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For the Christian Guardian.

WESLEYAN ABSTINENCE RULES AGAIN.

MR. EDITOR,-To the friends and patrons of the Temperance Association it is an important and encouraging circumstance, and one that speaks a volume in favor of the correctness of their sentiments and principles, that long before the formation of any organized Bocieties, the fundamental principles of the Association were embraced by many distinguished, personages on both sides of the watery

The names of a Rush, Franklin, Benezet and Lindly, in North America, are familiar, no doubt, to all your readers; and those of Locke, Newton (Sir Isaac.) Haller. Boyle, Darwin, Howard, and last, but not least, our own Wesley, in Europe, will readily occur to every well-informed mind. These gentlemen, with many others of great distinction, adopted sentiments respecting spirituous liquors precisely similar with those embraced and advocated by the promoters of the great Temperance enterprize.

It is admitted that for want of that power which organization and unity of effort alone can afford, the most of these individuals, distinguished as they justly were on many accounts, exerted little or no influence in the world in favour of the disuse of intoxicating drinks. It may also be attributed to the same cause if they occasionally deviated from their principles in their practice. Such, however, we are assured, was their theory; and if so, I may confidently appeal to all concerned, and especially to any who may affect to look down upon the Institution with any degree of contempt, and ask, whether the Temperance cause must not rest on a foundation immovably solid and strong, and peer on an eminence elevated and dignified indeed when honest boast can be made of the patronage of persons of such moral worth and mental calibre as the gentlemen referred to? And what those men of genius, of philanthropy, or of piety; perceived to be correct in sentiment or theory, has within the last twelve years been proved to he so by actual experiment. And it may be added, that the views of Sir Isaac Newton and the other worthies named, like the principles of the Newtonian Philosophy, are being more and more

confirmed and established by every day's observation and experience.
It is also peculiarly honorable to Methodism, that so long prior to
the Temperance movement the principles of the Association should not only be understood and embraced by Mr. Wesley, but that he should actually embody them in the excellent roles by which he intended the Wesleyans should ever be governed. And it is well worthy of particular observation, that those principles are so fully expressed in our rules, and are so precisely similar with those of the Temperance Association, that, faithfully to observe our Church rules and the rules of the Association is one and the same thing so far as intoxicating drinks are concerned. I regard, therefore, the Temperance Reformation of the present day as a conformity to genuine Wesleyan Methodism, as seen in the light of the rules and discipline of our church. Unfortunately, however, for Methodism, at some period of her history (I cannot say when with precision) the original rule of the church, embodying Mr. Wesley's Temperance principles, was altered,-and altered on purpose to conform Wesleyan rules to the rum selling and grog-drinking propensities of the times, and made into quite another thing. I will place the general rule in question as it is now found in our Discipline, and as it originally was, side by side, italicising the difference between the versions :-

As it is now [mutilated] in our As it originally read, the rule Book of Discipline, the rule prohibits " Drunkenness, or drinking ing or selling Spirituous Liquors, Spirituous Liquors, unless in cases, or drinking them, unless in cases of extreme necessity."

That the alteration in question took place on purpose to suit the dram drinking and dram dealing taste of the age, is plainly inferrable from the fact, that for the want of that hand maid to religion, the slated Mr. Wesley's Notes on the New Testament, and are far ad-Temperance Association, as a noble coadjutor in the maintenance of vanced in the translation of his Sermons and hymns. My best assistthe true Temperance principles of our Society, the enforcement of ant preacher, a powerful man to break up the ground, is now sick, and the rule became impracticable, (and is so still in some portions of on the verge of evernity. If he recovers, he has a desire to go to Weslevan Methodism where the rule retains its original form.) The America, if you can make use of him. They will not suffer him, in Rev. Valentine Ward, in a note appended to the original rule, cx. this country, to labour again, on account of the "excitement" that presses himself thus: "This rule (except that part of it which applies to Drunkenness) is never enforced, and in a country, and at a time, of his revivals of religion. He is a man of about 30 years, of respectin which spirit drinking is become so lamentably common, it is not surprising that persons should be found to laugh at it. But when the to about four charitable institutions, and to one mission in case h baneful effects of this custom upon the health, purses, comforts, morals, characters, and eternal concerns of people, are duly considered, it most certainly behaves every Christian, and especially every Christian Minister, to set his face as a flint against this subtle but destructive foe. The rule should doubtless be enforced, rescinded, or placed as an exhortation unit." This quotation may be considered as a key that fairly opens to view tian Perfection, have been lately translated in Germany, and attract the grounds of the unfortunate mutilation. The injurious effects of the attention of the theologians. May the Lord make the holy fire the attempt to mead instead of keeping. Mr. Wesley's Temperance burn brighter and brighter on the German altars on both sides of the rule are most serious. The rule, as altered, gave extensive license to Atlantic, and may its flames soon meet each other! Methodists to commence and pursue the trade in intoxicating drinks of every name to any extent, and through any legal channel. They might keep Distilleries, Liquor Stores, wholesale or retail, Inns, or Groggeries, just as they pleased. Hence, no doubt, was originated the necessity of certain (disgraceful) portions of our present Book of Discipline. I particularly allude to these two :- First. See section viii. of the 2nd chap. p. 84. Here in answer to the question, " What directions shall be given concerning the sale and use of spirituous liquors ? it is said-"If any member of our church retail or give spirituous liquors, and any thing disorderly be transacted under his roof on this account, the Preacher who has the oversight of the circuit shall proceed against him as in the case of other immoralities; and the person accused shall be cleared, censured, suspended, or excluded, according to his conduct, as on other charges of immorality." Second. See the tenth direction concerning Local Preachers, page 64-" No Local Preacher shall distil or retail spirituous liquors without forfeiting his official standing." In both these portions of our Discipline, the accursed trade in spirituous liquors is set forth as moral, as proper, and as right for all Methodists, excepting only the Preachers!! Another effect of the mutilation spoken of is the latitude thereby given to the evil of drinking spirituous liquors. " Necessity"-vague, undefined, convenient, ever present "necessity" was henceforth to be the guide of the Methodists. It was no longer in "extreme necessity"—i. e. some special case or occasion only in consciousness of sins committed through the day, and of the need of which they were to be used—but easily-pled "necessity." The Divine protection through the night, impresses upon us the necessity result, as a public and shameful fact, has been, that spirituous liquors of the evening sacrifice. The twilight is a seasonable hour for evenobtained as a common drink among Methodists—were found at paring devotion. It is a sad practice, to put off this duty till the last
ties, gatherings, festive occasions, &c., and are to this day, to the thing before retiring, when our minds and bodies are exhausted, and great discomfort and affliction of both ministers and members, and certainly to the deep disgrace and serious injury of those immediately concerned, and, to some extent, of the Society in general. I will only mention one other deleterious effect connected with the unhappy change, which is, that one part of our rules and practice is thereby to contradict or clash with other parts, and this as it respects both the ministry and the membership. With respect to the ministry, Mr. Wesley asks us every one affirmatively, "Do you choose and use water for your common drink, and only take [even] wine medicinally or sacramentally !" (Dis. p. 48.) And with respect to the membership, class members, (for we now have no Bands) one important rule laid down for their observance declares that they are "To taste no spirituous liquor, no dram of any kind, unless prescribed by a Physician." (Dis. p. 79.) And it is well known, that at the instance of Dr. Cheyne Mr. Wesley left off the common use of wine. But what a startling contradiction exists between the conduct required by these last quotations and the course allowed by the obvious sense and implied meaning of the mutilated rule, and the paragraphs which that mutilation gave rise to concerning the sale and use of spirituous liquors! For if a Methodist might make or sell them to any, to allof course to Methodists-it must be right for Methodists to drink them. But these last quotations prohibit their common use altogether, bow in prayer before the Lord. Those who neglect it, know not half and it is in this unenviable, this contradictory position, we stand the sweetness of domestic worship. The exercises should not be so before an enlightened and keen-eyed Temperance community. If I long as to be tedious, nor so hasty as to be irreverent, or to produce should allow myself to add another evil effect to the above list, it the impression that it is a mere form, hurried over as quickly as possiwould be the almost impossibility, so to speak, of ruling the church ble. No circumstances of pressure should produce an indecent basts. —of knowing what is law, and of consequence, what is transgression—

The impression should be left on all the family, that our duty to God
or of accomplishing any thing satisfactory in dealing with those who, takes the first place. The prayer should be short, fervent, and parin fact, do transgress, while they play, as is done to my certain know. ledge, on the exceeding vague word " necessity."

to the liquors used, by simply denominating them "spirituous," all but not all at the same time, lest the younger members grow weary. dispute is prevented; since, as all liquors that induce drunkenness are Generally, one of the great branches of Christian enterprise is enough "spirituous," all intoxicating drinks must necessarily be to embody in one prayer. understood; it follows that the administration of discipline would thus

be rendered at once easy and effectual.

vhatever preliminary steps may be necessary, in order that the matter may get fairly before the assembled brethren, I would humbly and diffidently but anxiously suggest ought to be taken between now and next longer endure the carse of grog-making, grog-selling, and grog-tip-pling professors within its pale ! Shall we, engaging as extensively as we do, or ought to do, in the noble Temperance cause, and so far, at least, considering the traffic in, and the ordinary use of, intoxicating drinks as both unlawful and inexpedient-shall we, by our rules, onger continue to authorize Methodist rum-dealers, and to bend our holy Methodism to a conformity with the intemperate and groggy propensities of the opponents of so useful and necessary an effort as the Temperance cause! Shall we longer patronize the curse of curses in our world, against which Mr. Wesley lifted up his voice like a trumpet?-that traffic, against which he poured, forth such burning words, and absolutely prohibited?—that use of spirituous liquors which he condemned, forbid, repudiated? Shall we longer authorize the common use of that which he restricted to cases of extreme necessity, declaring as he does with the same breath that God, by His spirit, writes this rule on all truly awakened hearts? It cannot be. The desired change will be effected, and it is impossible that it can be VERI AMATOR. done too soon.

Prescott, January 14th, 1840.

From the Western Christian Advocate, METHODISM IN GERMANY.

DEAR BRETHREN :- I received, a few days ugo, the cheering inteligence, that the blessings of Methodism are now also communicated to my German countrymen in the "Fatherland." Mr. Miller, a native German, who was converted and joined the Methodist society at London, and then returned as the Wesleyan missionary for the kingdom of Wurtemberg, his birth-place, wrote to me, that the cause of God is prospering there, and would prosper still more, if there were not so great restriction laid upon their society by the government. The rationalistic clergy is most opposed to the Methodists; but even the orthodox party watches them closely and keeps them rigidly within the narrow limits of their privileges. "Some bigotry," writes the missionary, "is felt by the most and best of them." The public press, too, has come out against the new sect, and wishes to prove that there is no need of Methodism in a christian country, where there are so many evangelical preachers. The short answer of the missionary was, that, whilst he saw the country deluged with wickedness, he must cry aloud and spare not, but that the Methodists would promise, as soon as they saw all their neighbours converted, to give them over to them, and seek another sphere of labour. I will give the remaining part of brother Miller's letter in his own words: "To the praise of God, out of the dust, I would say, the Lord has blest me, and made me a blessing to many souls. I am fully convinced that I was sent by the Lord to the right place. We are, thank God, building the walls of Jerusalem, though it is with sword in hand. We have in our society above 600 members, and I have about 60 men to help in the slated Mr. Wesley's Notes on the New Testament, and are far adfollowed his preaching. He was imprisoned several times on account able education and parentage. He has just made a will of his property should die. Can you make use of him, if his life should be spared?" Not only through missionary operations, but through other channels,

doubtless be enforced, rescinded, or -(Miniature of Methodism, p. 62) of Wesley, and Fletcher's Life, and Rutherford's Letters on Christian all as a key that fairly comes to some the control of the con Atlantic, and may its flames soon meet each other ! WILLIAM NAST.

Cincinnati, Dec. 6, 1839.

We learn that the celebrated Professor Tholuck, one of the most gifted and erudite of the evangelical party in Germany, has translated the Life of Fletcher into the German language. We trust that from this source a number of our standard works will soon be presented to our American Germans.—Eds.

HINTS IN REGARD TO FAMILY PRAYER.

1. By whom performed. The father from the earliest ages, was constituted the priest of the family; and at his death, the office devolved upon the eldest son. There is a fitness and propriety in this, which commends itself to every one's conscience. In case of the absence, sickness, or death of the father, if there is no one else present qualified to discharge the duty, the mother should take it upon herself. If any of the sons are pious, and of sufficient age, they should lead the devotions of the family. If the father neglects it, the mother should take her children alone, and there erect a family altar.

2. The Time. The natural fitness of things suggests the morning and evening of every day, as the most suitable time for family worship. Gratitude for favors received, and our need of God's blessing through the day, suggest the seasonableness of the morning hour; and the the children asleep. Some families embrace the opportunity of assembling their families for worship immediately after supper. By this arrangement, they have all the family together, at an hour when their minds are vigorous, and when they have already been relieved, in a measure from the cares of this life, by the communion of the social board. Those who try this plan, generally find it edifying and profitable; though it may not suit the circumstances of all. It has this advantage, that it leaves the members of the family to perform their neveral engagements in the evening, and retire when they please, without encroaching upon the regulations of the family. It especially convenient for those who attend evening meetings, that

the family may not thereby be compelled to sit up late.

3. Method. The reading of the Scriptures, as a general rule, should always form a part of family worship. This should be done in a devout and solemn manner, with the impression that it is Gud who is speaking in his word. To promote attention, it is well, when it can conveniently be done, to have each one supplied with a Bible, and read in succession. Sometimes, when time and circumstances permit, it may be profitable to intersperse practical remarks with the reading of the scriptures. If possible, all the family should learn to sing, that they may unitedly lift up their voices in praise before they

ticular. A spiritual mind is indispensable to the right performance of that gentleman a characteristic speech of some length, in which he this duty. We should feel that we are in the immediate presence disburdened his feelings by advertising the house that he "held it to be

rule as it read originally, and the expungement from our Book of Discipline of those two paragraphs which, by obvious implication, allow prayer should embrace acknowledgments of God's kindness, and of every class member in our Zion to traffic from among us; and would also do away with the common use of all intexicating drinks, restricting their use to cases of necessity only. And with respect to such necessity, Mr. Wesley, with a foresight peculiar to himself, knowing the "devices of Satan," has wisely inserted the qualifying word "extraction of the impenitent members. The church, with all her devices of Satan," has wisely inserted the qualifying word "extraction of the impenitent members. The church, with all her diversified interests; the heathen world; the oppressed and afflicted, warrant a departure from the strictest abstinence. And with regard warrant a departure from the strictest abstinence. And with regard the poor and the needy, should all be remembered at the family altar,

There is no scene this side heaven, so delightful and so inviting, as pious family, assembled with united heart, and a cheerful counten-It is to be wished, most sincerely, that this necessary return to truth and right take place at our approaching session of Conference. And ties of business, the din of party strife, and all that makes this world ties of business, the din of party strife, and all that makes this world a dreary wilderness. Here we may look forward with sweet anticipation to the time when the whole family of the redeemed shall be assembled round the throne above, to unite their hearts and voices June. Surely the Wesleyan Methodist Church in Canada will not with angels and archangels, in singing the praises of God, and ascrib ing glory to the Lamb, who has washed us in his own blood, and clothed us in his own white robe of righteousness .- Boston Recorder.

DON'T BE DISCOURAGED.

Don't be discouraged, if, in the outset of life, things do not go on smoothly. It seldom happens that the hopes which we cherish for the future are realized. The path of life, in the prospect, appears smooth and level enough, but when we come to travel it, we find it all up hill, and generally rough enough. The journey is a laborious one, and whether poor or wealthy, high or low, we shall find it to our disappointment if we have built on any other calculation. To endure it with as much cheerfulness as possible, and to elbow our way through the great crowd "hoping for little, yet striving much," is perhaps the

Don't be discouraged, if occasionally you slip down by the way, and your neighbour treads over you a little; or, in other words, don't let a failure or two dishearten you-accidents will happen; miscalcu lation will sometimes be made; things will turn out differently from our expectations, and we may be sufferers. It is worth while to remember that fortune is like the skies in April, sometimes cloudy and sometimes clear and favourable; and it would be folly to despair of again seeing the ann because to day is stormy, so is it unwise to sink nto despondency when fortune frowns, since in the common course of things she may be surely expected to smile again and again.

Don't be discouraged, if you are deceived in the people of the world; they are rotten at the core. From such sources as these you may be most unexpectedly deceived; and you naturally feel sore under such deceptions; but to these you must become used; if you fare as most people do, they will lose their novelty before you grow gray, and you will learn to trust men cautiously, and examine the character losely, before you allow them great opportunities to injure you.

Don't be discouraged under any circumstances. Go steadily forward. Rather consult your own conscience than the opinions of men. though the latter are not to be disregarded. Be industrious; be sober; be honest; deal in perfect kindness with all who come in your way, exercising a neighbourly and obliging spirit in your whole inter-

From the Christian Advocate and Journal.

CLERICAL VANITY. Vanity is defined, by a certain writer, to be the parent of loquacious boasting, or that disposition which prompts a man to aggrandize him self by frequently speaking of his abilities and performances.

It is very true that the most modest and unassuming man may sometimes be under the necessity of adverting to what he has done, work. I visit forty appointments, and from many more places we or speaking of what he can do; but there is a wide difference between receive the invitation, 'Come over and help us,' Our people hold the modesty of the latter, who refers to his achievements with feelings eighty meetings every week in the different societies. We have tran- of reluctance, and the vanity of the former, who speaks of his doings

for the purpose of exciting admiration, or eliciting compliments.

My reason for speaking of clerical vanity is, that it has sometimes fallen under our notice that certain preachers (I believe the number is small) have too frequently manifested in their conversation a disposi-

tion which, to say the least of it, savors of vanity. For instance, when such take their walks or rides abroad, they are very careful to let the people know that when they entered their present charge they found the society much disordered, and the congregation very small, but that now the society is quite in order, and the congregation very large. And, besides all this, the most respectable citizens of the place, people who seldom or never attended the church before, are now in the habit of coming out to hear. With the facts in Methodism makes its way into the very heart of Germany; and no the case I have nothing to do; they may all be true enough; it is to

> remark to him, "Well, brother, you seemed to have a good deal of liberty in the pulpit yesterday," the brother answers, "Well, some how or other, I have not felt in preaching order for some days past; my head has been so thick and confused, that I could hardly get my thoughts together; if you had heard me some time ago in such a place, on the text I took last night, you would have seen the difference;

my preaching yesterday was quite ordinary."

Again, in conclusion, I would remark, it is in this class of preachers that we sometimes find those who manifest a reluctance to speak well of the abilities of such as equal or surpass themselves in popular esteem. During an acquaintance of some years I have carefully observed such, and have mostly found, that to introduce the subject of a neighbouting brother's popularity was to present a theme which met with a cool reception. I do not assert that this state of things is the product of vanity alone, but I believe it is commonly found to exist in those

From the Christian Advocate and Journal. LAICAL VANITY.

SILAS.

An article in the Advocate of Jan. 3, headed Clerical vanity,

suggested to my mind the possibility that there might be also such a

who are more or less vain.

thing as laical vanity. Its marks are.

1. A demure manner of hearing a sermon, indicating a conscious ness of superiority of critical acumen on the merits of what may be delivered.

2. Elevating himself into a judge, instead of sitting as a learner. 3. Frequently calling the minister to an account for what he has delivered from the pulpit, and hastily condemning what may be disa-

greeable to his narrow views of things.

4. His censures will be accompanied with such remarks as these: I love the Church; I have been a member for twenty, or thirty, or forty years, as the case may be; and I wish her to be kept pure, sound in doctrine and discipline; and hence I take the liberty of correcting what I see amiss." All this is very well; but may not the minister love the Church, at least as well as you? May he not, especially as he has studied her doctrines and discipline for twenty, thirty, or forty years, while you have been studying your trade and art of making money, understand these things as well as yourself, and feel as great an interest in their preservation? Are you a mechanic? What would you think of a minister who should come to instruct you in your

art? 5. By a censorious spirit, a sure sign of superficial piety, and more especially directing his consures toward ministers.

6. A desire to dictate, and bear rule in Church matters. 7. Having very costly furniture in his own house, and being a stick.

ler for great plainness in the Church. 8. A stituedness in his donations, and yet loud, boisterous and long

9. Impatient at receiving reproof, but quite unwearied in giving it.

10. Exhausting all his strength in condemning little things, and careless about the weightier matters of the law. 11. Looking wise on all occasions.

From the New York Christian Advocate and Journal. PRAYERS IN THE LEGISLATURE.

We notice in the proceedings of the legislature of this state, that the proposition to invite the clergy of the city of Albany, to open the sessions of the Assembly each day by prayer, roused, as usual, the in-dignation of the Hon. T. Hertell, of this city, and called forth from It surely must be conceded that it is high time to return to original chamber of the Most High. All earthly things should be shut out, a part of the official duties imposed upon him to state his objections to simplicity and purity with regard to our rules and our practice touching spirituous drinks. Of course, in order to the latter, the former feeling, humble, penitent, devout manner, arising from the state of the spirituous drinks. Of course, in order to the latter, the former feeling, humble, penitent, devout manner, arising from the state of the spirituous drinks. There are but two things wanting; heart is also indispensable. Family prayer, performed in a cold and of the constitution bearing upon this question, we shall refrain from and our rules are themselves again: The restoration of Mr. Wesley's formal manner, becomes dry, uninteresting, and tedious; and the making any remarks on that point at present, other than barely to say,

the example of the senate, and the usage of both houses, almost without exception, for a half century past, in having their daily sessions opened with prayer. Neither can Mr. H.. or any of his coadjutors, soffer any very serious personal inconvenience by it, however uncongenial it may be to their feelings, as they are under no obligations to attend unless they may choose to do so. But it is a question of constitutional right in regard to religion, and claimed to be discussed as such. And the very attitude in which it is met indicates that it involves an issue between the opinions entertained on the subject of religion by the recent act, of which Mr. Hertell appears to be a champion, and those in which Christians generally agree. Nor is it confined to this state. The anti-Christian tenets disseminated by the notorious Fanny Wright and her associates and disciples, have obtained lodg-ment in kindred minds in different parts of the Union; and the first fruits they produce are, a deadly and open hostility to prayer, and all the forms of Christian worship. There can be no want of evidence that there is something like identity in the system of opinions entertained by these open opposers of our common Christianity on the subect of religion; and that they are by no means remiss in their efforts to inculcate them. As a sect, they are not wanting in zeal and bigotry, What, pray, is the concern of Mr. Hertell to banish from the legislature he long venerated practice of opening its sessions with prayer, other than to obtain a legislative decision in favor of the anti-Christian views, in the success of which he seems so deeply interested! By whom was it imposed on him as an "official duty" to "state his objec tions to the house on the constitutionality of the measure?" By his constituents, as, if we mistake not, he intimated on a former occasion. -Though much may yet be in the dark, there is, as we hinted above, enough before the public to excite suspicion and justify investigation. By what right is a champion of a particular sect, anti-Christian though it may be, tolerated in, and legislating its opinions into notice and consequence, and impugning those of a vast majority of the people. whose constituted teachers are excluded, and quietly acquiesce? we have not time to extend these remarks. We have introduced the subject because we think it involves matters of vital importance. And when we have more leisure we shall probably advert to it again.

MAGNIFICENT CHARITABLE BEQUESTS.

The will of Mr. T. Hill, formerly of South Lambeth, Surrey, and late of Serbiton, near Kingston on Thames, has just been proved in Dactors' Commons, by Messrs. J. Squire, J. Brady, T. Willett, and C. Bennett, executors. The property has been sworn under £120,000. The testator has given the following legacies:—to the Middlesex Hospital, £1,000; to the Blind School. £2,000; to the Female Orphan Asylum, £1,000; to the Deaf and Dumb Asylum, £2,000; to the Female Orphan School. Handle English English. the Female Orphan School, Hampstead-road, £500; to Lord Eldon's School, situate at Battersea, £500; to the Licensed Victualler's School, £500; to each of his executors the sum of £1,000, and the course; and if you do not prosper as rapidly now as some of your residue of his property, amounting to about £50,000, after giving neighbours, depend upon it you will be as happy.—Monthly Repositionary Society. The will is dated in 1836. By a codicil in his own hand writing, made in September, 1839, he has revocation and the september of the property of the each of this property, amounting to about £50,000, after giving several small legacies and annutities in his will, he bequeatly to the each of this property, amounting to about £50,000, after giving neighbours, depend upon it you will be as happy.—Monthly Reposition of the each of this property, amounting to about £50,000, after giving neighbours, depend upon it you will be as happy.—Monthly Reposition of the each of the e ked the bequest of the residue of his property, and has directed the same to be divided into four equal parts, to be paid to the following charitable institutions, namely—to the London Missionary Society. £20,000; to the Home Missionary Society, £20,000; to the British and Foreign Bible Society. £20,000; and to the Irish Evangelical Society, 20,0001; which last legacy is to form a fund, the proceeds thereof to be paid to the widows of Evangelical ministers only. So large a sum of money has not ever before been bequeathed by an individual, with the exception of Mr. Day, the blacking manufacturer, who left 100,0001. for the purpose of endowing an hospital for blind persons. Mr. Day himself having been blind for many years previous to his death. The deceased died a widower, without any relative whatever. - Lon-

> FULFILMENT OF PROPHECY.-The following remarkable reference o the present state of the Ottoman Empire, as a signal fulfilment of prophecy, is extracted from a letter of a correspondent to the Standard: - It is the opinion of the vast majority of commentators on prophecy that we are now living under the Sixth Vial-The Sixth Angel is now pouring out his vial upon the great river Euphrates; by which the Ottoman Empire is symbolised, and the water thereof is drying up, that the way of the kings of the east may be prepared, (Rev. xvi. 12.) The drying up of a mighty river exactly describes the wasting away of the Turkish Empire in the present day. I believe that the Ottoman Empire will be annihilated in 1872, which is 'a time, times, and a half' (Dan. xii. 7.) or 1260 years from 612, when the Mahommedan abomination of desolation was publicly set up-The second or Turkish 'woe' will terminate (Rev. xi. 14.) At the same time I believe that the year 1844, which is only five years from the present time, will be a fatal year to Turkey. It is the 1260th year from the Hegira, according to the Mahommedan calculation. It is remarkable that the 13th of June, 1844, is "an hour, a day, a month, and a year" (Rev. iz. 16.) or 391 years and 15 days from the 29th May 1453, when the Turks took Constantinople. This renders it probable that the 13th Jone, 1844, will be a fatal day for Turkey. It appears that the downfall of the Ottoman Empire will be the signal for universal war, and will prepare the way for the return of the Jews to their own land."-United Service Gazette.

> THE STUDY OF CHRIST CRUCIFIED .- " Christ crucified is the library which triumphant souls will be studying all eternity. This is the only library the study of which cures the soul of all its maladies and distempers. Other knowledge makes men's minds giddy and flatulent; this settles and composes them. Other knowledge is apt to swell men into high concerts and opinions of themselves; this brings them to the truest view of themselves, and thereby to humility and sobriety. Other knowledge leaves men's minds as it found them; this alters them and makes them better. So transcendant an excellency is there in the knowledge of Christ crucified above the sublimest speculations in the world."-Bishop Stillingfleet.

> ANECDOTE OF LORD BOLINGERORE.-Lord Bolingbroke was one day sitting in his house, at Battersea, reading Calvin's Institutes, when he received a morning visit from Dr. Church. After the usual salutations, he asked the Doctor if he could guess what the book was, which then lay before him; "and which, (says Lord Bolingbroke,) I have been studying?" "No. really my Lord, I cannot," quoth the Doctor. "It is Calvin's Institutes," said Lord Bolingbroke—"What do you think of these matters, Doctor?" "Oh, my Lord, we don't think about such antiquated stuff; we teach the plain doctrines of virtue and morality, and have long laid aside those abstruce points about grace." "Look you, Doctor, (said Lord Bolingbroke,) you know I don't believe the Bible to be a Divine revelation; but they who do, can never defend it on any principle but the doctrine of grace. To say truth, I have at times been almost persuaded to believe it upon this view of things; and there is one argument which has gone very far with me, in behalf of its authenticity, which is, that the belief in it exists upon earth, even when committed to the care of such as you, who pretend to believe it, and yet deny the only principles on which it is defensible."-Countess of Huntingdon's Life and Times, vol. ii.

> TEN RULES TO BE OBSERVED IN PRACTICAL LIFE .- The following rules were given by the late Mr. Jefferson in a letter of advice to his namesake, Thomas Jefferson Smith, in 1825:—

1. Never put off till to morrow what you can do to day.

2. Never trouble others for what you can do yourself.

3. Never spend your money before you have it. Never buy what you do not want because it is cheap.

Pride costs us more than hunger, thirst and cold.

6. We never repent of having eaten too little.
7. Nothing is troublesome that we do willingly.

8. How much pain have those evils cost us which never happened. 9. Take things always by their smooth handle.

10. When angry, count ten before you speak-if very angry, a hun-

The doctrine of the Wesleyan Methodists is preached in twenty.

eight different languages, and their number throughout the world is estimated at two millions four hundred and twenty thousand. OLD ELEGY ON BUNYAN.

He in the pulpit preached Truth first, and then He in the practice preached it o'er again.

CHRISTIAN GUARDIAN.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 29, 1840.

A GENERAL COUNCIL OF THE CHIEFS, representing twelve Indian scalements, was hold at the River Credit, commencing on the 16th inst, and closing on the 24th inst. During the sittings of the Council, the principal Chiefs of the Six Nations of Indians, residing on the Grand River. met their Chippeway brethren; and after smoking the Pipe of Peace together, solemuly renewed the treaty of friendship originally entered into by their fore fathers. The Wampum Belts, the memorials of the treaty, were exhibited, and the "talks" contained in them were minutely rehearsed. We understand that it was truly pleasing to witness the good feeling displayed by all parties on that occasion. It was stated that the object their forefathers had in view la making this treaty was to prevent the shedding of blood.

The Council passed several resolutions on subjects connected with their temporal welfare; some of which have been submitted to the Government for consideration. On Monday, the Chiefs in a body waited upon the Governor General; and presented an Address to His Excellency. The Chiefs also presented an Address to His Excellency Sir George Arthur.

The above particulars we have obtained from the Rev. Peter Jones, Indian Chief and Missionary. The Addresses and appropriate Replies are given below. While some documents which have proceeded from the pen of the Governor General, show him to be an experienced and able statesman, His Excellency's reply to the Indians indicates a versatile talent, a refined teste and genrus, and an elevated moral feeling, which none can fail to appreciate and admire. Mr. Jones has informed us that the Indians are greatly delighted with it, especially with the phrase-"the ears of the Queen will ever be open to the prayers of her Indian Children, and her hand ready to help them." The Address of the Indians to His Excellency is also characteristic and beautiful. The following are copies of the Addresses and Replies:

To our Great Father, the Right Hanorable CHARLES POULET THOMSON, Governor-General of British North America, &c. &c. The Address of the Ojehway Nation of Indians residing at the River Credit, Rice Lake, Aldersville, Mud Lake, Bulsom Lake, Narrows, Snake Island. Coldwater, Saugeeng, St. Clair, and Muncey Town, in General Council

FATHER,-We, the children of our Great Mother the Queon, who sits be FATHER,—We, the condition to do Great Moning the Gotton, who sais a you did great waters, beg leave most respectfully to approach you, our Great Father; for the purpose of congratulating you on your safe arrival on these shores, and upon your assumption of the Government of this country.

FATHER,—We are the original proprietors of this country, on which your white children have built their towns, and cleared their farms.

FATHER,—Our people were once numerous, free and happy, in the enjoymen of the abundance which our Forests. Lakes, and Rivers produced.

FATHER,—When the white man came into our country our forefathers took him by the hand, and gave him land on which to pitch his wigwaum. Ever since that time he has continued to flow to our shores, and now the white man is greater and stronger than your Red Children.

Father,—For many years we have been made vary poor on account of the introduction of the fire-waters, and other evils, amongst us, which have killed and ruined many of our fathers.

FATHER,—About sixteen years ago the words of the Great Spirit were preached to us by the Methodists; we opened our ears, and the Good Spirit opened our hearts to receive the Gospel, and we are now happy to inform your cellency that great changes have since taken place amongst our p We have forsaken our old ways, and evil habits, and are now trying to live like good christians and good farmers. We have chapels, schools, houses, and fields; these things make our hearts very glad.

FATHER,—The presents we receive from our good Queen are of great benefit FATHER.—The presents we receive from our good queen are of great benefit to us and our people, and we beg to convey to Her Majesty, through your Excellency, our unfeigned gratitude for the same, which we hope may be ever continued.

FATHER,—We rejoice to assure your Excellency, that we are perfectly

rather,—we remove to assure your excellency, that we are perfectly satisfied and contented to live under the good and powerful protection of the British Government, who have already proved, by repeated acts of kindness, that they are the true friends of the red man; and we shall ever hold ourselves in readiness to obey the calls of our great Mother the Queen.

FATHER,-We are also glad to state that the famo of British generosity has spread far to the west, and many of our red brothres hiving within the territory of the United States have expressed a desire to settle in the dominions of our great Mother the Queen.

FATHER,-As Her Majesty has been pleased to send a Chief of your exalted station and wisdom, for the purpose of arranging and settling the affairs of these provinces; we lift up our hearts to the Great Spirit above that He may bless your important undertaking, and make you a great blessing both to the white upd red men of this country, so that our children after us may rise up and call you blessed.

FATHER,—We now shake hands with you in our hearts, in which all ou warriors, women, and children unite.

This is all we have to say.

(Signed by all the Chiefs of the several Tribes above mentioned.)

In General Council held at the Credit, January 21th, 1840.

THE GOVERNOR GENERAL'S REPLY. My CHILDREN,-I am well satisfied that the selection which your great

Mother the Queen has made of a Governor to rule over you is pleasing to you. When the Queen hears the sentiments of affection which you express for me, her heart will be glad; for she remembers the services which you and your fathers have rendered to her fathers, and she will rejoice that their spirits remain with 300. Be assured that the cars of the Queen will ever be open to the prayors of

her Indian children, and her hand ready to help them.

MY CRILDREN,-It gives me great pleasure to learn that the word of the Great Spirit which has been preached to you, has already taught you to shun your enemy the firewaters. You do right to cherish those good men who have cettled among you to bring

you a knowledge of that Great Being whom we all adore, and to whom the rod man is no less dear than the white. Following their lessons you cannot fail to attain to happiness, and to become good subjects of your great Mother the Queen.

MY CHIEDREN, -- I bid you farewell!

To our Great Father Sir George ARTHUR, Lieutenani Governor of Upper Canada, Se. Sc. Se.

FATHER,—We the Chiefs representing the different Indian settlements in this Province, in General Council assembled, beg leave most respectfully to address

your Excellency.

FATHER,—It is with great pleasure that we have learned from the chief su peritendent of Indian utairs, that your Excellency's attention has been directed to those matters which relate to our prosperity and happiness, and that your Excellency has put them in such a train as will bring about their final accom-

FATHER,-We thank your Excellency for the readiness which you have always manifested in promoting our welfare, and we hope your Excellency will be pleased to continue to look after the interests of your red children, and secur to us and to our children (as soon as convenient) the lands on which we reside

as expressed in Lord Gleuelg's despatches.

FATHER,—We all unite in praying to the Great Spirit, that He may bless your Excellency with health and peace. We also send our good wishes to her Ladyship and all the family.

FATHER,—All our warriors, women, and children, join us in shaking hands with your Excellency in our hearts,

This is all we have to say.

(Signed by the Chiefs of the several Tribes above mentioned.)
In Council, Credit, January 24th, 1810.

THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR'S REPLY.

My CHILDRES,-It is with great pleasure that I receive the expression of your thanks for the interest I have taken in the promotion of your prosperity and happiness.

It has always been my anxious endeavour to secure to you all those rights which the benevolence of our Sovereign has conferred upon you. You may res assured, that your great father, the Governor General, having personally ob tained a knowledge of the many good qualities of your race, will exert himsel to the usmost, to secure the welfare and happiness of Her Majesty's Indian

My Children,-I thank you for the good wishes which you express for myself and family, and it will always give me great pleasure to learn that you are contented and happy, and that you are prospering in your circumstances. Toronto, 27th January, 1840.

THE BISHOP OF TORONTO'S RENEWED AGITATION OF THE CLERGY

RESERVE QUESTION.

The conduct of the Bishop of Toronto, (or "John Toronto" as he now suf scribes his name,) in ranewing the agitation of the Clergy Reserve Question in this Province, is one of the most extraordinary anomalies that can be conceived in the conduct of any public man. It is unpatriotic and disloyal; it is unwerranted and suicidal; and can only be accounted for from the absolute predominance of ambition and selfishness over every other passion and principle. In his present attitude and proceeding, the Bishop arrays himself against an overwhelming majority of the inhabitants of Upper Canada; against a large majority of the members of his own Church, as represented in both branches of the Legislature; against the decisions of the Provincial Legislature, fully represented in both Houses; against the local and Imperial Governments; and finally, against his own former self, as we shall presently show. The silence of acquiescence, if not of satisfaction, in regard to the Clergy Reserve Bill, pervades the entire religious denominations of the Province; that silence is broken by the alone voice of "John Toronto;" he goes forth to disturb the

alone who owes the major part of his unnumbered salaries and perquisites, the to any thing like "dependence" upon it. This objection, however, against the confirmation of all the endowments of his church, and his own Episcopal elevabill, is unfounded. "By the provisions of the bill the ministers of religionerer tion to Her Majesty's present Government, leads the way in preparing and not made stipendaries and dependents on the colonial government." The government has no power of partonness under this hill; it cannot increase or the members of the Westernment has no power of partonness under this hill; it cannot increase or the members of the Westernment. may be an appropriate and matured development of a principle which opens decided in the Court of Queen's Bench are "stipendaries and dependents" on the drama of public life by a transition from a church of poor, to a church of the judges who decide upon them. Nor are the provisions of this bill limited lucrative, ecclesiastical livings; but is it seemly in itself? Is it appropriate to the support of "Ministers of Religion;" the bill provides for the "support the condition of the Province? Is it a becoming exordium to the functions of the Episcopal office? Though it may accord with an Episcopal, does it resemble the Azostolic, succession?

Anxious as we are to bury the hatchet of strife, to consign to the shades of oblivion the party contests of by-gene years, and to prosecute our future abours in harmony and friendship with the Episcopal Church as well as with prior to the Church of England in existence? And among which is "error," the other christian denominations established by law, we feel ourselves in duty bound to expose the character of the Bishop of Toronto's present crusade of agitation, and to enter our solemn protest against it. He has addressed "the Clergy and Luity of the Bishopric and See of Toronto" against the Clergy Reserve Bill-calls upon them to memorialize both Houses of the Imperial Parliament against it-and furnishes them with a form of petitions for that purpose. This address is prepared in anticipation of the passing of the bill; for the bill did not pass the Legislative Council until Monday the 20th instant, but the address is dated Toronto, January 15, and published in The Church on Saturday the 18th instant. The first part of the address expresses the grounds of satisfaction which "John Toronto" experienced at the passing of the re-investment bill of last Session-the hopes he had entertained of thereby securing the redemption of a "sacred pledge to all the members of the Church in the Colony"-and his disappointment at the fullure of that instruction of "unauthorised Teachers." What would Upper Canada have policy. He then proceeds as follows:

"Instead of this wise and conciliatory course, other councils have unfortunately prevailed. The question of the Clergy Reserves has been again returned, and a Bill has been introduced into the House of Assembly, by authority, as injurious to the Established Church as it is repugurant to the Bist of Geo. 3rd. chap 31, and the fundamental principles of the Bitish Constitution.

"It is not my intention, on the present occasion, to enlarge on the numerous erils which this Bill, were it unhappily to become Law, must inevitably produce; but a brief notice of some of the more prominent is required, in order to convince you of the necessity of a prompt appeal to the supreme Legislature.

"It begins with depriving the National Clurch of nearly three fourths of her acknowledged property, and then, as it would seem in mockery and derision, offers her back a portion of her own so trifling as would be totally insufficient to maintain her present Establishment, which is chiefly supported by the offerings of the faithful in England; offerings which ought to be transferred to other destitute Colonies, so soon as the Clercy Reserves become productive. The Bill proceeds Colonies, so soon as the Clergy Reserves become productive. The Bill proceeds not only to compromise the principles and interests of the Church, but to endanger the cause of Protestantism, by fostering endless division and perpetuating Religious discord.

Religious discord.

"By the provisions of the Bill, the Clergy and Ministers of Religion are made stipendiaries and dependents on the Colonial Government, and to seal their degradation, it confers on the Governor in Council power to invest the funds arising from the sales of the Reserves in Provincial Debentures (at present unsaleable,) which the first financial difficulty will sweep away:—it thus leaves (in such an event) the Clergy and their families in helpless and irremediable

overly.

"The Bill next proceeds to trample on the faith of the British Governme destroying the birth-right of all the members of the Established Church who are now in the Province, or who may hereafter come into it; to all of whom the ministrations of their Religion are secured by the most solemn pledge, and the Law

of the Land.
"Moreover, the details of the Bill promote error, schism, and dissent, against

"Moreover, the details of the Bill promote error, schism, and dissent, against which we are bound to pray; and while it seeks to degrade the Clergy of the Church of England to an equality with tenanthorized Teachers, it sacrifices to expediency the highest and holiest principles.

"Such are a few of the many evils which the measure is calculated to produce, but fortunately it is one of those which must be tested by much higher authority than any in the Colony. After passing our Legislature, it has to be submitted to the British Parliament, and we may rest assured that a measure so completely subversive of all that forms the glory of the British Constitution, will never be allowed by that august and enlightened body to become Law in any Colony of the Empire.

"On the whole, we need be under no great apprehensions in regard to any measure likely to pass the Provincial Legislature on the subject of the Clergy Reserves:—reckless injustice in their disposition will not be permitted; and aithough the Church may appear friendless and in peril, from the defection and treachery of some professing members, she has many devoted sons in the Colony. But if any of her children incline to despondency, let them turn their eyes to England, where we have protectors both aumerous and powerful, watching our struggles, and holding out the hand of fellowship and assistance."

On several points alluded to in the above quoted paragraphs we must make

On several points alluded to in the above quoted paragraphs we must make few remarks:

1. The tolerant Bishop of Toronto sets out with the notion of uniformity of sentiment among the members of the church in his diocese in relation to temporulities, as well as unity of faith in fundamental doctrines. He cannot see any thing but "defection and treachery" in the conduct of those members of the Church of England who think that her interests, as well as those of the province, will be best consulted by her being placed upon the same footing with other equally orthodox Christian churches in the country. Now, who are the men thus charged with "defection and treachery" by their own Bishop ? We find among the supporters of the bill in the House of Assembly, the names of the following members of the Church of England, viz.: Messrs. Solicitor General Draper, Sherwood, Burritt, Hotham, Jarvis, McCrae, Richardson, Rutten, Shade, and Wickens. Among the professed members of the Church of England who voted against the bill upon the ground of opposing any appropriation whatever to that, or to any other church, and who are therefore the most fully liable to the charge of "defection, and treachery,"-are Mesers, Bockus, Merritt, Rykert, and Small; while only the following members of the Church of England voted against the bill from an agreement of sentiment with the Church of England in the House of Assembly who were present and voted in the bill, fourteen of them were opposed to the protensions and views of the House of Assembly. The sentiments of the members of the Church of cilable. England in the Legislature may be fairly taken as an index of the sentiments of the members of that church throughout the province. Therefore are the exclusive pretensions and schemes of the Bishop of Toronto condemned ting that interposition; in which event, there would of course be an end to the and opposed not only by other Christian churches, but by more than half of the constitutional objections already noticed." members of his own church—the displeasure of his Episcopal Bull for "defection and treachery" notwithstanding.

2. The Bishop claims the reserves as the "birth-right" of the members of denies the right of the local legislature to touch it, and demands it in pernetuity as a " sacred pledge" of the crown. Now, we will confront the pretensions of "John Toronto" by the doctrines and statements of "John Strachen," When he was in England as agent for his church in 1827, he published a pamphict, from which we extract the following passage:

"The Roman Catholic religion is fully established, in as far as it respects persons of that persuasion, not in Lower Canada only, but also in 1989ects and a; for the 14th Gao. III. respects the Province of Quebec, which at that time embraced both Canadas: and so complete is this establishment of the Romish Church, that it cannot be touched directly or indirectly by the Legislatures. In sections 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, and 49, of the 31st Geo. III. cap. all, provision is made for the support of a Protestant Clergy; but this provision is liable, under certain restrictions and limitations, pointed out in section 42; to be altered by the Provincial Legislatures. From this it appears that the state of the two Churches is very different. The Provincial Legislatures have state of the two Churches is very afferent. In the Provincial Legislatures may nothing to do, either directly or indirectly, with the Romish Church; but the same Legislatures may VARY, REPEAL, or MODIFY, the 31st George III. chap. 31, AS FAR AS IT RESPECTS THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND."—(Dr. Strachan's Observations on the Clergy Reserves, page 32,

According, therefore, not only to the interpretation of the law by the Imne rial and local authorities, but according to the interpretation of it by Dr. Struchan himself, the "restrictions and limitations" under which this "birthright" provision was made, rendered it liable to be "varied, repealed. or nodified, as far as it respects the Church of England." And if the local Legislature have authority thus to " vary, repeal, or modify" the Clergy Reserve provision, where is the inclienable "birth-right" of the members of the Church of England to that provision? Such a "birth right" is a mere figment of the imagination. It is the "birth-right" of the inhabitants of this Province. through their Legislature, to "vary, repeal, or modify" the Clergy Reserve provision; and it is the "birth-right" of all the "Johns," as well as Egertons in the land, to be "subject to the powers that be, not only for wrath, but los conscience sake."-In what an unenviable light then does the Bishop of Toronto exhibit himself, in not only denying his own recorded sentiments, but in resisting the constituted authorities and established laws of the land! And in sending out petitions to get persons unconsciously to sign their names to what is false in fact and lawless in principle!! . The "faith of the British Govern ment," as pledged in the Constitutional Act, secures to the inhabitants of Upper Canada, legislative control over the Clergy Reservation; the Bishop of Toronto would rob them of their "birth-right" and "trample upon the faith of the British Government," in order to aggrandize himself and his Clergy! His, and his alone, is the doctrine which is "repugnant to the 31st of Geo. 3rd, chap. 31 this Province.

3. The Bishop says-" By the provisions of the Bill the Ministers of Religion are made stipendiaries and dependents on the Colonial Government." On former occasions the Bishop has objected to Methodist Ministers because the held. broken by the alone voice of "Join Toronto;" he goes forth to disturb the returning tranquillity; he alone who has made his fortune out of the Canadian public, is the first to torn grievance-monger; he alone who has pocketed more pounds of public money than any other ecclesiastic in Upper Canada has received shillings, commences declaimer about "spolintion and robbery;" he lishop has objected to Methodist Ministers because the mer occasious the Bishop has objected to Methodist Ministers because the received to Methodist Chapel in which the meeting referred to was held is a Canadian "government," had no control over them; he has advocated the endowment of dian Wesleyan (or what the people here term it a Jacksonite) Chapel; on this own church because, the clergy deriving their support from "government," and thus identified with it, would promote loyalty and submission to it. But a the Bishop is no longer governor of the "colonial government," he objects as the Bishop is no longer governor of the "colonial government," he objects a detachment of the 34th to procure money to squander which would in user them afterwards. But no

of public worship and the propagation of Christian knowledge;" that is, all knowledge founded on Christian principles.

4. The Bishop objects to the bill because its "details promote error, schism and dissent." Which of the dissenting denominations recognized by law is not as orthodox in doctrine as the Church of England? Are not some of them or "schism," or "dissent," of so permicious a character promoted, as that which at this very hour is nourished by the alma mater of the Church of England in the Oxford "Tracts for the Times?" 5. Another of the Bishop's objections to the Bill is, that "it seeks to degrade

the Clergy of the Church of England to an equality with unsutherised Teach. era." According to St. Paul, the dignity of the Christian Ministry consists rather in "perils in the wilderness" and "labours more abundant," than in secular prerognitives and endowments. And in this view how immeasureably superior is the dignity of some of these "unauthorised Teachers"—to that which the selection of the Bishon of Toronto. Until since the late war between can be claimed by the Bishop of Toronto. Until since the late war between Great Britain and the United States, there were but four settled Episcopal Clergymen in all Upper Canada; yet the country was preserved from infidelity and barbarism; and maintained its loyalty and moral character, under the Great Britain and the United States, there were but four settled Episcopal and barbarism; and maintained its loyalty nod moral character, under the instruction of "unauthorised Teachers." What would Upper Canada have been at this hour in a religious and moral point of view, had it not been for the labours of those whom the Bishop of Toronto agoin insults by the designation of "unauthorised Teachers." They have not enriched themselves, and reduced the country to poverty; nay, they have sympathised with their fellows. Colonists in their religious destitution; they have not counted their ease, of Colonists in their religious destitution; they have not counted their case, or comfort, or even lives dear unto themselves, that they might supply that destitution; their authority is written on the fleshly tablet of many a renewed heart -the blameless deportment of many a reformed life-and in the hely triumplis of many a douth hed:-an authority more legitimate and satisfactory, according to the doctrine of our Seviour-" by their fruits ye shall know them"-than can be conferred by the Archbishop of Canterbury without such accordant testi- Thomson-7. many. It is the very feature which reconciles the inhabitants of Upper Canada to the Bill, that its details do destroy the principle, and remove the apprehention, of a dominant Church or Churches, and place all Churches recognized by law upon "an equality." "Equal rights among all classes" is the almost Honourable Gentlemen and Gentlemen: unanimous voice of the province; and to that voice the provisions of the Bill contain a gratifying response.

We will not follow the Bishop any further in his objections to the Bill, but will advert a moment to his mode of proceeding, and to the harvest of future difficulties which may result from his exertions.

He recommends the circulation of petitions-petitions against the policy of "Her Majesty's present administration"-against the decision of the Colonial Government, and against the act of both branches of the Provincial Legislature. Now, in 1831, the Bishop and Clergy of the Diocese of Quebec (which then included Upper Canada) addressed a memorial to his late Majesty of strife and contention among the People of this Province. William IV., in which they speak of the facility with which signatures can be obtained to petitions " when the usual measures are resorted to," and the little importance which ought to be attached to even more "than on ordinary number of names." They also tell Ilis Majesty that "It has appeared to your Petition ers that the peace of society and the interests of religion would be best consulted by their forbearing to excite even their own congregations to an expres sion of opinion in this popular form;" "they have therefore on this account, as well as from deference to the declared opinion of the Colonial Government, abstained from such measures." It seems, in the judgment of the Bishop of Toronto, that the "peace of society and the interests of religion" require no the passing of the Union Bill by the Imperial Partinuous. such abstinence now from a petition agitation as they did in 1831; nor has he any such deference now-a-days for the "declared opinion of the Colonial Government;" nor so low an opinion of signatures to petitions.

But suppose that the Bishop of Toronto and his friends should succeed getting the House of Lords to address Her Majesty against the Bill, what will be the result? What will they gain by it? They will gain a loss-and an irreparable loss, too. They cannot induce the Imperial Parliament to legislate That sort of ribaldity was one of the most efficient means of bringing about the French on the subject; for the Imperial Parliament has already conferred that authority upon the Provincial Legislature. The authority to legislate on that subject is a part of the chartered rights of Her Majesty's Canadian subjects: Lord Glenely in his constitutional despatch to Sir F. Head, dated Dec'r 15, 1835. has truly held that the "initiatory part of legislation" on the Clergy Reserves is with the Provincial Legislature, and that it is unconstitutional for the Imperial Parliament to legislate on the subject, unless requested by both branches of the local Legislature. His Lordship says-

"Parliamentary legislation on any subject of exclusively internal concern, in any British colony possessing a representative assembly, is, as a general rule unconstitutional.

" It is a right of which the exercise is reserved for extreme cases, in which necessity at once creates and justifies the exception. But important as is the question of the Clergy Reserves in Upper Canada, yet I cannot find in the acthal state of the question any such exigency as would vindicate the Imperial Legislature in transferring to themselves the settlement of this controversy. The conflict of opinion between the two Houses upon this subject, much as the Bishop of Toronto, viz.: Mesers. Boulton, Burwell, Elliott, Gamble, is to be lamented, yet involves no urgent danger to the peace of society, and Gowan, Lewis, Powell, and Robinson. Thus out of twenty-two members of presents no insuperable impediment to the ordinary administration of public affairs; although a great evil, it is not such as to exclude every hope of mittigation by the natural progress of discussion, and by the influence of that spirit which, in public affairs, not seldom suggests to parties, alike solicitous for the Bishop of Toronto. The proportion of the members of the Church of England general good, some mutual surrender of extreme views and some compromise in the Legislative Council who voted for the bill is larger than that in the on either side of difference, which at first sight might have appeared irrecon-

"Until every prospect of adjusting this dispute within the Province itself shall have been distinctly exhausted, the time for the interposition of Parliament will not have arrived, unless, indeed, both Houses shall concur in solici-

Both Houses of the Provincial Legislature have agreed, by large majorities, to'n sattlement of the Question. The majority in the House of Assembly on passing the final Address to the Governor-General, was 31 to 7; in the the Church of England, -as her "acknowledged property," &c. &c. He Legislative Council the measure was adopted by a majority of 13 to 4. The interposition of the Imperial Parliament is not asked by either House of the Provincial Legislature. The legislative interference of the Imperial Parliament on the subject, under such circumstances, would be an aggression upo the constitutional rights of Her Majesty's Canadian subjects; it would involve precisely the same principle as the taxation of the Colonies without represent tation. Were it possible to draw the House of Lords into such a proceeding, the ensuing elections in these Provinces would turn on a far more serious and eventful question than even that of a church establishment; and our future prospects would be enveloped in the deepest gloom. On the other hand, if the Imperial Parliament should simply exercise the right which i confessedly possesses, of vetoing the bill, the question must be referred to the united legislature. And how much better the Bishop of Toronto will fare in the united legislature, than he has fared in the provincial legislature. we shall not stop to inquire. Viewing his present proceeding, therefore, in whatever light you please, it appears alike reprehensible. It is a crusade against the constitutional "birth right" of his fellow-subjects in this province; it contains the seeds of future discord and commotion; it must prove calamitous to the interests as well as peace of his own church; it ought to be discountenanced and reproduted by every friend of the Canadas, whatever may be his predilections or opinions on the question of the Clergy Reserves. The Governor General deserves the lasting gratitude of the Bishop of Toronto and his stance. A person would not invest money here at six percent; when by taking clergy, rather than their opposition, for the concessions he has obtained on their a little trouble to cross the lines he could invest it at seven per cent. The bill behalf from other parties. We doubt not but Sir John Colborne, who is now behalf from other parties. We doubt not but Sir John Colborne, who is now a member of the House of Lords, will support the bill, as we heard him say in 1833 or 1834, that the "question of the Clergy Reserves was a millstone around the neck of his government." We believe the bill will yet become a law of the land; and His Excellency the Governor General will not only enjoy the pleasing consciousness of having terminated a fatal controversy, and of having effected a great public good, but will at no distant day receive the warmest acknowledgments of all classes of the population for his timely, and judicious, and arduous exertions in promoting the sottlement of this question.

> explanation of a circumstance to which we some time since alluded, in relation to a Public Meeting reported to have been held in a Wesleyan Chapel at St-Thomas'; also that a Wesleyan Chapel is building in that village.

To the Editor of the Christian Guardian.

To the Editor of the Christian Guardian.

Mr. Editor.—In your number of the 1st inst. you notice a Public Meeting bold in St. Thomas for the purpose of adopting a congratulatory Address to the Governor General, observing at the same time that you have seen it stated to prohibition in respect to lending to foreigners. The Bank of England has been and the fundamental principles of the British Constitution," as established in that the meeting was held in a Methodist Chapel; at which you express your allowed to take just such rate of interest as they can get, and to borrow upon regret. I consider myself called upon, as the Wesleyan Methodist Minister such terms as they can contract for. There was no law in the East Indies

recommending the circulation of remonstrances against "Her Majesty's present administration;" within a month after his induction into the Episcopal office, be employs the utmost influence of that office to supplant and overthrow the men from whom he received it! This may be true high churchmanship; this the same time happy to inform you that, amidst the various discouraging circumstances connected with Wesleyan Methodism in this place, they have made an effort to creek a Chapel for their own accommodation, and have succeeded so far the past fall as to got it inclosed; and of which there is a lawful deed secured to the Wesleyan Methodist Church in Canada. We are expecting to have it ready for divine worship next summer; and I flatter myself that there will be no cause to express regret that it will be diverted from its original design—that of a sanctuary for the Lord God of Hosts.

1 am, yours, &c. St. Thomas, January 12th, 1840. J. Norris.

JOINT ADDRESS OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL AND HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY, AND HIS EXCELLENCY'S REPLY, ON THE TRANS-MISSION OF THE CLERGY RESERVE BILL TO ENGLAND.

To His Excellency the Right Honorable C. P. Thomson, Governor General, &c. &c. &c.

signification of Her Majesty's assent thereto.

Division on passing in the House of Assembly.

YEAS.—Mesers. Armstrong, Burritt, Chisholm of Halton, Chisholm of Glengarry, Cook, Detlor, Duncombe, Dunlop, Hotham, Kearnes. Malloch, Manahan, Mathewson, McCargar, McCare, McDonell of Glengarry, McDonell of Northmoberland, McKay, McLean, McMicking, Morris, Powell, Prince, Richardson, Salmon, Shade, Shaver, Sherwood, Small, Solicitor General, Wickens—31, NATS,-Messrs. Aikman, Boulton, Burwell, Elliott, Gamble, Murney,

The above Address was carried up to His Excellency the Governor-General by a joint Committee of both houses on Thursday the 23rd instant. The fulwing is His Excellency's Reply:

I will transmit the Bill for the Sale of the Clergy Reserves and for the distribution of the Proceeds thereof, together with your joint Address as roquired by law, without any delay, to Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State or the Colonies.

Accept my warmest acknowledgments for the ready attention you have given to this important subject to which it was my duty to invite your consideration. I congratulate you most sincerely upon having thus terminated, so far as depends on your exertions, the agitation of a question which has now for nearly wenty years been the fruitful source of disagreement in the Legislature, and

May the Great Author of all peace prosper your work; and, in the restoretion of tranquillity to the country, and the extension of the blessing of Religious instruction amongst the People, may you resp the reward of your labours.

We have seen it stated in various Papers that the Governor-General intends to proceed to England, in order to old Her Majesty's Government in carrying the Union Bill through Parliament. We believe this report is without foundation. We have upderstood that his Excellency will proceed to Montreal shortly after the protogation of the Legislature, and remain in Canada to carry the new Constitution into operation. It is expected that His Excellency Sir George Arthur will remain in this Province until after

The abuse and low ribaldry of the Coboury Star, and one or two other prints, against ther Majesty's Ministers and the Governor General of these Provinces, exeed any thing which Mackenzle ever published in the days of his vilest scurrifity. The conduct of public men is open to the severest criticism and the strongest animadversion: but low, personal abuse,--which is as void of argument as it is of decency--can have no other design or tendency than to bring the persons of the Chief Magistracy into contempt Revolution. The Cobeurg Star would be unworthy of notice except as the mouth piece of a party, and as edited by a lately appointed Captain of Militia and Justice of the

Captain Pringle, Private Secretary to the Governor-General, left Toronto on Thursday test, for England, with Despatches from Ills Excellency to tler Majesty's Government. Capt P. is to sail from New York, on the 1st, in the British Queen.

A most appalling Calastrophe occurred on the 15th inst. in the Sound, between Long Island and the Main Land, by the destruction of the steamer Lexington by fire, having nearly 200 souls on board, all of which nerished except four.

Salary of the Speaker of the House of Assembly to £400 per annum. including the last two years. It is supposed that the Legislature will be prorogued early next

The Legislative Council has passed the Bill to increase the

Mr. Serjeant Wilde has been appointed Solicitor General, in place of Sir Robert Rolfe, raised to the Bench, and appointed Baron of the Exchequer.

MISSIONARY REPORTS have been sent out as follows:-Rev. E. Evans, I box for London District, per stage to Bramford. Rev. A. Green, I box for Bay of Quinte District, per stage to Cobourg. A box will be sent to the Chairman of Augusta District, by private conveyance in a few days. The Preuchers and friends will please apply to the Chairman of their District for Reports.

TORONTO VOCAL SACRED MUSIC SOCIETY. A Preparatory Class, under the supervision of this Society, will be op-

on Friday, the 7th February. Applications for admission received by Mr. WILLIAM LESSLES, Scoretary, 1104 King Street, until the 3rd February. Toronto, 28th January, 1340.

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.

USURY LAWS. HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY,

MONDAY, JANUARY 20th. The house went into committee of the whole on the bill to repeal the Usury

Laws of this Province.

Mr. SHERWOOD regretted to see so thin a house when a measure of such mportance was discussed; but he could not help it, and must proceed with the ill. The principle of this act had been in force in England for two or three years, and it was merely following the example set us in that country, where it was found to work well, or they would repeal it. It was well known that in this country no higher rate of interest than six per cent. could be taken; the penalty against a person for doing so was very severe—the bond or security was rendered void, and he forfeited three times the amount loaned. In the United States, a country contiguous to Upper Canada, seven per cent. was the legal rate of interest; and this province had suffered much from that circumhaving a less time to run than one year might bear such rate of interest as night beingreed upon between the parties; but in all cases where the rate was not mentioned, all Courts and Judges should assume that six per cent. was the rate. In England loans made upon the security of real estate were exempt from the operation of that law; but in Upper Canada where the staple commodily in the market was land, the case was quite different, and he was sure no hon, member who was in favour of the provisions of this bill would like to for non-inember who was in layour of the provisions of this bit would have been securities on land exempted. The arguments which induced him to bring forward a bill of this kind he would reduce to two simple propositions. And in the first place he would say, that every man who was endowed with reasoning faculties should be allowed to make just such bargains in money matters as We are happy to give insertion to the following gratifying only other of his possessions; and secondly, that the restriction by law to six per cent. was an unjust restraint on the natural liberty which every man was entitled to enjoy. He was aware that there was a projudice against what was called usury from a mistaken notion of the meaning of one of the precepts given to the Jews. He had consulted the best commentators on that text, and the meaning seemed to be that they were not to take any increase either for

such terms as they can contract for. I nere was no naw as the westeyan Methodist Minister such terms as they can contract for. I nere was no naw as the such terms as they can contract for naw as the such terms as they can contract for. I nere was no naw as the such terms as they can contract for named terms as the such terms as the such

such persons could get money unless they could give security; and if they could not give security at six per cent. they would not be able to get it if they promised to give fifty per cent. On the contrary, if a person of this disposition cannot obtain money at the Banks at six per cent. because he has nothing but the Banks at six per cent. because he has nothing but specific to give in security, which they will not take, he would be induced to specific Beef and Pork in this Province. Read, and ordered for a second liable to be injured by many, but not by the person who had money to lend. The man can't pay; he will be sued and lose much in costs; but if he could borrow money at fifteen or twenty per cent, he would be a gainer thereby. For make much indeed in it indeed that the description of the loan of money, when it was seven on the other side of the lines. The only inducement in this country to invest money is in Bank Stock or land, which does not put money in circulation. But repeal those laws and a new class of traders will be creating the country to invest money in the lines and a new class of traders will be creating the circulation. ted,—the traders in money, and much more of it will be put in circulation. He had shown that in former times in England they changed the rate of interest as time and circumstances changed;—why should we remain in statu quo? unless any one thought that six per cent. was enough for the use of money in this province, which he thought he had proved was not. He believed that the commerce, agriculture, and mechanical arts of the province would be immediately changed for the better by the passing of this bill, and if each would be the case they were imperatively called on to do so; by which they would only be following in the footsteps of England, whose example was a safe guide for us in legislation.

Mr. MERRITT complimented the hon, and learned gentleman for the telent

Mr. McRRITT complimented the hon and learned gentleman for the telent and research he had displayed on this question, and thought if he could convince the members of that house if only one-fourth of the benefits he foresaw from the bill, he would find them all ready to vote for it. But that he would find rather difficult. The reason of the old high rate of Interest in England was the withdrawing of the capital from England to Holland. He (Mr. M.) was opposed to the change sought to be effected by this bill; for he believed it would be the means of reducing the value of all landed property in this country, as people would put their money to such uses as would realize greater advantage with less trouble than by purchasing land with it. It would only have the effect of transferring property from one hand to another. It was a question the effect of transferring property from one hand to another. It was a question which required great consideration. If he thought it would, as the hon, gentleman said, draw capital to the country he would support it; but he did not

man said, draw capital to the country no would support it; but he did not believe it would produce that effect.

THE SPEAKER enquired if the bill extended to Banks.

Mr. SHERWOOD accepted yes, it extended to the whole country; but any member who pleased could move an amandment to limit the extent of it, and If the house went with him let it be done THE SPEAKER would not extend it to the Banks-it would be putting a

dangerous power into their hands.

Mr. CARTWRIGHT thought it would prevent the evils enticipated from the measure from private individuals by inducing competition to raise the Bank

Mr. McIN 10811 thought that when Danks were allowed to issue three times the amount of their capital, six per cent, was enough.

Mr. BOCKUS would like to know where the capital which he speaks of being pot into circulation by this bill was to come from? All the surplus capital in the country was vested in Bank stock. Such a measure would ruin the country, by putting the whole country into the power of the Banks. There is not sufficient competition in the money market in this country to afford security to the public. He would go with the hone and learned member to

aome respect. He did no such thing.

The preamble was adopted, and the committee cose and reported progress.

Mr. BOCKUS moved that the report be received this day six months; which was carried and the bill thrown out. Yeas 19; Nays 15.

TUESDAY, 21st January 1840.

The Oakville Hydraulic Company's bill was read a third time and passed. The address on school lands, brought in by Mr. Thomson, was read and issed.

The address on the confiscation of the estates of traitors was read and pass

The scales of the Composition of the estates of fractions was read and passed. Yeas 29, nays 15.

The petition of the Bishop of Toronto, praying aid for the poor of the city, was read and referred to a committee to report thereon.

The Solicitor General reported a bill to componente the Speaker—ordered

for a 2nd reading.

Mr. Aikman reported an address on the Hamilton and Brantford road. The Toronto Corporation amendment bill was in committee.

The SOLICITOR GENERAL said the general operation of the present act

was satisfactory to a majority of the inhabitants, and the object of the bill was to continue the present act. There was a petition for the alteration of one clause; and that was, that instead of the whole of the officers being elected every year, one half remained which enabled them to understand their daty. A large majority of the citizens was hostile to the prayer of the petioners.

Mr. SMALL hoped the act would not be made perpetual.

Committee rose and reported, and it was ordered for a third reading.

The Niegara assessment bill brought in by Mr. Richardson passed through

committee, and wasordered to be engrossed and read a third time.

The bill for the relief of Mrs. Handy, in committee.

Mr. BOULTON said the bill was broughtin, in consequence of the husband

of Mrs. Handy becoming a lunatic, and it was desirable to send him to a place where he could get proper medical attendance. She wished to have him moved to France, and as there was no power in the Vice Chancellor to remove him, the bill was brought in from a principle of humanity, in order that he might be sent to an institution where he was likely to recover. The best insene institutions in the world were in France. He had a petition describing

a lunatic The Vice Chancellor had power to provide for him.

Mr. BOULTON said the Vice Chancellor had power to keep him in the

province, but he had no power to dispose of his property.

The ATTORNEY GENERAL looked upon the bill with a great deal of jealousy. What authority could they give to take him away to France? They had no power to do so; and when he talks of selling his property, they would not enact such a provision. Suppose the unfortunate man would be restored to his senses and had his property sold, what would be his feelings? He (the A. G.) would not consent to such an enactment. The first thing that should be done was to have a commission of lunacy. Suppose this bill were to become a law, and that the lunatic was sent out of the province, they would have no control of him.

Col. PRINCE said if the man was found a lonatic he is handed over to the

Court of Chancery.

Mr. BOULTON said the reason they did not take out a commission was, that if once issued they could not take him out of the country. There would, in all probability, be no occasion to sell the property.

The SOLICITOR CENERAL said the Chancellor could not make an order

to keep him in another country, neither could this legislature; and when he leaves their limits they would have no power over him. All that the legislature could do was to remove him from the province, and the Vice Chancellor could do so. The family might remove him and the Court of Chancery might abstain from pursuing them for contempt in taking him out of the country. It was a very serious question to give power to dispose of his property to the amount of £12,000 when the only persons interested were his wife and his heard of such a thing? There was nothing reciprocal in its first and the could be exacted under country where they would be subject to such impositions, and they would go away. His object was to avert that calamity. Ho would ask the Attorney amount of £12,000 when the only persons interested were his wife and his child, three years of ago.

Mr. BOULTON said it was a question of humanity to provide for the re-

covery of the man by removal to a country where there were proper institu-tions for lunatics. It would be a protection to his infant child; the income of the lunatic was £300 a year.

Col. PRINCE said it was a case that did not properly belong to the House

of the Province.

Mr. SHERWOOD said whether the hon, gentleman succeeded, or not, his object was praiseworthy. It was to establish schools for the deaf and dumb; and this very class of persons, although they possessed mental faculties, they had no school to instruct them. The peculiar mode of instruction was such that the Legislatures should interpose, and vote a sufficient sum to establish coming for their instruction. On many of them seems were said the present borrow money at fifteen or twenty per cent. he would be a gainer thereby. For it was well known that if an execution was issued his property must be sacrificed, and he would lose fifty per cent. on account of the operation of the present usury laws. Why then should such a law be allowed to remain on our statute book to the injury of the very persons it is intended to protect? For he thought he had clearly shown that if such a person got into difficulty the nethought the had clearly shown that if such a person got into difficulty the repeal of that law would allow him to extricate himself at fur less sacrifice than he was obliged to make now. He may try to borrow money, but will find nobody willing to lend at the present rate of interest. "No," the person to whom he applies may say, "I can buy up your property at Sheriff's sale, and make much more of my money than by lending it to you at six per cent." Six make much more of my money than by lending it to you at six per cent." Six would be an act gratifying to the public at large, to have similar asylums established in this province. shed in this province.

Mr. McLean moved a resolution granting £600 for the purpose of building shool-houses and providing teachers, which was unanimously carried. Mr. Small moved an address to the Governor-General requesting him, to lay cfore the house all fines and forfeitures recovered by magistrates during th last five years, with the names of the persons, from whom such fines and forfeitures were received.

MILITIA ACT.

The House in Committee.

Mr. MERRITT said, the object of the bill, was to repeal two clauses of the Mr. MERRITT said, the object of the bill, was to repeal two clauses of the present act which were very obnoxious. One imposing a fine upon aliens which was not the case in England; another which gave a power to levy fines upon the Quakers, Mononists and Tunkards, four times a year. In consequence of that act he knew, that many of them would sell their property and leave the province before they would pay the fine. Last war a fine was imposed of £20 when the war took place, which they did not object to, but they do not like to pay a large fine in time of peace.

THE SPEAKER could not understand that these people who would not

to be fixed if they refused to turn out.

Mr. SHERWOOD said, the hon. member, Mr. Merritt, brought forward this measure in a smooth easy manner, and told the house that the bill would not affect the present law; he, Mr. Sherwood, insisted it would. Was it to be borne by the people of this country, that persons who were foreigners, living under our protection, and making fortunes, were not to be called out like the militia men. If they would not turn out all that was required was 10s, annually from each. Upon what principle did he wish to make such a change in the militia law? Why should he come forward and say, that those aliens who were protected by our laws, should not contribute something! When they were applied from serving in the militia why the half aliens who excluded from serving in the militin, why should they not pay something! All persons were compelled to turn out once, twice, or thrice a year, and their neighbours, who were as fortunate as themselves, would say "we have no such duty to do, and we will not turn out." With regard to Menonists, Quakers

upon to pay a fine for their non-attendance until they had attained the age of twenty one years. Those above that age had to pay in case of actual invasion, or rebellion. £10. Many would sooner pay four dollars than be called out to training, and would not many pay £10 in war? He thought they were let off plied by loyal men. He was asked who were the persons that attended political meetings in the Niagara district; he would say one of the political engines.

meetings, and he would leave the law as it now was. They were giving them a great boon in making them pay no more than ton pounds in case of actual

The ATTORNEY GENERAL granted that eliens were not commelled eerve in the militis of England, but the Government had it in their power to keep them in check or turn them out of the country. He knew it would be anconstitutional to tax people who come here for purposes of trade, but if they come here and reside for a certain time then it would be right to make them train, or pay a fine.—A person must be here a year before he would be compelled to pay a fine or train. If he did not like it he might leave the country. The hon, member, Mr. Merritt, would give exemptions to aliens that he would not give to his own countrymen. While the alien was here, was he rest subject to protection? would not give to his own countrymen. While the alien was here, was he not subject to protection? If he committs a crime was he not punished? Why, then, should be be entitled to all the benefits of the law and not attend to train or pay for non-attendance? If he was entitled to all the benefits, be to fram or pay for non-attendance? It he was critical to all the benefit, he ought to be subject to all the responsibilities? They were exempt from the responsibility of militia duty, but we make them pay for the exemption; they should not be exempt from the duties required for their own protection. The Menontsis, Quakers and Tunkards had to pay in times of peace but one pound a Menonists, Quakers and Lunkards had to pay in times of peace buttom pounds of this year, and in case of war, or investon, ten pounds. When the members of this house were obliged to serve, the Quakers were making money from the situation of the country. Suppose one of the members of this house were drafted, would be not have to pay £30 or £40 for a substitute, and would not his situation be much worse than that of a Quaker? There were many persons than that of a Quaker? There were many persons than situation be much worse than that of a Quaker? There were many persons that would say they were Quakers, or sons of Quakers, in case of war and particularly in the Niagara District. If an invasion took place the gallant member, Mr. McCargar, must be compelled to march up from Grenville to the District of Niagara to protect them. Was it right to allow them to remain at home and compel the Militia of Grenville and Waterloo to defend their houses, barns and cattle? There would be many more in the country that would plead exemption from militia duty on account of conscientious scruples. The honmember, Mr. Merritt, said a Quaker baving five sens would have to pay one sane institutions in the world were in France. He had a petition describing his situation, and the bill could not take effect until he was pronounced a lunation, and the bill could not take effect until he was pronounced a lunation, and the bill could not take effect until he was pronounced a lunation of war; he would have their assistance in cultivating his form, and he would to by jurors acting under a commission of lunacy. In England power was given to the Chancellor to remove a lunatic, but here there was no such power.

The SPEAKER said a Quaker baving five sons would have to pay one hundred pounds fine in a year, and even, if he had he would make by it in time of war; he would have their assistance in cultivating his form, and he would get a high price for his produce whilst the loyal man, who had nothing to exempt him from militia duty, would, perhaps, have his farm laid waste: but a lunatic. The Vice Chancellor had nowed to receive the had now to pay one get a high price for his produce whilst the loyal man, who had nothing to exempt him from militia duty, would, perhaps, have his farm laid waste; but there was no Quaker who had five sons at home, above 21 years; when they get to that ago they go and get sons of their own. It was easier to pey fifty pounds than to get a substitute in Grenville to go up to Niagara and serve for six months. He respected the conscientious scruples of the people; but he had not much respect for those who would throw all the burden of lighting upon their neighbours. It would be we'll to be at the elections in Niagara, for they would hear that hon member, Mr. Merritt, who got us half a million in debt, telling his constituents, that he had resisted a law imposing fines upon the Quakers, &., and begging of them not to throw aside their only good friend. He would say, "return me and I will get rid of the debt that I brought upon the province; don't refuse your vote to me. and I will defend your conscientious scruples and protect your peckets. The people of Grenville must come up and fight the battles of your Sovereign, protect your property, and I will insure you an exorbitant price for your produce." There could be little doubt of the hon, member's return to the house.

Mr. MERRITT said, it was amusing to hear the facetious discourse of the Attorney General. That learned gendeman was going on the Bench, and he would not have to address his constituents at the hustings; but he (Mr. M.) had another motive in view; he wished to keep the people here and not drive them out of the province, and he could assure the house that these people and

Mr. SIIADE said in the district of Gove they were willing and ready to pay the fine of one pound, but the regiment was not organized.

Mr. THORBURN said the measure was a proper one for the committee to ntertain, as it was the duty of the legislature to promote what had for its ob ject the peace and prosperity of the province, and the measure now under com-sideration he believed was well calculated to have that effect; it embraced two down and I shall give it. Because it cost him nothing he would give his

protected by the laws of the land and enjoyed almost all the privileges of our were going to remunerate him for it in money. Would they rise a man high own people; surely, he said, it could be no hard matter to pay the trilling sum; in his expectations and then depress him? Would it be honourable to do so I there was no country where such privileges were enjoyed without heing subject. He saved us from ruin, and £2500 was very little for his services in the city of there was no country where such privileges were enjoyed without heing subject to pay taxes and other impositions for their common protection, and what, he said, was the difference in paying for not training than for any thing else? and as regards the Quakers, some of the people of that persuasion were found as sembled at Gallows Hill, which showed they were disposed not at all to be peaceable, and he thought that one pound per annum during peace a very small equivalent for the time the militia were training. The learned gentleman from Niagura said that the measure was not entitled to the least consider ration; it was no hardship, in his opinion, for aliens to pay; if they were not astisfied to do so, let them leave the country; and as for the other part of the satisfied to do so, let them leave the country; and as for the other part of the satisfied to do so, let them leave the country; and as for the other part of the satisfied to do so, let them leave the country; and as for the other part of the satisfied to do so, let them leave the country; and as for the other part of the satisfied to do so, let them leave the country; and as for the other part of the satisfied to do so, let them leave the country; and as for the other part of the satisfied to do so, let them leave the country; and as for the other part of the satisfied to do so, let them leave the country; and as for the other part of the satisfied to do so, let them leave the country; and as for the other part of the satisfied to do so, let them leave the country is an assistant to be a sufficient reward for the services performed. They knew that their Speaker and the time the distorbance took place here, the gallant Col. had preparations made quietly, and but for that Mackenzie would lant Col. had preparations made quietly, and but for that Mackenzie would lant Col. had preparations made quietly, and but for the time the distorbance took place here, the gallant Col. had preparations made quietly, and but for the time the distorbance took place here, th scil his property at a sacrifice of one half or one fourth its value, and thus lose to 75, when only for the usury laws he might get money elsewhere at 20 or 25 per cent. Another argument against it was, that it would allow of the opportunity of the poor man. If by a poor man was meant a man who had nothing, it would neither make him better nor worse; but if it meant a man who was honest, industrious, and indigent, he contended it could not injure him, unless he unfortunately had contracted debts which some unforceseen calamity rendered him unable to be injured by many but her work and thus lose of the province. It is set to be injured by many but her work and indigent as accommodation, one in the Cast, one in the centre, and one in the West next. satisfact to so, let interfere the country; and as or the other part of the bill he knew that the Quakers, Menonists, and Tunkards, were not slow in the district of Ningara of canvassing and running after political meetings, and he called upon him (Mr. T.) to disprove, if he could, that a Charles Ilill, known as the Quakers' Attorney General, was a republican in his heart for he had often had conversations with him. Mr. T. said to the language of the learned Attorney General, he could only say to his instantaions about the bill being an electioneering scheme, that learned gentleman must measure the conduct of others by his own actions; and as regards the justice of compelling aliens to pay a fine for what? For not doing what they were not allowed to do was not only ridiculous but a direct breach of the law of nations, for he believed if any one of them were imprisoned for not paying the fine and were to report the structed to bring the subject under the consideration of Her Britannic Majesy' government. What would be thought should the government of France com government. What would be thought should the government of France compel our fellow subjects resident in that country to pay an equivalent for not being drafted as a conscript; the thing was ridiculous; or should the American government impose a fine upon the sons of the Consul of Her Britannic Majesty residing under that government, or upon any other of her subjects who were there as sojourners? The learned Attorney General, he thought, would be the first to proclaim against the act; be denied that they enjoyed the privileges of a subject; they lind no voice at elections; they could not vend wars as hawkers and pedlars; besides, many other privileges they were exclude from. But what was more ridiculous, they were not exempted even from the fines, although disabled by sickness, blindness, or the want of limbs—all lind to pay; and as for the Quakers, a more orderly, industrious, and peaceable people were nowhere to be mot with; therefore the charge made was impropor-The Menonists and Tunkards were not political people; their religion did no permit them even to exercise the elective franchise, and therefore were not likely to act the part that the learned gentleman from Niogara charged them with. The only meetings they were likely to be found at were places of social and public worship, places where the learned gentleman might not frequent much. He might, therefore, be easily mistaken in the object of their meetings. The learned gentlemon said, let them leave the country if they were not satisfied to fight when the country is invaded, how they should object to pay a fine. Was learned gentlemon said, let them leave the country if they were not satisfied to remain at home? He thought they ought people whilst they were allowed to remain at home? He thought they ought good order: they were the very bone and sinew of the land, and to wound their would fill up their places. But such was far from being his opinion, for no class of people that he knew of were their equal for sobriety, industry, and good order; they were the very bone and sinew of the land, and to wound their good order; they were the very bone and snew or the humbug name of law, and for what purpose too? To go into the pocket of some petty officers who wished to live by strife and contention, and by law suits, rather than by honest industry. When he looked at the public accounts for the year past, he found £124 as exemption money from fines, and £23 for militia fines. E124 as exemption money from fines, and £23 for militia fines. Now, in his opinion, to continue any thing on our statute book that had the tendency to promote strife, and perplex, and distract the people, to cause them to leave the country for no earthly good, was to him unaccountably strange. The time surely had come that such a system should be put an end to. Those peaceable people would not rebel, but leave the country, unless that iniquitous system was put to an end,—not only militia fines but the impositions on militia men, such as doctors of regiments withholding certificates from the disabled and infirm unless they were able and willing to pay for such, 10s. and 20s. Yes, there were some clothed with a little brief authority who exercised it not for the public good, but for their own pockers, as fully appeared by the small returns. THE ATTORNEY GENERAL said such a law would make a great revotincrest to seven per cent.

THE would induce over specular
tion,—that was the greatest exil of the answer; and the server of the country. It would induce over specular
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new papers. He would not ever nice the rate of laterest to see the properties of the country and the country of the public invasion that with a little brief authority was careful to the revenue treasury. What had become of the Callifown Circuit. But it was six long and the surface of the country and to do and we will not treat to be made and willing to good, but for, their own potential of the country. It would not be committed with a little brief authority was a considerable and willing to good, but for, their own potential of the country and the country

to those having scruples of conscience, they were only to pay when the country was invaded £10, but the honourable member fancied we were going to the aliena just the shillings a year in this province, when they had to pay £2 in New Brunswick? The act was not petitioned against; he heard no complain of it except Mr. Merritt.

The SPEAKER said, Menonists, Quakers, and Tunkards were not called upon to pay a fine for their non-attendance until they land attained the new of the principle of the hill. He would defe him tendent to the principle of the hill. He would defe him tendent to the principle of the hill. He would defe him tendent to the principle of the hill. He would defe him tendent to the principle of the hill. He would defe him tendent to the principle of the hill. He would defe him tendent to the principle of the hill.

you do you will pay dourly for it—it was unjust and he hoped the act would be amended to meet the views of this house and the country. He wondered the Attorney General had lost sight, in the discussion of this question, of his Quaker friends in the Bay of Quinte.

The ATTORNEY GENERAL was sure the Quakers in the Bay of Quinte

were loyal; but they were different elsewhere. He would not have a law to produce Quaker men although he had no objection to a law that would produce. Quaker women, for they were industrious and attended to their families and Quaker women, for they were industrious and attended to their families and farms. He would not, however, propagate by act of parliament, Quaker men. Mr. ROBINSON said be voted that the Quakers should not be fined four dollars in time of peace; there were thousands of dollars collected from them for fines, and in the year 1833 a number were fined, but Sir John Collorne would not allow the fines to be paid. They ought to pay ten pounds in war, but he would do away with fines in time of peace. If it were unconstitutional to fine an alien they should not train nor should they be fined. He hoped they

the question. Many loyal men were compelled to turn out, and was it not possible that those loyal men might complain of those Menonists, Tunkards, and Quakers being left at home attending to their business. If a loyal man finds his neighbour sleeping by his side, whilst he had to perform militia duty, he must murmur and complain. If you repeal the law altogether it would be just; but so long as you have it on the statute book, it would be unjust to extion to rise was put and the bill was thrown out by a majority of nine—Yeas 27, navs 18. 27. nays 18.

Committee of Supply.

Mr. Burwell brought forward a resolution praying Her Majesty to grant from
the Casual and Territorial Revenue to James FitzGibbon, Esquire, £2500, for

mportant services rendered to this province by that gentleman.

Mr. BOULTON opposed the resolution. He respected Col. FitzGibbe Mr. BOOLTON opposed the resolution. The respected confinences, in the present state of the country and the embarrassed state of our finances, he thought £1000 quite sufficient to compensate him for any services rendered. A bill passed this house granting him 5000 acres of land, which ut four shillings an acre, the price paid by the government for U. E. rights, would mount to £1000.

Mr. BURWELL believed, under Divine Providence, the safety of the country was owing to the gallant Colonel; but for him this city would have been taken. The sum proposed was only equivalent to the land.

Col. GOWAN wished to know how the gallant Col. had saved the country efore so large a sum should be taken from the pockets of the people to reward

Mr. THOMSON said the financial affairs were in a very embarrassed state but at the rate they were going on it would not appear so. He called upon the Chairman of Finance to inform the house if their affairs were in a flourish ing state. He would recommend to members to pay their honest debts; sums were advanced by people for the repairs of roads and bridges and they were

Mr. KEARNES reminded them of the poor man who asked the Dishop for a goinea, which was refused; he then asked him for a crown, it was likewise efused; and last of all he asked him for a penny, and that was also refused Col. PRINCE said it was a case that did not properly belong to the House of Assembly. The Court of Chancery in England had power to remove things; first, the repeal of that part of the militial lew requiring aliens to pay in the province, and the ineasure now under consideration he believed was well calculated to have that effect; it embraced two down and I shall give it. Because it cost him noney. The £2500 proposed would give his bless-ing; he would not give him money. The £2500 proposed would be given to things; first, the repeal of that part of the militial lew requiring aliens to pay ing; he would not give him money. The £2500 proposed would be given to things; first, the repeal of that part of the militial lew requiring aliens to pay ing; he would not give him money. The £2500 proposed would be given to the same law imposing fines on Quakers, Menology a lanatic, a committee would be appointed, who would apply to the Chancellor had not power to remove things; first, the repeal of that part of the militial lew requiring aliens to pay ing; he would not give him money. The £2500 proposed would be given to short horns. The Court of Chancery here possessed the same law imposing fines on Quakers, Menology a lanatic, a committee would be appointed, who would apply to the Chancellor had not power to remove things; first, the repeal of that part of the militial lew requiring aliens to pay in g; he would not give him money. The £2500 proposed would be given to things; he would not give him money. The £2500 proposed would be given to the pay in g; he would not give him money. The £2500 proposed would be given to the pay in g; he would not give him money. The £2500 proposed would be given to the pay in g; he would not give him money. The £2500 proposed would be given to the pay in g; he would not give him money. The £2500 proposed would be given to the pay in g; he would not give him money. The £2500 proposed would be given to the pay in g; he would not give him money. The £2500 proposed would be given to the pay in g

llowed to suffer.

to get any thing.

The SPEAKER did not think it was generous to make enquiry as to the

services rendered. A grant was made to him at a time when his services were fresh in the memory of every member. They addressed the government to give him 5,000 acres of land, and he was deeply grateful for the consideration which this house bestowed on him. And what did they do? They made good which this house bestowed on him. And what did they do? They made good their pledge by passing an act of parliament, and it passed unanimously in both houses. To that bill the Queen's assent was withheld; but they were told they could make good their pledge by an appropriation from the Casual and Territorial Revenue. Have they got that sum in the Casual and Territorial Revenue? You might grant it; you pledge yourselves and you cannot retrace your steps without disgraceing yourselves. It would be unjust to hold up this hope and cut him off. They might give him the 5000 acres, or give him a sum of money. In the last American war be served his country faithfully; in the late rebellion he commanded the militia, and he (the Speuker) served under him as the ways exists and earlows. him and he was active and zealous.

Mr. RYKERT said the house was pledged, and he would support the re-

Mr. COOK thought he was deserving, but plenty of land could be had at

five shillings an ocre. Mr. GOWAN had no objection to the £1000 as the bouse was pledged: he moved that £1000 be granted to him in order to compensate him for his faith-

Mr. KEARNES moved the house to rise, report progress, and ask leave to

sit aguin.
Mr. BOCKUS said the Casual and Territorial Revenue was not yet surrendered; he hoped some communication would be laid before the house upon that subject; he was for granting the land.

Mr. THOMSON said they should be careful how they granted money out of

the ordinary revenue of the province.

Mr. MERRITT said it was not sense to argue about the price of the U.E.

ights. Some land was two dollars an acre. Mr. RYKERT said they should not retract their vote; they should give a

rum equivalent to the land. Committee roso, reported progress and asked loave to sit again.

CBITUARY.

Dien, at Port Hope, on the 7th inst., of consumption, Ann, wife of Mr. Morice Hay, aged 27 years. Mrs. Hay was born in Lincolnshire, England, whence her father's family emigrated some years since to Odelitown, Lower Canada. It was the happiness of Ann to be born of roligious parents, who were deeply solicitous that their daughter should give her heart to Ued in the moning of her life, and become their companion in the heavenly way. She continued, however, in the alturing paths of sin, though not without frequent and severe clastisements of conscience, till she attained the 21st year of her age. At that period, through various instrumentalities, she was brought fully to see the exceeding sinfulness of sin, and the suitableness and sufficiency of the salvation provided for her in the Gospel; in which state of mind she connected herself with the Wesleyan Society under the Rev. Mr. Booth, then the stationed minister of the Odelitown Circuit. But it was six long and tedious months before she found "redemption in the blood of Christ, the forgiveness of sins,"—a circumstance this which doubtless caused her to place a higher estimate upon the object of ber pursuit, and to hold it fast, which sho did with credit to herself and honor to the Church of God to the day of her duath. An ornament to her of her acquaintance. But however clevated her churacter, she was not out of the reach of the ravages of disease, nor the shafts of death. About ten months age she was scized with a heavy cold, which eventuated in pulmonary consumption and a premature grave. For the last four months her sufferings were complicated and severe, but in the midst of them all her confidence was strong in God—her consolations abundant, and hor "hope full." "O glorious hope of immortality!" During the last six months—the period of my residence in this town—I have felt it my duty to afford her all the pastoral assistance in my powerer and never shall I forget those scenes of melancholy pleasure I experienced at her bed-side while exercising in reading,

The heaven-born spirit is fled; Her wish is accomplished at last, The wish is accomprished at tast, And now she's entemb'd with the dead. The months of affliction are o'er. The days and the nights of distress; We see her in anguish no more—She's gained her happy release."

security to the public. He would go with the hose, and learned members to trace the ment of interact to seven per cent,, as it was on the notice of the security of the property of the public o she was visited by her sun, who his the important once of a Class Leader on this circuit, and who, to use his own language, feeling an anxious concern for her eternal welfare, name minute enquiry into the state of her mind. He asked her if she fell God to be very present to comfort and sustain her in her deep a stitions of the reply was most satisfactory—expressive of a deep sense of her own helplessness and unworthiness, a firm reliance upon, and a conscious participation in the merits of the Redeemer's death. This was the peaceful and happy state of her mind until a few hours before she ceased to breathe. In that peculiar time of noed, the God of all grace favoured her with a glorious manifestation of his power and hore; so that she raised her heart and eyes to heaven, and with holy rapture exclaimed, "I thank God i have on the wedding garment, and shall soon go forth to meet the Brithegroom;" About an hour before her departure, tho family assembled round her bed, and knelt down to pray; and while they were most fervently pouring out their hearts to God that He would ecompany her through the valley and the shadow of death, she was frequently heard with great carneatness to eay, "Amen!" Her son being destrous to ascertain the exact state of her soul, asked her when she was scarcely able to articultae a word. "If you have an unshaken confidence in the Pather of Mercy, strough Chuts", you will simily it by holding up your hand." Immediately site gently raised her hand. They again joined in prayer, and while she was able to speak, she was heard to say "Amen."

Streetsville, Jan. 16th, 1840. Streetsville, Jan. 16th, 1840.

to fine an alien they should not train nor should they be fined. He hoped they would rise and report progress.

Mr. MERRITT said the hon. member (Mr. Richardson) had said if the Quakers wished to go away botter men would supply their places. That argument was used for years, and who came here to fill their places?—not one! He would lell that hon. member of one man that did great good for his dispitations in the militia law. That man was Jacob Wesner who made the harbour at the 20 mile creek, and he would not loose him and his family for all the fines that would be imposed on the country and the hon. member to boot.

Mr. RICHARDSON said if he did very little good in his district, he had the consolution of knowing that he had done less mischief than the lum. member (Mr. Merritt)

Mr. GOWAN was opposed to the measure and would vote for the commission of knowing that he had been easure and would vote for the commission of knowing that he had been herritorial bard that the fines were paltry and the act ought not to be on the statute book. If the sum received for fines for one year did not exceed £124, the complaints had but a small foundation. It was said that many of the Quakers. &c. would leave the country if tiered fines were to be continued; but hon, gentlemen should view the other side of the question. Many loyal men were compelled to turn out, and was it not possible that those loyal men might complain of those Mononists, Tunkards, and Quakers being left at home attending to their business. If a loyal man question if the lattender had been hent down that he so not placet, when a reidal that he tone cannot not the fine which and been hent down that he so not placet, when a rejude which and struck him on the lead, over his right year. This happen and the continuent is the bottom of his sleigh, and when extricated flew back and the to continuent he poles in the bottom of his sleigh dead! with his will his will his bottom of his sleigh dead! with his will his will his will his had low here him the measure and woul " Bo ye also ready, for la such an hour as ye think not the Son of Man cometh."

BIRTH .- On Monday, the 9th instant, the lady of John Crease Boswell, Squire, of a son,
On the 3rd instant, the lady of John King, M. D. of a daughter.

MARRIED,—On the 18th inst., by the Rev. James Harris, Mr. John C. Moulton, to Miss Rachael Grafton, both of Yonge Street.
On the evening of the 2nd of January, by the Rev. H. Biggar, Mr. George Marlatt, to Miss Rebecca, eldest daughter of Mr. James Biggar, of Trafalgar.

Letters received at the Guardian Office during the week ending Jan. 28. J. McIntyre, S. Hurlburt, P. Kerr, T. Demorest, D. Berney, J. C. Davidson (the letter was received and acknowledged, but the paper was not ordered), B. Hitchcock, J. Douse, J. Brock, J. Raine.

* We have not received the letter containing your orders BRITISH AMERICA FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE

COMPANY .- Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of eight per cent. per annum on the Capital Stock paid in, for the half year ending on the 31st inst., was this day declared, and that the same will be payable on and after Monday the 13th of January next.

Notice is also further given that a Bonus of Six per Cent. on the Capi-

tal Stock paid in previous to the first of January, 1839, was also declared payable at the same date.

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

of January inclusive. By order of the Board.

T. W. BIRCHALL, Managing Director.

British America Assurance Office.

Torento, 24th December, 1839. C A M E into the enclosure of the undersigned, about the 28th of December, a Dark Brown Cow, about six years old, with short horns. The owner is requested to prove proporty, pay charges,

RICHARD JOHNSON.

January 24, 1840.

Lot No. 5, West Side of Yonge Street.

George Bowls

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.

CLERGY RESERVE BILL-THIRD READING. HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY,

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 15th. Mr. BOULTON moved that the bill be not now read a third time but that an address be presented to Her Majesty praying that the bill of last year may be laid before the Imperial Parliament, and if either House should refuse to pass the present bill that she will be graciously pleased to give that one her assent. He said he was opposed to this bill for several reasons: one of which was, that it provided for the Roman Catho-lics who had no claim whatever, and who, after the Union, would have more ample endowments than the Protestant Clergy. That house should insist on the bill passed last session. He was also opposed to the present bill because it was opposed to a British act of Parliament for the sale of part of the Reserves and the investment of the funds, and he was confident not one shilling of that money could be taken from the funds in England by this bill.

Mr. RICHARDSON thought this vexed question could not be settled

in a more satisfactory manuer than was proposed by the bill of the Governor General, for it as far as was possible med the views of all parties. The bill passed last session had been declared unconstitutional by Her Majerty's government, and therefore could not be acted on as some hongentlemen thought it might yet be. The question had been referred back to this Legislature, and it was their bounden duty to settle it, when they considered that this was the last session of parliament in this province. The hon, gentleman referred to the difficulties in which the question was involved, and the causes which had prevented its settlement beretofore, and said that if his Excellency the Govarnor General achieved the settlement of it he would do more by that one act for the welfare of Upper

Canada than any Governor that ever was in it.

Mr. THOMSON replied to the objections of Mr. Boulton, and concluded by saying that he wished very much that the bill was put in such a shape that he could conscientiously vote for it—at present he could not.
Mr. SileRWOOD spoke at considerable length in favour of the bill.
He contended that Mr. Boulton's views were incorrect, and hoped the house would reject all amendments, and adhere to the bill. The hon.

member who spoke last said he had conscientious objections to it; but he would ask that hon, member whether any country in the world supported denominations who were not recognized by the laws of that country? He trusted the hon, gentleman would yet see the propriety of supporting the bill. though he could not get it in every particular to suit his views.

Mr. ROBINSON supported the motion. He had no doubt the bill

would pass; but he did not believe it would over have passed if it had

been introduced as a private measure.

The SOLICITOR GENERAL contended that if the hon, mover of the amendment was sincere and consistent with his professions he would yote for the bill, for if this legislature had not power to pass such a bill—
if it never could become a law he would accomplish his object by voting
for it, as he had cone by voting in committee for the amendment of the
hon, member behind him (Mr. Thomson)—he would defeat the object of
the friends of the bill, and leave the question just where it was. He trusted the motion would be negatived; and he would intrest hon, members to support this measure, though it might not in every particular suit their views; for it was better to settle it according to this bill than to

leave it unsettled any longer.

Mr. SHADE voted for the re investment bill last session, but he could not support this motion. He had come to the conclusion to support the bill, as he thought it was his bounden duty as one of the representatives of the people to endeavour to settle the question. He believed if it was not settled this session it never would be done on so favourable terms. In the event of this bill not passing he would vote again for re investment The question was taken on the amendment. Yeas 6, nava 42-and the

bill was then read a third time. Mr. THORBURN said he had an amendment to propose. It was not his intention to delay the house, but he would beg leave to trouble them with a short history of this question in his district. The hon, gentleman then referred to the prosecutions against several ministers of different denominations for marrying. These prosecutions were supposed to be instigated by the heads of the high church, and from that day forward there was a jealousy in the minds of the people in the Niegara District against putting power into the hands of the clergy. The great mejority of them were in favour of diverting these lands from the support of the elergy, and he believed it would be found that out of six representatives for that district, five would vote for the amendment he should propose. He then moved that the Clergy Reserves be sold as Crown Lands

and that the proceeds be applied to public purposes of a general nature under the direction of the Legislature.

Mr. BOCKUS could have no hesitation in supporting that resolution, he believed it was strictly in accordance with the wishes of the people of Upper Canada. We are now told we have a government administered in accordance with their wishes; but he was astonished when he heard such language and saw a measure placed upon the table, and which was just about to be passed, making such a disposition of the Clergy Roserves as never was asked for by the people. And we are told The resolution is such as was passed last year; he trusted hon members would be consistent and support it this year.

Mr. SMALL wished to make a few remarks; and in the first place he would reply to the hon, member who had just sat down, by saying that if this bill passed it would be in accordance with the wishes of the people as expressed through their representatives. The members of that house should be obliged to His Excellency for sending down his views on the subject, but at the same time they were not bound to vote for the bill. His Excellency thought it was the only one that would pass tha Imperial Parlument; he was outlitled to the thanks of the house, but it was for Parlument; he was outlitled to the thanks of the house, but it was for them to consider how far it would tend to establish peace and contentment in the country. He believed it was the elmost unanimous wish of the Mr. SMALL wished to make a few remarks; and in the first place he the country. He believed it was the elmost unanimous wish of the country that the Reserves should be appropriated for the support of edu. and equally conclusive, is also accumulated from the records of the past year, there ration, and therefore he could not support this bill; and he feared it was per and criminal establishments, the official reports of the Chy Inspector, not such a measure as would allay the excitement which had been in the and the testimony of practising physicians, but this abstract will not country on this question. If he could bring himself to believe so, he would run the risk of voting contrary to the wish of his constituents in order to effect what would be for the good of the country. But he did not think so. In the first place the bill gives permanent salaries and cared not for the census; they gave no true information. That was not equal justice. Then, the bill excluded many respectable bodies of christisns who were not now recognized by law in the province, but who follows-might be so soon, and that was not equal justice. He was satisfied the desire of the people was that the Reserves should be applied for sducation or the general improvement of the province. That would be equal justice. The principal objection to this was that it would be directing them

from their original pu pose, and that the House of Lords never would consent to it; but they might be induced to assent to this bill. But he

would ask whether giving a sha e to the Roman Catholics was not just as

much diverting them from the original intention as to give them to make

roads and bridges 7. Such an appropriation was directly in the face of the intention of the act, which was for the support of a Protestant clergy.

He mentioned this to show the fallacy of the organiest, and not from any disrespect to the Roman, Catholics. He believed if the legislature here

passed a bill to apply the Reserves to education or the improvement of the

country, Her Majesty's government sceing that was the wish of the country would have it adopted. The bill did not repeal any clause of the

31st Geo. 111.—it left the Clergy Reserve clauses untouched. One seventh of the land surveyed and granted would in his opinion still be reserved; and he wished to know whether he was correct. [The Sol.

General said he was.] Well, then, he would like to know if that was the intention of the friends of the bill ;—he believed it was generally thought

no more was to be reserved, but that the bill was only to dispose of those lands which had been already set apart. With his views he must give it Mr. AlKMAN was in fayour of the motion, and if it lost be would vote against the bill, and he wished to give his reasons for doing so. One was, that it established two churches in this province; the next was the position the United Synod was placed in; another was the charges on the Casual and Territorial Revenue; and his fourth reason against i was, that it provided for continuing the present endowments. If the Reserves were divided it must be on equal terms; for so long as two or three churches were set up above others there would be no peace or har-mony in Upper Canada. He was as desirous as any one of settling this question, but it must be done in a way that would settle it satisfactorily to the country.

The amendment was lost-year 14, nays 36. Mr. BOCKUS moved to recommit the bill for the purpose of expanging that part of it which pledges the Casual and Territorial Revenue for the

deficiency of the stipends of the present incumbents.

The SOLICITOR GENERAL said when this amendment was propo-

sed in committee he fully stated the reasons why the adoption of it Mr. MERRITT wished to give some reasons why the amendment

should be adopted. The government had pledged the payment of salaries to certain ministers out of that revenue, but that house for two or three years had refused to assume that revenue because these charges were on it. That was a good reason why they should yots for the amendment The bill should be made as unexceptionable as possible, for he feared it was going to give great dissatisfaction. ("No, no.") He hoped he might bemistaken, but there was too much reason to fear it. A large quantity of land had been given to King's College; one seventh was now to be given to the clergy; and nothing would be left for common school edu-

cation.

Mr. THOMSON said it was not expected that any of that revenue would ever be required to make up deficiencies; on the contrary, when the funds arising from Clergy Reserves already sold were invested in this country at six per cent., there would be a surplus of about £8,000 per annum after paying all charges now on both revenues. But because it was proposed to transfer charges to which the faith of Hor Mejesty's government is pledged, from the Casual and Territorial Revenue to the Clergy Reserves, the government say, you must maintain that faith by providing that if there should be a deficiency it shall be made good.

Mr. BOCKUS said the Clergy Reserve revenue must produce more than it ever had done if it did what the bon, member said it would. But

whether or not, he was unwilling to pledge the casual and territorial for it. One-seventh of the land of the country was sufficient. The only STOLEN OR STRAYED, from the farm of Mr. John Scapping, reason given for it was that the government never would assent to the near the Don Bridge, in the month of October last, TWO MARE COLTS, bill without that provise. That might be a sufficient reason with some hon, members to vote for it, although they had always refused to do so, but he would be sorry to vote for it for that reason. He hoped the house would not pursue that course, but adhere to the principle laid down for

years past.

Mr. SHERWOOD said the whole charge on both revenues was £10, 000; there was at present £6,000 interest in England, and £2.000 here so that at the present rate of interest there would be only £2,000 to be provided for; but there would be an immediate surplus of £4,000 when

the funds were transferred to this country.

The amendment was lost—yeas 12, nays 36.

Mr. BOCKUS moved to recommit the bill for the purpose of repealing the S6th clause of the constitutional act, so that no further reservation of land should be made for the purposes therein contemplated,-which was

lost by a majority of 23; yeas 12, nays 35.

Mr. THOMSON moved his resolution to include all denominations of Christians, whether recognized by law or not, in the distribution of the proceeds of the reserves—yeas 7, nays 40.

Mr. BOULTON moved to expunge the 2nd enacting clause of the bill George Bo

yeas 7, pays 40.
Mr. THOMSON seconded by Mr. McIntosh, moved a rider to the bill. That whereas the Church of England has received 21,3104 acres of the lands called Clergy Reserves, as an endowment for 57 Rectories, it is just and equitable that those lands should be valued, and the interest of such valuation be taken to form part of the annual sum which the Church of John Curry Bengland shall be entitled to receive.

Mr. BOCKUS warmly opposed the rider, and contended that the hon member should have included all denominations who had received lands if he intended to do equal justice. If he would introduce a bill to do away the ecclesiastical authority of the Rectors, if they have any, he would be supported by the whole house; but it appeared it was the land he wished to get at—take that from them, and he cares nothing about their authority, notwithstanding the alarm that had been made about it.

Messrs. Burwell, Ruttan, Gamble, and others, spoke against the rider, and pointing out that it would only operate in favour of the Church of Scotland without benefitting other denominations, Mr. McIntesh withdrew his seconder, and the resolution was not put. The question was then taken for passing the bill, when the year were

TEMPERANCE.

28, nays 20.

NEW YORK CITY TEMPERANCE SOCIETY. Abstract of the Semi Annual Report, December 7th, 1839.

The aggregate of all the names reported from the month of May to the month of December is 5,481, all of which, except one name, it is believed, are pledged to total abstinence. Humble as this result may appear, on examination it will be found, that no other portion of the State, including the same amount of population, has in the same time accomplished one

Within the past 18 months, nearly all the Society's auxiliaries have been re organized on the total abetinence pledge, while all without ex-

ception are acting upon it.
It is known that the Society adopted the total abstinence pledge in 1835, since which time, it has presented no other plage or principle. But the auxiliary associations in their discretion, by a course of policy which increased their efficiency, and which results have fully vindicated, sometimes received members into their connection who were only pledged to abstinence from ardent spirits. It may, therefore, be interesting to show the gradual but steady decrease of members received in this way. In 1836, the number of names thus received was nearly one fourth of the whole; in 1837, about one eighth; in 1838, nearly one fourteenth. But since the re organization of the auxiliaries on abetinence principles, in 1839, all the names received, as appears, except one, are reported total abstinence

From May 1835, to May 1839, 380 temperance meetings were held, which is an average of 95 each year. At all meetings, total abstinence

was inculcated, and no other pledge presented.

The temperance publications gratuitonely distributed by the Society since 1835, inclusive, in the form of reports, tracts, periodicals, &c., has equalled the amount of 43 millions of duodecimo pages. They have been disbursed in about the following ratio per year. In 1835, 6,000,000 pages; to 1836, 30,000 000 pages; 1837, 5,000,000 pages; and in 1836, 30,000 000 pages; 1837, 5,000,000 pages; and in 1833, between 2 and 3,000 000 pages; 1837, 5,000,000 pages; and in 1833, between 2 and 3,000 000 pages; 1837, 5,000,000 pages; and in 1833, between 2 and 3,000 000 pages; 1837, 5,000,000 pages; and in 1833, between 2 and 3,000 000 pages; 1837, 5,000,000 pages; 18 2 and 3,000,000 pages. All these publications inculcated total abstinence. The decrease in the circulation of papers for the past two years, has been owing to the sad reverses that have fallen upon the city, on account of which the Society has found it impracticable to raise funds as formerly for this object. Confidence in this kind of instrumentality is not in any

degree abated.
The result of the Society's labors as indicated by pleages, show that which was just about to be passed making such a disposition of the Clergy Roserves as never was asked for by the people. And we are told this is administering government in accordance with the wishes of the people expressed through their representatives for twenty years past!

balf years, is 126,342.

Since the Society commenced its labours in 1829, the number of licensed liquor stores exhibit a decrease compared with the population of 75

endowments to the church of England. Why should that be so? Many denominations were as numerous or prove so than the church of England. ("Oh! lock at the census.") He cared not for the census: they gaze no tree information. PROGRESS OF TEMPERANCE.-Temperance Societies appear awful results of intemperance as evinced in the daily accounts of accidents and deaths in the newspapers. His statistics of total abstinence from all intoxicating drinks were truly astonishing; they were a

The average duration of life he stated as—One half die under 6, one out of 40 lives to 331; whereas, among the Society of Friends one out of 10 lives to 45 or 50. He further stated that in one year there were 11,000 females in London taken up for crimes committed through

EXECUTION OF AN OLD SENTENCE.-We remember reading in America "The Trial of Alcohol," written by a celebrated barrister, and the sentence which was pronounced by his honour Judge Candour. But we never heard of the execution of that sentence until lately, when But we never heard of the execution of that sentence until lately, when are in the habit of considering incurable. Medical experience is continuit took place upon the heach at Little flassa, within the territorial limits ally doing away a part of the list of the incurable diseases, and Mr. Moffat twenty one hogsheads were singly, and severally rolled to the beach, and to his medicine upon the first symptom of tendency to a new attack, it may there, by the hands of several executioners, their bodies were pierced, always be warded off. To escape one chill would be of infinitely more

"A lady whose fondness for generous living had given her a flushed face and carbuncled nose, consulted Dr. Cheyne. Upon surwith them and their application and use in the Fover and Ague: and his
veying herself in a glass, she exclaimed, 'Where in the name of wonder,
Doctor, did I get such a nose?' 'Out of the decanter, madam, out of
they will spare no pains in communicating their experience, and dissemithe decanter,' replied the Ductor.

No " PROPER PLACE" FOR IT. - A law of Virginia allows the retailing of spirituous liquors at "proper places," in the different of the Life Medicines, that the proprietor makes the appeal. The demand counties. In one of the counties the magistrates have decided that there for his Medicine is already greater than he can conveniently supply; and s no "proper place" within their jurisdiction for such a purpose.

CURE FOR HARD TIMES .- Cheat the Doctor by being temperate; cheat the lawyer, by keeping out of debt; and cheat the demagogue of whatever party, by voting for honest men.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

HEAPSIDE HOUSE

8, Wellington Buildings, King Street, Toronto. J.L. PERRIN & Co. beg to announce to the public in general, the receipt of their extensive importations of STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS, (suitable for the winter trade,) which, having been selected from the Manufacturing Districts in Great Britain by their resident partner with great care, at a time when the depressed state of the market

J. L. P. & Co. respectfully solicit old and new Settlers in Upper Canada, in every town throughout the United States and the Canadas. Ask for Strangers and Visitors of Toronto, to inspect their present stock, their Mosfat's Life Pills and Phonix Bitters: and he area that a first the life Pills and Phonix Bitters: and he area that a first the life Pills and Phonix Bitters: object being not to obtain great profit, but to extend their business both John Moffat's signature is upon the label of each bottle of Bitters or box in the wholesale and retail departments.

care has been beetowed to render this branch of their business attractive to the community, Dec. 9, 1839.

one three years old, light bay, short tail, star in the face, a little white on one or both hind feet, with black mane and tail. The other, two years old, a light roan, with a boy face, black legs, with the exception of a lit-

tle white on her hind feet, with black mane and tail.
Whoever will give information of the said COLTS to the Subscriber, PHILIP PRYOR. 532 3p shall receive the above reward. Toronto, January 20, 1840.

I S T L I S T O F L E 1 1 2 1 1 2 1 1 2 1 1 2 1 1 2 1 1 2 1 1 2 1 1 2 1 1 2 1 1 2 1 1 2 1 1 2 1 1 2 1 1 2 1 1 2 1 1 2 1 1 2 O F LETTER Thomas Armstrong James Grahame David Leek Margaret Pain Miles Langstaff George Pool Samuel Arnold James Gibson George Leggett David Luck Alex'r Arnold Stephen Ganton Washington Peck George Grey David Luck Nathaniel Gamble Daniel Leek John Richard Thomas Reed William Gilpin Rowland Burr John Guthrie John Munshaw James Merriman

Dr. Myers Charles Scott
Alex'r Matthewson Oliver St. J'n Smit
R. S. Murray
n Robert Milliken Robert Smith Thomas Hudson Robert Hob Thomas Curtain Rich'd Hutchinson Moses Harrington Thomas Chany Duncan McAllum Joseph Thompson Robert Johnston George McCarthey John M. Thornton Arch'd McCallum Edward Jackson Thomas Johnson Arch'd McDonald John Vanco

David Jeffrey Hector McLean David McBride George Fish James Keinan John McInnes John Keyworth Matth'w Killington Thomas Price Nelson Frizzelle

James Hunter

UPPER CANADA ACADEMY.—The Third Quarter of the present Academic year will commence on the 3rd

Mrs. Eliz'h Wright

John Wright Daniel Wright

John Watson

WM. PARSONS, P. M.

We are happy to inform the friends of Education that the Academy continues increasingly flourishing. It is founded on the most compre-bensive and liberal principles, including, in the plan of instruction, all the departments of Science and Literature usually established in Colleges, in addition to the branches taught in Academies and Common. Schools; thus affording facilities for a thorough acquaintance with all the solid and ornamental branches of education. And for this the most ample provisions are made in the number of efficient instructors, in the Apparatus for illustrating the Sciences, and in the mode of instruction, &c.

The next Quarter will close with a Public Examination. Tuition and Board are required quarterly in advance.

U. C. Academy, Jan. 11, 1840. 32 J. HURLBURT. U. C. Academy, Jan. 11, 1840.

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

Britain, and many places on the continent.

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

The price of Apple, Peach and Quince, will be 1s. 3d. cy. (25 cents.) by the single tree, or \$20 per hundred. The Apricot and Nectarine will be 1s. 103d. (374 cents.) and the Cherry, Pear, and Plum, 2s 6d. (50 cents.) each. All communications, (post paid.) will meet with prompt C. BEADLE.

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

R E MOVAL.—The Subscribers beg to inform their friends that they have removed their place of business to the Stores formerly occupied by the late S. E. Tarlon, Esq. No. 173. King Street, Toronto.

83t1 BENJAMIN & BROTHERS.

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 Yange Street to 110 A. King Street, where their friends will find a well assorted Stock of Hard-

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

W A N T E D-A person capable of taking charge of a School in the Gore of Toronto. Testimonials as to character and ability will be required. Letters addressed to Mr. Thomas Foster, Gore Gore of Toronto, Jan. 13th, 1840.

Office of the Grand River Navigation Company,

Seneral Artest Paragraph Company, in the Building to be valued by Arbitration and paid for by the Carlot on it. The Building to be valued by Arbitration and paid for by the in the Grand River Navigation Company, upon which there is now default in the payment of any part of the lostalments called in, and which shall remain unpaid on the 20th of February next, shall be forfeited and sold, at 12 o'clock, noon, of that day, at the Company's Office, as the Act directs.

JOHN JACKSON, Sec'y of Treas'r G. R. N. Co.

Office of the Grand River Navigation Company,

Office of the Grand River Navigation Company, Seneca, January 9th, 1849.

N O T I C E is hereby given, that F I V E per Cent.
of the Carital Stock of the Grand River Navigation Company is called in, payable on or before the 20th of February next.

JOHN JACKSON,

Sec'y & Treas's G. R. N. Co. FEVER AND AGUE,—It is but a very short time

since these Medicines have been introduced into the Fever and Ague Districts, and the proprietor flatters himself that during that period, whereever they have been used according to the directions, they have done more towards exterminating the disease, than all other remedies and prescriptions combined. It is a common excuse among "regular practitioners" when specifics are introduced, that they cannot cure diseases which people it took place upon the beach at Lattie Bassa, within the territorial limits of the commonwealth of Liberia. Governor Buchanan finding this old offender, this outlaw, secreted in the slaver's factory, within about twenty one well bound hogsheads, proceeded to inflict upon this universal for the human family, that condign punishment so richly merited. In Fever and Ague the LIFE MEDICINES not only give quicker to the human family, that condign punishment so richly merited. In presence of a large concourse assembled to witness the execution, those CURE; so that if the patient is only ordinarily careful, and resorts directly the medicine ways the first of the incurate deceases, and mr. months the substitute of the list of the incurate deceases, and mr. months of the substitute of the list of the incurate deceases, and mr. months of the substitute of the list of the incurate deceases, and mr. months of the substitute of the list of the incurate deceases, and mr. months of the substitute of the list of the incurate deceases, and mr. months of the common wealth of Liberia. The substitute of the list of the incurate deceases, and mr. months of the substitute of the list of the incurate deceases, and mr. months of the common wealth of the list of the incurate deceases, and mr. months of the substitute of the list of the incurate deceases, and mr. months of the substitute of the list of the list of the incurate deceases, and mr. months of the substitute of the list of their heads taken off, and their blood poured into the waters of the consequence to the sufferer than the value of the remedy—to remove the Atlantic. May all kindred spirits meet the same awful fate.

Atlantic May all kindred spirits meet the same awful fate.

Atlantic May all kindred spirits meet the same awful fate.

Atlantic May all kindred spirits meet the same awful fate. is here claimed for them, the Proprietor has the testimony of all acquainted nating this highly interesting information, now that the season for Fever and Ague has arrived. It is not for the mere purpose of disposing of a few hundred packages

even were it insufficient to afford him business, he would conceive himself supremely selfish, if his pleasure was not greater at the benefit conferred upon the suffering part of the community by an increase in his sales, than at his own pecuniary profit.

The Life Medicines, if properly used and persevered in, recommen

themselves; still it is necessary that the public should know that such medicines exist, and hence the propriety of advertising them. It is hoped, therefore, that the proprietor will not be accused of egotism when he says that there is no medicine or mode of treatment extant, for Fever and Ague, so appropriate, thorough and positive, in its happy effects, as MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS AND PHENIX BITTERS. E For further particulars of the above Medicine see Moffar's Good Sana.

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

[French, German, and Spanish directions can be obtained on application at the office, 375 Breadway.

CF All post paid letters will receive immediate attention.

Sold wholesele and retail by WILLIAM B. MOFFAT, 375 Breadway, N.

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 treet, Hamilton.

BLANK DEEDS AND MEMORIALS Circuita with the Gospet. and CHAPEL DEEDS, for sale at this Office.

R. A R M S T R O N G beg leave to call the attention of their numerous friends and customers to their newly imported Stock 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 compete with any other flouse 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 Cloths, Beaver Cloths, Mole. skins, Victoria Cloakings, Scotch Plaids, Vestings, plain and printed Flannels, Factory Cottons, Merings, 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 Suirrs, of various 157, King Street, Toronto, Nov. 25, 1839.

TN THE PRESS, and speedily will be published. A SUPPLEMENT TO THE ROYAL CALENDAR OF UPPER CANADA, FOR 1840, with all the standing matter of the last Edition of 1839-Price 5s .-- Containing a New Almanae; New Commissions and Appointments; Necessary Alterations and Corrections of Errors, which unavoidably crept into the last Edition of this valuable and most useful work :-- By Charles Fother-

gill, Esq.

*** Much loss having been heretofore sustained, in consequence of forwarding copies of this work into the country without their being previously paid for, no orders will be hereafter attended to unless they are accompanied with remittances, or a satisfactory reference in town for

payment. Application for copies (if by letter, to be post paid; to be made at the Palladium Office, York Street, Toronto.

Toronto, January 13th, 1840.

532 6w

DRY GOODS, CLOAKS, DRESS-MAKING, AND MIL. LINERY.—S. MAYHEW, grateful for the kind and liberal patronage which has been extended to her since she commenced business in his 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.

FASHIONABLE MILLINERY, DRESS MAKING, and HABERDASHERY.—Mas. Porter and Miss King, No. 11, Wellington Buildings, King Street. Bonnets, Cloaks, Drosses, Caps, &c. &c., furnished on moderate terms, Toronto, October, 1839.

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

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, wholeale or retail, cheap.

RACKETS! RACKETS!! RACKETS!!! manufactured at the above establishment. Clubs in any part of the Pro. vince supplied with all possible expedition on the lowest terms. Toronto, September 10, 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. SAMUEL Evans, first door East of St. James's Church, 104, King Street, where

e intends to pursue his business in all its branches.

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

HASHIONABLE CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT. 128, King Street, Tonontd.

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 carry, ing on the Tailoring Business in all its various branches.
G. B. would solicit attention to his well-assorted Stock of Broad.

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

NEW WHOLESALE ESTABLISHMENT. 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 credit.

JOHN ROBERTSON. Toronto, 1st October, 1832.

FOR SALE, A BOOT AND SHOE ESTABLISHMENT, in the best Business place in CHATHAM, with respectable Business

work sufficient for three or four Journeymen. The Subscriber would give up business immediately if required. The above Property is an unexpired Lesse, running 14 years from April next, with a good Building on it. The Building to be valued by Arbitration and paid for by the

S. FANT, Boot and Shoe Maker. Chatham, Dec. 24th, 1839. TO LET.—A House in the centre of the village of Mark-

ham, originally intended for a Shop and Dwelling House, with half an acre of Land attached. It is an excellent stand for business. Apply at this Office, or to Markham, 'Nov. 10 1839. CHAUNCEY CROSBY.

WROUGHT.IRON AXLETREES. - The SUBSCRIBER is now manufacturing Wrought-Iron Axletroes, of improved description and material, from the best wrought scrap, by improved description and material, from the best wrought acrap, by workmen of established reputation, which, in pattern and worth, are believed to equal anything of the kind in the market. To those acquainted with Wrought Axletrees it will be enough to state, that, besides he first rate quality of the iron, they are all made to a uniform size by swedges or dies, and that this size is made to correspond with the boxes which are fitted to and sold with them. They may be had at the Agencies of the Long Point Foundry at Toronto-Hamilton-Brantford-and London; or at the Manufactory.

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

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

STRAYED, from the premises of the Subscriber, about the latter part of August last, A RED BULL, about 4 years old. Whoever will bring the said Bull to the subscriber will be liberally rewarded JONATHAN DUNN. Toronto, Oct. 11, 1839.

STRAYED,—From the Pasture of the Hon. J. B. Robinson, about the end of May last, A RED OX, between 8 and 9 years old. Whoever will bring said Ox to the subscriber, will be handsomely re-JONATHAN DUNN. Toronto, Obtober 14, 1839. 519-*(f*

STRAYED from the 4th Concession of York Township, East of Yonge Street, on the 19th of August last, a small Yellow and White Cow, about 4 years old, with a white star in her forehead. Whoever will bring her to the subscriber, or give him information where she may be found, will be liberally rewarded. York Township, Oct. 26, 1839. ROBT. CAINES.

STRAYED, from this City, on Saturday, the 4th January instant, a CHESTNUT MARE, with a white face, a white mark on one of her hind feet, and a bridle on her neck. Whoever will give any information respecting her to Mr. Daniell, Tavern Keeper, Yonge Street, will be liberally rewarded; and any person detaining her after this notice will be prosecuted to the utmost rigour of the Law.

Toronto, January 6, 1840.

531 3

CHRISTIAN GUARDIAN.

All post paid letters will receive immediate attention.

All post paid letters will receive immediate attention.

wholesele and retail by William B. Morrat, 375 Broadway, N. Y. all deduction made to those who purchase to sell again.

Its—The Life Medicines may also be had of the principal Druggists y town throughout the United States and the Canadas. Ask for se Life Pills and Phanix Bitters; and be sure that a fac-simile of ioffat's signature is upon the label of each bottle of Bitters or box infalls signature is upon the label of each bottle of Bitters or box is allo by J. W. Brent, King Street, Toronto, and T. Bickle, King Hamilton.

A N K D E E D S A N D M E M O R I A I. S

J. H. LAWRENCE, PRINTER.