-

Sunday and Infant Schools for the benefit of the poor of the district. a benevo

spoken of in eulogistic terms as being, like his Royal father, a great friend to the cause. The baptism of Jewish converts there had exceeded 1,000. The

cities of that region. At Jerusalem, a small congregation assembled regularly to worship the God of their fathers in the holy city, using the Liturgy of our

beloved Church. (Applause.) It was proposed to establish an efficient mis-

gregationst Union are to be held in this city next week, commencing on Wednesday. We learn from the Kingston Chronicle that Major General

Clitherow is appointed Commander of the Forces at Kingston; and that Capt. Crooks Taylor, A. D. C. to the Commander of the Forces, has been appointed Military Secretary to His Excellency.

The Hebrew service on Sunday afternoons was attended by the Hebrew chil- commenced and pursued, that when you shall have resigned the seals of your dren, by all the Jewish converts in connexion with the chapel, and by many high offices into the hands of our beloved Sovereign. Your Excellency may others who came from a distance to unite in workipping the Redeemer of enjoy the merited reward and elevated satisfaction of beholding in the Province enjoy the merited reward and elevated satisfaction of beholding in the Province of Canada a united, a prosperons, and happy, as well as loyal, people.

Signed by order and on behalf of the Conference of the Wesleyan-Methodist Church in Canada, WILLIAM RYERSON, President,

ANSON GREEN, Secretary.

City of Toronto, June 16, 1841.

HIS EXCELLENCY'S REPLY. REVEREND GENTLEMEN, -I request you to accept and convey to the Body by whom you have been depresed the expression of my heat thanks for the Address which you have presented to me.

I have had reason, more than once, to testify to the value of the services endered by the Body to which you belong; and to express the respect and esteem with which I regard your laborious exertions for the good of the people.

These feelings remain unaltered ; and I am therefore the more gratified by the kind expression of confidence in my administration, and of regard for myself, which you have now renewed.

Kingston, June 25th, 1841,

To the Editor of the Christian Quardian. Mr. EDITOR,-In compliance with the desire of my brethren, I left Toronto yesterday for this place to accompany the Rev. J. C. Davidson, Chairman of this District, in presenting to His Excellency the Governor General the Address of our late Conference. On my arrival here, learning that Mr. Davidson had left town for Belleville, I invited the Chairman of the Bytown District, the Rev. J. Carroll, to accompany me to the residence of Lord Sydeubars, where we had been informed His Excellency, would receive us this day at 1 o'clock. Our Address was very graciously received by His Lordship, who kindly read to us the enclosed short, but very excellent and comprehensive Reply ; which I forward to you for publication, in connexion with the Address of Conference, in your next paper. We received His Excellency's gracious assurances with in your next paper. We received His Excellency's gracious assurances with pleasure and with grateful hearts; thanking His Lordship most sincerely, on pleasure and with grateful hearts; thanking His Lordship most succerely, on behalf, and in the name of the Conference, for the repeated assurances of his friendship and good wishes towards us, as well as for the confidence he manifests in our Body. Surely our people will join us in these sentiments when they read His Lordship's Answer to the Address of Conference in 1840, as published in the Minutes of that year; and then hear the avowal of His Excellency, that "THESE FEELINGS REMAIN UNALTERED." Yours, very shortful. Asson GREEN. concurrence of the London Society, and they hoped in a short time to nave scommodation for thirty inmates, with sufficient workshops for the trade of bookbinding. Under the bead of the foreign operations of the Society, the Re-port naticed in terms of regret the death of a missionary at each of the stations at Jerusalem, Tunis, and Smyraa. The distribution of the Scriptures and tracts, and the conversion and baptism of Jews, had been carried on with varied soc-cases in fully. Prussia Poland Turkey Russia. Sr. The King of Prussia was

ARSON GREEN. Yours, very slocately,

Quarterly Meetings for the London District-ist Quarter. Hamilton Sept. 4th & 5th. Dumfries " 11th & 12th. Dumfries " 11th & 12t W. Rygrson, Chairman.

sion there directly under the superintendence of an ordained clergyman, and to form various institutions. (The intentions of the committee on this depositment will be found explained at length in the speech of Lord Ashley.) The Report Quarterly Meetings for the Toronto District-1st Quarter. concluded with a strong appeal to Christians in support of this Society, that it might be enabled to fulfil its design, and hasten the day when "Jerusalem shall become a praise in the winde earth." (Applause.) Quarterly Meetings for the Lake Simcoe Miss'n Aug. 25th. Reesorville July 17th & 13th. | Lake Simcoe Miss'n Aug. 25th. 28th & 29th. THE WESLEYAN CENTENARY HALL AND MISSION HOUSE 11th & 12th. in London, were formally opened on Thursday, the 29th of April. The spa-Credit Mission .. "8th. Yonge Street "14th & 15.h. cions Room, to which admission had been obtained by ticket, was crowded to " 21st & 22nd. Newmarket overflowing, and the platform exclusively occupied by ministers. At the hour " 21st & 22nd. Barrie

Quarterly Meetings for the Augusta District-1st Quarter. Jatilda July 10th & 11th. | Prescutt Ang. 23th & 29th. ornwall Ferth Pirtshurgh & Gan. " 18th & 19th. " 25th & 26th. Clarendon Oct. 2nd & 3rd. Pembroke " 9th & 10th. C. R. ALLISON, Chairman.

Quarterly Meetings for the Bytown District-1st Quarter. N. B .- A CAMP MEETING is to be holden on the Richmond Circuit, I preaine on the old ground, to commence on Thursday the 8th of July. Preachers and friends on the neighbouring circuits are respectfully invited to attend. J. CARROLL, Chairman B. D.

MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

MR. EDITOR,-) am requested, by the General Treasurer of the Missionary Society, to inform its patrons and friends that we are exceedingly anxious to present to the public, at as early a period as possible, a full Report of the state f our Missions, with the Receipts and Disbursements for the past year. It is therefore desirable that all unpaid Subscriptions should be collected without delay, and forwarded to J. R. ARMSTRONG, Esq., of this City; together with the Names of the contributors.

he Names of the contributors. A compliance with the above request would mach oblige, Yours, &c., Anson Grezz, General Secretary. Toronto, June 19, 1841.

A CAMP-MEETING will be held, God willing, on the Matilda Circuit, on the Farm of Mr. Jacob Serves, is the vicinity of the Matida Chapel, and will commence on the second Thursday of July next, at Mattha Chapter, and will connected of the District especially are expected to make their arrangements so as to attend; and other Brethren are strongly lesired to favour the meeting with their presence and aid. B. NANKEVILI

rest throughout all the land this year, and may the "word of the Lord have free course and be glorified ! O Lord, may all the people praise Thee; yea, may all the people praise Thee !"

ADDRESS TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL, AND HIS REPLY .-We have very great pleasure in laying before our readers, to-day, the Address of the recent Conference of our church to His EXCELLENCY LORD STDENHAM, our distinguished GOVERNOR GENERAL, with the Reply of Ilis Lordship. While the former we consider characteristic of an intelligent, loyal, and eminently devoted Body of Christians, the latter we deem highly honourable to the head and heart of His Excellency. At a time when the principles of the Canada Conference are condemned, its intentions misrepresented, its doings depreciated, and even its day-light, useful successes doubted and denied, to find the highest functionary in the land bearing willing and explicit testimony to their " value,"-to find this testimony accompanied by expressions of "respect and esteem, '--- and these reiterated after a lapse of twelve months, is gratifying indeed to us, and will be to our entire Connexion. While, by some persons it is all but arowed, that the "laborious exertions" of that connexion should be terminated, (as the London Watchman has desired) His Lordship, with a frankness worthy of his rank and station, says, they are "for the good of the people." The Rev. Anson Green, in his letter which conveyed to us His Excellency's Reply, and which we have placed immediately after it, very properly lays stress on that part of the Reply which expresses the unaltered feelings of His Excellency. From the moment His Lordship assumed the functions of his high station, he has observed, with a watchful and discerning eye, the operations of the Weslevan Methodist Church in this Province ; and the language now employed is that of certainty, approbation, and confidence after trial. If the most appropriate and beautiful character under which a after trial. If the most appropriate and beautiful character under which a chief ruler is represented be that of a father to his people, we think the senti-chief ruler is represented be that of a father to his people, we think the senti-ments and spirit of this Reply, and many public acts we should rejoice to amounted to upwards of £2,000, chiefly through the liberality of Auxiliaries, name, make it His Lordship's. It is our unfeigned wish that by the blessing of Divine Providence Lord Sydenham may be favoured with health and opportunity to carry out his various noble projects for the commercial, educational, and religious elevation of United Canada; and that when he shall take his regretted departure from us, he may leave a people united, prosperous, and happy,-the result of His Lordship's wise, just, and liberal administration, as the Governor General of British North America.

TEMPERANCE MEETING AT KINGSTON .- We have not been more highly gratified for some time than we have in reading in the Chronicle & Gazette of the 26th a brief account of a Meeting held in the Wesleyun Methodiat Church, Kingston, on the 25th, for the furtherance of the Total Abstinence cause. The chair was occupied by the Rev. John Carroll. Wes levan Minister, one of the Vice Presidents, and able addresses were delivered by J. P. Rohlin, Esq., M. P. P., and M. Cameron, Esq., M. P. P. Between to every one that believeth, to the Jews first, and also to the Greeks." 30 and 40 names were added to the Society; which has been in existence (services had proved a blessing to the Gentile Christian population of a poor about two years and a half, and now numbers 293 members, and is, weekly, increasing its pledges. This is as it should be; and the circomstances under which this meeting was held are indicative of success in a course of reformation which few we should suppose would disapprove. It is pleasing to see 240 Israelites had been baptised there; besides seventy-nine which were pre-Members of Parliament during the time they are in session steal, from their viously baptised at different churches in London, making a toral of 319 to the high and important duties, to a Methodist Church to plead the cause of present time. Of these 114 were baptised as adults; and the rest, chiefly humanity and virtue, in the face of some persons who would stamp the act with obloquy. But from what we know of the intelligence, piety, and decision of the gentlemen concerned, they are not to be deterred from a discharge of duty when they hear its voice. It becomes not us to dictate, but, consistently with an editorial we very lately gave, we may suggest, the practicability of an attempt on their part, this session, to interest the Legislature in the Temperance Reformation. Our reasons for this suggestion will be found in that article. The aspect of affairs was forbidding when Mr, Buckingham ventured to introduce this subject into the Imperial Parliament; but he succeeded; and success would reward a similar movement in this country. Order, economy, morality, domestic and national happiness, call aloud fur present, and then for persevering action. .

٠

ccess hitherto paknowr es, we heartily wish it a gl

SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING CHRISTIANITY AMONG THE JEWS .-One of the most affecting of the Anniversaries held in London in May, was the meeting for the benefit of this Society, which took place on the 7th of that aonth, in Exeter Hall, and which was crowded by highly respectable ludies and gentlemen. The platform was occupied by persons of rark and influence amongst whom were Lord Ashley, Lord Mountsandford, Sir G. Rose, and the Bishop of Ripon. The Hebrew boys and girls, educated and maintained in the Society's School, were ranged on each side of the platform, and sang several suitable hymos, who were questioned by the Rev. A. Dailas, on the Divinity of Jesus Christ, his offices, and work; and who gave very appropriate answers. It is not pleasant for us to deny ourselves the gratification of rub lishing all the speeches delivered on the occasion; but the abstract of the Report, given in the Watchman, is all we have space for ; which, doubtless will be very acceptable to the Canadian public, at a time when the condition movements, and prospects of the Hebrews are acquiring a growing interest The signs of the times are such as to inspire the hope that, ere long, the rejected Messiah will be welcomed by the peculiar race, and, in their highes estimation, prove to them what in Scripture he is said to be, " the glory of his people Israel." Till then, be it the prayer of the Church, to the God of both people Isra... Jews and Geatiles,- "To save the race forlorn, 'To save the race forlorn,

for the instruction of mankind in the knowledge of revealed with ! Not one

of the least of the advantages of this great Society is, the promotion of candour

and unity in Christendom; and happy are we to find the liberal and pious

spirited Baptist Noel, in his beautiful speech before the meeting, saying, "He

believed that this Society was calculated to draw together in this country, as

well as in others, those who best loved the Redcemer, who checisled the most

heartfelt desire to make him known to their fellow-men, and to serve him in

their own persons." This is a sentiment worthy the catholic fielings of so

zealons and evangelical a minister of the Church of England;-a centiment we

would have to make its full impression throughout the christian world,-not

excluding Upper Canada, where, we regret to say, the Bishop and leading Ministers of his own church stand guiltily alouf from the Bible Society. For

Thy glorious arm display ! And show the world a nation born, A nation in a day !"

The Rev. W. ATREST, A. M., read the report, which stated, that the operations of the Society had been carried on during the past year to a greater ex-tent, and with more success both at home and abroad, than in any former similar period. The agg

which had contributed £1,534, during the year. There was, however, a dimi-nution of £1,127 under the head of the Jerusalem Church and Mission, which, owing to peculiar circumstances, had been retarded for a time. The enlarged interest felt amongst Christians on behalf of the Jews, was hailed by the Com mittee as a token that the "time to favour Zion was come." Most numerou audiences had attended meetings and public hetures in Bath, Liverpuol, and various other places, in furtherance of the objects of the Society. During the year, 10,000 Hebrew Bibles and portions of the Scriptures had been issued,

for which there was a very increasing demand, and the Committee had determined to print immediately an ample supply. The Judeo Polish Bible was nearly completed. A new edition of the Liturgy in Hebrew, thoroughly renearly completed. A new edition of the Liturgy in Hebrew, thoroughly re-vised, with the Ordination Service, and the Form of Prayer to be used at Sea added, was almost ready for the press, and 5,000 copies were to be struck of immediately. The Episcopal Jews' Chapel at Bethnal-green, had now, for iles "which were afar off," as well as to the Jews "that were nigh ;" and also to the divine power of the Gospel, as " the power of God unto salvation 118 and populous district, billierto aw fully destitute of church accommodation; and the congregation thus formed had taken a lively interest in the condition of the Jews, and more especially in the spiritual and temporal welfare of inirers and converts received into its bosom. Since the opening of the chapel unsisting of the families of Jewish converts and of children educated in the Hebrew schools, as infants. The number baptised during the past year were welve a luits and seventeen children. The svenge number of adult lewish converts attending divine service at the Episcopal Chapel, and under the perchildren in the Hebrew schools, it appeared that there were 130 individuals of the house of Israel under the charge of a Christian ministry, in immediate connexion with the Society in London. For several years past, from twelve to twenty Israelites had been annually presented to the Bishop of London for confirmation, and there were now twenty-six under instruction and preparation for that ordinance. The attendance of unconverted Jews at the ordinary services of the chapel was various and uncertain, but on occasion of the baptism of converts or Jewish children, when notices to that effect were usually dis-tributed amongst them, from 50 to 100 had been present.

By a Proclamation dated Kirgston, the 15th instant, the Court of Chancery is appointed hereafter to be held at that place.

It seems from the Montreal Wesleyan that paper is shortly to e published weekly at Toronto.

To CORRESPONDENTS .--- Communications have been received rom "Yonge Street," "London," and a "Philanthropist." Our London arrespondent will accept our thanks for his first favour. Several articles, hough in type, are this week unavoidably excluded by Conference and Parlianentary intelligence.

ADDRESS OF THE CONFERENCE TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.

To His Excellency the Right Honorable LORD SYDENHAM, one of Her Majesty's Most Honorable Privy Councillors, Governor-General of British North America, &c. &c. &c.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY :

We, Her Majesty's faithful and loyal subjects, the Ministers of the Wesleyan-Methodist Church in Canada, in Conference assembled, having, at our first annual meeting after your arrival in Canada, approached Your Excellency with the expression of our dutiful regards, feel it our duty on the ompletion of the Union of the Canadian Provinces, and your assumption of the Government of United Canada, to renew the expression of our cordial esteem for Your Excellency personally, and our unabated confidence in the ustice, impartiality, and wisdom of Your Excellency's administration of the lovernment.

Whilst we have not been indifferent either to the objects or success of Your Excellency's important and ardnous mission, we have deemed it most ecordant with our vocation and duty to abstain from any interference with he secular politics of the day—devoting ourselves wholly to the less imposing but equally important work of teaching men to "fear God and honour the Queen"-of imparting the instructions and consolations of our holy religion to the destitute settlers and aboriginal Indian Tribes of this country. In the unwearied prosecution of these labours, amidst many privations and difficulies,-ministering to about eight hundred and fifty congregations,-we trust we continue to merit the favourable opinion which Your Excellency was graciously pleased to express, on a former occasion, as the result of your quiries in Upper Canada.

During the past year, the Wesleyan conference in England has thought roper to abandon those articles of Union which existed between the Weseyan conferences in England and Canada at the time of Your Excellency's arrival in this Province, and which had existed during seven years. In consequence of this proceeding on the part of the Wesleyan conference in Eng-land, the Wesleyan-Methodist Church in Canada occupies the position of an more than a quarter of a century, afforded a standing testimony both to the Di. land, the Wesleyan-Methodist Church in Canada occupies the position of an vine mission of the Lord Jesus Christ, who came to preach peace to the Gen-independent Body as it existed before the adoption of the conventional union with the conference in England in 1833. Though the agents of the London Weslevan Body have induced 1257 church communicants to secele from our pastoral charge and unite with them; yet such have been the extent and success of our work, that there has been an actual increase of several hundred church communicants under our pastoral care-embracing in all upwards of 17,000 souls, exclusive of a population of at least one hundred thousand who sit under our ministry. All the Methodist Indian Missions in Upper Canada, with one exception, have been established by our labours, and, except in two instances, remain under our pastoral care.

As one of the Religious Denominations of Upper Canada, second to no then it would seem that the difference between the views of that hon, gentleman other in labours and in christian loyalty to Her Majesty's Royal Person and and his own amounted only to a difference in terms, and not a difference in fact. Government, and having the charge of numerous Missions to the New Settle-But should those gentlemen be prepared, notwillstanding a vote of want of confidence should be passed by that house, to retain their seats in the council, ments and Indian Tribes, and the education of many youth and Ministers, sonal care of the Minister, amounted 15 about fifty, of whom not fewer than and having no other pecuniary resources but those which benevolent contri-thirty were regular communicants. When to these were added eighty Jewish butions in Canada furnish, we confidently trust that our just fights and interthen he must say that he entirely dissented from them. He believed however that he had understood the hon, gentleman aright, and for this reason, this is not the first time that a question of this kind had been egitated, and the princiests will be duly protected and considered by Your Excellency. ple had at length been pretty generally admitted that both in this and still more We have heard with concern and alarm of Your Excellency's severe and fully in some of the neighbouring provinces that unless the advisers of his Excellency possessed such an extent of public confidence as to enable them to procure their returns to this house in the first place, and enjoyed also the confiprotracted indisposition during the last few months. Our supplications have ningled with those of other classes of christians and true friends to Canada to the Divine Being for the preservation of your valuable life. We rejoice dence of the representatives of the country at large, so as to be able to procure the passing of those measures which they might think proper to recommend, in hear of Your Excellency's returning health; and our earnest prayer to Almighty God is, that Your Excellency's patriotic and responsible mission they could not consistently continue to be members of the Government.-If the hon, geutleman had intended to be understood as going this length, then ha may be as successfully accomplished as it has been thus fat auspiciously

PARLIAMENT OF THE PROVINCE OF CANADA.

From the Kingston flerald. FRIDAY, JUNE 18.

DEBATE FOR THAT DAY CONCLUDED.

Mr. Baldwin said he had certainly listened to the speech of the hon. Gentheman with a great deal of attention, and with a good deal of pleasure ; pro-bubly however that pleasure had not been altogether unailoyed. But he could not discover from the speech of the honourable and learned gentleman that a new principle has been applied with reference to the administration of affairs in which that hor, and learned gentleman had borne so conspicuous a part. A great and important principlo is involved in the subject of the present discussion, one which has occupied the attention of the country for a number of years, and one on the faithful carrying out of which the continuation of the connexion with the Mother Country in a great measure depends, (hear, hear.) The ques-tion should be clearly and distinctly understood, not only by those occurying the situation which the hon, and learned gentleman does, but by the whole country. He (Mr. B.) would follow the hon, and learned gentleman in the principal points of his speech, though ho did not expect that the discussion

would have been entered into to-lay, and perhaps there might not be after all so much difference between the views of the hon, and learned gentleman and himself, if indeed there were any at all, as would be at first supposed, (hear, hear.) He would begin with the view which the bon, and learned gentleman had taken of the character and position of the head of the Government in this colony which he (Mr. B.) agreed with him in calling a mixed character; the colony which he (Mr. B.) agreed with him in calling a mixed character; the yery nature of a colonial administration required, as one acquainted with the subject must perceive, that the head of that Government should be responsible to the home Government; as he is the connecting link between the colony and the Parent State, it is his duty to be careful of the interests of the Sovereign whose servanthe is, and careful to preserve the connexion hetween the Colony and the Mother Country. And as for the principle of Responsible Govern-ment, as he (Mr. B.) had always understood it, and advocated it, instead of heconies that mercavitibility which he had advocated it, surved to increase it

lessening that responsibility which he had advocated, it served to increase it, as the hon, and learned gentleman had already remarked. He agreed with him therefore that the hend of the government is of a roixed character, and that he is responsible to the Home Government, for the proper administration of the government in the colony. He would admit that in the administration of the government, questions may arise, in which he may not be prepared to adopt the advice which may be tradered him. But if he (Mr. R.) understood the hon, and learned genileman right, that the Council of His Excellency are to offer their advice only when it is demanded of them, and on all other occasions remain mere passive observers of the measures adopted by the govera-ment, he would beg leave from such a system us this entirely to dissent (hear, hear.) That all measures must necessarily receive the Governor's assent, he

would readily admit, but that those gentlemen whom he calls to his council are never to open their lips, except when he particularly and expressly calls are used to be a tient hips, except when no participantly and tapped the set of a period of in fact such a conneil as that would be no council at all ; to adopt such a course would be, in his option, acting in direct violation of the oath which as Exec-ative Councillors they were called on to take. They are commanded to advise his Excellency on all matters connected with the public good. [Here Mr. Baldwin read the oath prescribed to be taken by Executive Councillors.] In his (Mr. B. a) understanding of this oath a Councillor is necessarily bound to tring under the notice of the head of the government those measures which in bis estimation the country required. He would freely edmit, that unless the the estimation the country required. The would freely count, that unless the representative of the sovereign should acquiesce in those measures so recom-mended, there would be no means by which that advice could be made prac-tically useful, but this consideration does not for a moment relieve the members of that council from the fulfilment of an imperative duty. If that advice were accepted, well and good if not, his course would be to tender his resignation. Now the hon, and learned gentleman admits that in the event of the administration not retaining the confidence of l'arliament, they should resign, (hear, hear.) if he had understood the hon, gentleman arightes intending to go to this extent,

would perfectly concur with him, and if the practical application of this principlo be admitted, then there would be found to be no difference in reality etween the hon, gentleman and himself. The hon, and learned gentleman had referred to a despatch of Lord Gleneig, and it was somewhat remarkable that as it announces the same principles upon which that bon. gentleman now professes to act, that so long a time should have been suffered to clapse since processes to act, that so long a time should have been suffered to elapse since the publication of that despatch without any practical application of those prin-ciples having been carried out. (hear, Lear, hear.) It is remarkable that no approach to the carrying out of the principle of responsible government took place until the last session of the last parliament of Upper Canada. Had he (Mr. B.) not supposed that it was the intention of his Excellency the Governor General to carry into effect the principles of responsible government as laid down in the despatch of Lord John Russell, which had been referred to by the hon. and learned gentleman, he (Mr. B.) would have been perfectly inexcusa-ble for accepting office under the Government; but he had then believed and still continued to believe that it was practicable to carry out those principles in this province (hear, hear). He believed from what had failen from the hon. gentleman that the same construction would be put upon the principles laid down in that despatch as he had always put upon it, and in which be was sup-ported not only by many hop, gentlemen around him, but also by some of the

best friends of this country in England, and particularly by that staunch and well tried friend of this country. Mr. Hume, who he believed was now member for Kilkenny (hear, hear). That gentleman was better acquainted than he (Mr. B.) could be, and he had declared that the language of that despatch conceded the principle which the parliaments of the two provinces had for twenty years been calling upon the mother country to concede. That gentle-man was too firm a friend of this country to be capable of endeavouring to mislead us, (hear, hear), and to that gentleman he believed these provinces were described by the parliament of the parliament of the two the two the deeply indebted (hear, hear, hear). Now, sir, believing that this is the true interpretation of that despatch, and that the hon, gentleman (Mr. Draper) has declared himself prepared to not upon it in the manner to which I have alleded, I am prepared to wait patiently and see whether his acts will agree with those I am properties to wait patientry and see whether his acts will agree with classe professions, and whether be will be prepared when the time comes for giving a proof of his sincerity, to act in accordance will what he has this day declared. The han, gentleman from Toronto says "yes." I have long had entire confi-dence in that gentleman, and I only wish I had qual confidence in others (hear, hear, hear). Its (Mr. B.) was however perfectly willing to wait patiently and even whether three wentleman would act more there principles. But consider see whether those gentlemen would act upon these principles. But, one thing must be recollected, that the principle of responsible government is only a means to an end. If this responsibility is not to lead to the carrying out of what the country requires it will be a more dead tetter. He believed, however, that this much having been conceded they would be enabled to enforce upon both the provincial and home government a due attention to the wants and wishes of the country. He would now conclude his observations with adding one remark : he could have wished that the representative of royalty in this prov-ince had inserted in the speech which had been delivered to the Legislative Council and Assembly some reference to this matter, and not have left it to the hon, member for Russell (Mr. Draper) in his place on the floor of the house merely to announce so important a circumstance to the representatives of the people. He thought it would have been a happy occasion for the announcement of so important a fact to have introduced it is the created in the theorem. of so important a fact, to have introduced it in the speech from the throne. He trusted he had not misunderstood the hon, gentleman in the announcement which he had this day made to the house.

which he had this day made to the house. Mr. Attorney General Draper said he falt it necessary to protect himself against the possibility of a moment's misunderstanding, although he thought it was almost impossible to draw from what he had said any other deduction then that which he had intended; he would therefore read over again that part of Lord John Russell's despatch to which he had before referred. Mr. Baldwin then soid be found it necessary to put one other question to the

hon, gentlemun. In the event of such instructions coming from the home gov ernment as he could not coincide with, in what manner would he then act I

Mr. Draper replied that he would immediately resign. Mr. Morritt suid be was really surprised at what he had heard; be had

Mr. Marrill and he was really surprised at what he had heard; he had come to that House with the expectation of hearing an open avowal on the part of the members of the Executive Government. Where was the object of mystifying the matter. He (Mr.'M.) was perfectly convinced that the Gover-nor-General is prepared to carry out the principles of Responsible Govern-ment, as laid down by Lord Durham. What was the course of the popularity of Lord Sydenham ? it is because the people have confidence in the belief that it is his intruston to carry out the principles of Government as here laid down. These the hore confidence of the population of the belief that it is because the people have confidence in the belief that it. [Here the hon, gentleman read from the Report of Lord Durham.] But there appeared a disinclination on the part of those hon, gentlemen who are the advisers of His Excellency, to advert to Lord Durham. This was not wise. It was as far removed from the course which should be adopted by those hon, gentlatien, as their principles were from those of Lord Durham. We want the Council to be responsible to the Province for the due regulation of our siture, and every vote which he would give in that House should have referaffairs, and every vote which he would give in that House should have refer-ence to this object. The great difficulty is they refuse to give up the manage-ment of our internal affairs to ourselves, they dont openly avow their intention of deferring to the wishes of the people of this country. This is doing a great inpury to the best interest of the country. It destroys confidence in the admin-istration; now, we expect a complete change in this respect.—I would not impair the authority of the Crown, but if you do not preserve the confidence of the people, you should resign. If those how, gentlemeu will state clearly and fairly, that this is the system which Lord Sydenham intends earrying out in this colony, they will entitle themselves to the gratinude of the country. *Mr. Cameron* said he felt it necessary to express his opinion upon this sub-ject, and in doing so he would not occupy a great deal of time. He felt with the bon, gentleman who had spoken has, that however clear to him that the how, and learned member for Hastings, it was not so clear to him that the

members of Government had made any distinct avowal of the intention to act upon the principles of Responsible Government.—(Hear, hear.) If it were really their intention, it was very easy to declare it. He felt it to be an im-portant point, because it was upon a conviction that such, was to be the case, that he ded upon his determined to a conviction that such was to be the case. portant point, because it was upon a conviction that such was to be the case, that he had taken his determination to support the administration of Lord Sydenham. (Hear, hear.). He (Mr. C.) was extremely sorry upon his arrival here and meeting with his friends, to find those with whom he had expected to act, pursuing a totally different course. And he had been extreme-ly sorry also at finding the hon, and learned gentleman about withdrawing from the government; and he had felt it his duty to state to that gentleman that he (Mr. C.) would be precluded from acting with him, because it could not be expected that he would blindly follow any man however highly distinguished. They he (Mr. C. Wrae context to support the administrian multi it should be That he (Mr. C.) was content to support the administration until it should be clearly shown that the government had not the confidence of the country. He then reserved to himself the right of opposing that administration as streauously as he would now give them his support.—(Hear, hear.)

Capt. Steels said that as he was the seconder of the resolutions he would explain the views which he entermined with regard to the course of policy to pursued by the government. He (Capt. S.) had also come to that House with determination to give support to the administration of the Governor-General, provided he held to the professions which had been advanced as to responsible government; but he came to that House unshackled with pledges, free to act according to the dictutes of his jndgment, elected by a constituency which had imposed no conditions and laid down no role for the guidance of his conduct, other than that broad principle which all the representatives of a free people should strive to obtain, the advancement of the interests of his constitu-ents and of the country generally. He would acknowledge that the explenation which had been given was entirely to, his satisfaction, and he would come trankly forward and support the administration of the Governor-Goneral as long as the conduct of the Executive corresponded with the professions they had heard. But he would desire to see the administration supported by a frank and honest vote found-d upon conviction and in honesty, and not produced hy cabal and faction. He (Mc. S.) felt a sections responsibility resting upon him towards his constituents; they had confidence in him and he in them; they were composed of plain honest men, the backwoodsmen of the country; they judge accurately of the motives of men, and are not to be deceived by the are more conversant in the windings and intrigues of politicians. He would use a just discretion, and whenever the hon. gentleman opposite brought forward any measure is which he (Cupt. S.) could concur-any measure which was calculated to secure the rights and liberties of the people, he would most cheerfully co-operate with them, but ha would never consent to give his support to a factious opposition. He was a man not of words, but of deeds, formerly engaged in Her Majesty's service fighting the battles of his country, and now ready to join heat and hand in all measures which were calculated to promote prosperity and good government of the country. When the distinguished ividual who stands at the head of the government was seen in this House delivering his speech with painful effort, owing to his declining health, was there a man present who did not say within himself, I will throw myself in the breach and prevent any faction from disturbing his nightly sleep 1 (Hear, hear, hear.) Mr. Thorburn said that although the discussion had been brought up rather prematurely, as the members of the Executive Government were now in their places, and as the question was not all the theorem were might be prepared, ha-thought, to give a plain answer, and that answer would do more good than 100,000 bayonets would do at this moment [hear, hear.] It would set at rest the ansiety which exists in the country; it would be the commencement of a new era in the history of Canada, which has become, as an hon, gentleman has observed, like a girdled tree, instead of being as its neutral advantages would seem to warrant, the most flourishing country upon the face of the earth. Look at the state of New Brunswick : a few years ago they were struggling as we have been for the same principle of responsible government, and they have now stained the accomplishment of their wishes. It was his intention not to impede the government but to assist it in every respect in which be could nossibly do so, and he hoped, thorefore, the hon, gentlemen on the treasury benches would feel it their duty at once to declare that it is their full determi-nation to be friends of the country.—The news would be hailed with delight; it would fly with the rapidity of lightning from one end of the province to the other; there would be bonfires and rejuicings everywhere. [Hear, hear.] He [Mr. T.] came to that House under nor restraint as to his course of pro-ceeding, and he was determined to be under none except to his Creator and his sovereign. He had earnestly desired his constituents to await patiently and allow Lord Sydenbam's administration to proceed .- They had true confidence in him whom they had chosen as their representative, and they were determined to extend that confidence to His Excellency the Governor-Ge why then will not His Excellency's advisers frankly avow to this House their determination to comply with the wishes of the country ? Mr. Boswell sold he hoped, before the Committee should rise, those honour-able gentlemen belonging to His Excellency's Council would be fully prepared to answer this important question in a categorical manner, for they migh depend upon it the eyes of the country are upon them. He had risen not will an intention of entering into the discussion of the question of "responsible government. Upon that question bis opinion had been long ago made public, He was fully convinced that the government of this colony could only be carried on if conducted upon those principles which would produce harmony and good will. He merely rose however at the present moment to suggest to the committee, that if these gentlemen who occupy the treesury benches were not prepared to give an explicit reply to the question, which had been put to Mer at the present moment, the question might be deferred. Mr. Baldwin said as it seemed to be considered that he had been too easily satisfied with the doclaration of the hon, gentleman, he wished it to be clearly understood, that it was because he believed the principle of responsible govern ment was to be duly carried out, and therefore it was that he had no reason to assume that the views of the hon. member for Russell [Mr. Draper] were different from the recognized principles. He would further observe that he deemed it altogether about to suppose any one within the walls of that House 1 -they had his acis, which were better than words; they saw him actively taking ' George Rosseaux, Esq., Ancaster Hoted

Mr. Draper said that the question having been put to him as to what cours the advisers of His Excellency would take in the event of the majority of the House of Assembly opposing those measures which might be proposed by the government, he desired no mystification; the hone gentleman who had used the term had found mystification to exist only in his own imagination, after express-ing what his views were of the character and degree of responsibility resting upon the different branches of the government, he had stated that there was an absolute necessity for the pre-crustion of harmony between the government and people, and he had pointed out several causes on the occurrence of which he would not resign, but would appeal to the country, and ascertain whether he would not be sustained by the people [bear, hear.] The responsibility in such cases as he had before stated would rest with the Governor himself. If he find that he cannot act with his council, he may call upon them to resign [bear, hear, hear.]

Mr. Boswell desired to be informed if he had rightly understood the hon. renleman to mean that he would be contented him to terming an a minister of the Government as long as the Governor desired him to do so, whether a majority of the House of Assembly were with him or not I

Mr. Draper replied that he had said, so long as harmony existed between the representatives of the people and the Government—but it could not be con-sidered that harmony exists as long as there was continual opposition maintain-ed from different sides of the House. The distinction which he understood as having drawn was, that the responsibility rests entirely with the head of the overnment.

Mr. Boswell. The hon, gentleman has said, that he would not resign unless equired to do so by the head of the government. He has not said that he mertained the slightest respect for the opinion of the representatives of the niertaine people. He desires harmony, but be wishes the whole responsibility to be thrown upon the shoulders of His Excellency. He [Mr. Boswell] could put

no other interpretation upon his language. Mr. Hincks said, it was very much to be regretted that this important subject should have been so much mystified; at the same time he thought here should be great sllowance made for the lon. and learned gentleman. He no doubt full himself in a very awkward situation. He had come down to the House and avowed principles, upon which a few years ago he said he would make " war to the knife."

Mr. Droper said, that what the bon. gentleman had stated was unfounded i fact. The hon, gentleman was here called to order, and

Mr. Hincks proceeded. He was extremely happy, he said, to be corrected, he had fallen into error.

It he had tallen into error. Mr. Draper again requested permission to axplain, which having been grant-ed, bo proceeded to observe that he was quite unwilling to remain under an unjust imputation, which might, with few words, be entirely removed—how-ever painful it might be to enter into an explanation which might wound the feelings of those for whom he entertained a high respect. He recollected in 1936 having made a speech at an election meeting after dinner; [hear, hear] in the course of which he said that there were those filling prominent stations in the community who advocated principles of a dangerous and with a full knowledge that they were dangerous and injurious to the interests of this colony. He had also said, there were then in the ranks of the Reformers many individuals for whom he had a personal friendship; but that there were others against whom he would make war to the knife; and in the following year he had amply redeemed his piedee .- [hear, hear.] There was one other remark which he would make: There were those in the House who other remark which he would make: Inere were those in the isome wro could do him the justice to say that long before this discussion was con-implated he had drawn a distinction between those who were discontented and those who were disnificated. The complaints of the former might be remedied, but as for the others he cared not how soon they sought any

Merical, but as for the others the careful not how south any sought any onnersy which would be more congenial to their feelings. Mr. Hiacks said he was happy to hear the explanation of the hop, gentleman. Is appeared that it was not the principle advocated by the majority of the House of Assembly, but the opinions of certain individuals against which he would make wer to the knife. The principles which were then advocated by a majority of the House of Assembly were the same as those which he at present advacated-the principles of responsible government-those principles which would be found Inid down in Lord Durham's Report. Every hon, member of that House must be fully aware that the great mass of the country had been convinced that the head of the government had intended this to be the principle upon which the government should be conducted. The despatch the principle upon which the government should be conducted. The despatch of Lord John Russell appeared to him to be inconsistent with itself. The first part from which the herned Attorney-General quoted was altogether at variance with the latter, which he [Mr. H.] was well assured was far more satisfactory. It recommends "non-interference on the part of the crown in our internal affinite except where the interests of the empire and the honour of the crown are deeply concerned." He [Mr. H.] agreed with his hen. friend from Haldimand [Mr. Merritt] that it is time this House and the country should know distinctly whether this system of interference in our internal proverment is to be persevered in by the home government. It meters fittle

government is to be persevered in by the bome government. It matters fittle who are responsible here if we are constantly to have our laws which we have nassed at great trouble and expense set at noight and sent back to us annulled passed at great trouble and expense set at noight and sent back to us annulled and void [hear, hear.] The hon, and learned geutleman in order to point out the degree of responsibility under which he considered the government as standing had quoted from documents which had been always held and acknow-ledged by these gentlemen with whom he acts, as going cotirely against the principle for which we are contending. What the country wishes to know is whether the provincial government is to be conducted according to the princi-ples of Rither constitution. These are the actionized to which a majorize of ples of British constitution. These are the principles to which a majority of

the people of this i revince are attached. Mr. Boswell said the hon. and learned gentleman must excuse him for again here show the question, because it was of very great importance to him the side of the sid course of conduct within that House, and he would put it in such a shape as that it might be replied to by a single affirmative or negative. Does the hon, gentleman mean to say that if the government cannot command a majority of this House, so that its mensures may be carried on harmenively, if they do not find by the whole proceedings of the House that they have the confidence of a majority of its members, that then a dissolution of the House shall follow, or that they will resign? ["Yes, yes," from Mr. Draper.] Then 1 am entieffed. And he could public such the the mation of the House shall follow. or that they will resign? ["Yes, yes," from Mr. Draper.] Then 1 am satisfied. And he could only say that this being the case it was an unfortunate circumstance that the hon. gentleman could not have stated it explicitly to the llouse at present, and have prevented the necessity for so long a discussion.

From the Chronicle and Gazette SATURDAY, JUNE 19.

The house met at 10 A. M. and sat in committee on the Rules for directing he proceedings of the House. The bouse in Committee, Mr. Morris in the cheir, resumed the consideration

tions in unas of the resolutions in answer to the address, Mr. Neilson moved that all the words after "Resolved" be omitted, and that a series of resolutions which were read by that han. member be substituted. To a question from the Attorney General, Ogden. Mr. Neilson explained that when one series of resolutions were considered, the house would consider both ereies. Mr. Johnson and Mr. J. S. McDonald opposed the postponement of the de-batest proposing that when the original resolutions were under consideration, the objections ar mandments embodied in Mr. Neilson's series of resolutions might be brought forward each upon each. the reso

would maintain for a moment that the people of the colony were to be treated with less regard than the people of our sister Province of Nova Scotia, to whom the principle for which they were contending had been cheerfully conceded. Mr. Draper said that the question having been put to him as to what course (Hear, hear.) Or in other words, that sort of government which was calculated to harmonize with the wishes and feelings of the people. This is, and has ever been, the great desiderstum in government, because it matters not how well administered the affairs of the government may be, if the people are unhappy administered the affairs of the government may be, if the people are unhappy and discontented. Mr. Duggan proceeded to compare the two series of resolu-tions, and observed that the former was infinitely preferable. His Excellency has declared that it is with sincere satisfaction that he meets us to transact the affairs of the country, and he (Mr. Duggan) would recommend to hon. members of that house the propriety of meeting His Excellency in a like spirit, not with cold indifference, but with an earnestness for the public good (licar, hear, hear.) He (Mr. Duggan) had sufficient confidence in His Excellency to believe that he was ready fully to co-operate with that house in giving to the people those equal rights and privileges which they have so long demanded. He helieved the force of public opinion was now so strong that it could not be successfully resisted.— Does the conduct of His Excellency, or does Her Majesty's Government show any disposition to continue to resist those demands? Far from it. On the con-trary, they had reason to believe that the eurnest endeavour of Lord Sydenham would be to render this Province happy and prosperous (Hear, hear.) (*To be contined*)

(To be continued)

foreign and Provincial News.

To the Reformers of the County of Middlesex.

Gentlemen; —We have this day read with pain and astonishment in the columns of the Examiner, a letter addressed to you by Francis Hincks, Est, the proprietor of that Journal and a Member of the House of Assemily, recommen-ding you not to countenance Mr. Parke, should be again appeal to you for your suffrages, and asserting that "he (Mr. Parke) has descrede his party and his prin-ciples, that he has lest his assistance to accomplish the views of a corrupt Govern-ment, and that if he be sent back to Parliament the consequences will be most injuri-cure."

In giving publicity to charges of so serious and extraordinary a nature, Mr. Hincks may have been actualed by the most pure and patriotic feelings, and it would not become us to call in question his motives; but, Gentlemen, we have a peculiar pleasure in stating, that although Mr. Parke may have lost the good opinion of Mr. Hincks, our coofidence in him remains unshaken. We have long known him, and in and out of Parliament we have ever found him the firm and unbending advocate of the rights and liberities of the People. During the darkest period of this country's history, you had in him an uncompromising and faithful friend, and on a recent occasion you gave an undoubled evidence of the estima-tion in which you held his character and hi services. Will you then abandon such a man at the presumptious recommendation of any individual? We cannot helieve that you will. Mr. Parke is at this hour what he has always been, an honest and consistent Reformer; there has heen on his part no abandonment of principles, and we feel assured that the great body of the Reformers hailed with delight his appointment to office under an administration which hos this day con-ceded, by its Officers in the House of Assembly, the vital question of Responsi-ble Government—a question for which no man in Canada contended more zealously, ably, and unceasingly, than Mr. Parke. A sense of justice to an upright, intelligent and deserving man must be received by yon as our apology for thus obruding ourselves on your notine, and we fonday In giving publicity to charges of so serious and extraordinary a nature, Mr.

by you as our apology for thus obtruding curselves on your notice, and we fondly entertain the hope that, by an overwhelming majority, you will re-elect him to serve you in Parliament. We are, Gentlemen, Your most obedient Servants.

David Thorburn, M. P. P.	Issac Buchapan, M. P. P.
Malcolm Cameron, M. P. P.	John Cook, M. P. P.
Elmes Steele, M. P. P.	James Morris, M. P. P.
John Roblin, M. P. P.	D Thompson, M. P. P.
George Boswell, M. P. P.	John Gilchrist, M. P. P.
S. Crane, M. P. P.	J. Williams, M. P. P.
J. W. Powell, M. P. P.	Harmanus Smith, M. P. P.
D. McDonald, M. P. P.	
18th June 1841	

Kingston, 18th June, 1841.

On Wednesday, a barge, with Ericson's propeller, belonging to Messra, Murray & Sanderson, arrived in port, via the Lachine Canal, with qual to one hundred tons of cargo on board. She performed the trip from Brorkville, a distance of one hundred and fifty miles, in sixteen hours, and having beadway at the rate of seven miles per hour, ran the rapids with perfect ease and safety; and can, at all times, without depending on wind or weather, make the run in about the same time. Sailing boats have frequently bee detained a fortnight on this route, as they cannot venture to descend the rapida without a fair wind. This will be a delightful conveyance for passengers, who will thus save the risk and fatigue of landing three times-once about midnight, and travelling thirty seven miles over the worst of roads. If the Lachine Canal bridges were removed, and swing-bridges substituted, passengers could go on board at Kingston, and belanded in port with their luggage. Ericson's engine is the simplest, and the application of power the most direct that has yet appeared. It is represented as the greatest improvement in stears navigation that has been effected since its first introduction, and that it will answer well on all our inland lakes and rivers, as well as for ocean navigation, being easily. applied to sailing vessels. The experiment has been attended with c allocation and cannot fail to remunerate Mr. Ericson, the inventor, as well as Messrs, And cannot fail to remunerate Mr. Ericson, the inventor, as well as Messrs. Murray & Sanderson, who will have three of their Larges running in a Massis, Matrix & Sanderson, who will nave three of their targes romains in a fortnight from this time. They are intended to go up the Rideau, and down the *St. Lawrence*; their towing powers, we believe, are greater than steam-boats with paddles, and the consumption of fuel very small—the *Ericson* having only used three coulds of wood from Brockville to Montreal.—Montreal Gazette.

The Providence Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, commenced its session, at Providence, on the 0th inst. Bisbop Helding presiding. Sixty-one of the clergy were in attendance. An interesting discussion arose upon the practice of depending upon notes or sketches in the delivery of discourses. They were recommended for preparation, but not to be used in the pulpit.--This being a new Conference, having been set off from the "New England," a Conference Missionary Society was organised. The pursiding Richards to the president On Society was organised. from the "New England," a Conference Missionary Society was organised. The presiding Bishop to be president. On Saturday five were elected to the effice of deacons, and two to the office of elders. A committee was exponented to co-operate with the Wesley Institute, in behalf of theological education. The committee was instructed to advocate ins location at the Wesleyan University .- N. Y. Com. Adv.

Queen's College .- We are truly happy to learn, that there is every assurance of Queen's College being opened at no distant period, and that students to at least one Professor's class will be admitted in the course of the fall. There is every reason for assuring our readers, that, in the course of the ensuing year, the Seminary will be put into full operation; and it only remains to hone that the friends of this liberal and well founded Seminary will not be slow in fulfilling the obligations which they have so generously contracted for its final and complete establishment.-Montreal Gazette.

The tide of immigration has fully set in. Rising 3000 have

COMMISSARIAT OFFICE, Toronto, 23th June, 1841.

SEALED TENDERS. will be received at this Office on Thursday, the 8th July next, at 12 o'clock precisely, (after which no Tender will be admitted) from all persons desirous of entering into a Cook for the supply of SUNDRY ARTICLES OF OFFICE FURNITURE. into a Contrace The Tenders are to be made upon printed Forms, which may be obtained at

this Office, to be filled up in strict conformity with the plans, &c., of the Articles required, to be seen at the Royal Engineer Office. Unexceptionable security will be required. 2w 608

C O R P O K A T I U IN On TUESDAY, the 6th JULY, next, at 12 o'clock moon, will be sold ORPORATION on the premises, by PUBLIC AUCTION, the interest in the Leases for 43 years of the following Lots :---

Lot No. 3, on West Market place, being the South corner of Market Lane and West Market place, containing 25 feet frontage, and extending in the said Lane 95 feet, together with the Buildings thereon; said premises being lately known as the Dog and Dock Tavern. ot No. 2, South of, and adjoining Lot No. 3, containing 25 feet frontage or

West Market place, and extending to the distance of 95 feet in the rear, together with the Buildings thereon.

Lot No. 1, South of, and adjoining Lot No. 2, containing 25 feet frontage on West Market place, and extending to the distance of 35 feet in the rear, together with the Buildings thereon.

The above Lots will be Sold liable to a certain yearly rental per foot frontage, with conditions of erecting Buildings thereon, before the first day of December, 1841, according to a plan allouted by the Common Council; thu said plan may be seen, (and any further information will be given) on applica-tion at the Chamberlain's Office.

À. T. MCCORD, Chamberlain. ROUERT MCCLURE, Auctioneer. June 25, 1841. Immediately after the Sale, as above advertised, on West Market place, will

e sold, subject to the same conditions-Lot No. 9, on Front Street, containing 25 feet frontage on the salif Street, and

extending in the rear to the distance of 72 feet, together with the Buildings thereon.

List No. 10, on Front Street, containing 26 feet frontage on sold Street, and extending in the rear to the distance of 66 feet, together with the Buildings A. T. McCORD, Chamberlain, ROBERT MCCLURE, Auctioneer, therean. · 1 June 29, 1841.

WATERLOO HOUSE, No. 134, King Street, Toronto .-BOWES & HALL are now opening a large assortment of STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS, in Waterloo House, Next door to Measure. RIDOUT & BROTHERS, to which they solicit public ettention.

B. & H., in recommending the above GOODS, need only say, the whole of their Stock has been IMPORTED THIS SPRING from the Manufactoring Towns of Britain, which they will sell at prices that cannot fail to give satisfaction.

Toronto, June 10th. 1841. 608 tf

GEORGE AND JOHN DUGGAN, Solicitors in Chancery, Barristers at-Law, Notaries Public, &c. &c. 1104, King Street, Toronto, two doors East of Messrs. Lesslie Bruthers. AMB'S LIQUID BLACKING.

1 So frequent have been the applications on the Subscriber for Liquid Blacking, that he has commenced the manufacture of a superior article, which he offers by *Wholesale and Refail*, at a lower rate than any imported is sold. GF Blacking Buttles and Tie Boxes bought at the Subscriber's Establish-P. R. LAMB.

No. 4, New Street, Toronto, June 26th, 1841.

TOLEASE—For a term of 8 or 21 years, Forly-Eight Feet of Ground fronting on Yange Street, where J. H. Price's Office lately stood. Enquire of Mesers. Ridout Brothers & Co., or to the under-signed, at the Humber. JOSEPH DENNIS. signed, at the Humber. June 29th, 1841. . 608

COMSTOCK'S HAYS' LINIMENT. at New-York, and used in our principal Hospitals, and by eminent Medical men, with the greatest possible success, (externally) in the following complaints :

For the Piles.	Croup,
For all Dropsy,	Whooping Cough,
All swellings of the Extremities,	Tightness of the Chest, especially
Rheamatism, neuto and chronic,	in Children,
Lumbago and Sciatic,	All Bruises and Sprains,
Tender Feel,	Scald Head,
Corns,	Scrofula, in its worst stages,
White Swellings, and all Swellings	' Foul Ulcers of the legs, or other
of the Neck.	fungous Sores,

Sore Throat, by Cancers or Ulcers, Fresh Wounds, Chilblains, &c. &c. It was the last death-bed bequest of the celebrated Dr. Gridely, to his friend

and attendant Solomon Hays. Some cases of cures, for which we have the testimony, which is too long to nsert, are as follows :

Seven members of Congress; 2 of the Senate of the U. S.; 2 Judges of the U. S.; 3 Governors of States; 23 members of the different State Legislateres; G. S.; 3 Governors in States; 25 members of the interest States Legislandorer, some 57 Editors, and 79 Doctors—besides above 3000 cures among respect-able private citizens. These have come to the knowledge of the proprietors as having been cured of PILES, many from five to twenty years the subjects of exercising sufficiency. If, then, so many lave thought it their duty to com-nunicate on so delicate a disease, how many thousands have been relieved and

About one half the above number are known to have been cured of DROPSY, RHEOMATISM, BURNS, FEVER SORES, and WOUNDS of all kinds, by the same article.—And of all this number no females are enumerated. So that the fair presumption is, the number is, more than doubled.

For Sale by Constock & Co., 71, Maiden Lane, New-York; and Lyman, Farr & Co.; Lesslie Bruthers; and J. Beckett, Toronto; and by all other Druggists in Canada.

T H E E N D OF D O U B T.-I have been bald about five years ;--no more hair on the top of my head than on the back of my hand, and my head covered with a thick scurf. In this situation, about the 10th of August last, I began using the BALM OF COLUMBIA, from Constock & Co. Since which I have used two and a balf bottles of the Balm, which has fully restored my hair, and freed my head entirely from scurf. My head is now covered with fne, flowing, long bair, which any one can see by calling on n.e at my resilence in Stamford, Ct. Aven 22, 1840. DARIUS S. SCOFIELD. Nov. 12, 1840.

bate: proposing that when the original resolutions were under consideration, the objections or smendugents embodied in Mr. Neilson's series of resolutions might be brought forward each upon each.

The motion that the Committee report progress was carried with leave to sit till Monday.

Mr. Christic gave notice of a motion for this day week to consider the adminstration of justice in the District of Gaspe. Mr. Neilson's draft of counter resolutions was ordered to be printed at the

expense and for the use of the house.

MONDAY, JUNE 21.

The order of the day for-The Committee of the whole House upon the Address in answer to the Speech from the Throne, being moved -Mr. Baldwin rose and said, he would take the opportunity which was now

afforded him. of recurring to the subject of the communication which he had stated it was his intention to make to the House, regarding the reasons which had led to his resignation of the office of Solicitor General, and of his seat in autive Council. It would be recollected by hon. members that he had said he had tendered his resignation, and that that resignation had been acsaid as had tendered his resignation, and that that resignation had been ac-cepted, and that therefore he was no longer a member of the administration in this Province. He had also stated that he was not then prepared, because he did not feel himself at liberty, to explain his reasons for the step, but having since applied to the proper quarter, he now felt himself at liberty to state those

Altorney General Ogden here apologised for interrupting the honorable and the passing of the Address. They had been already a number of days in sessio and he really thought that no more time should be wasted.

Mr. Baldwin said that nothing could be further from his intention than to mpede for a moment the husiness of the Session.

The Speaker left the chair, and Mr. Marris resumed the chair of committee Mr. Neilson then rose and suid, perhaps it might be expected that be would explain the grounds upon which he had thought it necessary to move an amendexplain the grounds upon which he had thought it necessary to move an amend-ment to the Address which had been originally proposed. Entering as they were at the present moment on a new career, and having been very properly re-commended by Ilis Excellency the Governor General to proceed with prodence and wisdom, he could not conscientiously give his support to the address of the hon, gentleman; tending, as it did; to pledge that Honse to a particular course with reference to matters which were to be brought under the consideration of the House. It was upon this ground that he had thought it his duty to propose a sub-stitute for the address which had been moved by the bon gentleman. The House was now in possession of both documents, and hon, members could decide which they would adopt. He had alluded to the course upon which we are entering; he would, however, refrain from touching upon that cubject further than to say that it cannot be denied that the 'fairs of this Irvvince had been managed in such a way as in no respect to correspond with the language of the Governor General at the conclusion of his Speech,—that the people of this courtry are pros-perous and conlented. On the courtary, it was perfectly well known to every

General at the conclusion of his Speech,—that the people of this country are pros-perous and contented. On the contrary, it was perfectly well known to every one at all conversant with the affairs of this Colony, that those allairs have been hadly managed, and the people have never been prosperous and contented. He hoped, however, that means would be taken to produce peace, prosperity, and contentment throughout the country. And he (Mr. Neilson) for one would go the full length that any hon, gentleman in that house would go in promoting so desirable an end, (hear, hear.)—But there might be a great difference of opinion between some hon, gentlemen and himself as to the mode by which they were to arrive at that object. They had talked about a remedy for existing evils, and that remedy, it was said, would be found in responsible government. He (Mr Neilson) wisbed with all his hear that we had responsible government time. Of Neisson) Wissed with all his heart that we had responsible government, but it must be very different from that which they had had up to the present time. Of all things the most fatal to any people is delusion, to imagine they have got that which they have not got, for they will assuredly find themselves at the last worse than at the beginning. In the course of the discussion he might probably be in-duced to enter more widely into the subject. *Mr. Duggan* said perhaps it might not be inappropriate on the present occasion to state the opinions which he held, and upon the faith of which he had been returned to Parliament. He (Mr. Duggan) was resolved to avoid every thing that would tend to have nu excitement to hurr the next in chlicing and have her to

would tend to keep up excitement, to bury the past in oblivion, and look only to the future. He considered the speech of His Excellency as a most important document, as offering to this Province greater promises of good than had been ever before offered. They had the promise of that illustrious personage Lord Sydenham,----nay they had more, he had not contented himself with mere promises

Extraordinary Proceedings at Washington. - Never, in the distory of the American Confederacy, was there such a scene presented as is now holeld in the House of Representativer. Resolutions rescinded !--rules noblished !!--the House disorganized !!!--all now afloat, like a dismasted ship without sail or rudder on a stormy sea.-- Western New Yorker.

OBITUARY.

-

Dreb .-- On the 25th instant, at her residence, Button Wood Cottage, in the Drab.--On the 25th instant, at her residence, Button Wood Cottage, in the Tuwnship of York. Mrs. JOSEPH DENNIS, aged 43 years and 5 months. Mrs. Donnis was horn in Kingston in 1709. Sho was the eldest daughter of William Stoughton, Esq., one of the oldest and most respectable inhabitants of that place. Mrs. Dennis joined the Methodist Church some time during the winter of 1827, and in the following June, at a Camp-Meeting held on Yonge Street, she became the subject of converting grace. From the time of her conversion and union with the Methodist Church, her life was uniformly by "the faith of the Son of God," and by which "she being dend yet speaketh." Her last illness was brief—having been taken at two, and dying before six o'clock the same morning; but we believe she was ready for her departure. The stroke has fallen heavily upon the bereaved husband and nine chikkren; but they, as well as the society who deplore their loss, derive consolation from the hope of meeting her ngain in our Father's house above. Mrs. Dennis' death is supposed to have been cocasioned by a collection of water around the heart 1; her funeral took place on Sabbah 27th rainer's nouse above. Alls, Dennis' death is supposed to nave open occasioned by a collection of water around the heart; her funeral took place on Sabbath 27th inst. Her remains were followed from her late residence to the Humber Chapel, by a very large concourse of people; and after smitable religious services, were consigned to the house appointed for all living—there to remain until the resur-ration of the lust. rection of the just.

J. R. DBD,—At Woodhouse, on 26th April last, in the eighteenth year of her age, MANGARET MATHEWS. The subject of this notice was blest with religious instruction. Her pixents, heing members of the Methodist Church, invited the Methodist Preachers to their house, where they faithfully preached the Word; God blessed their labours, and a good Society was raised up. Margaret, although young, became one of the Society, professed to find peace in believing, and was enabled to adorn her profession by a well-ordered life and godly conversation. For two years she was enabled to walk in the good way, until death terminated her mortal career. The disease that terminated in her final dissolution was the Sourbet Tash, and he lived but three days after she was attacked. The morning Soarlet Rash, and she lived but three days after she was attacked. The morning prior to her death, she called her brothers and sisters to her bedside, and con-versed with them on the subject of their souls' saturation. She then called her table, but was unable to speak any more. Her class-leader observed to me, that he never knew her to be more engaged for the salvation of her soul than she was the last three months. Thus lived and died our esteemed sister. R. Corson.

MARRIED .- In this city, on the 24th inst., by the Rev. Mr. W. Lyle. Mr Wm. Smith, late of Herefordshire, England, to Ann, cidest daughter of Mr. Wm. Carter, of the same place,

DIED .- On the 13th inst., in the township of Markham, Catharine, wife of Mr. John Gentle, Merchant.-aged 24 years. An amiable and interesting woman, affectionate wife, and kind friend. It will be consoling to her bereaved and afflicted relatives to know that their departed friend left the world epjoying he consolations of religion, and in good hope of elernal life. At Oakville, of scarlet fever, on the 9th June, George Chalmers, aged four

At Oakville, or scarler rever, on the 9th June, George Chaimers, aged loar years and a half; and on the 15th, Charles Andrew, aged two years and ten months,—sons of John L. Bigger, Esq. On the 12th June, at her residence in Store Street, Kingston, aged 49 years, after a long and tedious illness, which she bore with christian fortitude, Matilda Aldrige, wife of James C. Godwin, Esquire, Land Agent of that town. At Niagara, on the 7th June, Emma H. Lister, daughter of John Lister, Esq.

of Bowmaaville, Darlington, sged 17. At Sandwich, on the 23th ult., Hester Loftie, wile of Brevet Major Spaike, 21. Canquisen, on the 2010 UL, Hester Lottie, wite of Brevet Major Spaike 2nd Bat. Incorporated Militia, and eldest daughter of the Rev. Wm. Johason M. A., late Rector of Sandwich.

At Hamilton, on the 13th inst. Mr. Wm. Catermole, formerly an ective and

At Saltdeet, on the 4th inst. of scarlet fever, in the 19th year of her age, Eliza, youngest daughter of the Hon. John Wilson.

In Aucastor, on the 15th inst., after a few hours illness, Mary, wife of

TO THE BALD HEADED. This is to certify that I have been hald about twenty years, and by the use of the genuine BALM OF COLUMBIA my head is now covered with hair. I shall be happy to convince any one of the fact that will call and see me at Delhi village. The above article I bought at Griswold, Case & Co.'s store, whe head is from Computer & Co. Delhi village. The above article who had it from Comstock & Co. JOHN JAQUISH, Jr. Delhi, July 17, 1839.

WILL GO BALD? WHO COLONEL SEAVER, Postmaster at Batavia, is knowing to the fact, that Dr. Bingham, of Genesse county, aged over 70, and for more than 17 years very hald, has had his hair *fully restored* by the use of one boule of the BALM OF COLUMBIA, from Comstock & Co.

TO THE INCREDULOUS. New-York, Sept, 28th, 1933.-I have been entirely bald during 13 years : and I have now, by the use of the genuine BALM OF COLUMBIA, my bead covered with fine flowing hair. I shall be happy to convince the most incred-aloue who will take the trouble to call at my house. I have bought the article of Comstock & Co., 2, Fletcher Street. I. P. SCHMIDLING, 47, Attorney Street.

For Sale by Comstock & Co., 71, Muiden Lane, New-York; and Lyman, Farr & Co.; Lesslie Brothers; and J. Beckett, Toronto; and by all other Druggists in Canada.

SHORT FACTS.-TO THE AFFLICTED.-S It is sometimes urged that the RHEUMATISM cannot be cured by external opplications. This may be true sometimes; but it is certainly true hat this distressing complaint cannot be reached by internal remedies, except that this distressing complaint cannot be reached by internal remedies, except by their long and constant use, by which, perhaps, at the same time, the system becomes generally deranged, debilitated, and destroyed. Even were not this the case, how shall the great distress of the sufferer be alloviated, while such slow and doubtful remedies have their effect? The answer is plain, candid, and most true ; use Dr. S. HEWES' NERVE AND BONE LINIMENT'. No name could be more appropriate. It reaches and soothes the nerves, and No name could be more appropriate. It reaches and southes the network, and allays pains most effectually and speedily, Rheumatic pains than any internal or external application was ever known to. Its effects are powerful and imme-diate. Let those afflicted try it but once, and they must be convinced. SHUBAEL HEWES, M. D.

SHUBAEL HEWES, M. D. For Sale by Comstock & Co., 71, Maiden Lane. New-York; and Lyman, Farr & Co.; Lesslie Brothers; and J. Beckett, Toronto; and by all other Druggists in Canada.

STRAYED, from this City, on Tuesday last, a Milch COW, Red colour, slightly brindled, white belly and face, a red epot under and nearly round the right eye, and the right near test blind. Whoever will er, or leave information at this Office where she may be found, will be return in Toronto, June 29, 1841. snitably rewarded. STRAYED, from the inclosure of the Subscriber, Lot No. 22. D 9th Concession, Albion, on the 4th instant, a handsome built, small sized Sorel MARE, four years old, with a white stripe in her forchead, one white fetlock behind, and a long switch tail. Whoever will return her to the Subscri-ber shall receive a Reward of \$8. WILLIAM WOULFA. Albion, June 25, 1841. STRAYED-From the Farm of Mr. MULHOLLAND, 2nd D Concession of York, a annall BAY MARE, five years old; mane and tail black; the mane thick, and falling on both sides of the neck. Any person leaving information respecting said Mare at the Office of the Guardian, will be suitably revarded by the Subscriber, June 21st, 1841. 608 JAMES HUTCHINSON. Letters received at the Guardian Office during the week ending June 29. G. F. Playter.

Books have been forwarded to-S. Rose, I box, care of E. Jackson, Hamilton. J. Ness, 1 package, do.

PARLIAMENT OF THE PROVINCE OF CANADA.

144

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL. TOESDAY, June 18.

The Answer to the Address was brought up, the House went into committee. The paragraph comprising "for a loan to the extent of a million and a half"--hefore "loan" the word "immediate" was proposed to be inserted. Mr. Sullivan and the Speaker spoke against the amendment, which was lost.

On the paragraph relating to the extension of local self-government in Upper Canada, it was asked why this measure was confined to Upper Canada unada, it was asked why this measure was comment to opper conduct it was explained that in Lower Canada the provision already existed. On the concluding part of the "Speech" being put, an amendment was proposed by Mr. Quesnel, modifying the concluding paragraph so far as to recommend a revise of some exactments in the Act of Union.

To the same an amendment was put, by Mr. Joliette, proposing to insert the word "hope" before the expression of opinion as to the working of the pro-

posed measure of Government. Mr. Joliette in support of his amendment, said (in French) that he hoped max, sources in support or its amendment, said its rench that he hoped and expected all from the prudent and sage counsels of the Government, but that on a mexane of experiment he would not express more than a hope in support of his amendment—expressing his opision that the re-union of the Province never could prosper, until all portions of the population were put population and footing; under the Act of Union he believed that this was not the case.

Mr. Morris asked in what particular the hon. mover of the first resolution

The case. Mr. Morris asked in what particular the hon, mover of the first resolution considered that all acts of the Province were not on an equal footing. Mr. Quesnel explained. If a did not wish to enter fully now into the dis-transion; he would have the opportunity when the Union Act should be brought i immediately under the consideration of the Conneil; but I hope, that after some modification in the Act, the country will prosper from the Union. His objections were comprehended under two heads—the inequality of the repre-soutation and the suppression of the French language in public records. He could respond to the address, when the lower part of the Urovince is satisfied r—when they have gat rid of their present discontents. The hos, member said He had opposed the Union when it was an open question, and now that it is the law of the land he would do all in his power to make it work well, but to that end he though some modification of the Act would be found necessary. Mr. De Blaguiere.—If the hos, member thinks that the answer to the t address bars us from any discussion on the details of the Act of Union, when brought under the discussion of the Council, he is in error. But I find from expressions in his Excellency's published correspondence, as also from his Speech from the Throne, that the eyes of England are bent on this great t experiment. Would it be well to question this experiment before it has been put to a trial i When, however, that matter is made a question, the hon-member can express his opinions on it. In the meantime it is to be hoped that the great act of legislative Council to brought to express his opinion, whether it "wish" or "hope" or "think," I have no hesitation to express what my mind is, but I would not dehar any from giving to the Legislature the expression of opinion on its details at the prover opportanity. Now we con-sider that the Union is necessary for the good of the Province. I consider that if on this great deliberate measure which has receive question, and it, after triat, fact be found, then we must seek, from the hagina-nimity of the Imperial Parliament, such amendments as shall be necessary. For these reasons I hope the hon, member will not press his amendment to a division. If the majority of the House wish an emcodment, I should prefer that of Mr, Joliette using the expression "For we TRIKK with His Excellen-ey." We have great hopes and expectations from what has been publicly expressed by His Excellency; great credit is to be given. I am prepared to give the administration great credit, but at the same time I have no objection. give the administration great credit, but at the same time I have no objection to the expression of a contrary opinion in those who entertain them. At the present I shall divide egainst any amendment on the answer. If peace be preserved in the Province, I have no doubt the Union will work well. When that Act is brought forward in detail, I am not prepared to any I will go with it through thick and thin, but the amendment appears not called for at present. It seems to go ripping up all our past differences and disputes. We must for-get the past in the present or prove ungrateful for the henefits of the Imperial Parliament. He hoped it would not be pressed to a division. -2'de Speaker.—I should have been prepared yesterday, if the objection lind been pressed, to admit the modification " we trust that such will be the result," but now it would come as a doubt in the sage councils of the Parent Govern-ment, -- None of these topics will be excluded when the Act of Union comes under consideration.

under consideration.

Mr. Quesnel explained-I never intended to bring up onything which would Mr. Quesnel explained—I never intended to bring up enything which would refer us to the past. I have reference to the present, to what is now occurring for the first time. It appears unfair that the lower portion of Canada should not be represented in the same proportion as the other division. Next, as to the language of that portion of the population which is of French origin. I cannot conceive why the public documents should not be written in both Isa-guages. Both people should be considered as one family, on a perfectly equal facting; on this account, and to make the Union work well, I would have the encomment modified. I do not wish to refer to the past. I speak to the Bill before no deawn, I are perjudied in the bast facilings of the Immerial Parlia.

facting; on this account, and to make the Union work well, I would have the enactment modified. I do not wish to refer to the past. I speak to the Bill before us, drawn, I am persuaded, in the best feelings of the Imperial Parlia-ment, but not satisfactory, it would seem, to all parties. Mr. Fergusson.—Because I feel our decision is to be pronounced on a most important point—because we have arrived at a period when we should, if not bury them in oblivion, yet repent the errors of the past—because, we are at a crisis the most eventful for any land, I wish now that every thing should be thrown overboard except principle; I would yield anything but to act as sons of Britone; as a British erlony. I would deprecate the offering of objections now, because, so doing, if it do not actually throw a stigma on the Union Bill. The door against discussion on a point on which the henorable member feels sore; for the good of the Province we ought not to divide. Mr. Sullivan.—I think it will be allowed that I nover rise to make a speech. I had not intended to address the Council on this subject. I believe that the speech of His Excellency has realized as great a practical benefit as could bave here conferred on the country. He has pledged bis character as never Gover-nor did before. At this time, at this season of distress in England, for the Province which he will govern but for a short time, he has promised us English money, English troops and fortifications. It is a proof of the sincerity of bis pledges: how far from the considerations of ambition, of fortune, from all that actuates an ordinary man? Since the act of Union has been introduced, it can-not pass without discussion. Some hourable members have said they would response to the near. I do not refer to the near to the to the to the coust pass without discussion. Some hourable members have said they would response to the anget. I do not refer to the near to the to the to the coust pass without discussion. Some hourable members have said they would not pass without discussion. Some honorable members have said they would not pass without discussion. Some nonorable members have said they would not refer to the past. I do not refer to the past nor to the present, but to the future. If any person thinks the government would take an unfair advantage of any portion of the people that they may think are now subjected, these per-sons little know the man under whom I have the honour to serve. But can it sons little know the man under whom I have the honour to serve. But can it be an insult to any that he is invested with the privileges of a British subject! If any have hitherto been ignorant of his position under the Act, I trust he will now understand. That will become the pride of the people of Lower Canada who have injuriously thought that the provisions of the Act of Union were in-tended as the imposition of penalties for past events. I deny this. It may be the opinion of some, but such is not the principle of the Government. The French people of Canada are in a country inhabited by British races. I do not matrice my sourcesion to Canada, her extend it to the great country on which the opinion of some, but such is not the principle of the Government. The French people of Canada are in a country inhabited by British races. I do not restrict my expression to Canada, but extend it to the great country on which this borders. The English races have expelled all others from the soil, and happily for all to the extinction of war. All others have faded before the race, or have united in one great stream, and will go down as the successors of Brit-ish origin.—We wish Lower Canada to be as ourselves. What as to their language? The restriction for them and for ourselves is an advantage. Have they any hopes that here, with millions on millions of a people, which every year and every day are filing up the country, that they can outnumber these ? Let them look forward fifty years from the present,—can they compare with the British population ? Let them not maintain the straggle, as they would not entail on themseives and their children there ality of what they now fancy. I say if they will be inference made. It is not an unfair apportionnent.— The representation shoull be on a principle that will endure. The present is not an ephemeral measure, it is for the future. If the difference be an actual difference as to number,—to understand the position of Upper Canada let them see the extent of its territory, its resources i let thom travel through it, observe its products; then they will believe that the inequality complained of is but that of a day. Why follow in the fatal course hitherto pursued ? Why always going back to first principles, until we arrive at revolutions? Why always going back to first principles, until we arrive at the the. Lower Canada net should always look at this point when they see all inequality must vanish ? Why his atrugele for a language, which, (without meaning any offence) must be to the strangele of a language, which, without meaning any offence) must be to the set of a language, which, when they use an inequality must vanish ? Why always look at th should always look at this point when they see all inequality must vanish i Wby this struggle for a language, which, (without meaning any offence) must be to their disadvantage? Its prevalence would make a real inequality if we wish to be united. Highly as I think of the French language, much as I admire it, identifying it with that polish of mind resulting from a French education, yet, identifying it with that poins of mind resulting from a result education, yet, its adoption as proposed would be disadvantageous—at the same time we pro-vide for its usy in the Legislature. With every proper allowance for the contrevy for which they are distinguished, and every praise which they inspire, yet we must feel agreed that the attempt to perpetuate distinction, must end in disappointment, and discomfiture. Why not give up in a spirit of perfect amalgamation, why hold on to a vain hope 1 Never let them forget that they never for a for the forech rame was a nature of onbility. But hol amaigamation, why note on to a vain none 1. Never let them forget that they cano from France, for the French name was a patent of nobility. But let them assume the privileges of British subjects without jealousy or bad feeling. If they succeed, if they preserve their distinctions, they will be a distinct race among a large people. I appeal to them in the spirit of love, of regard for them, to submit to regulations that have been introduced. The time will come when the sincero and benevolent intentions of the British Parliament will be understood, and they will see that one language and an equal representation understood, and they will see that one language and an equal representation understood, and they will see that one language and all equal representation has resulted for the benefit of their children. Mr. De Blaquiere.—It is painful to protract this discussion. I hope we chall not divide, but if driven to this position. I feel called upon, as an inhab-itant of Upper Conada, to say that the imputation of inequality is not put fairly. Because if you object that it has not the population which the Imperial Parlia-ment seems to ascribe to it, how is it that the other division has the majority? Upper Canada has not had those advantages of situation, and communication with out-ports which belong to Lower Canada. I affirm that it is dangerous for the hon, member to base his objection to the Act of Union on population, because this would turn against the Lower Canadians themselves. Give us their advantages -- give us the means to come in communication with all the world--give us the means of exercing the energies of Upper Canada. On the ubjection of language, if it were not for the amalgametion of languages, it must be remembered the English would not have come into existence. If the must be remembered the logish would not have come into existence. If the French do not amalgamato, it must predominate. Mr. Questuel. - T glory in being a British subject. - I value the privilegebeyond all the world. But i would have all to understand the laws underwhich they live. Now two-thirds of the French Cauadians cannot read theirown language. Education must precede the adoption of a new tongue. I hopethe time will come when all will speak the English language. As to represen-tation I complain of the inequality. When Upper Canada has twenty millionsto our or of moulding.ta our one of population, let her have twenty to one in representation

dence in the result. But as the measure is an experiment, we have to express

a hope only .-- For these reasons I support the amendment. Mr. ----. I entirely concur with the hon, member. As a sincere friend to the French, I give my advice to the hon, member. As a successful that the French, I give my advice to the hon, member who has moved an amend-ment. The expression of the speech, and the echo in answer, if we wish to make way with every feeting, should be adopted. I think the greatest mistake of Pitt was the separation of the Colonies. The sconer the better the peeple are writted. I hope to see the most desirable events resulting from the union. Mr. Joliette (in French)-Because the eyes of England are turned upon us, as it is expressed in the speech, the measure is an experiment : accordingly we have to express our hope. The Union I believe is good : for that reason we should promote its working.

The first amendment (of Mr. Quesnel) was now put and lest.

Mr. Sullivan .- As to the second amendment, the alteration of an expression should have been made in committee; if made now it would seem as if we had abandoned our opinion of the Union.

pression was too positive,--- I understood that it would be discussed more fully when the report was brought up.

The amendment was then put and lost. The 14th or last paragraph was then passed. The House then resumed. Mr. Sullivan moved that the answer to the address be engressed to-day, if hat could be effected. It was expedient that the answer should be pres in the same week in which the address had been delivered: also that His Excellent y should be waited upon to know when he could receive the answer. Mr. Jolistic rose to renew his objection to the before-mentioned expression in the moduli excellent of the descent of the second descent descent of the second descent descen

in the concluding paragraph. The Chairman explained that it had been the practice in Lower Consda to The Chairman explained that it had been the practice in Lower Canada to read bills again, paragraph by paragraph, after it had passed through committee. But it was explained by another hon, member that it applied to bills only, not to addresses. When the bill is read a third time to answer, the hon, member (Mr. Joliette) could then make his objection or enter his protest. The report of select committee on the rules and orders of the Council was then brought up, with the explanation that, in cases not provided for them, the usages of the Imperial Parliament would prevail.

June 19.—The Council, in pursuance of an appointment made with His Excellency, proceeded to the Government House, and presented their Answer to the Address from the throne.

Motion by the Iton, P. B. De Blaquiere That this House do resolve itself into a committee of the whole, on Thursday, the 24th inst., to take into consideration the measures necessary be adopted for the promotion and protection of Agriculture in this Province.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Rates of Advertising in the Guardian. First insertion, in Brevier or Minion type, six pence per line.

Every subsequent insertion of do, one penny halfpenny per line.

Advertisements set in Nonpareit to be reckoned at the rate of six lines for four.

Advertisements without written directions will be inserted six months, unless previ-usly ordered out, and charged accordingly. Note - The Guardian containing only four columns on the page, six pence a line leaved to four pence of the common measure.

BRITISH AMERICA FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE Destriction Interaction FIRE AND LIFE ASOURANCE begs leave to announce his return to Toronto, and that he may be con-COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, that a DIVIDEND of TEN per Cent. per Annum on the Capital Stock paid in, for the half year ending on the 30th instant, was this day declared; and the same will be psyable on and after Monday the twelfth day of July next. The Transfer Book will accordingly be closed from the first to the tenth day of July inclusive. By order of the Board. T. W. BIRCHALL.

By order of the Bourd.	T. W. BIRCHALL, Managing Director.
British America Assurance Office, Toronto, 22nd June, 1841.	07 6w
DYE STUFFS, JUST RECEIVED 100 bls. Ground Nicaregus, 100 " " Logwood, 100 " " Fustic, 40 " Carnwood, 20 " Madder, 2 tons Alum, 2 " Copperas, 4 " Blue Vitriol, 2 socks Sumoo, 2 bls. Red Argol, 500 " Indigo,	at No. 5, City Buildings, 400 bis. Nutgalls. 10 carboys Oil Vitriol, Turmeric, Red Sanders, Verdigris, Cupper-Asles, Olive Oil, Pearlash, Preas Papers, Cluchier's Jacks, Tenter Hooks, &c. &c.
Toronto, 21st June, 1841.	LYMAN, FARR & Co.

PUBLISHED-THIRD EDITION CORRECTED JUST SACRED HARMONY: consisting of a variety of Tunes, adapted to the different. Metres in the Wesleyan Methodist Hymn Book, and a fev to the different blettes in the vesteyan exchanges from the approved Authors, Anthems and Favourite Piecos; selected from the most approved Authors, ancient and modern, under the direction of the Conference of the Wesleyan Methodist Church in Canada. By ALEXANDER DAVIDSON, Esq.

"They sing the Lamb in Hymns above,

And we in Hymns below. The third and corrected edition of this excellent work is printed on thick Engitetry more, made and imported expressly for that purpose, and is nearly half-bound. For sale at the Wesleyan Book Room, No. 9, Wellington Build-ings, King Street, Toronto, and may be had of the Wesleyan Methodist Preschers in their several circuits throughout the Province. Price 5s. UF The book can be had either in round or patent notes. "Those wh

order from a distance will please state which kind they want.

SPRING AND SUMMER DRY GOODS.-The Subscribers beg to intimate to their Correspondents, and to the

No. 236, King Street, Toronto.

593

June 5th, 1841.

The Chairman (in French)—This discussion is premature. We think with His Excellency, and should be very glad to ture an expression so as to show our opinion. What will it express when altered? Certainly cur confi-on the 30th of September.

In the 30th of September. The following is a brief outline of the Studies of the several Departments: I. JUVENILE DEPARTMENT; embracing the common English branches, with the elements of Natural Philosophy. [II. COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT; embracing the studies of the 1st Depart-ment, with Algebra, Geometry, Book-keeping, and French. III. DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND ARTS; Mathematics, Natural Philoso-hy. Chemistry Geology and Astronomy

bly, Chemistry, Geology, and Astronomy. IV. DRFARTMENT OF LETTERS AND FINE ARTS; Latin, Greek, Hebrew French, Rhetoric, Logic, Intellectual and Moral Philosophy, Elements of Criti-

cism, and Evidences of Christianity. V. FEMALE DEPARTMENT; embracing the studies of the Juvenile Depart-ment, and the highor English branches, with Botany, French, Music, Drawing and Painting.

and l'anting. A view of these Departments, as published several times in the Guardian, and more fully in the Circular, will show that special reference has been made, abandoned our opinion of the Union. Mr. De Blaquiere explained. The chairman of the committee had objected when the address was in committee, and had proposed an alteration by the insertion of 'hope' or ' thick.' The Chairman (in Frenck)—I objected in committee 1 I said the ex-The Chairman (in Frenck)—I objected in committee 1 I said the ex-the same time, the mind is stored with information on the various branches of the same time, the mind is stored with information on the various branches of knowledge.

The Trustees have engaged another competent Teacher, whose time is to be

Every necessary accommodation will be made for the health and comfort of the students. The play-grounds of the young lodies are entirely screened from public view. In the enclosure is a Botanical Garden for the students in Bo-

ny.		
TERMS.		
 Board, including Room, Furniture, Washing, &c	0	0
Book keeping, Geography, and English Grammar per Term 1 3. Higher Branches of do. including Natural and Moral Philosophy,	0	0
Actronomy, Chemistry, &c. 1 4. Including Latin, Greek, Hebrew, and other Oriental Languages or	5	Ð
Mathematics.* 2 Extra Charges.	Q	9
	10	0
	ŏ	
	10	0
Music, Drawing, and Painting	0	Û
Use of Piano,	10	0
* The charges will be the same whether one or all of these Branches be taug?	11.	
Board and Tuition paid at the commencement of each term of		

J. HURLBURT, Principal Cobourg, May 8th, 1841. 601.

Office of the G. R. N.º Co. SENECA, 20th May, 1841. NOTICE is hereby given, that FIVE per Cent of the Capital Stock of the Grand River Navigation Company is called in, pay able at this Office on or before the 1st day of July next. JOHN JACKSON, Sec'y & Treas'r G. R. N. C. 603.6w

MEDICAL HALL, LONDON, U. C.-LYMAN, MOORE, & Co, Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Dye-stuffa, Grass and Garden-seeds, Books, Stationery, &c. &c. London, U. C., 1841.

R. WOOD, SURGEON DENTIST; begs leave to announce his return to Toronte, and that he may be con-

TENRY E. NICOLLS, LAND AGENT, NOTARY PUBLIC, and CONVEYANCER, next door to the Post Office, Yonge Street.

This Office is established for the accommodation of persons desirous of Purchasing Selling, Exchanging, Mortgaging, Lewing, or Renting Real Property,

Proposed desirons of disposing of their property, by either of the above modes, are requested to furnish Mr. N. with a written description, and if possible a map thereof. Every person entering his mant for any of the above purposes will be charged the sum of \mathfrak{A}_2 . But currency, for such entry and at the time. In all cases of sale the vender will be charged two and a half per cent on the purchase money; all sums below $\mathfrak{L}(0)$ at the rate of five per cent. In cases of an exchange each party will be charged at the above rates.

rates. In cases of a morgage, the morigager will be charged at the above rates. Applications made to the Government for presons entitled to Grants of Land, and to the Council, under the Heir and Devized Act, for persons entitled to claims of intextales. Instalments on Land paid to the Government for persons residing in the country. Bank Stock hought and sold. Debts and Rents collected. Long on Residing the procured. Every description of Commission business attended to with punctuality and despatra. Several entitivated Farms now for sale, and wild Land in most Tuwnships in Canada Agent for the Literary Garland and Commercial Alessanger. 307 All communications to be pust paid. Teronto, March 12, 1841.

BLACKING! BLACKING!! The subscriber begs to return his sincers thanks to the public for their encouragement and support since his commencement in business, and begs to say, no effort will be spared on his part to continue to supply his customers with as good and cheap an article as can be procured from any part of the world. Among various other testimonials as to the quality and superiority of his Diacking, the subscriber begs to refer to the following --

To Mr. Peter R. Lamb.

SIR,-We, the undersigned, have no hesitation in stating, that Lamb's Blacking has been used by the men of the Companies to which we belong, and we are of opinion that it is the best to be found in the city.

PATRICK M CAULEY, Colour Sergeants 34th Regt. JAMES NEELY, The subscriber continues to manufacture and keep constantly on hand a foll the Materproof Paste. PETER R. LAMB,

the Waterproof Paste. Toronio, May 19, 1341. 604 6 No. 4, New Street.

I HE CANADA SPELLLING BOOK; --, intended as an Introduction to the English Language; consisting of a variety of Lessons progressively arranged; in three parts. With an Appendix, containing several useful Tables; the outlines of Geography; a comprehensive sketch of Grammar; with Moraing and Evening Prayors for every Day in the Week; the words divided and accented according to the purest mode of pronunci-ation. By ALEXANDER DAVIDSON, Esquire, Ningara, Compiler of the Wesleyan Methodist "Sucred Harmony." Printed and published for the author by Mr. II: Rowsell, and sold at the Wesleyan Methodist Book Room, Toronto. Price 1s. 3de

Extructs from Editorial Notices.

For the following reasons Mr. Davidson's Spelling Book may be preferred to any other: 1. It contains a greater diversity of subjects and lessons. 2. There is more simplicity and correctness in it. 3. It is better adapted to our provincial circumstances, being thoroughly *Canadian.* 4. It is more religious tian any other. 5. It contains about fifty more pages, and more matter. 6. Its typograph-ical execution is superior. 7. It is formed on a broad anti-sectarian basis, being designed and suited for children of every religious denomination.-C. Guerdian.

designed and suited for children of every religious denomination.-C. Guerdian. This book, unlike the School Books which have deluged Canada from the United States, is adapted to our own situations, our own indernations, and our own interests. It is as complete as a common Spelling Book can be, containing lessons in Reading, Spelling, Geography, Grammar, &c. &c.-Commercial Horald. We had much gravification in the prousal of what we consider a most useful and valu-able work for the common schools throughout the Province-the " Canada Spelling Book," compiled by Alexander Davidson, Eq. of Ningara. We believe it is the first attempt of the kind in the Province, and should be glad to have it in our power to say that the Government had recommended the adoption of Mr. Davidson's "Canada Spelling Book in all the common schools to Upper Conada.-- Patrict. Press elected cather ought to procure a row, and after a careful perusal of it, we feel Davids is "called Spening book in all the comparison of the opportunities of the constant of the provided of the comparison of the compari

schools of the Province *Examiser*. We call the attention of the public, with much satisfaction, to the 'Canada Spelling Book,' just published by Mr. A. Davidson of Ningara. It is a comprehensive work, con-taining, besides the Spelling Book, outlines of Geography, a sketch of Grammar, and Morning and Evoning Prayers for every day in the week. - British Colonist. The author of this work is A. Davidson, Esg. Postmaster of this town, who has favored us with a copy. We have it may be placed in all the primary schools in the Province. The introduction to the youthful mind, in easy lessons, of the principles of morality and hyaity connected together, must form impressions calculated to produce good results. Let a system of education be followed out upon such a hasis throughout our Province, and we venture to predict that rebellion will have again rear is head amongst us. -*Ningara Reporter*.

-Niggara Reporter. We have to acknowledge the receipt of a neat little work entitled the ' Canada Spell-ing Book, by Alexander Davidson, Esq. of Niagara. The duty of loyalty, hitherto wo shanefully neglected by reachers, is so firmly inculeated through all its pages, that, to say pothing of its other precluies advantages, it must speedily supplant the American publica-tions now in use.-Commall Observer.

Internet of the other products in the sequence of the sequence of the difference of the sequence of the sequence

- Montreal Gazalte. This useful and much needed publication, making its appearance when there is a pros-pect of some general system being applied to the education of the youth of Canada, is entarkably well timed; and its own intrinsic excellence, will, we venture to predict, recommend it to thuse to whom the formathan of that system may be confided as a valu-she auxiliary, worth of being placed in the hands of every school boy in the country. -Was per to excernicle.

We heg to acknowledge the receipt of a copy of Mr. Davidson's 'Canada Spetting Book,' and, so far as we are capable of forming an opinion, we assert that it is one of the best works of the kind we have ever met with.— Hamilton Gazette. We would do violence to our own feelings, as well as injustice to the public, should we not give our unequivocal approbation of this book.— Branford Convicy.

Bis (Mr. Davidson's) hook is not only thoroughly British, as every school hook in the hands of young Brilons might to be, but it is also thoroughly British, as every school hook in the hands of young Brilons might to be, but it is also thoroughly Canadian, or rather British American; and we half it accordingly, as supplying a desideration forg and grievously for by the instructors of youth in these provinces — Woodstock Herald.

ter up toe instructors of yours in these provinces — Woodstock Herada. We have been favoured with a copy of the 'Canada Spelling Book', by A. Davidson. This book appears to us to be better adapted for schools in this country than any other we have seen.— Canada Temperance Advocato. "To the author of this valuable addition to the School Books of these Provinces we are indebted for a copy, which, on examination, we feel confident in pronomening one of the most complete of its description that we have seen, embracing within itself the rudiments of an intellectual, moral, and religinus education.— Litterery Carland. We indevented to writted to mention in our last, that we in common with other com-

ot an intellectual, moral, and renginus education. - Literary Garlard. We inadvertently omitted to mention in our last, that we, in common with other gen-tlemen of the press, have received a copy of dils traily valuable work. We have examined it carefully from beginning to end, and found it to realize, in every respect, what we had read in different journals in its commendation. We have shewed it to a s bool tracher of our bequaintance, who expressed himself willing to introduce it at once into his school. And we have no doubt that were other Schoolmasters in the District aware of the supe-itorily of this work, over all others of the kind in common use, they would lose no time in obtaining a supply - Western Heraid.

THE following articles FOR SALE at No.5, City Buildings,

.	2000 gallons Boiled and Ray	r Linseed Oil,	-
1	000 gallons Cod Oil,	15 casks Venitian Red,	•
	200 " Olive do.	10 " Lompblack,	
5	200 " Pale Seal Oil,	6 tons Whiting,	
	100 Kegs Plug Tobacco.	4 ** Epsom Salts,	
	000 lbs. Maccaboy Snuff,	2 " Copperas,	
	20 Bags of Pepper and Spice,	1 " Alum,	
	500 bbls, Ground Ginger,	1 " Solphur,	
	a complete and extensive assortment	of Drugs, Medicines, Paints, J	Dve
stoffs,	Sec. Ro.	LYMAN, FARR & Co.	•

RONNET WAREHOUSE, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. 153, King Street, Toronto.

ROBERT WIGHTMAN & Co. beg to intimate to their friends and the public, that they have now for inspection a large and extensive variety of STRAW BONNETS, of every description, consisting of Taxcon, Patent, Dunstable, and Devon. Also, HATS, FANCY RONNETS, &c, of the latest fashion, which, for Ukeapness and variety, cannot be airpossed by any lause in the trade. Toronto, March 31st, 1841.

B. W. & Co have constantly in their employment a number of experienced Bonnet and Itat makers; also, a large supply of every description of Straw and Tuscan Plaks, by which arrangements they are sushed to execute any orders with which they may be altered, with promptitude and exactness. So if

IMPORTATIONS OF FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS; nd, by 1st proximo, they will have a very large and varied stock opened out. These Goods have been selected with great care, and on the most advanta- eous terms, in the British markets; and the Subscribers are prepared to sell hem at very low prices, for Cash, or for poyments at short and definite verieds. ISAAC BUCHANAN & CO, Front Street, Toronto, 26th of May, 1841. 604 8	IN in 229 KING STREET, a few duors west of Bay St., as a LAND AGENT, &c., begs to inform the Public generally, that he will at all	THE Subscriber informs his Customers and the Public in gen- eral, that he has REMOVED his TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT to the New Brick Buildings, Yonge Street, (opposite Mr. Bell's Sonp and Candle Manufactory;) where he boyes, by strict attention and punctuality, to receive a continuance of their patronage. G. S. keeps constantly on hand a Stock of READY-MADF, CLOTHING. Toronto, May 25th, 1841. 603 3m GEORGE SIMPSON.
PRING TRADE. The Subscribers beg to announce to their Connexion and the Trede generally, that they are now ecciving to band their Importations of SPRING GOODS, which are to the arms extent as on previous years were held by ISAAC BUCHANAM & Co., foronto, while a good deal more variety has been introduced into their issortments of Fine Goods and Small Wares. Their purchases of Manufactured Goods have had the advantage of the per-	Late of the Grown Lands Office, 466	R E M O V A L J A M E S SANDERSON has removed his FASHIONABLE TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT to No 44, City Buildings. King Street, next door East to Messis LIMAN, FARR, & Ca's, where he has now opened, and will be constantly supplied with, Broad Cloths, Cassiners, Fancy Door-Skiwa, a veriety of Festings, &c., of the latest feablons, which he will make up to order in a superior manner, on the shortest police, and on the most reasonable terms. A choice and extensive assortment of Ready made Clothing always on hand. Toronto, October 20, 1840.
onal superintendence of their Mr. Harris; and their Stocks of West India roduce, &c. which have this year been imported for their Grocery Depart- nent, have been drawn from the first sources of supply. The subscribers are prepared to offer their Goods at very low advances, and vill soll only for short and definite payments. BUCHANAN, HARRIS & Co. Hamilton, 21st May, 1841. 603	G. W. has constantly on hand a variety of Superfine Cloths, Cassi- meres, Buckskins, Tweeds, Vestings, &c. Trimmings of all kinds; also, a quantity of READY MADE CLOTHING to suit Country Customers; all which he will sell cheap for Cash or approved credit. Toronto, July 14, 1840.	SELLING OFF AT PRIME COST AND UNDER, at 153 King Street, (nearly opposite the Checquered Store.) The subscribers would respectfully call the attention of their friends and the public generally to their Extensive Stock of DRY GOODS, which they are now offering for sale at Prine Cost and Under, and which will be found to consist: in part, as follows, viz.: Broat Cloths. Cassimeres, Flot Oloths, Tweeds, Sattimets, Urilla, Vestings, Flain and Printed Modeskins, Flancks, Brown Silvetings. Withe Callcose, Fred Weinows of Ginghams, Printed and Furniture Callcose, 3:4 and 6:4 Flain and Figuration and Furniture Callcose.
JUST RECEIVED, and for sale at No. 5, City Buildings,— Hay's Liniment for the Piles, Lin's, Whittags, and Ewen's celebrated Plasters, Acoustic Oil for Deafness, Thompson's Eye Water, Taylor's Balsam of Liverwort—for Consumption, &c. Swain's Panuces, Bristol's Extract of Sarsaparilla, { for Purifying the Blood.	VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE II. E. NICOLLS, Land Agent, next door to the Post Office, Yonge Street, offers for sale the following Property: A House and Lot, in this City, in a most convenient, eligible, and retired situation for a private family. This is a Freehold Property, and well worthy sttention,—the House is new, well finished and painted throughout; a superior well of water, wood-house, &c. Also, A valuable Lot of Land, Lot No. 10, 6th Concession, Township of	almöst evöry slado and quality, Saxmy Clotta. Monsselin de Laine Dresses; Tillerf, Fulled, Angola, and Merino Shawis and Hacakterchiefs; Baudana and Barcelona ditto; Laces, Bobbinete, Tanbourd and Needie-warked Cohars; a general stock of Hosiery, Haberdashery; Lagether will a large variety of Cloth, Cambler, Merino, (plain and fig- ured) and Plaid Cloaks. R. W. & Co. would remark, that they havo come to the above conclusion in order to expedire the sale of that description of Goods: it being their intention immediately to effect an important change in their trade. The public may, threfore, confulently rety upon finding Goods suid as stated above. EOU'T WiGUTMAN & Co.
Spohn's Sick Headacho Remedy. Batholomow's Pink Expectorant Syrop, Huwe's Nerve and Boue Loinment, Whitehead's Essence of Mustard, Roach and Bed Bog Bane, Oldridge's Balm of Columbia-for the growth of the Hsir. Dalky's Infallible Pain Extractor,	Clarence, Ottowa District, 200 Acres-will be sold cheop. Mr. N. begs to state that he has now likewise for sale a number of excellent FARMS, in this and the Gore District. Also, Farms in the United States, belonging to persons who wish to exchange for Farms in Canada. <i>Toronio, May</i> 1, 1841.	L Y M A N, F A R R & Co. No. 5, City Buildings, are now receiving a Complete and Extensive Assortment of Drugs, Chemicals, Paints and Oils, Turpentino, Tar, Pitch, Rosin, 5c., which they offer at Wholesale on liberal terms. Toronto, 21st May, 1841.
Rowand's Tonic Mixture - a speedy & certain cure for the Fever & Ague. Ching's Lozenges, Ramay's Spice Nuts, American Soothing Syrup, Cephalic Snuff, Anderson's, Cocklo's, Dixon's, Hooper's, Leo's, Morrison's, and Sir Astley Ceoper's Pills.	FOR SALE, or to LET FOR A TERM, a PASTURE FARM, of 57 Acres, within the Town of Cobourg—one mile from the Academy. The Dwelling is pleasantly situated, commanding a view of the Lake, Town, and Harbour; and with the Out-Offices are conveniently arranged, and suitable for a small respectable femily. Terms fur purchasing one-fourth down; the balance as may be agreed on. Apply to the Rev. Jas. Richardson, Toronto; or Mr. S. Bates, Cobourg.— Letters to be post-paid. 601-6w	TO BE DISPOSED OF, A GENERAL DRY GOOD and GROCELY BUSINESS, in the Town of Lorpor, The Sick is small- ery about \$200. The present is a good opening for a number of the Melhodus Charch, to such a person the terms will be radde easy. For particulars sprit to the Subscriber, who is declining lussiness: if by letter, post paid. London, 30th March, 1841. 56 Dundas Street. T R O B I N S O N, MERCHANT TAILOR be has removed to his new place, No. 4. Wellington Buildings, where, by diligent
Toronto, May 21at, 1841. 603 LYMAN, FARR & Co. N E W S T A TIONARY W A R E H O U S E, No. 137, King Street, Third Shop East of Yonge Street. The Subscriber respectfully acquaints his friends and the public, that he is now receiving, from the Home Markets, an extensive and well-selected Stock of STATIONARY, &c., and that early in Jane be will open the above Pre-	REV. J. COVERT'S BALMOF LIFE. A New and Valuable Remedy for Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchilis, Croup, Whooping-Cough, Dyspepsia, and all diseases of the LUNGS and WINDPIPE. The Proprietors fuel assured that they bazard nothing in paying that the Balm of Life	I. R. keps constantly on hand a large Stock of READY-MADE Chorning: MRS. ROBINSON has lately received a large assortment of STRAY and TUSCAN DONNETS, of the latest Fashions. Toronto, December 22nd, 1640. St if R LANK DEEDS AND MEMORIALS,
nises. His Stock has been purchased on the most advantageous terms, and to will thus be enabled to sell at very reasonable prices. The Subscriber will also offer for Sale a Selection from CHAMBERS' CHEAP REPRESENTS OF STANDARD WORKS. British Colonist Office, Toronto, May 26th, 1811.	above diseases, as it contains no ingredient that can impair the constitution in any cir- cumstances. The unparalleled sale of the medicine in the United States, and the testimonials of its efficacy, amongst which are recommendations from Professors of Medical Colleges in the State of New York; the most eminent Physicians of the city of New York; almost all the regular Physicians of the place in which the article is manufactured, together with a Professors of the Theobgical Seminary at the same place, and many respectable Compared and the state of the same the same place.	Christian Guardian. Devoted to religion, morality, litenature, science, commerce, agriculture, doublestic economy, and general intelligence.
J. E. P E L L, (from London, England) Curver, Gilder Looking Glass and Picture-Frame Moker, Painter, and Glazier longo Street, first door north of Mr. Ketchum's. J. E. P. respectfully informs the Inhabitants of Toronto, and the surround- ng country, that he has commenced Business in the above lines, and trusts, com the experience he has lad, and atrict attention to business, he shall be	The public will be furnished gratis, by any of the agents, with circulars containing some of the certificates which the Propietors are showed dily receiving. For sale by Joseph Beckett and Company, and by Druggists generally. Toronio, October 24, 1840. 71y	Published every Wednesday, in the City of Toronto, Province of Canada, at No. 9, Wellington Buildings, King Street. The price of this paper is Twelve shillings and Sizpence a-year, payable in advance Subscriptions paid willin one month after receiving the first number will be considered in advance. The Postage is Four Shillings a-year; and must also be paid within one month after receiving the first number.
nebled to give satisfaction to those who may favour him with their Orders. Dressing Glasses, Window Cornices, and Room Bordering, of every escription, made to order. IS A liberal allowance made to Cabinet Makers, Painters, &c. Toronto, December 8, 1840. 79	\bot (entirely vegetable)—a new and valuable medicine for diseases arising from impurity of the blood, morbid secretions of the liver and stomach; also, a substitute for	* Attravelling and local Frenchersof the Heeleyan Methadist Church are authorized Agents to procure subscribers, and forward their names with subscripting; and to all actionized Agents who shall procure the responsible subscribers, and aid in the collection, &c., one copy will be sent graits. Agents are responsible for the payment of unberriptions sent by them to the Guardian Office. No subscriber has a right to discontinue until arrears are paid up - Agents will be careful to attend to this. All communications, unless from authorized Agents, must be post paid.
E AST WOOD & Co., — PAPER MAKERS, BLANK AND SCHOOL BOOK MANUFACTURER, NO. 38, YONGE Street. FOR SALE – Type, Chases, Galleys, and Printer's Ink. A ND'W MALCOM, Land Surveying Instrument Maker, &c.	Lot No. 9, in the 7th Con. Esqueeing, containing 200 Acres, 50 of which fare cleared, well fenced, and watered, with convenient Log Buildings, and a thriving young Orchard thereon. For particulars apply to Thomas Fylo, Esq., to	of the Wesleyan Methodist Church in Canada, for making up the deficiencies of poor Circuits which are unable to support their Preachess, & c., and to the general spread of he Gospel. If P Robert Pamphilets Cords Circulars, Blanks Handbille Placerde
		1

605 3m

HENRY J. FYFE.

J. H. LAWRENCE, PRINTER.