CHRISTIA GUARDIAN.

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

Vol. IX.—No. 28.

TORONTO, WEDNESDAY, MAY 16, 1838.

Whole No. 444.

CHRISTIAN GUARDIAN:

DEVOTED TO RELIGION, MORALITY, LITERATURE, #CIENCE, COMMERCE, AGRICULTURE, DOMESTIC ECONOMY, AND GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

Published every WEDNESDAY, in the City of

J. H. LAWRENCE, Printer.

COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Christian Guardian:

The Church and the Methodists. Within a day or two the last few number of The Church newspaper have been put into my hands. In the numbers of the 31st of March and 7th of the present month, I observe two elaborate articles in favour of the exclu sive claims of the Episcopal Church to the Clergy Reserves, and the repudiation of every other position on the subject. If the question be not taken up by some other hand, I beg to observe that it is my intention, at a convenient time, to examine the arguments of . The Church, and, as far as in my power, to sift the Clergy Reserve Question to the bottomconsidering it in a legal, religious, and civil point of view. The harmony of the country, as stated in the Legislative Council Report on the State of the Province, require the earliest possible settlement of this question; and a grave and candid consideration of it cannot fail to promote its settlement.

In The Church of the 21st inst, I notice the Rev. Mr. Harvard's courteous and friendly letter of complaint of some previous remarks of The Church respecting the Methodists, and The Church's courteous and friendly explanation. With that matter thus fraternally settled, I have nothing to do; nor should I have made any allusion to it, had not The Church added to his explanatory remarks two paragraphs of a general nature, - paragraphs which I have read with very different feelings than those of satisfaction,—para-graphs with which I feel that I have much to do, both as an individual and for several years the Editor of the official organ of the Wesleyan Methodist Church in this Province. The paragraphs to which I allude are as follow:

"When we look to the feelings of Methodists in England and Ireland, and the unequivocal of attachment which, in the latter days of her peril, they have manifested to the Church. of their founder, we cannot but hail with gratification the prospect of the gradual infusion of the same kindly spirit here towards the Estab-lishment, which the recorded sentiments of such individuals as Mr. Harvard and Mr. Richey must have the effect of promoting. We are well aware that the materials to be worked upon in this country are not always such as to ensure the success of such efforts; there are prejudices of indigenous growth to be encountered which, in the present generation, it may only be possi-ble to ameliorate, but not to remove; and the seeds of political error and of antipathy to the National Church which once were thoughtlessly scattered by those who now profess to have ar rived at better convictions, may have reached a matority which renders their general eradication

impracticable. "It is often the open declaration of British Methodists, and one nobly responded by the Rev. Mr. Alder in his examination before the Committee of the House of Commons in 1828, that they desire to be considered as members of the Church of England both at home and abroad. It may not be our province nor a proper time to ask, whether it be practicable to render fainter and narrower still the line of distinction which and these her separated members; but we scarcely fear contradiction when we say that there is Church in the parent country and for a vigorous maintenance of her integrity as the best bulwark of our common Protestantism, which does not apply in equal force to the necessity of the same tablishment in every colony of the Empire We do not therefore despair-although there may be present obstacles to the freer growth and wider spread of that feeling,—we do not despair of seeing the day when Methodists in Canada will join with Churchmen in vindicating their right to that property which will enable them to plant the Established Church in every corner of these Provinces. And this we believe they will do not upon the ground merely of filial partiality, but as the most rational security for the permanence and purky of our Protestant faith, and for the endurance to future ages of that monarchical form of government under which we have the happiness to live,"

Any one acquainted with the history of the controversy on the Church Question cannot fail to understand to whom The Church has reference in the concluding sentence of the former of the above quoted paragraphs, as the promoter if not originator of "prejudices of indigenous growth, which, in the present generation, it may be possible to ameliorate but not remove,"—and as the "thoughtless scatterer" of the "seeds of political error and of antipathy to the national Church," respecting which "better convictions" are latterly "professed to have" been "aimed at." As I happened to be for some years the only writer in connexion with the Methodist Church on the side of what The Church is principal objects of previous attack. A numpleased to call "prejudices of indigenous growth," "political error and antipathy to the national Church,"—as I was Editor of the Guardian during the first five years of its existence in that dubious capacity,-I cannot mistake the intended and obvious application of The Church's allusion; nor shall I seek to evade it.

1. As to my ever professing that I had been "political error," I have never yet even felt that I had been in such error. My political theories were formed from reading Paleu (on Civil Government and the British Constitution,) and afterwards Blackstone, before I knew much of political parties-before I had any personal acquaintance with them. The sentiments and principles I embraced from early reading and reflection, and not from any party combinations, led me to the avowal and maintenance of political doctrines which I have advocated twelve years, and which I have not yet seen reason to change, as far as I can judge, one hair's breadth.

2. Those doctrines distinctly were,—(1.) That as no one Church embraced more than a minority of the population of the Province. no one Church ought to be established with exclusive or peculiar privileges or advantages. This is Paley's doctrine, which I have advo-cated ever since 1826. This doctrine has of course been opposed and denounced by the the Colonies, to be laid at the foot of the party of The Church. In this I have there- Throne, on the Clergy Reserve Question, fore acknowledged no " political error."-(2.) signed I believe by upwards of 20,000 inhabit-My second leading dectrine was, that no ex- ants of this Province; and I laid the fullest

clusive system of education should be estabished in the Province, but that all classes of the population should be equally countenanced and assisted in the promotion of education. This was also opposed by the party of The Church, who contended that the Clergy of the Church of England had always had the Toronto, Upper Canada, at No. 4, Toronto control of education in England, and they Street, West side of the Gaol. ought therefore to have the control of it in this Province. In the maintenance of my doctrine, I strongly contended against the exclusive Charter of King's College in 1823, and was denounced as an enemy to the British Government, &c. &c. for it. Well, have I "professed" my "error" on this point? Nay-for the British Government have actusubject of education generally, His Excellency Sir George Arthur arows his intention of doing, what I have contended since 1826 it was the duty of the Government to do, and for which I have been again and again denounced by the Editor of The Church himself and others of the same school, as "a mover of Address of the U. C. Congregational Association, His Excellency Sir George Arthur cays,
—"It will ever afford me sincere gratification to co-operate with the various denominations of Christians, in extending the blessings of a religious and useful education throughout the Province, believing as I do, that by these means the happiness and prosperity of a people may be most effectually promoted."-Again, in his reply to an Address from Brant-ford, His Excellency declares, -"In promo-ting and maintaining the rights and privi leges of all Her Majesty's subjects EQUALLY l obcy the commands of my Sovereign, and at the same time gratify my own inclination." Had such been the rule of government with the local Executive in former years, no rebel party could have ever been assembled in any part of the Province, much less under the nose of the Government,—(3.) My third and only other distinctive political doctrine, (for advocating which I have been subject to many a tirade of abuse,) was, that other Christian denominations, as well as the Church of England, ought to be allowed to hold land for places of worship and parsonages, and that heir Ministers ought to be allowed to sole:n-Church of England. The first of these objects was obtained in 1829, and the second in 1831. These were the doctrines and all the doctrines I ever advocated in opposition to the party of The Church and the local Executive; and so far from coming to any "better convictions" respecting any one of them, that I would advocate them all in similar circumstances with deeper feeling and greater energy than I have done heretofore, though possibly with less irony and sareasm. Two of those doctrines have been already acted upon both by the Imperial Government and the local Legisla-ture; and the third—the doctrine of the Church and Clergy Reserve Question-has been fully avowed and officially recommended by His late most Gracious Majesty in 1832, and in several Royal Despatches since then. Hence so far from repenting of past "political error" on this subject, I am just as certain, by the Divine blessing, of our ultimate success as in the other two points just referred to.

3. "But," it may be objected, "have you not latterly opposed some public men, that matter you formerly supported, and vice versa?" I answer, Yes. "Well then you must confess filled. that you were formerly in a 'political error,' or you are so now." Not so. Many public actually subsists between the mother Church men have latterly professed to support the very measures on the Clergy Reserve and therefore that have changed, not I; though they do not like to acknowledge it. And observes,—"His loyalty, which in him was a secondly, many public men have latterly ad. Christian principle, led him to a general supvocated republican doctrines which they formerly, as well as I, repudiated and denounced. It is therefore they that have changed, not I. But what republican doctrines?" I answer. doctrines which have led to the advacacy of an elective Legislative Council and responsible (so called) Executive Council, &c. &c. questions which were never mooted in the Province before 1833, and never debated in the Provincial Assembly until January, 1836. The sum of the whole is this: In 1825-6 the character and the few privileges then enjoyed by the Methodists and other denominations were assailed and invaded by the party of The Church, backed by the local Executive. With many fears, and against my own will, but in compliance with the almost express commands of my brethren, and at the request of several respectable members of other denominations. I undertook the defence of the invaded and injured denominations. The affair assumed so serious an aspect as to be come a matter of public petition and legisla-lative investigation in 1828. The result of that investigation is well known to have been the complete defeat of the party of The Church, and the most triumphant and honourable vindication of the character and claims of the unoffending and calumniated denominations, especially the Methodists, the

ber of public men both in the Assembly and in the country esponsed the cause of our religious liberties and the educational interests of the country; and were supported by the Methodists generally, as well as by other denominations, in order to secure those liberties and promote those interests, the same as candidates and members of the British Parliamen were supported by Methodists and other religious bodies in England in order to promote the abolition of Colonial slavery. The fol-lowing year (1829) a law was obtained to authorise different denominations to hold land for chapels and burying grounds; in 1831 another law was obtained to authorise their Ministers to solemnize matrimony; in 1832, Royal Instructions were sent out giving the royal sanction to an act appropriating the Clergy Reserves in accordance with the re. peatedly expressed wishes of the great body of the inhabitants; and also another most elaborate Royal Despatch, dated Nov. 8, 1832, on the subject of Education and the adminis tration of the Provincial Government genewith carried into effect, the torch of rebellion never could have been lighted up in Upper Canada. When in England, in 1833, I presented a petition to the Secretary of State for

Secretary. Here was no repentance of my "political error." In the same year, a proiect was formed between Mackenzie, Hume, and Roebuck in London, to effect the separation of the Canadas from the Parent State. I obtained sufficient information of it to sat isfy my own mind of the fact; and I immediately apprized the people of their danger. The attacks which it called forth from one end of the Province to the other are well known: the celebrated "haneful domination" letter of Mr. Home was written to complete and when I used that very letter to illustrate illy sent out instructions for the repeal of the and confirm what I had previously stated, Mr. exclusive clauses of that Charter, and the local Hume afterwards declared, in another expla-Legislature has repealed them. And on the natory letter, that he had been induced to write as he had done in a paroxysin of rage against me. But was there in all this any "conviction" of former "political error" on tration of the executive functions, under the established Constitution, would that require us to confess our "political error," or join Nay, our former advocacy, as may be shown hereafter, was with a view to establish the existing Constitution more firmly and to render it more efficient, and therefore to prevent ts subversion.

4. I have alluded to these circumstances, not because the instanations of The Church are of a sixpence consequence to myself in he estimation of those with whom I am connected, and to whom the matters referred to are well known; but to prevent persons in authority, or any other portion of the Canadian public, from supposing that either the Methodist Connexion or myself have departed from the principles we have always maintained on this all-important and vital question. The resolutions of the last Wesleyan Conference,-the printed document on the subject, published the early part of last January, and signed by the President of the Conference and several other Wesleyan Ministers,-my own printed Letter to the Speaker of the Assembly, published in the Guardian the latter part of January, ought to have prevented. The Church from making remarks which are obviously calculated to convey an impression of January, 1838. nize matrimony as well as Clergyman of the that our views and purposes had undergone a material change on the Provincial "National Church" question. And while The Church say frankly, I love the Church much, but I fessors and martyrs, and the illustrious train compliments individuals at the expense of the common sense and character of the Methodist Conference, he seems also to think that the the religious interests of the country to have churchmen think this feeling of any import. present generation" of Methodists in the seeds of political error," that he must look to another growth in order to secure their Church of England, unless a very great imsupport in behalf of exclusive Episcopal provement take place in the religious efficiency might thus become more formidable against claims to the Reserves,—claims which have of the Episcopal Ministry.

The errors and evils of the times." (Life of een annually condemned for twelve years by overwhelming majorities of the Provincial Assembly, as well as set aside by successive Royal Despatches during the last six years of

that time. 5. It is also but just to observe, that whilst the Methodist Connexion has been prevented during the last four years (by the rampant efforts of revolutionists to overthrow the Government) from supporting their claims by constant popular appeals and combinations, they have repeatedly represented the whole matter to the authorities, and have more than once obtained promises which were never ful-

6. It is true that as individuals and as a body we have been alternately lauded and opposed by extreme parties. This however has always of the people by forsaking the standard of either." An able reviewer of the London press says of the Morning Herald,-"The politics of the ' Herald' used to be remarkable for their independence of party spirit. It was one day with the Tories, and the next with the Whigs. It viewed every question according to what the Editor conceived to be the justice and truth of the question; and always spoke its sentiments plain and straightforward, though in moderate language. A bet-ter specimen of a strictly impartial journal than the 'Herald' afforded some years ago, I have never seen. It is Junius, I think, speakthe common interest of every man in Britain." If ever the words were true of any English he 'Morning Herald' some years since."-(Great Metropolis.) These references will

sufficiently explain the teasons why the Guardian newspaper and the Methodist body have been successively attacked and applauded by rival parties, amidst the heat of violent party strife in a comparatively small population. 7. Thus far then as to "political errors." come now to the asserted former " antipathy to the national Church," I never did utter one word disrespectful of the Liturgy or doctrines of the Church of England. In the first and most caustic publication that I ever wrote, spoke in reference to Lower and not to Upobserved,-" Whatever remarks the Dr.'s

make, I wish it to be distinctly understood, that I mean no reflection upon the doctrines, he has the honour to be a Minister. Be assured I mean no such thing. I firmly believe heartily rejoice in the success of those prinhe prosperity of the truths which they unfold, that I shall ever pray and contend. And with regard to Church government, I heartily adopt the sentiments of the pious and learned Bishop Burnet, that 'that form of Church government is best, which is most suitable to the customs and circumstances of the people

rally. Had the party of The Church suffered among whom it is established."—(Review have already stated, there is a difference of those Royal Instructions to have been forth- of a Sermon preached by the Archdeacon of opinion upon that subject; some of our friends York on the occasion of the death of the have frequently repeated since; and I chalenge The Church to produce a line, in which

sistent with what I have here quoted.

statement I was able to prepare on the subject ment in England, I did state in the Guardian ed to ask the witness whether the Methodists best affections, will not permit me to sit in before Mr. (now Lord) Stanley, then Colonial in January last, (to which I suppose The in England were members of the Church of silence. The waiving of private and sectionSecretary. Here was no repentance of my Church refers) that my early impression had England? Witness heard the Rev. Dr. al considerations to convictions of public duty, (as it was supposed it would) my overthrow; in this Province than I ever had been? Nay, in that very number of the Guardian I replied to observations of The Church on that sub ject; and in the very article in question, I guarded against such an inference by adding the following remarks: "But whilst we confess and admit, and rejoice in all this, and do not feel disposed to deny the right or promy part? Because I with others had advo. Priety of contribution from the state, as well termed Dissenters, for they do not object to cated an equitable legislation, and administ as from individuals, to religious purposes, as an establishment in the abstract; but they are we were once inclined on some occasions to Non conformists, and occupy a similar podo, the Editor of The Church must forgive us if we add, that four out of five of the distinwith persons to overthrow that Constitution? guished names we have mentioned, and four out of five of the most hely and zealous and successful clergymen of the establishment are ministers of what are called Chapels of Ease, chapels erected principally by voluntary contributions to ease or relieve the parish churches--chapels partially endowed by votical illustrations of the workings of the voluntary system within the Establishment itself."

> The only modification in my opinions thereore on the entire question of a National of the people, in a country where the statute Church was an admission that voluntary con- law has given them a right to be taught by tributions on the part of the State, as well as whom they please, and as explicitly protects from individuals, might be advantageously dissent as conformity; but we rejoice that she made for religious purposes. But did this has great influence with the mass of the popuauthorise the establishment of one church by lation, whenever that influence is used for the the state, or interferance in the religious affairs promotion of true religion and good morals. of any church by the state? Nay, against We wish her prosperity and perpetuity, as we this I contended in the same Guardian, 31st wish all other christian churches; and the

love Methodism more; and my honest con- of her divines, whose writings have been, and viction is, that it would be more beneficial to continue to be, the light of Christendom. If Methodist Chapels and Ministers established ance, let them reciprocate it; and though the Province are so completely overrun with the by voluntary effort in every corner of these formal union of which some of them have provinces, than Churches and Ministers of the spoken is visionary, a still stronger bond o of the Episcopal Ministry. the errors and evils of the 10. And in respect to the prejudices of Wesley, pp. 342, 343.)

man in Upper Canada to make such a com- the establishment; but let the grounds of that lating sarcasm that he has written against Minutes of Mr. Wesley's conversations with Methodism in every form and shape in former his Preachers in 1747, we have the following years. And does he not know that from the questions and answers :- " Ques. What inearliest settlement of this Province up-to stance or ground is there in the New Testa. Ministers last winter to settle the Clergy Re-1826, not an arrow was ever shot from the ment for a National Church? Ans. We serve Question was derived. Little was it copal Church. Does he not know that in merely political institution." (Watson's of that popular system of religious and educa1823, the Episcopal Clergy, with the Bishop Life of Wesley, p. 138.)

The establishment is supported in England would be the Governor of Upper Canada. I Imperial Government most unjust and incorby many Melliodists and others upon purely refer to these circumstances as a strong rect in regard to Methodism in the Province? Protestant grounds, in contradistinction and additional ground of congratulation and hope-Does he not know that in 1825, the Archdea- opposition to Popery; and the strongest Pro- ful encouragement for the future interests of con of York attacked the Methodists as a testant feeling in England is appealed to religion and education among us. Some time been the case with those who have maintained body -especially their Ministers in terms against the present Government, because pub | will be necessary to bring about "a consumother questions, which I formerly advocated, principles irrespective of parties. Of the late the most criminating and degrading? Does lie appropriations are made by it in support of and which they formerly opposed. It is they Mr. Butterworth, M. P., the Rev. Mr. Wathen not know that the same dignitary in Lon. Roman Catholic Colleges and Schools. Upon is ground to hope for it, and by the united son, in a sermon on the occasion of his death, don, in 1826, as representative and advocate this ground Her Majesty's present Governof the Episcopal Church in this Province, ment is denounced as anti-protestant, as made similar representations against the popish, &c. by leading members of the Church port of government in all cases where faction Methodist Church, as well as to the disparage. of England, by the principal Ministers, and a pressed upon it, or anarchy threatened the ment of other denominations in the country? considerable portion of the members of the State; but his love of civil and religious libbar was equally ardent and immovable; and and to rouse even Stoics to self-defence? I he never betrayed his trust as a representative ask The Church then, who were sowers of this Province, while they would exclude Me. those seeds of prejudice of which he now thodists and other classes of Protestants, complains? I will also ask the Editor of actually boast of having not only supported The Church, if the Methodist and other de-bills and appropriations for Roman Catholic nominations have not obtained their every Schools, but even grants for the salaries of right and privilege in the very teeth of the opposition of the Episcopal Clergy? And around and adjure us by the shades of Wesafter such occurrences, is it not adding insult ley and the protestantism of English Metho-

> the prejudices of the Methodists ! 11. But it may be said, Methodist Preach- for the permanence and purity of the Protes era used to come from the United States. I tantfaith!" One of the Editors of the Enganswer, it was proved before a Select Com- lish Wesleyan Magazine says, " Methodisin mittee of the House of Assembly in 1828, that will never shake hands with Popery;" and on the Methodist Preachers were as much Briting of the view he took of some particular ish subjects then as they are at this moment. port Her Majesty's present Government, bequestion, says,—'This is not the cause of it was also proved before the same commitcause that government, as they contend, does faction or of party, or of any individual, but tee by more than thirty witnesses (not Methodists) that the Methodist body had been Roman Catholic Schools, and appointing peaceable and loyal from their first establish Roman Catholics to office; nor would the journal more than another, that journal was ment in the Province; that the Methodist organs of English Methodism support the I believe, always against the society. At that preachers and people were as loyal during the party of The Church in this Province, any late war with the United States as they have more than they will support the Queen's been during the late insurrection in this Pro- Government, because the former more than vince; and that they had done much more for the latter has "shaken hands with popery," the religious improvement of this country than by recommending government salaries to the the Clergy of the Church of England, notwithstanding the latter had received public ment aid in the erection of Roman Catholic

> support to the amount of more than £100,000. schools and chapels.
>
> 12. The Editor of The Church refers to I do not take up the Rev. Mr. Alder's evidence before the Heads of the Episcopal Church for thus fra-Committee of the House of Commons in 1828. It ought to have been added that Mr. Alder per Canada; and that even there, where the (Strachan's) discourse may require me to Methodists are by no means as numerous in tensions of their church as the "bulwark of comparison to the Church of England as they Protestantism," they have thereby sapped are in this Province-even there where the liturgy, or discipline of the Church of which Methodist Missionaries were not the first exclusive Protestant Establishment can be pioneers of religion throughout the Province, based; they have themselves established the as they have been in Upper Canada-even absolute necessity of the only alternative, of in her doctrines. I admire her liturgy-and I there Mr. Alder claims a portion of the Re. abandoning all political distinctions on acserves -- the very thing that forms the burden ! ciples which are therein contained. It is for of The Church's complaint against the with individual effort, (as His Excellency of better days. After the close of the first Methodists in this Province. The committee Sir George Arthur expresses it,} in "coask Mr. Alder-"Do you mean then to found operation with the various denominations of your claim to a share in the Clergy Reserves Christians, in extending the blessings of only upon a principle of equity as being one religious and educational instruction thro' of the most numerous bodies of Protestants in out the Province"-and thus promoting con- service of God, to meet him in the vestry, that country, and not upon the principle of tentment, harmony, and good-will among all the precise construction of the law? As I classes of the population.

been principally derived from reading Simp- Benting, President of the British Conference, son's Plea for Religion, the Eclectic Re. last year (1836) state in Conference, that as Methodists for years past—and that in the view, and kindred publications—works which a body the Methodists were as distinct from face of a torrent of opposition—need not now personal observation and more general read the Church of England as any other religious be turned into an instrument of insult and preing has since convinced me contain only half denomination in England; that they had their text of demand from them of the sacrifice of of the truth—that I now believed the church own chapels, and rules, and ordinances, and interests to which they are entitled by every had not been merely a source of unmingled ordination, and were therefore a distinct and consideration of constitutional right, numbers, evil, but an instrument of great public good, independent Church. Mr. Kirkpatrick- labours, usefulness, and character. No effort But did any thing I there stated authorize But are not many members of the Methodist was wanting on the part of Wesleyan Minis-The Church or any one else to infer that I Society members of the Church of England? ters last winter to promote the most amicable was more favourable to a 'National Church' They are; for separation from the Church of settlement of the Clergy Reserve Question; England is not a condition of membership in nor are they responsible that it is still open for the Methodist Society. But, as a body, their whole system of government and operation is as distinct from the Episcopal Church in Eng. land as it is in America. The Methodist Itinerancy is incompatible with the constitution of the Church of England. The Methodists in England are not in general what are sition in regard to the church with the Nonconformists in the reign of Charles the Second." (Printed Report of the Belleville Chapel case, pp. 56, 57.) Mr. Watson says, Separation from the church, at a late period of Mr. Wesley's life, was certainly anticipated. That must be allowed." And again, "I may venture to say, that there is a warm. er regard towards the church among the body luntary contributions, and the ministers of of the Methodists now, than there was in the which are either chiefly or altogether supported by the congregations to whom they then more Methodists than at present who boldly and faithfully preach the word of professed to be of her communion. We have Excellency Sir George Arthur has been eneternal troth-and are, therefore, not practical no respect at all to her exclusive claims of trusted with this mission of Royal justice, proofs against the voluntary system, but prac-divine right, or her three orders of Ministers; benignity, and liberality. In His Excellency's and yet we have no objection to her Episcopacy, when Scripturally understood, and her services. We smile at the claims she sometimes assumes to be the exclusive instructress

more so, as we recognize in her the mother 9. It was said by a Roman, "I love Casar of us all," and can never contemplate without much, but I love Rome more." I will now the deepest admiration her noble army of con-

Methodists against the Episcopal Church, the I4. It is true, that Mr. Wesley and his Editor of The Church ought to be the last preachers generally approved and supported laint, after the columns of sneering and irri- admiration and support be stated. In the camp of Methodism in hostility to the Epis. know of some at all; we apprehend it to be a then anticipated that the executive promoter

Roman Catholic Clergy; and then they turn to injury for The Church to moralize over diem to support their absurd protensions to the Clergy Reserves, as the only " security that ground he and his brethren will not sup-Roman Catholic clergy, as well as govern-

I do not take upon me to condemn the they have thereby forfeited all, even the prethe very foundation on which the claims of an count of religious faith-of uniting legislative

cannot exchange individual attacks of pardon. Similar measures enge The Church to produce a line, in which have expressed a sentiment or feeling inconsistent with what I have here quoted.

8. As to the Church as a national establish.

al considerations to convictions of public duty, as Christian subjects, on the part of the

16. I am aware that in all free constitution. al governments, no great question can be settled—and no great or general measures have ever been promoted—without carnest public discussion, which may be conducted in s way either to suppress or fan the flame of violent party spirit, according to the feelings and discretion of those who lead in such controversies. The most cursory survey of our half-ruined province must excite in every ingenuous mind the strongest desire for the healing of its wounds, and the cure of its divisions. May this be the tendency of all our future investigations! And I think there is strong ground of hope and encouragement. Sir Francis Head having ultimately failed and refused to carry out the Parental Royal Instructions under which he came to this Province-and under the auspices and influence of which he obtained the confidence and sup-port of the great body of the inhabitants—His admirable replies to several congratulatory addresses, I perceive the spontaneous and unaffected recognition and avowal of all those principles, interests, and feelings, which are a full response to the Royal Instructions referred to, and the practical operation of which in the administration of the government will secure to all classes of the population every equitable and reasonable right and advantage. Whilst the unexpected and peculiarly painful circumstances under which His Excellency has assumed the government of the Province will awaken the sympathies of those who know any thing of the difficulties of government even in ordinary times, his exertions to resuscitate and advance the interests of the country will be more highly and gratefully

It appears from the address of the U. C. Congregational Association, that His Excel-lency's administration in Van Dieman's Land gave satisfaction to the Independents as well as to other religious denominations in that colony. The mombers of the Wesleyan Conference will recollect that at our annual meeting last June, I mentioned the equitable and efficient system of religious and educational instruction which I was informed in the Colonial Office in London had obtained and was in successful operation in Van Diemon's Land; some of the items of the printed report of which I afterwards transcribed in the Wesleyan Mission House in Hatton Garden, and from which the plan proposed by Wesleyan prayers and exertions of all good men, it will

E. RYERSON. Kingston, April 22nd, 1838.

be hastened as well as secured.

RELIGIOUS,

From the (London) Watchman.

LEEDS WEST CIRCUIT.

A revival of an extraordinary character inas taken place in this circuit. We give the following details, from the letter of a private

friend, a lay-member of the Society :---"Previous to the last December quarter day, it appeared to be difficult to maintain one ground in point of numbers; for although we obtained an accession of new members from quarter to quarter, yet they were not more than sufficient to replace the deficiency occasioned by deaths and removals; the latter of which, in a large town like Leeds, divided into two circuits, and surrounded with popu-lous villages within a very short distance. shake hands with popery," by supporting amount to a considerable number every quarter; and the balance of persons removing from and to the town for various reasons, is. quarter day, when the ordinary business of the circuit was dispatched, our worthy superintendent, Mr. Anderson, wished the brethren to give their views of the state and prospects of our societies, and offer such suggestions as might tend to promote our spiritual prosperity. To this request several of the brothren freely responded; but, in all that was said relative to the past, there was no reflection cast upon any one but the speaker, who generally reternally and cordially "shaking hands with proached himself. The observations made popery," as the Editor of the London Wesleyan Magazine calls it; but I do say, that and to open to us more clearly the source from whence our help must come; and I believe we separated with our minds made up to devote ourselves more fully to God by prayer and persevering labour in his service. "The effect of our renewed supplication

was feit at the Renewal of the Covenant, in the various chapels throughout the circuit at the commencement of the new year; and our rising hopes brightened into an expectation evening's service at Wesley Chapel, the preacher gave a suitable address to the congregation, and then requested any who had determined to devote the new year to the and tender their names voluntarily, as candidates for admission into the society, when nine 15. In conclusion, I beg to observe, that I persons gave their names, and began to meet had hoped any public reference to these pain. In class. In the meantime a prayer meeting think we have a legal claim, and others think full events of past years would have never been was carried on in the chapel, to which the first Bishop of Quebec, May, 1826.) The that no denomination has any claim in law again rendered necessary; but if The Church parties returned, and there continued in sentiments which I thus uttered in 1826, I but the Church of England." again rendered necessary; but if The Church parties returned, and there continued cannot exchange individual compliments carnest prayer till several of them obtained cannot exchange individual compliments carnest prayer till several of them obtained

same number at Wosley Chapel. The first great manifestation of an approaching Revival themselves on trial as members of the society. But on the following Saturday evening it appeared, from a return made by the leaders, that 96 had actually begun to meet in class during the week! So it has been generally that whatever number, at any given place, have pledged themselves to meet in class, they have redeemed that pledge, and this manner the work has gone on from that day to this; in some places thirty, forty, fifty, or sixty names being received at each meeting; and in some instances unwards of 100. The names so obtained are handed to the ensuing leaders' meeting connected with that chapel, entered in a book kept for that purpose by the Secretary, and duplicates of them are written upon slips of paper, and handed to the leaders; special care being taken that only such leaders receive them as have small classes, meeting near the residences of the

new members. "Our numbers for the last quarter stood as making a total of 942; and being an addition during the last quarter, in the west circuit, of more, I believe, than were ever before added in both circuits in any year since the commencement of Methodism in Leeds. This is his hand. The impression induced Mr. Anderson to suggest to the leaders' meeting the propriety of celebrating our March quarter day as a day of thanksgiving. With this every body agreed; and according to previous announcement a meeting for praise and prayer was held in Oxford Place vestry, at 6 o'clock in the morning of Wednesday last, 28th March. The local preachers met in the forencon, and the usual circuit business was transacted after dinner. At 5 o'clock about 150 officers of the various societies in town and country assembled in the large vestry of Oxford Place Chapel, when the local preachers and leaders from different parts of the circuit, gave a brief sketch of what the Lord was doing in their respective societies. The reports were delightful and cheering. At half past seven, a public service was held in Oxford Place Chapel, which, large as it is— 100 feet by 78, and supposed, when crowded, to contain at least 4,000 persons-was filled before the time of commencing worship. Mr. Rattenbury opened the meeting, and after singing and prayer, he detailed the results of the various revivals in Leeds from the year 1760 down to the present time. He described the extent and effects of this revival, comparing it with its predecessors. He described the characters who had been brought under its influence; amongst whom were infidels, drunkards, backsliders, heads of families, [both husband and wife in many cases] whole families, the children of our own people, the parents of some of whom died years ago, and those of others remain to witness the triumphs of redceming mercy in the salvation of their offspring. In each case he gave instances in proof of his statements. Mr. Kirk addressed the new members in a tender and affectionate manner. He expatiated on their privileges, warned them of their danger, enumerated their sources of help and encouragement, gave them needful direction, prudent caution, and salutary counsel. Mr. Galland stated the means to be adopted in order to perpetuate the revival. In the interval between these addresses, several of the brethren engaged in prayer : the service was conducted by Mr. Anderson, who had intended addressing the audience on the special causes of the thanksgiving, but the late hour of the evening prevented him, and he only offered the concluding prayer. But the strikmain to be described -- and so they must The address of Mr. Galland produced a thrilling effect, especially while he was exhorting us to perseverance in prayer, and cautioning us against being subjected to the reproach which the prophet Elisha cast upon Joash, King of Israel, when he smote the ground only three times instead of five or six times. But it was under the concluding prayer of Mr. Anderson that the influence of the Highest most especially rested on the congregation -the manifestations of holy fervour, the expressions of confidence in God, the breath. ing after holiness, the strong desire for personal salvation and the conversion of others. may be conceived, may be felt, but described they cannot be. The appropriate character of the hymns, the harmony and power of the singing, the appearance of serious and devout

"I regret I have not time to say more than to add, that we regard this as a token for good--a pledge of more--an earnest of what is yet to come from Him, with whom is the residue of the Spirit. O may the great out-

whole, unparalleled even in Yorkshire

pouring thereof come soon!
"I must, however, add, that all things are done with all possible decorum, without almost any extra services on week nights, and without that waste of strength which some times expends the energies of official men before the work is half finished."

AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY.

The twenty-second Anniversary of the American Bible Society was held this morning at the Tabernacle. The President, the Hon. John Cotton Smith, presided; several of the Vice Presidents, from various parts of the Union, were present, and many other distinguished gentlemen. The exercises of the day commenced by the reading of a portion of the Scriptures; this was followed by an address from the presiding officer. The report of the Treasurer was read, which was followed by the Manager's report, read by the Rev. Mr. Brigham, the Corresponding Sec-

The following is an abstract of this docu-

In the course of the year, 22 new Auxiliary Societies have been formed in the different etates, making the present total about 900. Some of these societies are in a declining state, and made no report the last year.-

Others are highly prosperous.

The receipts of the year from all sources, amount to \$85,676 83, being \$4,902 less than those of the preceding year. This is a less reduction than was anticipated, considering the pecuniary embarrassment of the times. Some moneys collected in distant parts of the country have not been remitted to New York, loss on exchange.

during the past year for a French, a Spanish, the present. of Religion occurred at Holbeck on the 11th and a German Testament. These books are of February, under a sermon addressed to now nearly ready for delivery. A new pock- titude to divine Providence, that many misyoung men, from "Remember not the sins of et Bible of diamond type is now in press, and conceptions respecting the nature of their

> talian, Welsh, and other foreign tongues. bours, in which the Ministers and Teachers The number of Bibles and Testaments of the Christian Religion have been engaged. Italian, Welsh, and other foreign tongues.

printed in the course of the year were, in all, That, while your memorialists rejoice that 142,000 copies. The number issued amount- the exertions of their missionaries have been ed to 158,208 copies, in eighteen different successful, to a considerable extent, not only class, they have redeemed that pledge, and tongues. The number is less than that disin the direct and principal object they have Act. Such are told that it is in the power of
others have come in addition to them. In tributed last year by some thousands. In had in view, but also in promoting the interests any magistrate who may happen to differ from some sections of the country, owing in part of literature, civilization and humanity, among them in political views, to incarcerate them to the times, very few orders have been made the population of that great empire, they deepby the societies. The board cannot but hope ly lament the continuance and encouragement other equally unfounded statements, got up for that such societies will double their diligence which are afforded by the present regulations the purpose of creating a panic, and apprethe coming year.

The entire series of the society's reperts from the beginning is now reprinting, and will be sold in one large volume at cost.

The managers have caused a careful colla tion of their present Bible with the first greatly obstructed. edition of King James, in 1611. The depar-tures are found to be of trivial character, reaffecting the sense. The collation has infollows: new members, 249; on trial, 694; creased the confidence in our unparalleled version.

nished (for use of the missionaries and mis- and the whole Christian world. sion schools) to the American Board of Comsionary Society, to the Baptist Board for Foreign Missions, to the Methodist Episcopal Missionary Society, and to the Reformed Presbyterian Board of Missions.

The managers have paid out \$17,000 towards publishing and circulating the Scriptures in foreign countries; namely, in Germany, Russia, Syria, Africa, Bombay, Ma-Ruler of the Universe,—on the moral conductors, Siam, Ceylon, and the Sandwich Is-tion of so many millions of immortal beings, which they have not yet been able to pay, sanction now given to their idelatrous super They have requests before them for a still stitions, and on the conscientious feelings of larger amount than the latter, for which no our own countrymen in the East, many of appropriation is made. It is carnestly de- whom recently transmitted, through the late sired that the auxiliaries may ponder these

home field, and one in Syria. They are earnestly entreated to send an agent to Texas, and one to Singapore. Inquiries are insti-tuted for a suitable man for each station.

In conclusion they say, that while their riends of the Bible cause were never more numerous, and the prospects for circulating the word of life at home and abroad were never brighter. They call on the auxiliaries to assemble their respective Boards as early sa they can, to prosecute the work of suplying destitute families with the Bible, and children with the Testament, and also to contribute, as far as they are able, the com-ing year, towards the work of foreign distri-

FEJEE MISSION.

We rejoice to state, that, since our last notice of this subject, the Committee have resolved to send another additional Missionary to the Fejee Islands, in company with Messrs. Jaggar and Hunt; namely, Mr. Calyears.—Ib.

MISSIONARY.

From the Wesleyan-Methodist Magazine, April 1838. March 21st, 1838. INCOME OF THE SOCIETY, FOR 1837.

We are aware that some of the best friends f the Weslevan Missions have looked with degree of apprehension to the effects which hey deeined it likely that the severe commercial crisis of the past year would be found to have produced upon the finances of this and of other benevolent institutions. We rejoice to state, that, in our case, and we hope in that of kindred Societies also, whatever may have been the unavoidably injurious operation of remarks on Indian Affairs—the one rendering feeling in the congregation, -- all tended to that circumstance on many whose means were a sentence ridiculous, and the other making an produce a wonderful effect; such as, in my for a time diminished, though their love and expression undignified in its peculiar connexjudgment, renders that meeting, taking it as zeal for the cause of Christ had suffered no ion. In the second note to the copy of the abatement, the good providence of God has extract of my letter to Lord Glenelg, the not permitted the general result to be other, sentence "perhaps now and then hears the wise than encouraging, and indeed highly sat- ominous laugh and observes the hectic flush," isfactory. With heartfelt gratitude we report should have been, "perhaps now and then the following summary of the account:--

the following summary of the account:—

1. The Contributions sent directly to the Mission-House in London, and those received through the medium of the various Auxiliary Societies at home and abroad, anomation of the various Auxiliary Societies at home and abroad, anomation of the various Auxiliary Societies at home and abroad, anomation of the various Auxiliary Societies at home and abroad, anomation, 170,002 15

N. B. This item shows an increase, above the Contributions, from the same sources, for 1836, of 6,4444, 174 3d.

2. The Legacies received in 1837 amount to ... 3,123 6

3. Special Donations, for the Foulah Mission and Tranelutions, for Dr. Clarke's Irish Schools, &c., and other Miscellaneous Income, ... 360 0

N. B. This item is less by 1,123, 39. 3d. than the similar item of last year; the stipulated term of the allowance for the Poulah Mission from the Southampton Committee Inving now expited.

Wednesday, May 16, 1838.

ions and Legacies, which constitute what can alone be considered as the regular and ordinary income of the Society, have amounted in 1837 to the noble and heart-cheering sum of £73,875 1 2; being a net increase, under those two heads conjointly, of £5,891 13 10. But it is our duty to add, that the expendi-

ture of the Society, during the year 1837, has exceeded the ordinary income from Contributions and Legacies, large as that income is, by a very considerable sum. The increase of expenditure has in fact far surpassed the increase of income; so that, with abundant reason for joy and gratitude, the friends of the Society will still perceive the absolute necessity of further exertion on behalf of its funds.

IDOLATRY IN INDIA.

To the Honourable the Court of Directors of the East India Company. The Memorial of the Committee of the Baptist Missionary Society.

Humbly Sheweth,—That your Memori-

That this Society acknowledges, with gra-Bibles and Testaments have been imported been removed; and that great facilities have stitutions and laws. to the number of 975 copies, in Portuguese, been secured for the prosecution of those la-

of the government of the Honourable East hensions of a tyrannical invasion of private India Company, to the cruel, licentious, and rights. It ought then to be generally known degrading idolatries of India, whereby the that no individual is authorised by the act of prejudices of the natives against Christianity suspension to deprive any one of the accusare materially strengthened, and its progress

That, as several years have elapsed since tures are found to be of trivial character, rethis subject was brought under the notice of lating to punctuation, Italic words, &c. not your Honourable Court, and more especially as a despatch, in which it was fully and very ably reviewed in all its bearings, was forward ed by your Honourable Court to the Governor Distributions of the Bibles or Testaments General, in February, 1833, wherein your dehave been made the past year, not only in all cision was explicitly made known, that the our different states and territories, but in evils complained of should be brought to a Canada, Texas, Mexico, New Grenada, Bra-termination, your memorialists were induced the work of God; it bears evident marks of | zil, at Havre in France, in Greece, and at the to hope that our holy religion would no longer Sandwich Islands. They have also been fur- be dishonoured in the eyes of pagan idulaters,

That it is therefore with much disappointmissioners for Foreign Missions, to the Pro. |ment and deep regret your memorialists have testant Episcopal Domestic and Foreign Mis- learned, that, with the exception of releasing he peasantry from coercion, in drawing the Idol cars at certain heathen festivals, no steps have been taken by the authorities in India to carry into execution the orders of your Hon-

That, considering the bearings of this ques ion on the allegiance due to the Supreme They have appropriated \$17,500, whose prejudices are strengthened by the open venerable Bishop of Madras, a forcible reprefacts. Fifty thousand dollars at least will be sentation on the subject, to the Governor of required for the foreign field next year.

The Board have now seven agents in the ly, but respectfully, implore your Honourable ly, but respectfully, implore your Honourable Court to take prompt and effectual measures to secure the execution of your former orders,

viz:"That the interference of British function aries in the interior management of native labours have been temporarily retarded by the temples, in the customs, habits, and religious recursiary embarrassment of the lines, the proceedings of their priests and attendants, in the arrangement of their ceremonies, rites, and festivals, and generally in the conduct of their interior economy, shall cease,

"That the Pilgrim Tax shall every where be abolished.

"That in all matters relating to their temples, their worship, their festivals, their religious practices, their ceremonial observances our native subjects be left entirely to them-

And your memorialists will ever pray, &c

COMMUNICATIONS.

To the Editor of the Christian Guardian. Kingston, May 12, 1838.

My DEAR SIR,-I need scarcely say that I fully concur in the observations made by the vert, of the Wesleyan Theological Institution. esteemed President of the Conference and This resolution has been highly influenced by yourself in Wednesday's Guardian on the the truly noble offer of an old and esteemed subjects of Christian Loyalty, Civil Liberty, friend of Missions, in Lincolnshire, that if the Church Discipline, &c. As the general prinofficed the concluding prayer. But the strik total number of Missionaries to the Fejees ciples of these great and intricate questions her of Her Mejesty's Subjects, formerly faithful ing and peculiar features of the meeting re- could be thus at once increased to seven, she had not been formally stated and guarded and designing ment and would pay the whole expense of Mr. Hunt's I thought it proper to supply that desideratum: remain, at least I am inadequate to the task -- passage, and contribute £50 per annum to and it will be as gratifying to the members of but by many they will never be forgotten. wards the support of the Mission for three our church generally as it is to me, to observe hat There i a nerfe hese vital principles, though they have been stated by different individuals independent of each other. It goes far to establish two important points: 1. That the principles we have laid down and avowed are the true ones. 2. That the recommended method of applying those principles to the objects of church dis-cipline and in matters of christian communion

s alike disciplinary, scriptural and rational. I beg to tender my grateful acknowledge-ments to the Rev. Mr. Harvard and yourself for your very kind and courteous references

o my communication. My principal object, however, in troubling you with this note, is to correct a couple of typographical errors which I observe in my hears the ominous cough," &c. In the last

It will be seen by an article in another column that an "Emigration Society" has been From the preceding statement our friends formed in this city. Its object is to form a will see that the two great items of Contribu- settlement in lows, on the western bank of the Mississippi, U. S. The adoption of a peaceful scheme of this description, for the purpose of enabling such of the Canadian population as desire it, to place themselves beneath a republican government, is vastly preferable to plotting treasonable conspiracies to overthrow the monarchical institutions under which many of them have acquired much of this world's good. We are by no means of opinion that the institutions which are so carnestly wished for by a certain class of our fellow subjects, will confer upon them advantages worthy of comparison with those they are leaving. Yet, as "a contented mind is a continual feast," we trust they will feel themselves happy under the government which they consider the best in the world. Such as may emigrate will have our kindest wishes for their prosperity.

A great number of persons whose predilections do not bind them to a British Province lists represent a Society, formed in the year are leaving Canada for the U. States, while pursued by its Missionaries in Bengal, and States of New York, Michigan, and Ohio, Admitting the correctness of these statements, Kingston,

New stereotype plates have been prepared other parts of British India, from that time to are now seeking in Canada that real liberty Mr. B.'s character would certainly appear in which they had been induced to believe was a very suspicious light. The version given in more fully enjoyed in the neighbouring repub- the Herald, however, differs materially. It our publishing his article, containing as it does lic. Such an exchange can scarcely fail to states that Mr. Bidwell desired that the letters somewhat severe strictures upon the character be advantageous to both countries, as the pros- in question should be read, but that Sir Francis of the christian ministry, while we remain my youth," when, on that and the succeeding will be ready for delivery in the course of undertaking, and the proceedings of their perity of any nation depends greatly upon the evening, not less than 81 persons offered two or three months.

Missionaries, which formerly prevailed, have cordial attachment of its inhabitants to its in-

> It is to be regretted, however, that the minds of some of our valuable fellow subjects are disturbed by the misrepresentations of discontented persons who are endeavouring to create excitement and fear on the ground of the temporary suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act. Such are told that it is in the power of in a prison during his pleasure; with many tomed benefits of a writ of habeas corpus, but the Governor of the province. And no one can contemplate the humane and lenient measures so praiseworthily adopted by his Excellency Sir GEORGE ARTHUR, even toward persons undeniably guilty, without feeling that persons undeniably guilty, without sceing that the power is vested in the hands of one who has too much generosity to exercise it with unnecessary severity. His Excellency does honour to himself and to his Sovereign, by giving practical proof that Britain can well afford to exercise clemency; and that while peculiar circumstances rendered it expedient to make the temporary suspension, no real injury is to be apprehended therefrom, while the government is administered by a mind influen-ced by honourable views of the sacredness of the liberties and rights of British subjects.

> We are happy to learn, that His Excellency Sin George Anthun has been graciously pleased to set a lofty example of ciously pleased to set a lofty example of aggressions which have been made by "fellows Christian forbearance and forgiveness, by of the baser sort" in the vicinity of the Caliberating from the gaol of this District fifty- nades. And should Great Britain even densurrection, merely requiring them to enter Should the Rochester Democrat be base engaging in a ruinous war with a nation with and the tribute of greating from enough to state, as he did in reference to the which it is in every respect their interest to hearts thus enlightened, will more than compensate of Thelics and other condemned crim. remain on friendly terms. respite of Theller and other condemned crim. remain on friendly terms. inals, that "it is a mere act of policy, and not of humanity," he will thereby only exhibit more clearly that those on the New Meeting of the Toronto Bible Society has York border who have been most loud in their been kindly furnished, with a request that we professions of "sympathy" are above all will give it insertion; a request which we others unsusceptible of noble or generous have pleasure in complying with. feelings. None can exceed us in their cor. dial detestation of the conduct of the criminal the Annual Meeting of the Toronto Bible gratified, except indeed the favoured individuals themselves, with this act of Executive Baldwin was called to the chair. favour. We trust it will exercise a beneficial influence upon their future views of the character of the British government; against which many of them have been excited to which many of them have been excited to conded by Thomas Champion, Esq.—
>
> 1. That the report now read of adopted, the direction of the comcial influence upon their future views of the John Roaf. representations of malignant political partisans and agitators.

Since writing the above the following Proclamation has come to hand; the sentiments of which are as creditable to His Excellency as they will be gratifying to "the attended the operations of this Society, and

From the U. C. Gazette Extraordinary, May 15. PROCLAMATION.

By His Excellency Sir George Arthur, K. C

H., de. de. de. WHEREAS the devoted loyalty of the great body of Her Majesty's Subjects in this Province, for a more abundant blessing. the late wicked Insurrection, into which a num of unprincipled and designing men; And whereas, in accordance with Her Majesty's most Gracious desire, and with the disposition in which Justice is constantly administered under the British Crown, the Offenders have becomes the British Crown, the Offenders have been as mercifully dealt with as a due regard to the future peace of this Province and to the protection of its inhabitants would allow, and after a careful consideration of the charges advanced and the Rev. A. Stewart, seconded the parcons who have been imprisoned by the Rev. As Stewart, seconded the parcons who have been imprisoned by the Rev. Jas. Harris—

States against the Canadas. The letter is written for a friendly spirit, and leaves no room for doubting his ancere wish "that the neutral relations of the two countries may be long maintained." Even with the enlarged powers which have been imprisoned by the Rev. Jas. Harris ogainst those persons who have been imprisoned in the Gaol of the Home District, charged with 5. That the thanks of this meeting be given Congress which he daily expected to receive, and the new act of Congress which he daily expected to receive the new act of Congress which he daily expected to receive the new act of Congress which he daily expected to receive the new act of Congress which he daily expected to receive the new act of Congress which he daily expected to receive the new act of Congress which he daily expected to receive the new act of Congress which he daily expected to receive the new act of Congress which he daily expected to receive the new act of Congress which he daily expected to receive the new act of Congress which he daily expected after anxiously weighing the circumstances of each case, and the former character and conduct of the person charged, I have, with the concur-rence of the Executive Council for the affairs of this Province, extended pardon and forbearance to many, who will in consequence he still suffered to continue inhabitants of the Colony.

Government in calming, as much as possible, those feelings of indignation and displeasure which the late wicked attempt has so naturally excited, and by the exercise of a kind and generous forbestance, to suffer their misguided fellow subjects to return as speedily and entirely as may be to the peaceful and confident enjoy ment of those blessings, which by their folly and misconduct they had endeavoured to destroy. demean themselves as to shew their just and land. grateful sense of the Royal elemoney—that they may imitate in future the loval fidelity of those by whose brave and active exertions the late Insurrection was so promptly suppressed; and that by their dutiful obedience to the Laws, and May, 1839. their orderly and inoffensive conduct, they may leave no occasion to their Government or to their fellow subjects, to regret the lenient course which has been adopted towards them.

And I do hereby assure all the good and worthy inhabitants of this Province, that Her Majesty is deeply sensible of the excellent conmay rely upon receiving the utmost support of their Sovereign and of the British Nation. Given under my Hand and Seal at Arms, at To-

ronto, this fourteenth day of May, in the Reign the first.

By command of His Excellency.

C. A. HAGERMAN, Att'y Gen't. G. A.

D. CAMERON, Secretary

departure from the Province. The statements made place this affair in a light very different under his command. He will always be happy the cabinet of Washington for the attainment to hear of the welfare of such men who, while from that in which it has been generally serving their Country, have displayed a rectiviewed. The impression which is abroad on tude of conduct which has called forth the ap. the public mind is that Sir Francis Head gave probation, not only of the Commanding officer, axisting President.

Mr. Bidwell his choice to take certain sealed but that of all the officers of the Queen's Own.

The communication of the Commu letters unopened and to leave the Province, or to have the said letters examined, and bear 1792, for the propagation of the Gospel among on the other hand, a considerable number of the responsibility of their contents; - and that and could not have been, without a great the Heathen, and that this object has been British subjects, who have been resident in the Mr. Bidwell preferred the former course .-

against him that he (Sir F.) could promise him of as an evil. no security for his person or property, and

promise to abandon the Province! It further appears that Sir Francis informed Mr. B. when passing through New York, that he had been instructed by Lord Glenelg to appoint Mr. B. to the office of Judge, and that his refusal to comply with those instructions had been the cause of his recall. If this version of the affair be true, (and the state ments in the Herald bear strong marks of strict veracity) Mr. Bidwell is a grossly injured man; and however anti-monarchical may be the tendency of some of the political principles which he has advocated during his parliamentary career, on no principle of British law or usage had the administrator of the Government a right thus virtually to banish him from his home, or to refuse to him that protection to which every British subject has an undepiable claim. We trust the matter

The mutual feelings of good will manifest. more gratifying to the public than the conscious. ed by the subjects of Great Britain and Ame. rica in the account of the dinner party on board the Great Western will be gratifying to every lover of peace. The whole commerevery lover of peace. The whole commer- Academy present their warmest acknowledge cial community of the United States know too ments to their numerous friends, for the distinwell the interest which they have in cultivating guished liberality with which they have been amicable intercourse between the two nations, to have any fellow feeling with the outrageous three of the prisoners implicated in the late mand reimbursement of the expenses incurred tion which will qualify her to become a teacher in defending the Canadas against American among her own tribes. The consciousness of invaders, there can be no doubt that such re- having endeavoured to promote the temporal into bonds for their future good behaviour. imbursement would be made, in preference to and spiritual improvement of our fellow beings.

The subjoined statement of the Anniversary

The following resolutions were adopted at actors in the rebellion; but none can be more Society, which was held in St. Andrew's Church, on the 8 h inst. The Hon. J. H. papers to the evening of April 18th inclusive.

Dung President being from home De The England has on board £150,000 for Dunn, President, being from home, Dr.

Meeting opened with prayer by the Rev.

and printed under the direction of the com-Moved by the Rev. Mr. Grassett, seconded

by the Rev. Wm. Ryerson—
2. That the measure of success which has operations have been conducted, call for thanksgiving to God; while the state of those throughout this Province and clsewhere, who Gen. Scott's proceedings from that of Sir F. are destitute of the Scriptures, demands from Head.

the Rev. Mr. Bartley-3. That this Society acknowledges with gratitude the continued assistance and co. operation of the Perent Society.

Moved by Capt. Young, of the 24th Regi.,

his continued interest in the welfare of the

Mr. Christie--rich, Hamilton, Wixon, Murchison, McClel- wonder that no evidence has been obtained resgiveness of their Government, may hereafter so lor, McArthur, McCord, Osbotne, and Free-

Moved by the Rev. A. Stewart, seconded by Peter Paterson, Esq --

After a vote of thanks to the Chairman. the meeting was closed with a very impreasive prayer by the Rev. Wni. Ryerson.

We were unavoidably absent from the meeting, and cannot therefore speak from personal Majesty is deeply sensible of the excellent conduct which has so honourably distinguished them during the trials to which they have been that considerable interest was excited. The exposed; and if ever again their peace shall be speeches of Capt. Young, 24th Regt., Rev. John Roaf, and Rev. Wm. Ryerson, are said to have been particularly interesting.

year of Our Lord one thousand eight hun.
dred and thirty eight, and of Her Majesty's

The following natiosome testimonial to the good conduct of the Prince Edward Detachment of volunteers recently serving in the of the north-eastern boundary. Those ins Queen's Own was made by their esteemed tions it is now my duty to convey to you. Colonel Commanding on their departure from this city.

Toronto, May 12th, 1838. An elaborate article, under the signature of R. O. A U. E. LOVALIST," has appeared in the Colonel Kingsmill cannot permit the detachment from Prince Edward to return to their U. C. Herald on the subject of Mr. Bidwell's homes without expressing his admiration of their assure Mr. Forsyth that the British government

WILLIAM KINGSMILL, Colonel Commanding Queen's Own.

Part of the 83rd Regiment has arrived at

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"ABEDNEGO" will see the impropriety of declined to accede to his request, and told him unacquainted with his real name. We rethat whether innocent or guilty, such was the spectfully suggest that another course might excitement of public suspicion and feeling be adopted to remedy that which he complains

"A. W. M. M." will perhaps be satisfied thus virtually extorted from him a written by this time that it is sometimes best to suppress an article, even though it may have been carefully written.

· NOTICE.

The Missionary District Meeting will he held in the City of Toronto, on Tuesday, June 5th, at 9 A. M. J. STINSON, Sup. of Missians.

Fouge Street Circuit Missionary Meet-ings.

Button's Chapel, Thursday, 17th May, at 61, P. M.
Peck's Chapel, Friday, 12th May, at do.

Upper Canada Academy. We publish with much satisfaction to-day a Card from the young ladies of the U. C. Acade. my, acknowledging the very liberal assistance rendered by the patronage of their late bazaar, adequate for the sacred object in view cannot be

ness of deserving it must be to the kind hearts of those who gave occasion for its exercise.

Colourg Star .- A Carp .- The Ladies of the Upper Canada supported in their missionary endeavours. They trust that the period is not far distant, when these philanthropic exertions will be duly appreciated by the (yet) untutored children of the forest, through the instrumentality of the Indian female who is at present receiving that instruc.

M. E. Boulten, Sec'y. Cobourg, May 9, 1838. them in their feeble efforts.

Foreign & Domestic News.

From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

NINE DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND. We are indebted to the courtesy of Captain Waits, of the packet ship England, for London Prime, Ward and King, and £2000 for R. J.

Walker & Co. The Athol, and Edinburgh, with the Coldstream Guards on board, destined for Canada, sailed from Portsmouth on the 16th April.

The latest New York advices at London were of the 25th March, by the St. Andrew. This news included information of the final kick-up f the "patriots" at Point-au-Pele Island, the capture of Sutherland, and his attempt to com

mit suicide.

The Morning Chronicle publishes General Scott's letter to Col. Hughes, Governor Marcy's Excellency as they will be gratifying to "the attended the operations of this Society, and message on the subject of the robberies comgood and worthy inhabitants of this Province." the continued harmony with which those mitted at the arsenals, and various other docu-

ments of interest. The Chronicle takes a very different view of

Christians increased activity in circulating the Bible, and increased dependence on God for a more abundant blessing.

We quote the following passage from its leading article. April 17, which treats at large of Gen. Scott's letter, Governor Marcy's message. Moved by the Rev. Mr. Roaf, seconded by and the general progress of events connected

with the frontier disturbances. Among our Canadian news will be found a letter from General Scott to Colonel Hughes, commanding Her Majesty's forces on the Niagara frontier, dated the 29th of January, detailing the measures he had taken, and which he inten-ded to take, to prevent the fitting out of hostile seconded by Peter Paterson, Esq.—

4. That this meeting acknowledges, with unto the Hon. John Henry Dunn, President, for Congress which he daily expected to receive, his continued interest in the welfare of the General Scott's task of "harmonizing all the is continued interest in the welfare of the suthorities, civil and military, both of the general and state governments," in order to prevent American citizens from committing acts of hostility against their neighbours, will be one of considerable difficulty. From a communitation in the Vice Presidents, the Treasurer to the Vice Presidents, the Treasurer to the Vice Presidents. given to the Vice Presidente, the Treasurer, to the logislature of New York by Gov. Marcy, I do now, therefore, call upon all Her Majos. It's good and faithful Subjects to unite with the Government in calming, as much as possible the Rev. Mr. Grasset, the Rev. Mr. Leach, called, which have been broken open, are not places of strength, but merely depots for arms Rev. Mr. Stewart, Rev. Mr. Ryerson, and places of strength, but merely depots for arms and munitions of war, that each of them has ever been without any guard, and hitherto left in the charge of a single individual denominated a keeper, at a salary of \$25 per annum. The Masters, be the Secretaries; and that the Masters, he the Secretaries; and that the wonder ceases that these areans have every whore been plundered; and those who know whose been plundered; and those who know following persons: --Messre. Ewart, McMurary thing of the United States, will as little

> for Portsmouth, there to embark for Canada. The coronation was becoming the principal topic of discussion. The Queen, it seems, has 7. That the next Annual Meeting of this Society be held on the second Tuesday in May, 1830.
>
> After a vote of thanks to the Chairman. tofore exhibited on such occasions. Among other items of the pageantry, the appearance of the mail-clad champion is to be dispensed with. The expense is not to exceed that of William the Fourth's ceronation, which was about

> > The North-Eastern Boundary. Viscount Palmerston to II. S. Fox, Esq.

Foreign Office, Nov. 19, 1837. Sir-Various circumstances have hitherto pre-The following handsome testimonial to the vented Her Majesty's government from giving you instructions with reference to the negocia-tion with the United States, upon the subject Those instruc.

I have accordingly to request that you will express to the government of the United States the sincere regret of Great Britain, that the long continued endeavours of both parties to come to a settlement of this important matter have hitherto been unavailing; but you will sentiments on this point are fully shared by the

The communications which during the last few years have taken place upon this subject between the two governments, if they have not led to a solution of the questions at issue, have at least narrowed the field of future discussion. Both governments have agreed to consider the award of the King of the Netherlands as

that settlement, which, under all circumstance: of the case, appears to be the simplest, the readiest, the most satisfactory, and the most just. Nor can Her Majesty's government admit that the objection of the state of Maine is well founded. For the principle on which that objection rests, is as good for Great Britain as It is for Maine. If Maine thinks itself entitled to contend that, until the true line described in the treaty is determined, the boundary claimed by Maine must be regarded as the right one. that, until the line of the treaty shall be estab considered as belonging to the British Crown, because Great Britain is the original possessor and all the territory which has not been proved to be by treaty cedad by her, must be looked upon as belonging to her still. But the very existence of such conflicting pretensions seems to point out the expediency of a compromise and what compromise can be more fair than the which would give to each party one half of the subject matter in dispute ?

A conventional line different, from that

described in the treaty was agreed to, as stated by Mr. Forsyth in his note of 28th April, 1835, with respect to the boundary westward from the lake of the woods. Why should such a line not he agreed to likewise for the boundary eastward from the river Connecticut? Her Majesty's government cannot refrain

from again pressing this proposition upon the serious consideration of the government of the United States as the arrangement which would be best colculated to effect a prompt and sa-fisfactory settlement between the two powers. The government of the United States, indeed. while it expressed a doubt of its being able to obtain the assent of Maine to the above montioned proposal, did, nevertheless, express its readiness to apply to the state of Maine for the assent of that state to the adoption of another conventional line, which should make the river St. John, from its source to its mouth. the boundary between the two countries. But it is difficult to understand upon what grounds any expectation could have been formed that such a proposal could be entertained by the British government,

For such an arrangement would give to the United States even greater advantages than they would obtain by an unconditional acquies cence in the claim to the whole of the disputed territory; because such an arrangement would in the first place give to Maine all that part of the disputed territory which lies to the south of the St. John, and would, in the next place, in exchange for the remaining part of the disputed territory which lies to the north of the St. John. add to the state of Maine a large district of New Brunswick lying between the United States' boundary and the southern part of the source of the St. John; a district smaller indeed in extent, but much more considerable in value than the portion of the disputed territory which lies to the north of the St. John.

But with respect to a conventional line, generally the government of Washington has stated that it hus not at present the powers stated that it hus not at present the powers constitutionally requisite for treating for such a line, and has no hopes of obtaining such powers until the impossibility of establishing the line described by the freaty shall have been more completely demonstrated by the failure of the line of the l another attempt to trace that line by a local

Under these circumstances it appears that conventional line cannot at present be agreed upon; and that such a mode of settlement is, in the existing state of the negociation, impossible. Thus, then, the award of the King of the Netherlands has been abandoned by both parties, in consequence of its rejection by the American Senate; and a negociation between the two governments for a conventional line suited to the interests and convenience of the two parties, has for the present been rendered impossible by difficulties arising on the part of the United States; and both governments are alike averse to a new arbitration. In this state of things the government of the United States has proposed to the British cabinet that another attempt should be made to trace out a boundary according to the letter of the treaty, and that commission of exploration and survey should

Majesty's government have little expecistion that such a commission could lead to any useful result, and on that account would be disposed to object to the measure. But, at the same time, they are so unwilling to reject the only plan now left which seems to afford a chance of making any farther advance in this long pending matter, that they would not withhold their consent to such a commission, if the principle upon which it was to be formed, the manner in which it was to proceed, could be satisfactorily settled.

be appointed for that purpose.

The United States government have proposed two modes in which such a commission might be constituted; first that it might consist of commissioners named in equal numbers by each of the two governments, with an umpire to be selected by some friendly European power; secondly that it might be entirely composed of scientific Europeans, to be solect ed by a friendly sovereign; and might be accompanied in its operations by agents of the two different parties, in order that such agents might give to the commissioners assistance and

information. If such a commission were to be oppointed, Her Majesty's government think that the first of these two modes of constructing it would be nia, by Baron de Meer over Tristany and Sagarthe best, and that it should consist of members chosen in equal numbers by each of the two governments. It might, however, he better that the umpire should be selected by the members of the commission themselves, rather than that the two governments should apply to a third power

to make such a choice. The object of this commission, as understood by Her Majesty's Government, would be to explore the disputed territory, in order to find by Her Mejesty's Government, would be to explore the disputed territory, in order to find within its limits dividing highlands, which may answer the description of the treaty; the search being first to be made in the due north line from the monument at the head of the St. Croix; and if no such highlands should be found in that meridian, the search to be then continued to the westward thereof; and Her Majesty's government have stated their opinion that, in

to an ultimate settlement of the question, Her Majesty's government, in the first place, concoive that it was meant by the government of the United States that if the commission should liscover highlands answering the description of the treaty, a connecting line drawn from those highlands to the head of the St. Croix should be deemed to be a portion of the boundary line between the two countries.

But Her Majesty's government would farther beg to refer Mr. Forsyth to the notes of Mr. Great Britain is surely still more entitled to M'Lane of the 5th of June, 1838, and of the 11th insist upon a similar pretension; and to assert and 28th of March, 1834, on this subject: in which it will be seen that the government of the Jished to the antisfaction of both parties, the United States appears to have contemplated as whole of the disputed territory night to be one of the possible results of the proposed considered as belonging to the British Crown, commission of exploration, that such additional information might possibly be obtained respect. ng the features of the country in the district to which the treaty relates, as might remove all doubt as to the impracticability of laying down a boundary in strict accordance with the letter of the treaty.

And if the investigation of the proposed commission should show that there is no reasonable prospect of finding a line strictly conformable with the description contained in the treaty of 1783, the constitutional difficulties which now prevent the United States from agreeing to a conventional line may possibly be removed, and the way may thus be prepared for the satisfacto. ry settlement of the difference by an equitable

ivision of the disputed territory.

But if the two governments should agree to the appointment of such a commission, it would be necessary that their agreement should be first recorded in a convention, and it would obvious ly be indespensable that the state of Maine should be an assenting party to the arrangement. — I am, &c.

(Signed) Henry S. Fox, Esq., &c. &. &c.

The following article from the London Morning Post, is of considerable interest to American readers.—N. Y. Com. Adv.

THE BOUNDARY QUESTION.—We have reason to believe that the answer given by the British government to the remonstrances of the United States, relative to the boundary question, is not likely to prove agreeable to the President or the Congress. It is, therefore, necessary that some practical means should be found of settling a point which contains the germ of a serious quarrel, and which would at the present moment probably lead to a rupture, if the commercial interest of both nations was not more powerful than their political pride. The difficulty of the than their political pride. The difficulty of the case is farther increased by the claim set up by the United States to the settlement of Astoria, at the mouth of the Columbia River. The fedimension of this five vexes afford a state cabin or saloon of 82 feet in tength, with an extreme breadth of 34 feet, and of this not extrain portion is taken up on each the approach of the British troops, to the Hudson's Bay Company, for the purpose of preserving the property of the American Fur Company. Had the Agent not been so prudent, the settlement would have been restored on the termination of the war; but having become the property of the Hudson's Bay Association, it has remained ever since in their hands, and being in their hands, is to be considered as the property of the approach of the property of the Property of the Fundament of the war; but having become the property of the Indon's Bay Association, it has remained ever since in their hands, and being in their hands, is to be considered as the property of the approach of the property of the

the United States have apparently a good case, and if, an investigation, it he found that the sale of the property only took place, and that the allegiance could not be transferred, the surrender of the Post to the United States may be the most predent course. We have but a limited interest in the occupation of Astoria, limited interest in the occupation of Astoria, while to the United States it is of greet importance, particularly if the original conception of Mr. Astor should be fulfilled; and that place be made a depot for Chinese produce. regard to the boundary question, the only practical mode of determining that sore point is after the fashion suggested, though not diplo-matically proposed, by the American govern. ment-namely, the making an exchange of so much of sea heard towards the Bay of Fundy as may be deemed an equivalent for the territo. ry we claim between our coast possessions and Quebec. If that cannot be done, England must purchase as much of the land of Maine as lies

between the coast line and Lower Canada. The country is thinly peopled, the land is of little value, and, if the owners be well paid, hey will soon get over all the supposed difficulty of their allegiance being transferred from the United States to Great Britain. We think that the wishes of the American Government should be consulted as far as the honour and dignity of this country will permit.—The United States have nobly conducted themselves in the late unfortunate outbreak in the Canadas, and it only remains to have those debateable questions put at rost to secure to ourselves the most powerfu ally in the world. Never let it be forgotten that the United States are British in blood, in language, and in heart-that the interests of both nations are intimately connected-and that, as intercourse every day increases, prejudices will be removed. We have never doubted the good sense and feeling of the enlightened classes in America, and we anxiously look for the moment when our amicable relations with them shall be placed beyond a risk of being interrupted.

SPAIN.

No news of moment, except some tolerably well authenticated reports of victories gained by the Christine generals—the principal in Catalora, after 36 hours hard fighting.

PORTUGAL.

The disturbances in this kingdom had been brought to a close on the 6th of April. The Cortes had separated, having agreed upon a constitution, to which the Queen had sworn, and also the deputies.

UNITED STATES. From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser. THE GREAT WESTERN

the city; Mr. Webser, U. S. Senate; Gavernor Mason, of Michigan; Mr. Butler, U. S. Attoracy General; Mr. Bratish, Speaker of the House of Assembly of this state; Col. Graham, of the British Army; several officers of the United States army and Navy; the British Conent; Mr. Ridge, a Cherokee chief. Mr. F. O. J. Smith, M. C. from Maine; Indges of our courta; President Duer, of Columbia College; the Rev. Dr. Froudfit, and others of the Cierry; several gentlemen of the daily press, and many others, making in all about two hundred.

The company was received on board with true sailor, like welcome by Capitani Hockin and his crew, all in uniform for the occasion. The first bour was spent in examining the ship, and there was but one voice, that she is one of the most splendid naval structures, whether as regards her model, har appointments, or her decorations, ever seen in these or any other waters. Her burthen is 1,340 tons, of which it is computed the weight of the steam apparatus is 490; that of the bolicrs alone, with the water they contain, being 180, and the piston cranks 17 tons each. The machinery all works under deck; and is so placed that persons walk in the midst of it, and see its operations must fully. The piston action is not horizontol, as in most of the Engish engines, but perpendicular, with a very short stroke—hot exceeding six or seven feet. The peculiarity of the engine is, however, that the crank action is above the walking beam, instead of below, as in American steamers, the cylinders being nuch farther helow the decks than the axles of the paddle wheels. The wheals are entirely of fron, with the exception of the floats, which are very parrow. Ry this use of iron, the wincels appear much slighter than in American steamers, though not at all inferior to strength.

The neachmery is all so massive, and of such perfect ion and beauty of workmanship, as at once to arrest. The engine room is admirably arranged. The engineers are not cranged up in a place too small for convenience, but have plenty of room

novel invention.

Everything in the engine-room—the floor, steps, &c. &c is of iron, and the most perfect neatness prevails through Every thing in the engine-room—the hoot, scape, to call is of inch, and the most perfect neathers prevails throughout. In the space currounding the engines is stowage room in iron boxes for 800 tons of coal. The diameter of her paidle-wheels is no less than 38 feet; and are the paidle-wheels is no less than 38 feet; and are the paidle-wheels in the less than 18 feet; and are the paidle-wheels in the less than 18 feet.

officers of the supp.—The whole number of betths is one hundred and twenty-eight, exclusive of those for servants and other accommutations. In case of any derangement of machinery, however improbable, size is furnished with four master rigged something in the menner of a schooner, so that as a sailing vessel she could perform her voyage with tolerable speed. Every precaulton has been taken to guard against the possibility of danger; and the vibsions yeaserday all expressed the highest satisfaction at the completeness and excellence of the arrangements. And we hestate not to repeat, that in regard to strongth, convenience, and the elegance of her decorations, the Great Western is one of the most superb steamers ever yet hunched by any nation, and one of the noblest specimens of enterprise that ever floated on the waves of the Atlantic.

Having surveyed the vossel from stem to stern, above and below, the company were invited to the tables in the salcon cabin, which were beautifully spread. The edge of appetite having been somewhat hunted, Alderman Hoxie, after a few pretaiory remarks; in which he shoped would forever continue, gave the following sentiment, which was received with tremendous cheers:

"Victorial a Regard—The dominion of youth and beauty

continue, gave the following sentiment, which was received with tremendous cheers:

"Victorial a Rguing—The dominion of youth and beauty extends throughout the world."

Mr. Buchanan, Her Britannic Majesty's consul, said he felt most grateful and most happy at the cordial manner in which the sentiment had beautectived, and he know that the Queen herself would be delighted to witness this scene. He care

the Queen nersen was and City of New York."

" The Mayor and City of New York."

Capt. Boskin then rose, and after a few brief remarks toknowledging the unexpected kindness and attention will which be had been received, gave ich he had been received, gave— The President of the United States, and the country

over which he presides."

Captain Hoskin also took occasion to thank Captain Stringham and the officers of the American savy for their great attentions, and as an officer of the British navy him self, on half pay, he hoped the officers of the two nations might never come into any other than friendly collision. In conclusion, he begged leave to offer as another sentiment—

ment—
"The American Navy and its Officers—Health and prosperity—may they ever attend them."
Captain Stringham said be trusted that American officers would ever be found ready to respond to that friendly sentiment, in sincerity and in truth—Captain S. proposed to conclusions.

omelusion—
"The British and the United States Novy—May there
were exist any but a friendly collision between them.".

By President Duer, of Columbia College—
"The Great Western, and her junction with the Great
Zestam."

sinding upon meither parity; the two governments therefore or that accordance in this ropect as which is instructed to look out for highlands, the commissioner they were before are after in this ropect as which the instructed of each pittlength and the part of the second of the sec

We cannot fielp rejoicing at the visit to our waters of the steam-ship Status, and her still more noble consort, the Grant Western.—Nor are we singular in our gratification. Our whole city is glad at the prospect of bringing this mother and daughter—glorious old England and proud young America—in closer proximity—And the Gerlings of our people have met a warm and hearty response in the bosons of the officers and agents of the stranger ships, and of her Majesty's representatives and subjects resident among us. A substantial evidence of this reciprocity of feeling was manifested yesterday, in the splendid fete given on loard the Great Western, connected with the inficial visit of the Mayor and Corporation, by Lieut Hoskin, R. N., commander of the ship and Richard Irvin, Eag, the agent of the company.

Among the guests were the mayor and corporation of the city, Mr. Webser, U. S. Senate; Gavernor Mason, of Michigan; Mr. Butler, U. S. Attorney General; Mr. Bradisi, Speaker of the Ilouse of Assembly of this state; Co. Graham, of the British Army; several officers of the United States army and Navy: the British Conent; Mr. Ridges, a Caeroke chief, Mr. F. O. J. Smith, Mr. C. from Majne; Judges of our courts; President Duer, of Columbia College; the Rev. Dr. Proudfit, and others of the Ciergy; several gentlemen of the daily press, and many others, making in all about two hundred.

The company was received on board with true sailors, the company was received on board with true sailors from the company was received on board with true sailors are graded for model, her appointments, or her decorations, and that is kindness—that is friendship, that they is one of the prost splendid havel structures, who there are regards for model, her appointments, or her decorations, and that to repair. The nations in consum stand is the proportion of this estate is one of the most splendid havel structures, whether as is one of the most splendid havel structures, whether as regards for model, her appointments, or her decorations.

cities. England and the Americans have done us a wrong, it is not late to repair. The nations in common stand charged with the size. [Hear.] The constitution of this country, in its organization of the sixte governments, did us a wrong in the great good it did to you. But we have submitted to our fate. I come from our new home,—from the regions beyond the Mississippi. We have liberty there. Differ as I may with Boudiont and John Ross, I diffir with them, not in the least, in the love the whole were received with loud cheers, and Mr. Ridge concluded by offering a sentiment.

From the Cincinnati Wbig, April 25th. Dreadful Steam-boat Disaster !- It becomes again our painful duty to record one of the most awful and destructive occurrences known in the

terrible and fatal catalogue of stramboat acci-This afternoon, about six o'clock, the new and elegant steamboat Moselle, Capt. Perrin, left the wharf of this city (full of passengers) of taking a family on board at Fulton, about a as a public man-mile and a half above the quay, proceeded up Strongly cons

tion the Captain was holding on to all the steam he could create, with an intention of showing off to the best advantage the great speed of the

boilers burst with a most awful and astounding noise, equal to the most violent clap of thunder. The explosion was destructive and heart rending in the extreme, Heads, limbs, bodies, and blood, were seen flying through the air in every direction, attended by the most horrid shrieks and greans from the wounded and the dying. The boat was about thirty feet from the shore,

of horror occasioned by the explosion, and the account before published falls far short of the dreadful reality. Fragments of human bodies are lying scattered all along the shore, and we saw the corpses of a number so mangled and torn, that they scarcely bore any resemblance to the human form. We also saw several with their heads and arms entirely blown off; others with only a part of the head dostroyed, and others with their lowest extremities shivered to

an apparent jelly.

Fragments of the boilers, and other portions of the boat, were thrown from fifty to two hundred yards on the shore, some of them having passed entirely over the two rows of buildings on the street, and a portion of the boilers tear-ing away the gable end of a stable situated high up the steep hill in the rear of the houses, at least 200 yards from the boat. Other parts of the boat were driven entirely through a large house on the street, entering through the win dows on one side, and passing out at the other.

altogether, that have been recovered, is about wenty, as nearly as has yet been ascertained. The lower deck of the boat is yet entirely ander water, and when the heat shall be raised very large number of persons, it is expected, viti be found.

There are no doubt more persons lost than was first stated. We conversed a while ago with Mr. Broadwell, the agent of the boat, who says positively, that there were nincty-five deck passengers whose names were entered on the hoat's register at Pitteburg, Wheeling, and other owns on the river above this place, for Louis

The British consul, Mr. Buchanan, presented a few statistics of the wooderful rapidity with which we are now able to travel in this country by the aid of steam-power, and of the works of internal improvement now in progress and in serious contemplation—a rapidity so extraordinary, that a man could new leave the city of London, and be in Toronto, Upper Canada, in only eighteen days. It now required but a few days as it were, to pass from the rivers of England to the sources of the great Mississippl; only three or four weeks. He spoke of Michigan, and gave a toast to her and her chief magistrate who was slitting near.

Governor Mason said he did not flatter himself that he could say any thing which would compensate the company for the suspension of their festivities, but he should do injustice to himself and his state, if he failed to reciprocate most hearthy, the kind expressions of the representative, PERSONS! It is impossible that any accurate detail of the dead and missing can ever be made. or the precise number ascertained. A very large portion of them were deck passengers, at the Office of the Bank of the Feeple, and at whose humble sphere in life will preclude the the different Agents in the country. possibility of finding out their names.

A number of skips have arrived at Montreal. and it is thought that the trade and emigration of this year will be greater than was anticipated short time ago.

> UPPER CANADA. ' From the Kingston Chronicle.

THE HON. H. DUNN, RECEIVER GENERAL OF UPPER CANADA.

Mr. Editor-I am particularly anxious to call the attention of your readers to Lord Glenelg's Dispatch to Sir Prancis Head, touching the Receiver General's last visit to England on our fiscal affairs, and by inference, the bad effect Mr. Draper's going home at the same time, as a sort of check upon his proceedings had over his money arrangements in the London

The Colonial Secretary, as did every well thinking, well meaning man in the Province, deprecated the conduct of Sir F. Head for in terfering with the plans and arrangements of an officer of Mr. Dunn's high standing and ac knowledged competence to manage our ficances; especially as the species of espionage thus set over him was induced by the strong political prejudice which it was notorious Sir Francis imbibed against those members of the Conneil who differed with him in opinion on the Exe cutive question.

It is lamentable to find the conduct of a gentleman of Mr. Dunn's established character or talent and integrity impugned, as it was in the last Session of the Assembly, and it surprised most people very much to observe by the debates that he was assailed on that occasion by gentlemen who, in former Sessions, stood forth the advocates of remuneration to him for the valuable services he rendered the Province, on several previous occasions, in the negociation of loans in time of commercial difficulties and derangement at home,—ample records of which services they referred to as 10 be found on the Journals of the House. I have known Mr. Dunn by reputation since my first arrival in the for Louisville and St. Louis, and, with a view Colony, and he has merited the highest respect

mile and a half above the quay, proceeded up the river, and made fast to a lumber raft for politics I could never object, the single question that purpose. Here the family were taken on of the Executive Council excepted; and in board, and during the whole time of the deten. private life no man more estimable, for his bence volence and liberality are proverbial.

It is presumed, from the ordeal which Mr Dunn has now gone through, he will be a convert to the opinion that it is better for public from in iron boxes for 800 tons of coal. The diameter of her paidle-wheels is no less than 38 feet; and are moved by a 456 horse power. This statement will come with the propelled through the water.

The dimensions of this fine vessel afford a state cabin or saloon of 82 feet in length, with an extreme breadth of 34 feet, and of this a certain portion is taken up on each the first and of this a certain portion is taken up on each the first expense highs a certain portion is taken up on each the first expense highs except in the centre, where the and it is hoped that in any changes which may take place in either of the Councils of this Province, due regard will be hed to the advice often given, that those gentlemen holding offices of emolument and demanding their personal diligence and care, he left out, and the inde pendent gentry of the country appointed. I may again trouble you on this subject.

Your obedient servant. OESERVER.

Copy No. 186.

Downing Street, 6th June, 1837. Sir-I have received your despatches of the 23d April, No. 35, and 26th of April, No. 49, respecting the state of the accounts between the Province of Upper Canada, and the House of Baring, Brothers & Co., and Thomas Wilson & Co., in this City.

Before I approach the very important ques-

tions connected with this subject, I cannot but who remained unburt in the gentlemen's and ladies' cabins became panic struck, and with a fatuity unaccountable, jumped into the river. this occusion.

Whatever you may have considered the poli-tical conduct of Mr. Dunn, yet as long as he retains the office of Receiver General, he should be permitted to discharge the duties, and to suslain the responsibility connected with it.

In the present case this is peculiarly import ant, because the loans with the Commercial Houses were negociated by him, and no other person can with any plausibility lay claim to knowledge equally intimate with the real state GLENELG. of those transactions.

Prospectus of the Iowa Emigration Society. A Society to assist the formation of a settlement in the territory of Iowa, on the west bank of the Mississippi has been just formed in this City. The object of the Company is to purchase a good site for a City, mill seats, &c., and to ex pend money on such improvements as may be necessary to promote the prosperity of the settlement. It is not at all contemplated to speculate in lands, which can be obtained by any farmer, belonging to the Company, at the this positively stated that one man was picked up this morning on the Kentucky side, having been blown completely across the river. p this morning on the Kentucky size, as any in the world, and the cimuate unsurpassed belows completely across the river.

The number of dead and mangled bodies, for salubrity. The advantages of emigrants for that have been recovered, is about settling in the neighbourhood of one another that have been recovered, is about are too obvious to require much notice. Inde pendent of having for neighbours relatives, friends, and persons who have confidence in one another, each individual's property will be in-creased perhaps tenfold in value by settling together instead of scattering. The stock of the Society must be of immense value, and will bo taken up without doubt; but it has been determined to give every farmer or mechanic desiring to emigrate a fair chance of having an interest in such a profitable investment, and the books will, therefore, remain open till the 21st viile, St. Louis, and other places below. Here May, when they will be finally closed. If more than 500 shares are subscribed, the stock will be increased to the amount subscribed; but no increase will afterwards be made, unless by consent of the original subscribers. It is proposed to send a Deputation to the Territory, as soon as possible, to carry the designs of the Society into effect; and a meeting will be held in Toronto on Saturday 21st May, at which the country subscribers are invited to attend, either personally or by delegate, bringing a short power of Attorney to act as proxy. It is in contemplation to have an office at Toronto, to

The Queen's Ranger's were yesterday review-Among the smaller articles of freight which ed at Osgood Hall; by Sir George Arthur, action Chewitt's Buildings, the Western carries out, is one which will be companied by his Staff. The discipline of this Toronto, 10th May, 1838.

facilitate the sale of property belonging to persons wishing to leave the Province, and to trans-

mit the proceeds to the new settlement. For-

ther information may be obtained, by applying

fine Regiment both surprised and delighted Sic George, who was emphatic in his well deserved praise of both officers and men. The celerity and precision of their field movements, were the delight of all beholders; in short they would have been creditable to any regular Regiment. The men ought to be grateful to their pains. taking and skilful Officers, and the Officers must be proud of their steady and obedient men. them persevere in doing well, and keep in mind that they may be soon wanted to settle our boundaries .- l'atriot.

Gunner J. Smith of the Porth Volunteer Artillery Company, was unfortunately killed on Priday afternoon, while practising at the guns on Fort Henry. He was remming down the cartridge, it took five, and blew him into the ditch. He died in about six hours after.

The deceased bore an excellent character, and on Sunday his funeral was attended by all the militia not on duty, and by part of Capt. Jackson's newly raised company of volunteer artiflery.—Kingston U. C. Herald.

Death by Drewning.—On Tuesday morning last, as three boys were fishing below a mill-dam across the north branch of the Thames, near this town, the boat accidentally got under the sheet of water and was upset; when two of the party were drawn under the fall and drowned —the other with much difficulty escaped. The names of the unfortunate youths were Joseph Flanagen, about 16 years of ago, and William Bradish, who was aged 12 or 13 years. About 2 or 3 o'clock their bodies were found a short distance down the river, when they were taken out and a Coroner's Jury empanneled, who re-turned a verdict of "accidentally drowned.". On Thursday their remains were accompanied to the grave by a large number of their friends and acquaintances, who deeply deplored their un-timely and -London, U. C. Gaz.

OBITUARY.

OBITUARY.

Died, in the township of York, on the 14th of April, Mary Ann Speripss, aged 34 years, consort of Mr. Jos. Steffene. She was a subject of the regenerating grace of God in the year 1632; and on the 17th of May was made a pattaker of His pardoning mercy. For several months previous to this happy day to her sout, she had singlet the Lord earnessly, with strong cries and tears, publicly and grivately. And in conjunction with her husband, who also was feeling the serrows of a wounded spirit, attended the ordinance of God on a day of public fasting and prayer, expecting there and then to be delivered of her intolerable burden. However painfully disappointed at that time, she in a day or two after was most fellctrously situated.

Her soul a sudden calm did wet, And heard a whisper, "Peace, he still."

Her soul a sudden calm did toot,
And heard a whisper, "Peace, he still."

Her hushand a few months after found His whom his soul loved, and rejoted in the God of his salvation. These extraordinary changes, and particularly upon these two, aroused many of the standering inhabitants in that neighbourhood, who are still found upon the watch, and off in most fervent supplication to Abnighty God, A few mouths after, at a Cantrerly Meeting at Richmond Hill, her soul exulted in the transcendantly great and overpowering blessing which enables its possessor to love God supremely, and our neighbour as outself: which portion she never lost. Since my arrival on this Great, I have enjoyed many opportunities with them; and have endeavoured to improve them to our religious edification. The most opportunient topic of their conversation was, the indibitable evidence of man's acceptance with God. And out this she dwelt with peculiar enpiasis to a young female, but a little while before her departure. The fear of death was a subject far removed from her; and her only larmentation was that her extacles of Jay were not without cessation. On one occasion she expressed a fear, that darkness might set in at the most trying of all periods, at death. On the moraling of the Ifth, the enemy was allowed to make his most desperate and last attack; gloomy and doleful was the struggle, even to the by-standers. With earnestness did she call upon her friends to peay, who in a short time heard the happy spirit, victorious through the Capitain of her salvation, sing glory, glory, glory, From this time until her departure, which was last in the evening, she enjoyed a perfect calm, and when able conversed with pleasure on her happy state and lively longs. She also observed to her misband, that has her spirit taken its flight in the dreadful conflict, it would have been hoppy. Her disease was a lingering one, and of, long standing—a year's sufficing. Her mortal ronalms were committed to the earth, after an impressive and affectionate discourse was d

DIED, at Woodhouse, in the Talbot District. Robert Owen, son of Abner Owen, son., of the same place, in the 31st year of his age. Brother Owen received his first religious impressions at a camp meeting held on his father's farm, in October, 1831; and after seeking about ten days, under the most painful convictions, the Gospel was made unto him the power of God unto salvation, of which he had the knowledge, by the forgiveness of sins, through faith in the blood of Christ. After his conviction his Christian course was steady and uniform, and his piety deep and evangelical. During his illness, which was protracted longer than six months, he suffored extreme pain of body, and in some degree his mind shared in the great debility of his natu. ral system; yet under these painful circumstan-ces, his mind was kept in perfect peace, and he was enabled to rejoice in God his Saviour. The testimony he left is demonstrative, that for him "to live was Christ and 10 die was gain."— Through faith in his Saviour, he triumphed over all his efflictions, and departed in peace on the 18th April, to mingle with the spirits of the blessed-

MARRIED.

By the Rev. Edwy Ryerson, Feb. 27, Mr. Frederick Watkins, of Esquesing, to Miss Ca. therine Gardiner, of Toronto Township.

By the same, May 2d, Mr. Daniel Bray, of Trafalgar, to Miss Eliza Pitcher, of Nelson.

Letters received at the Guardian Office during the week ending May 15.

D. Armstrong, W. Cosgrove, (No. 414) W. Young, W. H. White, D. Duncombe, B. Nankevill,* A. Davidson. * We shall do as you have requested Books have been forwarded to

W. Young, 1 parcel, per steamer Sir Robt. Peel, care of J. Counter, Kingston, and A. Macpherson, Napanec. MECHANIC'S INSTITUTE.

PUBLIC LICTURE will be do.

Rooms, in the Market Buildings on Friday Evening next, the 18th instant, at 1 past 7 o'clock, by the Rev. W. T. LEACH, M. A. Edin.

Admittance-Persons not Members. 74d. Ladies are admitted free. Toronto, 15th May, 1838.

Importations of Spring & Summer DRY GOODS.

SAAC BUCHANNAN & Co. beg to inform their customers, and the Trade geneially, that they are this Spring receiving a very large and well assorted Stock of Dry Goods by the first Ships from Greenock, Liver pool and oudon,-some of which have already arrived at Quebec and Montreal-and they expect by 28th inst. to have a full assortment opened out here, which they will sell at their usual low advance or Cash, or on their regular terms of Credit when satisfied that punctual payment will be

Toronto, 16th May, 1838

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of the late Grage Don, of the Town of Hamilton, in the District of Gore, deceased, are renested to make immediate payment; and all ersons to whom the Estate is indebted, are requested forthwith to present their accounts, duly anthenticated, to the Subscriber.
IIER NIONE DOD,

Widow and Administratrix,
By her Attorney,
JOHN F. MADDOCK.

Solicitor in Chancery Chancery Agent, &c.

441-120

From the Episcopal Recorder

THE APOSTATE, I saw him as in noble youth he knelt With Intellectual grandour, as he dwelt On the vast splendours of that holy light Blazing around him. And his soul adored, And vows he breathed, and rose in youthful might To gird his armour on, and for his Lord To take the field, and boldly lend the fight Till death should gently lay him down to sleep at night No steel-clad warrior giving his white plume To the gray morning breeze in breathless baste To gain the tented field, could more assume The bero, than did he, who eager traced The lightning streak of glory through the cloud

And to you heaven with all its radiant myriads throng No path of common usefulness should be The one pursued by him : but he would haste To savage lands of mad idolatry, The blackest regions in the moral waste, 'Mid thunder-riven cliffs, and oceans dark, And clouds, and storms, and whirlwinds, and fire, Conflicting elements whose warrings mark Our dread disruption, and the evils dire That spring to life when sin, and death, and

Of this world's stormy history, and longed

Within that light to shipe, and 'mid the crowd

Hold up the cross-point to the Saviour wronged,

Naught was esteemed a sacrifice, so bright Rose the celestfal flame within his breast. Want, care, and separation, all seemed light, And weary toils he called his sweetest rest What was the world to him! its burnished gold, Its pageants, friendships, flattery and fame, So rapid, and so transient, false and cold, S-o lifeless as to scarce deserve a name, And not through one sad fleeting hour of life the same.

Who thus that saw his soul's empyrea! flight, Could have portended his erratic course So like a star he shone. But long ere night The meteor-flaine was quenched! And fell remores Came like a deluge from tempestuous skies, And every beam extinguished—every spark From which one ray of promise might arise. Life's whole expanse lay stretching cold and dark. Like ocean's breast uncheered e'en by a single barque

Ab, yes, a change came o'er him, and the past teemed all too warm for mysteries so profound As those that claimed his mind. Off he must cast The creeds of former days, and he must found Opinions on a philosophic base. Avoiding equally a heated brain, And icy heart-exploring every maze By reason's torch, within the enered fane, Nor fearing to intrude where silence holds her reign.

And as to practice—why the vulgar herd Required restraint, but minds of loftier mould Might mingle in the crowd in act and word, And yet escape polintion. And a cold Accetic aspect gave the giddy world Erroneous Impressions: he would show That in that life 'gainst which their shafts were hurled, The richest joys arise—the purest flow Of varied happiness experienced here below

Again I saw blio, and in pride he knelt At beauty's shrine. Imposing was the econe, For luxury and rank and talents dwell Within the brilliant circle, and the queen Of his enamoured fancy stond alone In majesty, and soft, and touching grace, The radient centre of a sparkling zone, And he revolving in a magic space, Spell-bound in admifation's fond and sweet embrace.

With her he walked the fairy paradice Of nature's leveliness, and from the lawn The copse, the bills, the vales saw forms arise To captivate the heart at fove's first dawn-Imparting to the passion every ray
That stumbers round, like smiling orient mora, Her gold diffusing, e'en where reptilos play Beneath the noxious Upas: where the thorn Lies hid to rankle in some breast too rudely torn.

From sylvan baunts they passed to festive halls. Where vine crowned reveiry shows all her art, And spreads her silken toils, and loudly calls Her votaries to worship. There his heart Drank in the poisonous draught, and madly raved, And clasped forbidden things, and called it Asaven! Blasphemed the Holy One-then sternly braved The lightnings of his wrath, till scared and riven Before temptation's blast his soul was fierculy driven.

And once again I saw him, and he knelt-No longer at the alter of his God, Nor yet at that of heauty! All he felt Was, that he'd been deceived! at home, abroad His heart was historness, yet still be smiled And called this life a dream-and death a sleep That ne'er should know a waking ; and beguiled, He watched souls rush to hell's o'ezwhelming deep, And like a fiend exulted when they took the leap !

No softening moments came-no balmy tear Bedewed the arid waste of his lorn heart!
The past and future both alike were drear. And both tensciously performed their part In filling up his wo. He saw the day And hated it, and tursed the soft repose Of the aweet starry night! and as he lay And casped and writhed among a hell of wees, Death armed with terrors brought the scene to its and cle

Tennessee, 1838.

LITERARY & SCIENTIFIC.

A. W. M.

· ALEXANDRIAN LIBRARY.

be in every way worthy of it; and before been the place thus formerly appropriational planted very early where the ground is the entrance stand the two obelisks before ted for public executions, but merely bementioned, which in all probability were cause it was not far distant from the place start in the cellar it is a disadvantage, as allowed by the priests to be placed here, of judgment: therefore, having thus they are very feeble, and generally break-to give to this building a sacred or august satiated their thirst for blood, the body ing off in planting; and so much of the character. To augment this already was left hanging upon the cross; and the substance of the potatoe is lost; and if splendid collection, this politic queen Jewish Sabbath approaching, which would they are planted without breaking the issued an edict, that all persons either have been defiled by the exposure of the sprouts, they will not grow well, like residing in Alexandria or visiting the dead bodies, we are told by the Evange- those rugged sprouts that start in a warm city, who possessed manuscripts of any list that Joseph of Armathea solicited place, exposed to the air.

description whatever, should allow them Pilate that he might take down the body

The Sugan Beer will be cultivated

Koran was enough, and needed no cor- too familiar .- Buck. Lect. roboration; and, on the other hand, if they did not agree with the Koran, to destroy them, because they were heretical. The messengers, perceiving that on either hand the same fate awaited it, spared themselves the trouble of examining them, and accordingly set fire to the building; but a partition wall prevented the whole collection from being destroyed 650,000,000.—English Paper. by the slames; and it is reported that, notwithstanding the quantity consumed, still enough were saved to heat the whole number of baths for six months. The population of the city at that time was estimated at 300,000 free nien, besides women, children, and slaves. There were 4000 public baths, and 400 theatres.

CALVARY.

Of all the places rendered memorable by the history of our Saviour, and the events of his life, sufferings, and death; connected therewith, none carries home to the mind of the beholder a deeper feel-From the situation and appearance of whether it was indeed the spot whese the crucifixion was performed; but the mistake is in the mind of the beholder, and not connected with the site: for it is no where in the scriptures spoken of in such a manner as to lead to the belief that it was a mountain, as the vulgar idea res- struction from common wedges, the pecting it would seem to imply. The spot is called in the Hebrew tongue gol- into ridges, or the furrows lapped upon the combined testimony of Mohammedan, greensward, say the tenth of May, con-Jewish, and Christian admission, as to tains more than twelve tons of vegetable the fact of this being the exact spot. - matter, consisting of the roots and tops The present appearance of Calvary is an of grass and other vegetable remains elevation of from 18 to 20 feet, with arti- upon the surface. Such a method of ficial steps leading to the top; and places ploughing then as will be best calculated are shown as the exact spots whereon the three crosses stood; but this is scarce mass of enriching substance, the farmer deserving of credit.

stances which accompanied that event. the crops without distributing the soil, The first of these is, the darkness which with the application of a light dressing overspread the whole land, and the raising lot compost rending asunder of the rocks; the last post manure, of about twenty cart loads only of which circumstances could re- to the acre, and mixing it finely with the main to attest the fact at the present day. poor earth at the surface, I have raised twain, and still stands, although the cultivating, four ploughings, as many

situated under the same roof which covers many harrowings, one dressing of manure, This Library was, in ancient days, the Jesus was laid. The building referred and permanently improved the soil, and richest and rarest collection of books in to was built originally by the Empress more than doubled my crops. Ten years the world; its origin, progress and de. Helena, but has been burnt down several ago I was upon the point of abandoning struction, are all worthy of special notice. times since, and always rebuilt. The Alexandria, from the death of its founder, proximity of the tomb to Calvary has have been cultivated in the usual mode still continued to increase in wealth and been a matter of surprise to almost every of ploughing, and cropping, alternately prosperity; and this gave the people stranger who has visited these sacred under the plough, and in grass, and had much leisure, which they devoted to the spots; but this difficulty, like the one become so impoverished, that the procultivation of their intellects. They previously suggested concerning Calvary, ducts were insufficient to cover the excollected a library, which was destroyed is the result of previous misapprehension pense of cultivation. The same piece sity of their prompt attention to a subject so by fire about the time of Cleanative. by fire about the time of Cleopatra. At on the part of the beholder, and not in of land which gave me one ton of hay, this period, Mark Antony became enamo. fact to be urged as a real objection against will now, at the same distance of time, red of this lovely queen, who, by all ac. the genuineness of these localities. counts, must have been the most beauti. When we turn to the Bible to solve our. In the cultivation of land which has ful, as well as the most accomplished of difficulties; we find at once all our dif. been a year or more under the plough, females; but having occasion to go into ficulties settled, and the truth made to nearly the same course is to be pursued, Asia minor, he found at Pergamos a stand out apparent. The Evangelist, in especially when it is intended to sow wheat magnificient collection of books, consist. recording the circumstances connected or rye; plough your land so as to turn all who enter. From the period of the aping of 200,000 manuscript volumes, and with these events, draws such a picture under the rich mould, bring to the surthese he immediately determined to send of the whole scene of the trial, and crn. face a portion of the fresh earth that has to Cleopatra, and accordingly made cifixion, and burial, as to carry with it never before been disturbed by the plough, arrangements to transmit this immense the idea of the utmost haste, and bustle, and mix this well (if the preceding crops library to Alexandria. Mr. Buckingham and confusion. Thus were the words of have not been well manured) with a light made a facetious remark, that, in com- the prophet verified-"he was hurried dressing of well-rotted compost, and from parison with the presents which lovers from prison and from judgment," &c. twenty to fifty bushels of slacked lime to now-a-days make their mistresses, this From the judgment hall, the violence of the acre, and I am confident you will was a colossal token of affection; and the rabble would most naturally lend never require a Legislative bounty, as an well may an album, or an annual, or a them to the most speedy execution of inducement to cultivate wheat. copy of the last new novel, appear insig. their dark designs; and they who cried EARLY POTATOES.—If potatoes are nificant, in view of this goodly gift. out, "Crucify him, crucify him," seem put in a warm room a week or two be-Upon receiving this library, the queen ed to be unwilling to delay the consum- fore planting, the sprouts will start strong formed the determination of erecting a mation of the scene. Thus Calvary was and vigorous, and the potatoes will be building for its reception, which should chosen, not with any regard to its having earlier than they would be if they were

ring which time the scribes made two Now Joseph who was a disciple of Jesus, country, not merely for the purpose of Swords: Swords: Swords: new copies, one of which became the would not willingly give occasion for a making sugar, but as food for animals. property of the library, while the other recurrence of those scenes which had The yield to an acre is enormous, averwas given to the owner, together with but too lately disgraced Jerusalem, by aging from eighteen to thirty tons. The Country, that he is now prepared to execute the original copy, as a kind of interest making a parade at the burial of Jesus; beauty of it is the soil is benefitted by it, of every description. New Regulation Swords for the loan. By this means, the collectherefore the most natural suggestion to as in France where many sterile or poor tion received large additions, and literathe the thinking mind would be, that he would pieces of land have been resuscitated, ture was much advanced by these excel- procure some place for the burial as near and after beets have been planted a few Shoulders made to order, and forwarded to any lent measures. This, although the policy as possible to the place of crucifixion, years, the soil yielding excellent crops part of the Country. of a sovereign of ancient times, appears which was actually the case, as the scrip- of wheat, nothing is lost from this plant far wiser than the laws at present in tures testify. The Evangelist St. John, as the tops of potatoes or the statks of England, where no author is allowed to in recording the circumstances, says: wheat and broom corn. The leaves are publish any book whatever, until he has " Now in the place where he was cruci- used in France as green or dry fodder. first given away 11 copies, no matter fied there was a garden, and in the The pumice, after being used for sugar, how expensive may be the work; and so garden there was a new sepulchre, where is excellent for all kinds of animals, and hard is this regulation, that many valua- in was man never yet laid. There laid the beet itself furnishes an enjourcan reble books have been kept from the public they Jesus therefore, because of the past for cows and swine. A Hadley faron account of it. This library was par. Jews' preparation day, for the sepulchre mer told us the other day, that he kept tially destroyed at the time of the cap, was nigh at hand." Now the fact of the his hogs upon sugar beet two months, ture of the city by the Caliph Omar, who immediate proximity of the bill of Cal-headed the Arabian expedition; and vary and the tomb are here clearly stated, of water. With this sort of keeping, who after the wealth and resources of and the reason too which is assigned, they waxed strong and grew as fat as an the city had fallen into his hands, was so. "because of the Jews' preparation day," alderman. One hundred pounds of beet licited to spare this library; but the Arab shows that it was selected with regard to will yield seven pounds of Sugar, giving chief sent back word to have the works haste and convenience, and to avoid a at 20 tons to the acre, a product of examined; and if they corroborated the recurrence of scenes with which the fol- \$1500.—Northampton Courier. Koran, to destroy them, because the lowers of our Lord had already become

> Pins.-It is said to have been ascertained in the course of an examination respecting the right to a pin making machine in England, that the average weight of pins each day manufactured is two tons; and one house has a contract, each year, for pins to the amount of

AGRICULTURAL.

PLOUGHING AND PLOUGHS.

Strange as the assertion may seem, it is nevertheless true, that farmers generally plough too much. The poorer sub. soil, which is turned up by the first ploughing, instead of being kept upon the surface, till it has become enriched by culture and exposure to the air, is by cross ploughing immediately turned back again into its cold and lifeless bed; and the light vegetable mould, instead of being kept beneath, for the benefit of the ing of veneration than the hill of Calvary. crop, is, by the same process of cross From the situation and appearance of ploughing, brought again into the sur-this place, many have been led to doubt face, and blown away by winds, or washed away by rains.

The manner of ploughing, and kind of plough, which is used by most farmers, have also a tendency to diminish the natural or acquired fertility of the soil.

With ploughs but little differing in conground is not turned over, but crowded gotha, meaning a skull; and took this each other in such manner as to expose appellation from the figure of a rock much of its best properties to waste which projected from an adjoining cliff The writer has ascertained from actual in the portraiture of a skull; tradition experiment, that an acre of land yieldpreserving this fact; and the identity of ing not more than a ton of hay to the the spot is still further corroborated by acre, at the usual season of ploughing to secure for the benefit of the crop, this should not hesitate to adopt. By com-There are three species of evidence pletely inverting the sward, and laying it attending the crucifixion, which stand on as flat and smooth as the nature of the record, showing the miraculous circum, ground will admit, and then cultivating land may not only be ken of the dead from their graves; another in heart, but wonderfully improved. circumstance was, the rending of the With one ploughing in this way, and vail of the temple; and the third, the spreading on one top dressing of com-And this may be seen even in the very two crops of grain or roots, and laid the rock of Calvary itself, which is rent in land to grass. In the ordinary way of splendid temple has long since been times harrowing, and two dressings of destroyed, to attest the truth of revelation. manure, are considered necessary. I Not many steps from Calvary, and now have then saved three ploughings, and as both, may be seen the tomb in which and at the same time have deepened.

some of my old fields in despair. They after laying to grass, give me three.

to remain in this library for one year, du. from the cross, and place it in the tomb. this year to a considerable extent in this

Those that mean ill themselves are ant o put the worst construction on what

Those who have beaven on free cost nust not expect to have earth so.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.—SIX lines and under, 2s. 6d or the first insertion, and 7.4d, for every subsequent insertion. Above six and under ten lines, 3s. 4d. for the first nection, and 10d, for every subsequent insertion. Over an lines, 4d, per line for the first luserilon, and 1d, per inc for every subsequent insertion.

A liberal discount made on all advertisements.

A (therai discount made on all advertisements coninged for more than six months

"A Advertisements without toritten directions will be inserted until forbidden, and charged accordingly ST. The Grannan is extensively circulated in all parts of the Province, and among all classes of society, rendering it a very desirable medium for advertising.

Home District Mutual Fire Insurance Company.

at the Office of the Company, in New Street, on Monday the 4th of June, at 10 o'clock, A. M., when Directors for the ensning year will be elected, and a Statement of the affairs of the Company submitted.

F. HINCKS, Secretary. Toronto, 2nd May, 1838.

A Young Man Wanted,

B., good morals; some knowledge of Accounts, and about S-venteen Years of Age. Apply to Nicholas Shepherab. Vaughan, 1st Concession. May 7th, 1838.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons Indebted to the Estate of the late ISAAC WILSON, of York Township, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment, and all persons to whom the Estate is Indebtes are requested to present their accounts, for adjustment, to the Executors.

MATTHEW WAITE, Executors, All persons having business with the above state can see the Executors at Mr. George Harrison's Inn, Newgato Street, Toronto, on the following days, viz: the 11th and 25th of May

and the 15th of June, and the 13th of July, at 12 velock noon each day Toronio, April 26, 1838.

May, Whitchead, & Co. EG leave to inform their Upper Ca-

Vessels, a very Extensive and Choice Assort. Montreal, 20th April, 1838.

the City For Sale Cheap.

HOUSE AND LOT, on Lot Street East, near Yonge Street, is offered For Sale, considerably beneath cost. The House is

The Terms will be very reasonable. Apply at a continuance of their favours. this Office.

Toronto, April 17, 1838.

JUST PUBLISHED, and For SALE by EASTWOOD & SKINNER, The FOR WELLS, CISTERNS, TANKS, Gc. Domestic Physician and Traveller's Medical PHHE Subscriber invites the attention mompanion, compiled from the practice of the of the Public to the above article—an most eminent Physicians and Surgeons, viz: assortment of which he has now on hand, at Sir Astley Cooper, Sir Henry Halford, Doctors his Manufactory in St. College Public P. Baille, Latham, Heberden Sangalan P.

Toronto, April 6, 1838.

Upper Canada Academy. HE Committee of the U. C. Academy are

impolled by the state of their finances, anow and more earnestly to urge upon those who are in arrears for Board or Tuition, the neces. Institution. The Royal bounty, though so mur measures of the same, from the top of the nificent, has been found inadequate to meet pre existent claims. In order to preclude in future the embarrass.

ment which has hitherto encumbered their operations, the committee find it imperatively no cessary to render operative the Regulation which proaching examination, therefore, no student will be introduced to the classes without a previous certificate from the Accountant that the above regulation has been complied with. ANSON GREEN, Treasurer

Cobourg, Morch, 30, 1838.

BOOK BINDING. EVERY description of Plain and Or-namental Binding executed to order, on moderate terms, at 168 King Street. R. BREWER. February 1, 1838.

Mr. WOOD, Dentist,

AS removed to the late residence of Price for Well Pump £3 10 to G. Walton, Esq., Chewett's Buildings, foot for pipe.

Toronto, January 17th, 1838. King Street. Toronto, Oct. 31st, 1837.

MONEY! MONEY!! ATE ARRIVALS, at the CHEQUER. ED STORE, 106 King Street, of FALL AND WINTER GOODS, which will be sold CREAF FOR CASH. GEO. B. SPENCER.

Toronto, Oct. 19, 1837. BLANK DEEDS AND MEMORIALS

(WITH AND WITHOUT BAR, OF DOWER.)

,438.6w

, For Sale at this Office.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the Military Gentlemen throughout the of every description. New Regulation Swords constantly on hand, with Steel or Leather Scabbards; also, Sword Belts and Scales for the SAMUEL SHAW,

No. 120, King Street. Toronto, March 16, 1838. 436

Fresh Importatios of New Goods.

Wholesale and Retail Warehouse. 173 King Street.

E. TAYLOR, having opened and Brick Warehouse, 173 King Street, four E. TAYLOR, having opened his New doors East of his former well known stand, begs to inform his customers, and the public solicits intending purchasers to call and examine generally, that he means to continue his old system of Low Prices, which heretofore has given so much satisfaction.

S. E. T. has now on hand an extensive assortment of STAPLE DRY GOODS, comprising every variety of Fine and Superfine Broad and Narrow CLOTES, Fancy Cassimeres, Vestings, Moleskins, Bar-RAGONS, and FUSTIANS; Grey and White COTTONS. Printed Californ. Muslins, Lin-ENS. FLANNELS, BEDTICKS, &c. &c., which he intends very materially to enlarge by his Fall importations.

Merchants from a distance are earnest! requested to call and examine the Qualities and Prices of his Goods before purchasing isewhere, as he feels confident they will bear comparison with those of any Establish. ment in the Province:

N. B. The lowest price which can be taken will be asked at once, from which no abatement will be made.

Toronto, August 1st, 1837.

CLOTHING PANOPTICON AND FABUIONABLE

TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT: 7 King Street, third house East of the Market Square HE Subscriber, in returning thanks to his friends who have favoured him with OTICE is hereby given that the their patronage, and the public generally for the Annual Merting of the Home District support which he has hitherto received, begs Mutual Fire Insurance Company will be held splendid assortment of West of England Broad their patronage, and the public generally for the

splendid assortment of West of England Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Deconshire Kerseys, and Buckskins ; together with Trimmings, Vestings, and Summer Goods; of a quality not usually offered here, and such as he feels confident will render ample satisfaction, as he had them partic 4w43 ularly selected at Home for this murket. THOMAS EDMUNDS, his Foreman Cutter, whose experience in the Trade, having been in a simi lar situation with Buckmaster, New Bond Street London, warrants the subscriber in saying, that trial will, on his part, ensure success; and he hopes, by punctuality to business, to render general satisfaction.

N. B. All orders executed with neatness and ospatch. ROBERT HAWKE. Toronto, May 7th, 1837. 391y espatch.

NOTICE.

ILE Undersigned, having authority to arrange the affairs of the Estate of the late Simon Washness, Esquire, deceased, re quests that all persons having claims against he said Estate, will send them to the Subscriber, properly authenticated, with every necessary nformation concerning the same. And it is ilso requested that those persons who are in any manner indebted to the Estate will make immediate settlement, otherwise steps will be

taken to enforce payment.

JOS. C. MORRISON.

Toronto, 9th October, 1837.

14tf

TILLIAM AUGUSTUS, FANCY DYER and Renovator of Gentlemen's and Ladies' Apparel, takes this opportunity to inform his numerous petrons that he has removed from his old stand in King Street, to No. 6 York Street, where he hopes to continue to Valuable Freehold Property in merit a liberal share of public patronage.

BOOT & SHOE STORE East, near Yonge Street, is offered For Sale, considerably beneath cost. The House is commodious, perfectly new, well finished and painted throughout. There is on the premises the liberal patronage he has received since his a very superior Well of Water, a sale Wood House, &c. It is a desirable private residence, them that he has removed to 192 King Street, the premises.

Also, Forty Acres opposite said Farm; twenty of which are cleared, with a good Frame House. Superior which are cleared, with a good Frame House, and its vicinity, for the story and a half. Both Farms are well wastery and a half. Both Farms are well commencement in business, and begs to apprize reasonable terms. Apply to the subscriber, on the first property is offered for sale on the most reasonable terms. Apply to the subscriber, on the first property is offered for sale on the most reasonable terms. Apply to the subscriber, on the first property is offered for sale on the most reasonable terms. Apply to the subscriber, on the first property is offered for sale on the most reasonable terms. Apply to the subscriber, on the first property is offered for sale on the most reasonable terms. Apply to the subscriber, on the first property is offered for sale on the most reasonable terms. or, from its proximity to the centre of the City, three doors East of Yonge Street, where he would make a good Boarding House. hopes, by strict attention to husiness, to receive

Toronto, Nov. 6, 1837.

Superior Patent Pumps, FOR WELLS, CISTERNS, TANKS, &c.

Bailie, Latham, Heberden, Saunders, Bubington, where he is also prepared to execute all orders for the same, at wholesale or retail, on short notice. The superiority of these pumps over all others, consists in their cheapness, durability, the quantity of water and ease with which it is raised, and their not being liable to freeze in the coldest weather. They occupy but a small

> N. B .-- It is necessary that all orders for Well or Cistern Pumps should give accurate platform to the bottom of the Well, &c., so that the length may be formed suitably, at the Shop.
>
> A low, but uniform and fixed price is put on

> these pumps, when taken at the shop; or, as is more common, they will be conveyed wherever ordered, and set in operation at a moderate charge. A. M. St. Catherine's, Jan. 4th, 1838. A. M. MILLS. The following named Gentlemen will act as

Agents, for the sale of the above Pumps, at their respective places of business, viz :--Messrs. WATKINS & HARRIS, Toronto A. CARPENTER. Hamilton.

IT All kinds of Iron Turning, Drilling, Cutting Screwe and Spur Gears, done to order, at the above Establishment, with neatness and despatch. The above Pumps may be keen in operation

at the Stores of SAMUEL E. TAYLOR, WILLIAM WARE, and WATKINS & HARRIS.

Price for Cistern Pump £3 0 0, and 71d per foot for pipe.
Price for Well Pump £3 10 0, and 71d per

ALEXANDER GRANT, Public, &c., King Street, Toronto, opposite the

Court House. March 28th, 1837. -

MR. WALTER TELFER, SURGEON, FIGAS REMOVED from NIAGARA to II. No. 44, Newgate Street, TORONTO.

July, 1835. 296tf

NEW ESTABLISHMENT. HOCKEN, from Montreat, has

Store, 144 King Street," (Opposite W. Cormack's & Co.)

A LARGE AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

Boots and Shoes. Also: SOLE and UPPER LEATHER :--

All of which he will dispose of on the most reasonable terms, either wholesale or retail, and

his stock before purchasing elsewhers.

Teronto, May 23, 1837.

TO BE SOLD, VERY desirable FARM, consumers of One Hundred and Twenty-Three Acres of well cultivated Land, with a good Stables, and other requisite VERY desirable FARM, consisting out-buildings-situated on the Niagara Frontier, between Queenston and the Whirlpool.

Perticulars may be obtained on application (Free of Postage) to Dr. HAMILTON. Queenston Heighte

February, 1838. 1yp431 MACHINE BUILDING: 5 BUSSEL RICH would inform Wool-len Manufacturers that he is now prepared to make all kinds of Woollen Machinery, warranted to be equal to any that can be had in the ... Province or the United States. Also, a Machine for grinding S. Parson's Shearing Machine Blades; Wood and Iron Engine Lathes made to

order; Brass and Iron Turning, of all descrip-tions, done with neatness and despatch. St. Johns, Short Hills, Niagara }
District, U. C., 1837.

382tf THE Subscribers are now receiving 1000 STOVES. From the Foundry of Juseph Van Norman, of

Normandale, Long Point, Upper Canada, consisting of . 20 Inch. 22 do. Plate Stoves-elegant patterns, đo.

Oval Stoves-double plate.

Also, -All sizes of the very justly celebrated ... VAN NORMAN COOKING STOVE, Which for simplicity of construction, economy to in fuel, and really good oven, cannot be a excelled, if equalled, by any other stove in the

Dog Irons, Bake Pass, Belly Pois,

Spiders, &c. &c. which will be offered to the trade on advanta; CHAMPION, BROTHERS & Co.

Wholesale Hardware Merchants. 22, Yange Street, Sept., 1837.

Plana Forte Maker. THE Subscriber begs to inform the Gentry of Toronto and its vicinity, that he intends to remain in this City during the

suing winter, and will follow his lusiness. 13 Instruments tuned and repaired on mode. rato terms, THOS. BROWNING. 34 York Street, Nov. 3, 1837.

FARM FOR SALE.

A N EXCELLENT FARM for SALE, being the North-West Half of Lot No. Two in the Third Concession in the TOWN. SHIP of TORONTO, within half a mile of the Village of STREETSVILLE, - containing One Hun-dred Acres, sixty of which are in a high state of cultivation; with a good two story Frame flouse and Log Barn, and a very fine young Orchard.

Also, Forty Acres opposite said Farm; twenty

the premises. HENRY & Toronto Township, Nov. 27, 1537.

LANDS FOR SALE.

N the London District, Upper Canada, 800 Acres of the very finest quality, in the Talbot Settlement, in that most desirable Township, Accessorousit, which is bounded in front by Lake Erie, and in the rear by River-Thames, being Lots Nos. 19, Con. A.; 18, in 2d Con. Eastern Division; 6, in 5th Con. Western Division.

flourishing Settlement, with all the conven-iences of good roads, Mills, ready Market, &c., and a large quantity of the finest Black Walnut and White Oak Timber thereon. Also,-In the Township of Reach, Home. DISTRICT; Lot No. 12, in the 2d Concession, an

The above are in the midst of an old and

extremely valuable Lot.

The above lands will be sole low, or the proprietor will be glad to mortgage the same, for such period as may be agreed upon.

For further particulars apply to H. Sparrono. Esq., Brockville. April 20, 1837.

FOR SALE. N EXCELLENT FARM, being the North three fourths of Lot No. 56, in the

1st Concession of Yaughan, on Yonge Street, only 19 miles from the City of Toronto,—con-

taining 1571 Acres, 70 of which are under improvement. There are on the Lot a good Orchard, a Log House and Barn, and a good. stream of water crossing each end of the Farm.
For particulars, apply to the proprietor on the premises.

JOHN ENDICOTT. 3wp. 406tf. Vaughan, August, 1837.

CHRISTIAN GUARDIAN.

hard The proceeds of this paper will be applied to the support of the Contingent Fund of the Wesleyan Methodist Church in Canada, for making up the deficiencies of poor Circuits which are unable to support their Freathers. &c., and to the general spread of the Gospel.

TERMS:

Price for Well Pump £3 10 0, and 7½d per foot for pipe.

The price of the Christian Guandian is tucke shiftings and six penses a year, if paid in advance; or, fifteen chillings, if paid in six months; or, seventeen shiftings and six penses if not paid before the end of the year childings, if paid in six months; or, seventeen shiftings and six penses if not paid before the end of the year childings, if paid in six months; or, seventeen shiftings and six penses if not paid before the end of the year childings, if paid in six months; or, seventeen shiftings and six penses if not paid before the end of the year childings, if paid in six months; or, seventeen shiftings and six penses if not paid before the end of the year childings, if paid in six months; or, seventeen shiftings and six penses if not paid before the end of the year childings, if paid in six months; or, seventeen shiftings and six penses if not paid before the end of the year childings, if paid in six months; or, seventeen shiftings and six penses if not paid before the end of the year childings, if paid in six months; or, seventeen shiftings and six penses if not paid before the end of the year childings, if paid in six months; or, seventeen shiftings and six penses if not paid before the end of the year childings, if paid in six months; or, seventeen shiftings and six penses if not paid before the end of the year.

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