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UPPER CANADA ACADEMY-LECTURES, &c.

Es the Editor of the Christian Guardian.

Port Hope, 2nd April, 1940.

My DEAR SIR .- As an education based upon christian principles and communicated by efficient preceptors, must always be viewed as intimately connected with the present and eternal well being of man, the serious attention of the public cannot be too frequently directed to this important subject. You will, therefore, I hope, think it not obtrosive in me to offer some few additional remarks in relation to the Upper Canada Academy. It is known that it was long the ardent desire of many in this Province that a literary institution should be established, possessing such a character as would prevent the necessity of sending our youth to any great distance to obtain those qualifications necessary to prepare them for the respective stations which providence might assign them to occupy; and also, by its liberal character and economical terms, afford an opportunity for all who might be willing to embrace it of placing their children where their intellectual improvement and moral habits would be regarded with unceasing solicitude. By the b'essing of divine Providence, united with human industry and perseverance, on the part of the Wesleyan Methodist Church in Canada, an institution of this description has been put into successful operation, and as such now presents claims the most undeniable to the patronage and support of an enlightened community.

In my last communication I mentioned the kind and number o atudies pursued in the Academy—that every possible facility was afforded for obtaining a sound and extensive acquaintance with them. and that the students generally make greater proficiency in one term than is usually acquired in the course of a year in any of the common This opinion I still believe is correct, for in addition to the various and important branches so thoroughly taught by the faculty of instruction, there are connected with the institution excellent experimental lectures, which are delivered weekly on Natural Philosophy Chemistry, and Astronomy. There are also what might be called private lectures given daily by each of the teachers to their respective classes on almost all the subjects in which they recite. This is done, I believe, during the time or at the close of the hour of recitation. I was permitted a few evenings ago to listen to an important public lecture on the subject of Nitrogen, delivered by Mr. Van Norman, the Mathematical Teacher. A few of his remarks, which I transcribe from my notes, may not be unacceptable to some of your juvenile

Nitrogen is a substance generally diffused through nature, and especially enters into the composition of all animal bodies. It is not found in the solid or liquid state. It is destitute of edour, colour, or taste, and constitutes about 79 per cent of the whole weight of the atmosphere. Azote was the name by which it was formerly called, signifying life destroyer. This appellation, however, is inappropriate, as it is not a poison, but is merely incapable of supporting life, or the process of respiration, without the presence of oxygen, so that when breathed alone it destroys life negatively rather than by inflicting any positive injury. It seems to have been designed as a diluent of exygen, which is very stimulating in its nature, and if breathed alone would arge forward the wheels of life too rapidly. Nitrogen and oxygen may be mixed in all proportions; but four volumes of nitro-

gen with one of oxygen form a mixture resembling in all its essential properties our atmospheric air. The atmosphere contains in addition to nitrogen and oxygen, which form its principal ingrediente, a greater or less proportion of watery vapours and carbonic acid gas. The quantity of vapour is continually varying, and depends upon the temperature and situation of the place. The proportion of carbonic acid is greater in summer than in winter, and during the night than in the day time. It is supposed to constitute about one thousandth of the The proportion of nitrogen and oxygen is invariably the same, whether we examine the air on the top of the highest mountain or at the level of the sea, under the equator, or in the polar regions in winter or in summer. What is most wonderful, and to a great extent inexplicable in this ratio is its permanency, notwithstanding the prodigious consumption of oxygen during combustion, and in the various processes of animal and vegetable life. Since oxygen is necessary to combustion, to the respiration of animals, and to various other natural operations, by all of which that gas is withdrawn from the air, it is obvious that its quantity would greatly diminish unless the tendency of those causes was counteracted by some compensating process. The only source by which oxygen is known to be supplied is the action of growing vegetables. These absorb carbonic scid during the day and decompose it, retaining the carbon and emitting which as constantly seems ordained for the benefit and comfort of

man, has not left so important a principle as that of vital air to be con sumed without a source of regeneration. Many trials have been made to ascertain if no other mixture of gases can support respiration and animal life as well as our atmosphere, but none have succeeded. If the proportion of its mixture were changed by an addition of nitrogen, or a diminution of oxygen, it is highly probable all animal and vegetable life would cease; while on the contrary, by an additional quantity of oxygen, or a diminution of nitrogen, all vital energies, and consequently life itself, would be exhausted too rapidly. In some of the compounds of oxygen and nitrogen, where exygen greatly predominates, we have instances of the most active and deadly poisons, &c. Several interesting experiments were given in connection with the above lecture.

The Philosophical and Chemical Apparatus in use in the Academy is quite complete, with the exception of an air pump, which should be procured immediately. The Electrical Apparatus is complete, and of a very superior description.

Among the advantages enjoyed in the Academy I might also men-tion the existence of a *Philalethic* (truth-loving) Society, which is composed of about twenty members, who meet one evening in every week for the purpose of discussing some question of importance. They have fitted up a very respectable reading-room, to which all the members have free access at such hours as will not interfere with their other duties. Students, not members of the society, are admirted for a term. There are about fifteen periodicals taken by this society. principally from Upper and Lower Canada, of all shades of politics, from the high Tory to the thorough going Reformer, but not one of those denominated Radical. A few literary and religious papers from the United States are found in the reading room, but not one political iournal.

The constitution of the above mentioned society provides that one of the teachers shall always be President. No question of mere party politics, or which would involve any doubt of the truth of revelas ever introduced. The President's decision is given first, according to the weight of argument advanced, and afterwords according to the merite of the case; and in this part of his duty, should any thing of improper tendency, or unsound in itself, be advanced by either party but not replied to by the other, he dwells especially on that and sets it right. The benefits to be derived from such an association are neither few nor small. 1. We acquire the habit of giving free and ready utterance to our thoughts, and rid ourselves of that stiffness and diffidence so inseparable from most persons who are not called upon to act in public before the age of manhood. 2. Tact is acquired in the art of disputation and in rebutting the arguments of an opponent. Many fallacious ones are advanced on both sides, and the opposite party exerts itself to expose these and show their untenableness. Thus error is detected, and youth become habituated to examine questions on all sides, and are not so easily ensuared by sophistry in after life. To this Mr. Wesley imputes his being able with such readiness to detect the erroneous arguments of his opponents. 3. To rebut the arguments of the opposite party such an exercise of the understanding is called into requisition as would not be under ordinary circumstances, and many arguments and objections are elicited and replied to which might never otherwise occur. 4. Many of the questions discussed embrace topics and principles with which the parties are not always well acquainted; and in order to acquit themselves honorably they must read and think to acquire President, Secretary, and Treasurer, &c., connected with such concicies, afford good opportunities for becoming acquainted with the proper method of writing journal entries, making out reports, of mov.

The proper method of writing journal entries, making out reports, of mov.

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parliamentary manner, &c. How often have men of sound minds felt ous. themselves at a loss as to the proper mode of procedure in various instances of this nature. 6. The initiation fees of the members enable the society to procure many useful periodicals, and even large

libraries, which in their separate capacity they could not purchase. Thus it will be perceived that in the Upper Canada Academy and enjoyed the most ample means for acquiring a solid and ornamental sive sense, include a belief in the being and perceives or conjugate education; and no parents, in our opinion, who are in comfortable the revelation of his will to man; in man's obligation to obey his commands; in a state of rewards and punishments; in piety of heart, Thus it will be perceived that in the Upper Canada Academy are opportunities without incurring a fearful responsibility. O that the people of our beloved Province did fully realize the nature and extent of their privileges, and see and feel and perform their duty in this important matter. The public examination of the students in the Aca demy will commence on the 14th inst., and will continue three days

closing with an Exhibition on Thursday evening.

They will be examined in several studies which have never yet been subjects of examination in any previous year, such as Chemistry, Philosophy of Natural History, Geology, and Physiology; and we hope to see a large attendance of ladies and gentlemen from different parts of the Province. I am, dear Sir, yours affectionately,

P. S.-I attended a few days since the recitation of two classes in the Hebrew and Greek languages under the instruction of Mr. Hurlburt, who informed me that they were making rapid progress in those very important studies. A. MoN.

For the Christian Guardian.

SALVATION FOR FALLEN MAN, FULL AND FREE, BUT CON-DITIONAL.

There cannot be a single subject referred to, either in the sacred desk or through the christian press, in which mankind really possess so great an interest so that of the atonement made for human guilt by the Lord Jesus Christ. And, with respect to that atonement perhaps no question can be asked in which we are more concerned than that which refers to the extent. The all absorbing inquiry, on which is suspended the immortal fate of myriads of human intelligences is, for whom did Jesus Christ suffer and die? Was the atonement which ile made, partial or universal? The cheering and harmonious answer is given by every book in the sacred volume. He gave himself a ransom for all; He tasted death for every man; for all, for all the Saviour died.

There is, however, one other question of thrilling interest to manquestion closely related to the preceding one,-and one which every believer in the whole of Divine Revelation is fully authorised to ask It is this, If Jesus Christ died for all men, why then are not all men finally saved? This question may be satisfactorily answered negatively and affirmatively. It cannot be because the atonement was partial or exclusive in its character, for we have seen above that the Saviour suffered for all; and for all, in the most extensive sense possible. He surely died; because He died for the unjust, for ene mies to God, and for the ungodly,—characteristics which apply to each and every individual of our sinning race. Besides, we are assured by St. Paul, that Christ died for those who (might) perish and that He bought (with His blood) those who bring upon them selves swift destruction, by wickedly denying Him. See 1 Tim. ii. 6 Heb. ii. 9; 1 Pet. iii. 18; Rom. v. 6, 10; Rom. xtv. 15; 2 Pet. ii. 1 It cannot be because Jehovah Christ is unable to save all the human race. Is anything too hard for the Almighty to perform? But we have it plainly declared that Christ is able to save to the uttermost all them that come unto God by Him-to the uttermost, i. e., all that need saving, and all the salvation these can require. See Heb. vii. 25. It cannot be because the salvation of all was not willed, purposed, and intended by the Father in the gift of the Son to be the Saviour of the world. For we know, on the best authority, that God is no respecter of persons; that His ways are equal; that he is loving to every man, and good to all; that He willeth not the (eternal) death of one sinner, but rather that all should come to repentance; and that he sent the Son, that whosoever seeth, (or, through the Gospel, heareth of Him) and believeth on Him may have everlasting life, and to be His salvation unto the end of the earth. See Acts x. 34; Ezek. xviii. 25; Ps. cxlv. 9; 2 Pet. iii. 9; 1 John iv. 14; John vi. 40; Isa. xlix. 6, and John in. 16.

It cannot be because the sacrifice of the Son of God was insufficient For it must be conceded that the Deity neither could not would provide a sacrifice inadequate to accomplish what we have seen He willed, purposed, and intended, viz., the Salvation of all men. Besides, the atonement made by the Divine Son of God must be possessed of infinite value and efficacy. And, we may add, the loss of souls is never in the Scriptures attributed to a lock of merit in the sacrifice offered; on the contrary, the cast aways are represented as deserving much sorer punishment than dying without mercy, for treating the atonement, the blood of the covenant, with contumely or contempt See Heb. x. 28, 29. Nor can it be because Jesus Christ is not greatly anxious and tenderly solicitous to save all mankind. Omitting many the oxygen. During the night, bowever, a contrary process takes other circumstances, let it suffice to witness the sore travail of his place; oxygen then disappears and carbonic acid is emitted; but it soul in giving His precious life away for all—His agonistic prayer in has been ascertained that plants during twenty-four hours yield much the garden, that the whole world might believe-lis bursting tears more oxygen than they consume. Thus we see the wisdom and design of Deity, which the study of nature every where detects, and to the Apostles, joined with so positive and particular a command to communicate the Gospel message to all the world, and to every (homan) creature in the world, or, under heaven. See John xix. 28-30; xvii. 20; Luke xxiii. 34; xix. 42; Matt. xviii. 19, 21. Where then, or in what, is the obstacle to be found? Why, in view of al these facts, is a portion of our redeemed race finally and irrecoverably lost? There is but one answer. Man is a moral agent. And to such a creature present salvation from sin, and the curse of God consequent upon a course of sin, as well as future and final salvation into eavenly felicity, is, and must be, conditional. A wicked and obsti nate portion of our race choose death in the error of their ways, and finally perish in the lake of fire which is the second death. Others, submitting themselves unto God, choose life,-seek unto God in humble prayer, and look unto Jesus believingly; these are divinely quickened together with Christ, and receive everlasting life. It is in view of this tremendous power committed to man, this important agency, that Jesus can say, honestly and affectingly to all that perish, is He said to the incorrigible Jews, for whose salvation He wept, and bled, and died, Ye will not come unto me that ye might have life.

"Ye will not bappy be, No, ye will not come to me,"

Therefore they are not saved, but perish everlestingly. Salvation, then, we maintain, is gloriously possible to all; and if any fail in obtaining it, the single reason is, they did not choose to be saved in the Divinely appointed, and only possible method of salvation. We agree with a modern poet,-

"To good none are compelled, none forced to ill, God wills our bliss, but me'er compels our will. So dooms are made—this freedom who denies T The Christian tires, the faithless Sinner dies!" Prescott, 1840. VERI ANATOR.

From the New York Observer

RELIGION THE ONLY SAFE BASIS OF POPULAR EDUCATION. first care, to lay a broad, deep, and solid foundation. To carry up his down his choicest blessings upon the school; that he will adopt the delightfully intelligible, but the seminal virtue hes not in the husk and magnificent stories, and to lavish ever so much architectural skill upon children into his family and write their names in the book of life; that them, without a foundation, would be most useless labour. Thousands. in passing by might admire the just proportions and beautiful ornaments; but it would be a short-lived admiration. Its own weight would soon fissure the walls of such a building; every gust of wind would make it totter, and the first tempest would level it with the ground. The same is true of popular education. With your millions of money, you may rear a magnificent structure; but it must rest wonderful to see how some men of great talents, and large philanthroov, dream and vaticinate on this subject. Popular education is their idol-(if I may speak it without irreverence) is their Alpha and

"Give us common schools," they say, "and funds to support them let the whole land be studded with school houses, well located, contrived, warmed, and ventilated; let every poor child in the State be educated at the public expense; let the whole youthful population of the country be instructed in the rudiments of all good learning; let knowledge circulate as freely as the sir of our mountains, and we have nothing to fear. In such hands, our free and glorious institutions will more, than to have my children learn to pray, " in spirit and in truth," be safe and immortal." But will they, in the absence of the enlightened, restraining, and transforming influences of religion? Men need "Nay," says the objector, "let them hear prayers at home, and a great deal more, than what is commonly understood by popular to with closer attention than in the ordinary way. 5. The duties of the heart, and restrain the passions; and there is no power but that What multitudes of children are there in this Christian land, who will by God's grace, shall never be put out."

President, Secretary, and Treasurer, &c., connected with such of religion, strong enough to do it. Knowledge is nower to do said never be voice of president and the restrain the passions. The duties of religion, strong enough to do it. Knowledge is nower to do said never be voice of president and the restrain the voice of religion. the necessary information. Many a volume is on this account pored education, to elevate and guide them. They need some central,

Let me ask those who have a sort of instinctive dread of religious made to understand, embrace, and practise it. enemy to their highest welfare? Does it not, in its most comprehen- and habits, secretly rejoice at it. They know it is right, and that sive sense, include a belief in the being and perfections of God; in there is safety in nothing short of it.—Dr. Humphreys. and in the practice of all moral duties! And what is there here to be afraid of? Suppose now, that every child in every common school throughout the length and breadth of the United States, could not only be taught, every day, but induced, to "fear God and keep hot commandments!" Would there be say more lying, swearing, quarreling, cheating, or stealing; any more youthful dissipation; any nore gray hairs brought down to the grave by filial ingratitude ! Would not every school be more orderly, studious, and flourishing; and every family more happy? Would not all these millions of children, as they come forward into life, make better husbands and wives, fathers, and mothers, neighbours, and friends, rulers, and citizens? Would not the whole face of society be changed, and changed infinitely for the better, in a single generation; and could the same infinence be perpenated in the school, from generation to generation, would not every living soul have reason to rejoice in the mighty change ! Would it not produce just such a state of society as one would wish to live in, and to leave his dearest friends in, when removed himself by the stroke of death?

The truth is, and it cannot be too earnestly insisted on, that education ought to be conducted on strictly Christian principles, through every stage of its progress, from the primary school room, up to th college and university. Nothing short of this, is worthy of an enlight ened and professedly Christian people. Every common school ough to be made a nursery of piety, as well as of elementary learning; and certainly will be, in that coming day of millennial glory, when "all shall know the Lord from the least even to the greatest." Religion should be so wrought into all our systems of education, as to give them a decidedly Christian character, and to let the world know, that so far from being ashamed of our faith, we glory in it; and that in leaving our institutions as a legacy to our children, to be handed in turn to theirs, it may be seen to have been our main concern, to teach them "the fear of the Lord which is the beginning of wisdom, and to depart from evil which is understanding." The sanction and printiples of the Gospel, ought to be just as familiar in the school room as the rules of reading and spelling; and if they were made so, i would obviate the objection which many now feel to religious instruction, by making it easy and natural; and in that way, interesting, rather than repulsive to the scholars. If you dress up religion in black crape, and toll the bell, and put on a funeral countenance, every time it is introduced, they will dread it as they do passing by a grave yard in the dark; and it may do them more harm than good; but if you represent it as it is, full of light, and love, and mercy; of joy and neace to all who cordially embrace it, it cannot fail of commending iself to their reason and consciences; and of early bringing thou sands, under the blessing of heaven, to the saving knowledge of the եւս 1 հ.

I have not the school laws of any other State before me; but in what light the early settlers of Massachusetts regarded the religious education of their children, will be seen in the following extract from one of their statutes, passed in 1683:

"Forasmuch as it greatly concerns the welfare of this country, that the youth thereof be educated, not only in good literature, but in sound doctrine:-this Court doth therefore commend it to the serious consideration and special care of the overscers of the College, and of the select men in the several towns, not to admit, or suffer any such to be continued in the office or place of teaching, educating, and instructing youth, or children in the college, or schools, that have manifested hemselves unsound in the faith, or scandalous in their lives, and have

not given satisfaction, according to the rules of Christ."

In agreement with the design and spirit of this succent statute, is he seventh section of the law, entitled Public Instruction, now in

" It shall be the duty of the president, professors, and tutors at Cambridge, and of the several colleges, and of all preceptors and teachers of academies, and all other instructors of youth, to exert their best endeavours, to impress on the minds of children and youth committed to their care and instruction, the principles of piety, justice, and a sacred regard to truth; love to their country, humanity and universal benevolence; sobriety, industry, and fragality; chaetity, moderation, and temperance; and those other virtues, which are the admit, into a clear understanding of the tendency of the above mentioned virtues, to preserve and perfect a republican constitution, and secure the blessings of liberty, as well as to promote their future happiness, and also to point out to them the evil tendency of the opposite vices."-Revised Statutes, chapter 23.

legislation, in connexion with the other equally wise provisions of her subsided: school laws, for the virtue and intelligence of all classes of her citizens. scarcely admits of calculation; and the more firmly she adheres to his enlightened policy, in the management of her common schools and higher seminaries of learning, the brighter will her prospects be of a still nobler desting.

Devotional Exercises -One of the most obvious methods of keep. ing alive a sense of the Divine presence, and of constant dependence upon God, and accountableness to him in our schools, no less than our families, is by opening and closing each day with reading the Scriptures and prayer; these exercises, when devoutly and properly performed, have the happiest tendency to collect the thoughts, repress wrong emotions, promote good order, beget and strengthen good resolutions, and excite the scholars to diligence in their studies. On the part of the teachers, leading in these devotional exercises twice a day, is a sort of religious pledge. that they will be faithful to their high rust, and do nothing inconsistent with the sentiments which they utter in prayer. Is it not passing strange, that one syllable of objection should ever be whispered, in a Christian community, against a practice which is so consonant to the dictates of natural, as well as revealed religion? Who ever thinks of objecting to morning and Is the Bible a sectarian book? Is there any danger of sectarian pour my Spirit upon thy seed, and my blessing upon thine offspring: prayers? Who ever heard such a prayer in the school room? and they shall spring up as among the grass, as willows by the water Enter any school house you please, "where prayer is wont to be made"—haten and judge for yourselves. You shall hear the language seif by the name of Jacob; and another shall subscribe with his hand of invocation, of thanksgiving, of confession, of supplication. is addressed as infinite in every perfection; his unceasing care and bounty are gratefully acknowledged-his gracious benediction is invoked upon the circle of young immortals thus convened, or just about to be dismissed and return to their homes—the pardon of all their sins is fervently implored, through his mediation, who said, "Suffer little children to come unto me, and forbid them not, for of such is Every wise master builder of a noble public edifice, toakes it his the kingdom of heaven." The teacher prays, that God will shed for great usefulness in future life; that he will make them good and holy, and train them up for his heavenly kingdom. Now if this is sectarianism, I would that it might prevail, not only

in all the primary schools in the country, but in every other seminary. upon the solid basis of virtue and religion, or it will not stand. It is It is just that sectarianism, which I am sure the Bible teaches, and God approves; just what every pious parent wishes to have indelibly

engraven on the memory and the hearts of his children. But I hear some one say, "This is all preaching. I do not send my child to school to learn to pray, but to read and write and cypher, and go as much farther as he can in getting his education." Indeed ! And will a few minutes spent in devotional exercises, morning and evening, hinder your child from pursuing his studies to the best advantage? Is all the time lost which is spent in recognizing our dependence upon God, and imploring his blessing? Does any parent in the nation believe it! For my part, nothing would rejoice me

study at school, and not mix up religion and learning in this way." And does he pray in his family! This is joyful news, if it be true. But did anybody ever hear such an objection from praying lips?

ing resolutions and amendments, and of transacting business in a well trained bandit; the keener and more polished, the more danger. place for teaching religion? This may be the language of a few, but it is not the voice of the people, in any section of our country. I am persuaded, that it only wants teachers of the right stamp, and the instruction in our common schools, to consider what it is; and what influence of all good and enlightened men, to make religious education kind of influence it will have over our children, provided they can be popular, throughout the cast and the west, the north and the couth. Is it a friend, or an In the great majority of cases, even parents of the worst principles.

#### From the Rev. Dr. Fisk's " Travels in Europe." METHODISTS IN IRELAND.

The Methodists have probably done more towards spreading Protestantism in the wildest parts of Ireland than any other class of men. In addition to the schoolmasters strendy mentioned, they have eight Scripture readers, and about twenty five missioneries employed on the island. Among the latter is the celebrated Gideon Ousely, whom I had the good fortune to meet in Dublin. He is an original character, prepared alike to talk Latin to the Catholic priests and confound them by quoting their own authorities, and to preach to the wild Irish in Gaelic. He has spent almost the whole of a long life in ministering to the reformation of the most ignorant portion of his countrymen. He holds public debates with the priests; he publishes books and tracts, and visits the common people in their cabins. He has often been exposed and threatened, but has hitherto escaped. He was cotemporary with the latter years of Mr. Wesley, and still holds the field against Romanism and sin. He gave me, when I parted with him, a large book and a great roll of tracts, of which he was the author, on the subject of the Catholic controversy.

The Methodist connexion in Ireland have a conference of their wn, separate from the British Conference, to which, however, the latter appoints the president. The support of their ministry and the executive part of their administration are all independent of the parent conference, as also are most of their funds. They have been much in debt, and have laboured under great disadvantages; but their debt is now nearly liquidated, and the connexion is rising. One great difficulty, however, is, that they cling too close to the establishment. They seem to prefer having their children enter the church than be Methodists, and especially Methodist ministers. This spirit is apparent to a considerable extent in England, but it appeared still stronger in Ireland. By this means the children of the most wealthy and respectable in the Methodist societies entirely forsake, in many intances, the religion of their fathers, and with the approbation, and often with the high gratification of their parents, enter the establishment as clergymen; or, if in other professions, they withdraw alto-gether from the Wesleyans. This is done, too, it appears to me, in ast cases, from worldly motives and with the hope of promotion. pelieve this to be inconsistent, not to say sinful. If Methodism has done the parents good, it is valuable for the children; and if it is not moortant for the latter, the former ought to give it up altogether for hemselves and for the world. If Methodiem needs not to be sustained for the sake of the children of Methodist parents, it is not worth sustaining at all. Who will carry it forward if the children of those who have been supporters of the cause forsake it? I can scarcely account for the too prevailing course of the Methodists of Great Britain and Ireland on this subject. They act as though they thought of some consequence to themselves and the world to keep up the institutions of Methodism; but it pleases many of them rather the most to have their children adhere closely, and perhaps professionally, to the established church. They may think it right, but, for myself, I cannot understand it; and certain I am, it greatly weakens the cause hath in England and Ireland. I would say, however, in connexion with these remarks, this feeling and practice are by no means universal.\*

The members in the Irish Wesleyan Conference are, the present year, [1837] reported at twenty-three thousand two hundred and seventy-eight, besides three thousand one hundred and fifty six in the missions. The number of travelling preachers belonging to the Irish Conference, exclusive of the missionaries, is one hundred and thirty. four, of whom only ninety-four are efficient. The encouragement for their pious young men to enter the field is small; and as they are entirely destitute of scademic or higher schools of loarning, most of he influence thrown over the best educated of Methodist youth is likely to be such as will alienate them from the Methodist church. Under these circumstances, as might be expected, those who do enter the work are a self denying, laborious, and, in many instances, a suffering class of men. The good they have already done to Ireland is incaiculable; and, but for their embarressments by debts and by divisions among themselves, they would have done much more. From these embarrassments, they have, of late, been greatly relieved, and the connexion is in a more prosperous state than at any former period; ornament of human society, and the basis upon which a republican but, unfortunately, this comes too late. Much less can be done for constitution is founded; and it shall be the duty of such instructors, the ignorant Catholics of Ireland now then could have been done at to endeavour to lead their pupils, as their ages and capacities will half century since. The same remark will hold with respect to the half century since. The same remark will hold with respect to the established church. Among them now are more pious men than for-merly, and more genuine Christian effort is made for the good of Ireland; but it comes too late. Goaded to madness, irritated with tithes and political disabilities, Catholic Ireland is deaf to the voice of instruction, and firmly fixen against reform; perhaps, however, How deeply indebted Massachusetts is, to this wise and sound when the present paroxysms of political and religious opposition have egislation, in connexion with the other equally wise provisions of her equally wise provisions of her subsided the result may be more favourable.

\* Notwithstanding all this cringing to the church, many of its ministers are among the strongest opposers of the Methodists: in Ireland especially they persecute and repreash them, and, in some cases, exclude their children from their achieves.

CENTENARY SUBSCRIPTIONS .- By an extract from the London Watchman, found in another column, it will be seen that the subscripions of our English brethren to the centenary fund amount, in federal money, to \$1,020,000; of which, \$523,000 have been already paid. We have the reports of but five of our conferences. These, with a membership of 147,331, about one fourth of whom are coloured, give \$227,023 68. Should the other conferences report as much in proportion to their numbers in society, the American contributions will qual, at least, those of our transatlantic brethren. We, however, y no means anticipate a result so pleasing. - N Y. Ch. Adv. of Jour.

REVIVALS .- The present year, reckoning from October 25th, seems o be more highly favoured of God than any former one in the history of Methodism, in the mighty and delightful effusions of the Holy Spirit with which the Church has been blessed. The many cheering acexening prayers in our colleges and universities, and why then should counts which reach us from day to day remind us most forcibly of that hey be interdicted, or complained of, in our common schools? Is promise recorded in the book of Isaiah, xliv. 3-5: "For I will pour any body afraid that sectarianism will creep in through this door ? water upon him that is thirsty, and floods upon the dry ground: I will unto the Lord, and surname himself by the name of Israel."-Ib.

> MATTER AND MANNER IN PREACHING .- Charnock thus disinguishes between the truth and the style in which it is set forth-a distinction which the ministers of Christ should never forget:

"No man is renewed by phrases and fancies, those are only as the oil to make the nails of the sanctuary drive in the essier. Words then must be to make things intelligible; illustrations to make things he will spare their lives, and give them health; that he will bless lives, and brings forth fruit; separate therefore between the husk and them in all their studies and keep them from sin and from temptation; the seed. The word does not work as it is elegant, but as it is that he will make them blessings to their parents and prepare them divine, as it is a word of truth. Illustrations are but the ornaments of the temple, the glory of it is in the ark and mercy seat. It is not the engraving upon the sword cuts, but the edge; nor the key, as it is gilt, opens, but as fitted to the wards. Your "faith must not stand in the wisdom of men, but in the power of God." 1 Cor. ii. 5: it is the juice of the meat, and not the garnishings of the dish, that nourishes. Was it the word as a pleasant song, or as a divine seed that changed the souls of old, made martyre smile in the midst of flames ! It was the knowledge of the excellency of the promise and not worldly cloquence made them with so much courage slight gibbets, stakes, and executioners; they had learned the truth as it is in Jesus."

> THE THREE QUESTIONS .- Bernard's three questions are worth the asking ourselves in any enterprise: 1st. Is it lawful? May I do it, and not sin? 2nd. Is it becoming in me as a Christian! May I do it, and not wrong my profession ! Std. Is it expedient ! May I do it, and not offend my weak brother?

> LATIMER, when he beheld a faggot, ready kindled, laid at Ridley's feet, he exclaimed, "Be of good cheer, master Ridley, and play the

Expressives is the most elequent of preachers, but she never has

The General Treasurer of the CENTENARY FUND. acknowledges the receipt of the following sums:

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## CHRISTIAN GUARDIAN.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 15, 1840.

" RELIGION THE ONLY SAFE DASIS OF POPULAR EDUCATION." Under this head on the first page of this day's Guardian will be found an article of great eloquence and power. We recommend it to the serious atten-

tion of all parents and guardians, christian statesmen and legislators. There are two classes of advocates of public education, who run into oppo site extremes; those who insist upon the direction of it by a particular Priesthood, and those who separate it altogether from religious instruction. The one class would make common school education sectarian; the other class would make it godless. In our judgment, "the truth lies between those extremes." And the truth on this subject is clearly stated, and elegantly and forcibly illustrated in the article referred to.

We have preferred selecting such an article from an approved American author, because our view of this all-important subject is thereby rendered innocuous to the carping of an ultra contemporary on the one hand, while it is demonstrated on the other that a obristian system of education may be estab lished and maintained without the apparatus of an "established church."

We will avail ourselves of the labours of another American author in describ ing the ground which is common to all christian denominations, and within which a teacher possesses a wide field for the inculcation, by example and precept, of moral instruction. That popular writer, the Rev. J. Abbott, of Boston, in a book called "The Teacher," has discussed the point with his usual discrimination and ability. The following extracts form an appropriate sequel to the article on the first page, and deserve the particular attention of school teachers:

"It will be found that there is vastly more religious truth admitted by com mon consent among the people than is generally supposed. This common ground I shall endeavour briefly to describe; for it is very plain that the bowever, I do not mean the consent of every body; I mean that of the majority

teacher most, in ordinary cases, comme himself to it. By common consent, however, I do not mean the consent of every body; I mean that of the majority of serious uninking men."

"Now the common ground, on religious subjects, is very broad. There are, indeed, many principles which are, in my view, essential parts of Christianity, which are subjects of active discussion among us; but, setting these aside, there are other principles equally essential, in regard to which the whole community are agreed; or, if at least there is a dissenting minority, it is so small that it is hardly to be considered. Let us look at some of these principles.

"1. Our community is agreed that there is a God. There is probably not a school in our country where the parents of the scholars would not wish to have the teacher, in his conversation with his pupils, take this for granted, and allude reverently and judiciously to that great Being, with the design of leading them to realize his existence and to feel his authority.

"2. Our community are agreed that we are responsible to God for all our conduct. Though some persons absundly pretend to believe that the Being who formed this world, if indeed they think there is any such Being, has left It and its inhabitants to themselves, not inspecting their conduct, and never intending to call them to an account; these are too few among us to need consideration. However regligent men may be in obeying God's commands, they do amount universally, in our country, admit in theory the authority from which they come; and believing this; the parent, even if he is aware that he himself does not obey these commands, chooses to have his children taught to respect them. The teacher will thus be acting with the consent of his employers to almost any part of our country, in endeavouring to influence his pupils to perform moral duties, not merely from worldly motives, nor from mere abstract principles of right and wrong, but from regard to the authority of God.

"3. The community are agreed that we have a re

45. The community are agreed in theory that personal attachment to the Supreme Being is the duly of every human soul; and every parent, with exceptions so, few that they are not worth naming, wishes that his children should cherish that affection, and yield their hearts to its influence. that the teacher, of course without interfering with the regular duties for the performance of which he holds his office, should, from time to time, so speak of this duty,—of God's goodness to men, of his daily protection, his promised fa voirs,—as to awaken, if possible, this attachment in the hearts of his children. Of course, it is very easy for the teacher, if he is so disposed, to abuse this privilege also. He can, under pretence of awakening and cherishing the spirit of plety in the hearts of his pupils, present the subjects in such aspects and refations as to arouse the sectarian or denominational feelings of some of his employers. But I believe, if this was honestly and fully avoided, there are few, if any parents in our country who would not be gratified to have the great principle of love to God munifest itself in the instructions of the school-room, and showing itself by its genuine indications in the hearts and conduct of their children. to awaken, if possible, this attachment in the hearts of his children

itself by its genuine indications in the hearts and conduct of their children.

6. The community are agreed, not only in believing that piety consists primarily in love to God, but that the life of piety is to be commenced by positione for past sins, and for giveness, in some way or other, through a Saviour. I am aware that one class of theological writers, in the heat of controversy, charge the other, that Jesus Christ was nothing more or less than a teacher of religion, and there are, unquestionably, individuals who take this view. But these individuals are There are very few in our community who do not, in some sense, led Jesus Christ as our Seriour,—our Redcemer; who do not feel themselves

apon Jesus Christ as our Saviour,—our Redocmer; who do not feel themselves in some way indebted to him, for the offer of pardon."

"The ground which I have been laying out is common all over the country; in particular places there will be even much more that is common; of course the teacher, in such cases, will be at much greater liberty."

REMARKS ON THE PRESENT STATE AND PROSPECTS OF ENG-LAND .- The Rev. Mr. MAY, an excellent Episcopal Clergyman of Philadelphia, U. S., and one of the Falitors of the Episcopal Recorder has been travelling in Europe during the last twelve months for the benefit of his health. He has addressed no less than forty long letters to his brother Editors, giving an account of his travels. These letters are very interesting. We have made extracts from some of them. The following brief survey of the present state and prospects of England-making some allowance for the author's feelings as an American-will be read with interest. It is the last published letter of the series, and is dated London, Nov. 8, 1839:

We have now completed our circuit of Great Britain, and medical counnomarked so me the other day, is "the richest in the universe." "One house alone," he said, "handled in one year upwards of sixty millions of pounds sterling." No kingdom in the world has done so much in the way of pounds sterling." Agriculture is advanced to the highest perfection, manufactures have raised up great cities, and do now support a population greater in proportion to the soil than that of any other country in Europe. Macadamised roads, like garden walks, lead through all parts of the hand; canals and railportion to the soil than that of any other country in Europe. Macadamistra roads, like garden walks, lead through all parts of the land; canals and rail-places by horse power or steam, makes the whole like one neighbourhood. There is a spirit of enterprise in England which outstrips every other kingdom in Europe. The reason is plain; England is the freest country in Europe. America is yet more enterprising than England, because in the United States there is still more freedom. But England is an agitated country. Conflicting elements are at work in its bosom. There are political disputes touching the principles of government and the modes of administration. The question of Whig and Tory is an old affair, having existed for more than a century. Robert Owen has his followers called socialists, whose principles are well known. Setting up the principle that there are no differences of character or condition among men, except what education and habit make, he would reform the world by training all men to the same habits and sentiments, and so reduce all to one lovel without religion, without marriage, without distribution into families; without division of property, &c. His followers must, of course, be comparatively few, for his system wars against common sense and universal and to the five without division of property. So: His followers must, of course, be comparatively few, for his system wars against common sense and universal a contempt of their wishes on the questions of the Clergy Reserves and public expensions the Bible. His plans in the United States soon blew up, not, however, without mischief to a few misled individuals. There are the Chartists also, whose sime would upset the British Constitution. They agitate some neighbourhoods, but it is not likely that they will disturb inhabitants of the Province and approximate in the elections of 1837; but they were rewarded with a contempt of these Provinces in accordance with the winder and public people, and to pay to their feelings, as experience that is justly due to them." The leading members of the House of Assembly of New Brunswick have been appointed to public situations under the Crown, and the difficulties which formerly agitated that Province have been inhabitants of the Provinces are allowed to the Provinces and a moral regard. They agitate some neighbourhoods, but it is not likely that they will disturb the nation. But the great agitator is Daniel O'Connell, who at this time holds He brings into the field an array of five not to be despised by those who seek to stand by majorities. What is to be the end of all these things? I am no stand by majorities. What is to be the end of all these things? I am no stand by majorities. What is to be the end of all these things? I am no stand by majorities. What is to be the end of all these things? I am no stand by majorities. What is to be the end of all these things? I am no stand by majorities. What is to be the end of all these things? I am no stand to despise and representations to the made representations to Her Majoritys Government on various matters, and

the publication of the Tracts for the Times. This controversy involves the foundations of the Protestant faith, derived to the Church through the labours of Cranmer and his brethren in the Reformation. The Church of England seemed to be growing in strength against the attacks of its enemies from without. It was settling in the confidence of serious people of all denominations, because the blessing of God seemed to rest upon it in a spirit of evangelical zeal and fidelity. The doctrines of the reformation baving been extensively control in its relative relative in its life and seems to the reformation to the relative relative in its life and seems. revived in its pulpits, religion in its life and power was manifest within its pale. Many who were dissenters not because they disallowed the polity of the English Church or the doctrines taught in the articles and hamilies, but be-Some distinguished soos of the Church have found that the Protestantism of their mother is an excess; that is the ordour of reformation, she leaped across the line of sober reformation and threw off many things which are too good and venerable for their antiquity to be lost. We are colled upon, then, to go back not to Rome, but to a point beyond Rome, to Christian antiquity of the 3rd and 4th centuries. We are to drop the name of Protestant and take up that of Ath centuries. We are to drop the name of Protestant and take up that of Catholic. We are not to draw our doctrines directly out of the Scriptures, but to listen to the teaching of Catholic antiquity as the proper interpreter of the Scriptures and of apostolical usages. The proper consequence of the principles assumed in apposition to what is considered the extreme Protestantism of the considered the extreme Protestantism of tho times, is that the great doctrines of the evangelical faith are perverted or denied, and souls labouring under sin, which could find rest in Christ only, are sent off to work in boudage among rites and ordinances and personal discipline. Those who have learned at the feet of Jesus, not at the feet of futhers, the doctrines on which hinge all that is fitted to the condition of souls labouring in sin, out of which spring peace and liberty and hope, cannot, of course, allow these precious things to be given up even out of regard to Chrysostom or Atb anativs or Cyprian. Whatever importance may attach to the opinions of Christian fathers, a far greater importance belongs to the doctrines of the apostics. When one has tasted the good word of God and received the faith of Christ crucified to his soul's peace and resurrection to life and hope, he cannot (the grace of God helping him) consent to give them up, though all the Fathers of the 3rd or 4th century may have given us testimony to them. He holds them not merely for his own comfort and peace sake, but because they are that word of Christ which he is commanded to keep.

The publication of the Oxford Tracts will, of course, occasion controversy in the English Church. The editors would push "Church principles" to a point whither moderate men never will follow them, and thus they are occasioning strength to the cause of dissent. They have a special aversion to dissent, and yet if disagreement with the doctrines of the Church of England be properly yet if disagreement with the doctrines of the Church of England be properly dissont, they are themselves egregious dissenters. Dissent may show itself by going beyond the proper principles of the Church as well as in stopping short of them. He that by running one way too far gets into the snares of Romanism, is as much a dissenter from the Protestant Episcopal Church as he who by running too far the other way, gets off in the wide field of independency. However unhappy the controversy may be in its effects upon many individuals, I trust, in the end, it will not work unfavourably upon the Church at large. By inducing to inquiry, it will lead to a firmer settlement of the great principles of the Reformation and cast forth from the Church the seeds of patients which the seeds of patients when the Church when the C of the Reformation and east forth from the Church the seeds of anti-evangelical

At this present time, the questions which divide Protestants and Catholics e much agitated in this country. It is thought that the latter are unusually realous and octive, and that their numbers are increasing. It is especially their political weight which has alarmed many of the friends of the Protestant constitution of England. O'Connell at the head of the Catholic party, holds, as I said, the balance of power between the two grand political divisions of the country, and he makes his influence to be felt. The present ministry are kept country, and he makes his influence to be felt. The present ministry are kept in place by his favour, and for this reason they have been obliged to keep terms with him. There are several Catholics now in the privy council, a thing unknown for 150 years. This has occasioned much dissatisfaction to many Protestants, who reason that the English monatchy is settled on a Protestant basis, and that the reigning family hold the crown on the express condition of supporting the Protestant constitution. However I cannot think that the Protestantism of England is about to fail. There are evidences of the Lord's fronts the Chamban which have the chamban which have the chamban which have the chamban at the chamban which have the chamban at the chamban which have the chamban at the chamban at the chamban which have the chamban at the favour to the Church which show that he is not abandoning it. Let political men, whether Catholics are not, agitate and threaten, the Lord reigneth and can turn their devices into foolishness and make their schemes turn to their own confusion. An unfettered Bible, freedom to preach and print and to pray, open commission. An uncutered Bible, recoons to preach and print and to pray, open the way for the victories of the gospel whoever may be the enemy and however wisely laid his schemes. The word of God is the sword of the Spirit and that Spirit is mighty. If Egypt's forces pursue even to the midst of the sea, it is only that the triumph of the Lord of Hosts may be the more glorious when he drives the waters back upon them and works a great deliverance for his people.

Yours, &c. J. M.

FURTHER REMARKS ON LORD JOHN RUSSELL'S DESPATCH ON RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT -- JUSTIFICATION OF THE NON-PUBLICATION OF IT BY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

We last week laid before our renders what appeared to us to be the simple mport and design of Lord John Russell's important Despatches on the Goverament of the Canadas. The erroneous interpretations of them which have, in some instances, been given, and the personal uttacks which certain Editors have made upon the Governor-General for withholding one of them from the public, reader some further observations necessary.

It should be home in mind that we are not discussing any particular question or theory of Government, but ascertaining and settling the import and

of agreement and difference between the views of Lord Durham and Her Majesty's Ministers on the theory of Responsible Government.

The Queen's Government and Lord Durham agree in the great, and the only principle which is of vital importance to the inhabitants of this Province;

increasing the responsibility of the Governor.

Lord Durham proposes that the Executive Council shall consist of heads of

departments, removeable at the pleasure of the House of Assembly; the Queen's Government say not of whom the Executive Council shall consist, or whother there shall be any such Council at all; but that all persons holding office at the pleasure of the Crown shall be liable to be removed when public policy requires it.

ce of the Executive Council advisers recommended by Lord Durham, Her Majesty's Government substitute the Legislature—especially the House of Assembly—declaring that "Her Majesty has no desire to maintain any system of policy among Her North American subjects which opinion condemns,"—and that the "Governor must only oppose the wishes of the Assembly where the honor of the Crown, or the interests of the Empire, are deeply oncerned." The Queen's Government make the House of Assembly the outstitutional medium of Public Opinion without any intervention of heads concerned." of departments.

Responsibility is connected with both systems; both systems contemplate a Government accordant with public opinion; but Lord Durham's system makes the Governor the emblem only of Executive power in the Colony, whilst the Executive Council is the substance; the Queen's Government decide that the Governor shall be the Minister of the Crown in the Colony, exercising the patronage and power of the Ministers of the Crown in England, and responsible sel is pressing us to another climate. But before taking leave of this country, for the exercise of it, even to the appointment and conduct of the lowest public for this time, I will give you a few reflections. Certainly no country in officer. In accordance with the views of the Queen's Government and the Europe can rival Great Britain in many respects. Her woulth is enormous; Governor General, the Editor of the U. C. Herald has justly observed— For Lombard street, London, (the Wall street of this great city,) as a gentleman courselves, we never placed any stress on the Executive Council, and care very "One little whether there be any such Council at all, for good government could be Having thus briefly stated the leading points of difference and agreement

between Lord Durham's Report and the decision of Her Majesty's Government, on the theory of "Responsible Government," we proceed to remark upon the manner in which the question has been dealt with since the arrival of the Governor-General in these Provinces. But, in order to do justice to the

subjects more from an abhorrence and dread of rebellion, and a moral regard and peace and harmony prevail throughout that Province, together with a state

states man, nor have I any foresight into political movements. But so far as I alternatives of a military despotism, or popular anarchy, or both in succession; sent home a delegation. The Legislative Council did the same. Among other

evived, developed and employed to purposes of general benefit.

After the most mature deliberation, the Queen's Government decided in After the most mature deliberation, the Queen's Government decided in favour of the general objects and practical views advocated in Lord Durham's Report; but that the Executive Council theory by which it was proposed to accomplish them was, as Lord John Russell expresses it, "at variance with the honor of the Crown and the unity of the Empire." Here was an Imperial veto to the theory of reformers; and an Imperial death-warrant to the practical domination and injustice and abuses of the high church party; and an approved and experienced member of the Imperial Cabinet was deputed to carry

The Governor-General commenced his Herculean task by public declarations, in Proclamations and Replies, of the principles and objects of his administra-tion. These inspired the reformers with hope and confidence, and filled their

ultra opponents with consternation and dismay.

As a practical statesman, and a Peace-Maker for Upper Canada, His Excellency saw and left the imperative necessity of giving practical evidence that there was a common ground on which the reusonable of all parties could unite there was a common ground on which the reasonable of all parties could unite for the general welfare of the country without sacrifice of principle on the part of any individual or party, and without regard to the responsible Executive Council theory. Previously to any public decision on Lord Durham's theory, Itis Excellency deemed it expedient to carry into effect his Lordship's leading practical views—thereby furnishing to the reformers and all friends of just government in Upper Canada the evidence of practice in place of the speculations of theory. Having done so, His Excellency felt that he could call upon them with an authority more effective and binding than even that of a Royal despatch, to yield the latter to the former, as an affirmative response on their court would noder such discountaines, he an illustration of both particities and

despatch, to yield the latter to the former, as an affirmative response on their part would, under such circumstances, be an illustration of both patriotism and principle, instead of a sacrifice of either.

And now for the practice versus the theory. His Excellency not only did not admit that the Executive Council were responsible for his measures and acts, but he did not even consult them on any political or legislative question during his whole stay in Upper Canada, but consulted the representatives of the people of all parties, and then decided and acted upon his own responsibility. Here was his practical decision on the theory; and his verbal communications corresponded with his practice, as was perfectly well known to every member of the Legislature.

number of the Legislature.

Then as to Lord Durbam's practical recommendations. One was that the Then as to Lord Durham's practical recommendations. One was that the members and servants of the local government should not any longer be permitted to oppose and assail the Queen's Government, and the art is measures, as had been the case, both in and out of the Legislature. This was carried into practice by the publication of Lord John Russell's despatch on the Tenure of Public Offices, and the enforcement of it by His Excellency. What a responsibility has been thus introduced into all the departments of the government, has been effected. A second recommendation of ponsibility has been thus introduced into an the appartments of the government; and what a reform has been effected! A second recommendation of Lord Durham was, that the execrable system of official persecution against reformers should be abolished. This His Excellency acted upon, first, by paying to the reform members of the Assembly the same respect and consideration that he poid to the so-called conservative members; secondly, by his noble reply to the address of the Assembly on "Hunters' Lodges;" thirdly, by reply to the address of the Assembly on "Hunters' Lodges;" thirdly, by appointing reformers as well as others to public offices. Lord Durham also recommended the abolition of invidious distinctions, and the establishment of political equality amongst the religious denominations of the country. The hitherto insurmountable obstacles in the way of accomplishing that vital object, were boldly and successfully—as far as the nature and position of the question itself would admit—encountered by his Excellency; efficiently supported as he was in the Assembly by nearly half of the reformers, and in the Legislative Council, by the Hon. Receiver General Dunn—a man esteemed throughout the province for his high honor, great integrity, and patriotic liberality. In one word, in the short period of three months, under circumstances the most disadvantageous, and against difficulties the most appalling, his Excellency established an administration unprecedented in efficiency, impartiality, and popularity. Since 1936, the Executive Council have commanded a majority in the Assembly; but the Governor General has, without any Council but the Representatives of the people, done more in three months to promote the interests Assembly; but the Governor General has, without any Colinet but the Representatives of the people, done more in three months to promote the interests and wishes of the province than had been done during the three previous years; and what he has done is only the carnest of what he can and will do, if he be, as he undoubtedly will be, supported by the people of Upper Canada.

To have published any decision against the theory of a Provincial Cabinet until proof had been given of what could be done without one, would have done no good and much harm. It would have strengthened the high church party, but cannot the reformer the forcest strucks they ever whereas his Excellence.

design of certain State papers, which it is highly important that all should correctly understand.

It was determined to protect the liberties and feelings of the latter, and humble that government patronage which the 'Guardian' enjoys as the price of his latter, for the first place we respectfully request the reader's attention to the points that his Excellency had any authority to publish his instructions; be was apostacy,—the 'mess of pottage' for which he sold the birth-right of the peoinstructed not to give any official explanation on the subject; and he had more ple of Upper Canada." sense than, like Sir F. Head, to publish his instructions to the world without We have been calle Lord Durium proposes to accomplish it by transferring the administration of the Government from the Govern reformers, and disappointed and defeated their opponents. The former moved a vote of thanks to his Excellency for his message, which was unsuccessfully

The moderate and reusonable of both parties in the House of Assembly during the late session, united to support the Governor General's administration. Cannot the inhabitants of Upper Canada do the same? There must be government to protect life, liberty, and property, and to advance the public interests. Government cannot act efficiently without being efficiently supported. In supporting good government, therefore, people are supporting their own interests. Union is strength, and division weakness—as is seen in a church a congregation, or a family. The more general the union in supporting as impartial and liberal government, the greater will be the amount of credit intelligence, wealth, influence, and power combined to promote the genera

DIFFICULTIES IN NOVA SCOTIA .- From the intelligence unde the head of Nova Scotia, it will be seen that the Lieutennant Governor and his Executive Conneil, supported by the Legislative Council, are in direc collision with the House of Assembly of that I'rovince. Our readers have, from time to time, been informed of the affairs of Nova Scotia. The loyalty of the Assembly of that Province is above suspicion; amongst the leading reformers there or in New Brunswick there are no Mackenzics or Hinckses to deal in outrageous personal invective and abuse, or to urge the extremes of sui cidal violence; the majority of the members of the Assemblies of both the Lowe Provinces-especially the leuders-appear to be men of great coolness and noderation, but of great intelligence, inflexible firmness, and persevering energy. Sir John HARVEY acts harmoniously with the Assembly of New Bronswick; and, without any reference to the theory, practically illustrates the declaration of the Governor General, in his Message to our House of Assembly on the question of "Responsible Government"—"The Governor General has received Her Majesty's commands to administer the Government of these

attatesman, nor have I any foresight into political movements. But so far as I can see with the eye of a Christian. I do not look for an unbappy result. I shink that the Lord has been evidently showing his favour to the church in this within the Lord has been evidently showing his favour to the church in this with mandled the naturally cheerful spirit of Fallaland, and the representations, the House of Assembly complained of the bigoted and exclusionation, and the source of the children of the civil troubles in England between Charles the First and the Parliam and the Parliam and the source was terrific, for it was laid in bloody shed upon all Europe. But as to England, there is, as I suppose, a token for good, in that while the land is agitated, the people of God seem to be renewed in a spirit of fidelity and zeal for his glory. There is one thing, it is true, which has an unfrowerable napect as to the Church of England, but this also, I trust, will be overruled for God. I allude to the controversy which has grown out of the publication of the Tracts for the Times. This controversy involves the foundations of the Protestant faith, derived to the Church of England, but this also, I trust, of Cannear and his brethren in the Reformation. The Church of England because the blessing of God seemed to be growing in strength against the attacks of its termeins from without the confidence of serious people of all denominations. It was settling in the confidence of serious people of all denominations of the Protestant faith, derived to the Church of England because the blessing of God seemed to rest upon it in a spirit of evangelical zeal and fidelity. The doctrines of the reformation having been extensively involves the because the blessing of God seemed to rest upon it in a spirit of evangelical zeal and fidelity. The doctrines of the reformation having been extensively involves the prevention of the province. He puebes the uniform the wind the confidence of the head of a high church elique, of the Governor of the prov preferable to any other. All attempts to induce or compel the head of the Provincial Government to obey Imperial Despatches or regard public opinion in respect to the great questions of the Clergy Reserves, public education, &c., having failed, we adopted the theory of taking all power out of the hands of the Governor, and, as expressed by Lord Durham, of "entrusting the administration of the government to such men as could command a majority of the intration of the government to such men as could command a majority of the comment." His Lordship says—"The Sovereign using Assembly" of opposite views in successive l'arliaments, had not been very remarkable for their wisdom, or moderation, or even justice. The necessity of some effectual means to bring public opinion to hear upon the administration. English Church of the doctrines taught in the articles and hamilies, but because they thought those doctrines were virtually dropt and the Church itself had become worldly in spirit, and because they sought food for the soul which they supposed they could not find in its pulpits, were ready to fall into its embrace again when they saw that the Lard was truly visiting an and reviving his work in its ministers and people. Thus the Church was increasing up within its own enclosure, a controversy growing up within its own enclosure, a controversy involving the very essence of those principles on which it separated from Rome as a reformed Protestant church. Protestant church are the disposal of the other hand, a literant and people. The doctrines taught in the articles and hamilies, but he cause they done the attention to be evinced by the events of has tummer; and the "Yonge-Street Outrage" proclaimed it with a trumpet voice.

At this period the Governor-General arrived. Successive Governors had done the same. Some of the principal leaders and a portion of one party had done the same. Some of the principal leaders and a portion of one party had done the same. The necessity was thus that James the Second exercision in the country in less than a twelvemonth. It was thus that James the Second exercision in the country in less than a twelvemonth. It was thus that James the Second exercision in the country in less than a twelvemonth. It was thus that James the Second exercision in the country in less than a twelvemonth. It was thus that James the Second exercision in the country in less than a twelvemonth. It was thus that James the Second exercision in the country in less than a twelvemonth. It was thus that James the Second exercision in the country in less than a twelvemonth. It was thus that James the Second exercision in the country in the submer; the British nation took it away from the direct, would produce confusion in the country in less than a twelvemonth. It was thus that James the Second exercision in the co done the same. Some of the principal leaders and a portion of one party had been implicated in a wicked conspiracy and rebellion; and others were morally dyed in the guilt of it, though not legally implicated. On the other hand, a for portion of the other party had been guilty of base and cruel oppression and persecution; whilst a large portion of both parties, and several individual members of the Executive, were free from any just cause of suspicion or blame, either on account of disaffection on the one hand, or of oppression on the other.

It was high time that an end should be put to such an anamolous state of things; that the inhabitants of Upper Canada should enjoy the advantages as well as name of a British Government; that the hitherto neglected and prostituted resources and credit of the finest portion of North America should be revived, develored and employed to nurrooses of general benefit. earnestly intent on giving to the talent and character of leading persons in the colonies advantages similar to those which talent and character employed in the public service, obtain in the United Kingdom." But Sir. C. Campbell, it appears, has no relish for such doctrine; he has preferred doing what Lord John Russell deprecates—"thworting every legitimate proposition of the Assembly." In support of what the Queen's Government have admitted to be just, and politic, and wise in administering the government of the colonies, the House of Assembly of Nova Scotia have insisted upon Lord Durham's thethe House of Assembly of Nova Scotia have invisted upon Lord Durham's theory, in which their opponents will, of course, hope to gain an advantage;—but such an advantage can be but temporary at least, and the gain of it will doubt-less prove an ultimate loss. Sir C. Campbell has not only not offered seats in the Executive Council to leading persons in the Assembly; but he has actually called Mr. A. Stewart to the Executive Council—a man who was formerly even an extreme reformer in the Assembly, but who changed his politics on being appropried to the Lagislating Council—one of the most editors man in all being appointed to the Legislative Council—one of the most odious men in all Nova Scotia to the House of Assembly—a man who is now actually in England, and therefore cannot be clavated to assist the Governor but to annoy and insult one of the most confessedly intelligent, potriotic and loyal Houses of Assembly in British North America. We shall look with interest to the decision of the

in British North America. We shall look with interest to the decision of the Queen's Government on the matters so deeply affecting the feelings and interests of our fellow subjects in Nova Scotia. We perceive that both in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick the Wesleyan Methodist members in the Assemblies are in favour of a just and liberal administration of the government. Mr. Holmes—member for the town of Halifex—is a strong advocate of the views of the majority of the House of Assembly. Mr. L. A. Wilmot—leader of the New Brunswick House of Assembly—moved the resolutions approving of the Governor General's Message, &c., on "Responsible Government"—intely copied into the Guardian. Mr. Wilmot also introduced the resolution granting £500 to the Baptist Academy. We understand Mr. Holmes and Mr. Wilmot are both Wesleyan Methodists.

ON OPPOSING AND SUPPORTING THE GOVERNMENT. - A City ditor whom we had intimated to be only four or five years old as a reformer, insists that he is much older—that he only opposed Mackenzie as Mayor; but he does not add that he also opposed Mackenzie politically-that he also opnosed Dr. Marrison, and sought to get Mr. Gurnett appointed Mayor. The same late-born " reformer" is not inclined to understand that persons may and do co-onerate with each other in many things, who do not profess confidence in each other in any thing. Mr. Baldwin's intended co-operation with the other members of the government was proved by his acceptance of office; no one said any thing about confidence. This "reformer's" memory seems likewise to be as short as his age is tender. We have already furnished many examples of it. Several lie before us. We select one. His had asserted that the Governor General did not wish Mr. Attorney General Draper to be returned at the approaching election. The following week he says, "Mr. Attorney General Draper is entitled to support from the servants of the Crown." That is, the servants of the Crown ought to do what is contrary to the Governor eneral's wishes!

Now, we assert advisedly, that the Governor General attaches EQUAL im-Now, we assert advisedly, that the Governor General attaches EQUAL importance to the return of Mr. Draper and Mr. Baldwin; and that opposition to the one as well as to the other, under whatever pretence it may be got up, is EQUALLY, OPPOSITION to the Governor General's administration. Parties and party spirit have nearly ruined the country; the object of the Governor General is to abolish parties and party feelings, by uniting what is good in both parties. Therefore, the moderate of both parties who possess superior personal qualifications to others, ought to be supported; and the violent extremes of both parties ought to be rejected as the enemies both of the government and the country. Adopting this course will be supporting the government; pursuing the opposite course will be proposing the government. Every man has a

right to support or oppose the government as he chooses; but every man has a right to support or oppose the government as he chooses; but every man ought to know when he is doing the one or the other.

The public intimations which had been given of Mr. Draper's being a candidate for the representation of the county of Oxford had been contradicted to us by respectable authority. We therefore could not have thought of it who we wrote; nor have we are contradicted to the county of the count we wrote; nor have we any evidence of it now. But we assure our readers and all concerned, that both the Attorney and Solicitor General are bone flds Government Candidates, and that opposition to them is opposition to the

We have been called many hard, and many odd names in our life; but we authority. Lord John Russell who, on behalf of the Queen's Government, gave were nover before called "a courtier," though we might have filled that office, the instructions, was the proper judge as to both the time and place of publishing them. The high church party knew the existence of such a desputch, as under circumstances much more auspicious than any which now exist. Nor namely, the administration of the constitution and laws of the country in consonance with the interests and feelings of the people. But the Queen's Government and Lord Durham widely differ as to the theory or means by which that and is to be accomplished.

Lord Durham proposes to accomplish it by transferring the administration of the Government and decrease to be accomplished.

Lord Durham proposes to accomplish it by transferring the administration of the Government and decrease to be accomplished.

Lord Durham proposes to accomplish it by transferring the administration of the Government force the Government

alle tries to carry on this deception by endeavouring to make his readers believe that the Queen's Government and Lord Ducham perfectly agree on the question of responsible government; that Lord John Russell has conceded all a vote of thanks to his Excellency for his massage, which was unsuccessfully question of responsible government; that Lord John Russell has concoded all resisted by the high church section of the latter. Some of the reform members the Examiner ever contended for. In order to establish this he does not go to for the Assembly spoke to us at the time on the subject—mentioned to us the Lord John Russell's professed exposition of it, and consider the occasion, and views of his Excellency the Governor General—observed that the end for which they had long contended—just and pepular government—was being accomplished, and under these circumstances they were not inclined to dispute sontence from the Governor General's message to the House of Assembly on about the theory of a provincial cubinet, especially in view of the union of the provinces and the new constitution, of the circumstances and provisions of which no opinion could at present be safely formed.

Even the above forces in will be seen that the theories of holy barties have

r rom the above facts, it will be seen that the theories of both parties have been "vetoed"—the theory of a provincial cabinet on the one side, and the theory of high church ascendancy on the other. The practical objects of reformers—namely, a just and liberal government—have been granted; whilst the practice of the ultras of the other party has been repudiated.

The moderate and reasonable of both parties in the House CA. common sense. For the sake of peace, from dutiful respect, and under piede of good government, we how to the Royal decision; we do so frankly, openly, unequivocally, and calmly await the experiment of the Government remedy. We shall exercise our pleasure as to our opinion on the theory itself, and as to what we may say or do respecting it in future years; but for the present, we vield obedience to the mandate from the Throne, and will render the Governor General's administration all the support in our power.

We had hoped and determined some time since to have been relieved from

we should feel ourselves criminally negligent did we, at a crist so awful, and under circumstances so eventful, leave our readers in ignorance of what the very safety and future well-being of the country require that every elector in Upper Canada should understand.

To the Editor of the Christian Anardian.

HEV. SIR.—In the Guardian of March 25th, I observe you have introduced an "extract" from a letter written by me to the Book Steward, in reference to Mr. Newbury's withdrawal from the Wesleyan Methodist Church. It appears to me, from the connexion in which you have placed the extract, that it may be construed that I, notwithstanding the "deep interest" I have "always, evinced in Mr. N's welfare," believed him to be unduly influenced by pecuniary.

considerations in seeking orders in the Cherch of England.

Allow me to say that I had no design to convey such an idea. My object in writing the letter in question was to inform the Book Steward of the fact of Mr. N's withdrawal, and to express my opinion that he had the disposition to pay his Book debt at as early a period as possible, and that the obtainment of a somewhat larger salary in the Church of England would enable him to facil-

Having expressed to Mr. N., and others, the favourable opinion I have formed of his piety and ministerial ability, from personal intercourse with him during the period of my official connexion with the London District, and having no reason to attribute to him sordid motives for the step recently taken, I feel. it due to myself, as well as to him, to request that no construction unfavourable to him may be put upon a vague expression of mine, in a hastily-written business-letter, the publication of which was never anticpated. "Charity thinketheo coil."

I am, Rev. Sir, Yours truly, EPBRAIM EVANS. Braniford, April 10th. 1840.

REMARKS.—Mr. Evans' opinion of Mr. Newbury seems to have been more favorable than was Mr. Newbury's opinion of the Methodist Conference, as intimated in his published letter. Mr. Evans seems to have overlooked the fact, that Mr. Newbury had positively asserted that the complaint against him for leaving England under questionable circumstances has been decided at the Conference in June last to have been unfounded, although Mr. Evans has the English letter containing that complaint, on which he was specifically instructed by the Conference, upwards of nine months ago, to correspond with the superintendent of the Bradford Circuit, whom we happe to know personally to be a prompt man in business .- By common consent and long established usage, the Editor has been left to the exercise of his discretion in publishing extracts of letters from Preachers, for any public purpose, unless tranquillity had been restored. they were marked private. Mr. Newbury had pronounced our statement false. One part of that statement was that Mr. N. had seceded after he had been, and while he was being, pressed to pay a large debt to the Conference Book Steward. The insertion of an extract from Mr. Evans' letter became necessary to establish the fact. We inserted it in the only connexion in which it could have been "placed," without comment, or altering even a note of exclamation which it contained. And lest our placing it in such a connexion might have produced an erroneous impression, we here re-insert it in connexion with Mr. Evans' explanation :

"I am sorry to find that Brother Newbury has made up his mind to leave our connexion. He will be employed immediately as a Catechiat, and pursue his studies under some Clergyman. I understand he is likely to be ordained his studies under some Clergyman. I understand he is likely to be organized in a few months, and then to be employed as a travelling Missionary. I soppose £100 sterling per annum is more comfortable than £25 H. C'cy! In reference to his Book debt he informs Brother Bevitt and me that he will pay hand, producing a degree of heaviness in the stock market which we have not experienced for a great length of time. his safary he says will enable him to pay it sooner than be could as a Methodist preacher. He begs for time and indulgence, and "will pay you all."

My own opinion is that he will pay you, and that if sued nothing would be

90.

that "a Churchman as he is he would like to see the two Churches (Church of the Duke of Mariborough's death is announced in the papers. He was a that "a Churchman as he is he would like to see the two Churches (Church of lineal descendat from John, the great Duke of Mariborough, and in the 74th England and Methodists) act in unity; ' that we are the "greatest enemy" of his Church; charges us with "guile and deceit;" that we "copy from the London Watchman every thing which can in the least degree cause trouble between them, (Church of England and the Methodists) but the many good things from that paper which might make the two Churches look towards one another with more christian charity than they now do, you avoid as you would a serpent. In conclusion, may the Almighty Disposer of events make you see ceitful conduct you now pursue."

This "George Crewdel" is, we have reason to believe, one of a large class of a peculiar description of "Churchmen" who are "constant readers" of the Guardian without paying for it; who would like to see "unity between the two churches," but a "unity" effected by the annihilation of Methodism in the unastural embraces of their own church. This "George Crewdel" has also proved the clessification and quality of his churchmanship, not merely by the letter from which we have culted the above flowers, but also, in addition, hy inflicting one and six pence postage on a Methodist Establishment, the proceeds of which are applied to support and extend the work in new settlements. We hope the justly famed city of Quebec is not disgraced by many such Churchmen. We have met with a few such excrescences in Upper Canada; but they are not common; and the making of them public as they race, if not reduce the number of the living ones.

It seems our publication of the conduct of Mr. Escott, vicar of Gedney, in

come under observation may tood to prevent the perpetuation of so exotic a race, if not reduce the number of the living ones.

It seems our publication of the conduct of Mr. Escott, vicar of Gedney, in refusing to bury a clifd that had been baptized by a Wosleyan Minister, and the remarks of the London Watchman on the conduct of the Bishop of Lincoln in relation to it, has been the immediate cause of "George Crewdel" anotherms and prayers. We now have the gratification to inform him, as well as many others, that the Bishop of Norwich has lately refused to ordain a young man priest who had refused to bury a child that had been baptized by a Wesleyan Minister; but we must also add, that the Bishop of Lincoln is a high church tory, while the Bishop of Norwich is a liberal whig, and a member of the Government Irish Board of Education.

The House of Assembly, at the last Session, before those delegates were appointed, expressed their opinion on this sublect—they thought a Delegation from they considered the payment of our care, for that purpose.

GOVERNMENT EFFORTS TO PROMOTE GENERAL EDUCATION DEFRATED.—Sir George Gipps—Governor of New South Wales—has attempted to introduce a system of education into that Colony upon the principles of "equal justice to all classes" of colonists; but His Excellency has, for the present, been defeated by the high church party, headed by Bishop Broughton, who, it appears, would rather have the inhabitants in ignorance than have them educated under any other than the direction of the Clergy of his own Church. It seems that the Bishop of New South Wales has been more succossful against Governor Gipps than the Bishop of Toronto has been against Governor-General Thomson. In New South Wales there is no House of Assembly, only a special or Legislative Council, in which the Governor presides. The resolutions proposed by the Governor embrace precisely the principles which have long been contended for in Upper Canada. We copy the following from the Montreal Courier:-

PITT 'TIS, 'TIS TRUE !- An attempt, by the Governor of New South Wales to introduce a system of education into that Colony, on a popular principle, has been defeated by the Church party, headed by Bishop Broughton. The Sydney Herald reports the speeches delivered by Governor Gipps and the Bishop in the Legislative Council. The following resolutions were proposed by the Governor:

or That, in the opinion of this Council, all classes of the community are entitled to equal assistance from the public revenue, in the establishment of achools or plans of public education.

"That awing to the dispersion of the population of this Colony, a system of education, to be effectual, should be us comprehensive as possible.

"That, in the opinion of this Council, a system of education may be established, that shall, at least, comprehend all classes of Protestants.

"That if the public schools of the Colony be established upon principles associable.

essontially Protestant, some corresponding advantages ought to be secured for the schools of Roman Catholics."

### FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC NEWS,

From the N. Y. Commercial Advertises, April 2. Later from England.

By the arrival of the packet-ship Montreel, Capt. Grifting, from London, we have received files of English papers to the evening of the 6th of March, being four days later than those brought by the British Queen.

DEFI.—On the 5th March, at the townsamp of Toronto. of consumption, Mrs. Margaret Belcher, aged 52 years,—daughter of the late Stewart Grafton. She died in the full triumphs of faith in her Redeemer, and in the lively hope four days later than those brought by the British Queen. PARLIAMENTARY PROCEEDINGS.

Monday, March 2.—The Duke of Wellington took his seat in the House of Lords, for the first time since his illness. Many peers shook hands with him

and warmly congratulated him on his recovery.

'In the House of Commons Sir James Graham gave notice that if the papers

respecting China were not produced before Thursday, he should on that day move an address to the Queen for their production.

Lord John Russell gave notice that on Thursday he should offer a bill giving

Lord John Russell gave natice that on Inursday he should oner a bin giving summary protection to the printers of Parliamentary papers.

Sir Robert Feel asked if there would be any objection to lay before the House the papers relating to the boundary of Maine and New Brunswick. Lord John Russell, in the absence of Lord Palmerston, said he thought there

would be no objection, but he did not think the boundary question was in a fit state for discussion in the House, as the correspondence was still going on. [This must be more a matter of diplomatic criquette than anything else, as the correspondence is published in this country.]

The navy estimates were then taken up, and, as usual, gave rise to a long discussion; the opposition members making alarming statements of the reducted condition of the British navy as compared with those of other countries, and the government orative deping their facts and vaticinations. Lord John Russell easily very positionally that such a una easily very positionally.

sell said, very pertinently, that such a war establishment in time of peace as the other side insisted on, would be ruinous to the countrythe speakers on the other side insisted on, would no runnous to the country—the expenses would be so enormous that very soon the country would say, "Better have wan at once than keep up such armaments on suspicion."

The various estimates were voted without substantial opposition.

Tuesday, March 3.—The proceedings in the House of Lords were of no

In the House of Commons, Lord Mahon advocated the liberation of the other sheriff, on the ground that he was suffering in health from his confinement, and moved that his medical attendant be called before the House to testify respecting the sheriff's condition. Lord John Russell was willing, but the motion was opposed by Mr. O'Connell. It prevailed, however, and the physician was called in. He said that the sheriff's life would be endangered by farther imprisonment; and the House agreed to consider the matter Mr. Packington inquired if the government had received any despatches and

bill from Canada on the subject of the Clergy Reserves. Lord John Russell replied that none had yet been received.

Wednesday, Morch 4.—House of Lords not in session.

In the Commons numerous petitions against the opinm trade in China were presented—and against going to war in defence of that trade. Also one with 33,000 signatures, from Edinburgh, for the repeal of the corn laws.

There was a long discussion on the sheriff's case, the result of which was

There was a long discussion on the sheriff's case, the result of which was that another physician, Sir Wm. Chambers, was permitted to testify at the bar. He was also of opinion that farther confinement would seriously injure the sheriff's health. Tord Mahon then moved that the sheriff be liberated. The motion was opposed by Lord Howick, Sir Robert Peel, Lord John Russell and others, and lost 84 to 125. [There was a good deal of humbug in the representations about the sheriff's state of health. It appeared, on close inquiry, that had much convenience of air and exercises—that his liver was slightly that he had ample convenience of air and exercise—that his liver was slightly affected—and that absolute cessation of exercise would be bad for him. This was about the substance of the medical testimony.]

MISCELLANEOUS.

Prince Louis Bonaparte and his second, Count D'Orsay, were Finder Louis Bonaparte and his second, Count D'Orsay, were arrested on the 3d of March, while making arrangements for a duel with a Frenchman known as the Count De Leon, said to be a natural son of Napoleon, whom he very strongly resembles. The duel arose out of a claim to the recognition of relationship by the Count, which it seems the Prince would not allow. The parties were all arrested, on the ground, at Wimbledon-common; taken before the magistrates, and held to ball, Mr. Joshua Bates became bail for the Prince; Mr. Fenton, of Fenton's Hotel, for the Count; and Mr. Francis Baring for Count D'Orsay. Baring for Count D'Orsay.

A wealthy gentleman of Limerick, and his wife-Mr. and Mrs Holland—were convicted in that city of ill-treatment of two children whom they had taken as servents from the Orphan Society of Doblin. They were sentenced to a line of £500, and to be imprisoned, both of them, for nine months; one week in every six in solitary confinement.

The King of France, it appears, has provided himself with a new ministry, and M. Thiers is at the head of it. This will probably have an important influence on the affairs of Spain, M. Thiers being in favor of active and decisive interposition; and, coming upon the heel of the taking of Segura by Espartoro, will probably soon restore peace to that unhappy kingdom.

The success of the liberal party in the election of a large majority of the Cortes, had given rise to commotions at Madrid, so violent that the city was declared in a state of siege. But at the date of the latest advices

Bronterre O'Brien and some other Chartists, tried at Newcastle,

The Belgian Government paid to the agents of the Dutch Govern ment, on the 29th of February, 5,300,000 francs, being the first payment of interest on that portion of the debt which by the treaty of peace was to be assumed by Belgium. From the London Globe of March 5.

City-Twelve o'clock.-Our accounts from the country do not report any mprovement in the state of trade, nor any increase of activity in the manufac-mring districts; but as a set off against this, the dry weather is highly favour

able for the agriculturists, and the prospects of the country in this respect are The large amount of Stock and Exchequer bills thrown upon our market

some time since, and which was the original cause of the depression in English securities, has not yet been cleared off, but remains floating about from hand to Twelve Hours later .- A motion by Mr Ewart in the House of primons, to abolish the punishment of death for all offences, was lost, 161 to

My own opinion is that he will pay you, and that if sued nothing would be gained thereby."

"George Crewdel."—We have received a letter with this signature, dated "Quebec, 2nd April, efter reading the Guardias of the 25th supporting the ministry in this affair, and for which he is abused by the tory

NOVA SCOTIA.

year of Lis age.

From the Nova Scotlan, March 25, The Legislature.—The Session is drawing rapidly to a close, and the House will probably rise on Thursday or Friday. A string of strong Resolutions, moved by Mr. Huntington, on the subject of the Civil List Bill, destroyed by the Legislative Council, passed yesterday by handsome majorities. The Judiciary Bill has also been defeated in the Council. To-morrow the final

The Judiciary Bill has also been defeated in the Council. To-morrow the final Address to the Crown will be submitted.

Mandamusses arrived by the last packet, calling Martin Gay Black, Michael Tobin, Jun and John Leander Starr, Esgrs residents of the town, to the Legislative Council. The former has declined serving, piederning, we presume, the honorable station of an independent merchant, without an enemy, to a seat in a political assembly, whose conflicts are foreign to his habits,—the latter were sworn in on Monday. From the country Dr. Bond, of Yarmouth, Peter DeCarteret, Esg. of Arichat, and Duncan McFarkne, Esq. of Wallace, have been selected. Whether any or all of these gontlemen will serve does not yet appear to be certainly ascertamed.

Alex. Stewart, Esq. having been appointed to the Executive Council, the House yesterday passed a Resolution, by an overwhelming majority, declaring

House yesterday passed a Resolution, by an overwhelming majority, declaring that few men enjoyed less of their confidence, and that they considered his appointment an insult to the House.

pointed, expressed their opinion on this sullect—they thought a Delegation from the other Branch of the Legislature unnecessary, and that the reasons assigned for it were not such as would justify the expenditure of the public money; and they can find nothing in the claims of the persons appointed, nor in the manner in which they executed their mission, to entitle them to the favourable consideration of this House. They appear to have used their best endeavours to render the deliberate action of this House, on various subjects involving the welfare of the people of this province, augatory and inoperative; and this House would but ill perform their duty to the country, by lavishing its resources upon those by whom they feel that it has been deeply injured."

UPPER CANADA.

New Appointments.—His Excellency Sir George Arthur as been pleased to make the following appointments: viz.

Sir ALLAR N. MACNAB to be Registrar in and for the County of Wentworth, it he room of David MacNab, Esquire, deceased.
WILLIAM BOWEN, Esquire, to be Registrar of the Surrogate Court of the District of Victoria.

JAMES C. GODWIN to be Public Notary in this Province.

Kingston Corporation .- The U. C. Herald of the 28th ult., says—"At the Corporation Election, for Ward No. 2, held to-day, Mr. H. W. Benson was elected Alderman, and Mr. Phippin re-elected Councilman without opposition.'

MARRIED.—On the 8th January, by the Rev. S. Brownell, Mr. Charles Bateman, of the Alumette Island, L. C., to Miss Caroline Tucher, of Westmeath, Bathurst District.

By the same, on the 28th January, Mr. William McDowal to Miss Mar. Ann Cline, both of Clarendon, L. C.

By the same, on the 6th February, Mr. Baptiste Boudry, of Horton, to Miss Christon Kerr, of McNab, Bathurst District.

By the same, on the 24th March, Mr. John Hamilton to Miss Catharine Coburn, both of the township of Pembroke, Bathurst District.
On the 26th of March, in Saltifleet, by the Rev. J. C. Davidson, Mr. Jeremiah London to Miss Hannah Green.

By the same, on the 6th inst., Mr. Joseph B. Clarke to Miss Elizabeth Bell, On the 31st ult., by the Rev. J. Black, Mr. William Putman to Miss Ruchel

By the Roy. H. Biggar, on the 7th of March, Mr. Michael Campbell, of the Goro of Toronto, to Miss Anu Matilda Stevenson, of Trafalgar.

DIED,-On the 9th March, in the township of Toronto, of consumption,

At the residence of Rev. Dr. Phillips, near this city, on the 13th of April, Stephen Jarvis, Esq., late Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod.

In Nelson on the 17th of Feb., Joshua Culp, aged forty-five. Br. C. left

home on Friday in tolerable health, on Saturday returned home ill, and at one o'clock Monday A. M. his spirit took its flight to dwell, we doubt not, among the blessed. He has left a large family and circle of friends to mornt his sudden removal. In his death, the church has lost a good member, and a class has been deprived of its Leader.

H. B.

JUST PUBLISHED.

By John Ryerson, at the Conference Office, Toronto, and may be had at the Wesleyan-Methodist Book Room, No. 9, Wellington Buildings, or of any of the Wesleyan Ministers on their respective Circuits, a limited Edition, 12mo. pp. 228, of a Volume of

SERMONS,

DELIVERED ON VARIOUS OCCASIONS,

BY MATTHEW RICHEY, A. M. LUTHOR OF THE 'LIFE OF THE REV. WILLIAM BLACK!

The London District Meeting will be held at Mount Pleasant Thursday the 28th of May, at 10 o'clock, A. M., instead of the time herete fore published.

Ern'st Evans, Chairman, L. D.

Letters received at the Guardian Office during the week ending April 14 S. Brownell, M. Whiting (not sent before,) J. Norris, W. Young, J. W. Armstrong, T. Bevitt, E. Evans (yes,) L. Warner, J. C. Davidson, J. Black,

Books have been forwarded to-

R. Corson, I box, care of Gunn and Browne, forwarders, Hamilton. Raymond, Sen., 1 box, care of D. Wagner, Landing, Long Sault. ECHANICS' INSTITUTE

A Public Lecture will be delivered on CHEMISTRY, (with Experiments.) at the Rooms of the Institute, in the Market Buildings, on Friday Evening next, the 17th Instant, at 8 o'clock, by Dr. Lang. Admittance to the remaining Spring Lectures, J. F. WESTLAND, Sec'y. Toronto, April 14, 1840.

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The above Letters will be sent to Quebec unless taken up by the 15th May.

CITY CORPORATION.

WATER LOTS. FIRST REPORT OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE UPON WHARVES, HARBORS, &c.

of Toronto, in Common Council assembled.

THE Standing Committee on Wharves, Harbours, &c., beg leave to bring up their first report.

their consideration; nathely, the present state and the best mode of disposing, for the benefit of the city, of the Water Lots recently surrendered by the Government to the Corporation; your committee first carefully examined the decd nder which this valuable property has been ceded to the city, from which deed it appears that the property surrendered is the whole of the not heretolore granted—lying between Berkeley Street on the east, and Graves Street on the west, and extending southward into the Bay to an imaginary line drawn from the Windmill to the old French Fort—giving to the lots an verage length, from the shore to the said imaginary line, of about eight hundred feet.

This property is surrendered to the Corporation in trust for the public use and benefit of the inhabitants of the city for ever, conditioned that the said lots —which the Corporation can not dispose of in fee—may be leased for periods not exceeding lifty years, at any one time, subject to the condition that the said not exceeding fifty years, at any one time, subject to the condition that the said lots, whether leased to individuals or appropriated for the city's own use, shall within three years after such lots shall be so leased or so appropriated, be filled up with earth to a certain other imaginary line laid out on the plan an exced to the deed, and extending on an average about three hundred and fifty feet into the bay. A public esplanade, one hundred feet wide, to be constructed on and within the southern extremity of the space so to be filled up,—which public esplanade is designed ultimately to extend along the whole front of the city. The buildings to be erected on these water lots for store houses, or other commercial purposes, to be constructed on an uniform plan, to be prescribed in

commercial jumposes, to be constructed on an uniform plan, to be prescribed in an Act to be passed by this Corporation.

Besides the property thus described, the aforesaid deed also conveys to the Corporation the whole of the strip of land in front of the city between Berkeley and Grave Streets, lying between high-water mark and the edge of the bank; together with the space lying in front of the water lots heretofore granted by the Government to individuals; that is to say, between the front of said lots and the imaginary line first described in this report—conditioned, that the space so lying in front of the lots so heretofore granted, together with the land lying between high-water mark and the edge of the bank, in rear of the said. ying between high-water mark and the edge of the bank, in rear of the said ots, shall be coded by the Corporation to the owners of such lots respectively, upon their complying with the plans, and effecting the improvements prescribed in the deed with regard to the lots surrendered to the Corporation.

Before proceeding to the principal object of their report, your committee would call the attention of the Council to the utter impracticability of complyng with one of the above recited conditions. A reference to the plan annexed to the deed, and a calculation of the distance from the shore to the southern part of the proposed Esplanade, the depth of water at that point, and of the quantity of earth which would be required to fill up that space along the whole front of the city, will demonstrate the entire impossibility of accomplishing such from or the city, will demonstrate the entire impossionity of accomplisting such an object within the time prescribed in the deed. A sufficient quantity of earth for such a purpose could not be obtained from the ordinary (and the only available) sources probably in half a century. To attempt to enforce such a condition, therefore, would render this otherwise valuable property alike worthless to the Corporation and to individuals. From some explanations, however, which out committee understand have been had between some members of the Gov ernment and some members of the Corporation, your committee believe that it will be considered a compliance with the spirit of the said condition, if the lots ie filled up with earth to the depth of three feet water in the bay, and the farther improvements to be carried out to the south side of the proposed Espla-uade by means of piles and cribs, to be filled, where necessary, with stone; the work to be constructed in a substantial and permanent manner. And upon this view of the case, the recommendations of your committee with regard to the future disposition of this property will be founded.

The whole of the property thus surrendered to the City has been surveyed and laid out in Lots, principally of the width of sixty-six feet each; comprising altogether forty Lots: a plan of which is to be seen in the Mayor's Office.

In considering the manner in which this property may be best rendered available to the interests of the city, in the spirit in which it has been ceded, your comto the interests of the city, in the spirit in which it has been evded, your committee have consulted with a number of intelligent persons connected with the Navigation, Commerce, and Trade of the City, and have thereafter formed the opinion that the most advantageous and appropriate mode of proceeding will be to bring a limited number only of said water lots into the market at the present time; such a number (perhaps ten or twelve) as your Committee be-

ieve would be equal to the present demand for that description of property.

That these Lots be leased for the term of forty-two years, at a fixed rate per foot per annum frontage, payable half yearly—the rate and the conditions to be prescribed in an Act of this Corporation. That these lots be then put up rovements are intended to be carried out.

Your Committee would suggest that Store or Warehouses of two stories in height be allowed to be erected on the rear of said water lots, immediately under the bank, and of three stories in height on the North side of the proposed

Explanade, conformably to a plan, drawings of which your Committee recommend should be immediately prepared by the Surveyor for the Corporation.

Should the sentiments embraced in this Report meet the approbation of your worshipful Council, your Committee would respectfully recommend that a Bill be immediately brought into this Council embracing the provisions herein this property available to the public benefit of the City.

All which is respectfully submitted.

(Signed) GEO. GUIKNETT, Chairman.

JOHN CRAIG,

JOHN RITCHEY.

A true copy.

Published by Order of the Council.

CHARLES DALY, Clerk Common Council.

HER MAJESTY'S RECEIVER GENERAL gives notice that SEALED TENDERS will be received at his Office at Toronto on the 20th May next at 12 o'clock, from any person of persons who may be willing to purchase the whole or any part of Two Thousand Shores of the Capital Stock of the Bank of Upper Canada, (£12 10s. on each share paid in full with the dividend on, from 1st Jan'y last.) stating the rate of premium per share. The Tenders to be sealed and addressed to the Roceiver General at

Toronto, marked " Tenders for Bank Stock." Receiver General's Office, 13th April, 1840.

Editors of the different Journals within this City are requested to insert the above is their respective publications.

NOTICE, To all Store-keepers, Shop-keepers, Millers, Distillers, Butchers, Bakers, Hucksters, and others, Trading persons

14th April, 1849. for the City of Toronto.

NOTICE.—All persons indebted to the Estate of the late ROBERT TRIMBLE, deceased, and also all persons having claims against the same, are requested to present their accounts without delay Centre Road Toronto, in order that the same may be settled.

JOHN RUTLEDGE.

WILLIAM BRODDY,

Executors.

45-8. Toronto. April 13, 1840.

The Subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public at large, that he is still making THRASHING MACHINES, which he will warrant to be of good quality, and to Thrash One Hundred Bushels in a day with Two Horses, and Two Hundred Bushels with Four Horses. The price will be from Eighty to Eighty five Dollars; and he hopes after his long experience, to give full satisfaction to his customers. WILLIAM KAITTING.

Trofalgar, Dundas St., near the Sixteen-mile Creek. COMMISSARIAT OFFICE,

Toronto, 25th March, 1840. NOTICE is hereby given, that SEALED TENDERS will be received at this Office, on Thursday, the 18th April next, at 12 o'clock precisely, (after which hour no Tender will be admitted,) from all persons willing to supply the undermentioned articles for the service of the Royal Engineer Department at this Station, viz;

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Printed Forms of Tender may be obtained on application at this Office; and to Tender will be noticed if made in any other form.

Payment will be moticed if made by the Deputy Ordnance Storekeeper.

Specifications may be seen, and further information obtained, upon application to the Clerk of the Works, Royal Engineer Office, Peter Street.

Terms to be stated in Halifax Currency.

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COMMISSARIAT OFFICE,

SEALED TENDERS will be received at this Office on Friday, 8th May next, at 12 o'clock precisely, (after which hour no Tender will be admitted,) from all Persons desirous of entering into a Contract To the Worshipful the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonally of the City for BUILDING WORK, and for supplying BUILDING MATERIALS, &c. for services, not exceeding a certain amount, in the City and vicinity of Toronto, for one or three years, from the 1st June, 1940, at the option of the In the first report.

In proceeding to direct their attention to the subject especially referred to heir consideration, nathely, the present state and the best mode of disposing, of the benefit of the city, of the Water Lots recently surrendered by the Government to the Corporation; your committee first carefully examined the deed of the city. agreements for each, subject to the convenience of the Public Service.

The Tenders are to be made upon Printed Forms, which may be obtained

at this Office; and the Parties tendering must fill them up in strict conformity with the instructions therein contained. Unexceptionable Security, subject to the approval of the Commissariat, will

be required. 454

SAINT JOHN, EASTPORT,



BOSTON, WINDSOR.

STEAM SHIP "NORTH AMERICA." This new and beautiful Steamer will commence operations on the 15th April 'next; leaving Saint John for Eastront and Boston every Wesnesday, and for Windson every Monday.

This Vessel is fitted up in fine style, with every comfort for Passongers, and will be provided with every facility for the prevention and extinguishing of Fires, with Force Pump, Leather Hose, Fire Backets, and Life Preservers, with extra Boats, &c., and with a most admirable construction of Boiler, calculated to be perfectly safe from Fire. This Boat is built expressly for a Sea Boat, and will, the Proprietors have no doubt; give perfect satisfaction.

JAMES WHITNEY & Co.

St. John, New Brunswick, March 26, 1840.

45 6

TO THE FREE AND INDEPENDENT ELECTORS OF THE SECOND RIDING OF THE COUNTY OF YORK.

TENTLEMEN,-As the period will shortly arrive when you will CENTLEMEN.—As the period will shortly arrive when you will again be called upon to exercise the privilege of choosing a person to represent you in Parliament. I beg most respectfully to inform you, that is my intention again to offer myself as a Candidato for your suffrages,

Having had the honour to serve you in that capacity during a most eventful period in the history of Upper Canada, it has been my constant sim, and most anxious desire, to pursue that course which I believed to be best calculated to promote the true interests of the Province, and perpetuate our connection with Great Britein. With these great objects always in view, I constantly advocated the principles of equal rights and privileges to all classes of Her Majesty's subjects, -in proof of refer you to the Journals of the House of Assembly during the period in which I had the honour of a seat in it.

I do not pretend to say that, from the want of experience. I may not have committed errors; but I can confidently say, that if I have, they.

have been errors of the head, and not of the heart.

And, Gentlemen, I am confident that the experience I have acquired qualifies me to serve you more efficiently should you egain honour me with voue support.

The peculiar circumstances of the Country have prevented several very important measures (in support of which I took a most prominent part) from being carried into effect; amongst which may be mentioned an efficient system of Common School teaching, an object which I have most strenuously endeavoured to promote, and which I yet hope to have the satisfaction of assisting to complete, as well as a more thorough mode of improving the Roads through the interior Townships.

The troubles with which it has pleased the Almighty Disposer of all events to permit us to be afflected during the past years, have greatly relarded the prosperity of the Country; had we, nevertheless, have much to be thankful for, and let us endeavour to improve the advantages we still enjoy by laying aside our party differences, and uniting our efforts to develope the resources of the country, and to promote peace and harmony amongst ourselves; and as the Government of the Country is henceforth to be administered in accordance with the well ascertained views of the people, let us take care that our views are formed upon correct principles.

And, Gentlemen, as my isterests are inseparable from yours, and as I must either prosper or fall with you, if you should select another from amongst you selves whom I conscientiously believe to be better qualified to advance the interests of the country, (and there are many so qualified,) be prescribed in an Act of this Corporation. That these lots be then put up at Public Auction, and the right to said Leases sold at such premium as they may bring. The sum raised by such Sale, together with the first year's rental of the lots so leased, to be expended on carrying out the improvements prescribed in the Deed and represented on the annexed plan, on such water lot or lots as the Corporation may retain for its own use, and upon the continuation of the Streets into the bay to the proposed Esplanade; in order that the Corporation may afford a speciment to others of the manner in which the proposed worthy of your confidence. I have the honor to be, Gentlemen, your support, I can only say, that I will, to the utmost of my power, strive to prove myself improvements are intended to be carried out. most obedient Servant,

Banize, Township of Toronto, March 23, 1840. E. W. THOMSON.

TO THE FREE AND INDEPENDENT ELECTORS OF

THE SECOND RIDING OF THE COUNTY OF YORK. GENTLEMEN, - At the carnest solicitation of many of my fellow Freeholders I am induced to offer myself as a Candidate for your

suffrages at the next General Election.

I think it unnecessary to refer to my political character, which has been before the public, and with which many of you are ecquainted for

twenty years past.

Gentlemen, I am convinced that no Government can be carried on satisfactorily in this Province unless it harmonizes with the wants and wishes of the people, as expressed by their Representatives in Parliament. Under this conviction I have been and continue to be an advocate for the introduction of British principles into the working of the provincial con-

As a Farmer, and in every respect, the prosperity of the Province is my interest as well as your interest. And should you, my fellow subjects, entrust me with your suffrages, I pledge my integrity to serve you faithfully according to the measure of my humble capacity.

I have the honor to be, Gentlemen, your very shoot and humble Serv't,
JOSEPH GARDNER.

Taranta Taranship, April 14th, 1840.

TO OWNERS AND MASTERS OF SCHOONERS. COMMISSARIAT OFFICE.

Toronto, 3rd April, 1849. NOTICE is hereby given, that SEALED TENDERS will be precisely, (after which hour no tender will be admitted,) from all persons willing to Charter to the Commissariat a SCHOONER, for the performance

Whereas, by an amended Act, it is made imporative for the Inspector of Weights and Measures to appoint a place where he will be ready to adjust such Weights and Measures as may be used by the above named persons, notice is hereby given, that I shall at all times be prepared to try all such Weights and Measures, and to stamp the same if found correct, at No. 30, Yonge Street.

11. PIPER, Inspector of Weights & Measures and I appear to the Manetowauning with all possible dispatch; leaving Penetanguishene on or before Saturday the 25th July next. The Schemes will be accounted to the April, 1849. July next, about five Cabin and fifteen Steerage Passengers, (more or less, and who will be victualled by Government,) and such quantity of Stores and Indian Presents, including Gum Powder, as may be prepared for shipment by the Commissariat Officer stationed at that Post; and to convey the whole of the Stores and Passengers to the Manetowauning with all possible dispatch; leaving Penetanguishene on or before Saturday the 25th July next. The Schooner will be expected to remain at the Manatowauning, it so required, until the 12th August following; and then to receive on board, and convey to Penetanguishene, and there land, the said Passengers, together with any surplus Stores or Provisions that may remain unissued; and it is to be understood that the Tenderer is to engage that the Vessel shall touch at Amheratstood that the Tenderer is to engage that the Vessel shall touch at Amherat-burg on her way up to Penetanguishene, for the purpose of taking on board such Stores as may be required to be shipped at that Post, for the Manato-

such Stores as may be required to be shipped at that Post, for the Maham-wauning.

The Schooner must be first rate, properly found and conditioned, and not less than 140 Tons measurement; and every convenience which the Vessel can afford, as regards Cabin accommodation, the use of the Stove for Cooking, &c., is to be at the disposal of the Passengers.

The Tenders must state, in words at length, the sum in Halifax Currency at which the Vessel will be placed at the disposal of the Commissariet, for the trip from Penetanguishene to Manatowauning, and back to Penetanguishene; and the daily rate of charge for remaining at Manatowauning; which charge will commence on the day ensuing the volonding of the Freight; and terminate on the season with a tion of the Passengers and Stores.

on the re-embarkation of the Passengers and Stores.

Payment will be made at this Office, upon the production of a Certificate from the Commissariat Officer employed on the occasion, that the Contract has from and Commissariat Omeer employed on the occasion, that the Contract has duly and faithfully been performed.

Two good and sufficient Sureties will be required for the due performance

HORSES. COMMISSARIAT OFFICE, Toronto, 4th April, 1840.

REQUIRED for the Service of the ROYAL ARTILLERY, A NUMBER OF GELDINGS: Age, from 4 to 6 years. Height, 15 hands and 2 Inches.

ound and free from vice—quiet to ride or draw.

Price—126 Dollars. Officers authorized to make purchases will attend at GALT, Tuesday, April 14th. HAMILTON, Wednesday, 15th. TORONTO, Salurday, 18th. Tononto, Salurday Markhan, Monday, 20th.

of the agreement.

Grand River Navigation Company's Office. Seneca, March 26th, 1840.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the ELECTION of DIRECTORS to serve for the ensuing year in the Grand River Navigation Company, will take place at the Company's Office, Seneca, on the first Monday in May next. JOHN JACKSON.

Secretary G. R. N. Co. 44 4  $\overline{D} \overline{E} \overline{N} T I S T$ M R. W O D, Ghewett's Buildings. King Street. 40

FARM TO LET, on shares, within 81 miles of the City of Toronto. Enquire of Joseph Dannis, Humber. February 20th, 1840.

OBITUARY.

Drap, at his residence in the Township of Marysburgh, District of Prince Edward, on Wednesday, January 22nd, 1840, Mr. Conrad Bougard, sen, in the 90th year of his age. He was born in thanau, near Frankfort, Germany; and was in early life instructed by his parents (who were members of the Lutheran Church) in the principles of the have been induced, at considerable christian religion. In 1776 he was impressed for a soldier and sent to England; never to revisit the land of his nativity. The pain we feel, when first transplanted from our native soil—when the living branch is out from the parent tree—is one of the most poignant emotions which we have to endure through life. There are after griefs which wound more deeply, which bruise the spirit and almost break the heart, which leave behind them ineffaceable scars; but seldom, perhaps, do we feel more keenly the want of tender, wakeful, and constant affection than when first we leave the haven of home and are, as it were, pushed off upon the ocean of life. To these feelings are added, in the case of the soldier, physical bardships and numerous privations, which were severely folt by Mr. B. in his first days of service and distinctly remembered through life.

Mr. B., with the Regiment to which he belonged, being destined for American service, was conveyed from Portsmouth to Quebec. He was attached to a regiment of Artillery and placed under General Burgoyne, at whose defeat he was made prisoner at Saratogs. His honesty was strict, and almost proverbial; while the advancing columns were traversing fields strewed with the dead and wounded of the enemy and abundant opportunities of enriching himself with the speaks of a fallen for were afforded, he was never known to appropriate to his own use the most anorded, he was never known to appropriate to his own use the most and its inhabitants; the whole it was soon exchanged; continued to serve till the termination of the war in 1783; came to Canada and married in Quebec; obtained lands in Adolphustown where he resided for a time; and then divisions of countries, &c., have been corrected from the latest and hest obtained lands in Adolphustown where he resided for a time; and then removed to Marysburgh where he lived till his death.

He was a member of the Lutheran Church while its ministers continued in the country, and afterwards became a regular attendant upon the Methodist ministry, for whose use, in conducting divine wership, he prepared a house, which is still appropriated to the same purpose. His attachment to religion was always evinced by his liberal support of the Gospel, and his steady attendance upon the institutions of divine worship. But it was not till a short time previous to his departure that he clearly and satisfactorily experienced the power of godliness. From the com-mencement of his filness he appeared to be sensible of his approaching dissolution; and his anxiety to be prepared for death became at length very fervid and intense. He was frequently visited by his pious acquaint-ances, who endoavored to direct him to the Saviour of the world, and earnestly interceded with God in his behalf. On one solemn and memorable occasion, when many hearts were engaged in prayer in 'the chamber where he met his fate,' his countenance became suddenly lit up with animation and juy, his tengue gave free utterance to the praises of God animation and ply, his tongue gave free utterance to the praises of donard to the joy of salvation which his soul then felt. The sun of right-souncese had erisen with healing upon his soul, and he who had anxiously watched for the morning now triumphed and rejoiced while the splendors of celestial day shone around him. How sacred and how solemn—how delightful and impressive-how instructive and encouraging, such a real transformation! While the hearts of witnessing believers were filled with gladness, doubtless the "ministering spirits" from the upper regions were joyous spectators, and with the multitudes around the throne celebrated afresh the wonders of redeeming love, the praises of God and the

"One day in such a place,
Where thou my God art seen,
Is sweeter than tea thousand days
Of pleasureable sin,"

To an example, and illustration of redeeming mercy so luminous, so for example, and antistration of reneeming mercy so tuninous, so effecting, so convincing, particular prominence should be given. It is a practical exposition of the glorious truth, "By grace are ye saved through faith, and that not of yourselves; it is the gift of God." May such instances be multiplied throughout the earth! After this memorable occurrence, Mr. B. often expressed a desire to depart and he at rest. Being usked if he enjoyed poace with God through our Lord Jesus he replied, "yes; so much so that I am not afraid to die. I would rather depart and be with Christ, which is far better: There the wicked cease from troubling, and the weary are at rest forever." At another time he said. "Oh how good the Lord is! he that believeth on him shall never die, and though he were dead, yet shall he live: And, although I waik through the valley of the shadow of death, I will fear no evil, for his rod and his staff shall comfort me." By these and similar expressions he frequently made known his views and feelings. He con tinued to grow weeker and weaker, till on Monday, January 13th, he was almost wholly deprived of speech. A short time before his decesse some friends came in and united in prayer: He attempted to rise, was assisted in doing so, and continued clapping his hands, in indication of his peace and joy, till nature exhausted could hold out no more; he then senk back on his pillow, without a struggle or a groan fell asleep, and was "gathered to his fathers." "gathered to his fathers."

The chamber where the good man meets his fate; Is privileged beyond the common walk Of virtuous life, quite in the verge of heaven.

Mr. B. had the satisfaction of living to see all his children walking it the paths of religion. He left 9 children, 84 grand children, and 65 great grand-children, in all 153 now living. His widow, in an advanced age, mourns his departure. "Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord."

Dien, on the 25th February last, at Westmeath, Bathurst District, of DIED, On the 25th February last, at Westmeath, Bathurst District, of consumption, Mr. William McConnet, aged 63 years. He was born in Old Scotland, whonce he and his family emigrated some years since to Hull, Lower Canada, where, under the indefatigable labours of the Rev. Alvah Adams, he was, through the influence of the Holy Spirit, brought to see himself a lost sinner. After having laboured under pungent convictions for some time, it pleased the head of the Church to reveal himself unto him in the remission of his sins, and in shedding His love abroad in his heart. Mr. McConnet behavior allowed. his heart. Mr. McConnel obtained a clear evidence of the approbation of his Heavenly Father, which he retained without interraption until he was removed from the Church militant unto the Church triumphant, He has left an effectionate companion, and several children, to mourn

years of ago, and continued a member of it until removed to the church triumphant above. His christian warfare was a period of about forty-five years, during which he never forgot his obligations to his God or his people. He filled the office of class loader in England for some time previous to his emigrating to America, which took place about seven years since. During the last fifteen years of his life especially, he might be truly termed an exemplary christian. In England he would spend his one of the best Tavern Stands in Uppor Canada. Possession given on Sabbaths in reading and hearing God's word, and in company with some of the first day of May. For further particulars apply to the Subscriber, his pions associates would visit the sick and relieve their pressing wants.

S. SHIELDS,

Market Street. After arriving in Canada he settled in a part of Darlington where there was no Methodist preaching. He invited the Methodist ministers to the neighbourhood-they came—the Lord owned their labours—a class was soon formed, (and still continues to prosper) of which he was appointed leader. He continued to officiate as such with satisfaction to the members until borne down with age and bodily infirmities, when he gave place to tintit borne down with age and bouny intermites, when he gave place to his son. He was loving, simple, pointed, and energetic in his labours. The last two weeks of his life he suffered greatly from the Quincey, which prevented his conversing much with his friends. He manifested much patience and resignation during his sickness. One day a friend wished to know the state of his mind; he wrote as follows: "I now can be a given me presides evidence of his rely on the mercy of my God, who has given me precious evidence of his pardoning love." He died exclaiming, "Glory, glory, be to God?"

Let sickness blast, let death devour If heaven must recompense our pain, Perish the grass and inde the flower, If firm the word of God remains.

[ Communicated

# ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO THE FREE AND INDEPENDENT ELECTORS OF THE SECOND RIDING OF THE COUNTY OF YORK.

CENTLEMEN.—You will soon be sgain called upon to exercise your Elective Franchise, and after the frequent promises, and flattering assurances of the support of a number of the respectable Freeholders of the Second Riding I avail myself of the opportunity of offering myself as a Candidate for your suffrages at the next General Election.

Gentlemen,—Being more or less acquainted with the most of you, and

Gentlemen,—With respect to my political principles, my motto at the present is as it ever has been, the support of the Crown and the rights of the People. With respect to the great question of Responsible Government, I am a warm advocate of it; the British Constitution it is my ardent desire to see established in reality within these Provinces, so that they may be a long and a lasting jewel in the British Crown.

With respect to the roads in the interior part of the Riding they have been greatly neglected, and to this part of public improvement I should devote my best endeavour. I know well the difficulty and hardships, by experience, that we all have endured; and from the stake that I hold in the Riding, you may expect that this part of public improvement I would

With respect to Education and Public Improvement generally, as fales the resources of the province would admit, I would be a zealous sup-

porter.

Gentlemen,—Should I be the honoured individual of your choice, I can assure you that I will devote myself wholly to your service; as a faithful sentine! I shall be ever found at my post, faithfully to watch, support, and defend your dearest rights. I have the honour to be. Gentlemen, your obedient Servant, Toronto Township, Centre Rosd, No. 12, JOHN TILT.

- March 16th, 1840. 43

LEX. GRANT, ATTORNEY AND BARRISTER, NOTARY OF PIRE. Public. &c., North East corner of the Court House, Church St. larch 22th, 1837. March 28th, 1837.

WALKINGHAME'S ARITHMETIC. So great has been the demand Adams' Roman Antiquities WALKINGHAME'S ARITHMETIC: So great has been the demand of this Book, now in general use in both Provinces, that the Subscribers have been induced, at considerable expenses, to stereotype it. The present Anecdotes of Bombay Mission Abbott's Young Christian Abbott's Young Christian Leighton's Works Lady of the Manor Little Philosopher Albums Alleine's Alarm Appendix, considerable of Learners; with an Appendix, considerable of the different Classes of Learners; with an Appendix, considerable of the different Classes of Learners; with an Appendix, considerable of the different Classes of Learners; with an Appendix, considerable of the different Classes of Learners; with an Appendix, considerable of the different Classes of Learners; with an Appendix, considerable of the different Classes of Learners; with an Appendix, considerable of the different Classes of Learners; with an Appendix, considerable of the different Classes of Learners; with an Appendix, considerable of the different Classes of Learners; with an Appendix, considerable of the different Classes of Learners; with an Appendix, considerable of the different Classes of Learners; with an Appendix, considerable of the different Classes of Learners; with an Appendix, considerable of the Considerable of Bombay Mission Abbott's Young Christian Leighton's Works Leighton's More Leighton's Works Leighton's Works Leighton's Works Leighton's Works Leighton's More Leighton's Works Leighton's More Leigh

adapted for the different Classes of Learners; with an Appendix, containing Rules and Observations for assisting the more advanced Students to write with purspicuity and accuracy. By Lindley Murray. Sterectyped from the twenty-fourth English Edition." Retail price, 2s.—

typed from the twenty-nource anguest strongly half bound.

Being persuaded that the high price of former editions of this School Book has alone prevented it from getting into more general circulation, the subscribers have materially reduced the price of the present. The edition is on good Colonial paper, Demy 12mo, and the Book extends to about 350 pages.

AN ABRIDGEMENT OF MURRAY'S ENGLISH GRAMMAR; with an Appendix, containing Exercises designed for the younger classes of learners. By Lindley Murray. Half beand; retail price, 9d. PINNOCK'S CATECHISM OF GEOGRAPHY. "A Catechism of Geography; being an easy Introduction to the Knowledge of the World and its inhabitants; the whole of which may be committed to memory at

authorities, while an entire new chapter has been added, relating to the British American Possessions; containing questions and answers regard. ing their number, government, soil, climate, trade, population, names of chief towns, lakes, rivers, &c. &c.

MANSON'S APPROVED SPELLING PRIMER: or Child's Best Guide; with a variety of Reading Lessons, and Addition, Subtraction, and Multiplication Tables. Price, 4d.

THE CANADIAN PRIMER; or Reading Made Easy; by Peter Parley, jun. Price 2d.

In addition to the above Books, the Subscribers have constantly on hand a large stock of all the most approved School Books in ordinary use in both Provinces; as also of Plain and Fancy STATIONERY and ACCOUNT BOOKS.

1 A liberal allowance made to Teachers, Booksellers, and Merchants ARMOUR & RAMSAY.

TNTEREST CALCULATOR The subscribers recently published a new and greatly enlarged Interest Calculator, for ascertaining the Interest of any sum from £1 to £1000 from one day to three hundred and sixty five days, and from one to twelve months. Retail price, strongly half bound, 7s. 6d.

Also, THE EXCHANGE CALCULATOR .- Tables of Exchange on ondon, shewing the value in Halifax Currency of any sum, from one shilling to one thousand pounds, sterling, in a progressive series of one quarter per centum from par to fourteen per cent above par. Price 2s 9d.

Montreal. 43 ARMOUR & RAMSAY.

SOAP, CANDLES, AND STARCH. Comstock's Chemistr Comversations and the public, that they have on hand 1,000 BOXES OF SOAP, and a large quantity of Mould and Dip CANDLES, which they offer low for Cash Cecil's Remains

r on a liberal Credit.

Copley's Cottage Comforts
Their Starch Manufactory will be in operation on the opening of the Christian Mariner's Journal Season, when they will be able to furnish a superior article to any made Carpenter's Scripture Natural Historia this Province, which they intend to dispose of on reasonable terms. in this Province, which they intend to dispose of on reasonable terms. Merchants are invited to inspect the Articles before purchasing elsa. where. Apply at the Manufactory, Palace St., opposite Mr. Cawthra's, or at their Store, No. 58, Yonge Street. Toronto, March 24th, 1840.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a Meeting of the Stockholders of the Port Credit Harbour will be held at this place on the first Monday in May, at 10 o'clock, A. M., for the purpose of choosing Directors for the ensuing year.

W. R. RAINES, Secretary. Port Credit, March 24th, 1840.

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

DAVID THOMPSON.

Indiana, Grand River, Feb. 14, 1840.

TOUND, on Graves Street, in this City, on the 21st

Davies' Legendre

Davenort's Dictionary of Biography
Draw on the Constitution of Man, Conk on the Conk on the Conk of Man, Conk on the Conk in this Cultwork and the World Cudworth's Intellectual System
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..... Philosophy of Religion
...... Laprovement of Society
Davies' Legendre
Davenport's Dictionary of Biography
Draw on the Resurrection

F O U N D, on Graves Street, in this City, on the 21st Drew on the Resurrection instant, A LADY'S RETICULE. The owner can have it by ........... Soul instant, A LADY'S RETICULE. The colling at this Office and describing its contents.

Toronto, March 24, 1840.

WERY EXTENSIVE STOCK OF SPRING Essebius' Ecclesiastical History DRY GOOD S.—The subscribers beg to intimate to the Trade, that they are now opening out a more extensive and general assortment of Spains and Summer Goods than they ever before imported.

of Spring and Summer Goods than they ever before imported.

This stock was laid in during the autumn—a period of the year when goods not suitable for the coming Winter Trade can generally be picked up much lower from the English manufacturers than in spring, when such fabrics are in active demand; and last year the extremely depressed Enfield's Speaker state of the Home Markets offered unusual inducements to purchasers able to lay in stocks, nine months in anticipation, and having a trade to justify their buying large lots.

The subscribers have been determined, by the beaviness of the opera-

their loss. In him was truly exemplified the power of goldiness, as he was a man of strong faith, continually giving glory to God. "Lot me die the death of the righteous, and let my last end be like his."

The subscribers have been determined, by the beariness of the openings of the country, to offer the greatest fox's Book of Martyrs die the death of the righteous, and let my last end be like his."

S. B. with the opening of the navigation, to avail of the advantage now for the loss of the opening of the navigation, to avail of the advantage now for the loss of the opening of the navigation. Died, on Friday, March 13th, 1840, in the lownship of Darlington, John Coleman, late of Cornwell, England, aged 70 years. Mr. Coleman was early instructed in the principles of our hely religion by his pious parents, and united with the Wesleyan Methodist Church when about 15 years of ago, and continued a member of it until removal term about 15

N. B.-I. B. & Co. will also receive an assortment by the spring ships, containing the newest styles in Fancy Goods. Front Street, Toronto, Feb. 26th, 1840.

O LET, The House now occupied by WILLIAM CAMPBELL, known as the NORTH AMERICAN HOTEL. It is 537tf Toronto, Feb. 12, 1840. Market Street.

MOFFAT'S VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS and PHENIX BITTERS .- The universal estimation in which the Gay's Fables celebrated Life Pills and Phenix Bitters are held, is satisfactorily demon. Hume, Smollet, and Miller's England strated by the increasing demand for them in every State and section of the Union, and by the voluntary testimonials to their remarkable efficacy which are every where offered. It is not less from a deeply gratifying confidence that they are the means of extensive and inestimable good Holden's Divinity of Christ Confidence that they are the means of extensive and inestimable good confidence that they are the means of extensive and interested considerations, lattice fellow creatures, than from interested considerations, that the proprietor of these pre-eminently successful medicines is decirous of keeping them constantly before the public eye. The sale of every additional box and bottle is a guarantee that some persons will be relieved from a greater or less degree of suffering, and be improved in general health; for in no case of suffering from disease can they be taken in vain. The proprietor has never known or been informed of an instance in which they lightly a great of the residual treatment of the proprietor has never known or been informed of an instance in which they lightly a great of the residual treatment of the proprietor has never known or been informed of an instance in which they lightly a great of the residual treatment of the proprietor has never known or been informed of an instance in which they lightly a Merchant's Widow have failed to do good. In the most obstinate cases of chronic disease, such as chronic dyspepsis, torpid liver, rheumatism, asthwa, nervous and bilious headache, costiveness, piles, general debility, scrofulous swellings and ulcers, scurvy, salt-rheum, and all other chronic affections of interdesion to the organs and membranes, they effect cures with a rapidity and permanency which few persons would theoretically believe, but to which thousands have testified from happy experience. In colds and coughs, which, sands have testified from happy experience. In colors and coughs, while, if neglected, superinduce the most fatal diseases of the lungs, and indeed the viscera in general, these medicines, if taken but for three or four days, naver fail. Taken at night, they so promote the insensible perspiration, and so relieve the system of febrile action and feculent obstructions, as to Knox's Works. produce a most delightful sense of convelence in the morning: and Kan's Works though the usual symptoms of a cold should partially return during the Kana's Christian Philosophy day, the repetition of a suitable dose at the next hour of bed-time will Keith's Use of the Globes residing among you for upwards of fourteen years, enduring the toils and hardships of a new country with you, you have had every opportunity of becoming acquainted with my political character.

Gentlemen — With respect to my religious and provided the most of the most o taken in proportionable quantity; and persons retiring to bed with inflam-matory symptoms of the most alarming kind, will awake with the gratify-ing consciousness that the fierce enemy has been overthrown, and can Foolscap paper easily be subdued. In the same way, viscerel turgescence, though long established, and visceral inflammations, however critical, will yield—the former to small and the latter to large doses of the Life Pills; and so also hysterical affections, hypocondrigation, restlessness, and very many other varieties of the Neurotical class of diseases are cured by the Phenix Bitters. Full directions for the use of these medicines, and showing their distinctive applicability to different complaints, accompany them; and they can be obtained, wholesale and retail, at 375 Broadway, where numerous certificates of their unparalleled success are always open to inspection. For additional particulars of the above medicines, see Moffat's "Good Samaritan," a copy of which accompanies the medicine; a copy can also be obtained of the different Agents who have the medicines for sale.

French, German, and Spanish directions can be obtained for application

N. B. The highest market price will always be given for Timorny

French, German, and Spanish directions can be obtained for application at the office, 375 Broadway.

All post paid letters will receive immediate attention.

Prepared and sold by WILLIAM B. MOFFAT, 375 Broadway, New York. A liberal deduction made to those who purchase to sell again. Agents - The Life Medicines may also be had of the principal druggists in every town throughout the United States and the Canadas. Ask for Moffat's Life Pills and Phenix Bitters; and be sure that a fac simile of ohn Moffat's signature is upon the label of each bottle of bitters or box

For sale by J. W. Barnt, King Street, Toronto, and T. Bickle, King B LANK DEEDS AND MEMORIALS, Che Gospel.

C A N A D I A N S C H O O L B O O K S. C A T A L O G U E O F B. O O K S To Subscribers have recently published New Editions of the following Street Western Methods Book Room, 9 Wellington Built At the office of the late S. Washedrn, Esq. Duke Street. 50 dings, King Street, Toronto.

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Wafer Seals, chony and ivery Letter paper, plain and faint lined Cedar pencils, fine quality

Note do. plain, embossed, and gilt edge ..... black edge and border Quills, assorted qualities Ink-stands, glass and pewter

GARDEN, GRASS, AND FIELD SEEDS.

and FLAX SERDS.

Toronto, Feb. 14, 1840.

FRESH GARDEN AND FIELD SEEDS.

Just received a general essortment of Fresh British and American

Garden and Field SEEDS, of the best quality, and for sale by

ANDREW HAMILTON. Toronto, March 6th, 1840. 8w 540 161 King Street.

and CHAPEL DEEDS, for sale at this Office.

R. ARMSTRONG R. A R M D I Is beg leave to call the attention of their numerous friends and customers to their newly imported back of Fashionable and Seasonable. GOODS. Their extensive Stock has been selected in England by Mr. ARMSTRONG in person, and upon such terms as to enable them to com-pete with any other House in the Canadas. Country Merchants are requested to call and examine for themselves. Their Stock consists in part of the following articles:

Fine and Superfine Black, Blue, Invisible Green, Brown, Olive, Adelaide, Oxford, and Steel mixed West of England & Yorkshire CLOTHS. Single and Double Milled Cassimeres, of all qualities and colours; Double and Treble Twisted Tweeds; Pilot Clothe, Beaver Clothe, Moleskins, Victoria Cloakings, Scotch Plaids, Vestings, plain and printed Flannels, Factory Cottons, Merinos, Prints, light and dark Silks, Poplins, Ginghams. Turkey Stripes, Checks, Shirtings, Tickings,

Cotton Yarn, &c. &c. &c. Also, an excellent assortment of Cotton and Linen Shirts, of various Cotton Yarn,

157, King Street, Toronto, Nov. 25, 1839. HOUSE, HEAPSIDE

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

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

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

REMOVAL. - CHAMPION, BROTHERS, & Co., Importers of Hardware. Manufacturers of Champion's Warranted Axes, and Agents for Van Norman's Foundry.
C. B. & Co. have removed their business from 22 Yonge Street to 110

A. King Street, where their friends will find a well assorted Stock of Hardware, Cullery, &c. &c. suitable for this Market. 527 R E M O V A L. - The Subscribers beg to inform their friends that they have removed their place of business to the Store, formerly occupied by the late S. E. TAYLOR, Esq. No. 173. King Street,

BENJAMIN & BROTHERS.

DRY GOODS, CLCAKS, DRESS-MAKING, AND MIL-LINERY.—S. MAYHEW, grateful for the kind and liberal patron-age which has been extended to her since she commenced haviness in this city, presents her sincere thanks to those ladies who have employed her hitherto, and assures them that it shall be her constant endeavour to merit a continuance of their favors.

Any number of Out-door Apprentices will be received; application to be made between the hours of twelve and two.

Toronto, September 10, 1839.

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PASHIONABLE MILLINERY, DRESS MAKING, and HABERDASHERY.—Mrs. PORTER and Miss King. No. 11, Wellington Buildings, King Street. Bonnots, Closks, Dresses, Caps, &c. &c., furnished on moderate terms, Toronto, October, 1839. 5181f

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TOY WAREHOUSE AND MANUFACTORY, 1101 King Street .- JOHN MAYHEW respectfully invites the attention of the public to a choice and extensive assortment of Toys of every description, suitable for Town or Country

Trade.

Cases of Toys, well assorted, varying from £5 to £30 per case; the smallest cases containing not less than 150 separate pieces. Cases of better Toys for Town or City Establishments.

Also just received a large quantity of English, Dutch, French, and German Wax, Kid, and Composition Dolls.

Bonnet, Hat, Cap, Wig, Curl, and various other Boxes, for sale, wholesale or retail. chean.

sale or retail, cheap.

RACKETS! RACKETS!! RACKETS!!! manufactured at the above establishment. Clabs in any part of the Pro. vince supplied with all possible expedition on the lowest terms.

Toronto, September 10, 1839.

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

JAMES GOOD & Co. Toronto, Feb. 17, 1840.

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

As his Nursery is yet in its infancy, he cannot offer to the public, at

present, all the kinds and varicities he is growing; but he can even now furnish a good assortment of Apples, Peaches and Apricols.

The price of Apple, Peach and Quince, will be 1s. 3d. cy. (25 cents.) by the single tree, or \$20 per hundred. The Apricot and Nectarine will be 1s. 101d. (374 cents.) and the Cherry, Pear, and Plum, 2s 6d. (50 cents.) cach. All communications, (post paid,) will meet with prompt attention.

C. BEADLE. St. Cuthorines, U. C. Aug. 24, 1839.

NEW TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT. JAMES SANDERSON begs to acquaint his friends and the public generally, that he has just opened the Shop lately kept by Mr. SANUEL EVANS, first door East of St. James's Church, 104, King Street, where he intends to pursue his business in all its branches.

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

PASITIONABLE CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT 128, King Street, Toronto.

G. BILTON respectfully informs his friends and the public generally that he has removed his Establishment from 48, Newgate Street, to 128, King Street, a few doors East of Yonge Street, where he intends carrying on the Tailoring Business in all its various branches.
G. B. would solicit attention to his well assorted Stock of Broad

Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, &c. &c., which he will offer at the very lowest prices. Toronto, Oct. 15, 1839.

NEW WHOLESALE ESTABLISHMENT.

THE WWHOLESALE ESTADLISM.

FALL GOODS.

The Subscriber begs to inform his customers, and the Commercial Trade of Upper Canada generally, that he is now receiving a well assorted supply of DRY GOODS, suitable for the Fall and Winter Trade, which he will dispose of at moderate prices for Cash, or on approved JOHN ROBERTSON.

530tf Toronto, 1st October, 1839.

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