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LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY. DEBATE ON THE CLERGY RESERVES. Mr. J. W. Cameron's Speech-Concluded. - an The Attorney General (East) had claimed deserved credit for them (the Roman Catholics) for attempting, before even awakened old suspicions. Is the House not reminded of bigoted sect. He was proud to point to the French popu-Upper Canada did so, to grant religious equality in Lower Canda, on the subject of marriage and haptism, though change of policy on the University question, dug up from even more liberal enactments than their brethren of the thwarted by the (illiberality of Protestants in the upper house. He (Mr. C.) was willing to corroborate this, and spatch, that would have, fifteen years ago, prevented all refer to the fact that they were the first Legislature in the the fraud, hard feeling, and excitement about the Univer- Canada, which extended even to the establishment of secworld to grant perfect civil and religious freedom to the sity? Yes, sir, by this, honourable gentlemen may learn Jews ; and in the British States of America, a Catholic, that there is a necessity for our doing everything above lin a Catholic colony, was the first to grant free religious board now. I Complain that the country were deceived toleration, to, aller. He, alinded to Maryland, under Lord on this subject! last year. I held in my hand the debate Baltimore, when Presbyterian New England and Episcopaljan Virginia both were intolerant and persecuting. He with the Home Government, to take the initiative with all (Mr. C.) trusted therefore that, in this age of enlightenment and upon this question, his brethren of Lower Canada would act with the same liberality; for he would assure them that neither self-interest, nor political advantages, por attachment to any set of men, could ever induce the Reformers of Upper, Canada to yield upon this question. Mr. Speaker-The guestien had been asked by members of this house, have we an Established Church ! And he would just take up this point and remind the House of the have their pledges made; in good faith been kept ? have way this question was treated in Canada West, and show they negotiated? did they take the initiative? and are they the disability and distinctions that were and are yet placed agreed upon the question ?... Mr. Speaker, there is no conupon all other Protestacts. It was argued legally and in- cealing the fact, the country has been deceived, and we geniously, by both the Attornies General, that we could should wait no longer. The Act of 1827 had not been have no dominant or established church but, one, and that alluded to in this debate—it provided for the sale of oneone, by the treaty, was the Catholic Church; because the essence of an establishment was the being the one or lacres annually might be sold. And did this prevent the preferred Church of the state. This is all very nice to Legislature of Canada in 1828, and from that till 1840, legal ears. But if the minister of one Church can marry from passing 13 bills directly in the face of the Imperial all others must apply to courts, prothonotaries and clerks of vary or repeal was not repealed by the bill of 1827, and is the peace, for a right, is there not an inferiority in this ! not repealed by the Union Act, nor by the bill of 1840; If the rectors, as by statute imperial and colonial, are en- and he defied any lawyer to show it. We have the same Rectors in England, and if their hishop claims jurisdiction, forehand on discriminating debates on the post office, or is this not an establishment? There, is an Established the civil list, and it is the way to accomplish the object, to establish and endow rectories is repealed, and a declaratory act passed recognizing the entire parity of all denominations, we have an establishment. Hon. gentlemen opposite say, they do not want it; then let them honour it would well become the hon, member for Cornwall, as contract they assumed when they settled. This is the most tories, he (Mr. C.,) was ready to make a difference such platented to him. The proposition to create reserves origi-Other denominations have had their acre of 10 acres, or 'sometimes, under good Episcopal or Executive influence, recognition by law of one ruler in a parish-the setting apart, choosing and endowing a favoured and particular one which the Home Government in 1847 refused to intersect -in a word, it is the principle, the unjust, illiberal fere with because it was purely local. He would therefore principle that the country deprecates—this is what is felt, submit the following resolutions in amendment because an insult and persecution to numbers of other denominations. "It must therefore be abolished." The lands are the dust in the balance-it is the supremacy that is the crushing weight which is felt to be an oppression. Mr. Speaker, this involves the great question of Church and State, connexion or toleration. I understood and respected the prejudices of those who were in favour of the principle and upon it. Lower as well as Upper Canadians will materially differ, every man according to his own conscience and education. He had everviewed endowments. and Church and State connexion, as an unmitigated evil to the Church of Christ-and was aware that very many

Episcopalians now do so too-they see a higher and better

stand their church would take-they know that it has been

fairly tested in the States, and they are willing that for the

peace and prosperity of Zion, all should contribute of their

substance for the support of their religion, and every deno-

mination be placed on a common basis. I feel that endow-

ments are remnants of kingly and priestly tyrrany, and

despotism, when, as the hon, member for St. Maurice

said, the people were enveloped in ignorance and supersti-

tion when the Pope was able to put his faot physically on

the neck of kings-and when neither kings nor priests

cared for the will of the people nor the rights of man. Mr.

Speaker, though there are many who may still wish to see

the Church with harlot head, yet recline upon the corrup-

ing bosom of the State, bound and compressed, crippled

and deformed by the enactments of Ecclesiastical Courts.

by Liturgies and Confessions which they dare not amend;

yet the time 'is at hand when these religious barricades

would be erased, and the Church could not be bought up

for a consideration in money or lands. The honourable

Attorney General East has avowed his desire to divide

these lands among all Protestadt Churches-and thus by

bribing all please all. This is no new policy. Members

have been tampered with on this suggestion, and were it

not for facts that are past I should doubt my own truth by

finding it corroborated by the Commissioner of Crown

Lands. I would have appealed to him to say how I had

ever treated such a proposition sixteen months ago, when

it was frequently broached. The honorable member for

the First Riding says he came not to Canada to learn her

civil rights-did he learn from those who preach in Eng-

land the secular nature of Christ's kingdom, its indepen-

dence of the State for its propagation and sustentation;

with practice. The Attorney General East has established clearly, that we had power to Legislate under the 31st Vic. Geo. III., and might within six months after it passed, alter the whole appropriation. He has shown, too, that speaks condemnatory of our suspicions. Time has been, and Executive communications; but, Mr. Speaker, he has the course of another Attorney General, who, to justify a the vaults of the Executive Council, another liberal dein which the Government pledged themselves to negotiate the influence of their position, and prepare the way for Legislation, direct Legislation upon the subject this Session. I then had the honour to be a member of the Government and had made the pledge in good faith; but reasons were given why the Government should proceed coutiously, owing to their position and the prejudice against them; but never did I hear or know that a difference of opinion, existed; of that I was kept in ignorance. But fourth of the Reserves for religious purposes. 100,000 and baptize in virtue of his standing in his own body, and Acts of 1701, and of 1827, . The fact was, the power to dowed with all the power, privileges, and emoluments of right we ever had—the same right we had to legislate be-Church, and until the power granted by the 31st Geo. III. and it is the way to assert our right to local self govern ment, and in this consists the very essence of Responsible Government. The Attorney General West has said that the settler after 1791 had no right to complain of the existing law - they knew it when they came, and if they enhemselves by bringing in the necessary declaratory act ; riched the clergy lands by their labour, it was a part of the the member from Toronto. Upon the question of the Rec- extraordinary of all the strange things we have heard :-The Attorney General thinks people are bound to submit to as the Attorney General East claimed, believing in the laws as they find them, or leave the country. Time was right obtained by an individual under the operation of an when this very logic was applied to himself-he, alr, knew Act of Parliament, the rights acquired by bodies for general the law of 1791 on another point; his venerated and ever or specific religious purposes. He Mr. (Mr. C.) consid- honoured father came to this country under a law which ered that the Church of England and Ireland had no such gave the people no power over their Executive, nor influvested right in the Reserves as the rector had in the lands | ence in their own affairs. He brought with him a British spirit of resistance to injury and oppression; he felt as a nated in the opinion that the government, as trustees of Briton that he had a right to complain of any unjust law, the people, had a right to promote their spiritual interests, however old, and he and his son advocated an entire and they made this proposition doubtless in good faith .- | change of constitution, and nobly and steadily contended The power that creates can destroy; and finding that the for it, and knit the hearts of thousands and tens of thoupeople are of opinion it is not for their interest to remon- sands to them, by their resistance to a constitution that strate with their trustee. It is not only in their power, existed when they came to the country, and they were to the Crown. I'deny the doctrine; it is not liberal -not and extent when they came, and having chosen it, with its Whiggish it is absolute Toryism. The lands of the disadvantages, for some reasons of their own, they had no Crown in Canada are the lands of the people of Canada; right to seek a change. He (Mr. C.) felt that the honor the Crown was in rely their trustee; and has this not been able gentleman was endangering his popularity by such definitely settled and acknowledged years ago? Are they decrines as he had announced. The boon of Responsible not now under our entire control, though still Crown lands? Government was never sought for as a finality, but as a Do we not sell to whom we please? Do we not refuse to means to an end, and that end was the liberalizing of our make good the pledge and promise even of the Crown, to institutions—the reform of known and admitted abuses. 'soldiers' and others ?" and yet, forsooth," the Attorney Gen- and the extension of liberty, fraternity, and the natural eral West argues they are not ours. Mr. Speaker, the rights of man. For this object therefore we stand upon Reformers of Canada care little for the Rectory lands, as to the floor of this House, we ask only a faithful and consisttheir intrinsic value or quantity-valuable though they be. ent carrying out of the system of Responsible Government, we will accept of nothing less, and it is to be hoped that hon, members will vote on questions affecting our interests It may be their 200 acres; but all keep those they have and our country's welfare, with that independence which so obtained, and which are patented; but it is the creation characterizes the representatives of a free people. The of a Rector or ruler of a parish that is complained of-the question now before the house is purely local-a question which the Attorney General designated as our own, and

> "That a Select Committee of five, Members compose of the Hou. Mr. Boulton, Mr. Notman, Hon. Mr. Merritt, Mr. Bell, and the mover, be appointed to prepare and report to this House a bill embracing the following Recolutions" :-

Resolved,-That it is the duty of the Government to xtend the same protection and the same privileges, and immunities to every member of civil society : 1 1 10

Resolved,-That as the stipends made to the Clergy of certain Christian Churches to the exclusion of others, and the great disproportion of public grants to different Churches are at variance with the first and most sacred duty of all good governments; and as the State endowments, known as the Clergy: Reserves, have proved a source of great and manifold evils; in this Province, obstructing the physical improvements of the country, engendering and embittering political strife and deception, and fomenting to considerable extent, mutual jealousy, distrust and alienation among the Christian Churches planted in the land; and as the Imperial Parliament have at various, times invited the attention of the Legislature to this subject, and granted us full power to manage our own local affairs; it is expedient to enact that it, shall and may be lawful for the Governor of this Province, by and with the advice of his Executive Council, to sell, grant, alienate and convey, in fee simple, all or any of the lands called Clergy Reserve lands : 11 3

Resolved .- That it is expedient that all past sales of uch lands which have been or shall be invested under the Sth George IV. and 3 and 4 Victoria, shall be subject to such orders as the Government; in Council shall make for nvesting either in some public funds in this Province, secured on the consolidated fund, or in the public funds of Great Britain and Ireland, the amount now funded in England, together with the proceeds hereafter to be received from the sales of all or any of the said revenues.

Resolved,-That the interests and dividends accruing upon such investments of the proceeds of all Clergy Reserves sold or to be sold, and also the interest to accrue upon sales upon credit of Clergy Reserve lands, and all rents arising from such lands that have been or may be derived for any term of years, shall be paid to the Receiver General of this' Province or such other persons or institution as shall be appointed to receive the public revenue, and shall together remain an annual fund for the purpose of general education.

and, having learnt this, does he infer that the parties in Mr. Holmes said, averse as he was to any connection of this country who had disturbed its peace for thirty years Church and state, and desirous of retrieving any properties -who had sought for every exclusive advantage," and the supremacy of their church-who had styled themselves, by which were the rightful inheritance of the people of this way of eminence, " The Church," and filched the country Province he would sustain the amendment of his hon, friend the member for Kent; and if that failed, he would vote for of their lands; did he learn that such property must be considered vested rights? Such learning, Mr. Speaker, the resolutions, as at first proposed. It was an error to that the great body of the Reformers in the Country, had is amalgamated with ignorance, and, if these are really suppose that the people of Lower Canada had no interest his principles, I fear he has yet to learn in what civil and in this question, as the iniquitous appropriation of the religious liberty consists. Sir, we are told the proposition Clergy Reserves was regarded with quite as much abhor-view, namely, the settlement of this question, if they did to Legislate by bill is absurd; but, sir, it is consistent rence there, as in the Upper Province. The Imperial not preserve existing encumbrances upon it.

power which had vested these Reserves in the Church of England, did, so for the express purpose of establishing the odious influence of Church and State in America. The Crown of England had no authority to dispose of any porwe were deceived by our rulers-kept in ignorance of de- tion of this fair country for such an unworthy purpose, spatches which would have settled the question, and yet | Numerous attempts had been made in the course of this debate to excite the prejudice of Lowert Canadians against when he was suspicious of Governors, Home Secretaries, innovations; and appeals had been made to their religious feelings, which conveyed the impression that they were lation of Lower Canada, as having on their Statute Books Upper Province; and he would contrast their liberality with the narrow minded bigotry prevailing in Western tarian burial grounds. The Lower province was the first country in the world where any measure was passed for the emancipation of the Jews. He, and all the people of Lower Canada, he firmly believed, were anxious to see these appropriations, restored to their legitimate use-educational purposes; therefore he would support the amendment.

Mr. Cauchen would explain why he was colliged to vote against the resolutions. He was only prepared to avow the principle of the tright to settle the question by loca legislation, and until the Imperial. Government resigned that power to the Provincial Legislature, he could not vote unon such resolutions.

Mr. Scott (Bytown) would support the amendment o the hon, member for Kent, because he deemed that the only proper; and efficient manner to settle this question He perfectly agreed with those members who held, that it should have been introduced as a Cabinet measure. The present course pursued was repulsive to the people of Upper the hon, gentlemen who now occupied the Treasury Benches. He believed, that had the administration made it a question by which they were determined to stand or full, in the event of a defeat, the country would have approved them, and they might have regained their places with a greater majority than ever. He claimed that, because every Upper Canadian reformer who had voted for the Rebellion Losses Bill, perilled his own seat for the benefit and support of the Lower Canadians; (loud cries of hear, hear) they should not return the favor, by voting for the bill in maintenance of the rights of Upper Canadian reformersto have the Clergy Reserves settled agreeably to the well understood wishes of the people. He condemned the hon-Attorney General West for denying the sentiments which he had odvocated for the last twenty years, and had pledged himself to his constituents to carry out, whenever the reform party came into power. He, (Mr. S.) as well as every member of the reform party now in the Government was elected upon the assurance, that if the reformers had as demanded by this country, irrespective of Imperial legislation. He had always been disposed to believe, that it was almost impossible for a reform ministry to do wrong; but he now found them evading those promises which they had given when they went to the polls, with the Clergy Reserves as a test question, and discovered that it was not their intention to carry out the wishes of the country. He now thought them quite as bad as the Government for such an opinion, he had thought it but just to offer his re-

men in whom he no longer had any confidence. The resignation had not been accepted, and therefore the stood majority of the reform party in Upper Canada. these circumstances, he would vote for Mr. Cameron's imendment, concern to a finite Les descours de Mr. Flint had always been opposed to the Clergy Re-

the Weslevan Methodist, had not in the least affected his opinions. He dissented from the idea that the reform party would require this question as a hobby-horse to ride at the next general election; he was confident that they could obtain a majority, without any such subject for agitation. The Clergy and Laity of the Church to which he belonged. were perfectly willing to resign the portion of these Reserves accorded to them, rather than be at all dependent upon state support for i religious, services. His remarks were so desultory—consisting of snatches of the history of the Clergy Reserve question-condemnation of Church and State Government, &c., that we could not follow him. Mr. Wilson, wished to set himself right with regard to

the opinions he had expressed, and which some hon, gentlemen had made frequent allusion to-that the English Church would be much better without the proceeds of these reserves. There was just the same analogy; as there would be in his considering that although claimants under the Rebelion Losses Bill would be just as well without compensation. when once granted it should not be again taken away. It honourable, gentlemen, who were professional men'acted consistently, they would put it upon the ground of the legality of those grants, and refer them to a legal tribunal, in the same manner as if a private individual, desiring to set aside an illegal, patent, should institute an action in Chancery to try the validity of that title. He would freely support any resolution which contemplated settling, the uestion on these grounds. He objected to the amendment f the honourable member for Kent, because, in the first lace, the committee proposed to draft the Bill where mempers of extreme views, and, in the next, because it would be

flying in the face of Imperial legislation. Mr. Hincks would not have risen again to-night but for he unfair attack which had been made by the honourable nember for Bytown on the honourable Attorney General West, reiterating those insinuations that had been made hroughout the country, to the effect, that his honourable riend was actuated by prejudice in favour of his own final settlement. church. It was a gross injustice to the character of that honourable member, and had not the least possible foundation. He could not believe it possible that any gentleman would entertain the opinion that an bonograble member of the House was to be bound by the will of his constituents, if such a course of conduct would be a violation of his own conscientious views. He admitted that there was a wide difference in the Cabinet on the subject of the Clergy Reserves, but it was an utter misrepresentation to charge members of the Administration with endeavouring to evade their pledges to the country. The Ministry were charged with being renegades and traitors, because they did not choose to adopt the absurd, and unconstitutional measure suggested by those honourable members who were content to treat the question only by the introduction of a Bill. These parties were striving to delude the Reform party, by declaring that theirs was the only proper method by which to bring about a satisfactory settlement of this question.) They had been told that there was no agitation in the country upon the question. He would state one fact which would prove that that was not true. Mr. Vansittart, i churchman, and a friend of the hon, members opposite, who had stated his intention to present himself as a candidate at the next election," had found that the 'cry against the Clergy Reserves was so popular, that he went about the country agitating the question, and recommended that all these lands should be taken away faom the Church of England. He denied that his hon, friend the Attorney General (West) promised last Session to negociate the question with the Home Government. He believed confidence in the Administration. He believed that the ministry would demand the great end which they had in

he would have been rejected at the last election. . He benot by an address. The wish of the Country was that conduct. The Government were not doing fairly by the these Revenues should be withdrawn from all churches, people on this question. and devoted to general education, and, therefore, he should vote against the Resolutions.

On motion, the further consideration of the question was

postponed until to-morrow, Friday. The House then adjourned.

Mr. Solicitor General Drummond would consider that he had not done his duty did he abstain from mentioning the position which he intended taking in regard to the Clergy Reserves question. These Clergy Reserves were calculated to make religion a source of disunion, and to light up the fire of fanaticism. He believed that these Clergy Reserves were the bloodshed and rebellion some years ago. He believed that the rebellion was caused by the supposed attempt to establish in this country a dominant church. Emigrants who came out to settle in this country, cutting their way through the forest, were stopped by a dark spot -a Clergy Reserve. He did not look upon the Act relating to the rights; if it had, he would be the last to meddle with it. He had examined it with a great deal of attention, and had divested himself of all predudice. It had never been made a party question in Lower Canada, whatever it might have been in Upper Canada, although there had been some excitement in some of the townships which he represented. In Lower Canada, they had always been guided by princi-Canada, and in direct violation of the promises made by ple; and it was remarkable that the word "expediency" the hon-gentlemen who now occupied the Treasury Ben-When he came to look at the Constitutional Act, he was of Montreal, the Attorney General East. He would admit he placed great confidence in that hon, gentleman, and he regretted he could not come to the same conclusion .--He said the alteration was an injustice, and if this injus-It appeared quite clear to him it was intended to be confined understand this.

according to the best of our judgement. He would pledge lege Question, and had afterwards heard him bring for-

Mr. Chauveau, who spoke in French, took the same would not consent to ask for the control of the Reserves, unless some definite plan was proposed for their appropriation to purposes exclusively religious. He would vote against the resolutions.

occasion.

Mr. McConnell could not see the difference between the position of the Reserves in Upper and Lower Canada. It had been justly observed by the hon, member for Shefford, that a worse plan for settling a country could not be devised. Other lands were sold, but the Reserves were only leased, and the consequence was, that in some cases, the back rents now amounted to as much as the whole value of the land. The Reserves were no benefit to the Church of England. The clergymen of his county were most excellent men, who had done more for education, and shown a more liberal spirit than almost any others; and yet they had not been able to establish more than a single congregation. This he attributed to the predudice created by the Clergy Reserves. In his opinion, every flock should support its own pastor. He would vote for any resolution or amendment that would place this question in a position for

Dr. Laterriere spoke in French. He supported the

anguage was intended to conceal one's ideas." He enter- Province in one end of which a support was secured, by ed into a defence of his own conduct, stating that when law, for one religion, and that too for the support of a reli-Attorney General, he had brought in a bill to settle the gion which was not the religion of the empire to which Clergy Reserve question. The original object of the Re- the Province belonged, while no such provision existed in serves, bad been mis-understood; it was to enable the the other. (Hear, hear.) He would say to honorable Crown hereafter to make grants to religious bodies when members, if this state of things did exist, those who paid they saw fit : that object had been lost sight of altogether, tithes in one part of a Province, while no support for reli-The result of the Clergy Reserves Act had been, to throw gious institutions was given in the other, might one day power into the hands of the Government. As a member think that they too should be relieved from such a burthers. of the Church of England, he objected to the control of He (Mr. R.) noticed a remark made by the hon, member that portion granted to that Church being placed in the for West York (Mr. Morrison), respecting the Church of hands of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel. England being a dominant church, and, as such, inclined Unless the Government intended to keep this up as an to exert undue authority in the country; he would just: election question, the course they ought to adopt would be, refer to the Journals of 1837, where the following Resolu-1 to bring in a bill to repeal the Imperial Act, with a clause iton would be found:—, he control out providing, that it should not come into operation until the "Resolved—That, in the opinion of this House, the Imperial Parliament had passed a similar law. 11 this was Rectors who have been, or who may be established in this: done, and the Imperial Parliament were; reminded that the Province, cannot and ought not to receive any ecclesiastiformer act was an infringement of our rights, it would suc- cal or spiritual power or authority whatever over any porceed. Any other course would be useless. He would be tion of the people of this Province, other than the members opposed to any measure, unless it had for its object to re- of their respective congregations."
vest the control in this Parliament. The Church of Enit strange, after Mr. Price had stated in a letter to his con- to establish a dominant church ! [Hear, hear.]

Mr. Notman said, he regretted that this question had stituents in 1849, that there was no difference of opinion not been introduced by the Cabinet. If his constituents in the Ministry on this or any other subject, that he should had not believed that the ministry would have taken it up, now come here and propose a measure in this way—a measure of which the Attorney General East had expressed lieved that the proper mode to settle it was by a bill, and its distinct disapprobation. He could not unravel such

Mr. Sherwood (Toronto) was at a loss to understand what the hon, member for Norfolk intended to advocate; he thought he should come out with some distinct explanation of his views. What does the hou, gentleman intend to do with the Clergy Reserves.

Mr. Boulton said he intended to appropriate them for Ed-Mr. Sherwood continued. -The speech of the hon.

Attorney General for Lower Canada had done him infinite credit. The hon. Attorney General West had admitted, that the question could not be settled without making some provision for preserving the present incumbrances upon the Reserves. ,The proposition made by the Commissioner for Crown; Lands, was perfectly consistent with those constitutional principles which were settled in the country. He held that the only course; which could be pursued on the question, was that which had been followed in the Resolutions. They would make themselves laughing-stocks Clergy Reserves; as having anything to do with vested in the eyes of the Imperial Government, if they passed a bill in that House to settle the question before the imperial Act had been repealed. But as these Reserves were given to the Church for purposes of religion, he would ever refuse to divert them from that object-even though he lost his popularity by it. He alluded to the taunts which the Attorney (West) had thrown out to the former administration, because it had not introduced the King's College question as a Cabinet measure, and he called upon the Ministry now to follow the course which that gentleman had recommended, in the present matter. He intendsorry he had to differ with the hon, member for the City ed to vote against the resolutions and each of the amend-

ments which had been proposed.

Mr. Chabot spoke against the resolutions in French, and much to the purpose. He said the resolutions were too long and complicated; he wished to know to what use the tice was committed legally he should have submitted to it. funds arising from the Clergy Reserves would be appropri-When a gift is made it must be made to some well defined ated by the hon, gentleman, if at his disposal would it company, no doubt must exist has it ever been defined I be for canals for railroads or what 1 He desired to

to the Protestants, and included the Methodists and Bap- Mr. Robinson was much pleased with the remark just tist, and even the deists also, because all professed contra- made by the honorable and learned member for Quebec, ry to the Roman Catholic religion. but the matter re- and only regretted that the honorable member, who intromained in doubt. The Donee was undefined, and never duced the original resolutions, did not perhaps, fully underknown. The Imperial Government had relinquished all stand what the honorable member had said. He said, and desire to appropriate them, which was a courtesy to the very truly, that the question was not fairly before the people of Upper Canada. The Imperial Government have House. He, (Mr. R.) therefore called on the honorable not the intention to deal with this question, and would gentleman who introduced the resolutions, to state clearly, a majority, they would settle the Clergy Reserve question give to the people of this country the power to deal and, as the honorable member for Quebec said, "franchewith it themselves. He trusted the concession of ment,"-frankly, what he, and those who supported him, Responsible Government was not a gift. It was a would do with the proceeds of the Clergy Reserves, were concession which the people of Canada were entitled to they now at the disposal of this Assembly. (Mr. Hincks The Imperial Government would never stand in the way -fort education.) (Mr. Price, after some explanation, of the people of Canada governing themselves. He be also said-for education.) Mr. Robinson-Then be was lieved this would allow them to settle this question accord- to understand, not for the support of religion of any dening to the best of their ability. He thought the course omination, "Nes." He (Mr. R.) now knew what they adopted by his hon, friend from the South Riding of York, would do with them if in their power; and those honors which the people had substituted them. Entertaining the only one that lay before them. The passing a bill he ble members for Lower Canada, who have repeatedly thought would only be insulting the Home Government, desired to know this fact, could no longer be at a loss. signation to his constituents, rather than continue with They had only to pass an address, and it would be granted He (Mr. R.) could not help thinking, that whatever hopes them. He was disposed to take the same view of the ques- the hon. mover of these resolutions had, when first introtion as had been taken by the Attorney General West. He ducing them, of carrying them into effect and settling this before the House free to protest against the policy of the thought that our first object should be to get those Reserves | vexed question, he must now be convinced, from the debut it is their duty to repeal the whole. The Attorney taunted as traitors; they were told, if they did not like Government, in the name of his own constituents, and the under our own control, in order afterwards to dispose of them bate which had taken place and lasted nearly the whole week, how hopeless it was to expect to come to any satishimself to nothing, excepting the protection of vested factory settlement here. What (said Mr. R. do we see ? rights, to which the faith of the Government was pledged. Why the very members of the same Government, differing It was our best course in order, to obtain the disposal of from and opposing each other on resolutions introduced by serves, and that some portion of them were now given to the Reserves, to show the Home Government that we one of themselves; and not only in this House, but also were not disposed to participate in the socialist doctrines in the other branch of the Legislature. He believed the of the day; with respect to all excepting vested rights, he members of the Government having seats there; were opwould demand the right of legislation untrammelled by any posed to these resolutions. Well, if this House could not pledge. The religious property of Lower Canada he could agree on this question, when might they expect one that not look upon as endowments—they were held by the same could. Surely they never can expect to have a greater authority as all other titles to land. But if they were af- majority in any future House, than they now have. Did fected by this measure, still we should act conscientiously, honorable gentlemen opposite, suppose a change in this without regard to consequences. He had been much House would never take place. Surely a time might come moved by the eloquence of the hon, member for Cornwall, in a few years, when those now in a minority, might have but when he recollected that he had heard that hon, gentle- the ascendancy. Would, therefore, any settlement made man equally impressive upon another question—the Col- to satisfy present parties, be satisfactory to them? Certainly not; and the agitation would be again commenced. ward a measure for splitting up that very endowment, he We ought to be thankful that the British Government had felt less dread for the result of his (Mr. D's) vote on this settled a question which, after years of excitement in this country, we had not been able to accomplish ourselves. And here he now must express his astonishment, that the view of the subject as the Attorney General East. He present Government, strong as it was, had not the firmness to resist any pressure from without, and refuse again to agitate the country on this question. A weaker Government, forced to strengthen itself by all the means in its power, might have done otherwise without exciting surprise; but here they saw the strongest Government they ever had since the introduction of Responsible Government, yielding to the solicitations of some few of their supporters. because, forsooth, they had pledged themselves at the hus? tings, to disturb the present settlement of this question. ... It was very clear the Government, as a Government, had no intention of doing so, for the question was not even alluded to in His Excellency's speech at the opening of the Session. And how did the hon. Att'y General West himself appear before the House, when speaking on the question? Why, he spoke for nearly an hour, before any one in the House or at the bar, could form an idea how be meant to vote. It was very clear his beart was not in the cause, and much to his credit too, for it would not have been in the right place if it had been there. He (Mr. R.) would just refer to an Act passed in 1823 respecting titles. The preamble (which he read) states distinctly that provision having been made, by the reservation of one-seventh of the Province, for religious purposes, it should not be lawful views of the Attorney General East. He merely for any person to demand or receive tithes. He merely Hon. H. J. Boulton thanked the Attorney General East alluded to this to show that the grant was made in lieu of for the example which he had set to his colleagues, of tithes, and did not mean to say, that, were the intentions straight-forward conduct. His speech did honor to his of the Resolutions now under discussion carried into effect, heart and head, and shewed he had the benefit of the coun- the Act mentioned would be repealed; no one denied that : try in view. The speech of the Attorney General West, but he would say, that we should exhibit to the world what on the contrary, reminded, him of the old saying, "that had never been witnessed in any other country—that is, a

gland had never been the Established Church in this coun- names of the majority will be found those of Boulton (Geo. try-it had none of the powers of an Establishment, to S.), McNab (Sir Allan), Prince, Robinson and others, correct tithes or rates, or enforce its behests. He thought now in this House; and yet they were accused of daring

Mr. Price presented the address to Her Majesty on the subject of the Clergy Reserves, and which embraced the resolutions, passed by the house on a former day; which, after it had been read a first and second time, he moved should be concurred in by the House.

Mr. H. J. Boulton did not expect that the subject of the Clergy Reserves would have been carried before the Imperial Government, after reading the speech which had been made by the hon, gentleman, [Mr. Price], which had appeared in a newspaper that was understood to express the views of the Government, wherein he had stated that . Resolved - That a united and vigorous effort be made majority of that House, and not by six or eight; whereas its having been brought forward.

Mr. Robinson did not see how it was possible to pass the Address, in the face of the Report made in 1846, on

"Your Committee find with regret, from the numerous petitions laid before your Hon. House, that the long agitated question of the Clergy Reserves, has again become subject of discussion and contention in this Province."

"The excitement which so unhappily existed on this subject for many years, and which produced such disastrous consequences to the peace and prosperity of the Province, was at length set at rest by the Imperial Statute 3rd and 4th Victoria, cap. 78."

"The Imperial Legislature intended that statute to be a final settlement of the question; and, notwithstanding the than this does. This is confessedly a matter of grave importinequality of the division, it was adopted by the inhabitants of this province as such."-[Hear, hear.]

Mr. Robinson continued, -you thus see Mr. Speaker, that such was the unanimous opinion of a select Commit tre in 1846; and the very gentleman who is placing that ation of the church at large, and deserving the united and inotion in your hands, again to agitate this question, was hearty action of the entire membership. a member of it. Hear, hear, I The Committee was composed for Messie. Petrie, McDonald of Kingston, Price, Stewart of Bytown, and Chalmers : and the House ordered ture for the comfort and convenience of the family residing a thousand copies of the Report to be printed for distribution in the country.

Mr. Malloch regretted, that he was necessarily absent, during the discussion on the resolutions, introduced by the Hon: Commissioner of Crown Lands, relative to the Cler- Is it necessary to be done? gy Reserves. He said he was always opposed to the diverting of the Reserves from their original purpose. He had not changed his mind; and was therefore opposed to the address from conscientious feelings. The subject was generally considered as settled by the Imperial Parliament; contribute their thoughts and opinions on the subject from and he regretted the agitation of a question, calculated to time to time during the ensuing few weeks. We do not

influence the public mind. Mr. Price said, it did not follow, that although he was on a Committee, that the opinion of the majority embodied his sentiments. He had always entertained different views upon the subject. The report alluded to was the result of an application of the Church of England, that their proportion of the Chirgy Reserves should be set apart for their premise that subscriptions are to be taken up on each cirbenefit; and the Committee were desirous that the division should be made among all denominations of Christians, as was contemplated by the Act of Parliament. 2477 Car

- Hon. H. J. Boulton read the report, which was " unanimously," concurred in.

The House then divided, and the address was carried by najority of 46 to 23; and another to the Governor General, requesting him to transmit the same, was adopted; to be presented by the whole House.

... Yeas : - Messieurs - Attorney : General : Baldwin, Bell, ity. his star best best best best Boutillier, Burritt, Cartier, Chauveau, Davignon, DeWitt, It will be understood then, that, by the decision of Con-Solicitor General Drummond, Dumas, Fergusson, Flint, Fortier, Fournier, Fourquin, Guillet, Hall, Hincks, Holmes, Jobin, Lacoste, Attorney General LaFontaine, Lemieux, Solicitor General Macdonald, Marquis, McConnell, McFarland, Merritt, Methot, Mongensis, Morrison, Nelson, Not- rented dwelling. Then comes the important question. man Papineau, Pollette, Price, Richards, Ross, Sanborn, Sauvesgeau, Scott of Two Mountaine, Smith of Durham, Smith of Wentworth, Tache Thompson, and Watts,-46. 2 Nays: - Messieurs Badgley, Boulton of Norfolk, Boulton of Toronto, Cameron of Cornwall, Cameron of Kent Cayley, Chabot, Christie, Crysler, Dickson, Gugy, Hopk'ns, Johnson, La Terriere, Sir Allan N. Mac Nab, Malloch, McLcan, Meyers, Robinson, Sherwood of Brockville, Sherwood of Toronto, Stephenson, and Viger, -23.

-Religious Summarne et al.

Missionary Society of the M. E. Church ending April 30, 1850, amounted to \$35,973 48. Of this it should be sufficient to furnish the house, not in part but amount the South Carolina Conference raised \$16,535; the next highest is Georgia, which contributed \$12,064. Alabama, Memphis, and Virginia Conference, each raised upwards of seven thousand dollars. The following is a summary of the missions under the care of the Society (13) colored members; with 64 churches; 78 Sabbath-schools, and 2,488 scholars. Among the People of Color-116 missions r. 104 missionaries; 84,192 colored, and 267 under religious instruction. Among the Ge mans - 8 mis-Subbath schools, and 136 scholars. Among the Indian Tribe .- 32 missions; 30 missionaries; 4,042 Church members: 38 churches; 25 Sabbath-schools, and 1,367 scholars; with 8 manual labor schools, and 380 pupils. In China-1 mission, and 2 missionaries. In California -3 missionaries. General aggregate-Missions 282 missionaries 273 : churches 147 : Church members 59,-707; Sabbath-schools 108; children under religious instruction 20,348, with 9 manual labor schools, and 380

Death in the Pulpit .- Rev. William D. Allen, of M. E. Church, died suddenly on Sunday, in Chesterfield Co., Va. He conducted the earlier part, of the exercises of worship, concluded his sermon, and commenced the "last prayers," as it is termed, but had only uttered one or two sentences when he fell backwards in the pulpit and contribute the average without feeling it. ... We believe a blood vessel.

American Tract Society's Operations .-The receipts for the last month have been \$22,425; grants for the same period, 1,373,495 pages; issues from the Depository, 15,107; and the amount due on notes, for printing paper, \$37,171. The number of publications printed satisfied could, and ought to raise the average. and issued daily, averages more than 25,000. . The circulation of the American Messenger is 164,000 monthly. क्रिकेट अमेरिक के कि की किला के किला है जा की किला है। उन की क

"Methodist Protestant Statistics .- It was stated at the Methodist Protestant General Conference held at Baltimore, in the report from the Committee on Statistics, that the whole number of stations throughout the U. In many instances it would be found convenient to receive States, was 63; number of circuits, 351; number of the amount subscribed by individuals in articles needed for missions, 104; number of itinerant ministers, 697; num, the parsonage when four or five times as much could be ber of church members, 63,719; number of meeting-houses 803; number of parsonages, 57; estimated value of

The Worship of Juggernaut.-It' was announced in the report of the London Missionary Society, at the annual meeting in Exeter Hall, that the East India Directors had sent out positive instructions to withdraw the payment to Juggernaut at an early date, and they had also instructed the Supreme Government in Iudia to abolish the law forfeiting the property of a native on his change

says ? "We thought Mr. I clashes bealth improving till within a few days; but he is again, I lear, on the decline. and what the result will be, our heavenly Father only knows. My heart is very heavy at our prospects.".

Christian Guardian.

TORONTO, WEDNESDAY, JULY 10, 1850.

Furnishing Parsonages.

Most of our readers are aware that the following resolu tions were adopted at the last Conference :

any representation that might be laid before Parliament to in every Circuit throughout the entire, work, for the furbave the slighest weight, should be supported by a large mishing of Parsonages with a sufficient amount of necessary furniture; and that the Ministers and Preachers on the main resolution had been carried by two. He said, each Circuit shall, as soon as practicable, lay the subject he should vote against the address, and was surprised at before the official members, in order to impress upon them residence of the man who is spending his time and employthe importance of the object, and to obtain their hearty cooperation.

2. Resolved -That subscriptions, to secure the end de the subject of the Clergy Reserves; which he would read sired, shall be taken up on each Circuit for furnishing the to the House, and to which he would call the attention of Parsonages thereon some time previous to the first of October of the present year.

3. Resolved - That a list of all the articles of furniture shall be made out and entered in the Journals of the Circuits, kept by the recording Stewards; and the Minister or Preacher enjoying the use of the furniture, shall be held responsible for all destruction and loss, beyond the ordinary loss occasioned by careful use; and he shall, at the close of the year, make good every injury or loss not absolutely unavoidable.

.No question of temporal economy that has, of late years, been placed before our people demanded more attention ance, and as such, it commends itself to us and to our readers. It is no trivial question; it is no unimportant subject. It is really a matter worthy the mature consider-

The main resolution contemplates the furnishing of every parsonage in the work, at once, with all necessary furniwithin it. Three important subjects of enquiry present themselves at the outset."

1. Can this be done ? 2. How is it to be done?

We shall endeavour to reply to these several enquiries and make the subject as clear as circumstances will enable us to do, hoping, at the same time, that other brethren will propose saying all we intend to say upon the question this week; but shall continue it until we have placed before our readers the principal reasons and arguments that can be urged in favour of the wise decision of the Conference.

Perhaps, before we take up the first enquiry, we might cuit for the parsonage on the circuit upon which the effort is made. It is not designed to form a general fund and subsequently divide or apportion the fund among the several circuits. The amount raised will be expended on the cir. cuit raising it. If the brethren upon the circuit contribute generously, they will enjoy the benefit of their liberality; if they dole out their contributions with a niggardly parsisimony, they must suffer the consequence of their illiberal-

ference, each circuit is expected to provide its preacher or preachers with ALL THE NECESSARRY FURNITURE, whether the parsonage be the property of the Circuit or merely a

. 1. Can this be done? We answer without hesitation IT CAN BE DONE. We have hitherto bestowed some though upon the subject, and have entered into calculations fully satisfying us of its practicability. We, therefore, are perfectly assured in our minds that it can be done. Nor are we forgetful of the comparative poverty of many of our circuits; nor of the frequent demands made upon them; nor of the amount necessary to completely furnish, from garret to cellar, a parsonage with every article needed by a Minister's family. That amount will necessarily vary but we may set down the average at seventy-five pounds. In some cases it may be a trifle less : in others it may be South .- The Contributions of the Society during the year a trifle more; but whatever sum be decided upon or raised, in whole, the quality of the furciture being regulated by the sum appropriated or raised.

... When a vigorous connexional effort is about to be made, if is almost impossible to set a limit to the extent of its result. . In the Destitute: Portions of the Regular Work .- 124 Again and again have the timid been amazed, and the Missions; 117 missioneries; 19.560 white, and 1,361 sanguine, astonished, ..., In the days of our feebleness what extraordinary results were accomplished by a united and vigorous connexional effort! We need but refer to white members; with 41 churches, and 15,977 children our Book and Printing establishment and to the Centenary Fund. These tell us what the connexion could do nearly a sions; 8 missionaries; 285 members; 4 churches; 5 score of years ago. And if, ton or fifteen years since, we could for connexional objects, raise a larger amount than is necessary to secure the end now proposed, who will venture to say that the sum required cannot now be raised? With our increased numbers and increased wealth and increased accomplished by the church in the days of its comparative and Charters must be changed. Let us have the 'Im-

> Onlyy in a few instances will it be found necessary for a circuit to contribute more than an average of five shillings per member; and, for such a purpose, there are not a dozen persons, perhaps not one person, on a circuit, who could not contribute the average. We do not mean to say that there are not a dozen persons on a circuit, who could not appeal for this purpose-not an appeal to be annually repeated; and how Ministers and Ministers' wives have suffered; and how much the circuits are annually losing by paying heavily for the removal of furniture; then, by effort, by sacrifice, each member-even the poorest, we are

> But there are many on each Circuit who, would cheerfully contribute five times the average for such a purpose; others, who would contribute ten times the average; a few, who would as cheerfully give twenty times; and a less number, who would contribute forty times the average. obtained from the parties as if the amount were required in cash.

As to the practicability of the object there can be no more question than of the shining of the sun. Nine-tenths can double their offerings without injury or sacrifice. All the result is sure. If for this general purpose but as much is collected as for annual purposes the end is secured. For instance, the Missionary Fund. Should as much be collected, as a general' thing, on each circuit for parsonage furnishing -Once for all-as is annually collected for Dr. Judson. A litter received in this city, from Missionary purposes the great and desired object would be the wife of this venerable missionary, dated March 22 realized. And the former could be done without the least injury to the latter: Indeed it would be highly culpable to any of the existing funds or institutions of the Church. Minutes.

It is worthy of remark, perhaps, that there is not a solitary Circuit throughout the work, the membership of which does not expend annually in superfluities more than sufficient to furnish, in the very best manner, the parsonage of their preacher. And yet the question will be urged " Can this thing be done?" We put it to every member, Can you not, without sacrifice, save one dollar this year from your unnecessary expenditures for the accomplishment of so great an end? It would not be too much to expect that even self-denial should be resorted to, if necessary, to secure the object in view. And where it cannot otherwise be attained, we regard it as a duty of members to deny themselves for so small an amount in order to furnish the ing his talents for their benefit.

Let each member contribute—the rich of their abundance and the poor of their more limited income-and before three months every circuit in Canada West will be provided with furnished house for the resident minister. IT CAN BE

We leave the further consideration of this subject to a sight of, until the end is accomplished.

Educational Measures for Canada West.

We take the following paragraph from the last number of the Journal of Education. The Editor says, "Three an authorized ministry, or a primitive church, or solemn measures have been introduced into the Legislature, rela- ceremonies, rather than on the simple and sure crucifixion tive to Education in Upper Canada: one to amend the Act relative to the Toronto University-providing for the religious instruction and oversight of Students in the University, &c.; a second for the better establishment and Common Schools. Should these three Bills become law, the system of Education in Upper Canada will be an harmonious whole throughout-founded upon the true constitutional principle of the co-operation of the Governmen and people in its administration-truly Christian, yet nonsectarian. Under the operations of such a system, we believe the intellectual and moral aspect of Upper Canada will undergo a delightful change, and the public mind will experience a noble elevation, in less than ten years.

Representative of the M. E. Church. The Rev. Dr. Bangs, whose visit to our Conference afforded so much pleasure, is publishing an account of his visit to the Conference in the Christian Advocate & Jourof the Dr.'s interesting narrative.

Wesleyan Methodism in England.

The last Wednesday of the present month, the Confe ence of the Parent Body will meet in London. With much anxiety, during the early part of the year thousands looked forward to the meeting of Conference Latterly, however, from the manifest weakness of the agitating party, less anxiety is felt. Although the power of the hostile band has been for months

"Growing small by degrees and beautifully less," yet, more than usual interest is felt in the proceedings o the approaching Conference. The augmentation of the Funds, and the increase of Members, have satisfied many a wavering mind, and given it stability. These have enconraged the friends and dismayed the enemies of our Zion. After one more struggle, a final one, we trust, the disturbers fitness, and eignificance of the form of immercion, or else of our Zion must retire, and she will again become "a quiet habitation."

Difficulties of the New Version of the Bible.

Our readers are aware that an attempt has been made to tist Church, the main and most objectionable feature of which is, to substitute the word immerse for baptize where ever the latter occurs.

A highly esteemed and intelligent correspondent sends us the following extract upon the subject. It is well worth a perusal :--

"Rev. John M., Peck discourses thus in the Western Watchman, on the difficulties of substituting immerse for baptize, in our English version of the Bible :---

Suppose we substitute immerse for baptize, consistency requires that we should adopt it in all our denominational of God: immersion, as of old, thus practically usurping the usages. We must throw aside Baptist in every relation. place of regeneration. Although among the evangelical We must immerse disciples, then receive them into the Second immersed Church—the First African immersed there have long been others who equal or even exceed Church—the German immersed Church—or any other im- them in their zeal for immersion—the Mormons now added the Rev. Wm. Young, by the friends of the Newmarket mersed Church. They may be sent as delegates to the to the list. If there is a real sanctifying power in this immersed association. Instead of the Baptist General As- view, why are such multitudes of men, in all parts of our during the past three years, and was then completing his sociation, we must have the Immerced General Association land, so zealous for it, who yet give no signs of crucifyof Missouri. The First Immersed Church in New Orleans ing the ficsh with the affections and lusts thereof? . The gave utlerance to a noble sentiment; it was, that if his are desirous of employing an agent to erect an immersed fact cannot be denied-Why is it so? Is it not because meeting-house in that city. Half of our periodicals are it presents, as a cross to be taken up, a mere external rite, wrong on their very face. We must have the Immersed and promises, in some way, by the mysterious operation Magazine' in Boston-the 'Southern Immersed Journal' of a form, to enable them to escape the self-crucifixion in Richmond—the 'Immersed Banner' of Louisville—the they so much dread? And can holy men-men of prayer meeting and enjoyed it very much. We cannot conclude Western Immersed Review, as a monthly-the Southern Immerser at Charleston-the 'Alabama Immersed Advocate' in that State-and hereafter we intend to quote the 'South-Western Immersed Chronicle' of New Orleans. liberality, we can surely accomplish as much as has been Our societies are wrongly named. Their Constitution mersed Missionary Union' for the North-the 'Southern Immersed Convention' for the district-the 'American Im- and fundamental work of self-crucifizion, under the influmersed Publication Society' must hereafter provide im- ence of forgiving love, and declares that true and real formersed books and tracts for the Immersed denomination. giveness of sins, always indicates itself by the destruction Pengilly did very wrong to write on Baptism; he should of the flesh with the affections and lusts of the flesh, and have made his admirable tract on 'Immersion.' But what stimulates and aids Christians, in the highest degree, by shall we do hereafter for baptisteries in our houses of wor- example, and gratitude, and sympathy between the believer ship? 'The New-York brethren, with their 'eminent and Christ... scholars, must coin a new word, and construct immersaries, and then furnish us with an 'amended' dictionary. instantly cessed to breathe. It is said that he had ruptured otherwise. But when it is remembered that this is the only They have given us full illustration of the force and meaning of the passage in Job xxxiii. 9-that needs no emendation."

Great Western Railroad.

between the Great Western and the Bertie Railroad Companies. The Hamilton Spectator states that "the basis of the compromise are as follows: The projectors of what we have called the frontier line, may unite with the Great Western at any point within twenty miles of Brantford, (Westward,) and construct their branch to Bertie; but the whole of the grading is to be completed by the 1st of Jan. 1852, or the charter expires. The Great Western to retain their present line, and grade fifty miles of the road immediately adjoining (westward) the point to which the was every where enjoyed. Bertie people proposed. In June 1853, the Great Western Company are to complete the grading of the whole line from Hamilton to Windsor. In default, the Frontier Company are to take possession of the surveyed route of the Great Western Company, and to complete the road, on they have incurred, and may incur." 19 12 19 14 15

There is, therefore, every prospect of this great enterprise being immediately carried forward to completion. It cannot be done too soon."

Omission. W 🚉 We are requested to state, that the name of Mr. J WATKIVS, of Hamilton, who subscribed one pound to the accomplish this end-desirable as it is-at the expense of Superannuated Fund, has been omitted in the published Review.

161 Broadway, and 13 Paternoster Row. London. price 6s. 3d.

The Baptismal Controversy. No. X.

The principles of the argument from the moral tenden cies and effects of each mode of interpretation are plain. They are these. All truth, in its permanent influences, tends to holiness; all error, to sin. Therefore, if we can show, a priori, that tendency to sin, in any view, or prove by an appeal to facts that it has resulted in sin, we are authorized to draw the conclusion, that the view is false.-We hope none of this argument of Dr. Beecher's will be lost upon our readers.-Nevertheless, in this mode of reasoning, great care is needed not to confound mere accidental sequences, with real and genuine effects. To guard against this, the following facts should be noted :-

I. Self-crucifizion is, of all things, most painful. From all suffering, men naturally shrink; but much more from the intense pain and humiliation attendant on subduing sin, future time, hoping that it will not for a moment be lost than from any other. Hence, to spare the old man, pilgrimages, fastings, flagellations, bodily sufferings of all kinds, and even death itself, are willingly endured. 2. Hence, too, in all ages a universal propensity to

avoid the real and internal crucifixion of the old man, by a reliance on external forms of mysterious operation, or on of the flesh, with its affections and lusts. 3. The most powerful system, by which the devil ever

corrupted and destroyed the gospel of Christ, even the Humber Circuits did not engage as many tents as we could great mystery of iniquity, has its foundation on a skilful use of this tendency of the human heart. It is a system maintenance of Grammar Schools; a third in respect to expressly designed to exclude spiritual crucifixion, that is, on the Lord's day, filling the camp-ground to over-flowing. to exclude real holiness, and to replace it by a religion of This multitude was variously estimated, some ascending ceremonies and forms, it is

very view, for its obvious sense is to make external baptism the great destroyer of sin, and the great defence of

the Church against it.

5. By the Fathers, and even by Augustine, it was practicelly so regarded. He did not indeed exclude the Holy during the services, that the brothren who superintended Spirit, but regarded the water, when consecrated, as involving, in some mysterious way, his presence; and feeling of administering a single reproof from the preacher's baptismal regeneration, yet the practical influence of his by the blind man, brother Dixon, of the Newmarket Citurgent appeals to sinners, to come to the baptismal pool, and wash away all their sins, or bury the old man, etc., etc., could not possibly have but one result. Baptism became practically the great thing; and on it, eternal life or external death seemed to hang. And in all this mournful Revs. T. Demorest, J. Law, L. Warner, P. Ker, and nal. We shall, in our next, favour our readers with a part process, the external interpretation of these texts is almost W. Young. There was a Divine power and unction atthe great moving power of the whole. It is not wise to give to any one cause exclusive power in forming the nanal system, but it is not presumption to say, that no one cause did more than boptismul regeneration; and no one cause did more to develop and mature that doctrine, than the external interpretation of these texts. To those who have examined enough to judge of this, no proof of it can be needed. 6. No modern corrections or limitations of the patristic

> lize or destroy the injurious tendency of the external view ; nor can it be done, so long as the great fact remains, that interesting sermon, which was heard with deep attention, in an argument designed unanswerably to prove the sanctifying power of the gospel, an external rite comes where good feeling. the internal energy of truth and the Holy Spirit ought to come. The external rite, if admitted at all with such a view, wrests and distorts the great outlines of the whole picture. It is not the glorious gospel that fills the mind, on believers while they were united with and assisting penas held by all real Christians, but the peculiar solemnity, the solemn promises made when immersed. And on a sermon of the Rev. William Young, was a time "of remind adverse to self-crucifixion, and tending to self-complacency and censoriousness, what must be the moral effect of such appeals as these : "Yes, my brethren, we says our author, that these things are not always said in pride, but often in deep and humble sincerity, Still, the venom they are adapted to infuse no art can extract, and the inevitable tendency to magnify certain forms it is impossible to prevent or deny. love is not frozen to all who are without the range of those forms, this must be ascribed to other and powerful counare absent, the venom rages unchecked. We are, often, indeed, not obscurely told that it is at least uncertain, whether a person unimmersed, can even enter the kingdom Baptists this is not true-other causes preventing ; yet, -sustain that very mode of interpretatation in which it all rests, and not, whither they will or no, confirm such their own moral gravitation, and it will disappear.

On the other hand, the internal interpretation directs the attention of Christians directly to the interior, central,

After what has been said, but few words are needed on the point of apostolic practice. It is plain,

1. That to us it is of very little consequence, what their practice was; for the command was only to purify, and God attaches no importance to any one mode rather than another.

2. It is not possible decisively to prove the mode used We are pleased to see that a compromise has been effected by the apostles; for, if going to rivers, going down to the water and up from it, &c., create a presumption in favor of immersion, so does the baptism of three thousand on the day of Pentecost, in a city where water was scarce, and of the jailor in the prison, create a presumption in favour of sprinkling. 🖰

And if a possibility of immersion can be shown in the latter cases, so can a possibility of sprinkling or purifying, be shown in the former.

3. The command being to purify, and the facts being as stated, the decided probability is that either sprinkling, pouring, or immersion was allowed, and Christian liberty

4. A tendency to formalism led to a misinterpretation of Paul in Rom. vi. 3, 4, and Col, ii. 12; and this gave the ascendancy to immersion, which increased, as before stated, till it became general, THOUGH IT WAS NOT INSISTED ON AS ABSOLUTELY ESSENTIAL ON PHILOLOGICAL GROUNDS. 5. Various causes, even in the Roman Catholic Church,

that is needed, is Errout. Let the effort be made and paying the Great Western Company any expenses which at length produced a relaxation of this excessive rigor of practice. And most Protestants, at the Reformation, took the same ground. But. 6. A MISTAKE IN PRILOLOGY, efter the Reformation,

ntroduced a practice stricter and more severe than even that of the Fathers, and which now reprobates Christian Liberty on this subject, as a corruption of the word of God. Upon the whole, then, as stated at the close of the sec. ind part of our author's general argument, the subject turns on three points: 1, The import of Bazeigo; 2, the God; but such communications should come from the proper significance of the rite; and 3, early practice. On each

of these the argument in favour of immersion rests on a

petitio principii. 1. It is assumed as improbable that

βαπτιζω can mean purify, without respect to mode, if it BAFTISM, with reference to its IMPORT AND MODES, by also means in other cases immerse. The falsehood of this as-EDWARD BEECHER, D. D., New-York: JOHN. WILEY, sumption has been shown, the existence of an opposite probability proved, and the meaning purify clearly established 1849-for sale at the Wesleyan Book Room, No 9 by facts. 2. The improbability of internal baptism in Wellington Buildings, King Street, Toronto. pp. 342, Rom. vi. 3, 4, and Col. ii. 12, has been assumed, and external baptism has also been assumed without proof. It has been shown that the external sense, and not the internal sense, is improbable, and that against the external sense, there is decisive proof. 3. It has also been assumed that the practice of immersion by the Fathers and others, is proof of their philology, and that they must have regarded the command to baptize as a command to immerse. The falsehood of this assumption also has been clearly shown; but, -as we are now free to confirm the truth of our views by a cumulative process, we shall devote the next article to unanswerable proof of it.

Correspondence.

Union Camp-Meeting-Vaughan. To the Editor of the Christian Guardian.

REV. AND DEAR SIR, -I have been requested to communicate to you a few lines relative to the late Union Camp-Meeting, held on the old ground, Seventh Concession of Vaughan. It commenced on the day appointed-Saturday the 22nd ult .- and closed the Tuesday following. The season of the year was propitious, and the state of the weather beautifully fine, from the beginning till the close of the different services connected with the meeting. There was a large number of board-tents erected by the proprietor of the ground, occupied by the friends from the Newmarket Circuit, but our friends of the Yonge Street and wish. However, these two Circuits no doubt furnished their dividend of the multitude of hearers which assembled in their calculations to above three thousand. Indeed. .4. The external interpretation tends naturally to that from early on Sabbath morning till late in the afternoon, the general gate-way presented one continued stream of human beings entering the ground; and the adjacent wood seemed literally alive with human life. ' Such, notwithstanding, was the decorum observed on the camp-ground the meeting were happily relieved from the disagreeable hough he threw out cautions against the grosser forms of stand. The first sermon on Saturday evening was preached cuit. The word of light and spiritual life was attended with the Divine blessing, and all present were constrained to say that it was a good beginning.

The ministers who officiated on Sunday were as follows: tending the administration of the gospel of Christ through the instrumentality of each of his servants during the religious and successive exercises of the Sabbath day. At 11 o'clock, a. m., the congregation was very large, covering the entire camp-ground, when the Rev. Lewis Warner delivered an affectionate and farewell discourse, which, under the Divine blessing, produced an extensive and excellent feeling. At the close of this service, an intermission was allowed to the numerous friends to take refreshinterpretation of these passages have been able to neutra. ments; after which, the congregation re-assembled at 2 o'clock, P. M., when the Rev. Peter Ker preached an and which, by the blessing of God, was productive of much

> The prayer-meetings were seasons of the revival of religion among the membership of our Church. An unusual and hallowing influence of the spirit of prayer rested itents in secking red mption through the blood of Christ. The prayer-meeting on Sabbath evening, after, the exciting freshing from the presence of the Lord."

On Monday we had three sermons, and the brethren wno sustained each appointment were divinely assisted, have been truly baptized. We have been immersed, and and rendered a blessing to the people. Tuesday morning, now the world looks to us for a proof of its sanctifying the time for closing, arrived, when we enjoyed a most administration of the Lord's Suprer. Just before the close of these exercises, these who had experienced a change of heart during the religious services of the camp-meeting. were invited to come forward. Fourteen persons responded Besides, although in multitudes of noble spirits, it is a (I write from recollection) and gave their names to the matter of fervent thankfulness that the heart of Christian ministers, and were received on trial as candidates for full membership in our Church. The closing scene was accomparied with an eminent affusion of the Divine presence. teracting causes, whilst, where these counteracting causes A procession was formed, the ministers going before and all the friends following after, singing an appropriate hymn as they walked around the camp-ground till the ministers came opposite the preacher's stand, where they occupied a standing position, and gave the parting hand to each friend as he passed, and bid each brother and sister adieu in the Lord. We were very much impressed during this deeply affecting scene with the affectionate regards manifested to Circuit; among whom he had exercised his pastoral office last official duty. During the love-feast, brother Young friends on the Circuit which he was going to leave, had regard and esteem for him, that they would transfer them to his successors. There were a few of our excellent friends from, the Brampton Circuit who attended the campthese remarks without referring to one circumstance more, that is, the abundance of provisions prepared by the kindmen in their delusion? Let all who are truly holy cut ness of the ladies who had tents, not only for the susteloose from this view, and soon the unholy will sink it by nance of their own families, but also for the refreshment of friends and strangers; and our sisters appeared in every tent to distribute their delicious fare, with a generous heart and a liberal hand. We may also be permitted to remark that the local preachers and official brethren from the different Circuits, worked like men of God. And the Lord blessed abundantly the united labours of his servants, in a revival of religion among Christ's professed followers, and in the conversion of a number of precious souls. Thus ended one of the most interesting camp-meetings, as many of the friends remarked, which has been held on the favoured spot in the seventh Concession of the Township of Vaughan. Burwick, July 3rd, 1850.

The Union Camp-Meeting. 1991 To the Editor of the Christian Guardian:

REV. AND DEAR BROTHER, -It is with regret I notice a communication in your last number, signed 'A TRAVELLER, purporting to be an account of the Camp-Meeting lately held in the Township of Vaughan. This regret is occasioned, in the first place, from the fact that the respected Superintendent of the Humber Circuit had been requested and had kindly consented to furnish your, columns with a correct account of the meeting. The appearance of the unauthorized communication referred to, will probably have the effect of preventing his doing so. This communication is in every respect unworthy of the occasion. Will any person (" A Traveller" only excepted) who attended the meeting, pretend for a single moment that the insipid thing is worthy of the very interesting occasion it pretends to depict; and then some of the statements are hardly true. It states that the talents of the Editor of the Guardian were not in requisition. The truth is, they were very much required by both ministers and people, and the only regret was, that they were not available. One minister is characterized by nothing but for being "reckless of lungs and the whole physical apparatus," while a dark intimation is given that it is only on such "public" occasions that such zeal is displayed. Another is represented as deficient in mental labour and prayer; and then, the Travelling Agent of our Connexional Funds, who preached on Sabbath morning, is passed over with entire silence.

Your numerous readers are greatly pleased to see, week after week, in the columns of the Guardian, communications giving an account of the progress of the work of quarter. is I remain yours, affectionately,

Vaughan, July 8, 1850.

Provincial Parliament.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. 14 T. (13 16 . . . Tuesday July, 2, 1850.

THE THE SCHOOL BILLY !! · Hon. Mr. Hincks moved the second reading of the "Bill for the better establishment and maintenance of Common Schools in Upper Canada,"-He said the present bill was not intended to make any change in the system upon which the schools in Upper Canada had been conducted for several years; but merely to make some practical change in the working of schools. He had taken a great deal of pains to ascertain the views of several persons, intimately connected with the working of the present system, all of whom entirely disapprove of it, so that the oill is introduced with a view to remedy the evils in the practical working of the present system.

The House then went into Committee on the Bill, and the four first clauses were disposed of.

When the fifth clause came up, Mr. Seymour moved that freeholders should have a vote as well as householders, as if £500 this were not the case the one class would have it in their power to over-tax the other. Mr. Hincks essented, and for "resident householders" the

words " freeholders and householders" were substituted. The clause then passed. The word "resident" was struck out of the ninth clause.

The tenth clause was amended on the motion of Mr. Cameron (Cornwall)—the words "freeholders and landholders" being substituted for " resident householders." : "

In the course of the conversation which took place on this clause, Mr. H. J. Boulton argued strongly against the power given by the bill to tax non-residents; and people who could not take advantage of the schools, to pay for other people's children. He contended that the principle was upprecedented.

Mr. Hincks replied to him, by reading from the School Act of Massachusetts, which conferred this power. He also informed the hou, gentleman, that in Scotland, and in the state of New York, a similar principle was carried out. 35 3

The clause, as amended was then carried. The clause was then amended so as to empower nonresident freeholders of property to vote in the election of

"A good dalo of discussion ensued on the 12th clause, the 16th subdivision which) says, "That it shall be the duty of the Trustees of each School Section, to be personally responsible for the fulfilment of any contract or agreement made by them, unless they can prove that they have exerted all the corporate powers vested in them by this act for the fulfilment of such

clause made the Trustees responsible in their individual capacity or as corporation. Mr. Medonald [Glengary] suggested, that instead of the

Trustees being made personally responsible, the clause should read—only when it shall be made to appear that they have wilfully omitted or neglected to exert all the powers vested in Mr. Hincks said it was found necessary to make the Trustees

personally liable to carry out the law, because in many places it had been held that these Trustees are not responsible for any neglect in the performance of their duties.

Mr. Sherwood [Toronto] objected to making the Trustees Personally reponsible under any circumstances whatever. They were elected by the people to carry out the act, and it was wrong to make them responsible for any error they may commit in carrying out the act. It was an imposition upon those Tomen; who may be called upon to act as trusters, that will prevent the working of this bill altogether. And when they did indertake the working of the bill, it would be hard indeed that they should be made personally liable for any contract they may have undertaken with a view to carry it out. He would test the epinion of the House whether such persons should be made personally responsible if they did not perform all the provisions of the act. "Mr. Wilson said if the hon, gentleman would look at the

question, he would not press a division of the House upon it. All the trustees were required to do was to carry out the corporate functions of the act. The act was to give the teacher a remedy against the trustees if they refused to pay his lees. He was of opinion that, it would be a vast deal more injurious to make the trustees not personally liable.

teachers than to trustees from the present practice and was

Mr. Hincks alluded to the fact that in manny cases teachers had been unable to get their money in consequence of this want of responsibility on the part of the trustees. The clause "suye" simply that they shall exercise all the corporate powers vested in them, &c., &c. The hon. gentleman talks about the officer being forced upon them. There were many such offices. It was, however, necessary that they should take upon them this duty, and having accepted of it, if they were at liberty to do as they thought proper it would not be for the interests of society. It would be practically impossible for any poor teacher to come to the Attorney General for a mandamus for any money they had agreed to.

Mr. Sherwood suggested that it might read- The trustees shall exercise all the powers vested in them by this act for the fulfilment of any contract or agreement unde therem and in case any of the trustees shall wilfully refuse to exercise those powers vested in him, he shall, be personally responsible." This baving met the wishes of hon, members, was un-

animously agreed to. . The 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, and 18, were then severally read, and agreed to, after a very slight alteration. The 19th clause having been read- :-

Mr. Prince said, it is now past 11 o'clock, and this is the most important section in the bill. He would entreat the Inspector General to proceed no farther at present, but to rise and report progress, and ask leave to sit again.

Mr. Hincks opposed an adjournment; if, however, it was the pleasure of the house, he had no objection to pass over this clause in the meantime. This was agreed to and the house proceeded with the remaining clauses.

Mr. Boulton [Norfolk] objected to the second section regulating the mode of making the assessment. . . . Mr. Richards opposed the third section, as it permitted the appointment of Township Superintendents. He wished that

none but County Superintendents should be appointed. Mr. Hincks had corresponded with a great many persons, and he found more real difficulty on this very question of Superintendents than on any other involved in the bill. He therer fore proposed, as the best mode of settling the difficulties, that

the County Councils, should have the right of selecting Countyor Township Superintendents as they pleased. Under the law, dissetisfaction was given to many counties in consequence of the Superintendent being unable, from the extent of the county, to perform their duties thoroughly ... In others, the law was very nopular. The most certain way of giving general satisfaction was to give the County Councils the power of appointing County or Township, Superintendents as they thought best, providing that no Superintendent should have more than one hundred schools under his charge. With regard to the assessment, it was of no importance whether it was raised by County or Township Councils, as they could only assess, at a certain fixed rate.

The clause was then passed. on the 29th clause coming up,

Mr. Hincks moved an amendment. As it then slood, no person, who was not a naturalized subject, could teach a common school ... He had been spoken to by several individuals on the subject, and he now proposed that aliens, under certain restrictions, should be allowed to teach.

Mr. Richards supported the umendment. Hon. gentlemen had passed a law last year permitting aliens to hold property; they had passed laws to encourage foreigners to come into the country, to settle in it and improve it by their industry and capital. h If they were well qualified for teaching schools, why should they not do so? God knows there was great want of good teachers in in both sections of this Province.

Mr. Prince was delighted that the hon, gentleman gave him an opportunity of informing the public that he had introduced two bills into the U. Canada Assembly in two different sessions, to enable foreigners to hold lands in free and common soccage. He had been taunted with being a high Tory, he should like to know if that savoured of Toryism: The member for Essex a Tory-why the hon, member for Essex was the only man who proposed to carry through those bills, but unfortunately they

vere both lost in the Legislative Council. 1 - Mr. Hincks then moved that the blank in the 39th clause be filled up with the word one pound. That was to provide a renumeration for the superintendants who were obliged to visit the schools four times each year.

Mr. Richards and Solicitor General Macdonald objected to the

ame ndment, as it would draw nearly £3000 per anum from thecountry. of The Amendment was then carried. Year, 15,-Nays, 11.

The Committee then rose, reported progress, and asked leave

The House adjourned at one, o'clock. !! " ? !!

Wednesday, July 3, 1850. DIVISION COURTS IN UPPUR CANADA.

Some discussion, arose on the question of consolidating the aws regulating the practice in the Division Courts of U. C., in roduced by Mr. Sol. Gen. Macdonal L -Mr Smith [Frontenac,] enquired if it were the intention to

eprint the bill, seeing that it was so imperfect. Mr. H. Sherwood stated, that the entire bill was his, and complained, that a 'measure he had taken much pains and trouble to prepare, should be stolen from him by the government

vithont acknowledgement. Mr. Baldwin had no desire to rob the Hononrabie Member out did so, because it was common practice in England, for

government to take advantage of the suggestions of the op-

The motion was agreed to.

UPPER CANADA SCHOOL BILL.
On the motion of Mr. Hincks the House again went into committee on the School Bill.

Mr. Hincks proposed that the first blank in the 34th clause, for the salary of the chief Superintendent, be filled up with

Mr. Smith [Durham,] moved in amendment that the sum should be £400. Mr. Lufontaine opposed the amendment, on the ground

that £500 was paid to the Superintendent of Lower Canada. Mr. J. II. Cameron did not think that the chief Superintendent of Education should receive a less salary than the assistant commissioner of Public Works, as surely his duties were quite as responsible.

A long conversation ensued, and it was finally agreed upon n the motion of Mr. Hincks, that in place of any specified sum, the blank should be filled up with the words of "the same amount as provided by law, for the Superintendent of Education in Lower Canada." [At present this sum is £500, Repor-

Mr. Hincks then proposed that the salary of the Chief Clerk hould be £325. *

Mr. Wilson proposed an amendment, reducing the amount o £175.

Mr. Hincks stated, that the amount he proposed was not too much, the duties of the office were most onerous, and the incombeut must be a gentleman of high education; besides the amount named was simply equalizing the salary of this office to the similar one in Lower Canada.

Some desultory conversation for and against the proposal port. coured between Messra. Morrison, the two Boultons, Hincks, Drummond, and Price, the Smiths, and Thompson of Haldinand, when

Mr. H. Sherwood rose and said he thought members wer not in earnest when they talked of retrenchment. . Why should the Superintendent and the Clerk have their salary raised at this moment, when the Committee of Retrenchment was sitting? He felt certain that the Government intended thwarting the Committee, not only from what had occurred that evening in the House, but from what had occurred in the Committee room to-day. The very first salary that ought to be attacked was the Governor General's, while to-day, Mr. Hincks rose to order.

Mr. Sherwood continued-that the Committee of Retreach ment was all sham. The first question was the salary of the Governor, General.

Dr. Nelson, Chairman, of Compiliee, said the speaker was Mr. Sherwood-You can not decide; call the Speaker to the

Chair, The Speaker was called, and it was decided that the allusion might be made incidentally,
Mr. Sherwood continued, and said he was speaking of the

salary of the Governor General, which Ministers declared they would support; when the whole country was crying out for its reduction. He never had supported the individual who occupied that situation; but it was the salary of the office he the request by making a statement, which was now submitted to alluded to, not the incumbent. Ministers knew the Retrench, the consideration of the Council. It was in substance as follows:

ment Committee was all sham—mere sham—to full and comment Committee was all sham-mere sham-to full and comfort the country; and yet they would not consent to refer the salaries of the Superintendent and Clerk of Education to this sham committee, but forsooth, must come down to the House late very importuncle for his pay; he had threatened me with a sud propose an increase of salaries. He thought that the suit; to put an officer into my house, and to drive me from the salaries might be fixed at the same amount as in Lower Canada.

He was the same amount as in Lower Canada. He was not prepared to say they were not too high.

Mr. Hincks-Why you fixed them yourself. Mr. Sherwood,-Yes, but had he not a right to alter his mind; if he once had thought £7000 a-year to Governor's General and other enormus salaries were just, had he not, when Was it not a farce ?-- a mockery. The hon, and fearned

Inspector General declared that as a member of the Finance

Committee he should resign and would not sit unother day.

Mr. Hineks thought the hon, gentleman was too much exci ed. He should be happy to have all his votes and proceedings in the Finance Committee laid before the country, for the judgment of his constituents, and he little doubted but they would support him. His opinions were placed on record, and he was not straid to stand by them. This was not the time to discuss the Governor General's salary, and therefore he should say no more upon the subject, but would come to the question before the House. He denied that the propositions before the House in any way interfered with the Committee. He did not wish to fix the enlaries under discussion. He wished they should be put on the same footing as they were in Lower Canada. If the Finance Committee proposed reductions in Lower Canada salaries and the House consented, then these salaries would follow that rule. How, then, was he forestalling the question? It was other honograble members who wished to orestall the question, by absolutely fixing the amount of the salary, when, as he contended, they ought to be fixed by the Pinance Committee.

Mr. Wilson strongly opposed the leaving the salary unfixed. If superior talents and education were required for the chies clerk of the E neution Office, he should be happy to pay for it. But he doubted the fact. The hou, gentleman contended that a moderately endowed copying clerk would answer every porpose, and that £175 was sufficient remuneration.

Mr. Papineau spoke at great longth against high salaries; and thought that the argument that the high salary of the Covernor General was necessary to keep up his state and dignity did not apply to the present incumbent, who, it was notorious came here only to save money, and descend to meanness. Mr. Ross rose to order. -

Mr. De Witt (Chairman) decided the hon, speaker was in

Mr. Papinean continued in his usual style to object to all proceedings of Ministers. Same further conversation between Mr. Cayley, Mr. Hincks

Mr. Lyons moved in amendment that the Chief Clerk receive £150. , Yeas. 12; nays, 34. Mr. Wilson's smendment, £175, was then put. Yeas 14: nays, 29.

The malu motion was then put, namely: that the blank

rould be filled up, making the salary " the same amount as shall be hereafter fixed by law for Lower Canada." Another discussion got up having nothing to do with the

destion; the main motion was carried, 33 to 16. In the course of the desultory conversation which prose, the subject of the proceedings of the Retrenchment Committee was again brought up.

Col. Gugy animadverted on the conduct of the Chairman, (Mr. Wilson,) and said that the observations which had fallen from that hou, gentleman would completely ruin the character, of the Committee in the estimation of the country. " Give a dog a bad name and hang him," was an old proverb, and it was not just to give the Committee a bad name. The Chairman had said that he had no confidence in the Committee; he could tell the Chairman that henceforth the Committe would have no confidence in him. ..

Mr. H. J. Boulton then entered into the general question of retrenchment, but was interrupted by Mr. Morrison, who asserted that the hon, member for Norfolk had voted against a 10s. daily allowance for members. This announcement caused great laughter, which lasted some time.

M. Wilson regretted that he had lost the confidence of the non, member for Sherbrooke; he feared the loss was irreparable. If the observations he made on the subject of retrenchment had compromised him as Chairman of the Committee, he was sorry-very sorry-but he did not see in what he was to blame. The hon, member for Toronto had alluded to certain subjects which had come before the Committee, other gentlemen had done the same, and he did not know why he should be debaired from exercising the same privilege. However if he had offended he must apologize, and he hoped the gallant colonel would not punish him so severely as totally to withdraw his confidence from him-the loss would be too great, "

The hon. Mr. Lafontaine wished to draw hon, members ack to the subject under consideration, which, it ought to be remembered, was the salary of the clerks of the Superintendent of Education. He concluded by making some remark which se did not distinctly hear, but which brought Mr. II. J. Bonton on his feet, and a conversation ensuing in which Sir Allas McNab took part, and called on the hou, member for Norfolk to explain why he no longer supported the coinistry.

Mr. H. J. Boulton said, that at no time could sny one charge him with being a subservient ministerial member, and least of hit the hop. Attorney General East. If that hop gentleman would recollect, at a very early period of the present Parli ment he (Mr. H. J. B.) had taken an opportunity of warning them against many of their proceedings, and it would have been well for him and his colleagues had they listened to his warnings. He would like the Attorney General East to understand that he never gave a party vote; he never gave a vote that he did not believe was for the good of the country. He occupied his seat in that House to support principles not men; and if hon, gentlemen opposite would carry out the principles as I had suppointed it first by an usessed onto an Tuesday,—and men; and if hon, gentlemen opposite would carry out the prin-

ninisters choose to bring forward. But he feared he should ministers choose to bring forward. But he feared he should have to support them very seldom, for if it were not so late in the evening he should like to ask how many good measures they had introduced since they had been in office. Their general measures had lost them the confidence of the country. He was daily receiving letters from all parts of the country. He was daily receiving letters from all parts of the country

is a Dictator of Canada, and charged him with bringing in the Representation bill with the avowed object of perpetuating French denomination. But, he said, the people of Upper Can ada understood all the scheming going on, and were determin ed to throw off his beleful domination, and not be bound hand and foot to men who were opposed to them on almost every

question of public improvement and advancement. The subject was then dropped and the subject was then dropped and the state of the 35th Section was entirely struck

out. It was to make it a portion of the duty of the Chief Superintendent to prepare reports of all colleges and grammat

schools receiving public aid.

In the fourteenth clause, making an annual report to the Governor necessary of the actual state of schools and colleges, the "University of Toronto and the several colleges and grammar schools" were exempted from being embodied in the re-

The 35th Section thus amended passed. With Action The remaining clauses of the bill were passed with verbal alterations only, excepting that the fine for the punishment of persons disturbing meetings, &c., was reduced to not less than wo, not more than five pounds. The bill is passed through the committee excepting the 19th

clause, which is to be debated to-morrow (Thursday). clause relates to the provision that Roman Catholics and colored people may have separate schools if they desire it. The House adjourned at 1 to 1, A. M.

Professor Webster's Confession of the to Murder of Dr. Parkman. ve

BOSTON, July 2. At the meeting of the Council this morning, the case of Prof. Webster was referred to a Committee. Before the Committee, at 12 o'clock, appeared the Rev. Dr. Putnam, the spiritual advise of the condemned, with a petition for a commutation of punish ment, together with a confession that he killed Dr. Patkman. - ; The reverend gentleman prefaced the statement by a few remarks relative to the manner in which that confession was made to him. He stated that he had no previous acquaintance with Prof. Webster before called to act in the capacity of his spiritual adviser. In the first few weeks of his visit he sought no acknowledgment of the prisoner. At length, on the 23rd May, he visited him in his cell, and demanded of him, for his own well being, that he should tell the truth in regard to the matter, and he acceded to the reagest by waking a settoment, which we now substituted to which, it appears, was carried by the boy, Maxwell; I handed it to Littlefield, unscaled; it was to ask Dr. Parkman to call at my rooms on Tuesday the 23rd, after my Lecture; he had become of do, or what I had to say about the payment; I wished to gain for those few days a release from his solicitations to which I was very liable every day; on occasions, and in a manner very disagreeable and alarming,—and also to arrest for so long a time, at least, the fulfilment of recent threats of severe measures; I did not expect teachers than to trustees from the present practice and was convinced of the necessity of making strict laws for the protection of these horiest men. The teacher was sometimes engaged for the year and does not get his pay, until he has served his time, sometimes it hoppens that by the end of his term, a new set of trustees has been appointed who do not consider them selves, bound for the selve of their predecessors, and thus the poor man is compelled to wait from day to get his small pittanee, and is obliged sometimes to get a mandamus before he can effect it. The clause has been inserted there with a view to protect this class of people from any imposition which a greed to it it in in-first view but as his hon. Friend had altered to the force on should be one saying they intended to treat all their reports as a dead letter. He would again refer to the salary of the Government—to greed to the position which have agreed to the from day, nor the next, (Wednesday, 1 and to make a good promises to him as I could have any time of the committee they had appointed. If so, it was simply saying they intended to treat all their reports as a dead letter. He would again refer to the salary of the Government—to that no reduction should take place in this enormous salary in his place in the Home Government—to Earl Grey in fact, who had altered to the force and there were any imposition which had offineded him—to to assume the responsibility of increasing these salaries in the face of their predecessors, and thus the face of the committee they had appointed. If so, it was simply saying they intended to treat all their reports as a dead letter. He would again refer to the salary of the Governor General.

The clause has been inserted there with a view to protect this class of people from any imposition which had corried a resolution in the Committee. The Governor that it is should be referred to the Home Government—to the treat of the country of the country with the face of the country of the saying the had been about one in th long one, and as I had my lecture to prepare it was necessary for me to have my time, and also to keep my mind free from other

agreed to call on me, as I proposed; he came accordingly between half-past one and two o'clock, entering at the lecingly between nan-past one and two o clock, entering at the leest ure room door; I was engaged in removing some glasses from my lecture room table into the room in the rear, called the upper laboratory; he immediately addressed me with great energy; "Are you ready for me sir. Have you got the money?" I replied, "No. D. Perkey " when the property of No, Dr. Parkman," and was then beginning to state my condition and my appeal to him, but he would not listen to me, and interrupted me with much vehemence, he called me a scoundrel and har, and went on heaping on me the most bitter tauns and upprob ious epithets; while he was speaking, he drew a handful of papers from his pocket, and took from among them my two notes, and also an old letter from Dr. Hosack, written many years nis pocket an the papers except the letter and the notes. I cannot tell how loog the torrents of threats and invectives continued, and I cannot recall to incmory but a small portion of what he said. At first I kept interposing, trying to pacify him, so that I could obtain the object for which I sought the interview i but I could not stop him, and soon my own temper was up. I forgot every thing, and felt nothing but the sting of his words. I was excited to the highest degree of massion and while he was specified as to the highest degree of passion, and while he was speaking and to the highest degree of passion, and while he was speaking and gesticulation in the most violent and menacing manner, thrusting his letter and his fist into my face, in my fury I seized whatever thing was handlest, (it was a stick of wood) and dealt him an instantaneous blow, with all the force that passion could give it. I did not know, or think, or care, where I should hit him, nor how hard, nor what the effect would be; it was on the side of the head, and there was nothing to break the force of the blow; he fell instantly upon the pavernent: there was no second blow; I stooped down over him, and he seemed to be lifeless; blood flowed from him month, and I get a spooned and wired it away. I go from his mouth, and I got a sponge and wiped it away; I got some ammonia and applied it to his nose, but without effect; persome ammonia and applied it to his nose, out without effect; perhaps I spent ten minutes in attempts to resuscitate him, but I found he was absolutely dead. In my horror and consternation, I ran instinctively to the doors and bolted them—the doors of the lecture room and the laboratory below—and then what was I to do? It never occurred to me to go out and declare what had been done, and obtain assistance; I saw nothing but the alternative of a successful inevenient, and concealment of the body, on the one hand, and of infainy and perdition on the other. The first thing I did, as soon as I could do any thing, was to draw the body intail. a successful movement, and concealment of the body, on the one hand, and of infamy and perdition on the other. The first thing 1 did, as soon as I could do any thing, was to draw the body into the private room adjoining; there I took off the clothes and began putting them into the fire, which was burning in the upper laboratory; they were all consumed there that afternoon, with papers, pocket book, and whatever they contained; I did not examine the pockets, nor remove anything except the watch; I saw that, or the chain of it hanging out; I took it and threw it over the bridge as I went to Cambridge; my next move was to get the body into the sink, which stands in the small private room, by setting the body partially erect against the corner, and by getting setting the body partially creet against the corner, and by getting up into the sink myself; I succeeded in drawing it up there; it was entirely dismembered—it was quickly done as a work of terrible and desperate necessity-the only instrument was the knile found by the officers in the tea chest, which I kept for cutting

porks. I made no use of the Turkish knife, as it was called, at the trial, I made no use of the Turkish knife, as it was called, at the trial,—that had long been kept on my parlour mantle-piece in Cambridge, as a curious ornament. My daughters frequently cleaned it, hence the marks of oil and whiting found on it. I had lately brought it to Boston, to get the silver sheath repaired. While dismembering the boy, a stream of Cochituste water was running into the sidk, carrying off the blood in a pipe that passed down the most had lower laboratory—there must have been a leak in the through the lower laboratory,—there must have been a leak in the pipe, for the ceiling below was stained immediately around it. There was a fire burning in the furnace of the lower laboratory. Littlefield was mistaken in thinking there had never been a fire there. He had probably never kindled one, but I had done it myself several times. I had done it that day for the purpose of making oxygen gas. The head and the viscera were put into that furnace that day, and the fuel heaped on. I did not examine at night to were put in there, I believe, on that day. The pelvis, and some of the limbs, perhaps, were all put under the lid of the lecture room table, in what is called the well—a deep sink lined with lead. A stream of Cochituate was turned into it and kept running through it all Friday night. The thorax was put into a similar well in the lower laboratory, which I filled with water, and threw in a quantity of potash, which I found there. This disposition of the tity of potash, which I found there. This disposition of the remains was not changed till after the visit of the officers or

Monday When the hody had been thus all disposed of, I cleared away all races of what had been done; I think the stick with which the atal blow had been struck, proved to be a piece of the stump of a large grape vine—say two inches in diameter, and two feet long It was one of several pieces which I had carried in from Cambridge; long before, for the pupose of showing the effect of certain chemical fluids in coloring wood, by being absorbed into the pores. The grape vine being a very porous wood, was well adapted to this purpose. Another longer stick had been used as intended, and exhibited to the students; this one had not been used: I put

I took up the two notes either from the table or the floor. I think the table, close by where Dr. Parkman had fallen. I esized an old megatic pen lying on the table and dashed it across the face and through the signatures and put them in my pocket: I do not know why I done this rather than put them in the fire, for I had not considered for a moment what effect either mode of disposing of them would have on the mortgage or my indebtedness to Dr.

Mr. H. J. Boulton said, that at no time could any one Parkman and the other persons interested, and I had not yet given

men; and if hon, gentlemen opposite would carry out the prin-ciples on which they were elected, he would support them as strongly as he ever did. But they did not do so. He was not a ministerial member, but would support any good measure ministers choose to bring forward. But he feared he should

He was daily receiving letters from all parts of the country highly reprehending their conduct. With regard to his person all differences, they were beneath contempt. He would not deign to have a personal quarrel with them. Their conduct to him had been paltry and shameful, but it was beneath his notice; and notwithstanding their scandalous conduct to him, be would support every good measure from their hands, not for private friendship, but purely on political grounds. The hongested to have paid the day before, and which Pettee knew I had by me at the hour of interview. It had not occurred to me that I should ever shew the notes cancelled in preof of it, or I should have destroyed the large note, and let it be interred that it should have destroyed the large note, and let it be interred that it should have destroyed the large note, and should only have kent the was gone with the missing man, and should only have kept the small one, which was all that I could retend to have paid. My small one, which was all that I could referent to have paid. My single blought was concealment and safety,—everything else was incidental to that. I was in no state to consider my ulterior pecuniary interest. Movey though I needed it so much, was of no account with me in that condition of mind. If I had designed and premeditated the homicide of Dr. Parkman in order to get possession of the notes and cancel my debt, I not only should not have deposited. Pettre's chuck the next day but I should have made some show of feeting and having the mounts the mounts he foresome show of getting and having the money he morning before: I should have drawn my money from the Bank and taken occasion to mention to the Cashier that I had a sum to make up on that day to mention to the Cashier that I had a sum to make up on that day for Dr. Parkman, and the same to Henchman when I borrowed the ten dollars, I should have remarked that I was so much short of a targe sum that I was to pay Dr. Parkman: I borrowed the money of Henchman as mere pocket, money for the day; if I had intended the homicide of Dr. Parkman I should not have made the appointment with him twice, and each time in so opon a manaer that other persons would almost certainly know of it; I should not have invited him to my rooms on an hour when the College would be full of students and others, an hour when I was most likely to receive calls from others, for that was the hour just after the Lecture, at which, persons having business with me, or in my rooms, were always directed to call: I looked into my rooms on Sunday afternoon, but did nothing: after the first visit of the officers. I took the pelvis and some of the limbs from the upper well and threw them into the vault under the privy; I took the thorax from the well below, and packed it in the tea chest as found; my own impression has been that this was not done till after the second visit of the officers, which was on Tuesday; but Kingsley's festimony shows that it must have been done sooner: the perforation of the thorax had been made by the knife; at the time of removing the viscera on Wednesday. I put on kindlings and made a fire in the furnace below, having first poked down the were consumed at that time: this was the last I had to do with the remains; the fin box was designed to receive the thorux, though I had not concluded where I should finally put the box. The fish-hooks tied up as grapples were to be used for drawing up the parts in the vaults whenever I should determine how to dispuse of them, and yet strange enough, I had a confused double object in ordering the box and making the grapples; I had before intended to get such things to send to Fayal; the box to hold the plants and other articles which I wished to protect from the salt water and the sea air, and the hooks to be used there in obtaining Corralline plants from the sea.

It was this previously intended use of them that suggested and it was this previously intended use of them that suggested and mixed itself up with the idea of the other application: I doubt even now to which use they would have been applied. I had not used the hooks at the time of the discovery. The tan put into the chest was taken from a barrel of it that had been in the laboratory. for some time; the bag of tan brought in on Monday, was not used, nor intended to be used; it belonged to a quantity obtained by me a long time ago for experiments in tanning, and was sent in by the family to get it out of the way. Its being sent in just at that time was accidental. I was not aware that I had put the knife in the chest. The slick found in the saucer of ink was for making coarse discrema in cloth. The bunch of find keys bad making coarse diagrams on cloth. The bunch of filed keys had making coarse diagrams on citch. The bunch of filed keys had been used long ago by me in Fruit Street, and thrown carelessly into a drawer: I never examined them, and do not know whether they would fit any of the locks of the college or not. If there were other keys fitting doors with which I had nothing to do, I supposed they must have been all duplicates, or keys of former locks left there by the mechanics or janitor. I know nothing; about them, and should never be likely to notice them among the about them, and should never be there to notice them among the multitude of articles, large and small, of all kinds, collected in my rooms.—The janitor had furnished me with a key to the dissecting rooms.—The janitor had furnished me with a key to the dissecting room for the admission of medical frieods visiting, the College, but I had never used it. The nitric soid on the stairs was not used to remove spots of blood, but was dropped by accident. When the officers 'called for me on Friday, the 30th, I was in doubt whether I was under arrest, or whether a more strict search of my rooms was to be had—the latter hypothesis, being hardly less appalling than the former. When I found that we went over Cagie's Bridge, I thought the arrest most probable; when I found that the carriage was slooping at the jail. I was sure of most

Cragic's Bridge, I thought the arrest most probable; when I found that the carriage was stopping at the jail, I was sure of my fate. Before leaving the carriage took a dose of stryclinine from my pocket and swallowed it. I had prepared it in the shape of a pill before I left my laboratory on the twenty-third. I thought could not bear to survive detection. I thought it was a large dose—the state of my nervous system, probably, defeated its action partially—the effects of the poison were terrible beyond description, it was in operation at the College, and before I went there, but most severely afterwards. I wrote but one of the annonymous letters produced at the trial, the one mailed at East Cambridge; the little bundle referred to in the letter detained by the bridge; the little bundle referred to in the letter detained by the bridge; the little bundle referred to in the letter detained by the bridge; the little bundle referred to in the letter detained by the bridge; the little bundle referred to in the letter detained by the bridge; the little bundle referred to in the letter detained by the bridge; the little bundle referred to in the letter detained by the bridge; the little bundle referred to in the letter detained by the bridge; the little bundle referred to in the letter detained by the bridge; the little bundle referred to in the letter detained by the bridge; the little bundle referred to in the letter detained by the bridge; the little bundle referred to in the letter detained by the bridge; the little bundle referred to in the letter detained by the bridge; the little bundle referred to in the letter detained by the bridge; the little bundle referred to in the letter detained by the bridge. bridge; the little bundle referred to in the letter detained by the jailor contained only a bottle of citric acid, for domestic use. . I jailor contained only a bottle of citric acid, for domestic use. I had seen it stated in a newspaper that I had purchased a quantity of of oxalic acid, which, it was presumed, was to be used in removing blood stains. I wished the parcel to be kept untouched that it might be shown if there should be occasion, what it really was that I had purchased; Lhave drawn up in separate papers an explanation of the use I intended to make of the blood sent for on Thursday, the 22nd, and of the conversation with Littlefield about the dissecting vault; I think that Pettee, in his testimony on the trial, put 100 strongly my words about having settled with Dr. P.; whatever I did say of the kind was in the hope I entertained that I should be able to pacify Dr. P., and make some arrangements with him, and was said in order to quiet Pettee, who was becoming restive under the solicitation of Dr. P. I should be able to pacify Dr. P., and make some arrangements with him, and was said in order to quiet Pettee, who was becoming restive under the solicitation of Dr. P.

After Dr. Websier had stated most of the facts recorded above

After Dr. Websier had stated most of the facts recorded above on the 23d of May, this question with all the carnestness, solemnity and authority of tone that Dr. Putnan was master of, addressed him. "Dr. Websier, in all probability your days are numbered —you cannot, you dare not speak falsely to me now—you must there is no danger of sand holes or cracks, and are decicedly the repentance for the sins of your past life is sincere. Tell me the truth then—a confidence to be kept sacred during your lifetime, and as much longer as my regard for the happiness of your family shall seem to require, and the interest of truth and justice to permit—scarch to the bottom of your heart for the history of your motives and tell me before God, did it never occur to you before the accesses of the first history of your motives and tell me before God, did it never occur to you before the accesses of the first history of your motives and tell me before God, did it never occur to you before the accesses of the first history of your motives and tell me before God, did it never occur to you before the accesses. of Dr. Parkman, that his death, if you could bring it to pass, would be of real advantage to you, or that personal injury to him might possibly be the result of your expected conference with him? As a dying men I charge you to answer me truly and exactly, or else be silent; had you not such a thought? No, never? said he, with energy and feeling. As I live and as God is my witness, never! I am no more capable of such a thought than one of they innocent children, I never had the remotest idea of injuring Dr. P. partitle money the blow was struck. The of injuring Dr. P. until the moment the blow was struch. Dr. P. was extremely severe and sharp, and the most provoking of men, and I am irritable and passionate—a quickness and brief violence of temper has been a besetting sin of my life. I was an only child, much indulged, and I have never nequired the contro over my passions which I ought to have acquired early, and the over my passons which I dugit to have acquired early, and the consequence is all this. But you notified Dr. Parkman to meet you at a certain hour, and told him you would pay him, when you knew you had not the means? 'No,' he replied, 'I did not tell him I would pay him, and there is no evidence that I told him I would pay him, and there is no evidence that I told him, so, except my own words spoken after his disappearance, and after I had determined to take the ground that I had paid him, those words were the iniserable tissue of alsehood to which I those words were the iniserable tissue of alsehood to which I was committed from the moment. I had began to conceal the homicide; I never had a thought of injuring Dr. P.". [This was accompanied by the statement in which Prof. Webster attempts to explain as to his seeing Littlefield sending for blood, and inquiring about gases of the yault.] After reading the statement. Dr. Pat man proceeded to argue as to its truthfulness, saying, that it was made when the writ of error was still pending; also that Professor Webster's; estate was worth several thousand dollars and that he was not in such a strain as to commit such a crime and that he was not in such a strait as to commit such a crim deliberately.: The previous petition from from some or and proving for absolute parton, he said protesting his innocence and praying for absolute parton, he said was got up by his family who were unwavering is their belief of his innocease until his confession was communicated to them He concluded in asserting his belief that the confession was true

Members of the Council have retained a copy of the petition pre-viously presented, and withdrawn by the advice of Dr. Putman riously presented, and withdrawn by the advice of Dr. Putman which will probably be published. It asserts his innocence, and it also asserts that Littlefield, or some other person, placed the emains in his room, to compass his ruin.

TERRIBLE RAILROAD ACCIDENT. a (688) ALBANY, July 7-10 o'clock, A. M.

The train left here on Friday, 7 P. M., went through Schenk's Bridge, cast of Spraker's. The abtiments of the beidge had been carried away by the freshet, but the bridge and SHOES, in Kid, Patent Lenther, and Sammer Cloths, was standing, and when the locomotive get on it the bridge &c., from the celebrated House of Carlon & Fors. Public. gave way. The engine was precipitated into the stream. The lender, freight car and baggage car ladged on top of the engine. The three cars did not go into the stream, out were badly broken. In the freight car there were five abouters and one woman, a horse and a corpse. One man killed, one woman missing, supposed to have been carried lown the stream on a quantity of baggage.... The engineer and fireman uninguied.

The train from the West, due here early on Saturday morning, was precipitated limo the dreck incar Palatine reck-the culvert having been swept away, . One passenger killed, name not known. Three or four badly injured, welve or fourteen bruised and otherwise slightly injured. The locomotive, tender, and baggage car, pretty well mocked into pieces. At both places the passenger cars

vere considerably injured. -At Schenck's there were three,; and the middle one was

· The express train arrived here at twelve o'clock last might within three hours of the usual time. The passengers report that at the places of the disasters such confusion prevailed that it was difficult to get, at facts, but the

above is about the true state of the case. The storm at Albany lasted about five hours, accompanied with intense lightning and heavy rain. The pavements of nearly all the streets leading to the river are torn up, and the basement of the bouses flooded. Two vessels were struck with lightning, and masts shivered. "A barn

in Greenbush, six miles east, struck and consumed.

The Cemetary grounds were injured by streams overflowing. Bridges and trees carried off-serious damage to the Canal by the storm-one break 250 feet in length, carrying the bank away 12 feet below canal buttom, near Port Jackson. Another break at the head of lock No. 27, and still another on the Seven Mile Level. The water is so high that it is impossible to ascertain the extent of the disaster. .

Letters received at the Guardian Office during the week ending July 9th.

W. McCullough, rem. for G. D. 10s W. Haft, rem. 18s 6d W. H. Williams F. Dowler, rem. 50s A. Caton, rem. 90s W. McFadden, rem. for J. M. 12s 6d C. Taggart, rem. £7 0s lid J. HuntT. Demorest, rem. for W. W.; H. M.; T. W.; each 10s; former letter for J. C. 25s; P. H., Cent'y, £12 10s E. B. Harper, rem. for J. S. : F. W.; G. M ; eacl. 10s. The paper for C. C. has been regularly mailed from 1077. H. Biggar W. S. Griffin R. Brooking A. T. Green, rem for J. N. 15s; S. P. E. 10s. J. Shepley, rem. for Rev. J. Lever, £33 7s 61; self, 2s 6d.

Books have been forwarded to-J. Spencer, Guelph, I parcel, per Mr. Smith . . . W. Philp. Oshawa, 1 parcel····· J. Lever; N. F. English; J. Scott; J. Elliott; G. Beynon; B. Nankeyill; T. W. Constable; T. Bevitt ; E. Sallows ; D. Hardie ; each I parcel, per L. Houghton, Esq., to Brockville W. Burns, 1 parcel in . Lover's W. H. Williams; W. McFodden; W. Me-Cullough ; G. Care ; C. Taggart ; each I parcel, care of Rev. E. B. Harper, per L. Houghton, Esq., to Kingston E. B. Harper, 1 parcel, per do. ... A. Neelands, Sydenham, Owens Sound, I parcel, per stage J. Hunt, Niagara, parcel, per steamer.

Births.

In Niagara, on Thursday, July 4th, the wife of the Rev. John Hunt of a son.

By the Rev. C. R. Allison, on the 26th of Mirch, Mr. Francis Bell, of the Township of Kingston, to Miss Catharine Moon, of the same place. By the same, May 22nd, Mr. John W., second son of Jos.

B. Allison, Esq., of Adolphustown, to Miss Margaret Autho, eldest daughter of Mr. James Ferguson, of Hillier. By the Rev. J. Scott, of Perth, June 25th, Mr. William Warner, of Burgess, to Miss Mary Riddell, of Edmsley. By the same, June 26th, Mr. Benjamin Piper, of Crochy,

Elizabeth, daughter of Captoin Wright, of Elinsley.

By the Rev Richard Jones, on Tuesday evening, July 2nd, Mr. J. U. Meacham, Post-Master, to Agnes, eldest daughter of Mr. J. Booth, all of Belleville. By the Rev. Geo. Goodson, June 17th, Rev. Thos Hanne, of Horton, Renfrew Co., to Miss Anne Isabella Cartwell, of

Cobourg. By the same, June 27th, Samuel L. Brington, Esq., of Ogdensburg, St. Lawrence County, New-York, to Miss Cythia Johnston, of the Township of Hope, Durham County. By the same, June 28th, Mr. James Oliver, to Miss Margt.

Curry, both of Port Hope. By the Rev. H. Biggar, on the 19th June, Mr. Wm. Henry Bouslaugh, to Miss Mary Isabella Sherry, both of Grimsby. By the Rev. Wan. Philp, on the 15th of June, at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. Lowis Bapp, of St. Catharines, to Miss Esther Shaw, of Oshawa.

By the same, on the same day, Mr. George Towle, to Mise Sarah Cocke, both of Whithy.

By the same, on the 3rd of July, Mr. Levi B. Annis, of Whitby, to Miss Susanas Palmer, of Pickering.

Died. In Hamilton, on the 5th instant, the Rev Ratph Robb. Minister of Knox's Church, aged 52 years. In Hamilton, on the 6th instant, the Rev. John Oshorne,

aged 62 years. At Buttonwood, near Weston, on the 3d inst, Margaret, the

Four sizes Vulcan Air Tight Cooking Stoves, having a ve

POTASH KETALES.

COUNTER, Platform, Heavy B am and Hay Scales, Having employed an experienced Scale Maker from an old establishment, will warrant them for one year.

GEORGE B. SPENCER.

STEAM ENGINES,

A ND all kinds of CASTINGS, made to order, Potesh Coolers, Sugar Koules, Malt Rollers, Turning Ladies, French Burr Mill Stones, Bolting Cloth, Sumt Machines, Bank Mills, Mott's Aricultural Pentable Furnace, to hold one barrel. Manufactured and for Sale by GEORGE B. SPENCER.

Toronto, June 20, 1850. Dublin and Manchester House,

3, KING STREET, (EXT DOOR TO MESSES, RIDOUT BROTHERS.) THOM AS ATKINSON,

BEGS to sequaint the Inhabitants of Toronto and surrounding Country, that he has Opened the above Store with a varied and Choice Selection of

∴ (D R.Y \G (0 0) D.S/a. of this Spring's Importation, consisting in part of plain and Checked Lastres, Alapachas, Printed De Laines and Cohourg-, Roslin Plaids, Balzarines, Bareges, Muslins, Gloves, Hossery,

Laces, Gimps and Fringes in great variety, &c. Ac., all of which have been bought on the most advantageous terms, and will be sold at such prices as cannot full to please all those who may favour bim with a call. N. B .- A splendid assortment of Children's Gipsey Hats (French), beautifully triumed. Toront s. June 10, 1850.

JUST RECEIVED,

AT THE Dublin and Manchester House,

EX VICEROY STEAMER, FROM GALWAY,

THOMAS ATKINSON;

3, King Street. Toronto, July 4, 1850.

JAMES MANNING'S Chanb Cazh Etore 8 SIGN OF THE GREEN HILP MAMMOTH HOUSE,

OPPOSITE THE MARKET, KING STREET, TORONTO, IMPORTER, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

Groceries, Teas, Provisions.

Company to the desire the state of the state igent for the Centsco Austral lu urans Company.

July 8th, 1350.

Biographical.

To the Editor of the Christian Guardian.

DEAR BROTHER, -I feel that it is a debt I owe to the memory of departed worth, a becoming expression of respect and sympathy to the bereaved, and a duty to all readers to give some aympathy to the bereaved, and a duty to all feeders to give some account, in a more concise form of one whose more extended memoir you found it inconvenient—more than a year ago—to publish. I refer to Mr. Helm Hinmun, late of this town.

Yours, &c.;

London, C. W., May 22, 1850.

Mr. Helin Hinnary of I ondon, C. W.

The subject of this sketch was a most devotedly pious and exemplary servent of God, who, till incapacitated by impaired health, continued with small arbithies and in modetate circumstances to make homself extremely useful. And it is with the hope of influencing others to initiate his worthy example, that we give some account of him to the public. He was a native of the United States—being born in Ellisburgh, Jefferson Ce. N. T., other 21st of September, 1800. He was the subject of some riddle, vicisiantels, and sardships in early life, having been life among strangers and ardships in early life, having been and enabledge of the art of making and painting chairs, which was the trade be theoceforth followed till his death. While yet a young man, and still unconverted, he spent some 'time' with a pious member of the Methodis Church' in our own town of Prescoti. The letvent piety and exemplary conduct of that friend, then recently converted, made a good and lasting impression on the mind of young Himman. It was not, however, till he returned to his native place, in the sammer of 1832, that his convictions of the importance of religion led him to seek God with that holy important of the world; and infained lit in to the glory and comfort of his soul. He had lived to the age of twenty-seven, without God and without hope in the world; and, part of the time, according to his own account, a thoughtless, pleasure-taking life. That awful epedemic, the cholera, which so terribly channeterized the year above named, was the means, onder the Divine blessing, of arousing him to see the importance of securing the approximation of Jehovah. The limits to which we are confined will not admit of our giving all the particulars concerted with his passage from death unto life set down in his voluminious journal. Suffice in to say, that she much period of his leaving Detroit, his continued moved to the city of Detroit, Michigan. Here he united from conviction and choice with the Medhodis Episcopal C Mr. HELIM HINMAN, of London, C. W. The subject of this sketch was a most devotedly pious and ex emplary servant of God, who, till incapacitated by impaired health widow. In this event, and in every new domestic occurrence, such as the birth or death of a child, or even the employment or removal of a servant, we find the same discerning, prous, and submissive recognition of the hand of Providence. He was a kind, removal of a servant, we find the same discerning, pious, and submissive becognition of the hand of Providence. He was a kind, yet authoritative domestic governor. Several servants were brought to an experimental knowlege of God while under his roof. Some changes in his business prospects, and the previous removal of his wile's parents to London, Canada. Weet, led him to remove himself with his family to this place, in the summer of 1842, where he set up and continued his business with some fluctuations, occasioned by fire and other causes, till the day of his death. The material failure of his health for several years before his demise, was the cause of his being less publicly active, and consequently less known in London than he had been in Detroit. But those who were favoured with an intimacy with him, had the highest opinion of his religious worth. The former part of his religious course was one of unusual activity and success; the latter part. Divine Wisdom saw fit to reader one of obscurrity and affliction. But being tried he came forth as gold. This will appear Lom the account of his last sickness and death, contained in our more extended account of him, which, though somewhat minute, we take the liberty to transcribe.

His health, which had been so very poor for many years, appeared to improve whom the time of the less term in the sure in the state of the last state in the sure of the sure of the sure of the sure o

Ilis health, which had been so very poor for many years, appeared to improve about the time of the last entry in his journal, and his spirits seemed to return with it. I his appeared most providential in his case, as it enabled him to make final provision for his family before he left them. He had produced a house, which he came into possession of about two mouths before his death. His strength seemed to rise for the emergency of moving his family, effects, and shop, all of which he got comfortably accomplished when he was taken ill. The immediate cause of his death was a cold, which settled upon his lungs, and which his system was not sufficiently strong to throw off; it, terminated in quick consumption. The last day he was out of the house was Christ mas day, 1048, when he attended divine worship in the church. He was confined to the house nearly three weeks before either himself or his friends thought him to be dangsrously ill. He had been so long out of health, no one tock much notice of the event, and but few visited him, excepting his pastor, who went to see him twice during the period to which reference is made. He found him on both occasions calm and confident in God; year cheerful and happy. The enemy, who had so closely pursued him for some years previous, seemed now to be kept at a distance. On Tuesday, the 16th of January, three days before his death, in ills health, which had been so very poor for many years, sp him for some years previous, seemed now to be kept at a distance. On Tuesday, the 16th of January, three deve before his death, in the evening, feeling himself worse, he sent for the family physician, and requested him to tell him the true state of his case. Said he, "You need not be afraid to tell me the worst—I am prepared to hear it." The doctor then very frankly informed him, that, though he might possibly linger on till spring, yet he might drop off very suddenly. After the physician left him he seemed to he ruminating for about an hour. He was most likely pondering the possibility and consequences of his removal out of time into eternity. At the expiration of this time, he called for his wife, and reached out his hand and bid her farewell, saying that he felt so ill he thought he should not live till morning. He desired that his wife's friends, who live in the town, might be sent for. His father in-law, Mr. George Tyas, and his brother-in-law, for. His father in-law, Mr. George Tyas, and his brother-in-law, Mr. J. L. Williams, came and engaged with him in prayer. He then prayed himself, and seemed to find great joy and rapture in his soul. He exclaimed three times in succession—"Come, Lord his soul. He exclaimed three times in succession—"Come, Lord Jesus; come quickly!" He then clapped his hands and exclaimed —"Glory be to God!". He was not observed to say much more till near morning, being, as he was a great part of the time after he became so bad, under the influence of opiates, which made him to slumber, and caused him to say much less than he otherwise would have said. About half-past one o'clock, however, he awoke, and wished to see his children. which made him to slumber, and caused him to say much less than he otherwise would have said. About half-past one o'clock, however, he awoke, and wished to see his children; the two ledest of whom he separately addressed about their duty to God, to their mother, and to each other. This also he was observed to do at several intervals during his sickness. Indeed, he was careful to give the most speculic directions about every thing that related to the temporal or spiritual welfare of his family. And it ought to be mentioned, that the night before his death, he called for a bible and a hymn book; and assayed to select the text and chapters and hymns for his funeral; but being overcome with fatigue and drowsiness, he requested them to be put by till he should feel better. He was never able to resume the effort. He seemed quite free from pain, as indeed he was till the hour of his death; but though the would not hold out many hours. He was visited by Mr. James Thompson, one of the members of the church, whom he asked to pray with him, and whom he strongly exhorted to seek for entire holiness of heart. This was, as it had been for many years, his only theme; and he now exemplified it in all its maturity. He had never been observed to be so peculiarly affectionate and loving to all his family and friends. He was grateful for and delighted with their visits. On Thursday night, not twenty-four bours before his death; the Rev. Enoch Wood, Superintendent of Wesleyan Missions in Canada West, passing through the town, very considerately went to see him to supply the lack of the pastor's services, who was absent on other duties. He conversed with him about his hopes and prospects, and expressed himself on coming away, as decidedly gratified at finding him in so good a state. The Rev. Claudius Byrne, Mr. W.'s travelling companion, went to see him in the morning, before leaving by the stage—that was the morning of the day on which he died. They were mutually very much delighted with each other's company, and the season of devo

Jesus, I stretch my hands to thee;
No other help | know;
If thou withdraw thyself from me,
Ah whither should I go !!"

Oace when she came in to adjust his pillow, he exclaimed,-

Lesus can make a dying hed
Peel soft as downy billows are,
White on his hread, I lear my head,
And breathe my life out sweetly there."

He said little that was audible or coherent, after the instances above recorded; but gradually declined, till within five primates of four o'clock, r. u., (of Friday, the 19th of Jan., 1849.) when he quietly, without a struggle or a groan, or even the convalive movement of a single muscle, fell asleep in Jesue. It might be truly so denominated; for his triends were in doubt for sometime after his departure, whether he were not asleep to the first of the structure. after his departure, whether he were not asleep only. He was aged at his death, forty-three years, three months, and twenty-eight days. May both writer and reader live and die as did this humble, devoted servant of God! Amen.

N.B.—The Northern and Western Christian Advocates are respectfully requested to copy, for the gratification of his friends in the States.

JUST RECEIVED, BOOKS, FROM ENGLAND AND NEW-YORK

A LARGE and well selected Stock of most valuable POOKS, consisting of the various Standard Works of the day, in Theology, biography, History, Medicine, Science, and General Literature; together, with a choice supply of Stationery, Blank Books, Steel Pens, &c. &c., and on sale by the Subscriber, No. 9, Wellington Buildings, King Street, Toronto. With the state of the state of the Anson Green.

The large of JUST RECEIVED, Chiefy lasting A ND for sale at the Depository of the UPPER CANADA RELIGIOUS TRACT and BOOK SOCIETY, a fresh supply of new Religious Publications and Sunday School Libraries.

For the Committee,

JAMES CARLESS, Depositary,

47, Yonge Street, June, 1850,

35-4w.

PAINTING, GLAZING, GILDING, AND PAPERHANGING.

IN ALL their various Branches and Latest Styles, Chintzes, &c., with an extensive Executed FAITHFULLY and PROMPTLY by ALEXANDER HAMILTON, CORNER OF CHURCH STREET AND The whole of which he offers at prices that cannot fail i COURT HOUSE LANE. Toronto, May 21st, 1850.

PAPERHANGINGS: PAPERHANGINGS:

STATE OF THE PAPERHANGINGS ! STATE ALEXANDER HAMILTON.

CORNER OF CHURCH STREET AND COURT HOUSE LANE. AS just received a very large and beautiful assortmen of PAPERHANGINGS, which he offers to his Customer and the Public at lower prices for cash than ever they were offered in this City,

PROVINCIAL MUTUAL AND GENERAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

A PPLICATIONS for Insurance in the Fire Department the City of the Proprietary Branch of the Company will be received Friends. from and after the 10th June, 1850.

By order of the Board, EDWARD G. O'BRIEN," Secretary. 35-4w

Office, Church Street, 5th June, 1850.

THROUGH LINE. WITHOUT TRANSHIPMENT,

From HAMILTON and TORONTO to MONTREAL

THE following new and powerful Steamers have been placed on the above route, calling at Darlington, Port Hope, Cobourg, Kingston, Brockville, Prescott, and Cornwall, and will ply as follows :-

PASSPORT, CAPTAIN BOWEN,

. DOWNWARDS.

From Hamilton every Friday at 12 o'clock Noon. Toronto every Friday Afternoon at 4. Kingston every Saturday Morning at 7.

UPWARDS. From Montreal every Tuesday Forencon et 11. Kingston every Wednesday Afternoon at 6. Foronto every Thursday at 12 Noon.

> NEW ERA CAPTAIN MAXWELL. DOWNWARDS.

From Hamilton every Monday at 12 Noon. Toronto every Monday Afternoon at 4. Kingston every Tuesday morning at 7. ... UPWARDS.

From Montreal every Thursday Forencon at 11. Kingston every Friday Afternoon at 6. Toronto every Saturday at 12 Noon. COMET,

> CAPTAIN TAYLOR, DOWNWARDS.

From Hamilton every Wednesday at 12 Noon. Toronto every Wednesday Afternoon at 4. ... " ... Kingston every Thursday Morning at 7, arriving at Montreal the same evening.

UPWARDS. From Montreal every Saturday Forences at 11. Kingston every Sunday Afternoon at 6. Toronto every Monday at 12 Noon,

Steamers, built expressly for the Lake and River navigation, fitted up in the most modern style with apper and lower Saloons, Staterooms. &c., and will be found by Passengers to possess superior advantages in point of speed and comfort.

For Freight or Passage apply on board or to Gorrie, Torouto. James Lambert, Cobourg. John Hamilton, rior article. Trusses of the best description made to suit all Commercial Wharf, Kingston. Macpherson, Crane & Co., ages. and at the Upper Canada Stage Office, No. 40, McGill Street

Montreal. Hamilton, May, 1850.

THE STEAMER PRINCESS ROYAL. CAPTAIN HENRY TWOHY.

WILL leave Toronto for Kingston, calling at Port Hope and Cobourg (weather permitting,) every Wednesday and

Saturday, at noon;
Will leave Kingston for Toronto, and intermediate Ports, every Monday and Thursday afternoon, at three o'clock;
Will leave Toronto for Hamilton, every Tuesday and Friday morning, at 8 o'clock;
Will leave Hamilton for Toronto, every Tuesday and Friday

Afternoon, a 3 o'clock.

The Steamer Princess Royal having been furnished with new Boilers, is now one of the fastest Bouts upon Lake Ontario; and having had her upper cabin extended nearly the whole length of her deck, the accommodations for passengers have been greatly increased. She has state-rooms, for anwards of fifty cabin passengers; and several of them are fitted up with double French penereads.

She has long been kown as one of the best Steamboats upor the Lake, and is now one of the fastest and most commodious.

Royal Mail Steam Packet Office, Toronto, May 20th, 1850

THE STEAMER SOVEREIGN.

CAPTAIN WILKINSON,

WILL leave Toronto for Niagara, Lewiston, and Queenston, every afternoon. [Sundays excepted,] at one o'clock.

Will leave Lewiston and Queenston for Toronto, about halfpast eight in the morning; and will arrive in time to meet the
mail-steamers for Kingston at 12, noon.

Cabin passage, (meals extra,) one dollar. Deck passage, three quarters of a dollar. Royal Mail Preket Office, Toronto, May 20, 1850. 32

THE STEAMER

CHIEF JUSTICE ROBINSON CAPTAIN WM. COLCLEUGH,

WILL leave Toronto for Niagara, Queenston, and Lewiston, every Morning, (Sundays excepted,) at halfpast Seven o'clock. Returning, will leave Lewiston and

Queenston on the arrival of the Cars from Buffalo. STEAMBOAT OFFICE, 24 FRONT STREET, Toronto, April 8, 1850.

THE STEAMER CITY OF TORONTO

WILL leave Toronto (with Her Mojesty's Mails) for Kingston every Tuesday and Friday, at noon, calling at Port Hope and Cobourg. Will leave Kingston for Cobourg. Port Hope, Toronto, and Hamilton direct, every Wednesday and Saturday, at 3 o'clock, P. M., arriving at Hamilton 12 o'clock, noon, the following day; leaving Hamilton same days for Toronto, at 3 o'clock, p. n.,
Pessengers arrive in Montreal the evening of the day of

which they leave Kingston. 33

THE WELL KNOWN STEAMER "MAGNET 422

(CARRYING HER MAJESTY'S MAILS,) CAPTAIN JAS. SUTHERLAND,

WILL leave Hamilton, for Toronto and Kingston every Monday and Thursday Morning, at half-past Sever o'clock, and Torosto for Kingston, same day at noon. Wil leave Kingston, for Toronto and Hamilton, every Tuesday and Friday afternoon, at three c'clock, calling at Cobourg, Port Hope, and Darlington, each way, (weather permitting.) Will leave Toronto for Hamilton, every Wednesday and Saturday Morning, at eight o'clock. 1 Toronto, May 21, 1850.

NEW DRY GOODS ESTABLISHMENT,

YONGE STREET.

SECOND DOOR FROM RICHMOND STREET.

THE SUBSCRIBER, is now receiving his Stock to SPRING GOODS, which, to meet his increasing business, is necessarily very large; and upon examination, will be found to be well selected; embracing every thing in his line

Canadian Spring and Summer Trade. He would call the attention of his Country Customers to his

large Stock of BROWN AND WHITE COTTORS,
BROWN AND WHITE SHEETINGS,
BLUE AND WHITE DRILLINGS,
CANADA BAGGINGS,

AND HEAVY TWILLED SHIRTING STRIPES. 1 1

WHEAT BAGS ALWAYS ON HAND. In addition to the above, there will be found a choic ssortment of Bonnets, Parasols, Ribbons, Muslins, Lustres Chintzes, &c., with an extensive

giving Entire Satisfaction. 'An allowance made on all Goods by the piece or quantity.

COUNTRY DEALERS supplied on favourable terms. April, 12th, 1850.

MAMMOTH HOUSE OPPOSITE THE MARKET, in sein KING STREET, TORONTO.

THOMAS THOMPSON, RESPECTFULLY announces that he has re-opened the above Establishment with an extensive and well selected Stock of STAPLE and FANCY DRY GOODS, &c., which for variety, prices, &c., is, he believes, inferior to noue in the City, and to which he would solicit a call from his old

His Stock of READT-MADE CLOTHIFG, HATS CAPS, BONNETS, Boots, and Shors, &c., &c., is now more complete than heretofore, embracing all the New Styles, &c., in the several Departments, themis

It would be impossible to enumerate every article on hand,

and as the Subscriber is much opposed to the system of puffing, he would merely request the public to call and examine for hemselves. The BOOT and SHOE STORE is now in the rear, fronting on Francis Street, with the Sign of the Mammoth Boot. THOMAS THOMPSON. Toronto, Man. 1850. 10w--30

(LAND AGENCY AND CONVEYANCING. 2) WILLIAM OSBORNE,

Notary Public, Land Agent and Conveyancer, NO. 16, KING STREET, WEST, TORONTO.

NOTARIAL BUSINESS of every description transact-Premises Bought and Sold, Let, Leased, or Exchanged for other Property. in the consultation

Patent Deeds procured for persons entitled thereto. Lands "Not Patented," claimed at the Heir and Devisee Court, for the Heirs, Devisees and Assignees of Persons who are Deceased, and Deeds obtained therefor.

Wills, Deeds, Leases, Bonds, Mortgages, Articles of Co Partnership, Indentures of Apprenticeship &c. &c. prepared with accuracy, and transmitted to any part of the Province. Land Scrip, Bank Stock, Mortgages and other Securities Purchased and Sold. DEBTS AND RENTS COLLECTED.
W. OSBORNE: Respectfully Solicits Persons who have Property to dispose of, or who want Agency business done, or Deeds or other Instruments drawn, to transmit him their Orders in Post-paid Letters, or else to call on him at his Office where he has been established as Land Agent, &c., &c., for

REFERENCES:

The Rev. Dr. RICHEY, President of the Wesleyen Confer ence in Canada, The Rev. Enoch Wood, Superintendent of Missione in Upper Canada, and GEORGE GURNETT, Esquire, Mayor of the City of Toronto.

CUTLERY, SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS AXE AND TOOL STORE,

No. 75, YONGE STREET.

THE Subscriber begs leave to announce to his friends nd the public generally, that he has RESUMED his This Line is composed entirely of new and fust sailing ormer Business of CUTLER and SURGICAL INSTRU-MENT MANUFACTURER, at No. 75, Yonge Street, one door south of Adelade Street, Sign of the large Axe, where he will keep on hand an assortment of the best quality of goods, in his line, and will make to order any article required. His warranted Razors he would particularly recommend to the no-Macpherson and Crane and J. H. Greer, Hamilton. W. M. tice of his friends, which will be found, on trial, to be a supe-

Razors, Scissors, Penknives, Table Knives and Forks, Surgical Instruments, Plated and Britannia Metal Ware, &c., &c., repaired in a superior manner.

AXES! AXES! AXES!

His Axe and Tool Works will be carried on as usual, at the old established Factory, corner of Richmond and Sheppard Streets; and as none but the most experienced and best workmen will be employed, the public may rest assured of getting a PROVINCIAL MUTUAL AND GENERAL superior article. A good assortment of every description of Axes, with Coopers' and other Tools, kept always on hand, at his Store, Yonge Street, where all Orders will be thankfully

N. B .- No Axes warranted by the undersigned but those having the Beaver stamped on the Axe and on the label on each

SAMUEL SHAW. Toronto, August 25, 1848. 82

NOTICE . NOTICE . IN COLUMN THE PARTY OF THE

A LL those who are indebted to the Estate of the late W. L. PERRIN,
John Chew are requested to settle the same on or before Wm. ATKINSON. the first day of September next, also all claimants against the Estate are requested to send in the accounts to the undersigned who are authorised to settle the same.

JOSEPH DENNIS, Executors. WILL'M NASON, Weston 1st May, 1850.

INFORMATION WANTED,

OF PATRICK CROW, some time since a waiter on board the steamer Anthony Wayne, and from whom no intelligence has been heard since the beginning of April. His wife and three children are residing at Spring Mount, in the vicinity of Toronto. Any information respecting him will be thankfully received by his anxious wife.

JANE CROW.

Toronto, June 19th, 1850.

Other papers will please copy.

NOTICE.

THOSE individuals and Schools who wish to have the Sunday School Guardian sent to them for the year commencing May, 1850, are requested to forward, through any of our authorized Agents, the amount of their subscriptions, according to the following terms :- " From 1 to 4 copies, to one address,£0 2 6

4 to 10 do. do. 0 1 101 10 to 40 do. do. 0 1 6 40 to 100 do. do. 0 1 3 do. 0 1 3 do. 0 1 0 100 and upwards IT The cash must in all cases be sent with the order; with-

out which no attention will be paid to it. No subscription taken for less than one year. * " Orders sent to Rev. ANSON GREEN, Weslevan-Methodist Book Room, No. 9, Wellington Buildings, Toronto, will be immediately executed.

NOTICE.

THE Co-Partnership heretofore existing under the Firm of J. G. Bolster & Co., has this day been Dissolved, by mutual consent. The business will be carried on henceforward by NATHANIEL BOLSTER, to whom all debts are to be paid, and who will pay all claims against said Firm.

JOHN GARDINER BOLSTER.

NATHANIEL BOLSTER. Brock, June 10th, 1850.

FOR SALE,

AN Excellent low-wheeled One-Horse CARRIAGE, with two seats. Enquire at this office. Guardian Office, 29th April, 1850.

BURGESS & LEISHMAN, " WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

Corner of King and Church Streets, joining the Court House,

HAVE ON HAND, THE LARGEST, THE CHEAPEST, AND THE BEST ASSORTMENT OF

READY-MADE CLOTHING AND DRY GOODS,

Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, and General Dry Goods, IN IMPORTED DIRECT FROM BRITAIN, BY OURSELVES,

I Was IN CANADA WEST.

GARMENTS MADE TO ORDER, OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. Paris, London, and New-York Fashions, received Monthly. THE MOST APPROVED STYLE ADOPTED.

IN THE READY-MADE CLOTHING DEPARTMENT

Figure toward to I WILL BE FOUND: The Care the C. Ital MEN'S SUMMER COATS. | BOY'S SUMMER COATS. Linen, from 4 44
Checked Linen, 5 0
do. Moleskin, 7 6
Fancy Tweed, 7 6
Alpacha, 8 9
Russell Cord, 10 0 Linen, from 4 Checked Linen, 6 do. Moleskin, 19
Black Alpacha, 11
Russell Cord, 13
Gambroon, 11
Princess Cord, 15 BOY'S VESTS.

Fancy,trom Silk, Satin, Tweed, MEN'S VESTS. Black Cloth, from 7 Cassimere, 5 Black Satin, Fancy, Linen, BOY'S TROUSERS. Drill, from 4 Fancy.

Barathea, Cassimere and Tweed, White Shirts, Linen s. MEN'S TROUSERS. Striped Cotton Shirts, .. 2 Shirt Collars and Fronts, Men's French Silk Hats,

Linen Drill, 6
Francy Drill, 4 Cloth Caps, 2
Leghorn Hats, 5
Carpet Bags and Braces, Neck Handkerchiefs, Gloves and Hossery, Red Flannel Shirts, 4
Cotton Under Shirts, 2
Fange Caps Cassimere, Saltinell, Fancy Caps.

DRY GOODS DEPARTMENT.

1000 Muslin Dresses, frm 3 11 1000 Parasols. 2 11 500 Straw Bonnets, . . 1 6 Splendid Scarfs, Shawls, Collar and Neck Ties, ...

Striped Shirting, 0 Ribbons and Laces, Lace Veils and Falls, ... Cotton Yarn,(P. B.) 4 Stays, pair 1 6 Prints, fast colors, 0 5; Factory Cottons, 0 24 Artificial Flowers, White Cotton, 0 34 Hosiery and Gloves,

MATERIALS FOR LADIES' DRESSES, Every variety in Orleans, Alpachas, Lustres, Cobourgs, Delaines, Henricita Cloths, &c. &c.

> ON THE LOWEST WHOLESALE TERMS. &T No Second Price Di

COUNTRY MERCHANTS SUPPLIED WITH READY-MADE CLOTHING,

BURGESS & LEISHMAN, Corner of King and Church Streets, adjoining the Court House,

BURLINGTON LADIES! ACADEMY. THE SIXTH ACADEMIC YEAR of this Institution will commence on Thursday the 5th day of September next, under improved circumstances. For particular information, see Circular, which may be obtained at the Guardian Office, or by application to

y application to D. C. VANNORMAN, Principal. JOHN BENTLEY, DESPECTFULLY informs his Friends and the Public

DRUGBUSINESS

TO 65, YONGE STREET, To THE OLD STAND OF MESSES. EASTWOOD & Co. Toronto, March 1, 1850.



INSURANCE COMPANY.

OFFICE CHURCH STREET, TORONTO, NSURES in its Mutual Branch Farm Property and Detached Buildings, all extra hazardous risks being excluded. The Proprietory Branch includes Fire Insurance generally. as well as Inland and Ocean Marine Insurance, and Life

DIRECTORS J. S. HOWARD, V. P. JOHN G. BOWES,

4-1. LUKIN ROBINSON. Wm. ATKINSON, J. C. MORRISON,
Wm. GOODERHAM, CHARLES BERCZY,
JAMES BROWNE, J. G. WORTS, JAMES BROWNE, Solicitor, JOHN DUGGAN,
Bankers, COMMERCIAL BANK, M.D.

Toronto, March 5th, 1850. THE STEAMER ECLIPSE, WILL leave Hamilton for Toronto every Morning (Sundays excepted,) at half-past seven o'clock; touching

EDWARD G. O'BRIEN, Secretary

t the intermediate Ports, and will leave Toronto for Hamilton at Two o'clock in the Afternoon. April 8th, 1850.

THE STEAMER AMERICA, CAPTAIN ROBERT KERR.

WILL, for the remainder of the Season, leave Toronto for Rochester, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday Morning, at 10 o'clock precisely, and will touch at Pert Hape and Cobourg and intermediate Ports, (weather permitting.) Returning, will leave Rochester for Toronto, calling at Cobourg and intermediate Ports, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday Morning, at half-past 8 o'clock. Royal Mail Steam-Packet Office, (.....

Mon Toronto April 18th, 1850, 181 (1910) 26-tf

MRS TOWLER,

RESPECTIVILLY announces to her friends that her School will be re-opened on Monday the 29th instant, when Instruction will be given as usual in the various branches of FEMALE EDUCATION. TERMS:

Reading, Writing, Geography, English Grumant, | £0 12 6 per Qr. Artthuctic, Plan Sewing, Knitting, & Samplers | £0 15 6 per Qr. Pancy Work in Berlin Wool, Crotchet and paper, 0 15 0 Lessons in Music, and Drawing will be given if required. Mrs. Towler having removed to a large and very commo-dious house, two doors East of her former residence, Albert Street, will be happy to accommodate a limited number of Boarders, to whom every attention in her power will be given. Toronto, 17th April, 1850

JAMES W. MUTTLEBURY. BARRISTER AND ATTORNEY-AT-LAW. Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c. &c. OFFICE, No. 2, Wellington Buildings, King Street East, on the same floor with the Office of the Farmers' and Mechanics' Building Society.

Toronto, October 1, 1848. REMOVAL.

MR. W. H. SMITH, SURGEON DENTIST,

HAS REMOVED from Spadina Avenue to 162, KING STREET EAST, second House East of Frederick St. Toronto, May 15th, 1850.

J. R. ARMSTRONG

CITY FOUNDRY, 116 YONGE STREET. OOKING, Box, Parlor and Coal STOVES, of every variety, at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. October 19, 1849, when the great from many could be

MRS. MARGARET McLEAN.

die (WIDOW OF THE LATE JOHN McLEAN,) HAS just OPENED, a convenient and eligible PRIVATE BOARDING HOUSE and or at No. 77, RICHMOND STREET EAST. The House is commodious

and well fitted up, and is within five minutes' walk of the business parts of the City.

Mrs. McLean will devote her whole time and attention to make her house comfortable; agreeable, and pleasant to its inmates.

I.T The number of Boarders will be limited.

GEORGE WALKER, OF A STATE OF THE STATE OF TH TAILOR AND WOOLLEN DRAPER No. 3, Wellington Buildings, King Street, TORONTO, of passent bright 16

FREEHOLD PROPERTY.

January, 1850; the kit would continue continue a price.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR GOODS. THAT Valuable Freehold Property, situated on Queen Street, East, No. 24, opposite the McGill Gardens, will be disposed of on Advantageous Terms. As the owner has left the City, he will sell the Property either for Cash, on time, or will Exchange it for Goods.

Apply at No. 22, Queen Street, East, or at the Guardia Office.

NEW PAINTING AND GLAZING ESTABLISHMENT.

No. 58, Yonge Street, Some Street OVER THE STORE OF MR. G. B. SPENCER,

"PHOENIX FOUNDRY," THE UNDERSIGNED beg respectfully to inform the inhabitants of Toronto and its vicinity, that they have entered
into Co-partnership, under the Firm of PEARCY & MURPHY,
and rested the first floor of the above well-known Establishment,
where they intend to carry on their business in all its branches,
House Painting, Glazing, Graining, and Marbling executed
with neatness and taste.

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