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DEVOTED TO RELIGION, MORALITY, LITERATURE, SCIENCE, COMMERCE, AGRICULTURE, DOMESTIC ECONOMY, & GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

Published every Wednesday, in the City of Toronto, Upper Canada at No. 9, Wellington Buildings, King Street.

"THY KINGDOM COME."

Now for the travail of his soul.

Now for the travail of his soul,
Messiah's peaceful reign advance;
From sun to sun, from pole to pole,
He claims his pledged inberliance;
O thou most Mighty, sirid
Thy sword upon thy thigh,
That two-edged sword, thy word,
By which thy foes shall dle,
Then spring, new-born, beneath thine

A MISSIONARY HYMN," BY JAMES MORTGOMERY. Send out thy light and truth, O God?
With sound of trumper from above:
Break act the nations with thy rod,
But draw them, os with cords of love:
Justice and mercy meet,
The work is well begun;
Through every clime their feet,
Who bring glad tidings ron;
In earth, as heaven, thy will be done.

Before thee every idol fall,
Rend the false prophet's veil of lies;
The fulness of the Centiles call,
Be Israci saved let Jacob rise,
Thy kincdom come indeed,
Thy Church with union bless,
All Scripture be her creed,
And every tongue confess

So perish all thine enemies,—
Their country alone be sight;
Their enemity alone be sight;
Then in the arms of mercy seize,
Breathe, and their souls shall come again
So may thy friends, at length,
Oft souther, oft laid low,
Forth, like the sun in strength,
Conquering, to conquer go,
Till to thy throne all nations flow. And every tongue confess
One Lord,—the Lord our Righteonsness. * These verses are written in the more, and to sult the tune of a bymn, composed and set to music (as it is reported) by Martin Luther, and sung by him and his companions as they entered the chy of Worms, to appear at the det of the empire; before which, though he had reason to fear treachery and cruelly equal to that experienced by his martyred prefereesor. John flure, at the Council of Constance, he declared, when his friends

tyred prefixed that from taking the bazard, that if there were as many devils as there was then on the busies, he would go and face tiem.

A missionary byen in the same hollowed measure cannot be unworthly attempted: though the stanza is difficult to adapt to English ideas of rhythm, being theroughly Germanian.

To the Editor of the Christian Guardian.

WATERLOO CIRCUIT.

Wilton, February 8, 1940. DEAR BROTHER-Knowing that religious intelligence is interesting to all true Christians, I send you a short notice of a glorious revival. The circumstances under which this great revival has taken place on Waterloo Circuit. On Christmas evening we commenced a proon Waterloo Circuit. On Christmas evening we commenced a protracted meeting, with the view of continuing it four or five days; but on, to exclaim, what hath God wrought !! No bright luminaries in the Lord was present in so remarkable a manner that we could not the higher stations in the church have led the way in the great work think of closing it under nearly five weeks. The work was deep and of regeneration; no bright stars like the Hal's, and the Dayenants, powerful in the conviction and conversion of souls, in the reclaiming and the Ushers, and Bedells, of former, times, have shed a holy light of the backshidden, and the quickening of believers. No age was exempt from its influence. From the youth of twelve years to the more great master-minds raised up with energy to control and to influence of grey hairs, penitents were seen bowing at the altar of prayer, ence others. No—those who have been most blessed in faithfully and imploring the mercy of that God against whom they had sinued. Some continued for days in supplication before they obtained the blessing for which they sought. The official brethren gave great assistance, as did many of the members. How many were truly converted, we cannot tell; but we think as many as two hundred came forward to be prayed for. It was one of the most blessed seasons I have witnessed for many years. To God be all the glory. We are now engaged in conducting another protracted meeting. O that it may be as the former, and more abundant! We trust the reproach may be as the former, and more assumed of Waterloo circuit is being wiped off. Yours in Christ,

E. Heaty.

To the Treasurer of the Centenary Fund. My DEAR SIR, - Last November I sent by mail the list of Centen. ary subscribers obtained on this mission, with some accompanying labor there. The missionary school at Syra contains 600 scholars, observations. I cannot learn the cause of their non-publication, but and is supported by the Church Missionary Society of England. It presume they have not been received. I regret this exceedingly, is under the direction of Mr. Hildner, to whom we were introduced all think, refute the insimuations made by the Rev. R. Jones against the West and Western Deputation. Be that as it may, here it is; and I beg to subscribe myself, your servant for Christ's eake,

Emma Nicholson .. 0 50

Mary J. Nicholson. 0 5 0

WM. SCOTT. AMHERSTBURGH.

| Thomas l'axton £5 0 0 | Thomas Johnson 1 0 0 |
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| Mrs. Paxton 5 0 0 | Mrs. Johnson 1 0 0 |
| E. Paston 2 10 0 12 10 0 | Mary Jane Johnson 0 5 0 |
| L. G. Gorden 10' 0 0 | Lucy Ann Johnson . 0 5 0 |
| Mrs. Gordon 2 10 0 12 10 0 | Thomas C. Johnson 0 5 0 |
| Mrs. Elliott 1 0 0 | George Johnson 0 5 0 |
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| Henry Askew I 0 0 | Volunteers, 2 10 0 |
| | Wolter Atkin 2 10 0 |
| Rev. W. Scott 2 10 0 | Samuel Atkin 2 10 0 5 0 0 |
| Mrs. Scott 2 10 0 | Thos. Watts, Private |
| Miss G. E. Scott 1 0 0 | 34th Regt 1 0 0 |
| In mem. of a beloved | Miss Pettingall 1 0 0 |
| son, James Benj 1 0 0 7 0 0 | Miss Otis 1 0 0 |
| F. Johnson 1 10 0 | John Nutson 1 5 0 |
| Mrs. Johnson 1 10 0 3 0 6 | Mr. A. Crummett . 1 0 0 |
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| Mrs. Hebb 1 10 0 | Mrs. McCrum 0 10 0 |
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| Mrs. Sophia Smith. 1 0 0 | |
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| Mrs. E. Hinman 2 10 0 | Mrs. Hanks 0 5 0 |
| Hannah Tyas 2 10 0 | Mrs. Widow Hands 0 5 0 |
| | Mrs. Justa Flint 0 10 0 |
| David Stoart, Esq 6 5 0 | Mrs. Blackburn 0 10 0 |
| John Stokes 3 26 | Mr. J. Clarke 1 0 0 |
| Mrs. Stokes 3 26 6 50 | Mrs. Johnson 1 10 0 |
| J. &J. Dongall, Esqs. 5 0 0 | Master Johnson 0 10 0 2 0 0 |
| Rob't Nicoholson 0 10 0 | Levi Dodson 2 10 0 |
| Mrs. Nicholson 0 10 0 | Rev. James Word . 0 10 0 |
| Pickering Nicholson 0 5 0 | Mrs. Ward 0 10 0 |
| Sarah Nicholson 0 5 0 | Wm. J. Ward 0 50 |
| Elizabeth Nicholson 0 5 0 | Mary Ann Ward 0 5 0 1 10 0 |
| Frame Nichelson 0 5 0 | Taranh Manda |

For the Christian Guardian.

Joseph Woods Wm. Mitchell

HAMILTON CIRCUIT.

Robert Nicholson .. 0 5 0 2 10 0 Thomas Robinson.

The Lord is still favouring us with additional tokens of good. The protracted meeting which I spoke of in my last, as about to commence at Bowman's Chapel, has been distinguished by peculiar manifestations of the Divine Power. Last evening after preaching, the altar was literally crowded with penitent souls, sincerely and deliberately seeking a present salvation through our Lord Jesus Christ. May the work of the Lord revive in every place, and the earth be filled with his glory. Hamilton, Feb. 8th, 1840. J. C. DAVIDSON.

ECCLESIASTICAL STATISTICS OF THE METROPOLIS.

The following has been compiled with great care during the past year, by order of the Committee of Dissenting Deputies :

| | Parisi C | and District burches. | Prop , Chi | rietary Opela, | Nonconformi Chapels, &c | |
|--|---|--|------------------------|------------------------------------|-----------------------------|--|
| City of London City of Westminster Mary-le bone Finsbury Tower Hamlets | 122,709 202,460 240,294 224,339 355,836 | 23 27,74 20 28,76 30 33,68 30 39,39 | 15 14 7 5 8 5 | 13,174 15,934 4,446 3,824 | 47 38 40 56 104 | 30,539 21,642 24,008 34,041 52,852 |
| Southwark Lambeth | 134,117 154,613 1,434,868 | | 10 | 2.927 8,856 49,161 | 43 | 23,640 |

It appears that in these seven cities and boroughs there are 620 places of worship, with sittings for 469,352 persons, which may be classed thus:

Nonconformist places 366 Episcopalian sittings .. 262,628 Episcopaliana 254 Nonconformist sittings . 206,724 112

So that, while the number of the Nonconformist chapels exceeds that of the churches by 112, the accommodations of the latter exceed those of the former by 55,904. What the actual attendance may be, is another question, but, a priori, it must necessarily be good at the Nonconformist places, or else they could not be supported. State endowments will keep the doors of the churches open, whether there be congregations or not .- Congregational Calender for 1840.

From the Dublin Christian Examiner.

RELIGIOUS CHANGE IN IRELAND. -During the period of our existence (fifteen years) as "Christian Examiners" we have witnessed most important circumstances con-nected with the Established Church. We have seen such a spiritual growth and increase in her ministers, as we believe is unparalleled in the annals of the Christian church. The change that has taken place in the ministry is such as forces those who care for the advancement of the Lord's kingdom, to rejoice and say, the Lord hall done great things, whereof we are glad. When we began our labours, the profession of evangelical sentiments, in unison with the articles and liturgy of our church, subjected the man who made it to the suspicion of heresy and schism. The houses of worship in the metropolis in which those dectrines were most boldly preached, had not been admitted into connexion with the establishment, and an attendance upon them was considered as going more than half way to dissent. What a change we have been allowed to witness! the places of worship, so long under a ban, have been received into connexion with the es tablished church: the ministers that had every where been spoken agminst, had received the respect due to their orthodoxy, their piety, their usefulness, and their talents: the number of evangelical clergymen has so increased, that the Gospel is faithfully and effectually preached in almost every part of the country; a multitude of nev churches have been built, and are in process of building, and an im-tnesse number of crowded and attentive congregations hear. Subbat after Sabbath, the glorious Gospel of our Lord Jesus Christ. In almost every neighbourhood, monthly meetings of serious clergymen, for the purpose of reading the Scriptures, and speaking together of the great subject of the Christian ministry, both exhibit the growing number of men who love the Lord Jesus, and tend to augment their number, to add to their knowledge, and to increase their brotherly love. Twenty years ago, the Irish Church might have been pointed out as an awful example of a dead and formal mass; now it is spoken of, even by those not in communion with her, as a bright pattern of Christian zeal, and light, and love.

And it is the more remarkable that this great change has taken place, not only without great human instrumentality, but in the face of atter coldness in some, and open opposition and liestility in others. upon the inferior clergy. It, has not been the work of any one of ence others. No-those who have been most blessed in faithfully preaching the Gospel, and holding forth the truth as it is in Jesus, have been obliged to go against the stream, and boldly take up their cross and follow Christ. They have been the true friends to the Es ablished Church-they have raised her character-they have strength ened her walls-but they shared not in her emoluments while they have borne the burden and heat of the day : no portion of her wealth has cheered the declining years of some of her brightest ornaments

RELIGIOUS EDUCATION IN GREECE.

A correspondent of the Boston Christian Watchman, under date Athene, March 18, 1839, writes as follows: A letter from a mutual friend, introduced me to Dr. Robertson, the

American Episcopal missionary at Syra. He has been many years in Greece, actively and efficiently engaged. I found him however, on the point of removing to Constantinopic, to enter upon a new field of and is supported by the Church Missionary Society of England. It inasmuch as our people are as anxious to see the list as any others by Dr. Robertson. The school occupies several rooms, in walking can be. Moreover, the publication of our subscription would, as we through which, we were delighted with the sprightly appearance of the scholars, the intelligence and vivacity which beamed in every feature, and also with the order which generally prevailed. Cards containing easy reading lessons in modern Greek were hung round Testament and the old historians in the same dialects as are taught in our classic schools. It was particularly interesting, however, to hear the young ladies read the classic Greek, for they did it with a zest and fluency which are rarely attained in our academies or col-

This extensive institution promises much for Syra and for Greece. It is enough to fill any man's heart with gratitude and hope to see such a germ of hope planted here, fostered as it is by christian intelligence and piety, and destined probably to bring forth much fruit in young persons in the kingdom of Greece, from four to twenty years character of the rising generation, to prepare it for progress in true religion, in christian civilization.

CHRISTIANITY IN CHINA .- We learn from the Journal of Commerce, that letters have been received from the American Mission. aries at Canton, which state "that Lin, the high commissioner, has made enquiries respecting the religion and customs of the Europeans and Americans, more thorough and more intelligent than have ever been made by any Chinese before; and that he has in his employment four men who can speak English, one of whom spent two years in the Missionary school at Cornwall, Ct., and another is a son of Leang a Fa, a Chinese convert to Christianity, who for some years has been very zealous and bold in distributing tracts and making other efforts to benefit his countrymen."

From another source we learn, that the greatest difficulty to be encountered by Christian missionaries in China arising from the unprincipled conduct of the British traders, in forcing their opium upon the people of that country in opposition to the known wishes and laws of the government. The respectable Chinese cannot recon-2 10 0 cile such conduct with the benevolence which they know must belong 1 0 0 to a true religion. When they learn that the supporters of the mis-0 10 0 sionaries hold the smugglers of opium in abhorrence they may be disposed to listen to their counsels .- N. Y. Observer

From the New York Christian Advocate and Journs 1. SUMMARY.

Extracts of Letters from our Exchange Papers.

The Rev. J. N. Maffit has been preaching in Cincinnati since December last, and about seven hundred persons have been added to the Methodist Church since his arrival. He preaches four and five times a week .- Philad. Ledger.

Urbana, O. con. station has shared largely in the good work. One hundred and five have been admitted on trial in the station, during the last quarter.

Zanesville dist., O. con .- Most of the circuits in the district are blessed with extensive and powerful revivals of religion. But Newark, Granville, Roshville, Putnam, and Cambridge circuits, have been peculiarly favored. As the result of these revivals, nearly five hundred have been added to the Church, while the work of sanctification has been carried on to some extent among the membership, West Union cir., O. con .- We have admitted on trial two hundred

since conference, and we think this is but the beginning of good days. Rev. P. Switzer, of the Circleville cir., O. con., says-I have just closed a revival meeting which lasted fifteen days. Fifty souls were converted, a number of backsliders reclaimed, and old professors revived. Such a work the old professors tell me they have not had for twenty years.

The work of God is revived on Newark circuit, O. con. One hundred and forty were received on trial the first quarter, and about the same number converted. A few have received the blessing of perfect ove, and there seems to be a general struggle for heliness.

The Lord is reviving his work on Rome circuit, Indiana con. Since conference we have received on probation forty-one; and the best of ill is, most of them had been soundly converted.

The Rev. J. Horton, of Lowell, Mass., says-There has scarcely a week passed since I have been in this place, in which more or less have not found peace with God. Eighty two have been received on probation. Our Sabbath School, also, is increasing in numbers and efficiency. There are between six and seven hundred persons consected with it.

The church at New-Market, N. H., is prospering. More than ninety have been received on probation.

At Albany, O., within a little more than a month, between thirty

More than one hundred conversions have taken place in Greens. boro', Ala, within a few weeks.

Religion in Florida.-The Quincy (Fa.) Sentinel, a paper just established at that place, says:

"We have been truly gratified with the religious feeling which has verspread a large portion of Middle Florida during the present year. A general revival of religion has passed over the country, causing many to turn from sin to righteousness, and gathering many into the folds of Christ. The number that has been added to the different churches cannot be less than two thousand; among whom are many of our most respectable and influential citizens."

At Marietta, O., sixty-seven joined on trial the last quarter. A protracted meeting at Bushville, O., resulted in eighty converions, and sixty accessions to the church.

Portsmouth, N. H., a letter of Jan. 2, mentions fifty conversions; and in Stoughton, Mass., thirty one accessions to the Church since Auugust' 1.

St. Johnsbury, VI., about one hundred profess to have experienced the pardoning mercy of God, and about half that number have joined society. But the best of all is, the Lord is still carrying on his work

At St. Clairsville cir. Pittsburgh con., there have been more than one hundred accessions to the Church, and the centenary subscription mounts to \$3,000.

At Exeter, N. H., twenty five have professed to experience a conerting, or reclaiming grace. On Chatterhoochie cir., Ala., three hundred and seventy one have

oined the Church this year, and the work is still going on. Tar River cir., N. C. con .- Our divine Master and Head, the Saviour of sinners, has been with his ministers and people; we have been enabled to realize the fulfilment of his promises, and have witnessed the saving effects of his glorious gospel in the conversion of

early three bundred souls. M'Donnough cir., Ga .- The Lord has revived his work on this ircuit generally. Near three hundred have been added to the Church, and many powerfully converted to God.

At Thetford, Vt., a twenty one days' meeting resulted in one hundred and fifty conversions, and one hundred and thirty accessions to the Church.

From the Watch Tower.

WIIAT KIND OF BOOKS SHOULD CHRISTIANS READ IN ÓRDER TO THE GREATEST ADVANCEMENT IN RELIGION?

First and chiefly the holy Bible. This book is given by inspiration of God. It is given us by him expressly for the purpose of making us wise and blessed; for the purpose of forming us to holiness and fitting us for perfect and endless happiness. It is admirably adapted to this end. It contains all the instruction Christians need in order to their rising to the most exalted piety attainable in this life; and it presents this instruction in a manner the best adapted to this object, It was the prayer of the Saviour for his followers, sanctify them through thy truth; thy word is truth. And this prayer teaches us that Scripture truth is the great instrument for their advancement in will discover any thing desirable in the quictness and sobriety of civiholiness. The Bible is the sum of religious instruction. Other good books, the very best of them, are but secondary planets. Would Christians attain the greatest measure of piety in their power by means of reading, let them make the Bible the object of their principal study. "The Scriptures," says an excellent man, "are given us of civil zation. It is only when the truths of the gospel produce their as a rich mine, in which we may labour and appropriate to ourselves all the treasures we find; and the more deligently we labour, and the more wealth we obtain, the more is the giver pleased. As we cannot be too careful not to pry into things secret we cannot be too diligent in searching into every thing God has revealed. And if we search in the manner he has prescribed we shall make all the good things contained in the Scriptures our own. We shall make that God, that Ancient Greek is taught, and the scholars read the Greek Saviour, that holiness, that heaven which the Bible reveals, our own for ever. Every truth it reveals will be ours to enlighten us; every precept ours to direct us; every admonition ours to warn us; and every promise ours to encourage and animate us."

As to other books, Christians, with a view to the greater advancement in piety, should read such as most clearly state the great doctrines of the Gospel. A thorough knowledge of the doctrines of Christianity is at the foundation of eminent piety. It is as absurd to the fatigue of it. It is not to the labour of those who are universalists think of obtaining such piety without an extensive and thorough acquaintance with the vital principles of the Gospel, as it is to raise a years to come. Mr. Hildner thinks that there are more than 1,100 lofty edifice which shall stand for ages, without laying a deep, and broad, and firm foundation. You may as reasonably expect to reap of ego, now receiving education according to christian principles .- wheat and barley where you sow only thistles and cockle, as expect These children are taught the holy scriptures; and though they are strength and maturity of Christian character where you substitute late years; but still clouded and misled by the bewildering glare which members of the Greek church, subject to the Greek priceshood, and superficial instruction for sound and thorough Scripture doctrine, You the facety of ambittoons man is apt to throw around his own undertathe naverse innuences of traditional prejudice and may as well expect to form a healthful constitution by eating only kings. He would be the sole creator of a magnificent erection, rather superstition, yet the truths of the Bible which they learn, possess a tarts and sweatmeats, as to make thorough and ever growing Christedeeming, quickening power, which must essentially modify the tians by books, in which, beautiful and interesting, and full of happy illustrations as they may be, sound doctrine is so rare as scarcely to lations, and give himself to the execution of a task, to which his own be perceived. Of what use is it to partake of meat from tables set personal faculties were adequate, he would meet with much to compenout in the most tasteful manner, and served up in the most splendid sate the loss of those splendid delusions which have hitherto engrossed dishes, which has not salt sufficient to preserve it from putrefuction ? him. There would be less of the glare of publicity, but there would doctrines of revealed religion, other things being equal, the more not by his own solitary strength, advance the little stone into a great elevated will be their piety. Much of their reading therefore should be of books which most clearly state and most ably defend the main to recommend them to the imitation of many—and the good work will doctrines of Christianity. As man is an intelligent being; as he possesses an understanding furnished with noble powers; and as there is an intimate connection between the understanding and the heart. and between the heart and the life, the reading best adapted to his edification is that which imparts the most instruction to his mind. smong the many millions of the species to which he belongs-and it Phose books which bring out the various doctrines of the Bible, as they relate to the being, attributes, and providence of God, to the entire natural depravity of man, to the personal glories and the me-diatorial character and offices of Christ to the personality, divinity, and agency of the Holy Spirit, to the way of salvation through the Redeemer, to a future state of rewards and punishments, and others ntimately connected with these; such books are eminently adapted to form intelligent, mature, and thorough Christians-Christians not church needs at the present day. Books of this kind make the most and tobacco hogsbeads, druggists and dowlasses, madder and fustick, the best materials for their instruction in rightcousness.

Christians, with a view to eminent piety, should read books which clearly distinguish real religion from every thing which only resembles thorough knowledge of that book is of more importance to a Christian institute in its place. A piety based on love to God for what he is, by superficial but popular books of the present day. There is more there is in scores of nominal christians, who make a show of religion, and nourish it by the light reading which has been mentioned.

Christians, who have considerable time to devote to books may advantageously have their books for study and for lighter reading. Their books for study should be the Bible and standard treatises of other days on doctrinal, experimental and practical religion. On these they should bestow their principal and best time for reading. Their ight reading may consist of various magazines, reviews, and periodi cals, works of imagination, and the like. As the student at college should have his classics, to which he should devote his principal attention in the best hours for study, and his lighter reading, such as that of the Spectator and various periodicals, for other hours; so the Christian should have his Bible, Baxter's Saint's Rest, and other standard works for his principal study, and for his lighter reading some of the more solid of the superficial productions, with which both the church and the world abound.

for this plain reason: it requires but little thought and labour. Books to prayer, and findeth sweetness therein. of the lighter kind captivate and carry away the unthinking multitude. As the world is deluged with literary Gazettes, which have a show of knowledge, and which are preferred by many before solid and useful pooks on literature, so the church is deluged with religious productions that befall. of various names, hundreds of which, if thrown into the balance against the Religious Affections or the Saint's Rest, would instantly that he loves God and thanks him, in all diseases that he suffers. At Albany, O., within a little more than a month, between thirty sink the beam. That father, as a literary man, gave his children good is the greatest token that he hath the love of God, when no work, and forty have been received into society, and the work is still increas. advice, who endeavoured to persuade them to "hold high and daily tribulation, or persecution, can bring him down from this love.

ing in interest. The subjects of holiness and personal effort have converse with the mighty dead, to prepare them to wander with secubeen urged upon the attention of the people, and not without success. Tily among the lilly silvered vales and the low whispering woods of modern literature." And that father, as a religious man, gives his spiritual children good advice, who endeavours to persuade them to hold high and daily converse with the works of the mighty dead-with those of Howe, Baxter, Watts, Doddridge, and the like, to prepare them to move with safety along the vales and among the woods of modern theology. A decided preference for light and superficial works, whether literary or religious, indicates not a slight or local disease, which will easily yield to appropriate medicine; but a dangerous disease fixed in the vitals, which defies the most skilful efforts of the healing art.

CHRISTIANITY MUST PRECEDE CIVILIZATION.

In 1835, the British Parliament appointed a committee of fifteen to consider what measures ought to be adopted with regard to the native inhabitants of countries where British sottlements are made, and to the neighbouring tribes, in order to secure to them the due observance of justice, and the protection of their rights; to promote the spread of civilization among them, and to lead to the peaceful and voluntary reception of the Christian religion." A volume of the testimony given before this committee, has been published in England, extracts from which may be found in the December number of the Babtist Magazine. The following is the testimony of Mr. Beecham; Secretary of the Wesleyon Missionary Society, in reply to questions proposed by members of the Committee appointed by Parliament. It will be seen that it developes an important principle, which is amply sustained throughout the whole investigation. The figures before the paragraphs denote the number and order of the questions put to the witnesses, by gentlemen of the committee whose names are connected with them.

4386. Mr. Gladstone .- You are distinctly of opinion that the comnunication of Christianity must precede an attempt to convey civilization through the understanding of man merely 1

Certainly. 4387. Mr. Lushington .- Will you give the reasons why you think the plan of civilization cannot succeed?

I would assign two reasons. In the first place, the want of a suit. ble agency would alone go far to secure its failure. The mere civilizing plan does not, in my opinion, furnish motives powerful enough to induce men to give up the comforts of Christian and civilized society, and dwell among barbarians, merely to teach them civilization. There is nothing, as I think, but the love of the souls civilization. of the heathen that will prove a motive powerful enough to induce Individuals to make such sacrifices, and risk even life too. Men may e found ready to lay down their lives upon the missionary alter, but I think you would not find any considerable number of persons who

are prepared to sacrifice their lives merely to civilize the heathen. 4388. Mr. Gladstone. - Would you not also extend that observation, that there are no adequate motives to the persons that are to be

instructed?

* * * I do not think that civilization possesses attractions, or furnishes motives powerful enough to induce savages to forsake their course of life for its sake. Civilized life is too tame, too insipid, to charm the roving harbarian, and his superstitions are generally found opposed to any change in his accustomed course of his. You must bring the higher motives of the gospel to bear upon his mind; he must be made to feel the great and important truths of religion, before he lized life, or will dare to break through his superstitions in order to pursue it. I believe that the charm of the superstitions of the heathen would alone, in many instances, be powerful enough to prevent them from forsaking the customs of their ancestors merely for the sake. powerful effect upon the minds of the heathen, and arouse them to a consideration of their higher destinies; it is only when they are brought under the influence of a belief in the true religion, that they will dure to break through the bondage of their superstitions, and forsake their paternal customs which are generally bound up with the superstitions themselves.

ALL MUST WORK.

Any great moral or economical change in the state of the country, is not the achievement of one single arm, but the achievement of many; and though one man, walking in the loftiness of his heart. might like to engross all the fame of it, it will remain an impotent speculation, unless thousands come forward to share among them all in science, that she stands indebted for her present solidity, or her present elevation, but to the separate labours of many—each occupying his own little field, and heaping on the basis of former aquisitions, his own distinct and peculiar offering. And it is just so in philanthropy. The spirit of it has gone marvelously abroad amongst us of than an humble contributor to it, among a thousand more, as necessary and important as himself. And yet, would be only resign his specu-The more clear and full the knowledge Christians have of the great be more of the kindliness of a quiet and sheltered home. He could spread, by example from one individual, and from one district to another-and, though he may be lost to observation, in the growing magnitude of the operations which surround him, yet will be rejoice even in his very insignificance, as the fitting condition for one to occupy. will be enough for him, that he has added one part, however small, to that great achievement, which can only be completed by the exertions of an innumerable multitude-and the fruit of which is to fill the whole earth .- Doctor Chalmers.

LEISURE-ITS USES AND ABUSES.

"If there be one who has no higher ambition than to be a mere man of business, a mere slave of men's bodily necessities, a mere easy to be shaken from their steadfastness; such Christians as the idolator of his own purse; to have his life but a thing of cotton bags powerful appeals to the reason and conscience of men, and furnish town lot, bank stocks, and exchanges; his mind like the advertising side of a daily gazette, or the weekly price current, the sum of his life, the balance sheet of his ledger, and who estimates his worth by treat of experimental and practical religion; such as truly describe the dollars and cents which remain to his credit, who would choose the nature of evangelical repentance, faith, and holiness; such as for his immortality one cternal Wall street, and give up a crown of clearly distinguish real religion from every thing which only resembles glory to be called the best man upon "change,"—if there be such an it. First in this class, I place Edwards on Rel gious Affections. A one he may despise those moments of leisure which business spares, waste them in a sinful sleep, lounge them away in vapid amusements, than that of hundreds of those superficial things, which many now dwadle over ephemeral magazines, or newspaper reports of police cases and shocking accidents, squabble in the low arena of party poliened by constantly increasing views of the occapitation, and strength-a height far above that based on self-love, variously modified and fed such emptiness, and but tolerate the feel as they do not be such emptiness, and but tolerate the feel as they do not be such emptiness, and but tolerate the feel as they do not be such emptiness, and but tolerate the feel as they do not be such emptiness. parrot, for want of better company; or, perhaps, do worse in vulgar solid piety in an old fashioned Christian, who never so much as debaucheries. He may despise leisure and so waste it, but he must dreamed that he was an eminent saint, but who has thoroughly digest take the consequences in this world and the next. A mero ed Edwards, and who builds his piety on love to God's holiness, than merchant! a mere man of business!-Who would be content with such a designation? What respect can any one feel for such a character? All he gets from the world is the credit of being worth so much dross, or a little fawning servility from those who wish to borrow of him or owe him aiready."

> EVIDENCES OF LOVE TO CHRIST .- By seven tokens a man may uppose that he hath the love of Christ. The first is, when all coveting of earthly things and fleshly lusts is

> ackened in him; for where coveting is, there is not the love of The second is, burning desire of heaven; for when he hath felt

aught of that Saviour, the more he feeletir the more he coveteth, and he that hath felt nought desireth nought.

The third token is, if his tongue be changed; that which was wont to speak of earth now speaketh of heaven.

The fourth is, exercising or practising what is for spiritual good; Superficial religion, like superficial literature, is very popular. And as when a man, leaving all other things, hath good will and devotion

The fifth is, when things which are hard in themselves, through love, seem light to be done.

The sixth is, hardiness of soul to suffer all anguishes and troubles

The sepenth is, joyfulness of soul when he is in tribulation, and

CHRISTIAN GUARDIAN.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1840.

Placed by the good Providence of God, as the Ministers and Members of the Wesleyan Methodist Church once more are, in circumstances in which they can give their entire thoughts, and feelings, and energies, to the great objects of their association together—the salvation of their own souls and that of as many others as possible—the inquiry presents itself with renewed and peculiar force—"What kind of Books should Christians read in order which were applied in appropriate recitations. The subject of the latter of the greatest advancement in Pelinical?" to the greatest advancement in Religion?"

The article under this head on the first page of to-day's Guardian is worthy of serious perusal and consideration; and our present object is to offer some supplementary observations, adapting more fully the topics of that article to the members of the Methodist Church.

The daily reading and study of the Holy Scriptures is essential to spiritual healthfulness and prosperity, and to a peaceful, pure, and happy frame of mind. and History. Good men have, therefore, always been distinguished by their attachment to the BIELE, and their constant perusal of it. The Book of Martyrs mentions a husbandman who gave a whole load of bay for one leaf of one of the Epistles That good man and great philosopher Boy LE, speaking of the Holy Scriptures. said, "I prefer a sprig of the tree of life to a whole wood of bays." Lord Chief Justice Hale—that distinguished ornament of his profession and country, of whom we made some mention in last week's Guardian—has left it on record that "If he did not honor God's Word by reading a portion of it every morning, things went not well with him all the day." Jos says—"I have esteemed the words of thy mouth more than my necessary food;" and David esteemed the words of thy mouth more than my necessary food;" and David esteemed the words of thy mouth more than my necessary food;" and David well with him all the day." Well well words of the devout and venerable Jax of the reference say, in the language of the devout and venerable Jax of the reference say, in the language of the devout and venerable Jax of the reference of medicine; all that is desired is an exposition. Chief Justice HALE-that distinguished ornament of his profession and counwipe away your tears. Read it, ye bereaved; it will assure you that a father eved as complete without a knowledge of Physiology, which is, pre-eminently, of the fatherless, and a husband of the widow, is for in his bold habitation the "science of life," and treats of the various organs of living beings, and the of the fatherless, and a husband of the widow, is GoD in his boly habitation. Read it, ye poor: it will southe you under your privations. Read it, ye rich: it will sanctify your abundance. Ye old, read it: it will support your tottering age. Ye young, read it: it will preserve your giddy steps. Bind them continually upon thine heart, and tie them about thy neck. When thou goest, it functions of their various parts; of their mutual relations to each other, as the minimal and relation between the bones, muscles, and nerves; of the influence of shall lend thee; when thou sleepest, it shall keep thee; and when thou awakest, it shall talk with thee. For the commandment is a lamp; and the reproofs of instruction are the way of life."

The observations made in the article referred to, on the importance of The observations made in the article referred to, on the importance of a thorough acquaintance with the fundamental and practical Doctrines of Christianity, in order to stability and consistency and usefulness in the christian profession, cannot be too deeply impressed upon the mind of every serious human life, as seen in the education of children—in exposure to the numerous reader. At the foundation of such a superstructure, however, lies a rational and well-grounded faith in the authenticity and inspiration of the Holy Scriptures. Among the most appropriate and accessible works to Methodist readers, on this subject, are "Horne's Introduction to the Critical Study and Knowledge of the Holy Scriptures"—a work most clear and comprehensive in its range of topics—most copious in its historical collections—learned in its literature and complete in its instance of the hornest copious in its historical collections—learned in its literature and complete in its literature and contains about 300 duodecimo pages. The contents of this neat little volume are as follows: The structure of the human system—the literature and complete in its literature and contains about 300 duodecimo pages. The contents of this neat little volume are as follows: The structure of the human system—the tutes"-deep in research, nervous in style, lucid and irresistible in its argumen tation: "Paley's View of the Evidences of Christianity"-brief, elegant, popular, unanswerable. These and many similar works can be obtained at the Weslevan Book Room in Toronto.

The doctrines of Christianity relate to the Attributes of God; the Trinity of persons in the Godhead; the Divinity of Christ; the personality and divinity of the Holy Spirit; the creation of Man; his fall; redemption; in reference to the state of the Academy in general, I would now affectionately justification, duties, privileges, sanctification; resurrection; judgment; future rewards and punishments. On the Attributes of the Divine Being the inquiring reader will find amongst the best of accessible works, "Charnocke on ring reader will find amongst the best of accessible works, "Charnocke on an hesitancy in saving, that students can make greater proficiency in one term the Divane Attributes," "Paley's Natural Theology," "Butler's Analogy," in this Institution than is possible for them to make in the course of a year in "Chalmers' Natural Theology," Pearson's Exposition of the Creed," "Bur- any of the common schools. And we ought to remember, that a good net's Exposition of the Creed." "Witsius' Dissertations on the Apostle's Creed," "Watson's Institutes," part II, chaps. i—viii. Wesley's Discourses.
"On the Omnipresence of God," and on "The Unity of the Divine Being," &c., &c. The most of these works may also be referred to on the divinity of Christ, and the personality, decisity, and effices of the Holy Spirit; as also on the creation and fall of man. To which, on the latter subjects, may be added Wesley's "Doctrine of Original Sin, according to Scripture, Reason and Experience" and "Flutcher's Anneal to a matter of Fact and Comment and Experience," and "Fletcher's Appeal to a matter of Fact and Common Sense." This last work the writer read and committed the greater part of it to memory when he was about 17 years of age, in order to acquire the art of clear and forcible reasoning—as he had heard of a lawyer who had studied it for that purpose. These works cannot be attentively read without edification, deep conviction, and strong feeling. On the doctrine of general redemption Fletcher's Works and Watson's Theological Institutes, part II. chapters xxx-xxviii, stand as immortal monuments of irrefuted and irrefutable argumentation, and sound and hallowed Scripture interpretation.

mentation, and sound and hallowed Scripture interpretation.

On the doctrines of repentance, justification, regeneration, and the wilness of the Holy Spirit, we may safely refer to Wesley's Discourses on "The Way to the Kingdom," "The Scripture Way of Salvation." "Justification by Faith," "The Witness of the Spirit," "The Marks of the New Birth," "The New Birth," "Great Privilege of those that are born of God," "Winness of the Spirit," Fletche's Sermons on 1st Cor. v. 17, and John iil. 3; Dr. Bunting's admirable Sermon on "Jostification by Faith;" Watson's Theological Institutes, part ii. chapters axiii, axiv. - The doctrine of Christian Account of Christian Perfection," and sermon on "Christian Perfection;" Fletcher's "Last Check to Antinomianism;" Watson's "Institutes," part ii. ch. xxix.; Benson's awakening and impressive Sermons on "The Nature and Extent of Sanctification," and "The Way of attaining Sanctification." In

niuent place. For Methodists who would see their system embodied in human Lord John Russell, for the gratification of the Birmingham Chartists, ventured actions, the "Lives of the Early Methodist Preachers," including those of the designate the House of Prers as the "whisper of a faction," we do not be the control of the Early Methodist Preachers, including those of the same late excellent King was made ingraciously to reflect upon that Wesley and Fletcher, contain the living, moving, acting originals, the contemplation of which humbles, melts, rouses, oncourages. To these should be ided the lives of Brainerd, Henry Martyn, Cecil, &c. &c., and of the illustrious reformers of the sixteenth and seventeenth contries—those matellectual giants, those profound writers, those noble martyrs, those ballowed spirits, that seemed to breathe the atmosphere of the celestial world amidst the contaminations of the most corrupt earthly courts and a vicious state of public morals. On the other hand, the lives of many honourable women—such as Mrs. Fletcher, lady Maxwell, Hester Am Rogers, Judson, Newell, &c. &c. modern representatives of women immortalized in the Acts of the Apostles, isiles of St. Paul-cannot fail, in the perusal, to revive and extend the savour and influence of female piety and intelligence throughout the church.

Were the hasbanded surplus means, and the leisure hours of all the minis-

ters and members of the Church to be employed in procuring and studying the books and subjects referred to in the above hasty and imperfect sketch, how wisible would be her improvement—how powerful would be her energies—how united would be her ranks—how glorious would be her conquests—how pure would be her vestments—how inviting her portals—how celestial her sanctuaries—how heavenward the march of her armies! May it be even so, Amen!

UPPER CANADA ACADEMY.-We are happy to give insertion to the following letter from our esteemed and excellent friend, the Rev. A. McNas, respecting the successful operations of the Upper Canada

Academy: To the Editor of the Christian Guardian.

MY DEAR SIR,-As I have no more to say on business of the Centenary and Guardian, permit me to devote a few moments in making some observations respecting the Upper Canada Academy.

This is a subject fraught with indescribable interest to purents and friends

the deepest solicitude. To such it will be gratifying to learn, and we are most happy in being able to communicate the fact from personal observation, that this Institution is succeeding beyond what its most sanguine friends could have same as all christian denominations can unite upon the platform of the British anticipated; and while the same indefatigable exertions continue which are now being made by the able gentlemen under whose more immediate control it is at present placed, it will go on, we are confident, with increasing prosperity and

Special attention is paid to the religious and moral interests of the students and in this respect we affirm, without fear of successful contradiction, the Academy is in good condition. But one serious instance of violation of law has occurred during the present academic year, and that was promptly followed with its merited and appropriate punishment. The due observance of the Sabbath is constantly inculcated, and the regular attendance of the students at their respective places of public worship properly enforced. A portion of the afternoon of the Lord's Day is devoted by Mr. Harlburt to the religious instruction of the young gentlemen, and a similar course is adopted by the Preceptress in the ladies' department.

No efforts are spared on the part of the Faculty to instruct their classes, as well in the elementary as in the higher branches of education; and correspondent exertions are made by the students themselves to advance in their studies, Institution, I believe, can no where be found; it is, indeed, almost too much so, for, to use a homely saying, "they are all at it, and they are always at it."

The teachers have quite too much to do; their classes are more numerous and various than they should be, and the students are too ambitious, and pursue

rather too many studies. The second quarter of the present session closed on the 30th of January, when an examination was held, principally for the benefit of the students at the satisfaction of their instructors. On this occasion it was my privilege to be present and to witness a most interesting exhibition. The competency of the protracted debate, which in a free government may be said to be the necessar teachers for the high and responsible situation they occupy, and the proficiency of their pupils, were equally and strikingly evident. There were about twenty "the natural progress of discussion, and the influence of a right spirit in publishing the natural progress of discussion, and the influence of a right spirit in publishing the natural progress of discussion, and the influence of a right spirit in publishing the natural progress of discussion, and the influence of a right spirit in publishing the natural progress of discussion.

classes only examined, but these were so arranged as to admit of the examina-

ion, as far as possible, of all the students. Besides the common English branches, there were classes in the higher Mathematics, in History, Geology, Chemistry, Latin, Greek, French, Hebrew and Physiology. During the day there were several compositions from the young ladies, and declamations and a dialogue from the young gentlemen.

The first hours were occupied with two junior classes in Grammar and Geography. I was not present, but am informed that this exhibition was alike creditable to the system of instruction pursued and the talents of the teacher.

Mr. Kingston, (the English Teacher) whose industry and qualifications as an examination is peculiarly important and interesting, but very rarely taught systematically and efficiently in this country.

The classes of Mr. Kingston, though they had made no preparation in

reference to an examination—as was the case with all the other classes—failed

only in two or three instances to answer all the questions proposed.

Two classes under the instruction of Miss Barnes, who, I believe, is succeed. ing well in her new situation, passed a very creditable examination in Geology

The next four classes belonged to Mr. Van Norman, our estimable friend, and a most competent and successful Teacher. These were examined in Latin, Greek, Geometry, and Chemistry, and acquitted themselves admirably. Then, two classes under the effectual instruction of our excellent Preceptress, Miss Boulter, made an interesting exhibition of their advancement in Astronomy and the French language.

But the class that interested me most was one in Physiology, which was may we therefore say, in the language of the devout and venerable JAT, of of the structure of the principal organs of the body, and an elucidation of the Bath, England-"O precious Bible! Read it, ye mourners in Zion? it will laws of health. However extended an education may be, it cannot be considfunctions or uses of those organs. Uniting with Physiology those parts of Anatomy which render it more intelligible, and which are connected with it, functions of their various parts; of their mutual relations to each other, as the union and relation between the bones, muscles, and nerves; of the influence of food and exercise in developing and strengthening the various organs, and imparting health and vigour to the entire system. The principles of Physiology thus sustain the most intimate connexion with a sound physical, intellectual, and moral education, and should be made a prominent study in every family

> causes of disease and death-in the construction and management of private and public buildings-in the planning of chies, and often in legislative enact ments permicious to the health of entire communities—and in the thousand dis-orders under which society grouns, and which a slight knowledge of the laws

> chemistry of the body—the nervous system—the intellectual and moral facul-ties—the senses—respiration—the circulation of the blood—digestion—nutrition—animal heat—the skin, with its various functions—clothing, bathing, &c.
> —the muscles—the bones, their vessels, nerves, vitality, growth, and decay—
> the voice, the structure of the lungs, diseases of the lungs, and exercise of the
> lungs—the structure of the brain, the connexion between the mind and brain conditions of health in the brain—causes of bad health, &c. &c.
> Having made these hasty observations on the subject of the Examination, and

> selves, without delay, of the numerous and various facilities afforded in the Upper Canada Academy for obtaining a sound and extensive education. Have

tion is the best possible legacy it is in our power to leave with our children.

Before I close permit me to say a word or two respecting the prospects of our Church in this town. Here, it is evident, a good work is going ou; several have been added lately, and others are enquiring the way to Zion. Our prayer meetings are overflowing and exceedingly profitable. Also the Holy Spirit be poured out more copiously upon the people, and hundreds be converted to God! I remain, as over, yours affectionately in Christ, A. McNab.

Port Hope, February 14th, 1840.

THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL, THE BISHOP OF TORONTO, AND THE EDITOR OF "THE CHURCH."

From The Church of last Saturday. "THE SPEECH OF HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL upon the proragation of what, it is probable, will prove the last Session of the last Parliament of Upper Canada, will be found in another column. It is complimentary to the industry and good temper of the respective members of the Legislature; for His Excellency could scarcely have withhold his congratulations upon the quiet facility with which his favourite measures have been passed.—The Union Bill is disposed of, thanks to the magic influence of the Despatch of Lord John Russell; and we shall not probably be suffered to sicken and pine long under the "deferred hope" of those blessings which this panacea of all our ills, commercial and political, is to bring! The Clergy Reserve Bill, too, is one upon the passing of which His Excellency is emphatic in his congratulations; and well he may: for he is the only Governor—thanks to the same Despatch-who has ever yet succeeded in attempering into one heterogeneous mass the floating fragments of conflicting opinion scotineans mon this novel specimen of wise and equitable legislation; but we quently happens that cupicity overreaches itself. Section ten places the Nation must pause for an instant to express our wonder that, in a Speech from the al Churches in the position of accountants, and should there appear the slightes or the Holy Spirit."

On the dectrines of the resurrection, general judgment, and future rewards and punishments, the above mentioned works contain ample expositions. Nor will we multiply references on the Institutions of Christianity, and the Duties we owe to God and Man.

But in the cares and dissipations and perplexities of every day life, there is a class of practical and emertaining works too various to characterise and too may be insulated as the lowest in place their own duty to the Protestant faith and to the Sovering who is its sworn Defender. We shall always, we trust, be found to pay a Christian respect to the Representative of roralty, how unfortunate soever may be the choice which is made to uphold its dignity and honour; but while we would yield "custom to whom custom, and honour to whom honour is due." we approximate to may be allowed to constitution, base deen compromised the principles of our venerated Constitution, have but taught the pinciples of our venerated Constitution, have but taught the principles of our venerated Constitution, have but taught the principles of our venerated Constitution, have but taught the principles of our venerated Constitution, have but taught the lightest as well as the lowest in place their own duty to the Protestant faith and to the Sovering who is its sworn Defender. We shall always, we trust, be found to pay be the choice which is made to uphold its dignity and honour; but while we would yield "custom to whom custom, and honour to whom honour is due." we But in the cares and dissipations and perplexities of every day life, there is a class of practical and entertaining works too various to characterise and no numerous to mention, some of which ought always to be the companions of the Christian who would excel in knowledge and abound in good works. Amongst works of this description Biographies of distinguished Christians hold a promiument place. For Methodists who would see their system embodied in human Lord John Russell, for the gratification of the Birmingham Charistist, ventured to the properties of the Christians and nonour to woom nonour is que, we may be allowed to complain if we do not discover in any royal Speech a reflection point flose upright and loyal members of the Opposition who may have used boldness in their strictures upon the ministerial policy of the day. When my butten the Human of Poers as the Wester of Riction?" we do not bserve that our late excellent King was made ungraciously to reflect upon that noble assembly because they threw out the Reform Bill which he had recon nended in his Speech from the Throne. The taunt which is obviously directed against the Bishop of Toronto-an-

will add against his Clergy and a vast body of the most influential laymer in the country—because they conscientiously oppose that iniquitous piece of patch-work, the Clergy Reserve Bill, will be as ill received by the reflecting and the respectable in the Colony at large as it will be lightly regarded by those at whom it is more especially aimed. The name of the Bishop of To-ronto will be spoken of with gratitude and veneration by posterity, when they vill try to forget the public abettors of Infidelity and the courtly patrons of

REMARKS BY THE EDITOR OF THE GUARDIAN.—When the Editor of The Church charges His Excellency the Governor-General with compromising the dignity of represented royalty," and calls Her Majesty's Ministers " public abettors of Insidelity, and courtly patrons of Socialism,' ve are not surprised, nor have we reason to complain, at the epithets which The Church has, from time to time, applied to the Editor of the Guardian. It has been a prominent feature in the policy and efforts of The Church,

during the last two years, to excite jeulousies and suspicions amongst different religious denominations in the Province; and he and his immediate supporters have used no small exertions to create schism in the Wesleyan Methodist Church; and then they have pleaded the varieties of conflicting opinions amongst opposers of their exclusive pretensions as an argument against any local legislation on the question of the Cluegy Reserves. But now that the Governor General has succeeded in overcoming all these obstacles which had been thrown in his way, and has been enabled to bring forward and carry of education generally in the Province, and doubtless one on which they feel through the Legislature a measure on which all denominations, without any same as all christian denominations can unite upon the platform of the British and Foreign Bible Society,-the Editor of The Church grashes upon th success of so benignant an effort "as attempering into one heterogeneous mas the floating fragments of conflicting opinion which has always prevailed upon this unhappy question." One would have supposed that a person whose very formulary requires him to pray for "unity, peace, and concord" would rejoice at such a consummation, rather than sneer at it in the language of viruperative scorn. But as the Bishop of Toronto and the Editor of The Church have publicly opposed the unity of Christians of all denominations in relation to th Bible Society Institution, it is not surprising that they should oppose a unity amongst them on any other question of general religious and public interest which did not happen to recognize the supremacy and sole authority of "John Toronto." Lord Glenele, in his memorable Instructions to Sir F. B. Head dated Dec. 15, 1835, states, in behalf of the Imperial Government, thre important facts and positions. 1. That "the authors of the Constitutional and to meet the reasonable expectations of their teachers. Such a working Act have declared this to be one of those subjects, in regard to which the INITIATIVE is expressly reserved and recognized as falling within the peculia province and special cognizance of the Local Legislature, although the ultimate completion is made no less to depend, in addition to the ordinary sub mission to His Majesty, on the acquiescence of the Imperial Parliament. 2. That "the authors of the Constitutional Art must be supposed to have contemplated the crisis at which we have now arrived—the era of warm and protracted debate, which in a free government may be said to be the necessary

nutual surrender of extreme views and some compromise on either side of passion, and calms the dashing waves of "destructive agitation," and collects evinces its absolute necessity. the "floating fragments of conflicting opinion" into an emporium of peace. and assimilates them in one common mass of unity. "Heterogeneous" indeed unites in one solid globe-teeming with inhabitants, and covered with plenwhy contemn and sneer at both in the other case? The very result, therefore, of the head of the government, and conferring the greatest good upon the

The concluding part of The Church's article contains its own comment. It is very natural that the Bishop of Toronto and the Editor of The Church should both wince under the wholesome admonition of the Governor-General. should both wince under the wholesome admonition of the Governor-General. sometimes assumes to be the exclusive instructress of the people, in a country We are sorry for their sakes, for the true interests of their Church and of the where the statute law has given them the right to be taught by whom they country, that they are not disposed to profit by counsel so appropriate, and please, and as explicitly protects dissent as conformity; but we rejoice that coming from the "Representative of royalty." If the Governor-General cannot reclaim them, it would be the height of presumption in us to make the attempt. The fable says that when lupus went to school to learn to spell. the only word he could make out of all the letters of the alphabet, was agaus. We are apprehensive that neither the school of experience nor the authorities and the illustrious train of her divines, whose writings have been, and continue of Canada, will be able to teach more than the words "our Reserves" to of Canada, will be able to teach more than the words "our Reserves" to or canada, with the total the Editor of The Church. Like Brates and of them have spoken is visionary, a still stronger bond of friendship might be Cassius, of whom it has been said, ubicunque ipsi essent, pratexebant esse empublicam

It is to be lamented by every real friend of the country, that the organ of the Colonial Church" had not responded to and co-operated with the advice of the Governor-General in the spirit in which his proroguing speech was evidently conceived, rather than meet it in a spirit of hostility and supercilious contempt of the "representative of royalty" which breather throughout the

THE BISHOP OF TOTONTO'S SPEECH ON THE GOVERNOR GENER-AL'S CLERGY RESERVE BILL.

The Eishop of Toronto has written out the several speeches he delivered, of intended to have delivered, on the Clergy Reserve Bill, and published them in intended to have delivered, on the Clergy Reserve Bill, and published them in Assembly, beg leave respectfully to approach Your Excellency, and to assure one speech—assigning as a reason, as we have been informed, that it would Your Excellency that, in our opinion and belief, the cancelling of the agreement tell better in that form both in this Province and in England. It is not our tell better in that form both in this Province and in England. It is not our intention to discuss the merits much less the topics of this speech. We think it right, however, to lay before our readers, accompanied by a few remarks, the restoration of confidence and good will as any other act Your Excellency could concluding portion of this anomalous specimen of Episcopal infullibility,

instice, and charity. It is as follows: "Having noticed every thing that had any semblance to argument in the hor member's [Mr Sullivan] speech, except some attempts at sarcasm, which fell to the ground, I proceed, before sitting down, to make a few brief remarks on the provisions of the bill.—Although they are totally repugnant to the Constitutional provisions of the hill.—Although they are totally repugnant to the Constitutional act, as well as to 7 and 8 Geo. 4, chap. 62, yet they are drawn up with constitutional able art, in order to comprehend the Roman Catholics on the one hand, and to accommodate those sects, on the other, who repudiate assistance from Government for paying their preachers, but are ready to expend their portion in supporting seminaries, and in disseminating newspapers and tracts arging their peculiar tenets, and obusing the Constitution in church and state. The first enacting clause provides for selling and alienating the whole of the Clergy property, without reservation, giving no discretion to the Colonial government to decide upon claims of any description, and putting it out of its power hereafter to grant a globe or endowment under any circumstances whatever. The second clause virtually repeals the 7th and 8th of George 1V., which a Colonial Legislature cannot do, and places the funds arising from the sales in provincial securities, which are at present unsaleable, and which the first financial difficulty will sweep away, leaving the clergy in absolute destitution: and in the meantime they are by the third clause made stipendiaries of the Provincial government, by

sweep away, traving one deligy it absolute destination, and the meaning they are by the third clause made stipendiaries of the Provincial government, by which their character and independence are compromised. By the fourth clause the established Church is deprived of nearly three-fourths of her property, and recourse is had by a fraudulent combination, to deprive her of a part of the romaining portion, for should sects, other than the Kirk of Scotland, or the United Synod, call themselves Presbyterians as they may do, and join these bodies, the Church may not tracible one-sixth of her own property. Our is there are proba-Church may not receive one-sixth of her own property, nor is there any probability that she could, under the operation of this bill, after paying the cumbrout machinery with which it is to be conducted, receive a revenue equal to support her present establishment. The mode for ascertaining the number of the different denominations is moreover loose and inefficient, and so far as respects the national Churches is proposed to be final; so that no provision is made for the ministrations of religion to new settlers. It also takes for granted the monstrous insurfactions of rengent to new sectiors. It also takes for granted the moistons absurdity, that the emigration from two millions and a half of Presbylerians in Great Britain and Ireland, will be as great as from the twelve millions belonging to the United Charches of England and Ireland. The seventh clause enumerates the denominations which the bill seeks to bribe, and which appear from the laws of the Province to be, Presbyterians, three kinds; Methodsts, four kinds; Baptists, four kinds; Lutherans, Calvinists, Congregationalists, Independents; Quakers, two kinds; Menonists, Tunkers, Moravians, and Roman Catholics. Now some of these adjure the Sacraments, others the leading articles of the Christian Faith; for Unitarians are commonly styled Independents, and thus a Legislature calling itself Christian seeks to destroy the very religion it professes, and to break down the distinctions between truth and falschood. As it was and to break down the distinctions octween truth and faischood. As it was doubtful whether the Roman Catholics were embraced in this Section, because excluded in the Constitutional Act, the honourable gentleman declares that they are, and will be entitled to a share. 'As this great body has most valuable rights and privileges of their own, it did not appear nossible that they would have suffered themselves to be included in the bundle of sects, much less that selfishness would so far blind them as to surreader their lawful rights and privileges for the miseral-le pittance which they can receive under this enactment. Yet nothing they foreign all the benefits they be proved. more certain than by this compromise, they forfeit all the benefits they enjourned the 14 Geo. 3, chap. 83. Had the venerable head of this Church beer always prevailed upon this unbappy question. We need not repeat our own the Province, these proceedings would have been very different, but thus it fre-Extent of Sanctification," and "The Way of attaining Sanctification." In scottness upon this novel specimen of wise and equitable legislation; but we come with the works referred to on these subjects, and reading of this kind, should be read Fletcher's "Six Leters on the Spiritual Manifestation of the Son of God," and the immortal John Howe's Sermons on "The Outpouring of the Holy Spirit." So attempt any insulting allusion to those who, by an honest additioned to the processor of the principles of our venerated Constitution, have but taught the lightest as well to principles of our venerated Constitution, but we but taught the lightest as well as the lowest in place their own duty to the Protestant faith and to the Sover-In fact, Sir, the whole bill is such a tissue of viguatice, crueity, and assurant, as was never before concocted by any Legislature, and provides for an agitation never yet equalled in any civilized country—16 or 18 sects struggling every four years to increase their numbers by every act that wickedness and deceit, bigotry and selfichness can discover or invent. Feeling that the bill provides for the enour agement and propagation of error, inflicts the grossest injustice by robbing and plundering the National Church, that it attempts to destroy all distinction between truth and falsehood—that its anti-christian tendencies lead directly to netween truth and salescoou—that its anti-christian tendencies lead directly to infidelity, and will, if adopted, reflect disgrace on the Legislature, I give it munqualified opposition, at the same time I have no fear of it ever becoming a law, but it may be useful; for its monutrous and unprincipled provisions will teach the Imperial Government the folly of permitting a Colonial Legislature to tamper with those great and hely principles of the Constitution on the preservation of which the preservation and heaviless of the Constitution on the preservation of

which the prosperity and happiness of the British Empire must ever dep REMARKS .- I. After penning such an effusion, the Bishop might well betake timself to the Litany of his Church, and pray the Good Lord to deliver him From all blindness of heart; from pride, vain glory, and hypocrisy; from envy, hatred, and malice, and all uncharitableness.

2. We suppose that the application of a portion of the proceeds of the Reserves, even for the circulation of Methodist newspapers and tracts, would be as beneficial as the use to which Dr. Strachan has heretofore applied many thousand pounds of them. But whatever applications of that kind may be needful for The Church, the Methodist newspaper has supported itself for the

last ten years, and is not likely to require any foreign aid in time to come. 3. The liberty of religious denominations that think they can best advance the interests of religion by supporting their ministers as they do now, and applying any portion of the proceeds of the Reserves to which they may be ntitled to the support of "seminaries." seems also to be a source of grief to the Bishop. As he prayed in a momorial to King George IV., which is inserted in the Appendix to his "Observations on the Clergy Reserves," printed in England in 1827, that the teachers of other denominations might be starved of their youth! But his objection to the Bill on this ground will be its strongest recommendation in the estimation of the country at large.

4. The Bishop pronounces it bribery for the Legislature to apply, and for The Examiner, or perhaps vice versa.

upon the conduct of the Catholic members of the Legislature, may be attended to by the parties concerned. 6. Any man of candor and common sense knows that the taking of the census

of a population can create no excitement; and with his Lordship's usual con-

7. The Bishop does know, or ought to know, that there are not as many deeither in England or America.

8. The Bishop's attributing "wickedness and deceit, bigotry and selfishness" to other denominations, is in keeping with the acts of his whole life, and is, of partizans are premature and groundless. course, well adapted to promote a friendly feeling towards him and his clergy amongst those communities throughout the province. However, they ought not to complain after his Lordship's imputation of "defection and treachery" to the Governor-General, and the other Church of England supporters of the Clergy Reserve Bill.

provision of the bill; especially after, out of four hundred thousand dollars of not expected to meet again before March. the embryo King's College funds, he has expended two hundred and twenty thousand, and not even laid the foundation stone of the buildings! His of the 11th instant, which contains the following: precursor to the settlement of any great principle of national policy." 3. That Lordship seems to be quite of the mind of Alcisiades, who, having called the instance of a right spirit in public cone day to see Periodes, and being told by his domestics that their matter was January, inclusive, but they contain little intelligence of interest. The Despetchs

officirs, not seldom suggest to parties, alike solicitous for the public good, some busy preparing his accounts to lay before the public, immediately replied,-'Instead of labouring to make up his accounts, it would be incomparably difference, which at first sight might have appeared irreconcilable," At such better to render himself not accountable to them at all." But how violently s crisis the Governor-General constitutionally interposes, and by the voice of soever the Bishop may kick against accountability, we believe the jababitants wisdom, benevolence and conciliation, he hushes the howling tempest of popular of Upper Canada are in favour of it; and that his Lord-hip's past career

10. And now to take our leave of the Bishop, we assure him and his clergy that it is with unfeigned regret we see them promulgating sentiments, exhibitthey were, but not more so than the particles which the law of gravitation ing feelings, and pursuing a course, which must render it impossible for ministers and members of other churches to cultivate that feeling of good neighbortecusness. We admire the law, and adore the Author of it, in the one case; bood, and brotherly kindness, and cordial friendship with them, which we desire to promote, and which ought to exist amongst all those who build upon which has prompted this effusion of scarcastic spleen from The Church, is one | the "foundation of the spostles and prophets, Jerus Christ himself being the of the noblest achievements of benevolence and skill, redounding to the honor chief corner stone." We repeat ugain, as giving expression to the honest sentiments and feelings of our heart, the words of RICHARD WATSON, in his Life of Wesley:

"We have no respect at all to the Church's exclusive claims of divino right, or her three orders of ministers; and yet have no objection to her episcopacy, when scripturlly understood, or her services. We smile at the claims stripturlly understood. she has great influence with the mass of the population, whenever that influence is used for the promotion of true religion and good morals. We wish her prosperity and perpetuity, as we wish all other Christian Churches; and the more so, as we recognize in her "the mother of us all," and can never contemplate without the deepest admiration her noble army of confessors and martyrs, established; and each might thus become more formidable against the error and evils of the times."

MR. Bidwell.-A City paper has stated that several members of the House of Assembly, a day or two before the close of the session, edressed a letter to His Excellency the Governor General, respecting the case of Mr. Bidwell. Other editors have denied the purport of the letter, and have denied the concurrence of certain members in it. We have seen the original, of which the following is a copy, it having been placed at our disposal:

To His Excellency the Right Honorable C. P. Thomson, Governor Goneral, Se. Se. Sec.

Sir,-We, whose names are hereto subscribed, members of the House of between Sir Francis Bond Head, late Lieutenant Governor ossibly do to effect so desirable an object.
We have the honour to be, Your Excellency's most obed't and humble Servis

D. Thorburn, G. McMiking, A. Chisholm, E. Moore, J. McIntosh, T. Parke, John Cook, Peter Shaver, Milo McCarger, D. McDonald, J. E. Small, J. A. H. Powell, A. Manahan, James Mathewson, W. McCrea, Edmund Murney, R. Woodruff, John Prince, William H. Merritt, George Rykert, Edward W. Thomson, Colin C. Ferrie, J. R. Arrastrong, M. Aikman. Toronto, 7th February, 1940.

Col. Patrice waited on His Excellency, by request, on the subject. His Excellency's reply was entirely satisfactory to the gentlemen who signed the letter. The case has been viewed not as a political thing, but as a matter of justice between man and man, and as involving a great principle sacred to every British subject not blinded by party feeling. Col. Prince's conduct in the affair is honorable to a noble and liberal minded Englishman. We perecive that the Patriot has revived a story which was trumped up against Mr. Bidwell about three months ofter he left the province. We shall not enter into any discussion of the matter; but we think it due to the head of the government, to the gentlemen who signed the letter, as well as to Mr. Bidwell, to nsert the following note which was addressed by him to a gentleman in Kingston, on the first publication of the Patriot's statement. The original is in our

"New York, May 4, 1338. "My Dear Sir,-I perceive that the Patriot has published my note to Sir Francis, and affirms that the option was offered me of remaining or of having my letters opened. This is not true. Nothing of the kind was kinted. On the contrary, Sir Francis assured me that the letters had been sent to him without his orders, and that he never would allow my letters to be opened. I asked him to open them, as I did not wish to have any suspicions about them in Julged afterwards; but he refused to do it, and said he had too much respect for me to allow it. Indeed on the Wednesday previously, I expressly informed the Attorney General of my own accord, that I was willing to undergo the most foll and unreserved examination, and to tet all my popers be examined.

"The terms of my note were dictated, or at least suggested to me by Sig Francis, and referred particularly to his expressions of personal regard. The object of drawing such a note from me is now apparent; but I was not then aware that he had received orders from Lord Glonelg to make me a Judge. "The interest you so kindly take in my welfare is my only apology for troub-ling you with this explanation. I am, dear Sir, yours truly, (Signed) "Marshall S. Bidwall."

IMPORTANT APPOINTMENTS .- We copy the following from

the Upper Canada Gazette Extraordinary of last Friday: Government House, 12th February, 1840.

His Excellency the Governor-General has been pleased to make the follow-CHRIS'R A. HAGERMAN, Esq., to be Judge in the Court of Queen's Beach. Honorable William H. Draper, to be Attorney General. ROBERT BALDWIN, Esq., to be Solicitor General.

The first of the above appointments is judicial; the other two are political. In relation to Mr. Bidwell, the writer contended nearly two years ago, that the most distinguished Judges in England had been political men, and therefore that the fact of a man having been engaged in politics, or cherishing any class of opinions on public affairs, was no disqualification for a judicial office, provided the individual selected possessed character, integrity, knowledge and ability. The remarks made in reference to the case of Mr. Bidwell are equally applicable to the case of Mr. Hagerman.

Mr. Draper's opinions on the Union and Clergy Reserve Questions have not been essentially different in past years from the measures recommended by the Governor General. He is therefore not liable to any charge of sacrifice of principle in the service he has lately rendered to the Government and the coun-

principle in the service in has fately readered to the troverament and the country, by which, as well as by his general talents and attainments, he has entitled himself to his present elevation.

Mr. Baldwin is the first expounder and advocate of Canadian "responsible government" as it has been understood and advocated during the last three years; a man of unblemished character, opright principles, sound talents, and well-read in law.

Those appointments are all important on two grounds; as proving 1. That the Governor General will respect individual merit, and not parties, in his appointments to office. 2. That the Government has been and is to be conducted on such principles under the administration of the Governot General, that the most thorough advocates of "responsible government" can unite with His Excellency and give his administration their cordial support. Lord Bacon, in one of his speeches delivered in the House of Commons, during the reign of James 1, said—" Mr. Speaker, I know but two forts in this house, which the King ever hath; the fort of affection, and the fort of reason: the one com-mands the hearts, and the other commands the heads; and others I know England in 1827, that the teachers of other denominations might be starved out of the Province, so now he would deny them any means for the education expenditure of a shilling, erect two such forts in the person of every British subject in the Canadas.

THE CHURCH TEMPORALITIES BILL .- Near the end of the any denomination to receive, any part of the Reserves, even for the support of Session, a bill passed both branches of the Legislature, entitled, "An Act to seminaries;" but it is no bribery at all to give him and his friends the whole make provision for the internal management of the Temporalities of the united of the Reserves! His Lordship seems to have borrowed this objection from Church of England and Ireland in this Province." It was strongly opposed by Messrs, Parke, Thomson, and others in the House of Assembly, and by the 5. His Lordship's apprehensions from the Presbyterians, and his remarks | Hon. Messrs. Morris and Ferguson in the Legislative Council, upon two or three grounds, but especially upon the ground that if the Clergy Reserve Bill should be defeated in England, this bill in connexion with the provisions of the statute 31st George III. ch. 31, would to all intents and purposes establish the Church of England as a dominant church in this province. It seemed generalsistency, he objects to the bill because it makes the division between the ly admitted, that under other circumstances, little or no objection would be Churches of England and Scotland final, and denounces it again because it made to the bill. It has, however, passed; but we have been informed, and allows a division to be made amongst other denominations once in four years! we are happy to be able to state, that His Excellency the Governor-General, with that regard to the peace of the country and to the rights and interests of ominations in the province, as he enumerates; and he ought to know that all classes of the population which has characterised his administration, will Unitarians are not known in law or in common parlance as Independents, | not recommend the royal assent to be given to the Church Temporalities Bill until the Clergy Reserve Bill becomes a law. No fears, therefore, need beentertained from the passing of that bill; and the boasts of certain high ultre-

Jamaica papers have been received to the 21st of December. The former difficulties in that Island,—which at one time inclined Her Majorty's Government to suspend the Constitution-have been adjusted. The two Houses of the Legislature and the Executive were proceeding in the most 9. His Lordship seems to be very unwilling to be placed in the "position of friendly and harmonious manner in the transaction of the public business.an accountant." We are not surprised at his Lordship's repugnance to this The Legislature was about to adjourn over the Christmas holidays, and was

Since writing the above, we have received the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser,

eeting in London.

of the 10th grumbles over the result of a recent expression for the causes of dissatisfaction are not so clearly expressed that we can either sympathise or the reverse. We infer, however, from some expressions used in the article, that the successful candidates, or some of them, are coloured men; or the Church over other denominations is maintained.—For

in devising a thorough law reform.

Montreal early on Monday morning, accompanied by his private Secretary, in ominations. Simcoe, thus ascertaining from actual observation the condition, situation, soil, facilities for communication, &c., of every part of this noble province.

We believe the same policy will be pursued by Sir George Arthur, during the rest of his administration, as has been pursued by the Governor-General during the last three months.

THE LEGISLATURE OF NEW BRUNSWICK assembled on the Upper Canada. 28th January. His Excellency Str John Harver, in his speech, speaks of the probable smicable settlement of the Boundary Question-of the increase in Roman Catholic Bishop, £75. every branch of the public revenue, and of the happy social condition and flattering prospects of that Province. The Editor of the Quebec Gazette says-

the opening of the Session on the 28th instant, gives a very favorable view of the state of that colony. It proves that a Colonial Government under the Constitutions which have long prevailed in the British North American Provinces, she hears so meekly are heart rending. may be made to work well, produce prosperity and general contentment. It was but a few years since, that much discension prevailed in the New Brunswick Legislature. The British Government assented to the same reforms that were offered to Upper and Lower Canada. They were refused in these I'rosinces, and accepted in New Brunswick. We see the happy result, in the
latter, and if Sir John Harry's surmise of an amicable arrangement of the
boundary question proves correct, we see nothing to interrupt the prosperity of
held their Anniversury vesterday evening New Brunswick, for many years to come."

The Gazette might have added that the Speaker of the former opposition the Rev'd. Mesers. Lang, Stinson, and Richey, illustrating the beneficial effects of Christian Missions among the heather, and especially among the aborigines of our own country. The Congregation was large, and the collections then and nexion with their opponents and the reforms referred to. The principal himstand of the service in the way of the good government, social happiness, and prosperity The Gazette might have added that the Speaker of the former opposition drances in the way of the good government, social happiness, and prosperity of Upper Canada, have been the local obstructions which have opposed the settlement of the Clergy Reserve Question in the spirit of Royal Despatchesexclusiveness in the administration, and violent party spirit in the country. Now that the two former are removed, and the lutter is every where subsiding, we see the door of hope opened wide for a coreer of happiness and presperity in this province unsurpassed in any part of America.

in connexion with the name of Mr. Junkin is utterly unfounded, as might be shown by a reference to circumstances, were it worthy of further notice. His abandonment of the attempt to establish a single one of his material positions or statements, and his occupying three or four columns in vague assertions, dark allusions, and low insinuations, are sufficiently expressive of his guilt, confusion, and shame, for having violated the common decencies of life, and subjected his conduct to the unqualified reprobation of reform members of the Assembly, as well as of the contempt of every honourable mind. As to his opinion of us, we could not have supposed that he entertained any other than the expressed opinions and feelings of Mackenzie after his developement of a kindred spirit, - a spirit which finds no response in the country, or from the reform press, with one exception. Each of the Examiner's statements admits of as easy and complete a refutation as those we poticed on the 5 h inst. Having, as we have always done when a new and formal attack was made upon us from any quarter—refuted every material part of the Examiner's statements once for all, and shown beyond dispute that he was capable of perverting and stating any thing that inclination and passion might dictate, we dismiss him as we did Mackenzie in 1834. The Examiner's identity of opposition to the Governor General's Clergy Reserve Bill, with the Bishop of Toronto and The Church, as well as the fact that some of his warm supporters are signers of Dr. Strachan's petition, are indicative enough of the tendency of his proceedings. "Extremes meet' and unite, as do the Chartists and high ultras in England, against the present reform government, but for a Roman Catholic Clergyman. Here the people are ioining by thousands."

In the supporters are signers of Dr. Strachan's petition, are indicative enough of make a double charge for admission. But it is in the south that wonder the proceedings. "Extremes meet' and unite, as do the Chartists and high ultras in England, against that the present reform government, but for a Roman Catholic Clergyman. Here the people are ioining by thousands." tists and high ultras in England, against the present reform government, but for directly opposite ends. When a government tramples upon the interests of a (9000 in two days lately;) Cork, Limerick, Clonmel, Dungarvon, seem sountry, and seeks to abridge its rights and liberties, it becomes the duty of every to vie with each other in the extent and vigor of their movements. In liberties such a government by every constitutional Limerick alone 10,000 have taken the pledge. Dangarvon, recently the means; but when, on the contrary, a government is seeking to meet the wishes and promote the interests of the inhabitants of a country in every practicable way; when its spirit of conciliation reserves only the principles on which it is based; when it is virulently assailed by the enemies of concession and improvement; for a professed advocate of improvement to join in that hostility, and inculcate an obstinate opposition to the essential measures and leading members of that government, indicates beyond possible doubt the existence of ulterior and unavowed objects in view. Under such circumstances, the following remarks. from Beattie's Elements of Moral Science, are recommended to the Examiner's

"Let it be observed, that resistance to government is always attended with danger and bloodshed, involves many an innocent man in ruin, and many a worthy lamily in misery, and may in the end produce anarchy, or tyranny, more intolerable than any of the evils which it might have been inteaded to remove. "And therefore, when a government is established, and upon the whole tolerably mild, though it should fall far short of the perfection of that under which we have the happiness to live, a good man will be careful not to breed disturbance in it; but will, on the contrary, as far as he is able, promote concord and peace, even though he should have reason to disapprove of many things in the conduct of his superiors. To his relations, friends, subjects he owes the great tand powerful ally has lately joined in the Dublin Evening Post, the lives of the perfect of which has fully of the event and the provincial of the perfect of which has fully of the event of the perfect of the perfect of which has fully of the event of the perfect o even though he should have reason to disapprove of many things in the conduct of his superiors. To his relations, friends, and fellow-subjects he owes the great tity of henevolence; and would therefore be extremely sorry to see them intolve themselves in civil war, which of all human calamities is the worst, which leads to the perpetration of innumerable crimes, and the event of which it is impossible to foresce. As to those who foment dissension in a state, in order to smooth the find the manufacture of the influence this new ally is likely to exert, when I inform you that it numbers 300 Roman Catholic clergymen possible to foresce. As to those who foment dissension in a state, in order to smooth the find the manufacture of the influence this new ally is likely to exert, when I inform you that it numbers 300 Roman Catholic clergymen the said of the control of the cause, and states that he will leave no stone unturned until he carries this great reformation through the leave no stone unturned the first the said of the land. You may judge of the influence this new ally is likely to exert, when I inform you that it numbers 300 Roman Catholic clergymen to stone the said of the cause, and states that he will leave no stone unturned until he carries this great reformation through the leave no stone unturned the land. You may judge of the influence this new ally is likely to leave the land. You may judge of the influence this new all you have the land. You may judge of the influence this new ally is likely to leave the land. You may judge of the influence this new all you may judge of the influence this new all you may judge of the influence this new all you may judge of the influence this new all you may judge of the influence this new all you may judge of the influence this new all you may judge of the influence this new all you may judge of the influence this new all you may judge of the influence this new all you may judge of the influence this new all you may judge of the influence this new all you may judge possible to blocker, or to gratify the rancour of party spirit, what can be said of footsteps of Father Matthew, and that every paper (tri-weekly) has from them, but that they are public incendiaries, and the enemies of their country and one to two columns of temperance matter.

PRESBYTERIAN COLLEGE AT KINGSTON .- A public meeting of the Scotch Presbyterian Congregations was held in Montreal on the 4th inst., at which £1,150 were subscribed towards the establishment of the Presbyterian College at Kingston. The Hon. P. McGill, chairman of the meeting, subscribed in land and money the sum of £500. At a meeting held in Cobourg on the same day £520 were subscribed.

-that is the amount of public money paid annually to the Clergy of various Religious Denominations .- are stated in a Parliamentary paper, printed by order of the floure of Commons, during the session just closed. In the Table given below, the reader will find a "general recapitulation" or abstract of the account. It presents some results worth notice.

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| Land | 4,978 | | 400 | 0.0 | | - 1 | 300 | 0.0 | Ι. | | | 5,678 | 4 | 0 |
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| S. Australia | 200 | | 9 | - 1 | | I | | | | | i I | 250 | 0 | 0 |
| Ceylon | 7,349 | | b b | - 1 | 483 | 8 0 | | - | | | | 7,832 | | 0 |
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| Total | 124 450 | 10 | 0.00 | <u></u> ! | C NDC | | | _ | | | <u> </u> | | | -1 |
| Total { | 134,450 | 10 11 | 18/201 | 0 8, | 1146646 | 46 | 14,763 | 11 4 | 575 | 600 | 1000 | 189,242 | 13 | 5 |

of the 10th grumbles over the result of a recent election for civic officers, but to them as well as the Church, the claim of the Church to exclusive aid and that this is the secret of the Editor's grief. He speaks of "the dingy instance—in Upper Canaba, where, as Lord Durham's Report declares, magistrates of Kingston," and of their being chosen by "black and brown electors." The Legislature of Jamaica, like that of our own state, is engaged, it seems, £2,118, and the Church of Rome £1.605. Out of the total £188,242 devising a thorough law reform.

138. 10a. 18 another to them, while the Church of Rome £1.605. Out of the total £188,242 devising a thorough law reform.

138. 5d. the Church of England gets £134,450 los. 11d. the Lion's share, certainly. The venerable Primate had no cause to grouple at the propor-HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL left town for tions in which the grants were divided among the different religious den-

Looking a little further at the account, we see, that it is not to the Montreal early on Monday morning, accompanies of the Secretary; Mr. deleigh prepared for that purpose. Mr. Murdoch, Chief Secretary; Mr. numbers of the Clergy so much as to the higher rate of payment, that the excess of the church receipts is to be attributed. At Gibraiter a Catholic lency, left in the course of the day. We understand that His Excellency Vicar General and four other Clergymen divide £300; while two Chap Intends, soon after the opening of navigation, to make a tour of Upper Canada, lains to the garrison, belonging to the church of England, obtain, in safar west as Lake Superior, going up the frontier and returning by Lake safary, and allowances, £745 7s. 4d. In the Ionian Islands, three Chap. lains of the establishment receive £685, and three Roman Catholic Chap lains £91.

At the Cape, the sum given to the Dutch Church is £5.547 2s. 2d. but His Excellency Sir George Arthur, Lieutenant Governor, will of course it is divided among 23 ministers; while six English Clergymen take administer the government, until the Governor-General's return to the province. £2.312 15s.—The Dutch are paid at the rate of £241; the English, £385 In Upper Canada, 26 Clergymen of the Church of Scotland, sre paid £57 per annum, each, amounting to £1,482; the salaries of the English Church Clergy vary from £100 to £300—the great majority being £170, and the total £4,476 15s. 10d. The sum of £1000 is paid to the Roman Catholic Bishop, to be divided among 29 Clergymon of his Church in

In Newfoundland, the venerable the Archdeacon, is paid £300; the

And so it runs throughout the Colonies. Complaints, at any rate, should not come from the Established Church; and, perhaps, the Bishops

The Titles of the Bills passed during the late Session of the

The Kingston Wesleyan Methodist Missionary Society held their Anniversary yesterday evening in Bay Streat Chapel, Mr. D. Benson in the Chair. Addresses were delivered by Mr. James Milner, and

We beg to direct attention to the following notice, and hope there will be a rowded house, as we have no doubt there will be a well entertained audience. PUBLIC TEMPERANCE MEETING.

A Public Meeting of the "TEMPERANCE REFORMATION SOCIETY," is to this province unsurpassed in any part of America.

The Examiner is merely noticed again to say that his statement

A Tuning Mering of the Temperature Interest Intere Intoxicating Drinks, as a common beverage,

Chair to be taken at 7 o'clock precisely.

> THE GENERAL ANNUAL MEETING OF THE BOARD OF TRADE will be held To-morrow Evening, in the News Room, when the Report of the Committee will be read and a Committee chosen for the ensuing year.

TEMPERANCE.

GLORIOUS NEWS FROM IRELAND.

SEVENTY THOUSAND JOINED THE TEMPERANCE SOCIETY. Letter from Richard Allen, Esq., Cor. Sec. of the Irish Temperance Union, to E. C. Delevan, Esq. of Albany, N. Y.

DEAR FRIEND .- Truly we live in an age of wonders. The days of weakness are past. What was a little taper, kept alive by the greatest care of a few, has now burst into a mighty flame. The principles of total abstinence are now spreading with a rapidity which their warmest friends never dated to hope for. The weekly royal exchange meeting in Dublin has been so immensely crowded, that it has been found necessary to and more have signed the pledge. In Progheda ere one thousand tec-totallers; and during a period of nine months, since the reform commen-ced, there are two special, two quarter, and nineteen petty sessions, and

not a single person before them, for any misdemeanor.

In Belfast are 5000 members. Here workmon have formed themselves into *anti-usage associations, with excellent effect. All the Dublin associations are in an active state, and in Carlow. Wicklow, Wexford, Enniscorthy, Shilelah, good societies are active in their operations; 70,000 have been added to us. Full liberty has been given to Sir E. Blakery, commander of the force in Ireland, to hold temperance meetings

one to two columns of temperance matter. The Morning Press has, last week, sent an intimation that its columns

were open to temperance; so that, with one exception, all the Dublin

press is with us.

The Roman Catholic clergy of Dublin, with Dr. Murray, the archbishop, at their head, held a meeting this week, for the purpose of taking up the question of temperance. There was some difference respecting the giving pledges and medals, free of charge. Theobold Matthew is doing venders. From all accounts he is a notable character. Of his worth, and the simplicity and openness of his measures. I have this day a very strong testimony, borne by a Church of England Clergyman. Two SOVERNMENT SUPPORT OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND IN THE Dublin Roman Catholic Clergymen, Mr. O'Connell and Dr. Yole, vicar-general, have taken a very active part. The latter recently got 100 for members at a meeting. Our former opponents now repeat to us our arguments of the Ecclesiantical Establishment in the Colonies." ments in favor of temperance. It is undoubtedly owing to the Roman ments in favor of temperance. It is unsouncedly niting to the Koman. Catholic clergy having taken up the cause, that it prospers so greatly. Truly we live in an age of wonders; and we know not what effects, as regards the operand of temperance, the next month may bring forth. uet add, the Union have employed themselves a good deal in watching public movements, and have succeeded in two important points; one in suppressing Donnybronk Fair, which was a ruinnes nuisance to our city population; another, for preventing, by an application to a peer, the passage of a bill allowing grocers to retail spirits, which they had succeeded in carrying through the House. Yours, in the great work.

Dublin, November 19.

TESTIMONY OF A WESLEYAN MINISTER.

At the celebration of the opening of the Teroperance Hall, at Pocklington, Yorkshire, on the 16th October, the Rev. R. Tabraham, a Wesleyan, said, "During a period of 47 years I have been almost a stranger to spirituous liquors; and though for a part of that time I was a sojourner upon the stern ocks of Shetland, and have often been tossed upon the billowy surges sur rounding those tempestuous shores, in my passage from island to island, I never felt any real necessity for the assistance of intoxicating liquous. It is about 20 years since I commenced the responsible office I hold as a minister of Christ, and I then saw my way so clear as to the use of ordent spirits, that of Christ, and I then saw my way so clear as to the use of ordent spirits, that I resolved never to drink any. I also determined to limit my use of wine to a single glass at a time, and to be very sparing in the use of all liquors. Five years ago I made up my mind to leave off intoxicating drinks altogether, and I can truly say I have not felt the want of them. I stand here as a living proof that abstinence may be safely adopted by any Wesleyan Minister; and if the great founder of Methodism could rise from the dead and revisit us, I feel assured he would call upon the Wesleyan body to form themselves into one great united Abstinence Society. The writings of Wesley so entirely show what his views were on this subject, that I have no hesitation in making such an assertion."

THE FRUITS OF THE EARTH .- On the subject of wasting or destroying the fruits of the earth, Dr. Paley remarks :-- "From reason and revelation, it appears that God intended the fruits of the earth for man's support; but as he did not intend any waste or misapplication of those productions, such acts are, like others more expressly mentioned, wrong, as contrary to God's will. Hence the conversion of corn fields into parks for deer, or covers for foxes; the noncultivation of lands, by parties in possession, or the refusal to let them to those who will cultivate them; the destruction or waste of food, with the view to increase the price of stocks on band; the expending on dogs The Archbishop of Canterbury told Lord Normanby, that he did not ardent spirits; these, and, in short, all acts by which the food of

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC NEWS.

Further Extracts from late English Papers. (The latest news is to the 28th of December. The Steamship Liverpoo which has been expected for several days, had not arrived at New-York at the

latest dates.) The London Times of the 27th says that money, without being in any great equest, still commands interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum at the

stock exchange.

LIEUT. General Lord Seaton, G. C. B.—This gallant nobleman (late Sir John Colborne) returned to Dover Street on Wednesday, from a visit to Her Majesty. His Lordship was severely wounded in the arm in the Peninsular campaign, where he commanded the 52d Light Infantry. He was subsequently appointed Lieut Governor of Guernsey, whence he proceeded to command the Forces in Canada. His Lordship has two sons, the Hon. Lieut. James Colborne, of the 15th Foot. and the Hon. Lieut. Francis Colborne, of the 15th Foot. His Lordship having declined the invitation of the merchants of London to a public dinner, a subscription has been set on foot by the leading mercantile firms in the city, to present this gallant nobleman by the leading mercantile firms in the city, to present this gallant nobleman with a handsome service of plate, as a mark of the high consideration in which he is held, and as a testimony of esteem for the important services he rendered in suppressing the Canadian rebellion.

TESTIMORIAL TO LORD SEATON (SIR JOHN COLBORNE.)—At a meeting of merchants and others interested in the welfare of the British Colonies in North America, which was held on Thursday, the 5th December, 1239, it was resolved that a subscription be forthwith entered into, for the purpose of presenting a Testimonial in Plate, with a suitable inscription, to Lieutenant General Sir John Colborne, G. C. B., as an acknowledgement of the eminent services rentered to the suitable in th dered by him in his civil and military capacity in Counda; and that the following Gentlemen be appointed a Committee to receive subscriptions, ering prospects of that Province. The Editor of the Quebec Gazette says—and Archdeacons, now in England, would act wisely in pocketing their with leave to add to their number, and that such Committee be authorized to "The speech of Sir Joux Harver to the New Brunswick Legislature at salaries and saying little about them.—Colonial Gazette. N B .- The Colonial Press should certainly inform the public how expedient, and to make the necessary arrangements for the presentation of the grievously the Church of England is persecuted. The sufferinge that Plate when completed :-

Anthony Atkinson, Esq., Henry Bliss, Esq., Robert Brown, Esq. Robert Carter, Esq. R. H. Chapman, Esq. W. R. Chapman, Esq. Alex. Gillespie, Esq.
Robert Gillespie, Esq.
Robert Gillespie, Jan. Esq.
Robert Gillespie, Fsq.

Nathaniel Gould, Esq. National Goold, Esq.
Robert Harrison, Esq.
John Irving, Esq. M. P.
John Masterman, Esq.
William Pemberton, Esq.
G. R. Robinson, Esq.
George Simpson, Esq.
G. R. Smith, Esq. M. P. John Smith, Esq. William Thomson, Esq. Alderman, M. P.

Subscriptions will be received by the Members of the Committee, by the ollowing bankers, viz.; —Messra. Drummonds; Glynn, Halifax, Mills & Co. Masterman, Peters & Co.; Smith, Payne and Smiths, and by Mesers. Cox &

o. Army Agents, Craig's-Court.
No. 11, Leadenhall Street, Dec. 13, 1839.
In another column will be found a list of the subscribers to the propose lestimonial to Lord Senton (late Sir John Colborne.) We are glad to find that the affair is proceeding in a manner worthy of its object. We trust that every person interested in our North American Colonies will mark their sense of the value of Lord Seaton's services, by contributing their mite to this fund -United Service Gazette.

Lord Scaton was to leave town this morning on a visit to the Dake of Wel ngton.—Dec. 14.

General Lord Seaton passed through Exeter last Friday, on his return to his residence at Lyncham. We understand that an intimation was made to his Lordship, to the effect that if it would be agreeable to his feelings, an address of congretulation would be presented to him in public by the citizens; but the gallant General, with the modesty belonging to true merit, respectfully declin-

ed the honour.—Western Luminary.

At the adjourned meeting, yesterday, of the Court of Common Council, the freedom of the city of London was conferred upon the late Mayor of Newport; a gold box, of the value of one hundred guineas, including the thanks of the Court, was ordered to be tendered to Lord Scaton, for his conduct in Ca
Miss Harriet

No. 2016

Lord Senton left Strathfieldsaye on Wednesday, December 18, and went to Lyncham, in Devonshire, where his Lordship has a seat.

LORD SEATON AND THE WESLETANS .- Licut. Gen. Lord Seaton was recently waited upon by a deputation of Wesleyans, consisting of eminent Ministers and lay members, who thanked his Lordship for the valuable assistance which he furnished to the Society's missionarios in Canada, and congratulactd him on his elevation to the Peerage.

Emigration.-The following tables and statements, which we

| Cenad | a, N. Scotia, &c. | U. States. | The Cape. | Australian Colonies. | Total. |
|---|-------------------|-----------------|--------------|----------------------|---------------------------|
| England, | 1,572 | 12,566 | 262 | 9,746 | 24,176 |
| Scotland, | 721 | 597 | 0 | 3,515 | 4,533 |
| Ireland, | 2,234 | 1,169 | O. | 1,050 | 4,513 |
| | | | | | |
| - | 4,577 | 14,822 | 292 | 14,021 | 33,222 |
| We may | compare with | this the av | erage annua | I emigration to the | ie same |
| | | | | | |
| countries in | the preceding s | ix years, fro | om 1832 to : | 1837 :— | |
| Cogland, | 8.830 | 26,849 | om 1832 to : | 2,808 | |
| England, Scotland, | 8,830 4,586 | 26,849 1,977 | | 2,808 342 | 6,912 |
| countries in England, Scotland, Ireland, | 8.830 | 26,849 | | 2,808 | 38,805 6,912 26,586 |

Thus it appears that the whole number of emigrants in 1838, was less than one half of the average number for the six preceding years. The number who went to the United States was less than a half, and to Canada and Nova Scotia, it was only an eighth part. On the other hand, the number going to Australia increased from 3,444 to 14,021—that is more than four fold. The Australia increased from 3,444 to 14,021—that is more than four fold. The peer Office, Peter Street; and it is requested that the Tenders may exchief cause of the diminished emigration to Canada and Nova Scotia in 1833 press, in one sum, the rate at which the parties may be willing to contract

It will be observed, that in the seven years ending 1837, the Irish emigrants

compose nearly two-thirds of all those going to Canada, and that six times as many go to Canada as to the United States. Of the English emigrants, on the many go to Canada as to the United States. Of the English emigrants, on the other hand, three times as many go to the United States as to Canada. The course of the difference probably is, that the Irish emigrants being comparatively poor, are attracted to Canada by the cheap land so easily obtained there, while a considerable proportion of the English emigrants are traders and mochanics, the one class seeking employment for their capital, and the other for the Penal Sum of half the amount of the accepted Tender. their skill, both of whom find the United States the most eligible field for their exertions. The Scotch emigrants hold an intermediate place between the English and the Irish: they shew a greater predilection for Canada than the former, and for the United States than the latter.

In the six months ending the 30th June, 1839, the number of emigrants and

| heir destina | ation were as | tollows:— | | , | |
|--------------|------------------|-----------------|--------------|------------------|--------------|
| , | Çanad a . | U. States. | Cape. | Australia. | Total |
| England, | 1,830 | 19,695 | 162 | 5,178 | 26,865 |
| Scotland, | 40\$ | 389 | 44 | 867 | 1,614 |
| reland, | 7,369 | 2,417 | 44 | 867 | 10,002 |
| | 9,607 | 22,451 | 162 | 6,261 | 28,481 |
| | | da renched its | | | |
| ormer it we | is 49,783, and | in the latter & | 4,185, from | n the British Is | sles, exclu- |
| ive of 400 | or 500 from | Nova Scotia, I | Newfoundla | nd, &c. In 1 | 833 it was |
| early 24,75 | i2: in 1834 it | rose to 30,985 | ; in 1835 it | t fell to 12,527 | 7 ; in 1836 |
| t rose to 2 | 7,728 ; in 183 | 37 it was 21,98 | 01; and in 1 | 1838 it sunk t | o 3,265.— |

These are the numbers that arrived at Quebec exclusive of a few that went New Brunswick or Nova Scotia.

The number of British emigrants who landed at New York in the nine year onling 1837, varied from 11,500 to 59,000, and averaged 26,000. In the year 1836, it was 59,075. If we add to this 27,723 who went to Canada, 1,522 free actilers, and 3,823 convicts who went to New South Wales, and probably 3,000 to other parts of New Holland and the Cape, it follows that no less than 95,000 persons emigrated in that one year

UNITED STATES.

Finances of Mabama.—This state is overrun with banks. By he statement of the State Treasurer, we learn that the debt of Alabama \$15,400,000. There are two classes of bunds, called long and short bonds The latter, issued at two four and six years, amount to \$5,000,000, and bear an annual interest of \$300,000. The other class of bonds amount to \$10,000,000, fall due at different periods between the years 1350 and 1866, and bear a semi-annual interest of \$200,000.—N. Y. Eve. Post.

On every \$100 worth of property in Indiana, a tax of 30 cts. is assessed, exclusive of the county tax.

Value of Real and personal Estate in New York State. I appears by the report of the Comptrollers of New York that the total value of real and personal estate, as assessed in the different counties of the State, is six hundred and fifty four millions two hundred and twenty-four thousand and seventeen dollars. This is only the value as estimated for taxation, which is always much below the real value.

Office Seekers .- Washington, it is said, is overrun with office seekers. This is a poor business. A man had better be chopping wood in the wilderness, or sawing it in the streets of a populou town, thus carning by daily toil, his daily bread, than hanging upon the footsteps of men in power, and begging for a lucrative office—or to speak more correctly, trafficking away his political independence, his peace of mind, to secure the means of existing with our manual labour. Such a man is selling his birthright for a mess of pottage The School Fund of Kentucky amounts to one million of dol-

ars, besides the appropriations which have been made to the Transylvania University at different times, to the sum of one hundred and seventy thousand

Refuge.—Since the establishment of the New York House of Refuge 2,427 persons have found refere within its walls. Of this number 2000 have been indentured, and 153 boys and 53 girls remain at present in the Insti-

Extraordinary Munificence.—The Lowell Institute in Boston The Archbishop of Canterbury told Lord Normanby, that he did not complain of the amount of public money given to the Church, but he could not agree that all religious denominations should be put upon an equality. In so far as the State recognizes other sects by giving money and horses the sustenance of man, or the conversion of grain into peration, the food of grain into was established by a legacy of near \$300,000, in the will know man is diminished, either in quantity or quality, are singular as opposed to the Church, but he seed to God's desire for the happiness of his creatures."—Paley's \$2000. It is said that upwards of 16,000 persons attended the 340 different letters. Toronto, Feb. 17, 1840.

The Archbishop of Canterbury told Lord Normanby, that they have now in operation, the was established by a legacy of near \$300,000, in the will know man is diminished, either in quantity or quality, are singular as the State recognizes of the sustenance of man, or the conversion of grain into was established by a legacy of near \$300,000, in the will know man is diminished, either in quantity or quality, are singular as the State recognizes of the sustenance of man, or the conversion of grain into was established by a legacy of near \$300,000, in the will like the food of how was established by a legacy of near \$300,000, in the will like the food of how was established by a legacy of near \$300,000, in the will like the food of how was established by a legacy of near \$300,000, in the will have contained the food of head \$200,000 and the food of head \$200,000 and the sustenance of man, or the conversion of grain into was established by a legacy of near \$300,000, in the will have contained the food of head \$200,000 and the sustenance of man, or the conversion of public was established by a legacy of near \$300,000, in the will have contained the food of head \$200,000 and the sustenance of man, or the conversion to the conversion of the sustenance of man, or the conversion to the conversion of the food of head \$200,000 and

OBITUARY.

DIED,—At Walsingham, Talbot District, October the 18th, EVE PRICE, iff the 18th year of her age. Her father had been a member of the Methodist Church for nearly 20 years, and the greater part of that time had filled the office of a class-leader, and Methodist Preachers have always been welcomed to his house during the whole of that time. Eve was the youngest of twelve children; the greatest part of whom having embraced religion and joined the Methodist Church, she had the advantage of their example and an interest in their prayers. Her father died in 1836. Prior to his death he had a great desire to have a Methodist Chapel built in his neighbourhood; and in his will tock exchange.

The Herald says that the Chartists have again commenced holding secret and when it was dedicated, a blessed revival of religion commenced; numbers were brought to a knowledge of the truth; and Eve, the subject of this notice, was amongst the number of that revival. From the time of her conversion

> Quarterly Meetings on the Bay of Quinte District-4th Quarter:

and relations to mourn their loss.

The District Meeting to commence in Hallowell Chapel, on Wednesday the 3rd of June, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

A Camp Meeting will, if Providence permit, he commenced near the same place on the Friday following.

Asson Green, Chairman.

Quarterly Meetings on the London District-4th Quarter.

The District Meeting will be held at Mount Pleasant, on the Brantford Circuit, on Wednesday, June 4th, at 9 A. M.

The Superintendents of Circuits are respectfully requested to have in

preparation before the District Meeting correct lists of Subscribers to the Centenary and Missionary Funds on their respective Circuits. Also to hand to the Chairman of the District, as "District Treasurer," at their earliest convenience, whatever they receive on account of those funds, and of the Contingent and Superannuated Funds.

ETHRAIM ETARS, Chairman:

BIRTHS-In this city, on Wednesday, the 5th inst., Mrs. K. M. Sutherland, of a son.—On Sunday, the 9th inst., the lady of William A. Campbell, Esq., of a daughter.—On the 9th inst., Mrs. Joseph Workman, of a son.

MARRIED,—At Hamilton, on the 17th ultar by the Rev. Mr. Geddes, Mr. John Douglas, merchant, to Miss Eliza L. Wilson, both of Paris, and late

of Montreal. By the Rev. Thos. Demorest, on the 10th inst., on Grape Island, Prince Edward District, James Canniff, Esq., of Adolphustown, Midland District, to Mrs. Jane, relict of the late William Foster, Esq., of Sophiasburg.

By the same, on the 29th ult., at Demorestylle, Mr. Michael Rutter to

Mrs. Mary Ann Anderson, both of Tyendingga, Midland District.

By the Rev. II. W. Wilkinson, on the 11th inst., Mr. Marcus Mutlett to Miss Maria Freese, both of Edwardsburgh.

By the Rev. II. Biggar, February 5th, Mr. Albert Hall, of Toronto, to Miss Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. Mahlon Brny, of Trafalgar.

By the same, January 29th, Mr. Thomas Bennet to Miss Cinthia Kindree, both of Trafalgar.

noth of Trafalgar.

By the same, on 31st January, Mr. William Watson to Miss Ann Graham,

By the Rev. P. Kerr, January 28th, Mr. S. P. Emerson, of Smithville, to Miss Harriet G., oldest daughter of Stephen V. Douglass, Esq., Brantford.
In the village of St. Thomas, on the 23rd ult., by the Rev. Mr. McKillican,

Mr. Hugh McIntyre, Tailor, to Miss Ann McQueen, both of Town of London.
At Preston, on the 30th ult., by the Rev. J. Bayne, of Galt, Thomas H.
McKenzie, Esq., Merchant, to Dinah, eldest daughter of the late Dr. John Sydney Smith, of Toronto, and formerly of Brighton, England. DIED,-In Guelph, lately, Mr. Frederick Cull, a native of England. In Kingston, Mr. Joseph Carbary.

Letters received at the Guardian Office during the week ending Feb. 18: L. Warner, (he has drawn none yet,) T. Demorest, J. Currie, E. Healy, (J. H. owes 10s.) A. Hurlburt, T. Fawcert, H. Wilkinson, H. Biggar, P. Kerr.

Commissariat Office, Toronto, 13th February, 1840.

NOTICE is hereby given that Sealed Tenders will be received at this Office until Thursday, the 12th March next, at 12 o'clock precisely, (after which hour no Tender will be admitted.) from all persons willing to contract for erecting the undermentioned Buildings, and performing the undermentioned works in the service of the Royal Engineer Department, at this station :-

Erecting an Observatory,
do. Cottage for the Officer in charge,
do. do. for his Assistante,
do. Privies, Ashpit, and Woodshed, Sinking a Well,

Eaclesing the above with a fence, Forming a road and laying down Plank Fathways. Plans and Specifications of the above works may be seen, and further information obtained on application to the Clerk of Works, Royal Engineer Office. Peter Street; and it is requested that the Tenders may exfor the whole work, or for such portions of the work, as they are pleased

to tender for. Printed forms of Tender may be obtained on application at this Office; and no Tender will be noticed, if made in any other form, or upon other

the Penal Sum of half the amount of the accepted Tender.

Payment to be made by the Deputy Ordnance Storekeeper. Terms to be stated in Halifax Currency.

COMMISSARIAT OFFICE, Toronto, 11th Feb. 1846. OTICE is hereby given that Sealed Tenders will be received at this Office, on Tuesday the 10th March next, at 12 o'clock precisely (after which hour no tender will be admitted) from all persons willing to enter into a contract for furnishing such quantities of Cord Fuel Wood as may be required for the use of Her Majesty's troops stationed in the City or Carrison of Toronto, during the period from the lat October, 1840, to the 30th September, 1843, inclusively.

The Wood to be supplied must be sound, and properly seasoned, consist.

ing entirely of Beech and hard Maple, in equal proportions; and the wood, when offered for delivery, must be stacked in cords of the usual admessurement, each cord containing full one hundred and twenty eight cubic feet; and the slicks composing the same are to be straight, full four feet in length, and not less than three and a half inches in diameter. The Wood must be delivered, at the sole charges and expense of the Contractor, at the Government Fuel Yard, to the several parties entitled

to receive the same, on such days and at such hours as shall be appointed; and the Contractor must at all times, during the period of the Contract, keep in the Government Fuel Yard a stock of Fuel Wood, of the quality specified, equal to 1,500 Cords.

Printed forms of Tender may be had on application at this Office; and no Tender will be noticed, if made it any other form, or if unaccompanied by the real Signatures of two parties of known property, engaging to xecute a Bond with the Tenderer in the Penal Sum of £1000 Currency for the due fulfilment of the proposed Contract.

Further information may be obtained on application at this Office.

FOTICE.—The Subscriber wishes to contract with an experienced person for the running of a double Saw-Mill at this piece for one year—to engage an assistant Miller who understands the Flouring business, and to let the running of two large Scows or Boats for the ensuing season. Certificates of integrity and experience will be required.

DAVID TROMPSON. Indiana, Grand River, Feb. 14, 1840.

FARM TO LET, on shares, within 8½ miles of the City of Toronto. Enquire of Joseph Dennis, Humber. February 20th, 1849.

TO LET, The House now occupied by WILLIAM CAMPBELL, known as the NORTH AMERICAN HOTEL. It is one of the best Tevern Stands in Upper Canada. Possession given on the first day of May. For further particulars apply to the Sobseriber.

S. SHIELDS, Toronto, Feb. 12, 1840. 537tf Market Street. GARDEN, GRASS, AND FIELD SEEDS.

The Subscriber has on hand a large assortment of English fur. ported and American Seeds, all of the best quality and fresh.

J. W. BRENT, Druggist, King Street. N. B. The highest market price will always be given for TIMOTHY

and FLAX SERDS. Toronto, Feb. 14, 1840. Drongusi brongusii brongusii

The Subscribers beg leave to inform old friends, and the public generally, that they have purchased, and have now in operation, the well known Establishment, "Norton's Foundry." They will have constantly on hand a supply of PLOUGHS, and will also supply CASTINGS

Toronto, Feb. 17, 1840.

Schedule of Titles of Bills passed during the 5th Session, 13th Provincial Parliament, 3rd Victoria, 1839-40.

An Act to extend the time for completing the Erie and Ontario Rail-

Sessions of the Peace for the Home District, and to repeal the law now in force for that purpose.

An act to attach certain Townships to the County of Huron. An act for the better regulation of the office of Reporter to the Court

of Queen's Bench, in this Province. An act for further regulating the manner of granting Licenses to Inn-keepers, and to the keepers of Ale and Beer Houses, within this Province. An act to extend the time for completing the expenditure upon the Post-road between Cornwall and L'Orignal.

An act to authorise the Receiver General to dispose of the Provincial Stock in the Bank of Upper Canada.

An act for stopping up parts of Streets in the Town Plot of Sandwich in the Western District, and for other purposes therein mentioned. An act to make good certain monies advanced in compliance with the

Address of the House of Assembly, during the last Session of the Legis lature, for the Contingent Expenses thereof.

And the following Bill, together with an Address, was, in compliance with the provisions of the 31st Geo. 111. c. 31, sent to Her Majesty's Secretary of State, in order that it might be laid before both Houses of the Imperial Legislature:

An act to provide for the sale of the Clergy Reserves, and for the dis tribution of the proceeds thereof.

An act to repeal an act passed in the forty fourth year of the reign of His late Majesty King George the Third, entitled, "An act for the exemplary punishment of all and every person and persons who shall seduce, or attempt to seduce, or aid or assist, or attempt to aid or assist, any Soldier to desert His Majesty's service, or who shall harbour, conceal, receive or assist, any Deserter from such service," and to make further provision for the punishment of such offenders.

An act for dividing the township of Hallowell, in the District of Prince

An act to define the limits of the Town of London, in the District of Lendon, and to establish a Board of Police therein.

An act to incorporate certain persons, under the style and title of the

Oakville Hydraulic Company.

An act authorising the levying of an additional tax on the District of Dalhousie, for the purpose of building a Gaol and Court house therein.

An act to enable Her Majesty to remunerate the services of Sir Allan Napier Macnab, Knight, Speaker of the Commons House of Assembly.

An act to extend the period for which the Magistrates of the District of Victoria are authorised to levy an additional rate in the said District,

reign, entitled, "an act to repeal and amend certain acts of this Pro-vince, in relation to the Gold and Silver Coins made current by law, and to make further provision respecting the rates at which certain gold and silver coins shall pass current in this Province."

An act to authorise the Court of Queen's Bench to admit John Ford Maddock, to practice as an Attorney in that Court.

An act to establish a College, by the name and style of the University at Kingston.

An act to provide for the continuation of suits and process, in case of

formation of new Districts. An act to prevent the circulation of printed Promissory Notes, under

the value of five shillings. An act to incorporate certain persons, under the title of the York

An act to alter and amend an Act passed in the first year of Her Majesty's reign, entitled, "an act to protect the inhabitants of this Province against law less aggressions from subjects of foreign countries at peace

other purposes therein mentioned. An act to alter and amend the act passed during the third session of

the present parliament, entitled, "an act to authorise the establishment of Boards of Boundary line Commissioners within the several Districts of this Province."

An act authorising the payment of pensions to militia men, and widows of deceased militia men, under certain restrictions, and for other parposes therein montioned. An act to incorporate certain persons, under the name and style of the

President, Directors and Company, of the Bronte Harbour. An act to compel certain persons not assessed, to perform statute

An act to remunerate John Kidd, for certain services, An act to remunerate John Kidd, for certain services.

An act to alter and amend an act passed in the forty-fifth year of the reign of His late Majosty King George the Third, entitled, "An act to regulate the packing, curing and inspection, of Beel and Pork."

An act to increase the capital stock of the Port Hope Harbour Com-

pany, and to extend the period for completing the said Harbour.

An act to authorise Her Majesty to toke possession of lands, for the crection of fortifications in this Province, under certain restrictions.

An act granting a further sum of three hundred and fifty nine pounds, for completing the Bridge over the River Thames, at Chatham, in the Western District.

An act to prevent the introduction of spirituous liquors into the com mon gaols of this Province. An act to provide for the management of the estate of William

Handley, Esquire. An act to confirm and regulate certain sales of land for taxes, in the

District of Ottawa. An act granting to Her Majesty a certain sum of money, to defray the

expenses of the Civil Government, for the year one thousand eight hundred and forly. An act to regulate the Weight of Salt.

An act to revive and make perpetual an act granting to Her Majesty a duty on licenses to Auctioneers, and on goods, wares, and merchandize sold by Auction. An act to authorise the Receiver General of this Province to borrow a

certain sum of money upon Debentures, for the purposes therein-An act to extend the provisions of an act passed in the seventh year of

the reign of His late Majesty King William the Fourth, entitled, "an act to remunerate the Honourable John Henry Dunn, for services rendered to An act to repeal, alter and amend, the laws now in force for the regulation of the several Macadamized Roads within this Province.

An act to continue an act passed in the seventh year of His late Majesty's reign, entitled "an-net granting a salary to the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, and for other purposes therein mentioned." An act to smend and make permanent an act passed in the fifth year of

His late Majesty's reign, entitled, "an act to prevent the sale of spiritnous liquors to Indians." An act to authorise certain duties to be imposed and collected on Wood.

en Stills within this Province, and for other purposes therein mentioned.

An act to authorise the temporary occupation, by the proposed University at Kingston, of the General Hospital at Kingston, upon certain terms therein mentioned. An act for the relief of Allan McDonnell, Esquire, the Sheriff of the

An act to provide for the relief of William Kingsmill, and William

Chisholm, Esquires. An act to authorise the appointment of Commissioners to regulate the practise of the Court of Chancery.

An act to authorise the raising of a sum of money in the District of Niagara, for the purpose of relieving the said District from debt. An act to afford assistance to the House of Industry, in the City of

An act granting a sum of money for the support of Common Schools, for the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty.

An act to remunerate Lewis Bright, for his long and faithful services,

by granting a Pension to him and his aged wife, or the survivor of them, during their natural lives. An act to provide for the support and maintenance of the Provincial

An act to continue, and make perpetual, parts of an act passed in the fifty-ninth year of the reign of His late Majesty King George the Third, entitled, "an act to alter the laws now in force for granting Licenses to Inn keepers, and to give to the Justices of the Peace, in the General Quarter Sessions assembled, for the respective Districts, authority to regulate the duties hereafter to be paid on such Licenses, and for other purposes therein mentioned."

An act to alter and amend an act passed in the thirty second year of the reign of Hie late Majesty King George the Third, entitled, "an act to establish the Winchester Measure, throughout this Province." An act to continue an act passed in the seventh year of the reign of His late Majesty King William the Fourth, entitled, "an act to, alter and

amend an act passed in the fourth year of His Majesty's reign, entitled, an act to extend the limits of the Town of York, to erect the said Town into a City, and to incorporate it under the name of the City of Toronto An act to authorise the construction of a Mill-dam across the River

An act to continue and make perpetual an act passed in the fifth year of the reign of Itis late Majesty King William the Fourth, entitled, "an act to mitigate the law in respect to imprisonment for debt." An act granting a Pension to Joseph Randall, who lost his arm in the

An act to make perpetual certain parts of an act passed in the fifth year of the reign of His late Majosty King William the Fourth, entitled, "An act to prevent the unnecessary multiplication of law suits, and increase of costs, in actions on Notes, Bonds, Bills of Exchange and other Instruments, and for other purposes therein montioned."

An act granting a Pension to the Widow and Children of the late Wil-

liam Korry, who was killed in the service of Her Majesty.

An act granting a sum of money to Samuel B. Smith, to make good a deficiency in his salary, as one of the Junior Clerks in the Executive Council Office, for the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and

An act to extend the limits of Port Darlington Harbour.

An act to regulate the inspection of Fish, and to prevent non-residents in this Province from fishing within the waters of the same. An act to make perpetual an act passed in the sixth year of the reign An act to appoint the time for holding the Court of General Quarter for regulating the manner of licensing Public Houses, and for the more dessions of the Peace for the Home District, and to repeal the law now easy conviction of persons selling Spirituous Liquors without license, and also for regulating the duty to be levied upon licenses to Shop keepers. An act to regulate the time for making returns and payments by

Collectors, and other persons receiving the public revenues of this Prov. ince, and for other purposes therein mentioned. An act to make permanent an act passed in the fifth year of the reign of His late Majesty King William the Fourth, entitled, "An act to amend and continue the act granting Militia Pensions."

An Act to extend the time for re-paying the loan to the Oakville Har

An act for the relief of Philip De Grassi. An act to revive, continue, and make perpetual, a certain act passed in the fifth year of the reign of His late Majesty King William the Fourth, entitled, "An act to continue and amend the law for attaching the property of absconding Debtors, and for other purposes therein mentioned."

The following Bills were reserved by His Excellency the Governor General, for the signification of Her Majesty's pleasure thereon. An act to naturalize Elijah Nellis.

An act to enable Her Majosty to make a grant of land to James Fitz Gibbon, Esquire.

An act to ascertain and provide for the payment of all just claim

rising from the late Rebellion and Invasions of this Province.

An act for altering and amonding the Charler of the President, Direct. ors, and Company, of the Commercial Bank of the Midland District, and for increasing the number of Shares to be held in the Capital Stock of the Company.

An act to increase the Capital Stock of the Gore Bank, and the num ber of Shares to be held therein.

An act for the relief of John Stuart. An act for altering and amending the Charter of the President, Directors, and Company, of the Bank of Upper Canada, and for increasing the number of Shares to be held in the Capital Stock of the said Company. An act to make provision for the management of the temporalities of the United Church of England and Ireland, in this Province, and for other purposes therein, mentioned.

An act to impose duties on certain articles imported into this Province from the United States of America.

An act to incorporate the Farmers' Joint Stock Banking Compan

under the style and title of the President, Directors, and Company of the Farmers' Bank.

An act to make provision to idemnify persons for losses occasioned by of Victoria are authorised to levy an additional rate in the same Majesty of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty eight, and the hundred and thirty eight, and the hundred and forty.

King William the Fourth, entitled, "An act to authorise the erection of day of January one thousand eight hundred and forty.

An act to smend an act passed in the night year of the reign of King Chapter two entitled "An Act for the relief of the

religious societies therein mentioned." An act to incorporate sundry persons under the style and title of the President, Directors, and Company, of the Prince Edward District Bank.

Titles of Bills passed by the House of Assembly, which were reject

ed by the Legislative Council. 1. An act to alter the Law of Dower, and to provide a more effectual

means for its recovery, 2. An act to incorporate sundry persons under the style and title of the "President, Directors, and Company of the Erie and Ontario Bank, of the Niagara District."

*3. As act to after and amend the act authorising the erection of the County of Hastings into a separate District.

* 4. An act to levy an additional tax for the purpose of builling a Gao

and Court House at Bytown, in the District of Dalhousie. 5. An act to authorize the Judges of the Court of Queen's Bunch in among his afflicted fellow creatures, than from interested considerations, this Province to admit Attorneys of the Courts of Law at Westminster that the proprietor of these pre-eminently successful medicines is desirous with Her Majesty.

An act to authorise the levying an additional rate on the inhabitants of the Midland District, for the payment of the debt of the District, and for other payment of the Courts of Law at westminster that the proprietor of these proprietor of the Courts of Law at westminster that the proprietor of the theory of the Courts of Law at westminster that the proprietor of the theory of the Courts of Law at westminster that the proprietor of the theory of the Courts of Law at westminster that the proprietor of the debt of the Courts of Law at westminster that the proprietor of the debt of the Courts of Law at westminster that the proprietor of the Cou admit Solicitors of the High Court of Chancery in England to practice as Solicitors in the Court of Chancery in this Province.

* 6. An act to alter and amend an act entitled " an act to authorize the erection of the County of Hastings into a separate District," and to continue the additional assessment for the District of Victoria.

lish agencies, and carry on the business of Banking within this Province, 8. An act for the relief of John W. Dempsey.

9. An act to incorporate certain persons under the style and title of the President, Directors, and Company of the Fresholders' Bank of Upper Сапада.»

10. An act to extend the limits of the Gaols of this Province, # 11. An act to revive and amend the laws relating to duties on Stills

in this Province. 12. An act to tax the wild lands adjoining certain roads in the County of Haldimand in the District of Niagara, and the County of Norfolk in the District of Talbot, for a limited period, for the purpose of keeping said roads in repair.

13. An act to enable the inhabitants in the different townships to raise a sum of money in each year to support disabled and infirm persons. 14. An act to settle, by a more easy and less expensive mode than now by law exists, the damages which have been or may hereafter be sustain. ed by the proprietors of land overflowed by means of the erection of Mill-

15. An act to incorporate certain persons under the style and title of

cession Township of Osnabruck, County of Stormont. Eastern District. distinctive applicability to different complaints, accompany them; and manufactured at the above establishment. Clubs in any part of the Pro. 17. An act to remunerate Nichol Hugh Baird, Civil Engineer, for

Titles of Bills passed by the Honourable the Legislative Council,

which were rejected by the Assembly. I. An act to repeal part of, and smend, the Militia laws of this Province 2. An act to authorise Stockholders in the Charterad Banks to vote by proxy when temporarily absent from this Province, or non-resident therein

Titles of Bills which were passed by the Assembly, and so amended by the Legislative Council as to cause their rejection. 1. An act to repeat, amend, and consolidate, the Registry laws of this

2. An act granting a sum of money in aid of the Ancaster Literary Institution, and for other purposes therein mentioned.

The Provincial Parliament stands prorogood to Monday the 16th day

* These Bills, though rejected, passed finally in their provisions, in an other form

ADVERTISEMENTS.

OSEPH C. MORRISON, BARRISTER, &c. At the office of the late S. WASHBURN, Esq. Duke Street. 50

A N T E D—A person capable of taking charge of a School in the Gore of Toronto. Testimonials as to character and ability will be required. Letters addressed to Mr. Thomas Foster, Gore of Toronto, will meet with immediate attention.

Gore of Toronto, Jan. 13th, 1840. A N T E D-A person capable of taking charge of a

DOLLARS REWARD, STOLEN OR STRAYED, from the farm of Mr. John Scadding, near the Don Bridge, in the month of October last, TWO MARE COLTS, one three years old, light boy, short tail, star in the face, a little white on one or both hind feet, with black mane and tail. The other, two years old, a light roan, with a bay face, black legs, with the exception of a little white on her hind feet, with black mane Whoover will give information of the said COLTS to the Subscriber,

shall receive the above reward. PHILIP PRYOR. Toronto, January 20, 1840. STRAYED, from the premises of the Subscriber, about the latter part of August last, A RED BULL, about 4 years old. Whoever will bring the said Bull to the subscriber will be liberally JONATHAN DUNN.

Toronto, Oct. 11, 1839. STRAYED,—From the Pasture of the Hon. J. B. Robinson, about the end of May last, A RED OX, between 8 and 9 years old. Whoever will bring said Ox to the subscriber, will be handsomely rewarded.

JONATHAN DUNN.

Toronto, Obtober 14, 1839. STRAYED from the 4th Concession of York Township, East of Yonge Street, on the 19th of August last, a small Yellow

and White Cow, about 4 years old, with a white star in her forehead. Whoever will bring her to the subscriber, or give him information where she may be found, will be liberally rewarded. York Township, Oct. 26, 1839. ROBT. CAINES.

CAME into the enclosure of the undersigned, about the 28th of December, a Dark Brown Cow, about six years old, with short horns. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

RICHARD JOHNSON, Lot No. 5, West Side of Yonge Street. 533 3

January 24, 1840.

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

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

IN THE PRESS, and shortly will be Published,
GOODS, (suitable for the winter trade.) which, having been selected,
HAMILTON, and OTHER FOEMS, by W. A. Stephens. Price 5s.
Subscribers' names received at the several Book Stores and Newspaper offices

Partner with great care, at a time when the depressed state of the market in Toronto and Hamilton. February 4th, 1340.

BRITISH AMERICA FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.-Notice is bereby given that a Dividend of eight per cent. per annum on the Capital Stock paid in, for the half year ending on the 31st inst. was this day declared, and that the same will be payable on

and after Monday the 13th of January next. Notice is also further given that a Bonus of Six per Cent. on the Capital Stock paid in previous to the first of January, 1839, was also declared

payable at the same date.

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

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

Toronto, 24th December, 1839.

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

cents,) each. All communications, (post paid,) will meet with prompt C. BEADLE. attention. St. Catharines, U. C. Aug. 24, 1839.

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

OTICE is hereby given, that all STOCK in the Grand River Navigation Company, upon which there is now feited and sold, at 12 o'clock, noon, of that day, at the Company's Office, as the Act directs.

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

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

called in, payable on or before the 20th of Pebruary next.

JOHN JACKSON.

Sec'y & Treas'r G. R. N. Co

confidence that they are the means of extensive and inestimable good among his afflicted fellow creatures, than from interested considerations, that the preprietor of these are eminently successful medicines is desirous of keeping them constantly before the public are the public are the constant of th which are every where offered. It is not less from a deeply gratifying payment, for in no case of suffering from disease can they be taken in vain. The proprietor has never known or been informed of an instance in which they have failed to do good. In the most obstinate cases of chronic disease, uch as chronie dyspepsie, torpid liver, rheumatism, asthma, nervous 7. An act to authorize the Chartered Banks of Lower Canada to estab. and billous headache, costiveness, piles, general debility, scrofulous swell ings and ulcers, scurry, salt-rhoun, and all other chronic affections of be made between the hours of twelve and two. the organs and membranes, they effect cures with a rapidity and permanency which fow persons would theoretically believe, but to which thou sands have testified from happy experience. In colds and coughs, which, if neglected, superinduce the most fatal diseases of the lungs, and indeed the viscera in general, these medicines, if taken but for three or four days, never fail. Taken at night, they so promote the insonsible perspiration, and so relieve the system of febrile action and feculent obstructions, as to produce a most delightful sense of convalescence in the morning; and though the usual symptoms of a cold should partially return during the day, the repetition of a suitable dose at the next hour of bed-time will almost invariably effect permanent relief, without further aid. Their effect upon fevers of a more acute and violent kind is not less sure and speedy if taken in proportionable quantity; and persons retiring to bed with inflammatory symptoms of the most alarming kind, will awake with the gratifying consciousness that the fierce enemy has been everthrown, and can easily be subdued. In the same way, visceral turgescence, though long established, and visceral influmenations, however critical, will yield—the former to small and the latter to large doses of the Life Pills; and so the "Escott Mising Company."

16. An act granting to Her Majesty a sum of money for the erection of a Bridge over the Ravine on the Post Road, at lot number 34, first con-Bitters. Full directions for the use of these medicines, and showing their RACKETS. they can be obtained, wholesale and retail, at 375 Broadway, where numerons certificates of their unparalleled success are always open to inspection.

For additional particulars of the above medicines, see Moffat's " Good Sumaritan," a copy of which accompanies the medicine; a copy can also be obtained of the different Agents who have the medicines for sale. French, German, and Spanish directions can be obtained for application

at the office, 375 Broadway.

All post paid letters will receive immediate attention.

Prepared and sold by WILLIAM B. MOFFAT, 375 Broadway, New

York. A liberal deduction made to those who purchase to sell again.

Agents—The Life Medicines may also be had of the principal druggists in every town throughout the United States and the Canadas. Ask for Moffat's Life Pills and Phenix Bitters; and be sure that a fac simile of John Moffat's signature is upon the label of each bottle of blitters or box

For sale by J. W. Brent, King Street, Toronto, and T. Bickle, King Street, Hamilton.

FEVER AND AGUE.—It is but a very short time F since these Medicines have been introduced into the Fever and Ague lowest prices.

Districts, and the proprietor flatters himself that during that period, where. Toronto, Oc ever they have been used according to the directions, they have done more towards exterminating the disease, than all other remedies and prescriptions combined. It is a common excuse among "regular practitioners" when specifics are introduced, that they cannot cure diseases which people are in the habit of considering incurable. Medical experience is continually doing away a part of the list of the incurable diseases, and Mr. Moffat

has the happiness of confidently announcing that Feven and Ague is now to be added to the number of complaints which modern skill has unquered.

In Fever and Ague the LIFE MEDICINES not only give quicker relief than any other remedy, but if persevered in, effect a PERMANENT CURE; so that if the patient is only ordinarily careful, and resorts directly to bis medicine upon the first sympler of tenderous to a new attack, it may in the heat Purincer along the first sympler of tenderous to a new attack, it may to his medicine upon the first symptom of tendency to a new attack, it may always be warded off. To escape one chill would be of infinitely more consequence to the sufferer than the value of the remedy—to remove the disease permanently would confer a benefit upon him which cannot be estimated by any earthly standard. That these Medicines will effect what estimated by any earthly standard. That these Medicines will energy what is here claimed for them, the Proprietor has the testimony of all acquainted with them and their application and use in the Fever and Ague: and his object in now addressing his friends at the West is to request them that cription. For further particulars apply (if by letter, post paid) to S. FANT, Boot and Shoe Maker, 530 of 5 nating this highly interesting information, now that the season for Fever

and Ague has arrived. It is not for the mere purpose of disposing of a few hundred packages of the Life Medicines, that the proprietor makes this appeal. The demand for his Medicine is already greater than he can conveniently supply; and even were it insufficient to afford him business, he would conceive himself supremely selfish, if his pleasure was not greater at the benefit conferred

The Life Medicines, if properly used and persevered in, recommend themselves; still it is necessary that the public should know that such nedicines exist, and hence the propriety of advertising them. It is hoped. therefore, that the proprietor will not be accused of egotism when he says! that there is no medicine or mode of treatment extant, for Fever and Ague, so appropriate, thorough and positive, in its happy effects, as MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS AND PHENIX BITTERS.

For further particulars of the above Medicine see Moffat's Good Sama-BITAN, a copy of which accompanies the Medicine. A copy may also be obtained of the different Agents who have the Medicine for sale.

ETAN, a copy of which accompanies the Medicine. A copy may also be obtained of the different Agents who have the Medicine for sale.

The price of this paper is Twelve Shillings and Sixpence a-year, if paid in advance of Fiftern Agents who have the Medicine for sale.

The price of this paper is Twelve Shillings and Sixpence a-year, if paid in advance or Fiftern Shillings, if paid in elx months; or Strontern Shillings and Sixpence. If not paid before the end of the year, exclusive of postage. Subscriptions pald within one month after receiving the first number will be considered in advance.

Sold wholesale and retail by William B. Moffart, 375 Broadway, N. Y. A liberal deduction made to those who purchase to sell again.

A liberal deduction made to those who purchase to sell again.

A gents—The Life Medicines may also be had of the principal Druggists in every town throughout the United States and the Canadas. Ask for Moffar's Life Pills and Phænix Bitters; and be sure that a fac-simile of Pills.

Moffar's signature is upon the label of each bottle of Bitters or box of Pills.

For sale by J. W. Barrt, King Street, Toronto, and T. Bickle, King

For sale by J. W. Barnt, King Street, Toronto, and T. Bickle, King the Gospet.

HEAPSIDE

8, Wellington Buildings, King Street, Toronto. J.L. PERRIN & Co. beg to announce to the public in general, the receipt of their extensive importations of STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS, (suitable for the winter trade.) which, having been selected from the Manufacturing Districts in Great Britain by their resident. peculiarly favoured his judgment and circumstances; enables them to offer the most desirable inducements to purchasers to deal with them.

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

J. L. P. & Co. wish particularly to draw attention to their splendid assortment of BROAD CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES, as the utmost care has been bestowed to render this branch of their business attractive to the community. Dec. 9, 1839.

R E MOVA L. - CHAMPION, BROTHERS, & Co., Importers of Hardware, Manufacturers of Champion's Warranted xes, and Agents for Van Norman's Foundry. C. B. & Co. have removed their business from 22 Yange Street to 110 A. King Street, where their friends will find a well asserted Stock of Hardware, Cutlery, &c. &c. suitable for this Market.

TUST RECEIVED, direct from STAFFORDSHIRK, a large quantity of EARTHENWARE, which will be sold Wholesale and Retail. ASepladid Assortment of DINNER SETTS, new patterns.

THOMAS MILBURN. King Street, Toronto, Nov. 19th, 1839.

R E M O V A L. — The Subscribers beg to inform their friends that they have removed their place of business to the Stores formerly occupied by the late S. E. TAYLOR, Esq. No. 173, King Street, Torouta. 83if HENJAMIN & BROTHERS.

Britain, and many places on the continent.

As his Nursery is yet in its infancy, he cannot offer to the public, at prosent, all the kinds and varieties he is growing; but he can even now furnish a good assortment of Apples. Peaches and Apricots.

The price of Apple, Peach and Quince, will be 1s. 3d. c'y. (25 cents.) by the single tree, or \$20 per hundred. The Apricot and Nectatine will he 1s. 10½d. (37½ cents.) and the Cherry, Pear, and Plum, 2s 6d. (50 COODS. Their extensive Stock has been selected in England by Mr. Agustrong in person, and upon such terms as to enable them to compets with any other House in the Canadas. Country Merchants are requested to call and examine for themselves. Their Stock consists in

part of the following articles: Fine and Superfine Black, Blue, Invisible Green, Brown, Olive, Adelaide, Oxford, and Steel mixed West of England & Yorkshire CLOTHS. Single and Double Milled Cossimeres, of all qualities and colours; Double and Treble Twisted Tweeds; Pilot Cloths, Beaver Cloths, Mole. default in the payment of any part of the Instalments colled in, and skins, Victoria Cloakings, Scotch Plaids, Vestings, plain and printed which shall remain unpaid on the 20th of February next, shall be for- Flannels, Factory Cottons, Merines, Prints, light and dark Silks. Poplins, Ginghams. Turkey Stripes, Checks, Shirtings, Tickings, Cotton Yarn, &c. &c. &c.

Also, an excellent assortment of Cotton and Linen SHIRTS, of various 157, King Street, Toronto, Nov. 25, 1839.

OTICE is hereby given, that FIVE per Cent.

IN THE PRESS, and speedily will be published of the Capital Stock of the Grand River Navigation Company is

A Supplement to the Royal Calendam of Upper Canada, for 1840 in payable on or before the 20th of Pebruary next.

with all the standing matter of the last Edition of 1839—Price 59—Con taining a New Almanac; New Commissions and Appointments; Necessary Alterations and Corrections of Errors, which unavoidably cropt into the last Edition of this valuable and most useful work :--By Charles Fother:

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TASHIONABLE MILLINERY, DRESS MAKING; and I A B E R D A S H E R Y .- MRs. PORTER and Miss King; No. 11, Wellington Buildings, King Street. Bonnels, Clouks, Dresses, Caps, &c. &c., furnished on moderate terms. Toronto, October, 1839.

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Cases of Toys, well assorted, varying from £5 to £30 per case; the smallest cases containing that less than 150 separate pieces. Cases of better Toys for Town or City Establishments. Also just received a large quantity of English, Dutch, French, and

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JAMES SANDERSON begs to acquaint his friends and the public generally, that he has just opened the Shop lately kept by Mr. SANUEL EVANS, first door East of St. James's Church, 104, King Street, where

ssible expedition on the lowest terms.

vince supplied with all p

he intends to pursue his business in all its branches.

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

PASHIONABLE CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT.

128, King Street, Toronto. G. BILTON respectfully informs his friends and the public generally that he has removed his Establishment from 48. Newgata Street, to 128, King Street, a few doors East of Yonge Street, where he intends carry. ng on the Tailoring Business in all its various branches.
G. B. would splicit attention to his well-assorted Stock of Broad Cloths, Cassimeres. Vestings, &c. &c., which he will offer at the very

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Chatham, Dec. 24th, 1839.

ROUGHT-IRON AXLETREES. - The Subscriber is now manufacturing Wrought-Iron Axletrees, of improved description and material, from the best wrought scrap, by workmen of ostablished reputation, which, in pattern and worth, are believed to equal anything of the kind in the market. To those acupon the suffering part of the community by an increase in his sales, than at his own pecuniary profit.

The Life Medicines, if properly used and persevered in, recommend swedges or dies, and that this size is made to correspond with the boxes which are fitted to and sold with them. They may be had at the Agencies of the Long Point Foundry at Toronto-Hamilton-Brantford-and London; or at the Manufactory.

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

CHRISTIAN GUARDIAN.

J. H. LAWRENCE, PRINTER.