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OJIBWAY INDIANS.

TORONTO, WEDNESDAY, MAY 15, 1839.

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Christian Guardian.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 15, 1839.

Meshebegwoondoong, Lake Superior, 20th February, 1839.

To the Editor of the Christian Guardian

DEAR BROTHER,-You will oblige me, and perhaps aid the cause in which I have the honour to be engaged, by giving the following a place in the Christian Guardian.
I am, yours affectionately,

JAMES EVANS. To the Bible and Missionary Societies, and Churches, labouring to promote the temporal, spiritual, and eternal welfare of the

The efforts which have already been so praiseworthily made for the christianization and civilization of this benighted, and alas, too long neglected portion of our race, is matter of rejoicing; and the success which has attended those efforts the subject of unfeigned gratitude to Him, without whom nothing is wise, good, or strong. The foundation, we may believe, has been well laid, and with singleness of heart you purpose rearing the superstructure "on the Apostles and Prophets, Jesus Christ himself being the chief corner-stone." In order, however, that the head-stone may be brought forth with shouting-grace, grace unto it!-the workmen must be agreed on certain points, or the building will, instead of standing as a monument in succeeding ages of the power of God, moulder into rules to testify the folly of man. When it is observed that the workmen must be agreed, let it not be conjectured that the writer's object is to propose a oneness of sentiment in religious opinions among the different denominations engaged in this great work; but while he cheerfully subscribes to the maxim, "In non essentials, liberty," his object is to bring about "In things essential, unity."

The subject which is here presented for consideration is, the translation of the Scriptures into the language of this nation. To the praise of the Christian church, the work has not been lost sight of; several individuals, and different societies, have contributed a share in what has already been done; and much credit is due to those who, with a purity of motive, although deficiency of means, have presented us with translations from different hands of the whole of the New and some portions of the north of this lake, in about 50 degrees north latitude; it may be the Old Testament. Respecting the character of these transtations, I feel much delicacy in expressing an opinion, for while many failings might be pointed out, they bear the strongest proofs of the deepest sincerity having influenced the minds of the translators, and many instances occur where the sense of the original has been literally and elegantly preserved in the expressive and figurative style of the Ojibway. It is not my object to censure what has been done, but to call attention to what requires to be done.

We want a translation of the Scriptures. I say a translation of the whole or of a part. The circulation of several translations by different persons, each of whom has, doubtless conscientiously, leaned more or less towards his peculiarity of perplex the minds of the Indians, by seeming or real contradictions, than to establish them in "the faith once delivered to the saints." That one version, approved by all denominations, would be preferable to several, requires no proof; and I have no doubt, were the proper steps taken, we should soon possess one, and reap great advantages therefrom.

But while we require a version of the Scriptures which can be used in all the Missions, in order to prevent confusion among the native converts, we need it as Protestants in order to silence the but too just charges of our Roman Catholic cotemporaries, who fail not to take advantage of our several translations, and threaten to wall up our way to the wilderness with our bibles.

obtained by the acknowledgement of but one version would be the establishment of a uniform orthography, at present the great desideratum. The language never having been reduced to any system at the time when those portions of scripture which we possess were prepared for the press, each writer followed his own mode of expressing by the Roman characters the various sounds of the Ojibway-a task to which those characters are by no means adequate while retaining their English powers.

The only translation of the Scriptures, where any thing like a synopsis of the powers of the alphabet used therein is given, is one of the "Acts of the Apostles," by the Rev. Sherman Hall and Mr. George Copway, one of our native youths from the Rice Lake Canada Mission. These translators have endeavoured to reduce the language to a system, and have undoubtedly exceeded all who have preceded them in scripture translations, as it regards uniformity in orthography. But even in this, several instances might be pointed out in which the same interchange of consonants is made as by every other author who has retained more of the English consonants than are requisite to write the Ojibway language. In this work the English ch is very properly rejected, and i only used, by which means the translators have saved them, we from many other-wise unavoidable errors, into which others have invariably This should remind us of the necessity of being as early on the ground fallen.

It is impossible for me in a paper of this description to present the importance of a uniform orthography. Without this an Indian can read no translations or works but such as have been published in his own neighbourhood. A Missionary from Canada cannot read any thing published by the Indians at the for the mission at the Pic, which is eight or ten days' journey for a Sault St. Marie, and neither he nor they can profit by what is loaded boat or canoe from Nipegon. From the Pic the company take done by the Missionaries on Lake Superior. It is true each, can by dint of application overcome the obstacles; but every one must see the importance of presenting the nation, if we pretend to teach them to read and write the language, with an uniform method of representing their ideas: until this be done, little can be done in the North and West, where the Ojibway of the Chippewa.

There are also openings for missions among the Muskegoos about Hudson's Bay. Their language differs from the Chippewa, but they are one people with the Chippewas in manners and customs, and their language is a dialect of the Chippewa. one must see the importance of presenting the nation, if we pretend to teach them to read and write the language, with an must retain his mother tongue, and the only possible method of accomplishing this object appears to be the issuing of an approved Scripture translation in an approved and efficient

I am far from desiring to dictate respecting the most judicious course to be pursued in order to attain this object, but cannot forhear while writing to offer a few suggestions.

Could not the Bible Society take this business in hand, and select from the various Missions in Canada and on the American shore of the Lakes the most competent persons, Missionaries and native christians,-give to these each a portion of the Scriptures, and let each give the best translation in his power? When the work has thus far progressed, might they not meet at some central place, each bringing whatever works he may have in his possession from which assistance may be derived, where the several manuscripts might be examined, revised, and prepared for the press, and a translation formed which may so represent the blessed truths of revelation that all denominations can place it in the hands of the nation as a text book, and read it in the services of the sanctuary as the "word of God?"

is no consideration, if the work cannot be accomplished with | concerned with the war with the Foaux they are more independent | preferred by the Church of Rome, we should not be surprised; out such expense; and the christian public would at once and decisive in character. Five or six days' journey from Rainy but we never can believe that such sentiments are a true exposrespond to the call of the Bible Society for such an object with that liberality which characterizes the friends of the heathen in the present day, -and should the funds of one Society be too low to meet the expense, might not the work be carried through by a union of effort on the part of the Canadian and American Bible Societies, and thus the burthen be mutually borne, and The missionaries to that country must receive all their supplies thro

as possible; nothing would tend more to encourage the Indians to get provisions from there, being about twelve days journey, and to listen to the Gospel than a translation of the Holy Scriptories; while a uniformity of orthography would enable us to be made in coming up; but by land the distance is not so great, and enter on a course of instruction among the children and youth, in the full, when the marshes and swamps are frozen, cattle can be which would not only confer on them a direct benefit, but would, through them, exert a beneficial influence on those whose years and long settled habits prevent them from learning to read, but not from sitting to hear.

The way from here to Rainy Lake is long, and the way is difficult. ing to read, but not from sitting to hear.

Should these remarks be considered of sufficient importance, perhaps the Religious Periodicals in Canada and the United lading has to be transported. Some of the portages are bad, one in States will give them a place in their columns.

To the Editor of the Christian Guardian.

Fort William, Feb. 5, 1839.

REV. AND DEAR SIE,-Were I persuaded that my communications re unacceptable, I would certainly not trouble you with any more. I, do not communicate anything to our superintendent concerning my employment and prospects in this place, but to Brother Evans only whose business it is to report to the proper authorities. Besides the things that I think necessary for the information of the superintendent, there are others which I thought might be interesting, and I know of no one to whom I could communicate these things more freely than to yourself. I do not write for the purpose of appearing in the papers; I feel no pleasure in appearing before the public, and was sorry to see in the Guardian an extract of the letter I sent you from the

in directing the missionary operations in this country.

My facilities for acquiring information are considerable. We have persons here who have travelled through every part of this country. Much of what I hear may be interesting to me, but I do not depend implicitly upon the veracity of every one I meet; for it is a custom that obtains with some to draw the long bow when a stranger appears too inquisitive. I have no reason to believe that anything of the kind has been practised upon myself. All the inquiries I have made, have been either by the bye, or I have made them gravely, as a missionary

of persons who may be depended upon for veracity. The mission field is very extensive, not so much in the immediate vicinity of this lake, the north and west. Lake Nipegon lies to 50 or 60 miles in diameter; the connecting river between it and Lake Superior may be 30 or 40 miles. There are six portages to make in going up the river, two of them being about three miles over—the others are shorter. This lake is well stocked with fish, which may be taken at almost any season; the surrounding country is high and rocky, and abounds with rabbits, any quantity of which may be taken with ease. There is very little earth in the place, the whole country with ease. There is very note earth in the servants with ease. There is very note earth in the says that cattle have been killed there that we servants it as a portion of Scripture, and have 30 or 40 on an average who are not Catholics. There are also seven Frenchmen, six Indians, are not Catholics. There are also seven Frenchmen, six Indians, are not Catholics. There are also seven Frenchmen, six Indians, and a good number of half-breeds, all Catholics, with the exception of one Indian. The whole population of this place amounts to near remarkable circumstance, that the cattle belonging to the company in that country get remarkably fat; that he has never seen anything to the continued to the present time, and have 30 or 40 on an average who are not Catholics. There are also seven Frenchmen, six Indians, and a good number of half-breeds, all Catholics, with the exception of one Indian. The whole population of this place amounts to near 100 souls. Upon my first arrival, some of the people requested that the country get remarkably fat; that he has never seen anything to continued to the present time, and have 30 or 40 on an average who are not Catholics. There are also seven Frenchmen, six Indians, are not Catholics. There are also seven Frenchmen, six Indians, are not Catholics. There are also seven Frenchmen, six Indians, are not Catholics. There are also seven Frenchmen, six Indians, and a good number of half-breeds, all Catholics, with the exception of one Indian. The whole population of this place amounts to near 100 souls. Upon my first arrival, some of the people requested that the country get remarkably fat; that he has never seen anything to the company in the country get remarkably fat; that he has never seen anything to the country get remarkably fat; that he has never seen anything to the country get remarkably fat; the servants is a second number of half-breeds, all Catholics, with the exception of one Indian. The whole population of the people requested that the country get remarkably fat; that he h that the meat could not be used as beef, but was given to the servants attend, when I read a portion of Scripture, and pray with them in to eat with their corn; and that he killed a cow there from which he Indian, as it is the prevailing language. I have preached to them sentiment on points where Christians agree to disagree, cannot to eat with their corn; and that he killed a cow there from which he be viewed otherwise than as an evil, and calculated rather to got 120lbs. of tallow. The cattle feed on a short grass on the upperplex the minds of the Indians, by seeming or real contraduring the summer, but as there is very little hay to be got, and the winter is long and severe, it is rather difficult to keep a large stock. There is a large number of Indians about this lake, perhaps four hundred souls in the whole; they have the name of being the worst Indians in all the country; when we first heard of them they were epoken of as "wicked Indians." But Mr., Swanston, who spent four years at that post, informs me that they have got the name of being "wicked Indians." on account of feuds which have arisen amongst. their quarrels retaliating murders were very frequent: that he used fluence among the Indians is great. The remaining part of the tribe, his utmost exertion to put an end to them, that he was so happy as to succeed almost or entirely, and that of late years no murders have hunting grounds, and will not return before spring. These have reaten to wall up our way to the wilderness with our bibles. been committed there. He says that when first sent to that post, his joined no society.

Another and important point which would necessarily be mind was somewhat excited, fearing attempts from the Indians; but I have been teaching a school of about 15 scholars on an average, that he found them the best Indians he had ever been with; that they would always bring a piece of a rein deer when they had killed one. The Indians of these regions are ignorant and superstitious; they until the latter part of March, at which time they will go for their spend the better part of their time alone, not congregating in villages, like our Indians, and like the Indians of the plains; during the winter especially, they are constantly removing from place to place, two families being rarely found together. Lake Nipegon may be considered as a central place: Lake Sal, or the lone lake, being on the west, and Long Lake on the east. At these two latter places, the Indians are not very numerous. Some of these Indians are said to be firmed by good authority. When at the Sault, I heard that there were Indians at the north of this lake who could not count ten. Mr. Swanston said he saw an Indian at Long Lake who it was said could not count, and to ascertain the fact he tried him one time when the Indian brought in a hundred marten skins; after counting them he told the Indian there were fifty, and he knew no better. Mr. Swanston then asked him how many children he had, and after counting and recounting his fingers for some time, he was forced to relinquish it as a had job, though he had but seven or eight.
The first edition of the Indian hymn book has made its way. I know

not how, into all this country. I was told by Mr. Swanston that there was an Indian at Long Lake who had one, and who was able to sing two of the hymns, and this Indian was coming out to the lake in order as possible. Others have already taken advantage of the impression made by our missionary operations, and have reaped much benefit from it, and are still ready to reap all they can.

Whoever may be sent to Lake Nipegon will procure their supplice of provisions from Ohio, through the Hudson's Bay Company, who have a vessel on this lake, and who doubtless would deliver anything more than I can say, for they carry all their things over the portages

Ramy Lake, or Lac la Pluie, les to the west of this, being perhaps something nearer to Red River than to this lake. I am not so well informed respecting the country and its productions as I am with regard to Nipegon. Rainy Lake does not abound with fish as much as some other places in the country. White fish however may be taken in the fall in considerable quantities. During the summer great numbers of sturgeon come up the river from Lake of the Woods. During those seasons when the water is not too high, large quantities of wild rice are collected. I do not think that large animals are abundant in that country at this time; there are probably some moose, elk, and rein deer. Rabbits abound every where. The soil in that country is rich and good, and will produce almost every thing that grows in our own country. Mr. Cameron (brother to the late secretary) is quite anxious that we should establish ourselves at that place; being well acquainted with all that country, he directed to the spot some from Red Lake and Leech Lake, and from other places, who

half as many in number as at the former place, and similarly situated. Also at the bottom of the river, or entrance of the Lake of the Woods there is another band.

All the country west of this Lake is supplied with merchandize from York factory, and has no connection in that respect with this country, the satisfaction mutually enjoyed?

I cannot close these remarks without pressing once more the Hudson Bay Company, and get them from Red River. Rainy Lake is called a bungry place on account of the scarcity of fish and the great importance of this work being taken in hand as early as possible; nothing would tend more to control the distance to that country must receive all their supplies throw the Hudson Bay Company, and get them from Red River. Rainy Lake is called a bungry place on account of the scarcity of fish and large animals; but the missionary would have to depend on agriculture for his support; the distance to that country must receive all their supplies throw the Hudson Bay Company, and get them from Red River. Rainy Lake is called a bungry place on account of the scarcity of fish and large animals; but the missionary would have to depend on agriculture for his support; the distance to the scarcity of the Hudson Bay Company, and get them from Red River. Rainy Lake is called a bungry place on account of the scarcity of fish and large animals; but the missionary would have to depend on agriculture for his support.

There are thirty-six portages in the whole, and some of them long ones of three or four miles, and over all these the cance and all the particular is called the swamp portage, where wading in the mud is invariable. Formerly the portages were kept clear, but since the inction of the two companies merchandise has been brought from the Hudson Bay, for the supply of the western country, and this route was consequently abandoned, and the bridges decayed, and the obstrucians accumulated in the portages, until passing them is difficult.

In order to get to Rainy Lake it would be necessary to employ four r five voyageurs at the Sault, as free men are not to be had at this place, there being very few men in this country excepting Indians that are not in the employ of the Hudson Bay Company. A canoe would be required that would hold ten cwt. and have the lading come up in packages of 90lbs. each; this would be sufficient to transport a mission family with sufficient of furniture.

I left my companions at Mesheliecotton on the 23rd October, since hich time I have heard nothing of them, and cannot expect any Manitoulin Island. I think it would be injedicious to publish what I write; but this I leave to your better judgment. My object in writing is to put you in possession of some information of minor importance, which nevertheless may have some influence on your determinations, intelligence either from them or from the civilized world before the branch, it being the main channel, and is about 50 yards broad, and perhaps ten or twelve feet deep. The fort stands on the N. W. side of the river, and is about thirty rods square, or nearly square. It was defended by three block-houses-one at the west corner; one at the N.; and one in the centre on the S. E. over the gate. The place iclosed was well occupied with buildings, but many have entirely disappeared, excepting the foundation; and others are tottering to their fall. The store for the dry goods and furs is of stone, and about 50 feet square, and covered with tin. The powder-magazine is of stone, covered with sheet iron; the dining hall about 50 by 80 feet, elegantly finished and planked by wing, in which there were accommodations for 150 gentlemen. The coffee house, countingaccommodations for 150 gentlemen. The coffee house, counting house, the stores for goods and furs, all show that this was a place of considerable importance when the grand depot for all the N. W. trade. After viewing what is so often seen, the ruins of former greatness, we immerged into the open fields, and walked about a mile up the N. W. bank of the river, through the cultivated fields, which are from 20 to 60 rods in breadth. I returned favourably disappointed with the place. Mr. Swanston is an Englishman, and member of the Established Church. There are in the place five Scotchmen, and one Englishman—labourers. These, with Mr. Swanston and family, every Sabbath. Sometimes my congregation amounts to 50 or 60,

mostly Catholics, but attentive to hear the Word. The Indians of this place amount to near 200 souls. The chief, with about one third part of the band, are Catholics; and some of them are with the priest about 40 miles to the S. W. The Rev. Mr. Cameron, nephew of the late secretary, is about 45 miles from this place on the N. E. He is under the direction of the American Baptist Missionary Society; he is connected with the Indians of these parts by ties of blood, his uncle being regarded as the head man of this region. He is connected with them also by matriage, having themselves, and not on account of any hostility to the whites. In taken a pure native woman: Ho speaks the Indian well, and his in-

until the latter part of March, at which time they will go for their

sugar bushes. The cold is not so severe in this country as I expected to find it up to the present time (Feb. 7th) the thermometer has been but 22 degrees below zero. The weather is generally fair.

Your unworthy brother, THOMAS HURLBURT.

From the Nova Scotia Wesleyan, April 22, 1839.

(an extract.)

A Short Catechism on the Duty of Conforming to the Established Church, as good subjects and good Christians: being an abstract of a larger Catechism, on the same subject. By the Right Rev. Thomas Burgess, D. D. Bishop of St. David's. Ninth Edition, London. RE-PRINTED AT ST. JOHN, N. B., BY LEWIS M. DURANT & Co., 1837, WITH AN ADDITION TO THE RE-PRINT. 12 pp. A copy of this extraordinary Tract, having just fallen into

has been so long before the public, at the present time, when certain periodicals are teeming with articles on The Church, Apostolical Succession, Dissent, &c., are peremptorily called or. The doctrines it advocates are so unscriptural—the spirit it breathes is so bitter and exclusive—the claims it urges in behalf of the Church of England are so arrogant—the argu ments it employs to substantiate its positions are so fallacious -the passages of Scripture quoted to serve its purposes are so mis applied,—and the alternative of non-conformity to the their own things in boats, but whether they would take ours or not is Established Church it enforces is so horrible,—that it must be a source of unmingled regret to every sincere lover of Genuine Protestantism, that the Church of England is, by her own professed friends, represented similar in character to a certain fallen Church, against the errors and vain pretensions of which the Sixth, Eleventh, Fourteenth, Twentieth, Twenty Second, Twenty Fourth, and several other articles of the Church of England are especially directed. The sum and substance of this Tract may be soon given. The Church of England is the true Church of Christ-the Church established by the laws of the land-Its ministers are the only qualified Protestant Ministers of the Gospel-Episcopacy is of divine institution-Every other form of Church polity is null and void-Its ministers derive their authority to preach and administer the ordinances through an uninterrupted succession of Bishops as a superior and distinct order from the Apostolic to the present times-It is sinful not to be in connection with the Church of England-Those in church membership are in a state of salvationwhilst those who are not in communion form no part of that most suitable for a mission location. He says that at the outlet of the lake there is a rapid, and that the Indians resort to that spot for the purpose of taking the sturgeon which about in the rapid; that the purpose of taking the sturgeon which about in the rapid; that the purpose of taking the sturgeon which about in the rapid; that the purpose of taking the sturgeon which about in the rapid; that there is always a large collection of Indians there during the summer, dency, we have asked ourselves again and again, Can these be the real doctrines of the venerable Church of Englandresort to this place to see their friends and sat sturgeon.
The Indians belonging to that part are numerous; in all perhaps six or seven hundred souls. They are different to their habits and manner of living from the Indians in the vicinity of this Lake; living

The expense which would be incurred in this undertaking congregated in villages they are more intelligent, and having been less the real doctrines of the venerable Church of England—the resort to this place to see their friends and sat sturgeon.

The Indians belonging to that part are numerous; in all perhaps is or seven hundred souls. They are different to their habits and manner of living from the Indians in the vicinity of this Lake; living Indeed we cannot and do not believe it. Were such claims

tion of the doctrines of the Church of England, as drawn up by the compilers of the Prayer Book and Homilies. But if the contrary of this be the case—if the rest of the Protestant world have been all this time deceived—if every subject of the British realm be absolutely obliged to connect himself with the Church established by law, under the penalty of otherwise being excluded from the kingdom of heaven-and if this be tho real bona fide doctrine of this Church,—then—the sooner the deception is removed and the true character of the Church of England appears, the better.—Sure we are the urging of such haughty, intolerant pretensions, will, instead of conciliating friendship for the establishment, excite a spirit of a contrary character:-in plain words, it will make more enemies than friends. Nor can this result, if it should take place, be a matter of surprise : if the ministers of the Establishment assume, on unscriptural grounds, and in the preferment of unscriptural claims, a position of absolute and unqualified hostility against the rest of the Protestant world, they cannot reasonably expect a tame submission on the part of the latter, but a spirited and honourable assertion and defence of their rights and privileges, with the expression of an honest indignation at the folly, presumption and arrogance of their opponents. Against all such claims might be urged with irresistible effect, the fundamental doctrine of the Protestant Reformation—the natural, unalienable right which every person has, in religious matters, of searching the Scriptures for himself, and forming his own adgment on their various subjects:—the moment this right be denied, we are carried immediately into the bosom of the Church of Rome. If, however, this right be acknowledged as constituting a fundamental doctrine of genuine Protestantism, no genuine Protestant Church can, consistently with its own character, advocate doctrines so opposed to every Protestant principle as are those contained in this Tract-doctrines, vhich, against the dictates of private judgment, render it absoutely compulsory on every British subject to become members of the Established Church, and denounce the punishment of those who "perished in the gainsaying of Core" upon all that 'attend the ministrations" of persons not especially ordained. These are fearful sayings; but they are sayings advocated by many calling themselves Churchmen, among whom are Divines as well as Laymen, at home and abroad. To produce a greater effect, and thoroughly to prejudice the youthful mind, they are printed-printed in the form, and bearing the title, of a Catochism-a portion of which has to be committed to memory every week by Sabbath School Scholars—at least this is the case, so we are informed, in several towns in the Province! From this precious seed-so completely impregnated with anti-christian particles of sectatian prejudice—what a harvest of liberality may be expected, when these children grow up! We cannot even now make our boast of the over-friendly feelings of high Churchmen towards those who differ from them; and surely this course of training will only serve to render these future hopes of the Church of England the most bigoted of all bigots—unless better information and an enlarged mind should, in mature life, correct the evils of their carly education. This is possible, but we fear it is a matter more to be desired than to be realized : but "with God all things are

BIBLICAL KNOWLEDGE.—In respect to us, the Bible was written at a remote period, in a remote land, and amid institutions, habits, and customs, altogether diverse from our own. To understand its allusions, therefore, and enter into its spirit, we must know something of the ages, and countries, and institutions amidst which it originated. Many passages which, interpreted by our own customs, seem inexplicable and absurd, are at once cleared of all obscurity, and appear with tho utmost propriety when illustrated by the customs or history of the appropriate period.

But how shall teachers and parents in common life, and ven children, come in possession of this necessary preparatory knowledge? Thanks to Sunday Schools, and to the friends of these most excellent institutions, this knowledge is no longer hidden in ponderous volumes locked up in dead languages, and to be seen in the libraries of the learned; it is transferred to the cheap and attractive volume made for the child's use: it can be found in every Sunday School Depository, and it ought to be attainable in every Sunday School Library.-Stowe's Discourse.

PEACE.-Peace draweth blessed effects after it; makes kingdoms flourish, and private men easy. It is an inlet to wealth, promotes trade, is the guardian of liberty; advances arts and sciences; begets and establishes order; is an ornament to the world, an advantage and pleasure to man, and brings glory to God. Whereas, on the other hand, discord defaces the beauty of his work, unsettles whole communities, filleth the breasts of individuals with disaffection or diffidence, discourages improvements, introducing poverty and leaving the face of nature rude and desolate .- Fletcher.

CHRISTIAN'S MEDITATIONS ON THE APPROACH OF DEATH. O Lord, my Redeemer, I am willing, yea, I rejoice to depart; in humble hope of entering into that rest which remains for thy people. Thou hast shown me the path of life, and supported me therein unto the present day. And now I go our hands, perhaps a few strictures on its contents, though it down to the grave without fear, still looking unto thee, who has been so long before the public, at the present time, when art the Resurrection and the Life: whom I have hitherto known only in part, but whom I shall shortly know, even also as I am known. My flesh and my heart fail; but thou, O God, art the strength of my heart, and portion forever .- Mrs. Sherwood.

From the (London) Watchman.

HUMN FOR THE CENTENARY OF WESLEYAN METHODISM. "A Hundred Years ago."

One song of praise, one song of prayer, Around, above, below; Ye winds and waves, the burthen bear,

"A hundred years ago!"-What then ? There rose, the world to bless, A little band of faithful men, A cloud of witnesses.

It look'd but like a human hand; Few welcom'd it, none feat'd; Yet, as it open'd o'er the land, The hand of God appear'd.

"A hundred years ago!"

The Lord made bare his holy arm In eight of earth and hell: Fiends fled before it with alarm;

And alien armies fell.

God gave the word, and great hath been The preachers' company; What wonders have our fathers seen! What signs their children see!

Through all our courts resound ; One voice of prayer, that to the last, Grace may much more abound.

One song of praise for mercies past,

All hail "a hundred years ago !" Be millions heard rejoicing 60, A hundred years to come:

The Mount, Jan. 26, 1839. .

J. Montgomert.

Christian Guardian.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 15, 1839.

The communications from our devoted Missionaries, the Rev. James Evans and the Rev. Thos. Hunfburt, on the first page, are of a deeply interesting character.

The Provincial Parliament was prorogued on Saturday evening. His Excellency's proroguing speech will be found on the last We have no room for further remarks this week.

UPPER CANADA ACADEMY. -- We were denied the pleasure of being personally present at the recent examination of the Upper Canada Academy. We have received the following interesting account

UPPER CANADA ACADEMY.

Steam Boat Commodore Barrie, May 16, 1839. To the Editor of the Christian Guardian.

REV. AND DEAR SIR,-The following account of the examination of the Students of the Upper Canada Academy, which took place on the 8th and 9th inst., was handed to me by my esteemed brother and friend the Rev. J. G. Manly, and as it contains a full and clear statement of the proceedings of that examination, it precludes the necessity of any lengthened observations from me. I cannot however refrain from expressing the high gratification which was afforded me by what I saw and heard during the exercises of the last two days. The entire plan of the examination, the various subjects which it embraced, the order with which the whole business was conducted, and the facility with which the different students, both male and female, answored the numerous questions which were proposed to them respect ing those branches of education to which their attention had been directed, afforded most satisfactory and pleasing evidence that the teachers and their pupils have applied themselves to their respective

duties with laudable zeal and successful industry.
Where all do well, it may appear partial to mention the names o individuals: but the intellectual vigor, the refined sentiment, and the high tone of benevolent feeling, which were evinced by those young ladies and gentlemen who favoured the audience with origina addresses, connected with the style in which those addresses were delivered, produced emotions of pleasure which will long be remembered, and will call forth many a fervent prayer, that those interesting young people may in future life exhibit all that excellency of character, the earnest of which is afforded by such promising developments

The style and delivery of the original addresses clearly prove that the amiable and talented Principal of the Academy has given much attention to the elecution of the persons by whom they were composed, and must have afforded him and his excellent coadjutors an ample reward for all their toil. The lecture room was crowded during the two days, particularly on the last evening, and if we may form our opinion of the standing of the Academy in public estimation, by the deep interest evinced on these occasions, its friends have good cause for gratitude, and ample encouragement to continue their efforts to-sustain this noble institution: for although the difficulties with which it has had to struggle have been and still are numerous and formidable, under the guidance and protection of a beneficent Providence we trust the day will come, when the Upper Canada Academy will be one of the most powerful and efficient instruments in diffusing sound learning and true religion throughout this important province and thus promote and secure its dearest interests.

Believe me, dear sir, yours truly, J. STINSON.

The third public annual Examination of this Institution was held according to advertisement, on Wednesday and Thursday, the 8th and 9th instant. The weather, notwithstanding unfavorable appearances at the commencement, was very agreeable; and the audience on both days numerous and respectable. The interest in the Acade my, manifested by those resident in the immediate neighbourhood The interest in the Acade and by visitors from a distance, is highly gratifying, and was doubtless deepened by what was seen and heard. Nothing but ignorance and groundless prejudice can induce opposition to Literature and Science; but when numerous and various proofs are furnished of the expansion, clevation, and ornament, which they are capable of imparting to the mind, every objection must be totally dissipated. The christian who rejects them must be lamentably ignorant of the elevated and comprehensive character of our holy religion; while the church that enlists them in the service of "the truth" unspeakably augments her means of success and of permanent triumph. The intellectual power, pleasure and beauty, derived from a liberal and enlarged education, are sufficient to awaken in every rightly-constituted mind an unquenchable thirst for knowledge, and to secure generous and adequate support to every well-contrived and efficient plan for the diffusion of

learning.
On Wednesday morning, at 9 o'clock, the exercises commenced with singing, and with prayer by the learned and excellent Principal, the Rev. M. Richey, A. M. Three classes were examined in Geog. raphy; one in Arithmetic; and one in Latin, till noon. In the afternoon, from one o'clock to six, classes were examined in English Grammar, Arithmetic, Geometry, Greek, and Book-keeping. In the evening, from 7 to in tagintal Philosophy, English Grammar, and French. The exercises were judiciously interspersed with performances on the Piano by the Preceptress and several of the young ladies, greatly to thoir own credit and the gratification of the audiences. In the afternoon, the assembly was very much gratified by the Dialogue between Brutus and Cassius pronounced most admirably by Masters Hudspeth and Richey. And in the evening, original and acceptable Addresses were delivered by of January, 1826, the House, by an almost unanimous vote, adopted Messrs. Charles Coleman and A. E. Van Norman; the former on the "Miseries of War," and the latter on the "Contest of antagonist principles and the triumph of truth." Pieces were also recited by Masters Corbett, Ryerson, and Pashley.

On Thursday morning, classes were examined in Geography, Geometry, and Latin. In the afternoon, in Algebra, Astronomy, Hebrew, Latin, and Greek. The dialogue between Brutus and Cassius was re-pronounced by request, and again elicited the applause of the audience. The exhibition of several drawings very creditably executed by some of the young ladies, and of an original Hebrew MS purchased of a learned Jew by the Principal, and formerly used in a Synagogue, also gratified those present. The evening performances of this day were peculiarly interesting and delightful, and the assemblage especially large. An English Extract was recited by Master Corbett; Latin ones by Masters Richey, Hudspeth, and Everett; Greek by Master Tolkien; and Hebrew by Mr. J. N. One Dialogue was pronounced by Masters Spawn and Hudspeth, and another by Messis. Ryerson, Cameron, and Dixon. Three excellent original articles were read by the Misses Van Norman, Beatty, and Archibald, on "Sisterly Affection," " Female Piety," and on the "Character and Improvement of the Indians." Original Addresses were delivered by Masters Tolkien, Miller, and Mears: by the first, on "Civilized Life superior to Savage;" by the second, on the "Genius and Fortunes of Napoleon;" and by the third, on the "Improvement of Society, concluding with Valedictory Observations." Every Musical performance, and every Recitation and Address, were warmly applauded by the audience, whose attention was frequently enchained, and whose expectations were, I believe, for more than realized. The whole exercises were closed at a late hour with prayer by the esteemed and respected President of the Conference, the Rev. Stinson, and each individual retired, I doubt not, highly delighted with the Examination, and convinced of the efficiency of this noble and excellent Institution.

Having thus stated the order of the Examination, according to the which the pupils were examined, I may be permitted to add my humble but earnest testimony to the excellence and usefulness of the with which the public should be inspired. The minute and accurate, insert two sentences of that Address: and enlarged acquaintance of the students with Geography, by which We begienve to inform Your Majesty, that, o the surface of the earth is usefully described; with Arithmetic, by which commercial affairs and business in general are transacted; with Book keeping, by which accounts are kept with regularity, neatness, and correctness; with Geometry, by which distinct and correct thinking, and sound reasoning, are promoted, and by which such facilities. have been afforded and valuable results attained in Science; with Natural Philosophy, by which the laws and properties of matter are scientifically explained, and the ends of various useful practical sciences promoted; with Astronomy, by which the mind is elevated and expanded, and various torrestrial arts and sciences greatly assisted,-reflected credit on the pupils, and did honor to the Principal and Teachers. Equal praise should be given in reference to the houses on the appropriation of the Reserves, and the pretensions of political truth, stated by the celebrated "Junius" cannot be denied, when the answers of the students are combined with the facts, that rial Parliament, his motion was negatived by a majority of 30 to 7. In the parliament which was elected in 1834, the question was disneed only observe the condition of a people. If we see them obedient appear truly astonishing, and the assiduity of the Principal highly Mr. Hagerman renewed his proposition for re-investing the Reserves

tages of Hebrew, Greek, and Latin, may not be understood or appre-Truth with which they are so vitally connected. The classes under portion to the period of her exertions as a teacher.

and prove an eminent and permanent blessing to all classes of were now made to influence members to vote for reinvestment; and

May, 1839.

To the Most Noble the Marquis or Normanby, Her Majesty'

Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies. My Lord,-From an imperative sense of duty to the principles of the British constitution and to the dearest rights and deepest interests were 27 to 19 against reinvestment. of Her Majesty's subjects in Upper Canada, I take the liberty, in this public manner, to implore your Lordship's attention, and that of the in the Imperial Parliament, for religious purposes.

My Lord,—On a memorable occasion in 1774, when a motion rela-

ive to the old North American Colonies was under the consideration of the British House of Commons, Edmund Burke uttered the followng words: "They are our children, it is true; but when children ask for bread we are not to give them a stone. When those children of ours wish to assimilate with their parent, and to respect the beauteous countenance of British liberty, are we to turn to them the shameful parts of the constitution? Are we to give them our weakness for heir strength; our approbrium for their glory; and the slough of slavery, which we are not able to work off, to serve them for their referred to involves all that is here deprecated by the immorial BURKE will your Lordship, will Her Majesty's Government, will the British House of Commons, he a party to an act so unwise, so gross, so au dactous, and so subversive of the very foundation of British liberty Permit me then, my Lord, to adduce the facts which prove what I have intimated.

1. The question at issue is, the erection of an ecclesiastical establishment in this province by endowing the clergy of one or more churches to the exclusion of other denominations of christians recognized by law? The immediate subject which involves this question is, the appropriation of the Clergy Reserves. The House of Assembly and the great majority of the inhabitants of this province have insisted upon the perfect civil equality of all religious denominations, either by appropriating the Reserves to educational and general purposes (which has always had the preference) or by appropriating those Reerves for the equal benefit of all denominations recognized by the tawe of the province, according to their wishes and several forms of church polity. On the other hand, the heads of the Church of England contend that the Reserves are the property of that Church; and most of those of her members who have admitted the impossibility of establishing that church in this province, have maintained that the Reserves should be applied exclusively to the support of the ministers of religion—a condition which as effectually excludes the Methodists and other denominations in this province, except the Churches of England, Rome, and Scotland, as if they were proscribed by law.

2. Such. my Lord, is the nature and position of the question a sauc. Allow me in the next place to call your Lordship's attention to the fact, that the exclusive protensions of the Episcopal Clergy to the Reserves have been invariably denied by the Commons of this province, and that the minority which supports those protensions has always been as small as the adherents of the established Church in Ireland, in comparison of the whole population; with this difference, however, between Ireland and this province, that an establishment with vast codewments and various exclusive prerogatives has existed here for ages, while here it is proposed de novo to erect an establishment. As early as 1825, (before the Reserves yielded a farthing of disposable revenue) a select committee of the House of Assembly was appointed and made the following report on this subject:

"The Select Committee to whom were referred the politions of sundry inhabitants of this Province on the subject of the Clorgy Reserves, are of opinion that the lands set set apart. In this Province for the "malarenance and support of a Protestant Clergy," ought not to be enjoyed by any one denomination of Protestants, to the exclusion of their Christian brethren of other denominations equally consciousions in their respective modes of worsdipping God, and equally entitled, as dutiful subjects, to the protection of fils Malesty's Government.

protection of His Majesty's Government.

"Entertaining this view of the subject, and learning that a portion of the said Reserves is to be sold, your Committee beg leave to suggest to your Honourable House, the property of addressing flis Majesty, humbly praying that His Majesty will be plensed to be cause an application of the proceeds of such sales to be made towards the support of the Protestant Clergy of every demonstration throughout the Province.

(Signed) II. C. THOMSON, Chairman. The next session the subject was taken up again, and on the 27th

"We further must represent, Most Gracious Sovereign, that the Landsset apart in this revince for the maintenance and support of a Protestant Clercy, ought, not to be enjoy. Province for the maintenance and support of a Protestant Clergy, ought not to be enjoyed by any one denomination of Protestants, to the exclusion of their Christian Brethren of other denominations, equally conscientions in their modes of worshipping 60d, and qually entitled, as dubting and loyal subjects, to the protection of Your Majesty's benign and floral Covening.

During the cossion next ensuing the House of Assembly passed a oill on the enhiect, based upon a series of resolutions, some of which are bere given :

Extracted from the Journals, 22nd December, 1826, pp 23,24. Extracted from the Journals, 22nd December, 1826, pp 23,24.

"1. Resolved.—That the despatch of the Right Horourable Earl Bathurst. His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, communicated to this flouse on the 12th instant by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, in answer to the Address to 12th instant by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, in answer to the Address to 12th Majesty of this House at its last session, respecting the Clerry Reserves, is unsatisfactory to this Assembly, Insamuch as it is sitent on a unterial part of the respectful representation of this House contained in the said Address."

"4. Resolved.—That the Imperial Legislature foresaw the probability of circumstances in the condition of the inhabitants of this Colony which might render an alteration in the law with respect to the Clerry Reservation expedient, and wisely left the Provincial Parliament at liberty to make such changes therein as the future state of society might require."

A new parliament was then elected, and at its first session appointed a select committee to investigate into the religious condition are the acts at which integrity sickens, and freedom turns pale."printed "Programma," and the several departments of Education in of the province. That committee presented a report, accompanied by a vast body of evidence. The report was adopted by a large

We begieve to inform Your Majesty, that, of Your Majesty's subjects in this Province, only a small partion are members of the Church of England; and there is not any peculiar tendency to that church among the people, and that mothing could cause more alarm and grief in their minds, than the apprehension that there was a design on the part of Your Majesty's Government, to establish, as a part of the state, one or more church or denomination of Christians in this Province, with rights and endowments, not granted to Your Majesty's subjects in general of other denominations who are equality conscientious and descriving, and equally loyal and attached to Your Majesty's Royal Person and Government."

ly conscientions and descrying, and equally loyar and attached to nour majority a moyal Person and Government."

"We would also beg leave to state that it is the general desire of Your Majesty's subjects in this Province, that the monies arising from the sale of any of the lands set apart in this Province for the support and maintenance of a Protestant clergy, should be entirely appropriated to purposes of education and general improvement."

threw them out forthwith. The next general election took place in ciated by some; but their unspeakable utility and importance must be 1836, under Sir F. Head's administration. The Earl of Durham, in confessed by all who wisely consider the times, persons, places, and his admirable report on the affairs of British North America, has most hings to which they relate; the ancient lore and refinement to which accurately described the circumstances under which the present House they are the avenues; and especially the Sacred Literature and of Assembly was elected, and how the question of the Clergy Reserves became merged in the greater one of connexion with Great the care of Mr. Van Norman, the Mathematical Teacher, also evinced Britain, and how many members of the Assembly have forgotten the a very satisfactory and solid acquaintance with their several studies, pledges they gave to their constituents on this subject. But even the the measure of re-investment has been carried through the two present House of Assembly, at its first session, rejected Mr. Attorney branches of the Legislature: 1. In the Legislative Council, eleven instructed. Mr. Kingston, the English Teacher, and the classes under which results a series of the Legislature: 1. In the Legislative Council, eleven der his care, deserve similar commendations. The answers of the has been brought forward in a variety of shapes during the session of and two Presbyterians. The two Presbyterians were opposed to response to the legislature of the council to the legislature of the legislature young ladies in English Grammar, Geography, Astronomy, and the legislature closed on Saturday last, the 11th inst. and was rejected investment. Here nine men, selected by the Executive to legislate, French; the specimens exhibited of their skill in Drawing; their again and again. On the second night previous to the close of the rejected in about fifteen minutes what nine-tenths of the inhabitants performances on the Piano, sometimes accompanied with vocal session, a bill for reinvesting the Reserves was rejected by a majority of Upper Cacada have earnestly demanded for fifteen years! Is this music; and their ability and taste in Composition,—elicited deserved of 27 to 19; the amendments of the Legislative Council to a bill pre-the way, my Lord, to make a country loyal and happy? These nine applause, and were as gratifying to those present as they were viously sent up by the Assembly were rejected by a large majority; Councillors, under the dictation of an Archdeacon and the avowed encomiastic and encouraging in reference to Miss Rogers and Miss and a second bill was passed by the casting vote of the Speaker, to wish of the Lieutenant Governor, forthwith adopt a measure which Boulton, the principal preceptresses, and to Miss Cleghorn in prounder the direction of the provincial legislature. A few hours after-The just and obvious deductions from all that has been stated, are, wards, three members, who had voted against reinvestment, and for that the projectors, patrons, and supporters of this Institution deserve the bill, left for their homes, supposing that the question of reinvest- hands of even the House of Lords, much less at the hands of nine well of their country and of the Christian Church; that adequate ment could not be taken up by the house again during the two presents in fifteen minutes legislation? No, may public and private assistance should be cheerfully given; that the Principal and Teachers merit general approbation; and that from The Upper Canada Academy, wisely and efficiently sustained and conducted, the highest and most important results may be confidently expected. And I am sure that every intelligent and reflecting individual will fervently unite in the prayer that it may constantly prosper the amendments of the Legislative Council. Extraordinary efforts be remarked, first, as Lord Durnam has stated in his report, that it is under circumstances of a very doubtful character, two members, in the of a new parliament has always taken place on the demise of the course of a single hour, changed sides on the question. Under these cir- Crown; but the last illness of this late Majesty becoming known in cumstances a majority of ONE for reinvestment was obtained in the this province while the Legislature was in session, a majority of the "rump" of the Assembly (there being not more than two thirds of the members, well knowing the result of an appeal to their constituents, members in town) and on the very last night of the session. The passed a bill to prolong their own existence in case of a demise of the votes were 22 to 21; though twenty four hours previous the votes Crown. The present Provincial Parliament therefore exists and lo.

freedom? If, my Lord, it shall appear that the recent proceeding ble revenue, the representative branch of the provincial government filched from their control?

The provincial government filched from their control?

Another circumstance not to be overlooked in relation to this question of the Constitutional Act of the 31st George III. chap. 31, as would authorise any appropriations to the church of England not granted equally to Government. Your Lordship's predecessor and Her Majesty's Prime all other Christian denominations. Yet if your lordship will advert to all other Christian denominations. Yet if your lordship will advert to returns lately laid before the provincial legislature, you will find that since 1827, the sum of £50,558 3s. 9d. sterling, has been paid to the episcopal clergy of this province out of provincial funds, exclusive of grants by the Imperial Parliament and the Propagation Society; paid out of funds rendered available by the labor and industry of all classes of the population, and against the annual remonstrances of the Cana dian House of Commons for fourteen years! And it is now de manded that those very appropriations thus made to the episcopa clergy contrary to the spirit of a free constitution, should be secure to them as a permanent charge upon the Clergy Reserve fund, to the exclusion of their equally deserving but hitherto excluded neighbours Is it surprising, my lord, that there should be w de spread and deeply seated dissatisfaction in Upper Canada? Is it not, rather, surprising that a vestige of British power exists here? The existence of the British sway in this province is mainly owing to that high moral feel ing which has been inculcated far and wide by Methodists and others that none other than constitutional means should be employed to obtain the redress of wrongs and attain constitutional rights. Is it likely, my lord, that when the almost unanimous voice of the province has been treated with contempt in relation to religious matters, much

> he administration of its general affairs?
> Suffer me, my lord, to call your lordship's attention to several circumstances which have resulted in this remyestment act of spoliation against the great body of Her Majosty's subjects in this province.

> regard has been paid to the wishes or interests of the country in

1. His Excellency Sir George Arthur has, for the last five months endeavoured by official proclamations, and other published communi-cations, through public officers, and by military influences in various parts of the province, to prevent any expression of opinion on this subject, even by petitions to the Legislature. The perusal by your Lordship of various documents which have proceeded from the Gov ermont House and appeared in the provincial papers will abundantly confirm in your Lordship's mind the correctness of this statement. and the early debates on the Clergy Reserves during the recent session of the Legislature afford further ample illustration of it. The docu-ments referred to show that the Lieutenant Governor has been induced to make himself a partizan with the Episcopal Church in this discusof January, 1826, the House, by an aimost unanimous vote, adopted discontent by silencing complaint. But as a judicious and elequent an address to the King, from which I extract the following sentence: writer has well expressed it—"As men are seldom disposed to comthemselves hostile to pirate sympathizers and ready and hold to resist them, not because they were prosperous or contented with the existing system or administration of government, but because they expected an ample remedy for every reasonable complaint as soon as Her Majesty's High Commissioner had made his report on their affairs. But the British nation has been subjected to vast expense in order to keep up the very system under which this province is withered in its resources, commerce, agriculture, population, and social happiness. The Earl of Parliament at liberty to make such changes therein as the future state of society might require."

5. Resolved—That the construction given to the Imperial Act, which appropriates the Clergy Reserves to individuals connected with the Charch of England, and the determination of the Clergy of that Church to withhold from all other denominations of protestants residing within the Province, the enjoyment of any part of the benefits of the Provincial Legislature to a subject of such vital interest to the public in general, and that such claim by the Protestant Episcopal Church is contrary to the spirit and meaning of the Bit Geo, III., and most injurious to the interests and wishes of the Resolved—That a comparatively small proportion of the Inhabitants of Upper Canada are members of the Church of England, and therefore ought not in justice to desire the sole enjoyment, by their clergy, of all the advantages which these lands present, to the exclusion of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the Province with the England, and therefore ought not in justice to bears a very small proportion to the number of the Constitution."

11. Resolved—That the number of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the Province with the England, and therefore ought not in justice to be seen to be recommended to the Church of England, and therefore ought not in justice to the sole enjoyment, by their clergy, of all the advantages which these lands present and proportion to the number of the Constitution."

11. Resolved—That the number of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the Province and the England and the Constitution."

12. Resolved—That the number of the Church is contrary to the spirit and which have occurred during the last six months under the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act and the administration of an Algerine which laws occurred during the last six months under the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act and the administration of an Algerine desire the sole enjoyment, by their clergy, of all the advantages which these lands present a danger to every free government is less from its enemies than from tary Reform?

3. After the successive royal despatches on this subject relative to itself. Should it resist the most temperate reforms, and maintain its local legislation, and the explicit statements in those despatches of the local legislation, and the explicit statements in those despatches of the hope it can long conceal its tyranny under the mask of freedom. tiality? These are the avenues through which despotism must enter; these After such a course of proceeding for three or four months, the Lieutenant Governor assembles the Provincial Legislature and employs ble but earnest testimony to the excellence and usefulness of the majority of the house, and sent to England with an address from the his personal and official influence with the members to the utmost Upper Canada Academy, and the growing confidence and hope in it house, adopted March 20, 1828, by a majority of 21 to 9. I here extent to promote his favourite scheme of re-investment; but he could not succeed until many of the benches became empty by the return of members to their homes in order to attend to their affairs in the spring season of the year.

2. Another circumstance to which I beg to call your Lordship's attention is, the embarrassed financial condition of the Provincewithout credit and with a debt the annual interest on which exceeds the public annual revenue of the country ;-a condition thus described by the Lieutenant-Governor in his Speech at the opening of the late esta? session of the Legislature-" The tide of immigration turned from our

of foreign powers, we may pronounce, without hesitation, that the government of that country is weak, distracted, and corrupt."—My Lord, in this state of the financial and general affairs of this Province, will your lordship sanction the removal from its legislative control of the proceeds of one seventh of its lands, without an appeal to Her Majesty's Canadian subjects on the question?

Assembly, and even by the present House twenty four hours before. My Lord, would the people of England endure such treatment at the a self-elected House. According to constitutional usage, an election gislates not by the elective suffrages of the province, but by its own In reference to these facts, I crave your lordship's attention to self-electing act, as did the Long Parliament in the reign of Charles several considerations. 1. The remonstrances of a great majority of the First. It is in fact a self-elected corporation. In the next place, British public, to a recent act of the Provincial Legislature which the House of Assembly, in four successive parliaments, against the it is important to remark that a larger number by five votes were proposes to re-invest one seventh of the lands of this province and the proceeds of the sales of them, commonly called "Clergy Reserves," lordship with a more correct criterion to judge of its comparative than for it on Friday night of the 10th instant; so that the bill is in in the Imperial Parliament, for religious purposes.

exclusive pretensions of the Church of England, will furnish your given against re-investment on Thursday night of the 10th instant; so that the bill is in influence in the province, than the partial and interested representations of individuals. 2. Your lordship will perceive that of Assembly and the known sentiments of the province, but an act of the ground of dissatisfaction in this province is not merely between a minority against a majority of even the present House itself. Is the churches of England and Scotland, as has been represented in it, my Lord, by such an act that the inhabitants of Upper Canada are several of the English papers, but between the high church party in to be deprived of the resources and control of the proceeds of one the church of England and the religious denominations and inha-seventh of the lands of the province? Is it by such an act that a bitants of the province generally. 3. That the pretensions and claims measure vitally affecting their moral and social interests is to be disof the heads of the church of England to be the established church of posed of? That an ecclesiastical establishment, with one, two, or this province, have front the beginning been steadily and almost una- three heads, is to be crammed down their throats? That their wishes nimously denied by the inhabitants, through their representatives and are to be defeated, and their hopes extinguished, and their constituotherwise. 4. That years before the Reserves produced any avails lional rights prostrated, and the fruits of their industry and loyalty

tion is, the hostility of the advocates of re-investment to Her Majesty's ment House, and hanged and burnt in the capitol of Upper Canada, and by whom? Not by the advocates of equal rights, but by the partizans or ro investment. Her Majesty's Ministers have been denounced as "traitors," and your Lordship has recently been charged with having crimsoned Iroland by your partial and unjust administration of the government of that country, but by whom? By the Torono Patriot and Cobourg Star—the two chief political organs of the re-investment party. On your Lordship's appointment to the Colonial Department, I felt it my duty to express to my fellow subjects in this Province my confidence in your Lordship's ability and impartiality, and stated the convictions of my own mind after hearing some two years since the debate in the British House of Commons on your Lordship's government of Ireland. In reference to that homble tribute of justice to your Lordship the Editor of The Church, (a publication edited by an Episcopal Clergy. man, and under the patronage of the Bishop and Clergy of the Episcopal Church,) expresses himself thus, after having inserted other articles derogatory to your Lordship's public character:

"How far the Wesleyan Conference in England will approve of the line of conduct pursued by the Christian Guardian here, whow far they will countenance its anti-Protestant adulation of Lord Normanhy, It is not for us, with indiscriminate certainty to pronounce," &c.

The re investment party would not trust your lordship and colleagues with the disposal of the question; nay, they would confide in no other tribunal then the Imporial Parliament; and for reasons thus stated by the Editor of The Church, when speaking on this subject in reference to your lordship's predecessor:

"The unwillingness of Her Majesiy, Ministers of the Colonial Department to be emborrassed or discomposed by a very troublesome Conservative Opposition in the House of Commons, and a still more troublesome one in the Lords, is the very system of usak and usprincipled policy, which, instead of municiple facing and firmly grapping with the Colonial difficulties that present themselves, suffers agistation to proceed and contains to reign until some quiet to the conscience may be obtained by shifting the vexatious reponsibility to other hands;—this pitiful policy it is which has produced so much past mischief, and which threatens so many future disasters of these highly favoured Provinces."

It is now submitted to your lordship, whether a question affecting the very frame work of society in this province ought to be placed not merely boyond the reach of Her Majesty's subjects in Canada, but out of the hands of even Her Majesty's ministers, and in the hands of the House of Lords? I know the parties concerned will represent that the inhabitants of this province are not competent to judge of the matter so deeply important to thom. On this point I have only to say, 1. That the sion; the entire influence of the Executive has been thrown into that inhabitants of this province are more competent to decide the question scale; the representation of impartial sovereignty has been made the watchword of party. Under the pretence of resisting brigand invasions, large militia forces have been raised, and in very many instances had and still have the power to thwart the wienes of the country. violent penniless partizans have been appointed to office and put on 3. That I never yet saw or heard of a native of this province twenty pay in preference to impartial and respectable and loyal men; these forces have not been concentrated at points, or merely placed on the frontier where invasions might have been expected, but have been scat. tered in parties over many parts of the interior, in order to exterminate discontent by silenging complaint. But as a indicious and cloquent bitants of this province have had a free constitution guaranteed to them; they have over shown themselves worthy of its fullest advantages; and legislation on the Clergy Reserve provision is one of the rights conferred plain till they at least imagine themselves injured, so there is no might be plain till they at least imagine themselves injured, so there is no might be plain till they at least imagine themselves injured, so there is no might be plain till they at least imagine themselves injured, so that in the fabric of our constitution: nor can I silently see nine tenths of my fellow Canadian subjects and myself robbed of the immunities of that oppression, and insult to injury. The apparent tranquillity which may constitution. Are free-born Britons to be dwarfed down into political childhood the moment they cross the Atlantic and place their feet on childhood the moment they cross the Atlantic and place their feet on childhood the moment they cross the Atlantic and place their feet on childhood the moment they cross the Atlantic and place their feet on childhood the moment they cross the Atlantic and place their feet on childhood the moment they cross the Atlantic and place their feet on childhood the moment they cross the Atlantic and place their feet on childhood the moment they cross the Atlantic and place their feet on childhood the moment they cross the Atlantic and place their feet on childhood the moment they cross the Atlantic and place their feet on childhood the moment they cross the Atlantic and place their feet on childhood the moment they cross the Atlantic and place their feet on childhood the moment they cross the Atlantic and place their feet on childhood the moment they cross the Atlantic and place their feet on childhood the moment they cross the Atlantic and place their feet on childhood the moment they cross the Atlantic and place their feet on childhood the moment they cross the Atlantic and place their feet on childhood the moment they cross the Atlantic and place their feet on childhood the moment they cross the atlantic and place their feet on childhood the moment they cross the atlantic and place the childhood the moment they cross the atlantic and childhood the moment they cross the atlantic and c Canadian ground? Are Canadians to be treated as idiots and slaves, not My Lord, the inhabitan's of this province of all classes have proved | competent to legislate under the constitution for which they have fought and many of them bled? My lord, in the language of Burke, are we to have only the "shameful parts of the British constitution?" Your "weakness for our strength?" Your "opprobrium for our glory?" Your slough of slavery for our freedom?"

In conclusion, I beg to submit several important points to your lordship's most serious consideration.

1. Will not the participation of Her Majesty's government in this deprecated act of re investment, cause a collision, not between two local parties, but between the inhabitants of this province and the Imperial Durham has truly stated in his report, that "a great number of perfectly Government itself, and do more to weaken British power in Upper Canada, than the military expenditure of a sum equal to the entire pro-

ceeds of the Clergy Reserves will strengthen it?
2. Is it not as clear as day, that the act is directly contrary to the which have occurred during the last six months under the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act and the administration of an Algerine overwhelming current of public feeling; and will not the sanction of it Millia Law. These are the acts, my Lord, that cause real danger to by Her Majesty's Government be a direct blow at the principle of free and fair representation, for the efficiency of which its members are so justly distinguished by their successful advocacy of British Parliamen-

grounds upon which it should be settled, will not the taking of it out of the hands of the province by the sanction of Her Majesty's Government mers and hold out rewards to treachery, turning every man into a spy, tend to extinguish far and wide in the minds of Her Majesty's Canadian subjects all confidence in its sincerity, integrity, consistency and impar-

> 4. From the strong and settled feelings of the great body of the members of all denominations, (the clergy of certain churches excepted) as well as of the inhabitants generally in favor of a perfect equality of civil rights and immunities amongst all classes, both small and great,—wilk not any disposition of the question which does not fully and practically recognize that principle (a principle to which the House of Lords will never yield) invest the excluded parties in this Province with the sympathies and power of the entire community—as was the famous John Wilkes once invested with half the power of the British nation—and lead o results more serious than have ever yet been experienced?

5. Is it not most consonant to the weil known and acknowledged principles of British Constitutional Government to leave to the inhabitants of a country. British in their origin and attachment, the unshackled adjustment of a question affecting their own religious and social inter-

6. Could Her Majesty's Government do an act that would more shores-the overflowings of British capital transferred into other obviously tend to secure the affection of all classes of her Canadian sub-On the demise of the Crown, a general election took place in 1830. Property depreciated." Whatever causes for this state of things may The new House of Assembly reiterated the sentiments of preceding be pretended, local misgovernment is the only real cause. The great competent to judge of your own interests as the House of Compal and Teachers. Equal praise should be given in reference to the examinations in Hebrew. Greek, Latin, and French. In the first of the episcopal clergy; and when the present Mr. Attorney General when the answers of the students are combined with the facts, that they have been studying Hebrew, and with the vowel points, for about four months, and during only one hour each day, their progress must four months, and during only one hour each day, their progress must cussed again, and a bill, as usual, sent to the Legislative Council—to the laws, prosperous in their industry, united at home, and respected all her past advantages and endowments, she is indeed less influential to the laws, prosperous in their industry, united at home, and respected all her past advantages and endowments, she is indeed less influential to the laws, prosperous in their industry, united at home, and respected all her past advantages and endowments, she is indeed less influential to the laws, prosperous in their industry, united at home, and respected all her past advantages and endowments, she is indeed less influential to the laws. appear truly astonishing, and the assiduity of the Principal highly laudable. In the Greek and Latin examinations, the suditors could not but he fully convinced of the competency and diligence of Mr. Hagerman renewed his proposition for re-investing the Reserves abroad, we may reasonably presume that their affairs are conducted over the public mind than other churches, then it is high time her preto the Greek and Latin examinations, the suditors could in the Imperial Parliament, which was negatived by a majority of 43 by men of experience, abilities, and virtue. If, on the contrary, we tensions were brought to their legitimate level—it is high time justice see an universal spirit of distrust and dissatisfaction, a rapid decay of were done to other classes of my Canadian subjects, who are equally trade, dissensions in all parts, and a total loss of respect in the eyes

H. M.

burdens with the members of the Episcopal Church; take these the proceeds of your own labour and dispose of them by your own Representa-tives as you may judge advisable."—Grant to the inhabitants of this province the boon of such a decision, and with it a Royal instruction for the introduction of Lord Durham's recommended principle of responsi-bility in the administration of the local government, by which the wishes of the inhabitants can be rendered practically operative in the management of the internal affairs of the Province, and they will ask no more; a resurrection of their hopes and prospects will ensue; in two years Her Majesty will not have a more happy and prosperous people in Her Empire than the inhabitants of Upper Canada. I have the honor to remain, my Lord Marquess, Your Lordship's most chedient and most humble EGERTON RYERSON. City of Toronto, U. C., May 15, 1839.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC NEWS.

From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser, May 8. Arrival of the Liverpool .- Very late from England.

The packet steam ship Liverpool, Captain Fayrer, arrived last evening after a fine passage of seventeen days, from Liverpool. She has brought ninety-four cabin passengers, rather more, we believe, than her full com-

Our dates by the Liverpool are, London to the evening of April 19th,

and Liverpool to the 20th, both inclusive.

The hostile appearances between England and our own country have entirely disappeared—the occasions of jealousy and bickering between France and England and England and Russia have been removed by atrongly indicative of quiet and prosperity than at the present moment, as for unreasonable persons, it was not of much consequence whether

PARLIAMENTARY. The House of Commons recommenced business on Monday, the 8th.

That it is the opinion of this house that it is expedient to persevere in those principles which have guided the Executive Government of Ireland, of late years, and which have tended to the effectual administration of the laws and the general improvement of that part of the United Jamaica .-On the 9th Mr. Labouchere moved for and obtained leave to

the government shall be administered, with the aid of three special com missioners. Mr. Labouchere went at length into the causes which have Assembly &c. &c. The bill was to have its second reading on the 19th-Friday, April 12.—In the House of Commons Sir Robert Peel brought

forward an amendment to Lord John Russell's motion on the government of Ireland. It was to the effect that the appointment of a committee of inquiry by the House of Lords did not justify ministers in calling upon should not be a candidate even if he had not a seat in that he the House of Commons for a declaration of opinion—and that it was not despised such men and the motives by which they were actuated,

the House of Commons to call in question the right of the other house to inquire into the state of Ireland.

Monday, April 15—The House and all its galleries were crowded at

Sir Robert Poel replied, in supporting his amendment. He mainly sir Robert Poel reputs, in supporting are allowed to be added in the mendment, and the impolicy of sought to put an end to the question; but the other house would not adopting any measure that might bring on a collision between the two agree to it. The bill sent up by the House of Assembly left the quarre! houses, touching only incidentally on the real question of Lord Normenby's government in Ireland.

manny's government in around.

The debate was continued through the week, and was not completed on the 19th, which is the date of our latest London paper. No doubt was entertained as to the result, the Irish members and most of the liberals going en masse in support of the ministry.

Arming of the Chartists at Barnsley .- The Chartists are arming with pikes, pistols and guns, not only in the town of Barnsley Reelf, but also throughout its populous vicinity. Such has been the demand during the last fortnight that the shops have been nearly cleared of fire arms, particularly the pawnbrokers, who are dealers in second

hand ware.-[Leads Mercury. April 5 shew an increase of £2, 132,866 upon the year, as compared with 1838, and of £565,243 upon the quarter.

political thunder about it, but there is no continuous discussion, and the places at the will of the people, was what no man would approve of. He.

Wesleyan Centenary .- Up to the 1st of April the Centenary found had reached £192,000 - \$852,480. The new Wesleyan mission of, and they were entitled to the lasting gratitude of the country for that order—the patience and resignation with which she bore her sufferings, and they are the country for that order—the patience and resignation with which she bore her sufferings, and they are the country for that order—the patience and resignation with which she bore her sufferings, and they are the country for that order—the patience and resignation with which she bore her sufferings, and they are the country for that order—the patience and resignation with the former of the country for that order—the patience and resignation with the former of the country for that order—the patience and resignation with the former of the country for that order—the patience and resignation with the former of the country for that order—the patience and resignation with the former of the country for that order—the patience and resignation with the former of the country for t thip is named the Triton, one nundred and twenty-nee tons outcook, and is expected to take her departure from Bristol, England, about the last of July. She will be chiefly employed in conveying missionaries and Parliament, when Rolph, Mackenzie, and Bidwell had the control of the her departure, in answer to the enquiry of her eldest son, she appreciate the reperture, in answer to the enquiry of her eldest son, she appreciate the reperture, in answer to the enquiry of her eldest son, she appreciate the reperture, in answer to the enquiry of her eldest son, she appreciate the reperture, in answer to the enquiry of her eldest son, she appreciate the reperture, in answer to the enquiry of her eldest son, she appreciate the reperture from Bristol, England, about the last, indicated the indicate stores between the colonies of New South Wales and Van Dieman's Land, and the Friendiy Islands, and Fejees, and other groups and islands of the great South Pacific Ocean.—N. Y. Com. Adv., May 6.

From the Liverpool Albion of April 8.

requested the Rev. Robert Alder, one of the general secretaries, to undertake a special mission to British North America, that gentleman left dertake a special mission to British North America, that gentleman left town, on Wedursday morning, to embark at Liverpool for New York, on his way to the Canadas, and the neighboring provinces of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. Mr. Alder had an interview with the Marquis of Normanby, at the Colonial office, on Monday last, connected with the satisfied, if the Home Government approved of it, and carried out the measures recommended by his Lordship, this Province would be dismem-We wish him great success in his important mission, the difficulties connected with which will, we fear, be greatly increased by the critical and painful posture of affairs in that quarter. - (Watchman.) The Reverend gentleman sailed on Thursday last, in the packet ship United States. The Rev. Dr. Bunting attended his embarkation.

The Rev. Mr. Alder arrived in this city yesterday. He will remain a

her quite remarkable for a Queen. Another striking thing is, the total now. The question answered his (the A. G.'s) and his friends' purposes relinquish all—to cast her cares on Christ; and her continued by absence of all ambitious display or desires for admiration, which might be sufficiently; it would enable them to repudiate that report and vindicate prayer was, "Come, Lord Jesus, and come quickly!" She comexpected from so young a person, and she a Sovereign,

with her easy and charming deportment, and that peculiar sofuess of dis-position and temper, for which she is so remarkable, but with the entire ducted in the way proposed by his Lordship, what kind of justice could self command and repose, of manner, which might be expected to guard a they expect? He viewed the Report as a deliberate and sweeping denun-Sovereign of more advanced years and experience. She has, besides, all ciation against every man in the country. Let the calumnies contained in the Characteristic bon natural and good temper of the English.

In relation to the Queen's personal habits, I understand she rises between 3 and 9, breakfasts at 10, devotes herself to business till 2, then exercises, generally on horseback, and that at a rapid pace, going at the rate of 10 or 12 miles an hour. Of her horsemanship I had an opportunity of judging having myself been present in one of her excursions of 20 miles in about ours; and I can assure you, if she does not ride like Count, or hunt like

Diana, the is yet one of the boldest and finest female riders I ever saw.

Her attention to business is such, that I understand, if a despatch come while she is at dinner, she commonly rises and attends to it. turn and capacity for business, and will, as she advances, doubtless take even a deeper interest in affairs of state than she does at present.

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.

CLERGY RESERVES.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL. MAY 10 .- The bill sent up from the House of Assembly, providing for the sale of the Clergy Reserves and the placing of the proceeds in the hands of the Receiver General of the Province to be appropriated by the Provincial Legislature for the purposes of religion and education was read a first time and ordered to a second reading forthwith, when the

House went into a committee of the whole. The Hon. Capt. S. MACAULAY moved that the words Imperial Parlia France and England and England and Russia have been removed by ment should be substituted for the words "Provincial Legislature," and courteous diplomacy—in the East the alarming condition of affairs is ment should be substituted for the words religious purposes should be substituted for the words succeeded by such a change as almost totally removes the possibility of that the words religious purposes should be substituted for the words succeeded by such a change as almost totally removes the king have "religion and education;" so that the purport of the bill would be the piloted him safely through the difficulties of his position, and tho factious projects of his enemies are scattered to the winds—the long pending purposes. He (Capt. M.) said his amendment would set the question at quarrel between Belgium and Holland is peacefully adjusted—and in a rest, and at least satisfy those for whom the Reserves were originally adjusted—and in a rest, and at least satisfy those for whom the Reserves were originally word the whole aspect of European affairs has not been for years more intended. He thought that all reasonable persons would be satisfied, and

they were satisfied or not.

The Hon. Mr. Fencuson regretted that the bill sent down by that house had not been more favourably entertained by the House of Assem. Lord John Russell gave the form of his motion on the government of bly, as he had hoped it would have been. A difference of opinion might exist as to who were reasonable and who were unreasonable persons; but he must express his regret that the House of Assembly had not viewed

Jamaica. On the 9th Mr. Labouchere moved for and obtained leave to Royal Despatches to show that the Local Legislature had actually been evinced. It however is a source of one small gratification to us, to have it bring in a bill providing for the temporary government of the Island of invited to legislate on the question; he contended, therefore, that the in our power to say, that in Upper Canada, it abolishes the House of As-Local Legislature ought to dispose of the Reserves, and not re-invest been thrown upon the Parent State, from any necessity to maintain intersembly, for the term of five years, and establishes a Council by which them in the Imperial Parliament. Such a measure would cause great nal tranquillity, but merely to shield us from the attacks of a people with lissatisfaction in the country.

The Hon. Capt. Macaular said there was no appropriation clause in missioners. Mr. Laboutiere went at length into the various proceedings of the the bill which had been sent up by the Assembly; the bill merely stated Assembly &c. &c. The bill was to have its second reading on the 19th. "for religion and education," and left the whole disposal of the revenue arising from sales of the Reserves to be made by the Legislature bereafter hon, gentlemen of the other house had an eye to the elections; they admitted it in debate; he had no such feelings or object, for he should not be a candidate even if he had not a seet in that house; he

The Hon. Mr. Fraguson thought that re-investment was the only way get rid of the question. .

an earry nour; and at o o'clock Lord John Russell commenced speaking in support of his motion on the government of Ireland. His speech is been one of the ablest his Lordship ever made; and the ministerial and while papers speak of it as triumphant.

Sir Robert Poel replied in supportion his more than a proportion by the Assembly would give a very great advantage; the fund would be accumulating, and could be disposed of in a manner that would meet the wants and wishes of the ministerial and while papers speak of it as triumphant. ndge of them.
The Hon, and Ven. Archdeacon Straction said that hon, house had

unsettled; and a future Legislature might apply the fund to public works of any kind. Re investment was the only way to settle the question.

The amendments were then put and carried.

Present-The Hon, and Ven. Archdencon Strachan, the Hon. Messrs. Geo. Crookshanks, A. MacDonell, Col. Wells, Col. Adamson, Z. Burnham, J. Crooks, - Ferguson, John McDonald, Capt. Baldwin, and John Macaulay, Civil Secretary to Ilia Excellency the Lieut. Governor-11.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

LORD DURHAM'S REPORT-RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT. SATURDAY, April 11.-Mr. SMALL said, when he had given his vote

and ware.—[Leads Mercury.

on the report on the question of a responsible Government, he did not consequences of the most painful character, and security given for their future peace, consequences of the most painful character, and which it is feared cannot be prevented, may result from future collisions.

The Revenue.—The revenue tables for the quarter ending so folly into it; and he would not now at this late hour of the session be consequences of the most painful character, and which it is feared cannot be prevented, may result from future collisions. and had time to consider on it; and he was aware that any thing he could 1833, and of £565,243 upon the quarter.

Prospects of the Ministry.—We do not discover in the London papers any good reason to suppose that a change of ministry is likely to in it; but what document of that length, ombracing such a variety of investment of the ministry such a variety of investment or ministry is made and a variety of investment or ministry is ministry.

Mr. Boulton commenced by applauding Mr. Malloch for having given the casting vot on the Clergy Reserve Question yesterday, (which transferred one seventh of the lands of this Province from the people to the Imperial Parliament, and for having a few years ago voted against a sions. Lord Etrington's daughter will preside at the Vice Regal Court. The livery of the Fortescue family is brown and orange; and the Lord Lieutenant, in order to avoid the possibility of misconstruction by any party, has substituted yellow for the latter colour.

Mr. Boulton commenced by applauding Mr. Malloch for having given the casting vot on the Clergy Reserve Question yesterday, (which transferred one seventh of the lands of this Province from the people to the Imperial Parliament, and for having given the casting vot on the Clergy Reserve Question yesterday, (which transferred one seventh of the lands of this Province from the people to the Imperial Parliament and the dissentions in Lower Canada, but entirely from causes produced by Enactments of the Corporation, causes produced by Enactments of the Government and Legislature of Upper Canada, but entirely from causes produced by Enactments of the Imperial Parliament and the dissentions in Lower Canada, bet entirely from causes produced by Enactments of the Imperial Parliament and the dissentions in Lower Canada, and the unwilling responsible government. He would call upon members to view the subject as they ought, and the civil consequences that must arise from a responsible government. In what situation would the country be in last Your Majesty, do not a isc from any fault of the Government and Legislature of Upper Canada, but entirely from causes produced by Enactments of the Imperial Parliament and the dissentions in Lower Canada, but entirely from causes produced by Enactments of the Corporation. Boundary Question.—The Boundary Question really seems to be looked upon, in England, with a strong feeling of indifference. Once in a while an opposition paper takes it up, and tries to make some after; but to say that the officers of the government should be looked upon. political (bunder about it, but there is no counting of discussion, and the places at the first condition of the flow substance of all the article is that there is nothing in the dispute, touching in a former session, veted against a responsible government, and he was peculiarly been dispute, touching in a former session, veted against a responsible government, and he was political (bunder). Sister Colburn was peculiarly been of the operation of the flow the which it is worth any body's while to go to war, or even to think of again returned to this house by his constituents. A select committee is nothing in the dispute, touching in a former session, veted against a responsible government, and he was Spirit in early life. She joined the Methodist Church in Ireland about the year 1800, and until the close of her earthly career uniformly manicommittee was composed of gentlement of talent and respectability, and fested a soundness of religious principle, and a practice perfectly consist the report made by them, he trusted, the whole country would approve tent therewith. In her last sickness—a lingering and excruciating dishouse. If there was cause of complaint against any officer of the govern. strong reliance on the Lord Jesus Jehovah. She was sensible to the last, ment, let it be represented to the head of the government, and he would and her happy spirit took its flight in tranquillity and peace. Death, to never dare act in opposition to the proceedings of this house. (Hear, had lost its sting. Thanks be to God, who giveth us the victory hear, and laughter.) He meant if such complaint were not brought through our Lord Jesus Christ.

G. B. B. Wesleyan Missions.—The committee of the Missionary Society having forward from factious motives. He hoped an amendment would be requested the Rev. Robert Alder, one of the general secretaries, to unmoved, and that the report of the select committee would meet with an

[Mr. Mersurr's very able speech in defence of Lord Durham's Report

is unavoidably postponed.] The ATTORNEY GENERAL said, he was very glad the hon, member for the 3rd riding of York had moved his resolution; and he could not see in what respect it differed from the amendment proposed by his hon, friend. day or two and then proceed to Canada. He will remain in the Upper Province until after the Conference, when he will proceed to Lower Canada and Nova Scotia.—N. Y. Com. Ador., May 6.

He would ask his hon, friend if he would say that the matter contained in the Report of his Lordship was not repugnant to the feelings of the ada and Nova Scotia.—N. Y. Com. Ador., May 6. Queen Victoria.—The Richmond Enquirer publishes a letter from Mr. Stevenson, our Minister to Great Britain, in which he describes they to say that the members of this house were elected by corruption?

The Richmond Enquirer publishes a letter from Mr. Stevenson, our Minister to Great Britain, in which he describes they to say that the members of this house were elected by corruption?

If the matter in his Lordship's Report was correct, they were. All know to the contrary; and he would call upon the Reformers in the house, and which few persous, even of the highest rank in the kingdom, can have had be like his."

Another of our members is gone! Death has severed another young woman from her Christian associations and earthly connexions which few persous, even of the highest rank in the kingdom, can have had be like his."

Another of our members is gone! Death has severed another young woman from her Christian associations and earthly connexions the carry to the charges preference. red by his Lordship upon the return of members to the house, and he to an heavenly country. Miss Sarah Ann Furnival, aged seventeen would rost satisfied with their decision, because no man who valued his years, departed this life last Friday morning, and was yesterday he sayst—

The gueen, I suppose you will expect me to say something, and expects my opinion. The press in both countries gives the most flattering press my opinion. The press in both countries gives the most flattering of Divinity. Now, I will tell you very frankly what I think of her, and I have had a fair opportunity of judging. As to her personand face, they are pressive of which I suppose to you have seen. Sully's I think as good and pleasing a likeness as any that has been taken. It has been taken. It has been taken. It has been seen to Philately in the pleasing a likeness as any that has been taken. It has been seen to Philately in the pleasing a likeness as any that has been taken. It has been seen to Philately in the pleasing a likeness as any that has been taken. It has been seen to Philately in the pleasing a likeness as any that has been taken. It has been seen to Philately in the pression of the face. It is certainly not the sort I should call beautiful—but, when lighted up by strongly indicative of character. Her manners are bland and manifected: indeed, there is a simplicity and frankness and engaging affability about the total procession both countries gives the most distinct with their docision, because no man who valued his icollowed to the grave. She was the subject of a protracted liness would design as several of these Ships from the mouth of his lowed to the grave. She was the subject of a protracted lines would design as several of these Ships from the mouth of his lowed to the grave. She was the subject of a protracted lines would design as several of these Ships from the mouth of his lowed to the grave. He will design the protracted in the Esport were tray fairly represented to God about three years ago, and being the protraction to the grave, she had sought as trong the protraction to the grave, she had sought as pretty fairly represented in many of the numerous paintings and printing d conversation, the face is full of expression and sweetness, and true; and the house, instead of sanctioning such falsehoods, ought to her brothers, an only sister—but to leave her widowed mother was had conversation, the face is full of expression and sweetness, and true; and the house, instead of sanctioning such falsehoods, ought to her brothers, an only sister—but to leave her widowed mother was had conversation, the face is full of expression and sweetness, and true; and the house, instead of sanctioning such falsehoods, ought to her brothers, an only sister—but to leave her widowed mother was had conversation, the face is full of expression and sweetness, and true; and the house her brothers, an only sister—but to leave her widowed mother was had conversation, the face is full of expression and sweetness, and true; and the house her brothers, an only sister—but to leave her widowed mother was her brothers, and only sister—but to leave her widowed mother was her brothers, and only sister—but to leave her widowed mother was her brothers, and only sister—but to leave her widowed mother was her brothers, and only sister—but to leave her widowed mother was her brothers, and only sister—but to leave her widowed mother was her brothers, and only sister—but to leave her widowed mother was her brothers, and only sister—but to leave her widowed mother was her brothers, and only sister—but to leave her widowed mother was her brothers, and only sister—but to leave her widowed mother was her brothers, and only sister—but to leave her widowed mother was her brothers.

No one can approach the present Queen without being struck, not only thom in the Roport, which did not contain ten lines of truth. (Hear,

The amendment was put, and lost. Yeas 12, Nays 23.

Mr. Sherwood moved an amendment. Durham, or with that of the select committee of this house. He thought

hey both contained erroneous statements. MR. Small wanted an opportunity of showing wherein the report of from her mind, or from her body, now reduced the select committee was false and incorrect. He read several passages she frequently uttered such ascriptions as this: in the report, pointed out the incorrectness of the statements contained in it, and showed from the addresses which were sent to his Lordship | We'll proise Him again when we pass over Jordan!"

from all parts of the province previous to his departure from Quebec to From her numerous gratulatory expressions it was evident that her England, that the people rejoiced in his appointment as Lord High Com-missioner, and had the utmost confidence in his administration. Even the Address from the City of Toronto to which 1332 names had been sisted that with the exception of a few trifling inaccuracies in his Lordship's report, the whole of it was true and would be borne out by a large ajority of the people of this province.
Mr. Sherwood's amendment was put and carried, (Yeas 21, Nays 12,)

d is as follows:

To the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty.

Most Gracious Sovereign:

We, Your Majesty's dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Commons House of Assembly in Provincial Parliament assembled, beg permission, respectfully, to appreach Your Majesty with the recewed assurance of our continued. oyalty, attachment and devection, to Your Majesty's Person and Govern

We beg to express to Your Majosty, our most grateful sense of the sup-ort and protection which Your Majosty has been graciously pleased to extend to Your loyal and faithful Subjects, against the unprovoked invas-that, in the short space of about six months, has been followed to the lons of both the Provinces of Canada, on the part of the people of the grave in this town. neighbouring Nation. To that protection, and to the wisdom and fore-sight of our rulers, aided by the never-failing loyalty and gallantry of Your Majesty's Subjects we are, under Divine Providence, indebted for the maintenance of our laws and liberties, and the preservation of our lives and properties, from the vindictive and wicked assaults of a depraved and savage banditti.

The Hon. Mr. Caooks had always been in favor of appropriating the Reserves to religious purposes; but he was opposed to placing them in the hands of the Imperial Parliament. Mr. C. read extracts from several to express their grateful acknowledgement for the noble generosity thus

whom we are professedly at peace—but who, nevertheless, are waging open war against the Crown and Subjects of Your Majesty.

There is but too much reason to apprehend that should Your Majesty withdraw Your Forces from this Country, at the present moment, renewed invasions, and on a more extended scale than any that have hitherto occurred, would be specially experienced. It is not for Your Majesty's subjects in these Colonies, to point out to Your Majesty, the means that should be adopted to put an end to these outrages; but as the Representatives of the responsible for the conspiracies and invasions. formed and conducted by the citizens of the Republic to overthrow Your Majesty's Government on this continent, and to murder and destroy Your Majesty's subjects, for no other reason than that they are loyal and faithful to their Sovertigns in Person We heg permission, further most and formed and conducted by the subjects, for no other reason than that they are loyal and faithful to their Sovertigns in Person who have the subjects of Wesleyan Missionary Auxiliaries are respectfully requested to pay all the Missionary among they have received into the hands of the Supprintendents of their respective Circuits, that the necounts and lists of subscribers may be made out previously to the approaching Conference.

J. Stenson.

Your Majesty's attention to the rightful claim of Your subjects to indemnity for the destruction of the "Sir Robert Peel," Steam Boat, while lying in the waters of the United States, in the peaceful pursuit of its ordi business. This outrage no less insulting to the British nation, than injurious to the individuals who have suffered from it by the loss of their prorious to the individuals who have suffered from it by the loss of their property, has never been in any way atoned for, and the consequences to the owners of the vessel are of the most ruinous kind. We therefore implore Your Majesty to take such steps for the relief of Your Majesty's injured subjects, as you may in your wisdom think right. Neither do we imagine, that when Your Majesty shall have determined on the course proper for Your Majesty to pursue in reference to this particular case, that Your Majesty will overlook the claims which all Your Majesty's subjects, in both the Provinces, have for indemnity for the many and great injuries of a similar nature, inflicted on them by a foreign nation, and for which, unless reparation be in some way made, and security given for their future peace,

Since the commencement of the present session of the Provincial Parliament, the final Report of your Majesty's High Commissioner on the affairs of British North America, has been received in this Country. In this Report Your Majesty's faithful Subjects find many statements deeply affecting the social and political relations and condition of Upper and Lower Canada, and recommendations of several important changes in the form and practice of the Constitution. It is with much concern that Your Majesty's faithful Subjects find that Your Majesty's High Commissioner has strongly urged the adoption of these changes by Your Majesty and the Imperial Parliament, without waiting for the opinion that may be formed of them by the people, who are to be most deeply and immediately affected by them. Under these circumstances, we have caused a Report to be drawn up, by a Select Com-Since the commencement of the present session of the Provincial Parlia-Prospects of the Ministry.—We do not discover in the London papers any good reason to suppose that a change of ministry is likely to take place immediately. The ministerial papers appear to emerisian on migrivings as to the sewle of Lord John Russell's appeal to the House on the 15th, and the Tory Journals in like manner seem to anticipate noting from it favourable to their party. The Spectator indeed initionates pretty strongly that Sir Robert Feel and the leading Tories in the House will strongly that Sir Robert Feel and the leading Tories in the House will strongly that Sir Robert Feel and the leading Tories in the House will strongly that Sir Robert Feel and the leading Tories in the House will strongly that Sir Robert Feel and the leading Tories in the House will strongly that Sir Robert Feel and the leading Tories in the House will strongly that Sir Robert Feel and the leading Tories in the House will strongly that Sir Robert Feel and the leading Tories in the House will strongly that Sir Robert Feel and the leading Tories in the House will strongly that Sir Robert Feel and the leading Tories in the House will strongly that Sir Robert Feel and the leading Tories in the House will strongly that Sir Robert Feel and the leading Tories in the House and the Control of the Sir Robert Feel and the leading Tories in the House and Sir Robert Feel and the leading Tories in the House and the Sir Robert Feel and the leading Tories in the House and Sir Robert Feel and the leading Tories in the House and Sir Robert Feel and the leading Tories in the House and Sir Robert Feel and the leading Tories in the House and Sir Robert Feel and the leading Tories in the House and Sir Robert Feel and the leading Tories in the House and Sir Robert Feel and the Robert Feel and the leading Tories in the House and Sir Robert Feel and the leading Tories and Sir Rober

OBITUARY.

DIED, at Pembroke, RESECCA COLBURN, on December 3rd, 1838, aged

Also, James Potter, at Pembroke, Feb. 26th, 1839, aged 35. Brother Potter was an industrious man, a good neighbour, and a faithful friend.
As a father, he was both loved and feared. In him his widow has lost an pathetic writer, she "sees the iris of hope impressed on the dark clouds of despondency; she can rejoice in tribulation; she can anticipate a re union with him in a happier and more favored clime." As a Christian, the deceased was ever remarkable for the seriousness of his deportment; he evidently adorned the doctrine of God his Saviour in all things, and left strong evidence with his surviving relatives that he was accepted in the Beloved. In his last illness, (a pleurstic fever) he displayed strong reliance on his Saviour, and amid his sufferings felt that his "light affliction" would ultimately "work out for him a far more exceeding and eternal weight of glory." After exhorting his aged parents, his family and friends, to a sloady perseverance in the path of picty, he sweetly fell asleep in Jesus. Thus lived and died our dear brother in the Lord. "Let

the character of the house and the people from the aspersions cast upon mended her young friends and relatives to the mercy of God, and

most affectingly exhorted them to live near to God by faith and prayer, repeating,—

"O for a closer walk with God!"
A calm and heavenly frame;
A light to shine upon the road
That leads mo to the Lamb!"

prayed with her the evening before her death, and never shall I forget the Christian exultation she manifested in view of death. It Mr. Thouson could not agree with some parts of the Report of Lord was a few hours before she died. During prayer, and sometime after, there was from her soul one triumphant emanation of praise to God. With an energy which surprised us, and without any apparent effort from her mind, or from her body, now reduced to mere emaciation,

Hallelujah to the Lamb who hath purchased our pardon;—We'll praise Him again when we pass over Jordan!*

Com. soul, secured of the grace of God, was labouring, like the dying, the Even "sainted Fletcher," for a butst of "praise to reach to the ends of the earth!" Retaining her "senses and patience," for which she appended, and amongst the number the name of the Attorney General, had been praying, to the last, and giving all necessary directions in was unbounded in its applause of his Lordship's administration. He in reference to her attendance and funeral,—manifesting the utmost composure of mind, and frequently calling for the light that she might see her hands, now becoming numb with the icy coldness of death, watching the progressive advancement of her dissolution,—she at length requested to be raised in her bod, and then leaning her sick and dying head on the maternal bosom, she fell asleep, breathing that name-Jesus-with her expiring breath. A more impressive exemplification of the power of religion in the hour of death I never saw-I never expect to see. Her death was, indeed, in the very verge of Heaven. Her hope was bright, her mind was strong, and it—as the lamented and dying Fisk exclaimed—it seemed as if her "soul would raise her body up and bear it away!" O, may her death prove a blessing to the Church in this place, of which she was a faithful member! This is the third young woman belonging to our Church

" Death culls his victims from the fairest fold?" Will not this prove a warning to her associates, and especially urge those to be faithful, for whom, with her expiring breath, she made this prayer :- " May the Lord preserve all those faithful unto death !"

"There is a land above,
Where dying is unknown,
A vast eternily of love,
Formed for the good alone;
And Faith beholds the dying here
Translated to that glorious sphere!"

Belleville, April 29, 1839 ..

The Book-Steward acknowledges the receipt of £22 6s. rom the Rev. R. HEYLAND, on his subscription towards erecting the buildings for the Book Room, &c.

THE MISSIONARY DISTRICT MEETING will be held (D. V.) in the City of Toronto, on Friday, June 7th, at 9 o'clock, A. M.

(D. V.) at the Brick Chapet, Young Street. The Love-feast will com-mence precisely at half past eight o'clock in the morning. Public Service at half past ten. The Rev. Messrs. Ryerson are expected to attend.

A CAME MEETING will commence on the 7th of June next, on the first Lot East of the Centre Road, in Chinguacousy, on the To ronto Circuit. The Preachers and friends on the neighboring Circuits R. HEYLAND, are respectfully invited to attend.

MARRIED-By the Rev. S. Brownell, on the 21st March, Mr. James McHarg to Mrs. Mary Smart, both of Clarendon, L. C.

By the same, on the 26th March, Mr. William More, of Bristol, L. C.
to Miss Mary Oddber, of Lenark, U. C.

By the same, on the 1st April, Mr. Thomas Cuthbertson, to Miss Margaret Russel, both of Bristol, L. C. By the same, on the 17th April, Mr. Robert Murrel, of Clarendon, C., to Miss Mary Amelia Hicks. of Litchfield, L. C.

In Hamilton, by the Rev. J. C. Davidson, on the 25th April, Mr. Wm. Cook to Miss Jane B. Patterson.

By the Rev. H. Biggar, on the 23rd April, Mr. James Dynes to Miss

by the Key, H. Biggar, on the 23rd April, Mr. James Dynes to Miss Elizabeth Calvert, of Nelson.

By the same, on the 1st May, Mr. Theophilus Earl, of the City of Toronto, to Miss Eliza Jane Bowes, of Trafalgar.

In Ameliasburgh, by the Rev. H. Molkins, on the 19th March, Mr. William Langdon to Miss Sarah Loveless.

In the Town of Belleville, at the house of E. W. Holton, Esq., on the 26th March, James Harrison, Esq., to Miss Martha Clement.

Toronto Market Prices - May 14, 1839.

| Piour, An | e, per | Darre | L, | 349 | . the | đ | 203 | . Ug | Pork, per curta | ח |
|-----------|---------|-------|----|-----|-------|---|-----|------|---------------------------------|----|
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| Ontona, | | | | 10 | D- | æ | н | 3 | Hay, per ton, | 0 |
| Beef, per | cīvt. | | | 30 | 0 | a | 35 | 0 | Fire-wood, per cont, 11 .3 a 12 | 6 |
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Letters received at the Guardian Office during the week ending May 14. W. Coleman, B. Nankeville, J. McIntyre,* J. Watt, A. Davidson. * We have none, and it will be July before we can have a new edition ready.

TRACT SOCIETY ANNIVERSARY. The annual Public Meeting of the Upper Canada Religious Tract and Book Society will be held in the Wesleyan Methodist Chapel, Newgate-street, on Thursbaye evening the 16th inst. at 7 o'clock. Toronto, 7th May, 1839.

E C H A N I C S' I N S T I T U T E. A PUBLIC LECTURE will be delivered on CHEMISTRY. with Experiments, at the Society's Rooms, in the Market Eaildings, THIS EVENING, at half past seven o'clock, by Dr. Lang.

Admittance—Persons not members, 71d. Ladies free. Toronto, 15th May, 1839.

CIRCULAR. Heuse of Assembly, Toronto, U. C. 6th May, 1839.

To the original Shareholders of the Welland Canal Company: A N Act has this day passed the Commons House of Assem.

A. Lifby a very large majority, authorising the Government to purchase out the private sharcholders in the Welland Canal Company, and I entertain no doubt it will receive the concurrence of the other branches of the Legislature.

The Receiver General is authorised to issue debentures in the usual manner, payable in twenty years, for the amount of the stock held by each individual, bearing an interest of two per cent for the first two years, three for the third, four for the fourth, five for the fifth, and six per cent per annum thereafter.

It forther provides that so soon as the sum of thirty thousand pounds per annum is received for toll, each shareholder shall be entitled to receive the amount of their back interest since their respective instalments were paid affectionate husband-a beloved partner; but, to use the words of a in. The interest on those debentures is secured from the income derived

My object in making this communication is to prevent the original shareholders from disposing of their stock under its real value; at the same time I cannot refiain from expressing the gratification I feel in being enabled to announce to the original subscribers, that they will ultimately be paid the principal and interest on their investment in a work, which for magnitude and utility is not surpassed on the continent of America, and for the construction of which the public is indebted to their early enterprise. I have the honor to be, Gentlemen

Your obedient servant,

W. HAMILTON MERRITT. P. S. Editors of newspapers feeling an interest in the work, in Toronto, Montreal, Quebec, and New York, will confer a favor on the original shareholders by noticing the act referred to in this letter.

EXTENSIVE IMPORTATIONS of Spring and Summer GOODS -ISAAC BUCHANAN & Co. beg to intimate to their Correspondents and the Trado generally in Upper Canada, that they have received very large Invoices of Staple and Fancy DRY GOODS, which have been deepatched by the earliest Spring Ships from London, Liverpool, and the Clyde; and as several of these Ships have already been reported at Quebec, they fully expect to have their supplies arriving at Toronto in the course of next week, and by the first of Jane they

I. B. & Co.'s usual importations are so well known that they do not consider it necessary to state particulars; they may simply remark, that their Stock will be most Extensive and General, and has been selected in the Home Markets by Mr. Isaac Buchanan, with the greatest possible

RROW-ROOT. - Just received, Ten Boxes Arrow.Root, of a good quality, and selling off at a very low price, JOHN CHRISTIE & SON, Hardware Store, No. 112 King Street.

Toronto, 14th May, 1839.

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.

TORONTO, SATURDAY, MAY 11, 1839. This day, at six o'clock, His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor proceeded in state, from the Government House to

the Chamber of the Honourable the Legislative Council, where being arrived and scated on the Throne, the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod was sent with a Message from His Excellency to the House of Assembly, commanding their attendance: the Members present being come up accordingly, His Excellency was pleased to prorogue the Session of the Logislature with the following

SPEECH:

Honourable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council; and, Gentlemen of the House of Assembly:

In relieving you from your Legislative duties, I desire to express my satisfaction at the zeal and patience you have displayed in considering the important subjects which have engaged your attention.

It has not surprised me, that conscientious differences of opinion have so long led to much embarrassment in the disposal of the Clergy Reserves.

You were right, certainly, to leave no means unattempted, in order finally to settle this great question by the Provincial Legislature; but every expedient having failed, and all hope being excluded of unanimity here, I rejoice greatly that this Parliament has resolved, that the difficulties of this subject shall not longer be suffered to excite and encourage antagonist feeling in a community, whose common safety requires the chiefly from contrast with the desolation and coldness in which greatest concord.

I shall feel it my duty, to the utmost of my knowledge and ability, to put Her Majesty's Government in possession of the racter, nor found a virtue which he did not praise, had cast a desires and opinions of the people of Upper Canada, regarding the public aid to be afforded to the maintenance of the Christian Religion in the Colony: and will, without loss of time, transmit that Bill, together with your address thereon.

The Bill which you have passed, accepting the cession of the Casual and Territorial Revenue, upon condition of a pernary and most necessary details, will, I hope, prove satisfactory

The omission, however, in the Bill to provide for certain anpleasure thereon.

another Session of the Legislature will not be allowed to pass despondency, alone know its painful operation. over, without your making a similar wise and liberal provision for Common Schools.

have the humane effect of rescuing many unhappy beings from incurable wretchedness; and I have no doubt, that the burden, consequent on carrying this beneficent design into operation, will be cheerfully submitted to by the people of the Country,

In sustaining the great interests of the Country, no object of trollable gricf. The little fellow had no one left to whom he schoolmasters whose names are transmitted. Individuals and Societies legislation requires more care and precaution than the due could look for affection, or who could address him in tones of unable to pay for the quantities they may wish to take, will be supplied at regulation of its system of Banking; and nothing is more parental kindness. The last of his kinsfolk was in the grave-hazardous to those interests than a prolonged issue of inconver. and he was alone.

tible Bank paper. Impressed with this truth, I consider it would have been better to fix a much earlier day, for the return to a sound system accept the monition, and be prepared; and turning to the child, of Banking, but have, nevertheless, determined not to with- he added: "She is not to remain in this grave forever; as true hold my concurrence to the Bill, which both Houses of the as the grass which is now chilled with the frost of the season, Legislature have agreed in thinking necessary.

Gentlemen of the House of Assembly:

I thank you, in Her Majesty's name, for the Supplies

granted for the service of the present year.

In superintending the ordinary disbursements, I shall economically restrict them within the narrowest limits, which are consistent with a due regard to the efficient administration of unexampled at any former period.

The serious doubts expressed by Her Majesty's Government The serious doubts expressed by Her Majesty's Government grave of the poor widow, buried the previous autumn, I turned as to passing any measures calculated to affect, and especially to see what had been done to preserve the memory of one so to derange, the monetary system of the Province, render it my utterly destitute of earthly friends. To my surprise, I found

I will lose no time in transmitting these Bills, to Her Majes-ty's Secretary of State for the Colonies, that the decision upon them may be known with the least possible delay.

In the mean time, I trust that the sale of the Stock in the Bank of Upper Canada, and the other resources of the Province, will enable me, during the interval, to carry on the Public Service without any material inconvenience.

Having felt it my duty to adopt this course in reference to these Bills, it has become necessary for me also to reserve, for the signification of Her Majesty's pleasure, the Bill for the relief of sufferers by the late insurrection, or by foreign aggres. sion; or, otherwise, claims under that Act might be presented before there were any means provided for their liquidation.

It is my deliberate opinion, that at this crisis you must seek for, and rely upon, the protection and advice of Her Majesty's Government in your money concerns.

Honourable Gentlemen and Gentlemen:

In returning to your homes, and among those whom you represent, I wish earnestly to impress upon you, that your exertions in maintaining the same constitutional spirit which has actuated you in your Parliamentary labors will materially serve and promote the welfare of the country; and I firmly hope and believe, that in any measures that Her Majesty's Government may recommend, and the Imperial Parliament may adopt, for the future regulation of these important Colonies, you will find that your loyalty to your Sovereign, and your faithful attachment to the Empire, will be pre-eminently regarded, and will ensure to you the maintenance and protection of those political institutions and constitutional principles which you so justly appreciate and revere.

THE BOUNDARY QUESTION .- The following is a copy of a letter which Mr. Elias Moore, M. P. P., lately addressed to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor on the Boundary Question. We believe there is no dispute about that part of the Boundary Line to which Mr. Moore's letter refers. Mr. Moore, it will be seen, was one of the chainbearers, and his letter indicates a peculiar and happy faculty for the recollection of names:

Agreeably to the request of your Excellency, made during up here, what shall I do !- I cannot stay without her." my interview at the Government House on Saturday last, I

In Jay's Treaty with Great Britain, after the Revolutionary about thirty or forty miles up, but it then branched into two your appointed time, until your end cometh.' streams. The then district of Maine claimed the branch East, "Then I shall see her?" known by the name of the Chipotnaticook, and our Government the Western branch, called the Shodic. After ten or twelve years delay, the two Governments came to a decision, that the larger river should form the line, and accordingly sent | And he did. In a month, William ceased to wait; and they 11th of December following returned to St. Andrews. The all labours and hopes of happiness, short of Heaven, are pro-

of Nova Scotia, and late Consul of New York) was John Harris, Esq.; his Chain-bearers were Job Young, Jacob Troop Thomas Foster, and myself. The Americans who were with us came from Kennebeck, in the then district of Maine. The Surveyor's name was Titcombe; and his Chain bearers, Silvanus Sawyer, John Blackden, John Clow, and Jonathan Clay. Our party commenced running the river some weeks cations, character, &c. will be required. Address X. Y. Z., Guardian before the Americans joined us; we then continued the survey together to the source of the river, and fixed the monument.

Toronto, May 6th, 1839.

496. Clay. Our party commenced running the river some weeks together to the source of the river, and fixed the monument, which was then a Cedar, which stood but a few feet distant from the source of the stream. We cut the tree off about eight feet from the ground, and hooped it with a strong piece of iron. We then marked the word "Monument" upon it, and put also the initials of our names. The entire ground, the river, and the lakes, are this day quite fresh in my recollection. Any thing in my power that may clucidate the matter, or be the means of bringing it to an amicable settlement, is humbly tendered to your Excellency by

Your Excellency's most obedient servant,

ELIAB MOORE, M. P. P. for the County of Middlesex. U. C.

Toronto, April 22nd, 1839.

A Monument to a Mother's Grave.

"The flowers that spring up on the sunny side of hillocks, beneath remnants of snow banks, are very small and entirely scentless, and the little beauty which is imputed to them, is they are found."

The death of a friend who never spared a fault of my chagloom over my mind, which no previous deprivation had produced. I remember how sceptical and heart-smitten-(not heart-broken-the broken heart always believes)-I stood at his grave, while the clergyman touched too little on his virtues, and spoke with a humble confidence, that he would spring from the tomb to an immortality of happiness; and suggested the manent supply for the support of the Government, in its ordi- promises of Scripture, and argued with logical precision, from texts and analogies, that my friend should rise from the dead. Despondency is not more the child than the parent of unbelief -deep grief makes us selfish-and the naturally timid and nuities, charged upon these Revenues, renders it necessary for nervous lose that confidence in promises, including their own me to reserve the Bill for the signification of Her Majesty's particular wish, which they yield to them when the benefit of others is alone proposed. A little learning is dangerous in I have derived great satisfaction from the Bill which you such matters; we suffered a mental argument upon the probahave passed, for the promotion of liberal Education, and the bility of an event which we so much desired, to displace the extension of Schools, of a highly useful character, to every simple faith which would have produced comparative happiness. District in the Province; and I most sincerely hope, that Those who have contended with, and at length yielded to this

Occupied with thoughts resulting from such an unpleasant rain of mind, I followed into a burying-ground, in the suburbs Among the measures of the Session, I am happy to observe of the city, a small train of persons, not more than a dozen, a Bill for the establishment of a Lunatic Asylum, which will who had come to bury one of their acquaintance. The clergyman in attendance was leading a little boy by the hand, who seemed to be the only relative of the deceased in the slender group. I gathered with them round the grave, and when the plain coffin was lowered down, the child burst forth in uncon-

> When the clamorous grief of the child had a little subsided, the clergyman addressed us with the customary exhortation to shall spring to greenness and life in a few months, so true shall your mother come up from that grave to another life, to a life of happiness, I hope." The attendants shovelled in the earth upon the coffin, and some one took little William, the child, by the hand, and led him forth from the lowly tenement of his mother.

Late in the ensuing spring, I was in the neighbourhood of the same burying ground, and seeing the gate open, I walked public affairs; and I trust there will be no recurrence of the among the graves for some time, reading the names of the dead, distressing events which caused an expenditure last year, and wondering what strange disease could snatch off so many younger than myself-when recollecting that I was near the duty to reserve, till Her Majesty's pleasure be known, such of the most desirable of all mementos for a mother's sepulchre—the Bills as you have passed, which appear to me to have that little William was sitting near the head of the now sunken forth with the warmth of spring, from the soil that covered his formerly occupied by the late S. E. Taylor, Esq. No. 173, King Street, Toronto. 83tf BENJAMIN & BROTHERS. mother's coffin.

William started at my approach, and would have left the place: it was long before I could induce him to tarry; and indeed I did not win his confidence, until I told that I was present when they buried his mother, and had marked his tears at sent when they buried his mother, and had marked his tears at

"Then you heard the minister say that my mother would come up out of this grave," said little William.

"It is true, is it not?" he asked in a tone of confidence.

" I most firmly believe it," said I.

"Believe it," said the child-"believe it-I thought you knew it—I know it."

"How do you know it, my dear?" "The minister said, that as true as the grass would grow up, and the flowers blossom in spring, so true would my mother rise. I came a few days afterward, and planted flower seed, on the grave. The grass came green in this burying ground long ago; and I watched every day for the flowers, and to-day they have come up too-see them breaking through the ground

-by and by mammy will come again." A smile of exulting hope played on the features of the boy; and I felt pained at disturbing the faith and confidence with which be was animated.

"But my little child," said I, "it is not here that your poor mother will rise."

"Yes, here," said he, with emphasis-"here they placed her, and here I have come ever since the first blade of grass was green this year."

I looked around, and saw that the tiny feet of the child had attendance. What a faithful watch keeper!-what mother would desire a richer monument than the form of her only son

bending toarful, but hoping, over her grave?
"But William," said I, "it is in another world that she will arise,"-and I attempted to explain to him the nature of that promise which he had mistaken. The child was confused, and

he appeared neither pleased nor satisfied. "If mammy is not coming back to me-if she is not to come "You shall go to her," said I, adopting the language of the

"Let me go then," said William, "let me go now, that I may rise with mammy." In Jay's Treaty with Great Britain, after the Revolutionary William, said I, pointing down to the plants just breaking War, the Eastern Boundary Line was stated to commence at through the ground, "the seed which is sown there would not the River St. Croix. This river was easily ascertained for have come up, if it had not been ripe; so you must wait till acter from advertised patent medicines, and is not unpleasant to the taste.

"I surely hope so." "I will wait then," said the child, "but I thought I should see her soon-I thought I should meet her here."

Surveyors and Chain bearers on both rivers. The British Sur- opened his mother's grave, and placed his little coffin on hersveyor and Chain-bearers went from Annapolis, Nova Scotia, it was the only wish the child expressed in dying. Better and take her away.

In the summer of 1797, and commenced the survey on the teachers than I had instructed him in the way to meet his mo. Yonge Street, May 7, 1839. in the summer of 1797, and commenced the survey on the teachers than I had instructed him in the way to meet his mo-Chipotnaticook the 2nd of July, which they finished, and on the ther; and young as the little sufferer was, he had learned that name of the British Surveyor (appointed by Col. Barclay, then fitless and vain. - U. S. Gazette:

ADVERTISEMENTS.

O S C H O O L A S S I S T A N T S.-Wanted immediately, a young man capable of assisting in the gener Wanted immediately, a young man capable of assisting in the general routine of a respectable Day School in this City. Testimonials of qualifi-

COMPANY, -The Annual Meeting of the Company for the Election of Directors for the ensuing year, will be beld at the Office of the Company, New Street, on Monday, 3rd June next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., when a statement of its affairs will be submitted.

By order of the Board. Toronto, April 26, 1839. F. HINCKS, Secretary.

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

LEX. GRANT, BARRISTER AND ATTORNEY AT LAW, NOTARY PUBLIC, &C., King Street, Toronto, opposite the Court March 28th, 1837. 385-tf

COURT OF CHANCERY.-W. C. KEELE. Esq. SOLIGITOR and EQUITY DRAFTSMAN, Bishop's Buildings, Toronto. Mr. K. having practised in the Supreme Courts at Westminster, offers his services to the profession as Chancery Agent on the usual terms.

UST PUBLISHED, In Pamphlet, 156 p. 12mo. Price 2s. THE CLERGY RESERVE QUESTION, considered as a matter of flistory, a question of Law, and a subject of Legislation, in a series of the Hon. W. H. DRAPER, M. P. P., member of the Executive Council, and Her Majesty's Solicitor General of Upper Canada, by EGERTON

"The most just law, established by the provident wisdom of Princes, doth appoint that what concerns all should be approved by all." Toronto, printed at the Guardian Office, and for sale at the Wesleyan Methodist Book Room, 9 Wellington Buildings, and by E. Lesslie & Sons 1101 King Street.

UST PUBLISHED-Remarks and Suggestions, respectfully offered, on that portion of the Clergy Reserve Property (landed and funded) of Upper Canada. "not specifically appropriated to any particular Church." in a letter addressed to His Excellency Sir Geo. Arthur, K. C. H. Governor, and Commander in Chief. &c. &c. &c. By the Rev. Win. M. Harvard, late President of the Wesleyan Melhodist Church. Quebec: Printed and sold by William Neilson, Gazette Office, and may be had through the Guardian Office, or any Bookseller in Upper or Lower Canada. Price, 1st 3d. each

ROSPECTUS to the fifth Volume of the "CANADA TEMPERANCE ADVOCATE."—The Committee of the Montreal Temperance Society, in commencing another Volume, earnestly request the aid of the friends of Total Abstinence in both Provinces to extend its circulation, by subscribing themselves and procuring as many subscribers as

The weifare of our country, the safety of our families, and the prosperity of the Church of Christ, demand vigorous measures to stem the torrent of intemperance, which is rapidly spreading its destructive course over the

The following are the terms of the fifth volume, commencing on the 1st of May next: When delivered in lown, 1s, per annum; sent by mail, (except to Postmasters) pastage included, from 1 to 10 copies, 1s. 8d. per annum; from 10 to 100, 1s. 6d.; 100 and above, 1s. 3d. Na paper forworded without payment in advance. All communications and remittances to be sent (post paid) to Mr. James Court, Secretary.

N. B.—Copies will be sent (gratis) to every Minister of the Gospel and

reduced prices, or gratis, on making proper representations.
IF From the Schedule of Rates it will be seen, that on remitting \$1 3 copies will be sent (postage included) for one year; for \$3, 10 copies; fo \$15, 50 copies; for \$25, 100 copies. Montreal, February 1, 1839.

Orders, with remittances, (post paid) sent to J. Christie & Son's Hard vare Store, 112 King Street, Toronto, will be forwarded, without delay, to Montreal.

L. PERRIN & CO., IMPORTERS OF BRITISH MANUFACTURES, have recently REMOVED to No. 8 WELLINGTON BUILDINGS, King Street. Toronto, March 5, 1839. JUST RECEIVED, NEW BRITISH GOODS

suitable for the FALL AND WINTER TRADE, and, as usual Cheap for Cash, at the Checquered House, King Street, Toronto. GEO. B. SPENCER: October 16th, 1838.

MAYHEW.—MILLINERY AND DRESS ESTABLISHMENT.
BABY LINEN MANUFACTURY, and TOY WAREHOUSE, 108

King Street, (late T. Parson.) OF TWELVE APPRENTICES wanted immediately at the above establishment.

Toronto, Oct. 16, 1838.

little William was sitting near the head of the now sunken grave, looking intently upon some green shoots that had come friends that they have removed their place of business to the Stores

tion Swords constantly on hand, with Steel or Leather Scalbards also, Sword Belts and Scales for the Shoulders made to order, and for warded to any part of the Country.
Toronto, March 16, 1838. 436 SAMUEL SHAW, No. 120, King Street

The Prince Company of Particles The Price, One Dollar, is refunded to any person who will use One Bottle of HAY'S LINIMENT for the PILES, without being cured.—These are the positive orders of the Proprietors. Several Thousand save been sold, and not a failure known.

PILES - DROPSY - SWELLINGS - ALL SORES. RHEUMATISM.

It is absolutely asserted, on the most positive proof, that al the above complaints are arrested and cured by the timely use of HAY'S LINIMENT. It is impossible to find room in this paper to present those proofs which are conclusive and convincing. They may be seen at length at the Shops named below.

The true article has a splendidly eograved wrapper, with Agents' and Proprietor's names. Call at nearly all Druggists in the Provinces, particularly at J. W. BRENT'S, and JOSEPH BECKETT'S & Co. 202. King Street. Toronto. COMSTOCK & Co., New York,

Sole American Agents. ANDRUFF AND BALDNESS.—
The late Mayor of Philadelphia has certified, under seal of the city
to the characters of several Divines, Physicians, and gentlemen of high

standing, who declare positively, under their own hands, (all of which may be seen at the place named below.) that the BALM OF COLUMBIA trod out the herbage at the grave side, so constant had been his so to only a certain preservative, but positively a restorative of the Human Hair; also, a sure cure for Dandruff. Who shall dispute, or who go bald?

The only true have a splendidly engraved steel plate wrapper, with the Falls of Niugara, &c. on it. Enquire at JOSEPH BECKETT'S & Co. 203 King Street, and at J. W

BRENT'S, Toronto, and at most Druggists in the Provinces.

COMSTOCK & Co. New York, General American Agents.

E A D A C H E.—Dr. L. Severing for some Physician of much note, having devoted his attention for some and removal of the causes of NERVOUS AND SICI E A D A C H E .- Dr. E. Sponn, a German years to the cure and removal of the causes of NERVOUS AND SICK proceed to lay before you such information as is in my power to give respecting the North East Boundary Line, now occupy. ing the anxious deliberations of the British and American

"Let me go then," said William, "let me go now, that I assures them that they are mistaken, and labouring under distress which assures them that they are mistaken, and labouring under distress which assures them that they are mistaken, and labouring under distress which they might not only alleviate, but actually eradicate by the use of his

It is the result of scientific research, and is entirely of a different char-For Sale by many Druggists in the Provinces. Enquire of JOSEPH BECKETT & Co. and J. W. BRENT, Toronto.

COMSTOCK & Co., New York,

TRAY COW.—Came into the inclosure of the Subscriber, on Lot No. 3, West side of Yonge Street, on the 16th or 18th of April, A RED MOOLY COW, with a short tail, and now giving milk. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

WILLIAM SNIDER. 96 3p

WENTY-FIVE REGULATION SWORDS for sale at reduced prices, by
Toronto, April 3, 1839. 91 4 SAMUEL SHAW, 120, King Street.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, 26th September, 1839.

IIIS Excellency THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR has been pleased to grant a Licence to practice Physic, Surgery, and Midwifery within this Province, to George Herrica, Bachelor of Arts of the University of Dublin, and Doctor of Medicine of the University of Edinburgh.

GEO. HERRICK, M. D. and Surgeon A. B. T. C. D., and late of the City of Cork, respectfully informs the Citizens of Toronto, that he has opened an office for the practice of Physic and Surgery, at No. 42 Lot Street, adjoining the house lately occupied by Dr. Rolph, where he will give his undivided attention to the practice of the profession in its various branches. Dr. H. having brought from England a supply of the most genuine Medicines, which will be compounded by an experienced assistant, he trusts that the confidence which a generous public may repose

assistant, he trusts that the commence which a generous public may repose in him will not be misplaced.

Dr. H. will give gratuitous attendance to the poor, afflicted with eye disease, from 8 to 9 every morning.

Toronto, October 3d, 1838.

495 3m

South Charitable Infirmary. At a MEETING of the TRUSTEES of the SOUTH CHARITABLE

INFIRMARY, held on Wednesday the 6th June, 1838.

Sir JAMES PITCAIRN, M. D., in the Chair. The Resignation of Dr. Herrick having been received, it was unania mously Resolved—That while we accept the resignation of Dr. Herrick, as Senior Physician to the South Infirmary, we cannot help expressing our regret that this Institution should be deprived of the valuable services of a Physician, whose energies have been so long devoted to its best interesst, and that at a period when his extensive and enlightened experience is capable of affording such great advantages to the sick poor.

It was also Resolved—That the above Resolution be communicated to

It was also Resolved—I hat the above resolution be communicated to Dr. Herrick, through the Secretary, accompanied by an assurance of the high esteem of this Board, and of their warm thanks for his long continued and valuable services to the Infirmary; and that it likewise be published in all the Cork Newspapers.

J. PHTCAIRN, M. D.

At a MEETING of the Physicians to the CORK LYING IN HOSPITAL, held June 19, 1838.

Dr. Herrick's resignation having been received, it was unanimously Resolved—That we cannot record the retirement of our respected Colleague, Dr. Herrick, without sincerely and deeply lamenting the loss which this Hospital sustains in being thus deprived of the benefit of his vainable services—services which have been at all times, for a period of more than twelve years, afforded to the patients with benefit to them and honour to himself. (Signed) JOHN COPINGER, M. D., Chairman. himself.

R. WOOD, DENTIST, Chemitt's Buildings, King Street.
Mr. W. on his return to the city begs leave to state, that he hea
made arrangements for a constant supply of Incorruptible Enamel Teeth, from the best manufacturers in London, Paris, and Philadelphia; and for immediate information of any improvements in the different branches of Dental Surgery. Besides the usual materials for filling decayed teeth, gold, platina, silver, and tintoits, Mr. W. has the Royal Mineral Cement. which, in certain cases, is preferable to any other substance. Mr. W may be consulted at his office any hour of the day. Toronto, 21st May, 1838.

OCTOR THOMAS inconsequence of the lamented death of Dr. McCague, and by the desire of many persons of Thornhill and its vicinity, has been induced to take up his residence at Mr. Joseph Milburn's Inn, on Yonge Street for the purpose of practising his profession in all its branches.

CHAMPION, BROTHERS, & Co. will receive per first Spring Vessels their usual Supply of

SCYTHES, SICKLES, &c. &c. Which will be sold to the Trade low for Cash or approved short credit. Toronto, 20th April, 1839.

PASHIONABLE TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT. No. 148, King Street, (five doors West of Yonge Street.) The subscriber, grateful for the kind patronage he has received, bega leave to return his best thanks to his friends and the public, and to acquaint

them that he has on hand at present a rood assortment of West of England Broad Ciolis, Carsimeres, Deconshire Kerseys and Buckskins; also, a good assortment of Vestings, consisting of plain and figured silk Velvets, Valencias, Toilenetts, &c.; all of which he is prepared to make to order, on the shortest notice, and in the most fashionable manner, at very low prices for Cash.

Thomas devil 16, 1830

Toronto, April 16, 1839. UMBERLAND HOUSE.—
GENERAL DRAPERY ESTABLISHMENT, and Wholesale and
Retail STRAW and TUSCAN BONNET MANUFACTORY, 153, King Street.—The subscribers would beg leave to after their cordial thanks to their friends and the public generally, for the liberal support which has been extended to them since their commercement in business, and would at the same time beg to inform them, that they have resumed the Straw and Tuscan Bounct and Hat Trade; for the ensuing season. Their arrangements, in connection with that branch of their business, they can assure their friends, are upon such a scale as to justly entitle them to a continu-

ance of their former favours. Their Stock will comprise an Extensive and Fushionable variety of Girls' and Women's TUSCAN, PATENT DUNSTABLE, and DEVONSHIRB BONNETS; also, Boys' and Men's TUSCAN, DUNSTABLE, and PALM LEAF HATS; the whole of which will be sold at prices consider-

ably under what this description of Goods has been sold in this Market. ROBERT WIGHTMAN & Co. Toronto, Feb. 12, 1839.

AINTING.-HART & MARCH, House, Sign, and Ornamental PAINTERS, GLAZIERS, GRAINERS, and PAPER HANGERS, respectfully inform the inhabitants of Toronto and its vicinity, that they have commenced business at No. 206, King St., nearly opposite the Farmers' Bank, where they hope from a competent knowledge of their business, strict attention, and madanta charge to making abaneau. noderate charges, to merit a share of public patronage. Toronto, September 10, 1838.

ARTNERSHIP DISSOLVED. NOTICE is hereby given, that the Copartnership heretofore existing as the firm of "SWAIN & BALFOUR," Tailors, of this City, No. 41, Yonge Street, is this day dissolved by mutual consent, and that the business will in future be carried on by JOHN SWAIN slone, by whom all Claims against the said Firm will be adjusted.

All persons indebted to the said Firm are requested to make immediate appropriate the said form Swain.

ayment to the said John Swain.

Signed, this 9th day of February, 1839, Toronto City.

George Simpson, Witnesses.

George Balfour. GEORGE SIMPSON, Witnesses.

461y

NEW ESTABLISHMENT .- R. HOCKEN. from Montreal, has opened, and now offers for Sale, at his Store, No. 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 solicits intending purchasers to call and examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere Toronto, May 23, 1837. 393 tf

FOR SALE, or TO LEASE for a term of years. a Large and Commodious HOUSE, with a small Garden and an excellent Well of Water, on Lot Street, convenient to Osgoode Hail and the College Avenue. Title indisputable. For terms, apply to the subscriber, 39, Youge Street, sign of the Axe. WILLIAM FLOCK. WILLIAM FLOCK. Toronto, April 1, 1839.

ANDS FOR SALE.—In the London District, Upper Canada, 800 Acres of the very finest quality, in the Talbot Settlement, in that most desirable Township, Aldersonger, 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. The above are in the midst of an old and flourishing Settlement, with all the conveniences of good roads, Mills, ready Market, &c., and a large quantity of the finest Black Walnut and White Oak Timber

ALSO,-In the Township of Reach, Home District; Lot No. 12, in

the 2d Concession, an extremely valuable Lot.

The above lands will be sold 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. Srafford, Esq., Brockville. April 20, 1837.

LANK DEEDS AND MEMORIALS, and CHAPEL DEEDS, for sale at this Office.

CHRISTIAN GUARDIAN.

CHRISTIAN GUARDIAN.

The price of this paper is Twiste Skillings and Sizpence a-year, if paid in advance or Fyteen Skillings, if paid in six months; or Seventeen Skillings and Sizpence, if not paid before the end of the year, exclusive of postage. Subscriptions paid within one month after receiving the first number will be considered in advance.

The Postage is Fost Skillings a year; and must also be paid within one month after receiving the first number by those who wish to be considered as paying in advance.

A la travelling and local Preachers of the Wesleyen Methodiet Church are enthorised Agents to procure subscribers, and forward their names with subscriptions; and to all authorised Agents who shall procure ten responsible subscribers, and aid in the collection, &c. one copy will be sent graits. No subscriber has a right to discontinue until arrears are paid up—Agents will be careful to attend to this.

All communications, unless from authorised Agents, must be post paid.

The proceeds of this paper will be applied to the support of the Contingent Fund of the Wesleyen Methodiet Church in Canada, for making up the deficiencies of poor Chruits which are unable to support their Preuchers, &c., and to the general spaced of the Gospel.

J. H. LAWRENCE, PRINTER.