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### CHRISTIAN GUARDIAN.

**DEVOTED TO RELIGION, MORALITY, LITERATURE, SCIENCE, COMMERCE** AGRICULTURE, DOMESTIC ECONOMY, & GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

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In another column, under the head of " Oxford Theology," will be found an article from the English Wesleyan Methodist Magazine, containing some additional samples of the dogmas of those divines whose writings have been recommended by the Editor of The Church. It is singular that a Journal which assumes to be the organ of Protestantism, should be found recommending the works of the avowed enemies of the Fathers of the Protestant Reformation. We trust the dangerous beresy will be extinguished in the bud in this province. It only requires to be known to be rejected as a mortal poison by all true

In addition to the numerous proofs we have heretofore adduced, and the examples given by the English Wesleyan Magazine, we subjoin the following extract of a letter from the Rev. Mr. May, an Episco nal Clergyman of Philadelphia, who is now travelling in Europe for the benefit of his health. Mr. May is also one of the Editors of the Philadelphia Episcopal Recorder. In a letter addressed to his Rev. colleagues, dated Liverpool, October 18, 1839, he says :- " From London we proceeded to Oxford, where we spent a Sunday. We chanced to hear in the afternoon the famous Mr. Newman, of Oxford Tract and sin, the Methodist preachers have many times been assailed by memory. He certainly preaches decidedly, and without equivocation. means of Cranmer, &c. could have ventured at this time of day to face down the doctrines of the 39 articles and the direct language of the bible. He declared our justification to be in the beginning of our but he offirmed in direct terms that the means of our sharing in the benefits of Christ's death, are naptism and good works. I find that it is generally thought the doctrines of the Oxford Tracts are spreading, of evangelical religion which has taken place in the Church of England within the last thirty years, is a pledge of further good things to come. Offences must needs come, that they who are approved may be made manifest. I hope that this departure from sound doctrine may be overrolled as the means of quickening to greater zeal and energy those who stand for the defence of the truth."

### ORIGINAL EXTRACTS.

OBJECTS AND CHARACTER OF THE METHODIST MINISTRY. From the Rev. T. Jackson's Centenary Sermon.

The objects for the attainment of which the Wesleyan ministry has ever been exercised are in full accordance with its spiritual character. It has never been a proselyting ministry. With the mere ing of them to adopt any particular form of worship and of church order, this ministry could never be satisfied. It spurns all such low and grovelling objects, considered as an end; and aims at nothing less than the turning of men from worldiness and sin to Christ and holiness. The apostles were sent "to open the eyes of the blind, and turn them from darkness unto light; and from the power of Salan unto God; that they might receive the forgiveness of sins, and an inheritance among them that are sanctified." The first Methodist preachers went forth with the same design. In all their discourses uncarrilly invigoration of the love of Christ affords the only satisfacthey laid the utmost stress upon the new birth; by which they understood, not an outward reformation merely, nor the change which takes place in the state and relation of a child at its baptism; but the renew-al of the heart in righteourness and true holiness, by the power of the Holy Ghost: such a renewal of the heart as is preceded by repentance, and faith, and the forgiveness of sins; as is accompanied by unuterable peace and joy; and expresses itself in all purity and uprightness of conduct. To the rich and the poor, the aged and the young, the formal moralist and the profligate transgressor, our fathers cried, as with a voice of thunder, "Ye must be born again, or die to all a person and manner the most graceful, and an aspect of angelic beeternity!" and they felt that they had laboured in vain, unless those who heard them were thus created anew in Christ Jesus. Like St. Paul, they "travailed in birth" for souls, till Christ was thus formed in them; and then they endeavoured to build up their spiritual children in faith and love, and in holy active zeal,

The topics which have constituted the substance of Methodist preaching have never been matters of doubtful disputation, but the great and vital truths of the gospel. The offices of Christ, and the work of the Holy Spirit, in direct connection with the actual salvation of men, have always been the most prominent subjects of the ministry in question. The Wesleys and their fellow-labourers expaniated largely, and with undiminished interest, upon the efficacy of Christ's atonement, and the prevalence of his intercession; through which they taught their hearers to expect every spiritual blessing at the hands of God. In their discourses "Christ was all and in all." They also described with minuteness, and in detail, the operations of the Holy Ghost, in convincing men of sin, and thus leading them to repen tance; communicating to them the gift of justifying faith; witness sing the personal adoption of believers; subduing in them the power of sin; administering to them gracious help in the discharge of every duty; making them perfect in love; and sealing them to the day of redemption. Theirs was truly evangelical preaching. It exhibited the blessings and privileges of Christianity in all their variety and rich ness, but without any approach to Antinomian error and presumption. It laid equal stress upon the twin doctrines of justification by faith it the blood of Christ, and the necessity of practical holiness in all who are justified, and born from above. In this our fathers followed the example of the apostles with strict and undeviating fidelity.

Plainness and simplicity have ever characterized the Wesleyan ministry. The Wesleys, indeed, and some of their coadjutors and successors, were men of learning; but while they thought with scholars and philosophers, like our-Lord and his apostles, they adapt ed their discourses to the uneducated classes of the community. They did this on principle; because they sought not human honour and applause, but the salvation of the people. Of set purpose, therefore, they avoided the ornaments and trickery of that secular eloquence which some preachers have affected, and addressed themselves to the understandings and consciences of the ignorant and wicked. The great body of Methodist preachers, it is well known, having been called from the ordinary occupations of life to the work of evangelists, have known little concerning elegance of speech. Yet their ministry has not only been intelligible to the people for whose benefit it was exercised, but powerful and effective. Concerning St. Paul at Athens. it was inquired, " What will this babbler say ?" The same question has often been proposed with respect to such preachers as John Nelson, originally the stone mason of Birstal, and John Haime, once a private soldier in the Queen's regiment of dragoons. Let those who despise the inartificial ministry of such teachers, compare it with that of Peter and John, not only in the public assemblies which they ad-dressed, but also in the presence of the rulers and magistrates before whom they were severally brought. As in the primitive times, " not many wise men after the flesh, not many mighty, not many noble, have been employed in this ministry; yet has it, like that of the apos tles, been characterized by a "mouth and wisdom" which no human education and training could ever supply. In full accordance with the state of things which existed in the earlier ages of the church, the evangelical "treasure" has been placed in "earthen vessels," not in vessels of gold and silver, " that the excellency of the power might be of God, and not of men."

Will it be said by any, that, in stating these facts, we plead for an ignorant ministry? We repel the suggestion; and maintain that, generally speaking, the Wesleyan ministry never was an ignorant onc. What has it professed to teach? Not philosophy, either ancient or modern; not the ingenious dreams of Plato, nor the ethics of Epictetus; not the legends of the Jewish rabbins; not the peculiar speculations of the Christian fathers, most of whom were very inadequate expositors of Holy Scripture; but the spiritual religion of the Bible. It has pro- foundation of every virtue .- Addison's Spectator, No. 316.

fessed to teach the evil and danger of sin, and the insufficiency of all mere morality and formal worship; with the manner in which men may obtain the blessing of pardon, and of purity of heart, qualifying them to worship God in spirit and in truth. On all questions connected with conversion, and with religious experience and practice, it has ever been, is a whole, an enlightened and impressive ministry, equal we believe to that which has been exercised in any section of the universal church since the apostolic times. In confirmation of this view, we appeal to the effects of the Wesleyan ministry in every quarter of the globe 'for this was not done in a corner." societies of devout people, raised up by God's blessing upon this ministry, both at home and abroad; and we say, not with vain boasting, but with adoring thankfulness, "These are our epistles, known and read of all men." "The seals of our apostleship are these in the

Lord."

From the beginning the Wesleyan ministry, like that of the apostles, has been aggressive. It has never assumed that mankind in general are duly alive to their spiritual interests; that they will, of their own accord, call in the aid which is requisite in order to their instruction and salvation; and that, therefore, the ministers of Christ should wait till their services are actually desired and applied for in any given locality. It has rather assumed the natural ignorance and depravity of their love of sin, and of flattering error; their aversion to truth and holiness; and that, therefore, they must be sought and warned, that they may repent and be saved. The Wesleys went not, in the first instance, to places remarkable for plety, where they had reason to expect a kind reception; but to places where ignorance was the mos profound, where wickedness was general and daring, and where their labours were the most needed, but undesired and unwelcome. Acting thus upon the apostolic plan, they often preached in the open air, in barns, in private houses, under the shade of a tree, in neglected villages and hamlets, spurning the trammels which canons of modern date bave imposed upon the servants of the Lord Jesus, and practically asserting the liberty wherewith he had made them free. In doing this they not unfrequently stirred up that hostility of which Christ forewarned his disciples, when he said, "I came not to bring peace upon earth, but a In the enforcement of hated truth, and the exposure of error riotous mobs, and exposed to great personal danger. The tumult at I could hardly think that a Clergyman of the Church reformed by Ephesus, when the people deprecated all interference with their religrous views and habits, and for three hours cried, "Great is Diana of the Ethesians," and the commotion in Jerusalem, when all the city " was in an uproar," were scarcely more violent than the riots at Wed nesbury, at Dovizes, at Cork, at Wrangle, and in a hundred other lives by baptism, and at the day of judgment by good works.' He did places, where Methodist preachers were objects of popular vengeance, not merely use language which would imply justification by works, simply because they declared the insufficiency of all merely formal religion, and endeavoured to convince the people that they must be both inwardly and outwardly holy before they could enter into heaven. Yel, as in the case of the spostles, those popular tumults, by whomsoever stimulated and headed, "turned out rather to the furtherance of the especially among the younger clergy; but I still trust that the revival gospel" than to the obstruction of its progress. Many of the Methodist preachers, in the midst of their labours and persecutions, have endured the pinchings of hunger and want; and might with truth have adopted the language of St. Peter, addressed to the lame man at the gate of the "Silver and gold have I none." Their garb was often mean; their manners were plain and unassuming; their spirit was meek and forbearing, but firm and determined; and there was an energy of truth and wisdom in their speech, which frequently conveyed light and conviction to the consciences of careless men, while it awed into silence and attention the noisy and unwieldy crowds by whom they were eur-

### THE LATE REV. JOHN SUMMERFIELD.

Of this admirable and lamented young minister, whom the Great Head of the Church made a polished shaft in his quiver, and in whom he was peculiarly glorified, the only Memoir, we believe, that has ap peared is that written by the poet Holland. To deny to that produc tion the praise of respectable literary execution would be unjust; yet does it not, in our estimation, present a true mirror of Summerfield We freely admit the impossibility of embodying the ideal of genius. or of transferring to the biographic page an adequate manifestation of the power of living eloquence. We cannot, however, help thinking a much nearer approximation towards that desirable result attainable in the present instance, than has yet been accomplished. At the ear ly age of twenty-three, Summerfield's mind exhibited a harmony are an expansion which very rarely anticipate the meridian of life. tory solution of the rapid development of his uncommon mental energies. Though a diligent student, time had not permitted him to attain majurity of scholarship; but he possessed in a high degree all the attributes of a mind of the first order. His understanding was clear, his judgment discriminating, and his imagination so vigorous and susceptible, that it cost him no effort to fling the tints and huce of vitality over the abstractions of truth, and thereby to impart to the most common place topics all the freshness and interest of originality. The natural effect of his thrilling eloquence was materially aided by gnity; its moral charm was the den Divine Spirit

"Who touched Isaiah's hallowed hips with fire."

Summerfield was an extemporaneous preacher so far as it is proper for any young minister to be so. His sermons, indeed, were anything but unpreneditated effusions. Having enjoyed the rare intellectual luxury of poring over his manuscripts, we are prepared to state, that his preparations for the pulpit, evince the full concentration of the powers of his mind, and the best use of all the resources of knowledge within his reach, on the subjects on which he expatiated. But though rich in thought, and logical in their arrangement, the composition is est (purposely it would appear) unfinished. Definitions and exege tical remarks are generally written out with studious accuracy an precision; but the occurrence on almost every page of broken hints, followed by a significant dash of the pen, indicates the orator's impatience of the trammels and tedium of previous composition, and the stirring of deep emotion within the breast that could find full vent only amid the hallowed excitements of the Sanctuary. 'He did not offer "to God of that which cost him nothing;" but it was the alter that sanctified his gift, and the fire that consumed his sacrifice issued immediately from the propitious heavens.

Whoever would form or exhibit a just appreciation of this incompa rable youth, must like him, be decidedly Wesleyan in his creed and predifections, in soul an orator, and in piety a saint.

# "O nate, ingentem luctum ne quere tuonum; Ostendent terris bunc tantum fata, neque ultra Esse sincut."

-Life of the Rev. Wm. Black, by the Rev. M. Richey, A. M.

llow to Improve and Govern the Tongue -- If you would ave a better tongue, labour for a better heart. The Heart fills the longue with words, as the cistern is filled from the spring. The way o heal the tongue, is to better the heart. The vapours that trouble the head, come from the stomach. If you would cure the head, apply something to the stomach. If the stomach were better, the head would be better; reformation must begin at the heart. In a watch, when the wheels are out of 'order, they mend the spring thereof; so when the tongue is like a watch that runs too fast, in vain, sinful talk, mend the spring; let the heart be bettered. If the heart be vain and earthly, the tongue will be so. If the water be foul in the fountain, t cannot be clear in the vessel. If the heart be holy, the tongue will be so. Look to thy heart; get a better heart and a better tongue.-Thomas Watson's Works, 410, p. 991, published 1692.

Time an Estate .- An Italian philosopher expressed in his motto, hat time was his estate; an estate, indeed, which will produce nothing without cultivation, but will always abundantly repay the labours of industry, and satisfy the most extensive desires, if no part of it he suffered to lie waste by negligence, to be overrun with noxious plants, or laid out for show rather than use .- Dr. Johnson's Ramb

PRESENT TIME alone is ours; the future is yet unborn; and the past is dead, and can only live (as parents in their children) in the actions it has produced .- Addison's Spectator, No. 316.

DIVINE AND HUMAN LEARNING .- A good man, though unlearned in secular notices, is like the windows of the temple, narrow without and broad within; he sees not so much of what profits abroad, but whatsoever is within, and concerns religion and the glorification of God, that he sees with a broad inspection: but all human learning without God is but blindness and ignorant folly.—Jeremy Taylor's Works, Vol. III. p. 183.

INDOLENCE is a stream that flows slowly on, but undermines the

#### SELECTIONS.

OXFORD THEOLOGY. Extract of a Review of Remains of the late Rev. R. H. Froude, M. A., Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford.

From the English Wesleyan Magazine.

The last work we have placed on our list has been published some time; and had it only been a publication of "Remains" by some affectionate but misjudging relation, we know not that we should have noticed it. But Mr. Froude was not only one of the early Oxford Tract writers, but these "Remains" have been published by some of his associates, and appear to be put forth for the very purpose of exhibiting he working of the principles which he had embraced.

Mr. Froude was the oldest son of the Archdeacon of Totness; he was born in 1803, "on the Feast of the Annunciation;" was ordained, after the usual collegiate studies, in December, 1828; and died of consumption in February, 1836, when he was nearly thirty-three years of age; comparatively, only a young man.—While at Oxford, he kept a private journal, some extracts from which are given in the Enoch, very closely with God. first volume, occupying nearly seventy pages of it. We have read them with melancholy interest. There is much in it bordering on the ludicrous, but we feel no inclination to laugh even at these. The abiding impression was, that the religious scheme he had unhappily been led to embrace was most wretchedly delusive. For ourselves, we should very far prefer the Popery of the Port Royal School. In Ni-cole, for instance, there is a clearer view of Christianity given to the reader than he will find in these Remains of Mr. Froude, put together is they are, to exhibit the real workings of the principles he had im We see in him a young man evidently sincere; - willing, that is to say, to be right on his own plan, but not thinking it necessary to test and examine the system on which his plan was formed. For want of a better word, we can only describe him as a thorough externalist. He studied himself, but he did not know himself. He saw not into the depths of his own heart. He tried himself rather by the rule of ecclesiastical ordinances, than by the high and holy law of God. Hence, he had but a dim perception of either guilt or sinfulness, as declared by the only proper standard, and few aspirations after the glorious holiness of the Scriptures, even while he was sincerely and earnestly striving after amendment.

In reading this journal, we could not but be struck with the total ibsence of all reference to the Saviour; and that, too, in a record in which forgivenese is so frequently sought. But at the close, we find a note by the Editor, mentioning the omission, and giving scarcely any other reason than that he might have thought much even when he said nothing. It is impossible. A real conviction of sin would have been accompanied with such a sense of guilt as would, we will venture to say, have compelled any who not only believed in the great atone ment as an ecclesiastical dogma, but acknowledge it as a necessary and most merciful provision, to have referred to it, as the ground of his hope, to have had recourse to it as the refuge and shelter of his His deficiency on this point, however, receives an explanation which demonstrates beyond any arguments we can employ, the very dangerous character of the system, and shows how directly it conducts ot perhaps, to Romanism, but to Popery of the worst sort. The

"If there was any deficiency in the author's view of religion at this ime, it was, that he did not recognise so fully, as afterwards the docrine of Christ's presence" (so in the volumes) "in his Church; e. g. he power of absolution," &c.

Could the most determined Papist have said more?

His "Occasional Thoughts" occupy about seventy four pages, an are as Christless as the journal. So are his "Letters to Friends. Nor are his "Sermons" any better. In fact, any thing like an exhibition of Ilim of whom St. Paul said, "I determined not to know any hing among you, save Jesus Christ, and him crucified," is looked for in vain till we come to the end of the second volume, where, in a paper on "The Antiquity of the existing Liturgies," there are some trans-lations, in which there is more said of Christ. the propitization for sin, than in the two volumes; and even in these, it is chiefly Christ—as not transubstantiated, yet consubstantiated—in the sacramental bread and wine.

We must, however, before we conclude, give a few extracts from nis "Letters to Friends," or the reader will not be able "to complete the idea of him as a witness to Catholic views."

We will string together a few miscellaneous sentences on different subjects, beginning with his feelings to Protestantism and the Reform-

"That odious Protestantism sticks in one's gizzard." (Page 322. "I have been reading a good deal about the Reformation in Queen Elizabeth's time. It is shocking indeed." (Page 325.) "You will be shocked at my avowal, that I am every day becoming a less loya son of the Reformation. It appears to me plain, that in all matters that seem to us indifferent, or even doubtful, we should conform our prac-tices to those of the Church which has preserved its traditionary pracices unbroken." (Page 336) ". Have you read Brett's translation of" (the primitive Liturgies in Greek?) "They are a death blow to Protestantism, if Palmer is right about their antiquity and indepenlence." (Page 366.) "As to the Reformers, I think worse and worse of them. Jewel was what you would in these days call, an irreverent Dissenter." (Page 379.) "Really, I hate the Reformation and Reformers more and more." (Page 389.) "I am more indignant at the Protestant doctrines on the subject of the eucharist, and think that the principle on which it is founded is as proud, irreverent, and foolish, as that of any heresy, even Socialanism." (Page 391.) "Also, why do you praise Ridley? Do you know sufficient good about him to counterbalance the fact, that he was the associate of Cranmer. Peter Marlyr, and Bucer? N. B. How beatiful the Edinburgh Review has shown up Luther, Melancthon, and Co.! What good genius has pos-sessed them to do our dirty work?" (Page 394) "The Liturgy of St. Peter, a name which I advise you to substitute in your notes to - for the obnoxious phrase, Mass-book." (Page 187.) "I should like to know why you funch from saying, that the power of making the body and blood of Christ, is vested in the successors of the Aposiles." (Page 326.) "Certainly the Council of Trent had no fair chance of getting at the truth, if they saw no alternative between tran substantiation and Jewellism." (Page 339.) "I begin to think that the Nonjurors were the last of English Divines, and that those since are twaddlers." (Page 355.) "I should like to see a good paper on the Clergy, praying with their faces to the altar, and their backs to the congregation. In a Protestant church the Parson seems either to be preaching the prayers or worshipping the congregation." (Page 365.) the altar, which, if there is any truth in my notion of ordination, is more sacred than the holy of holies was in the Jewish temple." (Page 372.) "By the by, if I was dead, why should I be cut off from the privilege of helping on the good cause? I don't know what money I left; little

(Page 388.)
We might quote much more in the same style, but this is enough to show the testimony given by this " witness for Catholic truth."

enough I suspect; but whatever it was, I am suspicious enough to think

that any good it could do "in honorem Dei et sacrasancia matris

would have done something too "in salutem anima mea."

#### Prom Blunt's History of Elisha. RETIREMENT AND PRAYER.

Elisha, having paid his visit to the school of the prophets at Jericho, went up thence unto Bethel, where was established another of these valuable seminaries; his object, in all probability; to communicate he translation of Elijah, and his own appointment as his successor. Having fulfilled his intention, the prophet withdrew to Carmel, a mountain in the tribe of lesschar, about fifty six miles distant, situated close to the sea shore, abounding, as travellers tell, with vines and olives, and covered with shady groves, and sweet-scented shrubs, This was once the favourite resort of Elijah: here he had miraculously consumed the burnt offering, and destroyed the prophets of Baal. Here, also, he had withdrawn, to pray for that rain, which, after three years' drought, in answer to his petitions, again refreshed the face of the earth. Thither now did Elisha retire, that, amidst its solitudes, he might recruit his wearied spirit, and fit himself for the trying and difficult intercourse with kings and princes, in which he was shortly to engage. Like our divine Saviour, Elisha prepared himself for the more public and more estensible portions of his ministry, by absolute solitude and the most secret intercourse with God. Had Elisha never retired to Mount Carmel, he would, in all probability, have been utterly useless in Samaria.

A ministry of power," it has been well said, "must be a ministry of prayer." While the providence of God directs the words spoken, it is the breath of prayer which fills its wings, and carries it to the heart of the hearer, "quick and powerful, and sharper than any two-edged sword."

would humbly and affectionately assure my younger brethren in the ening attention to religious truth.

ministry, that unless there be a resolute apportionment of a certain time every day, for entire seclusion and secret communing with God; and private devotional dwelling upon his floly Word, not with a view to others, but for the improvement of ourselves, there never can be much of real and epiritual nourishment in our ministry, or much of inction in our ministrations, or much of Christ in our souls.

And, brethren, is not this great duty of temporary abstruction equally necessary to yourselves? The fault of many professing Christians, in our day is, that they live too much in public. We do ot mean that they are dissipated, or particularly worldly in their nabits and associations, although this is true alas ! of some, but that the work of the heart is postponed to the work of the head and the hands; committees, schools, charitable meetings, occupy the time, and fill the thoughts, while solitude, and especially a devotional solitude, is a thing almost unknown. Half the errors of the present day nay probably be traced to this source; the facility with which Chris. tians are carried away by every wind of doctrine, the low standard of personal holiness, the small amount of self-denying charity; for these, and such as these, brethren, there is no remedy but walking, like

#### A PURE MIND.

The importance of a right state of heart in order to the due impression of moral and religious truths, was manifest even to the heathen. It was the custom of Socrates, the eminent philosopher, when questions were sent him for solution, to ask concerning the qualities and course of hie of those who asked them, reasoning that if their hearts were under the power of evil passions, his words would find no entrance there.

A maxim of the heathen Seneca, is of great weight, and worthy of the deepest reflection of those on whom a brighter radiance of divine truth has fallen than ever fell on him: "The mind that is impure is not capable of seeing God and divine things. It is the pure mind, like pure glass, that receives the rays of divine light. It is fitted to behold the beauty of spiritual things. The film has fallen from the eye. The mist that guilt created has been scattered." On this principle is founded the Saviour's memorable declaration, "Blessed are the pure in heart, for they shall see God." We are to understand this not only of the visions of the heavenly world, but of those delightful perceptions of divine things which may be enjoyed here. Spiritual beauty exists on every hand. All God's works and provilences are continually showing forth his glory. And it is the remova of our guilt, our spiritual blindness, that permits us to enjoy delightful visions of that glory. No sooner is the power of sin broken, and true epentance raises us from the gloom and darkness of a guilty life, than we begin to see God. He has "anointed us with eye salve." The moral scenery is changed. Or rather, we are changed. All the objects about us are the same as when we saw nothing of God and his glory in them. But a purified heart has covered the world with the beauty and glory of the Lord. Hearing, we hear; and seeing

Let the power of sin be yet more overthrown; let the mind be raised more above its polluting influence, and higher spiritual beau-ties will appear in God and all his works. As a loftier summit of the nountain gives a wider survey of the surrounding country, so a pure mind will give discoveries, yet unmade, of the glories of the Godbead. And there shall be, too, a closer alliance between the infinite and inite mind. "If any man love me, he will keep my words; and my Father will love him, and we will come unto him, and make our abode with him." Closer will everlasting bonds bind the soul to the great object of its love. And at last as the topstone of the glorious structure, the pure mind in heaven shall see God.

### RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

SYRIA AND THE HOLY LAND .- From the thirteenth annual eport of the American Board of Missions we extract the following ? "The printing during the year 1839, was 555 pages, numbering the books in a continuous series, 9,500 copies, and 1,044,000 pages in the whole. A printer is greatly needed. Fierce opposition is made by the ecclesiastical rulers of the country to the distribution of the books, but the people are anxious to receive them. Small portions of Scripture are found to be the most acceptable tracts that can be printed.

The seminary, under Mr. Hebard's superintendence, promises to oe an instrument of much good. It is desirable that a greater amount of funds be employed in this department. What a blessing might be expected to attend the labours of a pious and competent native agency, were such at this time in all parts of the mountains of Lebanon t The Arabic congregation on the Sabbath is from 50 to 100. Four idult Druzes, and ten Druze children, and three other children, have been baptized, making 17 baptisms in all. There have been seven admissions to the church. Others give some evidence of piety, and ave applied for admission.

The past year has been signalized by an extraordinary religious excitement among the Druzes, a sort of heretical Mohammedans, numbering 60,000 or 70,000 souls. Their religion appears to be a comof Mohammedanism, Christianity, and Paganism. For many mouths these people have been applying to our brethren for religious instruction from all parts of Lebanon. Not a few have come down to Beyroot to receive it. At the latest dates Mr. Thompson had a class of thirty Druzes organized and under religious instruction. This people have long been noted for deception on matters appertaining to religion, and their motives in the present case are believed to have been in part to secure some apprehended political immunities by making a christian profession. But it is not easy to account in this manner for all that has been seen; and at any rate it calls for devout gratitude to Him who gives the hearing car and the willing mind, when a whole people, from any cause, place themselves in the way of

Monavian Missions.-On Wednesday evening a meeting vas held at the Scotch Church, Crown court, Little Russell Street, Covent-garden, on behalf of the London Associations in aid of the above Missions. The Rev. W. B. Harvey, late the superintending Moravian missionary in Antigua, presided, and communicated inteesting information from the various foreign stations. From his statements it appeared that the missions of the United Brethren, or Moravians, among the Negroes, Hottentots, American Indians, and Greenlanders, were commenced above a century ago, and now consist of 51 stations, supplied by 237 missionaries, and containing above But whatever you do, pray don't let your pulpit stand in the light of 51,000 converts. The stations abroad are chiefly dependent upon this country for their maintenance. Of the numbers above stated, 120 missionaries administer the gospel to above 45,000 of the negro race. The missions, however, are laboring under an annual deficiency of £1500 in their funds, which fetters their exertions, especially in the West Indies. After the meeting a collection was made in aid of the missions.-London Watchman.

> CONVERTED HEATHENS PRESENTING THEIR OFFERINGS .-A correspondent of the Christian Advocate, writing from the Oregon

Mr. Hall has just arrived from the Sandwich Islands, bringing with him a printing press, a present from the natives of those islands to the Nesperses tribe, whither he is bound to print the first book in Oregon, as Mr. Spaulding has one ready for the press in that language. this press was bought, paid for, and presented only by the Christian natives, it certainly reflects great credit on the missionary cause. Mr. Hall reports the conversion of several thousands within the last 18 months. So general, powerful, and protracted a work of grace has hardly a parallel. The fiame was kindling during our four months' stay. There was an uncommon thirst for the word of life. This was Blav. manifest, not only in the great congregations, but likewise in individual cases. I remember a young man coming thirty miles on foot, carrying a large load of bananes and tarrow, the choice fruits of the land. to get a little portion of the Bible then issuing from the press; but while he was coming another stepped in before him; he was much disappointed, but not altogether discouraged. He left his offering, and said he would come again. What a transforming influence has the Bible. These, twenty years ago, naked, rude savages are now sending the Gospel, the press, and missionaries to other parts. They have already sent one of their sons to this country as a missionary, and he with his wife are zealously employed in doing good. But I must close,

The Tract Society at Bombay states, that the Mahratta language spoken by about 7,000,000: and the Gujurathi printed, by the Eng-

lish missionaries at Surat, by about 5,000,000. The Pilgrim's Progress is printed both in Oriya and Hindusthani,

and Baxter's Call in Oriya.

In Belgium, 57,000 copies of the Scriptures have been circulated by If I may be allowed to speak practically upon this point, as one the aid of the British and Foreign Bible Society. An Evangelical who for a series of years occupied a post—God only knows how Society has been formed, and is doing much good. These two agenunworthily and imperfectly—of the most incessant employment I cles are represented as co operating in a remarkable manner in awak-

# CHRISTIAN GUARDIAN.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 8, 1840.

Several days later European intelligence will be found in this

OPENING OF A NEW CONGREGATIONAL CHAPEL.—The beautiful Congregational Chapel, on Newgate Street, in this City, was opened on New-Year's Day; when the Rev. WILLIAM RYERSON preached in the morning, and the Rev. Mr. WASTELL, of Guelph, preached in the evening, to large and attentive congregations. Notwithstanding the day and the season, the Chapel was filled both morning and evening. The erection of this Chapel is a noble are thy tents, O Jacob, and thy tabernacles, O Israel!"

The Rev. J. ROAF-the able pastor of the congregation-read the following statement at the close of the service, accompanied by a few extemporaneous remarks:

Estimated cost, (exclusive of £394 for Ground, which is to

be paid by annual instalments,) £1300 0 0

A Amount Subscribed (about) 945 0 0

Amount Paid up, 735 0 0 565 0 0

And to be paid up, ..... 210 0 - 0 The conditions of the Trust-Deed are, that the Minister of the Chapel shall

-Shortly after the publication in this Province of the Earl of Durham's Report, we inserted from a rare and curious work published in 1757, and entitled by misgovernment on the one side and rebellion on the other, and which may "An Estimate of the Manners and Principles of the Times," some pitly extracts headed " Characteristics of an impartial Public Writer;" observing at the same time that they had been clearly exhibited by Lord Ducham in his most able Report. In the same work we have the "Characteristics" of a great Minister, or of an impartial and able Governor. These "Characteristics" present also, in a subordinate degree, the portrait of an honest and judicious with such a consummation that we gave our humble support to the measure for legislator and an upright public servant in any office in the state. We are truly thankful to be able to say, that these "Characteristics" have been furnished by the administration of the Governor General thus far; and we here insert them that our readers may be able to appreciate the merits of His Excellency's administration, and as containing useful hints for the consideration of our Legislators and public men:

"He will not only have honest Intentions of Mind, but Wisdom to plan and Courage to execute.

He will regard the Interests of the Prince and People, as inseparably and invariably united.

He will endeavour to destroy Party Distinctions; and to unite all Men, in the Support of the common and national Welfare.

In Consequence of this, he will be hated by the corrupt. Part of the Kingdom, high and low; because their Expectations of Advantage, can only arise from those Distinctions and that Influence which He labours to

The honest and unprejudiced Part of the Nation will adore him, for the contrary Reason. He will be remarkable, rather for his Knowledge in the great Princi-

ples of Wisdom and Virtue, than in the oblique Ways and Mysteries of selfish Cunning.

He may be displaced once, or more than once, by the Power of Faction: But the united Voice of an uncorrupt People will restore him to nicated from time to time by successive Secretaries of State for the Colonies the Favour of the Sovereign; especially in a Time of Danger. And the In all those Desputches no objection to the alienation of the Reserve. oftener he is cut down by corrupt Power, the deeper Root he will take was urged; no doubt as to its constitutional authority to do so was evein the Affections of the Prince and People, and rise and flourish with renewed Vigour.

His private Life will be consistent with his public Conduct. Above Luxusy and Parade, he will be modest and temperate; and his Contempt of Wealth will be as signal as his Contempt of Luxury.

He will be distinguished by his Regard to Religion, Honour, and his

He will not despise, but honour the People, and listen to their united If his Measures are not always clear to the People in their Means

they will always be so in their Ends. In this, he will imitate a great Queen, or her great Minister, 'whose Policy was deep, and the Means she employed were often very secret; but the Ends to which this Policy and these means were directed, were never epidvocal." As a natural and happy Consequence of this Conduct, should be hap-

pen either to err in a Design, or fail in its Execution, an uncorrupt Reserve question has now to be taken in hand with the incumbrance of more People will still confide in him. They will continue to repose on his than lifty incumbents—an incumbrance created by an unparalleled system of general Wisdom and Integrity; will regard him as a kind and watchful local executive partiality, injustice and corruption. Father; yet, though wise, not infallible.

He will look forward, rather than to what is past, and be more zeal-, in his own Opinion, he may think Delinquents

His Principles and Conduct, as they will be hated by vile, so they be derided by narrow Minds, which cannot enlarge their Conceptions beyond the beaten Track of present Practice. Prince MAURICE was ridiruled in his first Attempts, for those very Expedients, by which he drove the SPANIARDS out of his Country.

If his little or no influence in Parliament be objected to him, he answer as HENRY the Great did with regard to Rochelle, 'I do all I desire to do there, in doing nothing but what I ought."

He will practise that double Oeconomy, which is so rarely found, or even understood. I mean, not only that inferior Oeconomy, which consists in the Management of the Receipts and Issues of the public Revenue but that superior Oeconomy, which consists in contriving the great Schemes of Negotiation and Action.

The Laws he frames, will be generous and comprchensive; that is, in Lord VERULAM's nervous Expression, " Deep, not vulgar: not made upon the Spur of a particular Occasion for the present, but out of Providence of the future; to make the Estate of the People still more and more happy, after the Manner of the Legislacors in ancient and heroical Times." bove all, he will study to restore and secure upright Manners and Principles; knowing these to be the very Strength and Vitals of every

As by all these Means, he will put the natural and internal Springs of Government into Action; so he will keep up that Action in its full Vigour, by employing Ability and Merit: And hence, Men of Genius, Capacity, and Virtue, will of Course fill the most important and publick Stations, in every Department of the State.

To fulfil this great Purpose, he will search for Men, capable of serving the Public, without regard to Wealth, Family, Parliamentary Interest.

He will despise those idle Claims, of Priority of Rank, or Seniority i Station, when they are unsupported by Services performed in that Rank and Station: He will search for those, wherever they are to be found, whose active Spirits and superior Capacity promise Advantage to the Public.

He will not abuse this Power indulged to him, of superseding superior

Rank, by preferring his own Favourites. If he finds the Appearance of Ability and Worth among the Friends or Dependents of Enemies, he will ous that the Provincial Legislature should itself gy Reserves, and all rents arising from Clergy Reserves that have of the annual stipends and allowances hereinbefore mentioned, trust them with the Execution of his most important Designs, on the Success of which, even his own Character may depend.

Having no Motive, but the Welfare of his Country; if he cannot ac complish that, by such Measures as his Heart approves, he will not stanggle for a Continuance in Power, but bravely and peaceably resign."

THE GOV. GENERAL'S MESSAGE RESPECTING "HUNTERS Longus."-One of the most admirable messages which have been sentby His Excellency the Governor-General to the House of Assembly, is his answer to announced upon it—and the different schemes any other religious hodies or denominations of Christians in this allowed for accordingly. the address of the House, requesting information respecting the existence of "Hupters Ladges" within the Province. This document will be found in another column. It conveys a just and mortifying rebake to the Cobourg gentry and their compeers who have been getting up and circulating petitions to the Logislature praying for a bill to disfranchise certain classes of their fellowsubjects, unless they submit to an election test-oath, hitherto unknown in the annals of British history, and at variance with the fundamental principles o the British Constitution. The Answer furnishes also another practical proof of the Governor-General's earnest desire to maintain inviolate the liberties of all classes of Her Majesty's subjects, and to extend to them the fullest protection authorised by law. The last sentence should be written in letters of gold-" In the opinion of the Governor-General, it is most desirable to allay irritation, and to calm, instead of exciting unnecessary alarm, and nothing can more impede the return to tranquillity, so essential prosperity of this Province, than any unnecessary inqui ries into the past, calculated only to harrass individuals,

plates the new relation into which we are entering. If discord should continue Provinces would at once suggest the expediency Governor in favour of the Treasurer or other officer who shall to roign in this province as heretofore, our union with Lower Canada can only of bringing to a termination, before that event be appointed by such Churches respectively, according to the the approaching epoch of our provincial history may be like a season of plenteousness and joy after years of postilence and famine.

We have no doubt but the future destinies of this country are involved in the state of the public mind at the commencement and during the first years of our union with Lower Canada. If the impression be once made on the public mind in England, that wide-spread dissatisfaction and disaffection prevail in achievement on the part of our Congregational brethren. It has been erected the United Province, that impression will not be effaced for years, the credit of in the course of a few months, and is the most beautiful edifice in the City. the country will be completely and finally gone, and the tide of emigration will May the text of the morning ever be fulfilled within its walls-" I will fill this out, for many years, if ever, return to our shores. But, if the intelligence go house with my glory, saith the Lord!" And may the worshippers there ever abroad in the Mother Country, that public attention in Canada is being turned be enabled to say in the language of the text in the evening-"How beautiful from questions of party and of theory to practical matters and the varied means of developing the latent resources of this great country, the announcement in respect to Canadian credit and interests, will be like a resurrection from the dead. All the reports and publications which have detailed our dissatisfactions and commotions,—and which have been spread far and wide throughout Great Britain and Ireland-have also described the fertility of our soil and the health fulness of our climate. When, therefore, it shall have become known in the Mother Country, that the hitherto insuperable obstacles to Canadian happiness and prosperity have been removed; that the affairs of Canada are peacefully established upon a broad and firm basis; not only will our public credit be rea-

tored, but the current of emigration may be expected to flow thither with more The conditions of the Trust-Deed are, that the Aminister of the Chapter shall be always hold the doctrinal and ecclesiastical principles prevalent among the Churches that formed the Congregational Union of England and Wales, in the year 1831. That whonever a Trustee die, or remove from the Province, the Church shall elect his saccessor. That if at any time there should not be a Church, both the Ministers and Trustees shall be elected by the persons subscribing to the maintenance of the worship. And that if there should be neighbored to any individual or society holding the principles for which it was truct the period of depression in commerce, agriculture, and the various kinds erected. truct the period of depression in commerce, agriculture, and the various .kinds of business and interests in the country. All persons, but agitators by trade, CHARACTERISTICS OF AN IMPARTIAL AND ABLE GOVERNOR, counsellors, and Militia officers on pay, must suffer more or less in their interests and prospects from the existing state of things; a state of things induced

> and the legislature. These remarks are specially applicable to the Clergy Reserve controversy and are intended to impress upon every friend of the country, both in and ou the Legislature, the importance of bringing it to a close. It was in connexion uniting the provinces. Last year we resisted the measure of re-investment. because, as we contended, the members of the Imperial Parliament did not possess the requisite local knowledge to enter into the wants and views of the inhabitants of this Province in order to legislate on this subject We happiness of the inhabitants of this Province geequally object to give a representation from Lower Canada a preponderating roice in the disposition of this question; for a large majority of that represen tation must not only be ignorant of the social condition of this province, but lien to us in language, in religion, and prejudice.

now, in a great degree, be terminated by the united exertions of the government

The aspect of the question, we are compelled to confess, as it comes before the Legislature at the present time, is very different from that in which i presented itself on any former occasion. We have learned from authentiources, that to obtain the application of the Clergy Reserves to merely secular purposes, is utterly impossible; that even in case a bill for that purpose could be got through both branches of the local Legislature, neither House of the Imperial Parliament could be prevented from addressing Her Majesty to aithhold the Royal assent from it; contending as they do, that the Constitutions Act of this Province invests each branch of the Imperial Parliament with the right of veto on this question as much as it invests the local Legislature with

a right of vote. In view of this fact, we must say the inhabitants of this Province have not, it our opinion, been deaft fairly with in the despatches which have been commo intimated; but, on the contrary, they conveyed intimations that what ever disposition of the question might be made in this Province, would no be resisted in England. Had it been fully understood ten years ago by all parties in this Province, (before any part of the annual proceeds of the Reserve was appropriated) that in whatever manner the principal of the money realized hy sales of the Reserves might be invested, the interest could only be applied to purposes of Christian instruction in connexion with the religious denominations of the country, the question might long ere this have been equitably and amicably if not satisfactorily settled. Now, the annual avails of all the money realized from past sales of the Clergy lands, have been appropriated as stipends to individual Clergymen of the Church of England. It is an established usage of British legislation and government, that no functionary or pensioner-who has received his stipend with an understanding that it should be for life-shall therefrom for the maintenance of Religion and the advancement be dispossessed during his life by the operations of any new law. The Clergy of religious knowledge.

ous to select and reward those who may do well, than to prosecute those well as in a religious and political point of view, will result from leaving the question open for agitation two years longer, than the subsequent advantage of the entire fund itself, could it by possibility be obtained; of which, however there is not the shadow of prospect without separation from Great Britain.

Under these circumstances, we conceive the question should be approach by every member of the Legislature, with a determination to adjust it in the best manner possible. The quostion as it now presents itself is, in what way and to what extent can the social state of the country in respect to it be ameliorate ed and improved? Every step that is advanced towards that object is so much gained. That which fifteen years untiring labour has not been able to obtain at once, may be obtained by degrees, or instalments. After this manne O'Connell, in a questionable eyetem of policy, has succeeded beyond all prece dent. Two things, however, are cortain. 1. The difficulties connected with the adjustment of the question can never be less. 2. The disposition on the part of the head of the local government to consult the circumstances and wishes of the country, can never be stronger than at present.

THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL'S MESSAGE ON THE SUBJECT OF THE the Governor-General has sent down the following important Message on the state of the Clergy Reserves:

C. POULETT THOMSON.

Pursuant to his Notice, the Governor-General now begs to call the attention of the House funds or securities in Great Britain or in this Province. of Assembly to the state of the Clergy Reserves. from the sales of all or any of the said Reserves or any part of Assembly, of the 23d ultimo, Her Majesty was be changed by the Governor in Council: Provided always that mpelled to withhold Her Royal Assent from a out of the first monies received therefrom.

Bill passed last Session, for reinvesting the Clergy

4. And be it, &c. That the interest and dividends accruing upon raise and expend, as aforesoid, during the year such investments of the proceeds of all Clergy Reserves sold or to the claim is preferred, the sum of at least £ ture, and Her Majesty's Government were desir- be sold and also the interest to accrue upon soles on credit of Clerafford a solution of this much-debated and very Receiver General, and that together form an annual Fund for the minations of Christians, or to any Ecclesiastic or Minister therecomplicated question.

himself the difficulties by which this subject is sur- be issued by the Governor in pursuance of the provisions of this rounded. The frequent agitation of it in both Act, that is to say, in the first place to satisfy all such annual stipends and allowances as have been heretofore assigned and given to the Clergy of the Churches of England and Scotland or to render the settlement of it, even in this Proenjoying the same: Provided always that until the annual Fund
vince, a work of great embarrassment; but it
so to be created and deposited with the Receiver General shall
becomes yet more difficult to arrive at a final sosuffice to meet the above mentioned stipends and allowances, the
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suffice to meet the sufficient to question stands as contra-distinguished from other meet shall be defrayed as at present out of the Casual and Tersubjects which may engage the attention of the ritorial Revenue of the Crown. from either House of Parliament in England.

Still, in the opinion of the Governor-General, ween them in proportion to the number of their respective mem-

so necessary for its prosperity.

Deeply impressed with these feelings, the Govsatisfactory adjustment.

He proposes that the remainder of the land should be sold, and the annual proceeds of the

and such other religious persuasions as are recognized by the law of Upper Canada, for the support this Province as soon as may be after the passing of this Act to

blished or associated.

He trusts that there will be found, in such a deration of the state of society and of the feelings recommends it for adoption, as the measure which, in his opinion, will afford the surest prospect, if assented to by the Legislature here, of proving final, and, if final, of conducing to the peace and nerally.

Toronto, 6th January, 1840.

REMARKS.-From the above document three things are appaent: 1. The almost insuperable difficulties in which this question is involved 2. The honelessness of success in any further attempts to get the annual proseeds of the Reserves appropriated to exclusively secular objects. 3. The determination of government to exert its utmost energies to effect the adjustment of this question before the union of the Provinces shall have taken place.

Up to the present time we have employed our best efforts by every kind of rgument, persuasion, and intreaty, to get the proceeds of the Reserves applied simply and solely to educational purposes; but perceiving the absolute impossibility of attaining that object entirely, we cannot deceive our readers by con tinging to hold that out to view which is unattainable; and which hes been rendered so, we lament to say, by an original provision of our constitution, as above stated by the Governor General, and the clear intention of the Imperial Parliament to avail themselves of it. Our only alternative is, to do the best in our power, under present circumstances. In the last paragraph but one, the Governor General states the general objects and character of his measure. Immediately after the reading of the Governor General's Message, the Soliitor General introduced a bill on the subject, which was read a first timeordered to be printed, and to be the first item on the order of the day for Thursday (10-morrow.)

We had intended to have made some lengthened remarks on the subject; but we have thought it bost to forego any observations of our own until next week, and to make room for the bill itself.

BILL FOR THE SALE OF THE CLERGY RESERVES, AND DIS-POSAL OF THE PROCEEDS THEREOF.

Be it therefore enacted, &c., That from and after the passing on or before the of this Act it shall and may be lawful for the Governor, by and with the advice of the Executive Council, and under such le. all or any of the said Clergy Reserves: Provi ment of the said Province," to the contrary notwithstanding.

2. And be it, &c. That the proceeds of all past sales of such Reserves which have been or may be invested under the authority THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL'S MESSAGE ON THE SUBJECT OF THE of the Clergy Reserves in the Provinces of Upper and Lower governing body existing in or over every such religious bodies or Clergy Reserves.—Since the foregoing article was written, His Excellency Canada," shall be and the same are hereby declared to be sub-denominations of Christians respectively, according to their resshall from time to time make and establish for continuing the lies as at present, or for investing them in and upon any other

3. And be it, &c. That the proceeds hereafter to be received As will appear from His Message to the House thereof may in like manner be invested, and the investment thereof of such neglect or refusal shall take place.

purposes hereinafter mentioned, and shall be paid by him from The Governor-General does not conceal from time to time in discharge of any warrant or warrants which may religious bodies or denominations of Christians, or for the propagawhich have unsuccessfully been brought forward, Province, and to which the faith of the Crown is pledged, for lution from the peculiar position in which the same or so much thereof as the said Fund may be insufficient to

5. And be it, &c., That as soon as the said fund shall exceed Legislature,-since, not merely is the assent of the amount of the several stipends and allowances aforesaid, and the Crown required to whatever may be ultimately subject always to the prior satisfaction and payment of the same, determined upon here, but the decision of the Pro- one half of the said annual fund shall be allotted and appropriated the Churches, Religious Bodies, or Denominations of Christians, vincial Parliament is open to rejection, by Address to the Churches of England and Scotland in this Province; the said Church of Scotland to be held to include the Presbyterians of the United Synod in Upper Canada, and shall be divided be-

That the immediate settlement, as far as possible, of every local the circumstances of the present time imperiously bers, to be ascertained as hereinafter provided; and the share of That the immediate settlement, as far as possible, of every local the circumstances of the present time imperiously question which has agitated the public mind, is absolutely essential to the future demand a settlement of this long-agitated question. The probable approach of the Union of the two discharge of any warrant or warrants which may be issued by the Several days later European intelligence will be found in this province as heretofore, our union with Lower Canada can only of Dringing to a termination, before that Event day's Guardian. It will be seen that Her Majesty has officially announced her be regarded as the harbinger of civil commotion and wretchedness. On the shall occur, a matter so peculiarly affecting Upper intended marriage with the German Prince Albert of Saxe Coburg and Goths. Other hand, if we can so far agree among ourselves as to devote our attention to matters of religious benefit, and to subjects of enterprise and improvement, remove a source of unceasing excitement and the authority of the Convocation, Synod, or other body having discord within the Province, the protracted exist-ence of which opposes a bar to that tranquillity or regulations of the said Churches respectively. Provided always, that the amount of the before-mentioned stipends and allowances which shall be paid to, and received by, any Ecclesiastic or Minister of any of the said Churches of England or ernor-General has given to the subject all the Scotland in this Province, or of any Minister of the said United attention in his power, and he has directed a mea- Synod, shall be taken as far as the same will go as a part and porsure to be prepared, to which he earnestly invites tion of the share accruing to each Church respectively, by virtue the consideration of the House of Assembly, in Ecclesiastic or Minister of the Church of England, as part and of this Act-that is to say, the stipends and allowances to any the anxious hope that it may lead to a final and portion of the shar, accruing to the Church of England, and the stipends and allowances to any Ecclesiastic or Minister of the Church of Scotland, or of the said United Synod in this Province, as part and portion of the share accruing to the said Churc' of Scotland, so that neither of the said Churches shall receiv. whole fund, when realised, be distributed, accord- any further or other sum beyond such respective stipends and ing to terms which will be clearly defined, between allowances until the proportion of the said annual fund allotted to the Church of England, the Church of Scotland them respectively, in manner aforesaid, shall exceed the annual amount of such stipends and allowances.

6. And be it, &c. That it shall be lawful for the Governor of of religious instruction within the Province, and appoint not less than Five Commissioners, whose duty shall be for the promotion, there, of the great and sacred with all possible diligence to enquire, ascertain and report to the objects for which these different bodies are esta- Governor the number of members of each of the said Churches of England and Scotland in this Province, including with the members of the latter Church the Presbyterians of the said United Synod; and that any one or more of such Commissioners may be directplan, a just regard to the objects for which this ed to visit each or any District, Township, City, or Town, in this property was destined, tempered by a due consi- Province, and shall have power to require to be laid before him or them for their perusal and examination all records, rolls, assessderation of the state of society and of the feelings ments, population, or other District, Township, City, or Town, which have grown up in this Province and in the returns or lists in whose custody soever the same may be and who Legislature upon the question; and he confidently shall also have power to administer all necessary onths and affirmatiens to any parties giving evidence before them or any one or more of them, and generally to do all such other lawful acts as may be necessary for the proper discharge of the duty hereby imposed on them, and that the report of such Commissioners, or the majority of them, shall be final, and shall be the basis for estimating the proportion of the said annual Fund to which the said Churches of England and Scotland shall be respectively entitled.

7. And be it, Ac., That any person falsely swearing or affirning before the said Commissioners, or any or either of them. shall, if duly convicted thereof, be deemed guilty of perjury and shall be liable to all the pains and penalties imposed by law on persons guilty of that offence; and that if any person having ensonable notice before such Commissioner or Commissioners shall refuse to attend and give evidence before such Commissioner or Commissioners, or to produce to him or them any record, roll, assessment, population or other return as aforesaid, whereof he shall have the possession or custody, such person shall be lable to a penalty not exceeding --- pounds to be recovered by nformation and complaint before any two Justices of the Peace who are hereby authorized to hear and determine every such nformation and complaint and to levy the penalty by distress and ale of the offender's goods and chattels, and to pay the same when collected to the Receiver General to be by him added to the Fund for payment of the expenses of the said Commissioners: Provided always that no person shall be obliged to attend before he said Commissioners out of the County wherein he is a stated resident.

8. And be it, &c., That the reasonable expenses of such Commissioners, or of any Clerk or Clerks they may find it necessary to employ, shall, subject to the approval of the Governor, be allowed and defrayed out of any monies now or hereafter to be reserved as rents of Clergy Reserves.

9. And be it, &c. That subject to the foregoing provisions,

the residue of the said annual fund shall be divided among the WHEREAS it is expedient to provide for the final disposition other religious bodies or denominations of Christians now recogof the Lands called CLERGY RESERVES, in this Province, and nized by the laws of this Province, and not before mentioned in for the appropriation of the yearly income arising or to arise this Act, who shall prefer their claims for the same on the conditions and in manner following:-That is to say, that each and every such religious body or denomination of Christians shall. in each and every day of year, send in to the Inspector General of Public Accounts a statement, in duplicate, setting forth in detail the amount received by Nevertheless the difficulties with which the question is now surrounded will rules and regulations as may be from time to time in Council esbe increased by delay; and we are persuaded that greater injury, financially as tablished in that behalf, to sell, alienate, and convey, in fee simmembers of such religious bodies or denominations of Christian that in the Letters Patent granting such Lands they shall be respectively, and by them expended in the same year for the designated as Clergy Reserves, and that no reservation of Lands maintenance of Public Worship and the propagation of religious in respect of such Grants shall be necessary, any thing in the Act knowledge; which account shall be verified in such manner of the Imperial Parliament passed in the thirty-first year of the as shall be from time to time required by the Governor in Counreign of His late Majesty, King George the Third, entitled, "An cil; and that on the approval of such accounts respectively, an Act to repeal certain parts of an Act passed in the fourteenth year amount of the residue of the said annual fund proportioned to the of His Majesty's reign, entitled, 'An Act for making more effec- amount of private contributions so appearing to have been receivtual provision for the Government of the Province of Quebec, in ed and expended in the previous year, shall be paid by the Recei-North America,' and to make further provision for the Govern-ver General in discharge of any Warrant or Warrants which may be issued by the Governor in favour of the Treasurer or the officer who may be appointed by such religious bodies or denominations of Christians respectively to receive the same; and such of a certain other Act of the Imperial Parliament passed in the amount shall be expended and appropriated for the maintenseventh and eighth years of the reign of His late Majesty King ance of Public Worship and the propagation of religious know-George the Fourth, entitled "An Act to authorize the sale of part ledge under the direction and authority of the Conference or other ject to such orders and directions as the Governor in Council pective discipline or form of Church Government: Provided always, that any such Religious Body or Denomination of Chrisinvestment thereof in the same funds and upon the same securi- tians neglecting to send in their accounts on or before the said thirtieth day of June in any year, or neglecting or refusing to verify the same within forty days when thereto required as aforesaid. shall thereby waive and forfeit all claim to a proportion of the said annual Fund for the year (but not longer) in respect where-

. 10. Provided also, and be it, &c., That no Religious Body impelled to withhold Her Royal Assent from a the necessary expenses of such sales shall be borne and defrayed or Denomination of Christians shall be entitled to any such share or proportion of the said annual fund which shall not raise and expend, as aforesaid, during the year in respect of which

> 11. Provided also, and be it, &c., That the amount of such of, or in aid of any Mission established by any of the said tion of religious knowledge, shall be taken and accounted as far as the same will go as a part and portion of the sum to which such religious body or denomination of Christians would be entitled under the provisions of this Act, and shall be deducted and

12. And be it, &c., That accounts of the expenditure of all in each year, rendered to the Governor day of

in Council; and that until such accounts shall have been rendered, and the due and proper expenditure of the sum granted during any preceding year shall have been established to the satisfaction of the Governor in Council, no other or further sum, or proportion of the said annual fund, shall be paid or allowed to any or either of failing, neglecting, or refusing to render such account, or to verify the same as aforesaid; and every such failure, neglect, or refusal shall amount to a waiver or forfeiture of any share or proportion of the said annual fund for one year, but not longer.

Governor in Council sufficient reason to apprehend that there has the postponement of the measure till we get a report from the Committee of been any misappropriation or non-appropriation of any sum or sums of money paid to any or either of the said Churches, Religious be sold, he would vote for it; if the funds could be spared, it was a good bodies, or denomination of Christians, out of the said annual fund investment. upon direction for that purpose given by the Governor, it shall and upon direction for that purpose given by the Covering, the summarily either may be lawful for the Attorney General to apply summarily either well and Canals (a longh.)

Mr. Thompson.—The object was not to do away shaving shops, but to do Province, setting forth the nature of the abuse apprehended, and large sums due for Road money, and great inconvenience was sustained in contact the patterns of the large sums due for Road money, and great inconvenience was sustained in contact the patterns. praying discovery and relief in the premises as the nature of the case may require, and that if any five or more persons having any interest in the sum or sums paid to any of the said Churches, Religious bodies, or denomination of Christians, shall complain of any neglect or abuse in the expenditure or management of such sum or sums, it shall and may be lawful for them to apply to the said Court of Chancery by petition in a summary manner for discovery or relief as the nature of the case may require, and that in all and every such case the decree or order of the Vice Chancellor shall be final, unless appealed from within --- days.

MR. THOMSON'S ELECTION BILL.-We are happy to have fearned that the aid and influence of the Government has been given to this valuable bill, to render it as perfect as possible and to promote its passage through the Legislature. It provides for holding elections in several places in a county at the same time, for the registration of voters, &c.

The Hon. Solicitor General's speech, in defence of the government measure, on the union of the Canadas, will be found on the last page. In the delivery, it was very argumentative and forcible: the report is a mere out line of the original.

Many of the Readers of the Guardian, with ourselves, will res-

The Rev. Andrew Taylor.—The name of this venerable minister of Jesus Christ—personally known to many of the readers of the Guardian, will be associated in the history of Methodism with that of an Ousley and a Graham, as one of that most useful class of mon—the Irish Wesleyan Missionaries. For about thirty years he was engaged in proclaiming the world of life in his native country,—often at fairs and markets, exposed to incloment weather and the less tolerable indignities and abuse of misguided persecutors. But he had learned to esteem the reproach of Christ his true riches, and to rejoice that he was counted worthy to suffer shame for his name. When no longer able to discharge the duties of an offective Missionary, he was induced to follow several members of his family who had immigrated to this Province. Here he has been called to pass through deep waters of affliction, having had successively to mourn over the tomb of a wife, a son, and a daughter. The strong consolations of an experienced Gospel have been has all sufficient support amid these depressing occurrences. Wherever his lot has been providentially east in the Province,—at Brockville, at Port Hope, and in Toronto, his influence and energy have been put forth in doing good; and the resident minister in each place, has derived important aid in his work from his friendly and zealous co-operation. He is now, we understand, about to remove from this city to Now-Market. He will be much missed by his attached Toronto friends. Our best wishes and fervent prayers accompany him,—that he may still be the recipient and the instrument of much good, and that the Sun or Right.

Matthew Richer, Superintendent of the Toronto Station.

Toronto, December 31, 1839. THE REV. ANDREW TAYLOR.—The name of this venerable minister of Jesus

Answer of His Excellency the Governor General to the Address of the House of Assembly, requesting information respecting the existence of "Hunters' Lodges" within the Province.

In answer to the Address of the House of Assembly, requesting His Excelanswer to the Address of the Mouse of Arsenbuy, requesting his Excep-ency to lay before that House, (if not inconsistent with the public service) all such information, as may have been communicated to the Executive Government of this Province or to either of the Crown Officers, touching the formation, within any District of this Province, of Secret Societies, commonly known by the name of "Hunters," or "Hunters" Lodges," or of the combination of bodies of men leagued together under illegal oaths, with a view to the subversion of of privilege. There was another message, however, to which no allusion our constitution, and the separation of this Colony from the Prent State. The separation of the Province of t our constitution, and the separation of this Colony from the Furent State, the Waterbor Red seen made. He referred to that which implied that we should be a made upon the expense of the rebellion as well as of the attack which had been made upon us by the Americans. That message inflicts a gross injustice and of such information of illegal proceedings of the character referred to, as should call for interference, it would be the duty of the Executive Government; the British Government and of the Privy Council; can we thank him for telling should call for interference, it would be the duty of the Executive Government, to take measures for their instant repression, and from this task he would not shrink; or should the present laws be, in his opinion, inadequate for their purpose, he would not hesitate to apply to the Legislature for additional power; but, unless the House of Assembly see reason to doubt the power or the inclination of the Executive and of the Law Officers of the Crown to discharge this duty, it is the opinion of the Governor General that the performance of it may most properly be left to those, whose office it is. In the opinion of the Gover-nor General, it is most desirable to allay irritation and to calm, instead of exting, unnecessary starm, and nothing can more impede the return to tranquile

of the House of Assembly inclosing the Resolutions on the Union of the Provinces, was accidentally omitted in the proper connexion.

GENTLEMEN,-It affords me the most sincore satisfaction to find, that after

instify that confid of Upper Canada.

For myself personally, I beg you to accept my thanks for the diligence and ttention which you have devoted to the communications which it has been my duty to make to you. If, as I feel confident, the Union should be productive of the advantages to this Province which I anticipate from it, it will hereafter be my greatest pride to have co-operated with you in that measure.

Approximately and the second	MISSIO	NARY MEETINGS	
· Will be held,	D. V., at the	following places:	
Lyon's Creek,	January 10th,	Missionary Meeting, a	t 5, p. m.
Lundy's Lane,	" 11th,	do.	do.
Ningara,	" 12th	Missionary Sermons, at 11, a. m. a.	nd do.
do.	" 13th,	Missionary Meeting,	do،
Recsorville,	" 21st.		do.
Whitby,	22nd	, do	do.
Cobourg,	" 23rd	, do.	do.
Peterboro'.	" . 2(th.	, do.	do.
Rice Lake,	՝ ս 25ւհ		do.
Aldersville,	. 4 26th	, Missionary Sermons, at 11, a. m. a	nd do.
Colborne,		, Missionary Meeting,	do.
Belleville,	" - 29th	do.	do.
Switzer's Chap	el, " 30th	do.	do.
Waterloo.	₩ 31st,		do.
Kingston,	February 2nd	l, Missionary Sermons, at 10½, a. m.	a do:
do.		, Missionary Meeting,	do.
Gananoque,	January 19th	, Missionary Meeting,	at 6. p. m.
· Brockville,		, Missiona y Sermons, at II, a. m. a	
_ do.		, Missionary Meeting,	do.
Merrickville,	" 2let,		do.
Perth.	. " 2244	l, do.	do.
Hull.	" . 24th	, do.	. do
Bytown,	" 26th.	, Missionary Sermons, at 11, a.m. at	ad do. :
do.		, Missionary Sermons,	do.
Kemptville,	" 28th	, do.	do.
Maulda,	" 29th	. do.	do.
Prescott.	" 30th		do,
Elizabethtown,	" 31st	, do.	. do
		us Missionary friends in the caster	n Districts

It will afford our numerous Missionary friends in the castern District sincere pleasure to learn that the Rev. Wm. Case and the Rev. John Sunday will attend the above meetings.

J. STINSON.

# PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.

# THURSDAY, JANUARY 2nd, 1840.

THIRD READING SALE OF BANK STOCK BILL.

Mr. ROBINSON moves that the Bill do not now pass; he thought the measure premature, and proposed that it be read this day formight.

Mr. BURWELL would oppose the Bill under any circumstances, and should call for the Yeas and Nays.

Mr. POWELL said the Bill had passed last year by a great majority; he

reprobated Government being implicated in such transactions as buying up eir own bills at Montreal.

Mr. GOWAN said the bill was either good or bad, and it would be neither

better nor worse a fortnight hence than it is now. The Bank of U. C. was sufficiently unpopular, and it would be far better that Government had nothing

Mr. BOCKUS thought that a majority of the public were in favor of realizing the stock; it could be beneficially employed in paying for the roads. Ho saw no propriety in the postponement.

Mr. SHERWOOD said the object was to get rid of the bill altogether. It had been sent up last year and lost in the Legislature Council. The stock was taken originally because there was not capital enough in the country. The Upper Canada Bank was certainly unpopular, and charges of a serious nature had been made. He would propose that the stock should be sold—the made. He would propose that the stock should be sold—the made. He would propose that the stock should be sold—the motion.

Mr. BURWELL was surprised at Mr. Sherwood wishing to dispose of £25,000, now paying the country a large interest. It was not the duty of that

£25,000, now paying the country a large interest. It was not the duty of that house to notice jealousies between Banking Establishments.

Mr. THORBURN had voted for the question last year to enable the counary to sustain its public credit.

Mr. BOULTON thought the evil complained of may be remedied by altering

Finance.

Mr. Draper said if the finances of the country require that the stock should investment.

Mr. McIntosh.—The Bank of Upper Canada kept d shaving shop in Mon-treal; this will not do away with that. Better sell the St. Lawrence and

the Finance Committee. The house divided.

For the withdrawment, 19; against it, 20; majority 1.

That the bill do now pass—yeas 25, pays 14—majority 11.
The address to the Lieutenant Governor was read a third time and passed

Mr. Solicitor General brought up a report of committee on a petition from The house went into a committee on the Incendiary Bill; also for admittin

English, Irish, and Scotch Attornies to practice the profession of the Law which was reported without amendment.

Mr. Thomson moved that 200 copies of the bill for regulating elections be printed for the use of members, and that it be placed first on the order of the

day for Tuesday next .- Carried

Several Messages were brought by Mr. Murdoch, Secretary to the Governor General. Mr. Small moved the thanks of the house for his several messages. Mr. Gowan remarked that the message as to the time of taking up important measures was a very unusual one. He also made some remarks relative to the message as to King's College.

Mr. Bockus thought the message very extraordinary; they had a right to go on as long as they pleased. He would recommend that the message be referred o a select committee.

Mr. Thurburn thought it a very proper message. Bills had passed in a very irregular and improper manner, and the object was that the Government might have time to consider them before the proroguement of Parliament.

Mr. Draper mentioned still greater irregularity arising out of a similar

Mr. Sherwood said the question before the house was a vote of thanks for pond to the sentiments and feelings expressed in the following tribute of respect
the messages, as was usual. He wished hon, members would defer the question. He considered it such an interference with the privileges of the house as would not have been submitted to some time since.

would be withdrawn, and allowed to stand over till to-morrow. Mr. Small said be had moved it as being the usual course; if it was the

Mr. Small said be had moved it as being the usual course; if it was the wish of the house, he would withdraw it.

Mr. Parke said the message was perfectly correct; it was not intended as finding fault, but to obtain time for deliberation, that the Executive may not be forced into decisions upon bills without time for deliberation. How is the Crown to know those measures unless time is given? The Crown has a perfect right to recommend that on all important measures time for deliberation handly her the executive in the formula of the country of the second of the country o should be allowed. He thought the Queen's Counsel should protect the privi-leges of the Crown as well as the privileges of Parliament.

Mr. Ruttan spoke, but it was impossible to earth his meaning.

'Mr. Thomson hoped the motion would be deferred.

Mr. Attorney General reminded the house that on several occasions bills and passed in a very faulty and irregular manner, and had given rise to great

Mr. Sherwood said that on Mr. Parke's (the ministerial) side of the house the only delay required was till to-morrow. Any expression of disapprobation by the Executive, even of the conduct of an individual member, was a breach of privilege; and if we wish to maintain those psivileges inviolate, we must be properly jealous of them. Suppose the Legislative Council had thought proper to send down such a message, he would have said that it was an interference in the strongest language he could use. Why submit to one branch of the Legislature and not to another? He did not say it was a breach of privilege, but he wished for time to consider of it. He had no desire to make invidious distinctions: he should pursue as independent a course towards one branch of the Legislature as to the action.

branch of the Legislature as to the other.

Mr. Burwell.—No doubt the house had a perfect right to examine the question. He said the other duy the hon, members for Lincoln and Middlesex were defending the Government, and now they have taken upon themselves to rebuke the Attornov and Solicitor Generals.

Mr. Thorburn did not say rebuke—he did not so consider it. He did con-

us that we shall be obliged to pay the expenses which have been incurred in preerring and defending the country from a lawless set of invuders? He hoped
the motion would be deferred till to-morrow morning.

Mr. Parke rose and said he would detain the house only a minute or two.
The han, member for Essex complains that the British Government refused to sanction the bill fixing on them the payment of losses sustained by the late rebellion, &c. Did it escape that hon, member that the reasons given were that the principle could not be admitted without an application to Parliament, and the bill errived too late for Parliamentary interference. There was no lity, so essential to the prosperity of this Province, than any unnecessary inqui-reason to say that they would not yet take up the question. He never would ries into the past, calculated only to harrass individuals, and excite the public expense. He very properly takes another course, and tells us that if we omit the preamble, be will recommend a proper mode of relieving the sufferers, and another measure will be brought forward. It seems to be amusing to the hon. gentlemen from London to see me supporting the Government. It is equally amosing to me, and he believed to the house, it see that hon, goal leman opposing Government. He has for a long time been in the wrong track, and he finds it difficult to get into a right one; whilst the Government were going wrong, a careful deliberation on the propositions suggested by me for the Re-union of the supported them,—and now they are doing right, be is opposed to them. It is profess that the Government were going wrong, the supported them,—and now they are doing right, be is opposed to them. It profess that measures; but now that the Government measures are based I shall take the earliest opportunity of transmitting your Resolutions to Her upon equal justice, be cannot make up his mind to yield. I recommend him to Majesty's Government with a view to their being laid before the Imperial lower down his tone. He talks of consistency; I have been and am still perfectly consistent. Would the hon, gentleman wish that the Executive should Legislature.

The generous confidence which you have reposed in Her Majesty's Government and Parliament, respecting the Civil List and the details of the measure of re-union, will be duly appreciated; and it will be the anxious endeavour of that hon, members would receive it in the same spirit in which it was given. Her Majesty's advisers, in all their proceedings upon this important subject.

It was not necessary that we should approve of all that was contained in the

would imply an admission of a breach of privilege.

Mr. Boulton hoped the hon, mover would withdraw the motion. The mes sage was certainly a very extraordinary one, and was, to his opinion, a refle tion upon the house. Was not a commission requested last session for the examination of the public accounts, and the report of that commission had not yet been sent down to the house. The delays were not attributable to the house, but chargeoble elsewhere. He would propose that the message be referred to Messrs. Small and Gamble to report thereon as to whether it was a referred to Messrs. Small and Gamble to report faceron as to whether it was a breach of privilege or not. He believed it to be improper to send down such a message. The Government were more to blame that the house for the dolays—we have most important business before us—we have the state of our finances to take into consideration—indeed we cannot tell what we have to do; be honed therefore that the hon, mover would withdraw his motion

hoped therefore that the tion, mover would withdraw his motion.

Mr. Sherwood hoped the house would not do that. We shall now see who will support the Governor Goneral. He should move the previous question, that it be not put over till to-morrow. If the house agree to that, our privileges are to be trifled with. He would not support such a measure.

Mr. Merritt regretted that he did not hour the message. He thought it unwise to do any thing which would create any ili feeling. The question could be referred efterwards if necessary.

The Speaker then put the motion—Shall the main question be now put.

Yeas 22, Nays 23; majority 1. The vote of thanks was lost.
The house then wont into a committee on the Duclling Prevention Bill. Mr. Gawan in the chare.

The preamble was adopted. Mr. Attorney General objected to the second clause, and a discussion arose, in which the Sulicitor General and Mr. Bockus took a part. When the committee rose the bill was lost. The house adjourned. SATURDAY, January 4.

The Population Return was brought in, when Mr. Sherwood remarked, that the return for Thurlow, in the Victoria District, was an insult, and he believed it to be intended to be an insult to the House. It contained a number of names against which were affixed, as to their religious persuasion, of whom none were over heard, "White Coats," Black Coats," and a great number of other ridiculous names. He thought "Black Costs," and a great number of other ridiculous names. He thought the person who had been guilty of such impropriety deserved punishment; and to prevent the Journals from containing such trash, he would propose a com-

to prevent the Journals from containing such trash, he would propose a committee, with power to send for persons and papers.

Mr. Burwell hoped he would do no such thing, unless he wished to make the man a Member of Parliament.

Mr. Sherwood urged on the house the adoption of the motion.

Mr. Thorburn thought if the people were so lost to every sense of decorum the Township ought to be made to feel it.

Mr. Thomson thought the Clerk of the Peace the proper person.

Mr. Manahan regretted that so foolish a thing should be done, and re-ommended leaving it to the Magistrates, who he was sure would take it up. Mr. Detlor moved in amendment, that all names not belonging to the six enominations be omitted.

Mr. Gowan thought it an insult to the house. The offending party ought to

Mr. Sherwood said it would not be fair to leave out the return, because ould make the public returns incorrect. He recommended Mr. Detlor to withdraw his amendment.

Mr. Shade asked, if, when the assessor goes round and asks a person of what religion he is, and he says he is this, that, or the other thing, what is the

Kearnes thought the offender deserved heavy punishmen Mr. Burwell said he ought to be prosecuted under the Petry Trespass Act.
The House had no right to erect itself into a Court of Justice.

Mr. Rykert thought it was intended to bring religion into contempt.

Mr. Shade then moved that an Address be presented to His Excellency,

equesting to be informed what had become of the gold and silver medals sent out as rewards to sundry persons during the late war.—Carried.

Mr. Shade also racved an Address to His Excellency, requesting to be

13. And be it, &c., That whenever there shall appear to the the mode of appointing Directors. The stock pays well. He would vote for informed how many writs had been issued by the Canada Company during the past year. ne pust year. Mr. Robinson objected. The transactions of the Canada Company were

private, and we have no right to make the enquiry; besides which he saw no good likely to arise out of it.

Mr. Small thought there would be as much propriety in asking what rents he had collected. The information could be obtained by going to the Crown

Mr. Bockus hoped it would be negatived—as well make a similar enquiry is to the Upper Canada Bank, and all the other Banks.

Mr. Sherwood said he thought members took two extreme views; he thought the country entitled to this return; that Company had bought large tracts of sequence. In some cases Commissioners have been called on to pay the money land at 2s. and 3s. per acre, and sold it at \$4 or \$5; they now, it was reported, had brought five or six hundred actions to recover payment; they had a charter Mr. Robinson proposed to withdraw his motion, and to refer the subject to given them, but that charter was intended as much for the benefit of the Pro-

given them, but that charter was intended as much for the benefit of the Province as for the Company, and if they had broken the conditions of the charter it was forfeited and ought to be taken away. He would not object to a similar vote, as it regards all the Banks, the Farmer's not excepted.

Mr. Shade said he had no personal interest in the measure; he might get the information at the Crown Office by paying 2s. 6d. for each suit. He considered the Canada Company, to all intents and purposes, part of the Government. One of the Company is an Executive Councillor, and would have to addit his own accounts, and if the Governor General died would be the administrator of the government; ("no no we have two Governors now"). He wished trator of the government; ("no, no, we have two Governors now.") He wished also to go beyond this inquiry; he would ask had they expanded the money they had stipulated to do on roads. They were said to have paid large sums they had stipulated to do on roads. They were said to have paid large sums for improvements which they had no right to do, nor had they in any single year obtained the requested number of settlers. He would say, address the Home Government on the subject—he hoped to get a Committee appointed during the recess, and ascertain how many location tickets they have. They take notes of hand with interest, and cannot be losers, because the improvements are going on. The object of the charter was to increase the settlers in the country—and they engaged to make advances and hold out inducements. He presumed that the value of the stock is gone down, and that these suits to recover monies due are for the purpose of reliefs in

recover monies due are for the purpose of raising it.

Mr. Gowan will have pleasure in supporting the motion, he is told that 900 suits had been instituted last year, and that too when money is so scarce and the value of property so depressed. The Notes are payable with interest. It was a public company chartered by act of Parliament, and accounts ought annually to be laid before his Excellency. All the lands were held under the Crown, and they had many privileges. It was not right to be harrassing and annoying a great number of industrious persons who have been led along to become their tenants. He thinks the information ought to be obtained.

Mr. Small said he was no friend to the Canada Company-hon. ay as they are a public company, by their charter every foot of land is theirs. and we have no right to interfere unless they have forfeited their charter by a breach of it. (Aye! aye!! from several parts of the house.) What if they, had issued 10.000 suits, would that be a breach of their charter? 'He did not

see the use of such an enquiry.

Mr. Boulton was surprised at the motion, and agreed with Mr. Small. He knew that many of the notes were due five or six years. The Company could not be blamed.

Mr. Shaver said the Company had shown great lenity in his neighbourhood Information however can do no harm.

information however can do no harm.

Mr. Thomson said the country was placed in a peculiar situation—people and been led to expect great advantages, assistance as to capital, &c... different from any other company. The consequence of their now collecting a vast sun of money to be remitted home would produce a very injurous effect. He should like an investigation to take place.

Mr. Gamble thought no possible good could arise from the motion

After some further remarks by several members, the house divided-For ne motion, 15-against it, 25.

#### WELLAND CANAL.

Mr. Robinson brought up the annual report, which states the Canal to be rapidly progressing in its prosperity—he moved that it be referred to a Committee—Messrs. Rykert, Thorburn, McKay, and Bockus.—Curried. Mr. Manahan's motion for an increase of salary to Mr. Smith, Warden of the l'enitentiary, after a long discussion, was lost—For it, 9—against, 23,

Monday, January 6th.

ADDRESS ON THE UNION.

Mr. Cartwright, according to notice, brought in an address to Her Majest. on the union of Upper and Lower Canada, setting forth what further provision the house deemed accessary for the interests of this Province and the success of that measure.

Mr. Merritt objected to moving them all in a lump in the form of an address.

by which hon, members would be compelled to adopt all or reject all. He thought the better way would be to refer the subject to a select committee, to draft and report resolutions on which to found an address; let them then be put one by one, and the sense of the house be taken on each proposition separstely. There were several things in the address which he could not vote for tery. There were several things in the address which he could not your for, and other things omitted which he wished embodied in it.

Mr. Cartwright said, many hop, members youed for the union with fear and

Mr. Cartwright said, many non, members voted for the union with tear and trembling; they looked upon it as a dangerous experiment, and were only induced to give their assent by the necessity of something being done to relieve the provinces from their present condition. Indeed, so strong was that feeling, that if the question of the union was proposed now, it would not be carried without conditions. But as it had passed, he wished to inform Her Majesty's without conditions. But as it had passed, he wished to interm Her Majesty's Government what safeguards the people of this Province considered necessary for their protection in certying out the measure.

Mr. Thomson thought the proposition of the hon, member for Haldimand a fair one. Let the address be divided into resolutions, and put separately. He

ould not vote for some parts of the address.

Mr. Burwell said, the hon member for Haldimand was the first, when the union was under discussion, to propose to accompany it with an address conveying the wishes of the house. But baying got the measure passed he appeared quite indifferent about the address; and though it has been long delayed wished it still further postponed. He hoped it would be gone on with and any hon member could object and move amendment to such parts as he

The Attorney General hoped that an address would be adopted in which large majority of the house could join. He would be glad to see it adopted unsatinously; for such an expression of opinion would have the best possible effect. If the house did not pess an address they would be acting in a most insincere manner, such would sink the members of that house in the estima tion of the country in a way they had little notion of. Having assented to the propositions of the union submitted by His Excellency the Governor-General, let us now pass an address telling Her Majesty's Government that in carrying out the measure we trust they will not lose sight of those other considerations which we consider necessary. This we have been expressly invited to do by His Excellency the Govornor-General, in his answer to an address of this

Mr. McKay was always in favour of an address; but he could not vote for some things in this. There were many unnecessary things in it. One of the paragraphs contained all we wanted,—that is the use of the English language, and the seat of Government in Upper Canada.

Mr. Metritt declared himself in favour of an address-he was in favour of many things in the one proposed, but not of all. If each distinct proposition was put in the form of a resolution the committee could choose and reject which they pleased. He hoped the hop and learned member would consent to

refer it to a select committee to report resolutions.

The Attorney General hoped he would do no such thimg. The hon, member for Haldimand wanted to frame a new constitution for Canada, and embody it n the address.

Mr. Sherwood would support the address, though he thought it would be o

little or no use, as the Ministry would propose and carry through the union on the terms on which it had been passed by that house, without regard to any supplementary resolutions or addresses they might pass.

Mr. Cartwright said, the reason why he could not accede to the proposition of the hon, member for Haldimand was, that the address had been on the

Journals for a week, had been printed and circulated; and it was high time that an address should be passed. The British Parliament would meet in the first week in February, and no doubt the union of these Provinces would be among the first subjects taken up; therefore there must be no longer delay with the address if it was expected to reach England before the matter was discussed. He therefore would not seen why it wish not he discussed approach to the content of the same of the content of the same of t with the address it it was expected to reach England before the matter was disposed of. He therefore could not see why it might not be discussed paragraph by paragraph, and amendments be moved to such parts of it as any hon member did not lake.

The Solicitor General was in favour of the address, and agreed with the

first four paragraphs. The fifth be thought might be improved without alter-ing the sense, and he had prepared an amendment to it. Read the amendat and laid it on the table

Mr. Merritt rend certain resolutions which he intended to propose Mr. Parke was opposed to the whole address, as it would be the means

defeating the whole measure of the union. The conditions proposed by the Government, and assented to by that house, were as favourable to this Province, and even more so, than could have been expected. The object of the vince, and even more so, than could have been expected. The object of the conditions proposed in the address was to give an ascendancy to a faction in Upper and Lower Canada. They could not expect that the people of Lower Canada would act harmoniously with them if unjust conditions of union were insisted on and obtained. It was only on account of the difficulties which Lower Canada had got into that he was brought to vote for the union at all.

Mr. Sherwood would dely the hon, member to point out a single condition in the address that was calculated, much less intended as he said, to give an

ascendancy to any faction.

After a good deal further discussion the committee rose, reported progress

to sit again to-morrow; and on motion of Mr. Cartwright the addres referred to a select committee to report thereon. The Speaker reported that the Secretary of His Excellency had brough

down a Message on the Clergy Reserves, which he read. The Solicitor General rose and said that as Crown officer he had received the bill from the Governor-General, and should now more for leave to bring in a bill for the disposal of the Cleygy Reserves and for the disposition of the pro-

ceeds thereof. The motion was adopted—bili brought in and read a first time—second reading ordered to be the first tiem on the order of the day for Thursday next, 500 copies of the Message and bill to be printed.

# FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC NEWS.

LATER NEWS FROM ENGLAND.

The George Washington Packet Ship arrived at New York from Liverpool on the evening of the 23th ulf., bringing London papers to the evening of the

"It is my intention to ally myself in marriage with the Prince Albert &

Saxe Coburg and Gotha.

"Deeply impressed with the solemnity of the engagement which I am about to contract, I have not come to this decision without mature consideration, nor without feeling a strong assurance, that with the blessing of Almighty God, it will at once seems my domestic felicity, and serve the interests of my country;
"I have thought fit to make the resolution known to you at the carliest

period, in order that you may be fully apprised of a matter so highly important to me and my kingdom, and which I persuade myself will be most acceptable. to all my loving subjects."

The Chartists:-These restless men, it appears, are by no means disposed to sottle down in quiet under the severe lesson they received at Now-port. Meetings of delegates had been held at various places in the monufacturing districts, to form another national convention ostensibly, but really, no doubt, to concert measures for more active proceedings. Lodges were formed, with secret signs and pass-words, and emissaries under the name of lecturers were going about, inciting the people to discontent and rebellion. Their operations were facilitated by the extreme depression of trade and manufactures; and the consequent distress among the operatives.

The evidence taken on the examination of the Newport prisoners left no

doubt of the fact, that a general rising throughout the kingdom was intended; and that very great numbers of men were pledged and partially organized to

In consequence of alarming accounts from Merchyr Tydvil, a detachment of 100 men had been marched to Cardiff. The Charlist paper, the Vindicator, was still circulating extensively in Wules, containing the most violent and stimulating appeals and recommendations of violent medsures.

FRANÇE.

The negotiation between France and England, for improving their commercial intercourse, has been renewed, but is now temporarily suspended by the absence of Mr. McGregor, who has been called to Naples by an accident. He is expected early in December. It is very doubtful whether the negociations is expected terry in Lecenber. It is very adducted whether the negociations will be successful in doing away the system of prohibitory duties, which after all, are more beneficial to snugglers than to any body else.

Similar negociations are expected between Holland and France.

A mutilated telegraphic despatch, dated Madrid the 19th, announces the dissolution of the Cortes, by decree of the Queen Regent. The remainder of the despatch was kept back by the fog—soid to be a common expedient with the government when it wishes to withhold information. The positions of the Carlists remain as at the date of our last advices. Cabrera has had the auda-Carries remain as at the date of our last advices. Cancers has had the undecity to inform Espartero, by letter, that the first attack on him shall be the signal for the slaughter of three thousand Christino prisoners. Nevertheless, it is believed that an attack will be made as soon as material and subsistence are collected for an expedition of eight days.

RUSSIA

Accounts from St. Petersburg have been received which clearly show that Nicholas is heartily sick of the war with the Chrossians, and is exceedingly anxious for peace. The determined opposition of the enemy produces a lamentable deficit in the Russian Exchequer, and continual defeat discourages

the Russian troops.

Accounts from Odessa state that the Circussians have defeated all the Russian cavalry stationed along the lines of Sandja and the plains of Alazan. Russian cavairy stationed along the lines of Sandja and the plants of Alasab.

A few Russians who have survived the disaster have been able to retreat to the fortresses. The loss of the Russians amounts to 3,600 men, including many officers of great merit. A remarkable feature in this affair is that all the Russian positions were simultaneously attacked by superior numbers, so as to leave no doubt that the Circassians had perfect information of the strength of

the respective garrisons.

The chief of this expedition was Szambali, whose name inspires terror among the Russian troops. He has with him several distinguished English and Polish officers, whom he consults upon every occasion; but he refuses to mander of the Russian army of Caucasus, has ordered all the Cossacks to erirs within their fortresses and entrenchments, so that the whole country is at the mercy of the Circussians.

PRUSSIA.

According to the Leipsic Gazette, the conversions from Catholicism to Protestantism were never so numerous at Posen as at present, in consequence of the dispute about mixed marringes, which the Catholic priests refuse to celebrate. Upward of six hundred Catholics have obtained the consent of the Gov vernment for the celebration by Protestant elergymen.—In several communes the Catholic peasantry, with the mayor at their head, have asked of the authorities if they may not refuse obedience to the priests who refuse to perform their duties and prevent the ringing of the church bells. They suppose that under these circumstances they are entitled to refuse payment of tithes, but the uthorities exhort them to obedience

Great rejoicings have taken place throughout Prussis, to commemorate the Reformation. The King has directed the minister of the interior to prepare a list of the political prisoners for purdon.—The city of Berliu has presented a ne medal struck on the occasion.

Pauperism is making great progress in Prussia. A correspondent complains of the indifference of Government, which might give employment to the poor

by the making of railroads. HANOVER.

The dispute between the King and the people continues. The latter almost universally refuse to puy taxes, insenuch as the Chambers have not canctioned

TURKEY AND EGYPT.

The question between these powers remains without the least apparent change, but letters from Alexandria represent the situation of the Pacha as less favourable than heretofore. He is said to have received an unfavourable favourable than heretofore. He is said to have received an unfavourable report from Ibrahim Pacha, having required of him an account of the state of the troops, and of the disposition of the people in Asia Minor, with a view of ordering a march on Constantineple. The troops are discouraged and complain of wanting pey and provisions. The insurrectionary spirit of the Syrians will not permit the withdrawal of the Egyptians from among them.—Moreover the land forces can do nothing without the support of the party, which cannot be brought into action in the face of the combined fleets of France and England, the latter of which has received a reinforcement of seven received. ne prought into action in the tace of the combined fleets of France and England, the latter of which has received a re-inforcement of seven vessels. It is alloged too that the crews of the Turkish ships are exasperated, and that even the Egyptian sailors cannot be trusted.

LATE FROM CHINA.

We announced vesterday the arrival of the ship Morrison, from Canton, whence she sailed on the 24th of July, and Macao on the 27th. She brings

Canton papers to the 23rd. The troubles between the foreigners and the Chinese, authorities at Canton were farther than ever from a settlement. The smuggling of option had been recommenced, and more rigorous measures were likely to be adopted for its suppression. It was thought that the foreign trade would be entirely prohibited. Most of the foreign merchants had broken an about 11 to 12. Most of the foreign merchants had broken up their establishments and departed, some for Macao and some for their own countries.

UPPER CANADA. Public News Room in Kingston .- The Kingston Herald of the 31st ult. say4: The Kingston Board of Trade have filled up a suitable News Room over Mr. Furniss's Hardware Establishment, Store Street, and it will be opened to-morrow. There are about 110 subscribers, and a full supply of papers and periodicals from the British Provinces, the United States, and the Inited Kingdom, is ordered.

BIRTH,-At the City of Toronto, on the 7th January, 1840, Mrs. Donald

McDonald of a son. MARRIED,—On New Year's day, by the Rev. Wm. Ryerson, Mr. James Dobson, to Miss Saruh Ann, youngest daughter of Mr. William Moore, both of the Township of York.

the Township of York.

By the Rev. William Haw, on the 24th of December, Mr. Robert Jacques of Cramahe, to Miss Elizabeth Herringdon, of Haldimend.

By the Rev. Thomas Demorest, on the 10th ultimo, in Sophiasburg, at the residence of John Richardson, Esq. Mr. Lewis R. Dorland, to Miss Julia Ann, eldest daughter of Mr. Vanhorm.

On the 26th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Cronyn. Mr. Thomas Lewis of the Township of McGilvery, to Miss Mary Ann, first daughter of Mr. Joseph O'Brien, of Ousely-mont, Township of Landon.

In Peterboro', on Tuesday the 24th ultimo, by the Rev. C. T. Wade, Robert Denvisture, Esq. to Maxwell, daughter of the late Major Hamilton.

Dennistoun, Esq. to Maxwell, daughter of the late Major Hamilton. In this City, on Saturday the 4th instant, by the Rev. James Harris, Mr. Dawson Kerr, Printer, to Miss Martha Sharp.

DIED.-In Kingston, on the 31st of Decr., at the residence of Mrs. L. P. Macpherson, in the 28th year of his ege, Mr. William Hamilton Walker, L. P. Machierson, in the 25th years and acquaintance.
In Kingston, on the 29th ult., Mrs. Bridget Cook, aged 57 years.
Suddenly, at Bobcagean in the Township of Verulam, on Monday the 25th ult. Captain Gabriel Matthias, H. P. Royal Artillery, in the 50th year of his

Letters received at the Guardian Office during the week ending Jan. 7. T. Fawcett, W. Haw, W. Griffis, J. L. Hughes, E. Evans, G. Wrong, T. Bevitt, B. Tett, J. McIntyre, T. McMullen, J. R. Healy, J. Baxter.

ST. CATHARINES NURSERY.—
The Subscriber is cultivating not less than 250,000 FRUIT TREES, of
the following kinds:—APPLE, PEAR, PEACH, PLUM, CHERRY,
APRICOT; NECTARINE and QUINCE. He designs to limit his ATRICOT, NEUTARINE and QUINCE. He designs to limit his varieties to the most choice Froits, that riper 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. Jasse Bugh, of Albany, who has spared no pains of expense in collecting the most valuable Fruits grown in America, Great

expense in consecuing 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 assertment of Apples, Peaches and Apricats.

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. 105d. (37d cents.) and the Cherry, Pear, and Plum, 2s 6d. (50 cents,) each. All communications, (post paid,) will meet with prompt C. BEADLE. attention.

St. Cathorines, U. C. Aug. 24, 1839.

26th of Nevember. We copy the following from the N. Y. Com. Advertiser:

Marriage of the Queen.—The "special message" to the Privy Council proved to be, as expected, an announcement of Her Majesty's approaching marriage. It was published on the 23rd of November, as follows:

"I have caused you to be summoned at the present time, in order that I may acquaint you with my resolution in a matter which deeply concerns the welfare of my people and the happiness of my future life.

TRAYED, 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. Whoover will give any information respecting her to Mr. Daniell, Tavern Keeper, Will be liberally rewarded; and any person detaining her this notice will be prosecuted to the utmost rigour of the Law.

Terento, January 6, 1840.

# COUNTING HOUSE ALMANAC,

				1	8	4	0	•
	Sund.	Mon.	TUES.	WED.	THU.	FRID.	SATU-	
JANUARY	5 12 19 26	6 13 20 27	7 14 21 28	1 8 15 22 29	9 16 23 30	3 10 17 24 31	11 18 25	New Moon, 4th. First Quarter, 12th. Full Moon, 18th. Last Quarter, 26th.
FEBRUARY	1	3 10 17 24	11 18	5 12 19 26	6 13 20 27	7 J4 21 23	1 8 15 22 29	New Moon, 3rd. First Quarter, 10th, Full Moon, 17th. Last Quarter, 25th.
MARCH	8 15 22	9 16 23	3 10 17 24	4 11 18 25	5 12 19 26	6 13 20 27	7 14 21 28	New Moon, 3rd. First Quarter, 10th, Full Moon, 17th. Last Quarter, 26th.
APRIL	5 12 19	30 6 13 20	31 7 14 21	1 8 15 22	2 9 16 23	3 10 17 24	4 11 18 25	New Moon, 2nd. First Quarter, 9th. Full Moon, 16th. Last Quarter, 24th.
MAY	. 26 3 10 17 24	27 4 11 18 25	28 5 12 19 26	29 6 13 20 27	30 7 14 21 28	1 8 15 22 29	2 9 16 23 30	New Moon, 1st. First Quarter, 8th. Full Moon, 16th. Last Quarter, 24th. New Moon, 31st.
JUNE	31 7 14 21	1 8 15 22	9 16 23	3 10 17 24	4 11 18 25	5 12 19 26	6 13 20 27	First Quarter, 6th. Full Moon, 14th. Last Quarter, 22nd. New Moon, 29th.
JULY	5 12 19 26	29 6 13 20 27	30 7 14 21 28	1 8 15 22 29	2 9 16 23 30	3 10 17 24 31	4 11 18 25	First Quarter, 6th. Full Moon, 14th. Last Quarter, 22nd. New Moon, 28th,
AUGUST	2 9 16 23	3 10 17 24	4 11 18 25	5 12 19 26	6 13 20 27	7 14 21 28	1 8 15 22 29	First Quarter, 5th. Full Moon, 13th. Last Quarter, 20th. New Moon, 27th.
Septembe	R 6 13 20 27	31 7 14 21 28	1 8 15 22 29	2 9 16 23 30	3 10 17 24	4 11 18 25	5 12 19 26	First Quarter, 3rd. Full Moon, 11th. Last Quarter, 18th. New Moon, 25th.
october.	•	5 12 19 26	6 13 20 27	7 14 21 28	1 8 15 22 29	9 16 23 30	3 10 17 24 31	First Quarter, 3rd. Full Moon, 11th. Last Quarter, 17th. New Moon, 25th.
NOVEMBER	8 15 22 29	9 16 23 30	3 10 17 24	11 18 25	5 12 19 26	6 13 20 27	7 14 21 28	First Quarter, 2nd. Full Moon, 9th. Last Quarter, 16th. New Moon, 23rd.
DECEMBER	t.	7	I	2	3	4	12	First Quarter, 2nd.

House of Assemuly, Saturday, December 14th. SPEECH OF THE HON. SOLICITOR GENERAL ON THE UNION OF

New Moon, 23rd. ` First Quarter, 31st

THE CANADAS. Mr. DRAFER. The first two or three sentences were delivered in se low a tone that it was impossible even to catch his meaning. He remar ked that he had not before interfered with the debate during its progress and he is glad to observe his honourable and learned friend (Mr. Sher and he is grad to observe his nonourame and hearned friend (Air, Sherwood) in his place; he had agreed upon the assumption that in the united parliament 50 members would be returned to represent our province (it was as well to assume that number as any other) and, he concludes upon certain data, that the result will be a mojority against the interest of Upper Canada and against British ascendancy; he also assumes that there will be 10 members only out of fifty from Lower Canada who will be formulable to British Institutions and that the receiving 40 places. favourable to British Institutions, and that the remaining 40 will be hos tile to British connexion; he also assumes that there will be 20 out of 50 Upper Canada members who will join the French majority, leaving 30 only who will be favourable to British institutions. Upon the assumption of this data rest all the validity of his argaments; now the view which he solicitor General will take of the question shall not be imaginary but shall be founded on a detail of facts. The whole population of Lower Canada is 650,000; of that number 200,000 are of British origin, being something less than one third of the whole. How does my learned friend reconcile to his calculations that one third of the population will return only all the description of the representatives; he says it was so in the last Parlia. ment. It is a fact which has been overlooked that in the last Perliament in Lower Canada, at a period when party spirit was at its height, and on a question closely involving a separation from the mother country, the minority was 31 out of a House consisting of 88 members, 65 of whom only were present. I admit that Mr. Papineau was a man possessed of unbounded influence, but whose influence is now I trust gone, never more to appear again; and he has taught his followers a lesson so bitter in its consequences, that it cannot be wholly thrown away, even to the British Parliament and the Nation; he had no wish to speak against the nothing else will teach Great Britain the mistaken policy she has pursued towards Lower Canada, the expense in which she has been involved will do so, as well as that it had well night placed Upper Canada in a similar situation. If before the rebellion broke out in Lower Canada under all the excitement of the time, on a question plainty involving separation, the dissent of 31 members out of 64 was expressed, is it right or reasonable or safe to calculate that under a new state of things. These would be obtained of the different A; French, German, and Spania the office, 375 Broadway. All post paid letters will reach the settlement of their dispute till morning, the miscreant drow a large butcher's knife, which he had gone to the kitchen, in the interval, to procure on purpose, and concealed in Agents—The Life Medicines will be only one fifth in formation. will be only one fifth in favour of a continuance of our connexion with Great Britain. He was not going to state that the present state of Lower Canada warranted the conclusion that it was wholly restored to peace and tranquility; it would require the healing hand of time to do so, nor would he throw into their hands a power to invite a second rebellion, the result of which was written in letters of blood and flame, and so plainly written as to he read by all who are interested in the wolfare and pros perity of these colonies, a lesson which ought and doubless will be deeply studied, or if it is not, it can be attributable only to a delusion amounting to infatuation. But without saying what the Lower Canadi. amounting to manage one without ask whether they would again dure to risk the peace and tranquillity of the United Province, and he would fearlessly say that any minister who should so neglect his duty, as not properly and effectually to guard against the recurrence of such an evil. would deserve impeachment in the face of the Empire; but without professing to place confidence in any man or set of men he never could helieve that the British people would be so infatuated, or the Lords and Commons so blind to the interests of the Empire as not to take measures which will render such a result impossible. To return however to the argument of his learned friend, he will for the present concede to him all he asks, he shall in the whole argument be perfectly right as to Lower Canada. He assumes they will have 40, all of whom will be inimical to the connexion with Great Britain. This is to be sure a most sweeping assertion, and I have a right to ask my learned friend to show that his premises are true, but let us take the case as he presents it, and it will be seen as clearly as mathematical demonstration can make it, that his reas-oning is inconclusive and the result fallacious: he carries on his calculations to show that Upper Canada will return 20 members who will unite with the 40 French members in accomplishing their object, leaving 30 only favourable to British institutions and British connexion, so that two-fifths of the population of Upper Canada are so contaminated in their political principles, that they will use them but as means to terminate the connexion with the parent state, and make the colonies either independent or a part of the neighbouring republic. Let us expunge from our journals the testimonies which they exhibit of the loyalty of the people of Upper Canada. Two fifths of the inhabitants of Upper Canada who would destroy the existing connexion with the parent state! where then is our country? if it is to be preserved to Great Britain alone by a standing army, I feel a faith in the integrity of the British Government which nothing can shake, that she will never withdraw from us her protection in derending us from foreign enemies or internal foes. I believe it was never for one moment contemplated, but if we can be retained at no other price than that of a standing army, if that is really the case, the day is not far distant when we shall be left to ourselves - I do not entertain the opinion that dissetisfaction has extended itself so far in Upper Canada as many have represented; experience has shown the contrary; there is atrong distinction between discontent and dissatisfaction, and he (the Sol. General) adverted to that point in order to establish a sound principle mind, but with a view to our future means of Legislation. He believed a vast majority of the inhabitants of Upper Canada were faithful and true in their attachment to British institutions and to British connexion, and that they would deprecate any change in the government. If this were not so, would they so readily and almost unanimously have taken up arms in its defence? He could not yield to the opinion that two fifths of the population would join in aiding the Lower Canadians in destroying the existing connexion with Great Britain, and either claim their indaper.

unexpired Lease, running 14 years from April next, with a good Building on it. The Building to be valued by Arbitration and paid for by the Landowner, or give a Deed at the expiration of said Lease for the sam of £3, currency. The above premises is good for business of any description. For further particulars apply (if by letter, post paid) to S. FANT, Boot and Shee Maker.

Chatham, Dec. 24th, 1839.

Chatham, Dec. 24th, 1839. pendence or plunge us into the vortex of republicanism. But to follow up my learned friend's argument, suppose we have as he desires 70 or 76 members for Upper Canada and allow two-fifths to be inimical to British with a white spot on her back. The owner is requested to prove prop sonnexion, (for I presume he does not mean to say that there will be just erry, pay charges, and take her away.

JOHN ROBINSON. connexion, (for I presume he does not mean to say that there will be just erry, pay charges, and take her away.

20 disloyal members neither more nor less, whether we have either 50 or

Toronto, 24th Dec. 1839.

76 members) two fifths of 76 members will be 30-them added to 40 disleyal members in Lower Canada will make 70, leaving the friends to British connexion in a minority of 14, as there will be 70 in favour of separation and 56 against it,—upon my learned friends principle he ought to contend that Upper Canada should return 150 members and Lower Canada 50, two fifths of 150 is 60, these added to 40 disloyal Lower Canada 50. adions would be just 100 to meet the 100 in favour of a continuation of British connexion; I ask my learned friend does he mean to ask for such a disparity; if he does not his argument falls to the ground. But these are statements of speculative detail. I wish to look a great deal further forward, I wish to carry my views to a far more extensive and as I believe important contemplation of the subject; I readily admit that a solemn and important duty devolves upon us in determining to effect the union to see that the British constitution is maintained, but it is no less our duty to take care that in avoiding one evil we do not fall into a greater, that in our anxiety to be too secure we do not infringe upon the universally admitted laws of justice, which will create clamour in Lower Canada, as well as in England: and thus do ourselves more barm than good.—can here be no means suggested? is Upper Canada and the government of England so beggared in invention? is there no member either conserva-tive, whig, or radical who can point out a mode of avoiding those evils? whether shall we be more likely to avoid clamour in Lower Canada and opposition to our views in England by contending for what upon the very GOODS. Their extensive Stock has been selected in England by Mr. face of it is an act of injustice or by adopting an enlarged and liberal policy founded on the laws of immutable justice, guarded by experience of the past, and a due regard to caution for the future, which line of policy will be most likely to operate with the British government in conceding to us all that appears to us to be desirable, as regards language, the seat of government and other minor details. In the one case, and acting on the principle of my learned friend, the avenues to emigration are closed (upon which all agree our future prospects depend) because it will be too much to expect that emigrants will visit our shores while we are in a state of discord, discontent and discontent, and we can never expect to be otherwise whilst we continue to give the Lower Canadians just cause for dissatisfaction. On the other hand, by an enlarged and liberal policy and a consequent restoration of peace and tranquillity, emigration will relurn to our shores, and Upper Canada will be their destination. It is true we do not at present contain the same population as Lower Canada. true we do not at present contain the same population as Lower Canada, but what is the character of the population of Upper Canada? look at the extent of its territory, the excellence of its soil, its superiority of the extent of its territory, the excellence of its soil, its superiority of climate; look at all these points as an ultimate advantage by which to increase a British population, and say if it is not far greater than any advantages which could be gained by unequal representation. He was happy to know that the extent of disaffection even in Lower Canada was not so great as it had been represented to be; doubtless many ware engaged. not so great as it had been represented to be; doubtless many were enga-ged in the late rebellion, but the Lower Canadians were a simple minded eople and easily deluded.

peopie and easily decluded.

The necessity of speaking the Eng. Language will induce them to learn it, and nothing can be more effectual in doing away prejudice than an interchange of language. Although it would not be right to press this upon them by any violation of their rights, yet it will proceed more steadily in its progress, arising out of the necessity of the case. Hon members should consider well how they reject the Union, if only the delay one which ought to be adopted, or whether, by a refusal our difficulties is one which ought to be supplied, of whosher, by a recognition to the first proposition, you are prepared for the consequences of further delay? That it is the deliberate intention of fler Majesty's At the office of the late S. Washburn, Esq. Duke Street. 50 Ministers to carry the Union, there can be no doubt; this, therefore, is our last hope; and "Hope deferred maketh the heart sick." It is satisfactory to know that the subject of emigration has already engaged the attention of the British Government, and we may with confidence rely

Keen were his pangs, yet keener far to feel, He nursed the pinion which impelled the steel, And the same puonage which had warmed his nest, Now drank the life drop from his bleeding breast.

the 26th instant, Henry McCaul, a fine young man, aged 21, was barbar rously murdered in a lavera kept by the Widow Coryell, Township of Whitby, ander the following circumstances:—There was a party assembled in the bar recom, among whom was the deceased and Chauncy Skinder, the ruffien who murdered him. An amicable wrestling match took they can be obtained, wholesale and retail, at 375 Broadway, where numer-place between the two, in which McCaul was worsted in the first round. policy of either Whig or Tory, but he would say that the course pursued towards Lower Canada was the very worst that could have been adopted, and one which gave so much power to the rolling fuction of that Province mised by a mutual agreement hetween the parties to "fight it out" next to the kitchen, in the interval, to procure on purpose, and conceeded in his sleeve, and three times deliberately stabled the poor youth, who died of the wounds in a few hours. A few years since he was convicted at the Assizes of a rape, and sentenced to be hanged, which was afterwards John Moffat's signature is upon the label of each bottle of bitters or box commuted to hanishment, whence, two or three years ego, he returned to of pills. the neighborhood of his crimes, where he has ever since been a terror and a post; yet has no Magistrate caused his arrest. We are informed that Street, Hamilton. after his banishment he perpetrated sundry crimes in the United States, and was confined in the common gaol at Buffalo, whence he escaped and came over here. He hoasts of having killed two or three people in the United States, of which, we believe he is a native. An inquest was held Districts, and the proprietor flatters himself that during that period, whereon Sunday before Mr. George Walton, one of the Coroners of the Home District, and a highly respectable jury of the township of Whitby, when Toronto Gaol.—Patriot.

> Caution to Boys skating .- On Saturday week, about noon ice opposite Nicholson's wharf, when, after an ineffectual effort to recover thimself, he was rescued from his perilous situation by Master Edmund
>
> In Fever and Agus the LIFE MEDICINES not only give quicker himself, he was rescued from his perilous situation by Master Edmund Baldwin, second son of John S. Baldwin, Esq., who at the risk of his own We have heard it stated that FLOOD, who was found guilty of

reasonable conspiracy at the last Assizes held in this City, is to receive the royal pardon, on the ground that the evidence on which he was convict. d, does not appear to the Executive to have been sufficiently conclusive to justify the verdict of the Jury.—Ib.

# ADVERTISEMENTS.

TUST RECEIVED, direct from STAFFORDSHIRE, a large quantity of EARTHENWARE, which will be sold Wholesale and Retail.

A Splendid Assortment of DINNER SETTS, new patterns. 79, King Street, THOMAS MILBURN.

Toronto, Nov. 19th, 1839.

formerly occupied by the late S. E. TAYLOR, Esq. No. 173. King Street, Toronto. 83tf BENJAMIN & BROTHERS.

TOR 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 cation at the office, 375 Broadway.

STRAY HEIFER.—Came into the premises of the Subscriber, Lot No. 7, 4th Concession. Township of York, about the middle of October last, A RED HEIFER, a year old past,

HEAPSIDE

8, Wellington Buildings, King Street, Toronto.

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

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

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

R. ARMSTRONG beg leave to call the attention of their numerous friends and customers to their newly imported Stock of Fashionable and Seasonable Armstrong in person, and upon such terms as to enable them to compete with any other House in the Canadas. Country Merchants are requested to call and examine for themselves. Their Stock consists in part of the following articles :

Fine and Superfine Black, Blue, Invisible Green, Brown, Olive, laide, 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

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

TRAYED,-From the Pasture of the Hon. J. B. Robinson, about the end of May last, A RED OX, between 8 and 9 years old. Wheever will bring said Ox to the subscriber, will be hands JONATHAN DUNN. Toronto, Obtober 14, 1239.

STRAYED from the 4th Concession of York Township, which will be the consequence. To go no farther—how are we to pay the interest of the public debt—to what expedients must be resort, to and White Cow, about 4 years old, with a white star in her forchead, carry on the Government, even for another year? For this we ought and must be prepared. I only ask you whether the proposed remedy for she may be found, will be liberally rewarded. York Township, Oct. 26, 1839.

OFFATS VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS attention of the British Government, and we may with confidence rely on it that we shall again have an influx of British population. He would is that we shall again have an influx of British population. He would afforded as much amusement as any thing which had token place, allow perhaps it did not carry with it much conviction. The speech was cut and dried, and must be delivered whether it applied exactly or not, and as he is conversant with the forest, thought he would indulge a little amongst the oaks and pines. During the hon, member's speech, I was thrown into a reverie, which was aided by the monotony of his voice, and I fancied myself standing before an ancient oak, from which a large bird, in the shape of Minerva, reared its head; his philosophy seemed distingtional box and bottle is a guarantee that some persons will be relieved bird, in the shape of Minerva, reared its head; his philosophy seemed distingtional box and bottle is a guarantee that some persons will be relieved bird, in the shape of Minerva, reared its head; his philosophy seemed distingtional box and bottle is a guarantee that some persons will be relieved from a greater or less degree of suffering, and be improved in general health; guested because a tall pine in its vicinity could not sustain its erect position for in ocase of suffering from disease can they be taken in vain. The proprietor has never known or been informed of an instance in which they was equally annoyed, because be found the maple sheltered his fellows of the forest; this again disturbed him, and he was left pouring out his complaints in the recesses of an ivy bush. However much ammsement has been afforded by the hon, member's speech, la (Mr. D.) could not but regret that of all persons in that house, a personal attack upon his learned peen anorgen by the non. member's speece, as (air. D.) could not but regret that of all persons in that house, a personal attack upon his learned friend, the Attorney General, should have proceeded from that quarter; had the attack proceeded from an old political enemy, he should have testified from happy experience. In colds and coughs, which, thought nothing of it, but proceeding from the hon, member, he did think it neglected, superinduce the most fatal diseases of the lungs, and indeed it was not in the best taste: it was a shot, which, if it resched its object, that would, and, to borrow the beautiful illustration which Byron had a flivided and so relieve the system of febrile action and feculent obstructions, as to produce a most delightful sense of convalescence in the morning : and though the usual symptoms of a cold should partially return during the day, the repetition of a suitable dose at the next hour of bed time will almost invariably offect permanent relief, without further aid. Their effect upon fevers of a more scatte and violent kind is not less eure and speedy if taken in proportionable quantity; and persons retiring to bed with inflaminstory symptoms of the most alarming kind, will awake with the gratify-ing consciousness that the fierce enemy has been overthrown, and can easily be subdued. In the same way, visceral turgescence, though long established, and visceral inflammations, however critical, will yield—the ATROCIOUS MURDER.-About 9 o'clock on Thursday evening former to small and the latter to large doses of the Life Pills; and so also hysterical affections, hypocondrineism, restlessness, and very many other varieties of the Neurotical class of diseases are cured by the Phenix Bitters. Full directions for the use of these medicines, and showing their distinctive applicability to different complaints, accompany them; and

> For additional particulars of the above medicines, see Moffat's " Good Samaritan," a copy of which accompanies the medicine; a copy can also be obtained of the different Agents who have the medicines for sale. French, German, and Spanish directions can be obtained for application

All post paid letters will receive immediate attention.

Prepared and sold by WILLIAM B. MOFFAT, 375 Broadway, New A liberal deduction made to those who purchase to cell again.

For sale by J. W. BRENT, King Street, Toronto, and T. BICKLE, King

FEVER AND AGUE.—It is but a very short time verdict of will myrden was returned. The murderer is safe in tions combined. It is a common excuse among "regular practitioners" when specifics are introduced, that they cannot cure diseases which people are in the habit of considering incurable. Medical experience is continually doing away a part of the list of the incurable diseases, and Mr. Moffat Master James Hagerman, son of the Attorney General, broke through the has the happiness of confidently announcing that Fever and Ague is now

relief than any other remedy, but if persevered in, effect a PERMANENT life, approached the break in the ice by laying down, and, extending his CURE; so that if the patient is only ordinarily careful, and resorts directly arm to the collar of Master Hagerman's coat, pulled him out.—Community to his medicine upon the first symptom of tendency to a new attack, it may always be warded off. To escape one chill would be of infinitely more consequence to the sufferer than the value of the remedy—to remove the disease permanently would confer a benefit upon him which cannot be estimated by any earthly standard. That these Medicines will effect what is here claimed for them, the Proprietor has the testimony of all acquainted with them and their application and use in the Fever and Ague : and his object in now addressing his friends at the West is to request them that they will spare no pains in communicating their experience, and dissemi 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 of the Life Medicines, that the proprietor makes this appeal. The demand for his Medicine is already greater than he can conveniently supply; and 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 percevered in, recommend The Life alegacines, it property used and persevered in, recommend themselves; still it is necessary that the public should know that such medicines exist, and hence the propriety of advertising them. It is hoped, friends that they have removed their place of business to the Stores formerly occupied by the late S. E. Taylor, Esq. No. 173. King Street, 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.

For further particulars of the above Medicine see MOFFAT'S GOOD SAMA.

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

Fig. All post paid letters will receive immediate attention.

Sold wholesale and retail by William B. Mossar, 375 Broadway, N. Y.

A liberal deduction made to those who purchase to sell again.

Agents-The Life Medicines may also be had of the principal Druggists in every town throughout the United States and the Canadas. Ask for Motfat's Life Pills and Phoenix Bitters; and be sure that a fac-simile of John Moffat's signature is upon the label of each bottle of Bitters or box

For sale by J. W. BRENT, King Street, Toronto, and T. BICKLE, King

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

of Pills.

#### UPPER CANADA ACADEMY. TERMS.

Extra Charges. reach, ... per Term, Music, Drawing and Painting, " 1 10
Music, Drawing, and Painting, " 2 0
Use of Plano, " 0 10

\* The charge will be the same whether one or all of these Branches be taught.

THE commencement of the Second Quarter of the U. C. Academy will be on the 18th November. It is very desirable that all who

design to attend the next Quarter should be here at that time. Students labour under serious disadvantages by entering the Classes after the mmencement. The Institution is now in the most flourishing condition. The number

of Students thus far exceeds that of any previous year, and is gradually increasing. The Committee have obtained an extensive and superior Apparatus in the various departments of Science: amongst them are Apparatus in the various departments of Science, amongs, the assuperior Microscope; a spiendid Plate Electrical Machine; a fine Telescope; a very choice selection of Chemical Apparatus, and various there of the latest construction and of the first quality. The entire Apparatus is believed to be as complete and useful, for the purposes of ustruction, as that of any similar Institution in America.

The Quarters are cleven weeks. Our friends will please to recollect that the Toition and Board are required in advance.

The next Quarter will open with Lectures in Chemistry, Philosophy, nd Astronomy. Cobourg, Oct. 11, 1839. J. HURLBURT.

CITY ELECTIONS.—Notice is hereby given, that the Lists of Persons entitled to vote for Aldermen and Common Councilmen, in the different Wards of the City, at the ensuing Elections, are now exhibited in the City Hall; that no alteration whatever can be made in the said Lists, without four days notice in writing, being first given to me, so that all Persons whose names may be incorrectly spelt, or omitted in the said Lists, or who may object to any name now on the said Lists, will be required to give me notice of the same in writing, on or before Monday the 6th day of January next, as after four o'clock on that day I cannot accept of any further objections.

CHARLES DALY, Clerk C. C.

Clerk's Office, City of Toronto, Dec. 2, 1839,

15 Boxes Orange Pecco, a superior description of Black Tea. 92 Boxes and Chests Young Hyson, and ten other sorts of Teas,

20 Hhds. Muscovado and Refined Sugars.

34 Bbls. and Hhds. Sperm. Olive, Pale, Seal, Lintseed, and Cod Oil. 45 Boxes Soap. 50 Doz. Bed Cords. 100 Jars new Dorbam Mustard.

Also,—A general assortment of new Earthenware, China, Glass, and Stoneware, Groceries and Stationary; new Currents and Raisins, Gine, Copat Varnish, Cordage, Paints, Oils, Colours, Dye Stuffs, Pipe Clay, Window Giass, &c. &c. Apply to

ANDREW HAMILTON, 161 King Street,
Toronto, December 17, 1839.

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 this city, presents her sincere thanks to those ladies who have employed her hitherto, and assures them that it shall be her constant endeavour to merit a continuance of their favors.

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

O LET .-- A House in the centre of the village of Markham, originally intended for a Shop and Dwelling House, with half an acre of Land attached. It is an excellent stand for business. CHAUNCEY CROSBY. Annly at this Office, or to Markham, Nov. 10 1839.

PASHIONABLE MILLINERY, DRESS MAKING, and II A B E R D A S II E R Y .- MRS. PORTER and MISS KING, No. 11, Wellington Buildings, King Street. Bonnets, Cloaks, Dresses, Caps, &c. &c., furnished on moderate terms, - Toronto, October, 1839.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TOY WAREHOUSE AND MANUFACTORY, 1103 King Street.—Jolin Mayilew respectfully invites the attention of the public to a choice and extensive essortment 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 Dulls.

Bonnet, Itat, Cap, Wig, Curl, and various other Boxes, for sale, whols.

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 he intends to pursue his business in all its branches. An assortment of READY MADE CLOTHING always on hand Toronto, Oct. 15, 1839.

PASHIONABLE CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT.

128, King Street, Toronto. G. BILTON respectfully informs his friends and the public generally that he has removed his Establishment from 48, Newgate Street, to 128, King Street, a few doors East of Yonge Street, where he intends carry-

ing on the Tailoring Business in all its various branches. G. B. would solicit attention to his well assorted Stock of Broad Cloths, Cossimeres, Vestings, &c. &c., which he will offer at the very lowest prices. Toronto. Oct. 15, 1839.

THE W 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 total POPPETSON. JOHN ROBERTSON. 5301 Toronto, 1st October, 1839.

WROUGHT.IRON AXLETREES. - The Subscriber is now manufacturing Wrought Iron Axietrees, of improved description and material, from the best wrought scrap, by workmen of established reputation, which, in pattern and worth, are helieved to equal anything of the kind in the market. To those acquainted with Wrought Axietrees it will be enough to state, that, hesides the 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 Dover Iron Works, Augt. 16, 1839.

G. R. VAN NORMAN, Agent. London; or at the Manufactory.

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

NEW CHEAP BOOT AND SHOE STORE. The Subscriber offers for Sale a Choice Assortment of GEN. TLEMEN'S and LADIES' BOOTS and SHOES, low for Cash, at his Shop, 52, Yonge Street, three doors south of Lot Street. The above es are City made, and can be warranted.

All Orders executed with neatness and despatch. GEO. ANDREWS.

Toronto Oct. 2nd. 1839.

TRAYED, 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 JONATHAN DUNN. rewarded Toronto, Oct. 11, 1839.

# CHRISTIAN GUARDIAN.

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

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

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

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

3.7—The proceeds of this paper will be applied to the support of the Contingent Fund of the Westeyan Methodist Church in Canada, for making up the deciencies of poor Circuits which are unable to support their Pienchers, &c., and to the general spread of the Gospel.

J. H. LAWEENCE, PRINTER,