CHRISTIAN GUARDIAN.

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

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CHRISTIAN GUARDIAN.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1839.

The following excellent letter from the Chairman of the Augusta wäy, or it would have appeared earlier :--

MR. EDITOR,-Yesterday, at Brockville, I parted with the respected brethren of the Eastern Centenary deputation. They left to pursue their course of duty and of travel towards the metropolis, whilst I turned my face towards my beloved Prescott, in order to resume the arduous duties of my charge, which mainly have for a season beer necesearily auspended.

In returning I found my mind occupied and quite busied with the events of the last few weeks—our tour and the results thereof on the several Circuits we visited. The review efforded me great pleasure, I assure you. I felt that I had been greatly privileged in the apportunity enjoyed of again mingling with many highly esteemed brethren and friends on the Ottawa District in the religious assembly, in the domestic circle, or in both. It is pleasant to reflect that the brethren then expired. referred to are to the present in the "narrow way;" lovers of the Saviour; still prefer Jerusalem above their chief joy, and are yet dis posed to aid in all proper efforts to promote her prosperity; to augment her glory. Of all this they gave one of the best possible external evidences at the late Centenary Meetings on their respective Circuits, in the form of good subscriptions; designed to improve the institutions and increase the efficacy of Methodism.

And as there is a good deal in the manner in which even good acts are performed, so, I assure you, the noble and happy spirit in which our friends presented their donations added greatly to their value. It offering of a most liberal character. So our friends on both these Districts have judged; and, notwithstanding ordinary losses and Circuit or local embarrassments, they have nobly believed that as they ought, so, by the Divine blessing, they could and would devise liberal things in pulting down their thank-offering on the altar of God. And, when to the soul-animating occasion are added the important objects to which the avails of the Centenary gifts are to be devoted, so eminently adapted to the great interests of the connexion at large, they have felt it to be only right to make a strong effort; to do as much as possible in their circumstances to enstain this "Child of Providence." that it may still more and more bless the nations upon earth, and hasten

And God, whose own this tested form of Christianity emphatically is, will not fail, in a single instance, to remember for good, the active and cheerful agents' faithful and loving labour of our hundredth year.

To the great majority, however, of our friends who have manifested on this occasion proper christian gratitude, praiseworthy liberality. and genuine Methodistic zeal, there is an exception in the conduct of n few who, for a variety of reasons, refuse to subscribe a shilling to the Centenary fund. With some persons local objects is made every thing. Just as if every neighbourhood in the Province had not its local objects, and ever would have! and as if there was nothing special in the Centenary of Methodism to deserve an extraordinary movement to the value of one penny!!

Some others, of fair property, felt too poor to subscribe. No doubt this class of persons felt so; but the question to be settled between them and their final Judge is, whether persons, who are confessedly worth hundred; of pounds more than many who have made liberal donations for the same purposes, ought to feel so! And it might be worthy of serious inquiry by such persons, as by far the most concerned, whether they are really thankful to God for Methodism; are really interested in the promotion of true religion by this means; are free from covetousness; and are, in fact, possessed of the spirit of Him who gave his life for his enemies; of those who sold their possessions and gave to every person as they had need; and of the exemplary founder of Methodism who literally gave his all to do good! A few others are so afraid of injuring Methodism by an increase of her resources, that out of pure love they have "taken counsel together" and decided that it " would be for the best not to subscribe." To this professed conscientious opposition to a measure originated providentially, and practically concurred in by the thousands of our Israel, and many others in Europe, America, and elsewhere, there might be serious objections preferred. I will, however, only esy a few things in reference to it. See in it supreme love to the church. Property is injurious to the possessor. These persons, therefore, will retain their property, and run all hazards as to the consequences, rather than jeopardize the interests of the church. How primitive! Were the early christians afraid of harming the church by parting with their worldly possessions towards its support? How unsuspicious! The Centenary deputation plainly stated, in accordance with the published decisions of the Conference, that the church will in no otherwise be enriched by the Centenary subscriptions, than being rendered thereby somewhat more capable of meeting acknowledged Disciplinary claims. Not a farthing can be added to any of those claims, whatever the amount of the Centenary fund may be. Then how just is it; for the proceeds of one half the amount is to be annually devoted to the payment of the worn out Preachers, and the Widows and Orphans of more. And, then, in view of the facts connected with the disposition to be made of the other half in aid of the Book Concern, poor Circuits, the Missionary and other objects, I might speak of the henevolence of the plausible refusal to unite with nearly the whole church in a Centennial offering to some amount. But I have suggested enough to wake up reflection in some bosoms, and I desire no more. Each person shall give account of himself to God. To his own master each stands or talls. But certain it is we are no more stewards of our property than of our time, our intellect, or our influence. And though the Gospel comes to us without money or price, it was never intended the Lord with our substance and the first fruits of our increase. I am aware the best season is past for subscribing, but not the only season Better late, thus never, discharge so plain a suty. The proceeds o a few thousand pounds, injure the Wesleyan Methodist Church is Canada! Only think of it soberly, and all concerned will surely haste and practically demonstrate that the absurd idea is trampled I wish that a single name, either of a Methodist. a friend of Methodism, or an individual old or young connected with a Methodistic family, might not be omitted in our Church Record of Centenary donors. The amount is not so important; but let there be a oneness, unity, confidence, co-operation in the only movement of

Prescott, October 13, 1339.

FRUITS OF THE SPIRIT.

the kind we ever can make, which posterity will narrowly scan; and

H. WILKINSON.

which will no doubt operate beneficially through all time to come.

"But the fruit of the Spirit is love, joy, peace, long suffering, gentleness, goodne faith, meekness, temperance."—Gal. xxii. 23.

Such are the graces of the true Christian, by the existence of which in his own soul, he can slone satisfy himself that the Spirit of God dwelleth in him. Great caution should be used to distinguish these infallible marks of a gracious state, from their corresponding counter

1st. Love. The life of the Apostle John is an illustration of this. Love to God. A martyr was asked, whether he did not love his wife and children, who stood weeping by him. "Love them! yes, if all the world were gold, and at my disposal, I would give it all for the satisfaction of living with them, though it were a prison, yet, in comparison with Christ, I love them not."

Love to mankind. The benevolent Howard devoted his fortune and his time to the relief of his suffering fellow men. He visited all the prisons of Europe, when they were in their most offensive state and used every exertion which an ardent spirit could suggest to alleviate their miseries. Not only was his purse open to relieve the bodily sufferings of his fellow creatures, but his heart and tongue were promot to pour into their hearts the healing balm of religion. He was indeed a lover of man, and he appropriately terminated his life by falling a martyr to his philanthropy.

Love to the Truth. When Basil was tempted to become an Arian by the offers of preferment by the Emperor, he replied, "These speeches are fit to catch children, that look after such things; we are otherwise taught by sacred Scripture, and are ready to suffer a thouTORONTO, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1839.

sand deaths, rather than suffer one syllable or tittle of Scripture to be Foreign Missions, made the following statement, which conveys to every well arouse the people, and to create an interest of the most salutary charaltered." When threatened with confiscation, torture, banishment, and death, he nobly replied, "As for confiscation, I have nothing to lose; as for banishment, heaven is my only country; as for tortures, one blow would dash my body in pieces; and as for death, that is the only way in which I can be set at liberty."

2d. Joy. The joy of the world is income, as it is the prelude to everlasting despair; but the joy of the Christian arises from the contemplation of a reconciled God, and a glorious and unfading inherit-

When the Rev. Mr. Toplady was dying, he abounded in this holy joy. "Oh (said he) how this soul of mine longs to be gone! like a bird imprisoned in a cage, it longs to take its flight. O that I had wings like a dove, then would I flee away to the realms of bliss and be at reet for ever! O that some guardian angel might be commis District, having been sent by a private hand, has been delayed on the stoned, for I long to be absent from this body, and to be with my Lord for ever .- Oh what delights! who can fathom the joys of the third heaven!—It will not be long before God takes me; for no mortal man can live (bursting, while he said it, into tears of joy) after the glories

which God has manifested to my soul."

3d. Peace. The peace of reconciliation with God through Christ,

peace of conscience, a peaceful temper.

A dying soldier, on the field of Waterloo, requested a comrade to open his knapsack and take from it his Bible, and read him a few passages before he died. When asked if he wished any particular passage read he referred to John xiv. 27: "Peace I leave with you, my and I possess the peace of God which passeth all understanding;" and

4th, Long Suffering. M. do Marolles, a French Protestant, when suffering all the privations and miseries of a prison, during the persecution occasioned by the Revocation of the Edict of Nanics, instead of complaining of his severe treatment, and railing at his persecutors, was continually finding cause of thankfulness to God. "God (said he) both filled my heart with joy. I presess my soul in patience. Thus he makes the days of my affliction pass speedily away. With the bread and water of affliction, with which he tries me, he affords me continually delicious repasts."

5th. Gentleness. It was observed of the Countess of Warwick. is on all hands conceded that the occasion is such as to justify an that she was never betrayed into anger, and that so gentle and amia ble was her disposition, that her servants when they had committed a fault, would far rather encounter the Count's furious reproof, than the gentle reproofs of their mistress, who "used soft words and baid ar-

> 6h. Goodness. The life of Sir Matthew Halo was an illustration of goodness. A tenth of his income he devoted to the poor. He would frequently purchase, in a secret manner, the discharge from prison of poor debtors. He invited his poor neighbours to dine with him, and to those who were prevented from coming by sickness, he would send a portion from his table. He sought out worthy objects of his charity not only in his own neighbourhood, but in distant places. His treatment of the poor was particularly kind and familiar. His station, his talents, his fortune, were regarded by him only as means of doing good to others.

> 7th. Faith. Rev. Edward Lawrence, who was deprived of his living by the odious Act of Uniformity, when asked how he expected to support his wife and numerous children, replied with singular confidence in the promise of God. "I intend to live and maintain my family upon the fifth chapter of Matthew."

> 8th. MEERNESS. Dr. Sand, when suffering persecution, was struck heavily on the breast by a stone, thrown by a woman. Recovering from the blow, he turned to the aggressor, and meekly said, "Woman, I pray God forgive thee." Who a on another occasion he was charged in the most opprobrious and irritating terms, he only smiled.

> 9th TEMPERANCE. "Be temperate in all things." "Let your moderation be known to all men." The virtue implies an habitual restraint on all our appetites and passions.

Luther was so little a slave to his appetites that he would for days together content himself with a little bread, and a single herring.

Bishop Hall used to say, "If I see a dish that tempts my polate, I fear a serpent in it, and would please myself in a wilful denial."

John Eliot, the apostle to the Indians, seldom used any beverage but water. On one occasion being invited to take a glass of wine and water, he replied, "Wine is a noble, generous liquor, and we should be humbly thankful for it; but, as I remember, water was made before it."

It was a saying of Cyprian that his heart would truly be fitted to reach the full capacity and understanding when he could succeed in trampling under foot concuniscence.

Such are the excellent fruits of the Spirit; and they have this distinguishing advantage, that "against them there is no law."-Presby-

HINTS TO, SINGERS, FROM MR. WESLEY'S RULES PUBLISHED IN 1765.

Sing modestly; do not bawl, so as to be heard above, or distinct from, the rest of the congregation, that you may not destroy the harmony; but strive to unite your voices logether, so as to make one clear melodious sound.

Sing in time: whatever time is sung, be sure to keep with it. Do not run before, nor stay behind it; but attend closely to the leading voices, and move therewith as exactly as you can; and take care you sing not too slow. This drawling way naturally steals on all who are lazy; and it is high time to drive it out from among us, and sing all our tunes just as quick as we did at first.

Above all, sing spiritually: have an eye to God in every word you sing. Aim at pleasing Him more than yourself, or any other creature. In order to this attend strictly to the sense of what you sing, and see such Preachers as have died in the work, their honest claims and no that your heart is not carried away with the sound, but offered to God continually; so shall your singing be such as the Lord will approve of here, and reward when he cometh in the clouds of heaven.

November 25, 1839.

Profit of Persecution.-God schooleth and nurtureth his people, that so, through many tribulations, they may enter into their rest. Frank peopse, when it is put in the fire, smells the sweeter; the earth, when it is torn up with the plough, becomes more fruitful; the seed in the ground, after frost and snow, and winter storms, springs the ranker; the nigher the vine is to remain with us and couldnot to bless us unless we, in imitation of pruned to the stock, the greater groups it yields; the grape, when it is most the first christians, part with some of our earthly treasure; honour pressed and beaten, makes the sweetest wina; fine gold is better when it is building; cloth is rent and cut, that it may be made a garment; linen is bucked.

Miles Brown ... 0 and washed, and wrang, and beaten, and is the fairer. These are familiar examples to show the benefit and advantage which the children of God receive by persecution .- Bishop Jewell.

> Prayer.—Archbishop Secker, when laid on his couch with a oken thigh, was visited at Lambeth by Mr. Talbot, Vicar of St. Giles's, Reading, who had lived in great intimacy with him, and ruceived his prefer ment from him. "You will pray with me, Talbot?" said the Atchbishop during this interview. Mr. Talbot rose and went to look for a Prayer-book during this interview. Mr. I fluot rose and went to look for a Prayer-book.
>
> "That is not what I want now, (said the dying prelate,) kneel down by me, and pray for me in the way I know you are used to do." With which command this zealoos man of God readily complied, and prayed carnestly from his heart for his dying friend, whom he saw no more.—Countess of Huntington's Life and Times.

Death of Lord Chesterfield .- "I saw my dear and valued friend (says Lord Huntingdon) a short time before his departure. The black-ness of darkness, accompanied by every gloomy horror, thickened most awfolly round his dying moments. Dear Lady Chesterfield could not be persuaded to leave his room for an instant. What unmitigated anguish has she endured, but her confidential communications I am not at liberty to disclose. The curtain has fallen—his mortal part has passed to another state of existence. Oh! my soul come not thou unto his end." Lord Chesterfield's infidelity is too well known to require much comment.—Countess of Huntingdon's Life and

Office of a Bishop .- For the first two centuries, it is universally admitted, the Bishop and Presbyter designated the same office. "The gift that was in him," (viz. the Holy Spirit) St. Paul says was given unto Timothy, by prophecy, "with the laying on of the hands of the Presbytery." It is a remarkable fact, that no one of all the episites of the New Testament is addressed to the Bishop of any district or diocese. These epistles are addressed to the Bishops and Deacons,"—to "the Saints,"—"to the church es,"—to "the church of God,"—and to "the beloved of God, called to be saints,"—but in no one instance to a Bishop. And St. Paul in enumerating the ascension gifts of our Saviour says—"And be gave some Apostles, and some Pasious and Terchors." but some Prophets, and some Evangelists, and some Pastors and Teachers," but

that, in the first ages of Christianity, Bishops were all Pastors!—that there was no pre-eminence of one Bishop over his fellows? There were several Bishops at Epheaus—when Paul sent for the elders, who in the same chapter of Acts are called Bishops.

A Fact worthy of Attention .- The Hon. T. Frelinghuysen, et the late semi-annual meeting of the American Board of Commissioners for

regulated mind an important truth:

"The year when every man felt that he was growing rich was the year of diminished resources in the treasury of the Lord. We did less for him, when we ought to have felt that he was doing most for us. But when the revulsion came, and so many were driven to their wit's end—in 1837, a year of universal bankruptcy, and commercial confidence was destroyed, there was an increase to this treasury of the Lord of \$75,000."

The following beautiful and instructive lines are from the pen of the late Right Hon. Sir Robert Grant, late Governor-General of India, and brother

"Blessed is the man whom thou chastenest."-Psalm xliv. 12,

O Saviout! whose mercy, severe in its kindness,
Has clustened my wanderings, and guided my way;
Adored be the power which flumined my blindness,
And weaned me from phantoms that smiled to betray.

Enchanted with all that was dazzling and fair, I followed the rainbow,—I caught at the toy;—
And still in displeasure thy goodness was there,
Disappointing the hope, and defeating the joy.

The blossom blushed bright, but a worn was below;
The monolight shone fair, there was blight in the benm;—
Sweet whispered the breeze, but it whispered of woe;
And bitterness flowed in the soft-flowing stream.

So, cured of my fully, yet cared but in pert, I turned to the refuge thy pity displayed; And still did this eager and credulous heart Weave visions of prunise that bloomed but to fade.

I thought that the course of the pilgrim to heaven Would be bright as the summer, and glad as the morn; Thou show dat me the path—it was dark and unevea, All rugged with rock, and all tangled with thorn.

I dreamed of colesibil rewards and renown; I grasped at the triumph which blesses the brave; I saked for the pain branch, the robe, and the crown; I asked—and thou show dat me a Cross and a grave.

Subdued and instructed, at length, to thy will, My hopes and my longtups I fain would resign O cive me the heart that can wait and he still, Nor know of a wish or a pleasure but thine!

There are mansions exempted from sin and from woe, But they stand in a region by morta's united; There are rivers of joy, but they roll not below; There is rest, but it dwells in the presence of God.

Wm. Ketcheson Esq. 1 15 o Nancy Ketcheson . 0 10 o

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Andrew Thomson. £5 Thomas Kerfoot ... 0 5 o Ann Kerfoot 0 Wm. H. Kerfoot .. 0 Meheta'l Thomson, 5 Harriet Thomson . . 0 Elizabeth Kerfost .. 0 Eliza J. Thorason... 0 Wm. Sympson John Milburne Emoline Thomson.. 0 John Thomson . . . 0 o Gavin Russel
William Brown
Charles Johnson ... Isabella Thomson . . 0 A Friend Rev. Wtn. Brown . 1 E. W. Boyce Lucy Brown 1 Hiram Brown 0 Rollin Barrass ... 0 Elizabeth Barrass .. 0 0 10 Robert Walker ... 1 Sarah Miles 0 Jane Walker 0 10 o Mary E. Merrick .. 0 Rebecca Maitland . Mrs. Abel Ward ... Robert Putnam and James Berney 1 Isabella Berney 1 Wm. Berney 0 Thomas Berney ... 0 Barnabas Knapp .. lames Berney, jun. 0 Thomas Jenkins 🔒 ane Berney 1 0 a Ann Berney Mrs. John Ward .. 1 0 o Joshun Losec 1 0 o 0 10 o Catharine Losec .. 1 0 o 0 10 o Chauncey Bishop .. 0 10 o 0 1 3 Hannah Bishop ... 0 10 a Mrs. Abel Ward ... A Friend Merilla Bishop ... 0 5 o John Berney 2 10 o David Brown 0 Ann Berney 1 0 o Mary Ann Berney . 0 10 o John Simmons . . . Mary A. Brown ... 0 Upha Brown 0 James Brown 0 John Chester 1 1 3 Elizabeth Chester .. 1 0 o 2 Sarah Chessley Sobrina Holden Mary McMullen ... Dr. B. R. Church . 0 10 o Harriss Welton Thomas Watkins .. Caroline Scott 5 o Cynthia Bogart Henry Smith C. E. Bourrett John Kirkwood ... 1 Mary Brown 0 10 o Lilly Kirkwood ... 1 0 0 2 0 0 Robt. Willoughby ... 2 0 0 Laura Noons 0 10 0 1

Robt. Willoughby ... 2 0 0 Laura Noons 0 Harrict Landon

METHODISM IN GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND. The whole number of members in Society in Great Britain, as by

the returns made at the late Conference, is 307,068; In Ireland, 26,383; in the foreign stations, 72,727; making a total of 406,178. The increase the past year in Great Britain has been 10,267;

in Ireland, 139; and in the foreign stations, 5,919. Total increase,

In addition to the actual increase of members in full, the candidates for membership, or persons admitted on trial, in Great Britain alone, amount to 20,105.

We judge from what we have seen published from time to time in the English papers, that the Centenary meetings which commenced se early as January last in England, have chiefly contributed to the as they were in that country, these meetings were well adapted to the growth of Romanism.

acter. The topics touched upon went directly home to the people, and they listened with animated countenances and bounding hearists until frequently the tide of feeling rose so high that it broke out interchangular of praise and thanks to God. These topics were, the life and character of the Wesleys; their labours, their persecutions; and their entire devotion to the work of God; the purely scriptural, and blessed doctrines of Methodism; such as the freeness of salva-, the light of the Contract of the Contract of the Contract of the their tend tents. tion; justification by faith; the witness of the Spirit; and lastly, the glorious doctrine of perfect love.

Whole No. 526.

The speakers in these meetings, by adverting to many interesting, reminiscences of Methodism and its founders—to the great revival of religion which broke out under their labours, and which has continued to spread until the present time, and from which has sprung, either. directly or indirectly, all the great tenevolent enterprises of the day-by adverting to the precious doctrines just named—to the unity of Methodism-and to the work and love of God in their own hearts. joined with fervent prayer and that praise which ascends from grateful hearts, the whole being crowned with the descent of the Holy Spirit, made these meetings seasons of great spiritual profit, and highly conducive to the conversion of sinners and the quickening of saints.

The children of Israel were directed by God ever to hold in remem-

brance His gracious dealings towards them while in captivity, while in the wilderness, and when contending with their enemies; and He describes particularly how the anniversaries of these events are to be

So toward us, as a people, God's dealings have been very gracious. In the most comprehensive sense of the term, He has been our God and our fathers God. We have recently devoted one day exclusively to His praise-but O how disproportioned to His great love toward us! Not a day, for a hundred years to come, should be permitted to pass without hearty ascriptions of praise and glory, of thankegiving and adoration, ascending from our hearts to our kind and mercului, heavenly Father. Every day should witness our gratitude—should attest to our obedience and love. It will do the Christian good, daily and even hourly to look over the long catalogue of God's mercies and kindnesses. It will increase humility in his heart. It will make him feel his dependence. It will save him from a repining and discontented spirit. It will fill his soul with gratitude, so that from his lips the sweet incense of praise and adoration will frequently ascend to the Adorable Author and Giver of every good and perfect gift.

It is well worth inquiry, whether an occasional advertence, by our breihren in the ministry, to all the topics which have been dwelt upon in the Centenary meetings will not be very beneficial to us as a Church. We are constantly receiving new members, into whose hands such books ought to be placed as will give them a suitable knowledge of our origin as a people, our history, our doctrines, our discipline, our economy, and the influence we are destined to exert, if faithful and holy, in the conversion of the world; or on which subjects they should be occasionally instructed from the pulpit. Such a course, in our opinion, will be fraught with extremely beneficial results.— Zion's (Boston) Herald.

The Annual Assembly of the Congregational Union of England and Wales to the Upper Canada Congregational Union.

Beloved Brethren in Christ,--We duly received your welcome communication of the date of the 15th of September, 1838, announce ing the formation of your Union, and opening a fraterial correspondince with us. We cordially respond to all the sentiments of your valuable and welcome letter. The warm christian affection for us which you express, is, we assure you, fully reciprocated on our part. The views of Gospel truth and of Church government which you have beginning the sentiments. cherish, are dear also to our hearts. And we feelingly sympathise with you in those difficulties to which a conscientions attachment to great principles common to both you and us must subject you in that state of society in which you find yourselves placed.

As yet few in number, and but weak in resources, you feel bound by a yet lew in number, and but weak in resources, you feel bound by a conscientious regard to what you deem the revealed will of Jesus Christ, to sustain your religious institutions alone by the voluntary contributions of his disciples. Your number liberality and exertions will, therefore, he needed. In the faithful employment of your own resources, you may depend on receiving all the aid it is in our power. to give. And our God is able to make all supplies abound both to you and us. A faithful adherence to the voluntary principle will not be found by our Churches, whether in the Colonics or in the Parent Country, the course of reputation, power, or case, but it is the course of honour and duty.

You no doubt find yourselves surrounded by unsettled, dangerous, and unscriptural opinions of every shade, by which the most important truths of the gospel are falsified and perverted. How valuable, therefore, will be your steadfast and consistent testimony, amidst these abounding errors, to evangelical truth—your unmoved adherence to that moderate Calvinistic theology which forms the early patrimony, the distinguishing mark, and the true glory of Congregational Churches wherever they are found. May both your Pastors and your Churches receive grace to be valiant for these sacred, saving truths ! -to hold fast this form of sound words once delivered to the saints!

We ourselves know by experience the difficulties to which attachment to great principles of evangelical truth, scriptural church polity; untary support of religion, expose us in the midst of adverse and the vo interests, prejudices, and opinions against which conscience demands our testimony. We can, therefore, the better appreciate the disadvantages and trials of your position in a province where the contest 0 10 o for endowment and power on the part of some ecclesias ical bodies has been so eager, and where, exasperated by this couse, political strife has proceeded even to the crime of rebellion, and the horrors of civil war. We sympathise with and pray for you, dear Brethren, in these trying circumstances. We are full of concern that you may be enabled, in the midst of so much excitement and exasperation, to act as christians, and do honour to your profession. Our common and cherished objects are religious and scriptural. We are disciples, churches of Christ-not political partizans. Let us, then, brethren, be of a Christian spirit; let us use only scriptural wenpons and means. Brethren, your cause is ours. Let us neither desert it, nor dishonour it. You in the Colonies, we in the Parent Country, are engaged in a

struggle for the same great principles and objects. The success of failure of either, must be felt by the other branch of the same community. Where our interests are identical, there let our hearts and hands be one. Whatever our adversaries may assert, whatever repreaches they may cast on us, we have, in truth, no objects but the scriptural administration of the religion of Christ, and no means of promoting them but truth and prayer. O brethren, great is our cause, sacred our trust, arduous our duty! May the Great Head of the Church give to you and us the requisite spirit of faith, and love, and power, and a sound mind!

To you, dear brethren, in the far land of your adoption, and in many respects, of your hardships and privations, we doubt not that tidings from your Father land, and from well known and much loved breth. ren there, will be sweet and reviving. This service of addressing you is pleasant to us, because we believe it will give pleasure to you. send you copies of the minutes of our proceedings. In the midst of our solemn assembly, we have realized tokens of the Divine presence. Our counsels have been peaceful, our fellowship affectionate, our devotions solemn. In return, favour us with accounts of your proceedings. Let us hear of your welfare. Let us be informed of your trials. Make known to us your wishes. Where we can render you aid, apply for our assistance.

Finally, brethren, pray for us, as we do for you. Let us plead for one another at the throne of God. We close with affectionate salutations. Peace be with you. Grace, mercy, and peace, be multiplied unto you, from God the Father, and from Jesus Christ our Lord!

Signed by direction of the Assembly.

THOMAS RAPFLES, D.D. LL D. Chairman. ALGERNON WELLS,

Secretary to the Union.

Congregational Library, Bloomfield St. London, May 10th, 1839.

ISRAEL'S CONVERSION .- One Clergyman in Prussia, the Rev. Mr. Kuntze, Chaplain to the Orphan House Church in Berlin, has himself baptized one hundred and nine of the descendants of Israel, and says that " they now join the Christian Church by tens and twen-The promises of the Bible lead us to look for the conversion of Israel, and these may be but the beginnings of their return.

Conversion of a Moorish Lady .- A letter from Algiers, of August, announces that, on Assamption Day, the beautiful Aische, who formed part of the harem of Achmet Bey, at Constantina, was haptized by the Bishop of Algiers, and named Marie. Aische, or Aysha, was the name of the favourite wife of Mahommed. - Globe.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CONTROVERSY IN EUROPE.—The Profes. tant cause is said to be gaining in Prossia by the efforts of Roman ingsthering of so large a number of members on probation. Conducted Catholics to destroy it. Free discussion is by no means congenial to

Yorkshire Central Auxiliary was held in Londal Chapel, York, on Monday Torkshire Central Auxnery was neid in Londat Chapet, Iork, on Monday Inst. The Malgasy refugees were present, and one of them (Simeon) delivered an address, which was interpreted by Mrs. Johns. A clergyman of the name of Abney, and Mr. Everett, a Wesleyan minister, assisted. The annual subscriptions amounted to £491.; the collections at this anniversary to £30.

Missions of the Secession Church .- We observe, from the official report, that the income for the past year was £7,107.; and the expend omess report, that the income for the passycat was 2.7107, and the expentiture, £7.172. The home mission stations are 44, and there are 13 missionaries in Canada, six in Jamaica, one in Trininad, one in Persia (far advanced in the translation of the Old Testament into modern Persian,) and one in Swit-

MUNIFICENT DONATION-INDIAN MISSIONS .- We understand that on Friday, immediately after the delivery of his concluding lecture on the subject of Indian missions, there was handed to the Rev. Dr. Duff the munificant domation of five hundred pounds, inclosed in an anonymous note expressed in these terms:—"Dr. Duff is requested to accept of the inclosed for the great cause of Indian missions, being the humble offering of one who, having felt the consolutions of the gospel, is most anzious its blessings should be imparted to the perishing heathen."—Scotsman.

REVIVAL AT FINNIESTON .- Our own immediate neighborhood REVIVAL AT FINNIESTON.—Our own immediate neighborhood, the suburb of Finnieston, has, during the last ten or twelve days, become the scene, though on a more limited scale, of occurrences similar to those which have of late taken place at Kilsyth and Dundee. Clergymen and religious laymen have been in attendance almost day and night, preaching, exhorting, and conversing with the people, who repair to them in great numbers, deeply concerned about the state of their souls. The meetings which have been held in various places, sometimes continue until long after midnight, being commenced again early in the morning. The excitement has been considerable, though not so intense as in the neighbouring village of Kilsyth.—Stirling

CHINA .- A son of the late excellent missionary, Dr. Milne, of Canton, has lately been set spart as a missionary to the scene of his honore father's labors. "Instead of the fathers shall come up the children."

PERSECUTION IN PRUSSIA .- The old king of Prussia is trying the hopeless experiment of making all his subjects of one religion. The natural consequence is, that hundleds of pious and industrious persons are leaving Prussia for Austrelia, where we hope they will be made a blessing.

PRUSSIA.—The "Archives du Christianisme" state—The King of Prussia has given orders that all periodidals on the subject of Evangelical Missions among the heathen shall, for the future, be exempted from postage all over the kingdom. In 1833, this Monarch did the same for a Book of Hymns. A distinguished pastor, who published in 1833 a remarkable work on the sanctification of the Sabbath, has also just received His Majesty's invitation to publish ten thousand copies of a popular work on the use of spirituous liquors, to be distributed gratis through all the Prussian Monarchy.

COBOURG CIRCUIT-U. C. ACADEMY.

To the Editor of the Christian Guardian.

My dear Sir.—The Centenary day was one of high interest to our Methodist friends in this town. At 8 o'clock, A. M., a prayer-meeting was held in our beautiful little chapel, preparative to the 11 o'clock services, which were conducted by our estoemed Chairman, the Rev. A. Green; who entertained a large and respectable congregation for about an hour and a half with a most "spirit-stirring" discourse, founded on the 12th and 13th verses of the 48th heautiful little chapel, preparative to the 11 o'clock services, which were conducted by our estoemed Chairman, the Rev. A. Green; who entertained a large and respectable congregation for about an hour and a half with a most "spirit-stirring" discourse, founded on the 12th and 13th verses of the 48th Psalm. In the evening of this blessed day, a large company, numbering about seventy, sat down to a very excellent tea provided for the occasion by our spirited and beloved official brethren of this place. After tea, addresses were delivered on the endeared subject of Methodism, by the Rev. Messrs. Green, Carrol, Brock, and McNab, during which an unusual degree of divine influence pervaded the entire meeting, and was manifested in shouts of joy from every pervaded the entire meeting, and was manifested in shouts of joy from every

pervaled the cheate beening, and was manusced in should of joy from every part of the spacious room we occupied.

A similar meeting to the above was held in Cobourg on the evening of the Monday following. Here we were favoured with the company of the venerable Mr. Case, who in a pathetic and interesting address dwelt on the glorious success with which it had pleased Almighty God to favour our beloved Methodology.

failed. There is indeed but one opinion among all classes of the community in these parts, respecting this dishonourable transaction. It is a trite, but nevertheless an indisputably true saying,-" Let excy alone and it will punish

Before I close I must not omit to mention that the prospects of our Church Before I close I must not omit to meaning that the prospects of our Control in this interesting town are rather pleasing. Our congregation, which is very intelligent and respectable, is said to be on the increase, and there are some two or three individuals penitentially seeking the solution of that indescribably important question, "what must I do to be saved?"

design to commence before long a protracted meeting, and let me assure you that it would give your warm and numerous friends here the highest pleasure to be favoured with your labours during its progress, for a few days.

I often hear them speak upon the subject, and therefore I am induced to enquire, if you cannot come? I am yours, in Christ,

A. McNas.

Port Hope, Nov. 29th, 1839.

For the Christian Guardian. CENTENARY MEETINGS.

Two additional Contenary Meetings were held in this circuit, during the present week, in Ancaster and Dundas, and were very well attended. The aum of nearly £200, by these meetings, will be secured to the Centenary Fund.
All, however, were greatly disappointed in the absence of our highly esteemed Editor. But the speeches of the President on the occasions were highly creditable to himself, and no less interesting and profitable to the attentive con-

been a party, or had assented. The above are the only instances in which he has failed during the year. He is liable to blame in respect to Dundas, but not in respect to Ancaster. He had no way of conveyance but by steambont. He went on board, Wednesday morning; but the weather was too boisterous for the board spain; but the Captain said the wind was still too strong a head to suffer him to get to the Burlington Canal before dark; he would therefore not in a discussion which I have reason to believe less come under Your Excelbont. He went on board, Wednesday morning; but the weather was too suffer him to get to the Burlington Canal before dark; he would therefore not leave before next morning. On Thursday morning the best started about half an hour earlier than usual, in order to make a double trip during the day. The Editor stopt at the Guardian Office, supposing he had sufficient time; but when he reached the wharf, the boat was about forty rods distant from it on her way to Hamilton. His disappointment and loss were probably greater than those of any of his esteemed friends in Ancoster or Dundas. He rejoices in their well-doing, although he cannot do so in his own.

CHRISTIAN GUARDIAN.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1839.

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.

The Governor-General's opening Speech will be found below. Its statements are gratifying, and the views and recommendations of the Governor-General are practical and comprehensive; but we have no time for remarks this week. We suppose the several important questions of a local nature not mentioned in the Speech, will be the subjects of special messages to the Legislature.

Toronto, Tuesday, December 3, 1839,

This day, at two o'clock, His Excellency the Governor-General, proceeded in State to the Chamber of the Honourable the Legislative Connoil, where being arrived, and scated on the Throne, the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod was sent with a Message from His Excellency to the House of Assembly, commanding their attendance: the Members present being come up accordingly, His Excellency was pleased to address the two Houses with the follow-

SPEECH:

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

In discharge of the duties of Governor-general of British North America, confided to me by our Gracious Sovereign, I have deemed it advisable to take the corliest opportunity of visiting this Province, and of assembling Parliament.

I am commanded by the Queen to assure you of Her Majesty's fixed determination to maintain the connection now subsisting between Her North American Possessions and the United Kingdom, and to exercise the high authority with which She has been invested, by the favour of Divine Providence, for the promotion of their happiness, and the security of Her Dominions.

It is with great extisfaction I can inform you, that I have no grounds for

approhending a recurrence of those aggressions upon our frontier which we had lately to deplore, and which affixed an indelible disgrace on their authors.

If, however, unforeseen circumstances should again call for exertion, I know from the past, that in the zeal and loyalty of the l'eople of Upper Canada, and in the protection of the Parent State, we possess ample means of defence, and se I should confidently appeal.

to those I should connecting appear.

I earnestly hope, that this state of tranquillity will prove favourable to the consideration of the important matters, to which your attention must be called

It will be my duty to bring under your consideration, at the earliest possible

LONDON MISSIONARY SOCIETY .- The annual meeting of the Her Subjects in Upper Canada; and that it will receive from you that calm

as they shall be completed.

I am happy to inform you, that Her Majesty's Government have concluded an arrangement for opening a communication by Steam, between great Britain and the British Possessions in North America. In the completion of this and the British Possessions in North America. In the competition of this opinion as regards a Dominant Church in this Colony ought to be made public arrangement. Her Majesty's Government have allowed no consideration to lic. I beg Gentlemen, to assure you, that I do not now recognize, nor will be convenience. I feel confident, that the liberality with which the Parent State connection of any Church with the State. This is not a new opinion; it is has assumed the whole expense of the undertaking, will be duly appreciated

by you.

The answers of Her Majesty to the various addresses, adopted by you during
your last session, and Her Majesty's decisions on the bills passed by you, but
reserved for the signification of Her Royal pleasure, will be made known to you

Gentlemen of the House of Assembly:

The financial condition of the province will claim your early and most attentive consideration. To preserve public credit, is at all times a sucred obligation; but in a country so essentially dependent upon it for the means of future improvement, it is a mutter no less of policy than of duty. It is indispensable, then, that measures should be at once adopted for enabling the provincial revenue to fulfil its obligations, and to defray the necessary expenses of the Government. It will be my anxious desire to co-operate with you in effecting this object; and I feel confident that, by the adoption of measures calculated to promote the full development of the resources of this fine country, the difficulty may be overcome. The officer by whom, under your authority, these obligations have been contracted, will be able to afford you every information; and I shall direct a statement of your financial condition to be immediately submitted to you.

The estimates for the ensuing year will be prepared with every regard to economy, compatible with the due execution of the service of the province.

It is with great antisfaction I find, that notwithstanding Commercial difficulty is not the service of the province. culties which prevail in the neighbouring States, the Banks of this Province have resumed Specie Payments; and I congratulate you upon the guarantee thus afforded of the greater security and stability of our pecuniary transactions—a circumstance which cannot fail to be attended with the most benefit

I am commanded again to submit to you the sucrender of the Casual and Tam codimended again to submit to you the surrelater of the Casaat and Territorial Revenues of the Crown, in exchange for a Civil List; and I shall take an early opportunity of explaining the grounds on which Her Hajesty's Government felt precluded from assenting to the settlement which you lately proposed. They are of a nature which lead me to anticipate your ready assent to their removal, and to the final settlement of the question.

Gentlemen of the House of Assembly :

Among the questions relative to the happiness and welfare of this Province, which have been, or may be, brought under your Excellency's consideration, I think it will be agreed on all sides, none has been so long agituted, or so success with which it had pleased Almighty God to favour our beloved Methodism in Upper Canada. Among its triumphs he noticed and gave great prominence to the establishment of the Upper Canada Academy, while he took occasion to descant upon the unspeakable benefits it would, in all probability, confer on the rising generation, and thousands yet unborn.

This important Institution, I am happy to soy, is now in most efficient operation. The number of students at present, I understand, is much larger than that of any former period at this season of the year, and the faculty are exerting themselves to the utmost to promote the best interests of those interesting youth committed to their charge. The late attack of Mr. Hudspeth will do but little, if any, barm to the Academy; and his efforts in this instance to secure popularity in certain quarters has, I have good reason to know, entirely failed. There is indeed but one opinion among all classes of the community subject. "equal justice to all Her Maiesto's subjects."

In England public provision was made for pulpit ministrations at a time when but one class of Clergy existed in the nation, when but one form of religion was tolerated. In the revolution of centuries that provision has acquired the sacredness of private property, and in the progress of legislation has become interwoven with all the institutions and customs of the nation; so that a great variety of other vitally important questions are involved in the consideration of an ecclesiastical establishment in England, besides the mere inquiry into the wisdom of its endowments and their adaptation to the present exigencies of society. In Upper Canada, the character of society has from the beginning, been formed in its religious peculiarities of faith and worship; the ecclesiantical provision which was made for the support of a general description of Clergy, was intended to promote a public object; it has always been kept under the immediate control of the Crown; has never been declared or admitgregations.

The Superintendent, no doubt, will forward the list of names when filled up.

P. Kenn.

Remarks by the Editor. The Editor is willing to be publicly reproved for a public fault. It is his rule to allow nothing but an impossibility to prevent him from attending appointments to which he had of long established endowments? So in the consideration of the Clergy Reserve Question in this Province, one of three alternatives must be adopted; The provision must be modified and applied to other collateral purposes; or

lency's notice. My object at present is to lay before Your Excellency the question in its present aspects, and to submit some considerations in favour of its immediate and equitable adjustment. I take the liberty to address Your Excellency publicly, that the advocates of selfishness and exclusion may have very opportunity to convass my statements and arguments.

ace I beg to recapitulate a few things of importance. In my letters to Mr. Draper on this question. I think I have besides many others

fully established the following positions:

I. That for twenty-eight years after the establishment of our Constitution, the Clergy of the Church of England had nothing more to do with the Clergy Reserves than the Clergy of any other religious denomination in the Province; that all the control they have ever acquired over the Reserves has been, not by the Constitutional Act 31st Geo. III. c. 31, but by a Royal Charter obtained through Lord Bathurst in 1319; that even that Charter itself does not authorise them to appropriate a furthing of the proceeds of the Reserves, any more than the Board of Education is authorised to appropriate the proceeds of School Lands. (Letters, pp. 5, 6.)

2. That no "vested rights" are involved in this question; that all pretensions to the contrary are a more fiction; and that the Provincial Legislature is con-

stitutionally authorised to legislate at its discretion on the subject. Letters, pp. 4, 32, 33, [Royal Despatch] 56, [Dr. Strochan] 73, 74, 75, [Lord Glenelg. stitutionally authorised to legislate at its discretion on the subject

3. That according to the principles of the British Constitution since the Revolution of 1633, and the opinion of the ablest writers, the "fairly collected public sentiment" (as the Rev. R. Watson expresses it) is the rule of legislation and of the administration of government. (Letters, pp. 74, [Note, Lord Russell, Dr. A. Clarke] 76, [note, Dr. Browne, Rev. R. Watson] 146, [Rev. T. Gisheyen]

4. That for several years before a farthing of the proceeds of the Clergy 4. That for several years before a farthing of the proceeds of the Chergy Reserves was ever appropriated to any object, except to pay the expense of management, the inhabitants of Upper Canada, through their representatives, condomned, both by resolution, by bill, and by Addresses to the Throne, the application of those proceeds to the Clergy of the Church of England. (Letters, pp. 10, 11, 20, 21, 22, 26, 27, 28, 32, 33.)

5. That annually during five successive Provincial Parliaments, the inhabitants of Upper Canada, through their Representatives, and also from time to time by neutron, have removeraged against the necessity natively approximation of the processing provincial partial and upper the control of the cont

time by pecition, have remonstrated against the present partial and unjust application of the proceeds of the Clergy Reserves. (Letters, see the pages last eferred to; also page 48.)

6. That during the two parliaments immediately preceding the present, the proposition to re-invest the Reserves was rejected by the inhabitants of Upper Canada, through their Representatives, by majorities of 30 to 7, and 43 to 5. (Letters, pp. 77, 147.) And I may add, the present House of Assembly, at different Sessions, and more than half a dozen times during the last Session, d the same proposition, until, on the last night of the Session, advantage was taken of the absence of certain members to get a measure through which had been rejected again and again in a full House—a proceeding which Your Excellency well knows is an outrage upon all Parliamentary usages, as well as

blow at the principle of representative government. 7. That the present House of Assembly was elected on an express assurance on the part of the majority of the members, and upon an honourable understanding with the Executive, sanctioned by the instructions of Lord Glenelg to Sir F. Head, that the known wishes of the people would be acceeded to on this question, if they would support Constitutional candidates. Letters, pp. 143, 144, 145—statements of the late Editor of the Guardian.)

In addition to the facts and proofs referred to, I may remark that the highest

and stiffest Churchmen, to a very great extent, professed and pledged them-selves in 1836 to advocate the wishes of the country on the question of the moment, the subject of the Legislative Re-union of this Province with Lower Ciergy Reserves. As an example, I will select one of the strongest cases; Canada—recommended by Her Majesty to the Imperial Parliament. I shall namely, the Hon. John Simcoe Macaulay—brother to the Honourable Judge do so in the full confidence that you will see, in the measure which I shall have Macaulay—Dr. Strachan's factorum in the Legislative Council last Session—

'equal justice" in the House of Assembly and their motives-

"GENTLEMEN,—Having been put in nomination as a Candidate to represent the 4th Riding of the County of York, it has been suggested to me that my opinion as regards a Dominant Church in this Colony ought to be made pul the result of reflection, and the knowledge of the agitation which now rages in the Parent State in consequence of a connection such as I have above alluded J. S. MAGAULAY."

to. I am, Gentlemen, your very obedient servant, injustice and oppression they have committed in order to destroy the advocates of the sentiments they themselves professed in 1936, and to establish them-selves beyond the power of popular control before another general election;— they have failed in securing the independence at which they aimed, and they well know the torront of strong and deep, though silent indignation which is accumulating in the country against them, and which will break forth and overwholm every opposing barrier of high Church exclusion and injustice at

the ensuing elections.

Up to 1836, the writer of these remarks, and the inhabitants generally as ar as I have been able to ascertain, always regarded the instructions of the imperial Government, and the assurances of its representatives here, as frank and as honest, as certain and as inviolable as the orders of a British Military Commander. It was to the strength and prevalence of this confidence that najority of the present House of Assembly were indebted for their success at ctions. This remark applies especially to the Wesleyan Methodis part of the community, who had such assurances from the highest quarters through the columns of the Guardian, and whose influence, it was known and asserted by all parties, decided the character of the election returns. But also! asserted by all parties, declared the character of the election returns. But also with the Message of His late Majesty William IV. of precious memory, with the Despatch of Lord Glenely, dated Dec. 15, 1935, on the Clergy Reserve Question, and Sir F. Head's assurance in regard to carrying out his instructions, and the facts of the last three years in the administration of the Govern-

I would respectfully ask your Excellency what would have been the consequence in Great Britain, if the government had been conducted in all the ecclesiastical affairs of the nation for sixteen years, in the teeth of the votes of three-fourths of the House of Commons? I would respectfully submit, whether

think it will be agreed on all sides, none has been to long agitated, or so directly affects the interests of religion and education, or operates so deeply upon the private and social relations of life, throughout the entire community, as the Quarton of the Cerary Reserves. For sixteen years this question has been a topic of ceaseless discussion; and one on which the sentiments and feelings of a very large majority of the inhabitants have been, "without variableness or shadow of turning;" notwithstanding Governor has succeeded Governor, and party has succeeded party in the representation of the country. He was a subject has demanded, what your Excellency has wowed on another this subject has demanded, what your Excellency has woved on another This immutability of sentiment and feelings of a woved on another This immutability of sentiment and feeling on the part of the Inhabitants have been a worked of the Inhabitants have been a subject. "equal justice to all Her Majesty's subjects." In his reply to the "Ministers of the Upner Canada Congration of the Country—many dwelling upon the flattations of party perculiar to small and inciplent communities, can only be fact, that the sentiments itself, like axioms in Mathoniants have for the feering of the country—many dwelling upon the fact, that the sentiment itself, like axioms in Mathoniants have the feering of the province, believing as 1 do, that by these means the happiness and prosperity and the province, believing as 1 do, that by these means the happiness and prosperity and because of public civils. Thence the province and placed in the human mind which must be regarded in all the arrangements of interesting the control of the country—was of the province. The province is a self-such that the sentiment itself, like axioms in Mathoniants have the human mind which must be regarded in all the arrangements and inciplent communities, can only be a feel to the human mind which must be regarded in all the arrangements. In England public provision was made for public mi

mistaken in any part of my allusions to His Excellency Sir George Arthur, I shall be happy to be corrected and to acknowledge my error.

The efforts which have been made by the representatives of the Wesleyan Methodist Church in Canada since the suppression of the rebellion in December, 1837, to promote a friendly and equitable settlement of the Clergy Reserve question, and the conduct of the high church party, I have detailed in my letters to Mr. Draper, pp. 134-136. I had intended to have narrated the official proceedings on this question during the last twelve months, and the manner in which the re-investment measure was get through the local Legislature; but desiring not to say one word that will cause unnecessary pain, or that may tend to excite party feelings when moderation and forbearance should be ex-

as the representative of the Wesleyan Methodist Church, and as a member of the civil community.

In reference to the Methodist Church, I only state what disinterested and Magazine for September, I may state,—" In the number of their congregations and ministers, and in the amount of their annual contributions for religious purposes, the Methodists exceed, and we conceive in the number of their real adherents, they equal any other denomination of Christians." In consequence of statements contained in a letter addressed by the present Bishop of Toronte. the Secretary of State for the Colonies in 1827, the House of Assembly of to the Secretary of State for the Colonies in 1827, the House of Assembly of Upper Canada instituted, in 1828, an inquiry into the religious history and condition of the province. **Fifty-two winesses—a majority of them Churchmon—were called before the Select Committee. To their testimony I would beg to refer your Excellency as to the labours, character, and loyalty of the Methowere called before the Select Committee. To their testimony I would beg to refer your Excellency as to the labours, character, and loyalty of the Method Whatever may be the opinion of any individual in regard to its propriety or expediency, do one can truly assert that it has originated in trere theoretical speculation on the part one can truly assert that it has originated in trere theoretical speculation on the part it has address to the King founded upon it, and year and nays on their adoption diable evits. You demand proof, and in nine cases out of ten the answer will be, that the the address to the King founded upon it, and year and nays on their adoption by the House. From the Committee's Report, which was adopted by the House by a majority of 22 to 8, I here insert the following extract, to which I crave Your Excellency's attention:

erave Your Excellency's attention:

"The insimuations in the letter against the Methodist Clergymen, the Committee have noticed with peculiar regret. To the disinterested and indefatigatible exertions of these pious men, this Province owes much. At an early period of its history when it was thinly settled, and its inhabitants were scattered through the wilderness and destitute of all other means of religious instruction, these ministers of the Gospel, animated by christian zeal and benevolence, at the sacrifice of health and interest and comfort, carried among the people the blessings and consolations and sanctions of our holy religion. Their influence and instruction, far from having (as is represented in the letter) a tendency hostile to our institutions, have conduced, in a degree which cannot easily be estimated, to the reformation of their hearers from licentiousness, and the diffusion of correct morals, the foundation of all sound loyalty and social order. There is no reason to believe, that as a hody, they have failed to inculcate, by precept and example, as a christian duty, an attachment to the sovereign and a cheerful and conscientious obedience to the laws of the country. More than 35 years have clapsed since they commenced their labours in the colonies. In that time the province has passed through a war which put to the proof the loyalty of sion of correct morals, the foundation of all sound loyalty and social order. There is no reason to believe, that as a body, they have failed to inculcate, by precept and example, as a christian duty, an attachment to the sovereign and a cheerful and conscientious obedience to the laws of the country. More than 25 years have elapsed since they commenced their labours in the colonies. In that time the province has passed through a war which put to the proof the loyalty of the people. If their influence and instruction have the tendency mentioned, the effects by this time must be manifest; yet no one doubts that the Methodists are as loyal as any of His Majesty's subjects. And the very fact that, while their clergymen are dependent for their support upon the voluntary contributions of their people, the number of their members has increased so as to be now, in the opinion of almost all the witnesses, greater than that of the members of any other denormation in this province, is a complete refutation of any suspicious that their influence and instructions have such a tendency: for it would be a opinion of almost all the witnesses, greater than that of the members of any other denomination in this province, is a complete refutation of any suspicion that their influence and instructions have such a tendency: for it would be a gross slander on the loyalty of the people to suppose that they would countenance and listen with complacency to those whose influence was exerted for such

Such was the history and character of the Methodist Church in this province down to 1828. A few further particulars may be necessary. In 1784, the late Rev. JOHN WESLEY authorised the formation of the Methodist Societies in North America into a distinct Church; appointed Bishops or general Superintendents to ordain ministers among them and oversee their affairs. Shorth afterwards he requested those Superintendents to send Missionaries into the British provinces. This was done in 1786, when two or three Missionaries were sent from the American Conference into Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. In 1790 Missionaries were sent into Upper Canada. After a short time Nova Scotia and New Brunswick were wholly supplied, either by native labourers or Missionaries directly from England. Canada continued to be supplied as in the first instance, until a sufficient number of native ministers were raised up to supply the whole work. An ecclesiastical connexion was continued between the Methodists in Upper Canada and those in the United States until 1828 when by mutual consent a distinct and independent Church was formed in this province. In 1833 an arrangement was made between the Methodist Conferences of Ministers in Upper Canada and in England to unite their efforts to promote the interests of religion in the province; for up to that period the Canada—recommended by Her Majesty to the Imperial Parliament. I shall namely, the Hon. John Simone Macaulay—brother to the Honourable Judge of the first conference had only two congregations in this province. But that are namely, the Hon. John Simone Macaulay—brother to the Honourable Judge of the measure which I shall have Macaulay—Dr. Strachan's factorium in the Legislative Council last Session—so submit, a fresh proof of the deep interest felt by the Queen, in the wolfare of one who said in his place in the Council that he despised the advocates of of the Methodist Church in Upper Canada in sity of interest and antagonist feelings among Protestants, and a Catholic

one who has regard to the question of the Clergy Reserves. On the contrary, the under-The condition of the public Departments in the Province, will require your best attention. In compliance with the Address of the House of Assembly of last Session, the Lieutenant Governor appointed a Commission to investigate and report upon the manner in which the duties of those Departments are performed. The Commissioners have already conducted their inquiries to an advanced stage; and the result of them will be communicated to you, as soon

I have adverted to the character and labours of the ministers and members of our church down to 1823. Has any thing occurred in her history since that period to justify her exclusion from the enjoyment of equal advantages with any other church? I challenge her bitterest and most potent adversary—"The Church" himself—to adduce a single fact in support of such a position. According to the last returns, there are 845 congregations under the regular pas-toral charge of the Wesley an Methodist Church in this Province. During the last eight years, upwards of 40 Methodist Churches or Chapels and the Upper Canada Academy have been erected, and all by voluntary contributions, with the exception of a Royal Grant of £4,000 to aid the Trustees of the U. C. Academy; besides supporting the regular Ministry, Sunday Schools, Missiona, &c. Are the self-denials and labours of the Methodist Church to be the Such, may it please your Excellency, were the professions of the strongest Churchmen in 1236,—backed by the promises of Sir Francis Head, and the instructions of Lord Glenelg, who directed Sir F. Head to promote the settle-labours and enterprise of the members and friends of the Methodist Church nament of the Clergy Reserve Question in accordance with the "prevailing opinions and feelings of the Canadians." It is not surprising that gentlemen of that school, and the presses in their interest, should feel so terribly alarmed at the very thought of an appeal to the electors of Upper Canada. They well sides the Clergy Reserve Revenues, been granted to the Episcopal Church, to know the confidence they have betrayed and abused, and the many acts of the exclusion of the Methodists and others? What were the labours of the Episcopal Church in this Province to entitle her to such monopoly? Let the People of Upper Canada—the most competent judges—answer, through their Representatives. In 1826, the following resolution was adopted by the House of Assembly by a majority of 30 to 3:

"Resolved.—That the number of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the province bears a very small proportion to the number of other Christians, notwithstanding the pecuniary aid long and exclusively received from the benevolent society in England by the members of that church, and their pretensions to a nonopoly of the Clergy Reserves."

In addition to this, look at the magnificent buildings of the Upper Canada College, and the endowments of Professors—built and endowed out of public funds, and altogether under the control of Episcopal Clergymen. Look at the alienation of no less than twelve Townships of Commen School Lands from the original object of their reservation, and their application to King's College, that is to be. Look at the amazing and almost weekly disclosed prostitution of School funds under the apparion of the Bishon of Township. f School funds under the sonction of the Bishop of Toronto. On the other hand, while the heads of the Episcopal Church have thus monopolized and wasted the School resources of the Province, see the members and friends of the Methodist Church employing every possible effort of individual liberality to erect an Institution for the education of youth; actually supporting it in effi-

proposed. They are of a nature which lead me to anticipate your ready assent to their removal, and to the final settlement of the question.

Honourable Gentlemen:

In assuming the Administration of the Government of these Provinces, at the present time, I have not disguised from myself the ardious task which I have undertaken. The affairs of the Canadas have, for some years back, occupied much of the attention of the Imperial Parliament, and of the Government; pied much of the attention of the Imperial Parliament, and of the Government; provinces, and their settlement upon a firm and comprehensive basis, admits of no their settlement, upon terms satisfactory to the people of these Provinces, and affording socurity for their continued connection with the British their settlement, will be my endeavour; and I confidently appeal to your wisdom, and Sir F. Head's assurance in regard to carrying out his instructions of the Government in the administration of the Government of the Government of the British to sum the facts of the last three years in the administration of the Government in the province, before us, what a lesson have we learned it! Ignorance of it would, indeed, have been this is in your Excellency; and yet not assisted by a single farthing's endowwhen the Upper Canada College; and yet not assisted by a single farthing's endowwhen the people of the Confidence which has been forfeited by the occurrences of the last three years, at the interior of the Government is pied much of the attention of the Imperial Parliament, and of the Government; and their settlement upon a firm and comprehensive basis, admits of no treat Britain, if the government had been confidence which has been forfeited by the occurrences of the last three years.

I would respectfully ask your Excellency what would have been the consecutive of the work of the confidence which has been forfeited by the occurrences of the last three years. I would respectfully submit, whether the province, before us, what a lesson have we learned it! I thi And our endowed calumniators are patronized, caressed and enriched, still more and more, by your Excellency's predecessors, while the Methodist

Church and others are maligned and proscribed.

I will not trust my feelings to pursue this theme any further. What I have said will, I hope, satisfy your Excellency that every hour's continuance of the appropriation which has been made to the Episcopal Clergy, has not been a spointion of the rights and property of the province? Is representation to be a reality in England, and a mockery in Upper Canada? Is not Her Majesty's Government bound in honor—as between man and man—to the inhabitants of interesting the religious and educational improvement of the Majesty's Canadian subjects.—I have sufficiently stated elsewhere the inhabitants of interesting the religious and of this question creates to the regard. present partial, invidious, atrocious system is multiplying acts of gross injus-

a reality in England, and a mockery in Upper Canada? Is not Her Majesty's Government bound in honor—as between man and man—to the inhabitants of the Clergy Reserve question? Are not the freeholders of this province as competent to judge on their own local matters, as the freeholders of Great Britain are to judge of matters relating to the mother country? Are their constitutionally-expressed sentiments for nearly twenty years to be treated as a thing of nought?

As to the circumstances connected with the recent history of this question, I need say but little. His Excellency Sir George Atthur arrived in this province, March, 1838. In one of his carliest replies to congratulatory adverses, be said to the initabitants of Brantford,—"In promoting and maintaining the rights and privileges of all Her Majesty's mobilets equally, I obey the commands of my Sovereign, and at the same time gratify my own inclination.

If this view of the progress of events be founded on human nature and the facts of history, even in this Province in all but its last period, as I presume no one will deay, it then follows that merely the union of the Canadas will never reach the cause of the evils which exist in this Province. The union may relieve the financial embarrassments, and add somewhat to the resources of the country-although even that appears to me more than doubtful;† but our-domestic discontents existed in all their breadth and depth when the credit of this Province was as good as that of any State in the American Union, or as it ever will be when united to Lower Canada. Unless the laws of human nature should become inverted, and the experience of history prove a fiction, it is plain that, as long as the present unratural and unjust position of the different ecclesiastical bodies is continued in this Province, the natural and necessary which the re-investment measure was gue unaccessory pain, or that may tend desiring not to say one word that will cause unnecessory pain, or that may tend to excite party feelings when moderation and forbearance should be exercised. I will pass over the whole with one remark; namely, that not a single measure was proposed on the part of the Executive, by the President of the Council, which did not, to all intents and purposes, as I shewed publicly at the time, preclude the Wesleym Methodist Church in this province, from detriving a farthing's advantage from the Reserves for any object whatever.

The reforal of Her Majesty's Government to be a party to the spoliation measure of reinvestment—forced us it was through a thin house against the repeated decisions of a full house—has, as might have been expected, afforded satisfaction to the inhabitants of the province generally, and inspired confidence and hope in regard to the future.

May I be permitted now to solicit Your Excellency's attention to the importance of the conceive how a union will but accumulate materials for the future confidence of the union will but accumulate materials for the future confidence of the union will but accumulate materials for the future confidence of the union will but accumulate materials for the future confidence of the union will but accumulate materials for the future confidence of the union will but accumulate materials for the future confidence of the union will but accumulate materials for the future confidence of the union will but accumulate materials for the future confidence of the union will but accumulate materials for the future confidence of the union will but accumulate materials for the future confidence of the union will but accumulate materials for the future confidence of the union will but accumulate materials for the future confidence of the union will but accumulate materials for the future confidence of the union will but accumulate materials for the future confidence of the union will but accumulate materia

I cannot but believe, therefore, that the foundation of unity, peace and happiness ought to be leid in Upper Canada, at least contemporaneously with, if not previously to, a coulition with the divided province of Lower Canada. Is it too much to believe that one act of "equal justice" ought to be done to the In reference to the Methodist Church, I only state what unsubstrated and it too much to believe that one act of "equal justice ought to occupe competent witnesses of other denominations have stated, when I say, her labors it too much to believe that one act of "equal justice ought to occupe the base been of longer duration and more extensive than those of any other relies overwhelming majority of Upper Canada, before they are urged to an experi-have been of longer duration and more extensive than those of any other relies overwhelming majority of upper Canada, before they are urged to an experiment of the language of the Church of Scotland over which must prove finally and eternally decisive of their future political. destiny. I lument that I cannot but view the union with Lower Canada, in-dependent of the removal of the primary and every-where operating causes of domestic discontent and division, as the precursor, not of British responsible government, but, of a state of things which I dread to contemplate. Having discharged what I believe to be an imperative public and religious duty, I have the honor to be, Your Excellency's most obedient, and most

homble servant. EGERTON RYERSON. City of Toronto, Dec. 3, 1839.

of its advocates; who have adopted it on the only apparent remedy for otherwise firemendiable evits. You demand proof, and in nine cases out of ten the answer will be, that the sentiments of the country have been expressed and reiterated in every variety of form for nearly twenty years on the question of the Clergy Reserves, and the subject of general education—Royal despatches have again and again assured the people of all they demanded—Gayernor after Obvernor has been sent out with a professed view of promoting the wishes and happiness of the people;—yet nothing is done—the monopoly and distinctions continue—other monopoles follow in the train—strength and violent monabures are required to support them; and has the country is first despoiled, then deceived, then alwed, then oppressed. Under such circumstances, it is contended by the advocates of Responsible Government, that some more effectual means than liberal dopatches and new Governors are necessary to remedy accumulating public evits, and that there is none so simple, so equitable, so British, as that of securing to the people the power, through their representatives of placing such persons at the heads of depariments around the representative of the Sovereign, as will carry out the wishes of the country in the administration of its local offairs. The writer of these remarks, and nine-tenths of the inhabitants of Upper Canada, care not a fig who fill the public offices of state; all the innerest they have in them is, the manner in which the powers and functions of those offices are exercised. From this example, it may be seen how all it he political party sgirations of the day have originated in the injustice and impolicy which the existing system in relation to the Clergy Reserves involves.

The Session of the Provincial Parliament commenced yesterlay. It is the last Session of the present Parliament, and the most important. May the members of it have a right judgment in all things! It may be well for each one to ask himself, whether he has fulfilled the reasonable expectations of the country on the all-important questions involving the religious and educational interests, the peace and happiness of the Province? Would it not be well now to do at the eleventh hour what ought to have been done at the first? We have no unkind feelings towards any individual member of the Assembly; the application of the Trustees of the Upper Canada Academy. was favourably entertained by the Assembly, who did more to aid the Methodist Church to promote education than any preceding House had done. Did we consult individual feeling, we should employ other language; but we write entirely on public grounds.

After the fullest and most anxious consideration we have been able to give the subject, our conviction of duty to God and man compels us to implore the settlement of our local ecclesiastical affairs upon equitable principles, that the several branches of the Protestant family may be united, before we are tied to

majority in the Legislature, so far from our condition being improved, Protes tant Canada will become what Protestant Ireland would become with an Irish Catholic Parliament.

Ten days later news from England.

The BRITISH QUEEN arrived in New York on Saturday evening the 23rd ult. -after a rough passage-having sailed from Portsmouth the 3rd ult. She

The crops in Ireland are said to be alarmingly deficient.

Lord Clarendon has been appointed Lord Privy Seal. The New Zealand Emigration is going on very extensively from Scotland as well as England.
On the evening of the 23rd of October, smart shocks of an earthquake were felt at North Berwick, Fife, Kincardine, Stirling, Alloa, Montrose, Ballater, and many places in the North of Scotland. The aspect of affairs in SPAIN is efforts. still unsettled and gloomy. Commercial negociations between France and England, for the mutual reduction of duties, have been renewed. The Emperor of China is adopting rigorous measures to put down the Opium trade. No arrangement of the affairs of Tunker and Egrer had taken place.

It is stated in American papers, that Lord Brougham proposes to visit the United States during the next summer.

PARLIAMENTARY INTELLIGENCE.-We are happy to inform our readers, that Mr. S. S. Junkin will attend the sittings of the House of Assembly, and furnish as copious a report of its proceedings for the columns of the Guardian, as our limits will admit.

UPPER CANADA ACADEMY.—We had intended to have made several remarks on an attack upon this Institution, to which we lately adverted; but after having read the following ample answer from the Rev, Mr. Richey's pen, to that unmanly attack, we have thought it unnecessary to make a single observation.

To the Editor of the Cohourg Star.

DEAR SIR,—My absence from home for a few weeks past must plead my excuse for not sending you for publication the enclosed letter from the Rev. M. Richey, A. M., much sooner. I had no intimation, on leaving home, that Mr. Richey, or any other person, designed writing on the subject to which his letter refers. So far as I was concerned, I was quite willing to give Mr. Hudspeth the full and undisturbed benefit accruing from his marvellous epistle, and leave him to his own reflections. If he can enhance his own private interest at the expense of a public institution, he is quite welcome to his ill-It gives me much pleasure, however, in being able to say that the Academy

is now in a prosperous condition. The teachers are unwearied in their exertions for the benefit of the school—lubouring night and duy to promote the best interests of their pupils. I remain, Dear Sir, Yours most respectfully,

Cobourg 20th November, 1839.

Toronto, November 2, 1839. · REVEREND AND DEAR SIR,-The Cobourg Star of the 23rd ultimo contains a letter addressed to you by Mr. R. Hudspeth, in which there are several statements and insinuations that deeply implicate the character of the U. C.

Academy, and by obvious inference, my own.

Were I, under such circumstances, to remain silent, I should be justly chargeable with a dereliction of the duty I owe slike to myself and to the Institution over which I have had the honour to preside from its commencement. It is quite unnecessary to say that I have no personal feeling to gratify in stepping forward on this occasion. I am not aware of having ever merited any other treatment from Mr. Hudspeth than that which the conventional rules propriety accord to urbanity and respect; nor shall I permit myself to forget recognize as Home; you may have the happiness of leaving behind you a uni-higher object of this communication by animadverting on certain invendor ted, prosperous, and happy people, content and proud to remain inseparably tained in his letter, which could have had no other design, and certainly can of propriety accord to urbanity and respect; nor shall I permit myself to forget contained in his letter, which could have had no other design, and certainly can

have no other effect, than to occasion pain to me, and to my estimable friend, the Rev. Joseph Stinson. The allegation in Mr. Hudspeth's letter in reference to "the detection of two young ladies concealed, delicacy forbids him to say where, in a young man's apartment," will naturally present a very ominous aspect to the public; but when the matter is fairly stated, it loses all semblance, and must immediately The facts of the case are simply these: One evening, between the bours of seven and eight o'clock, a young lady, accompanied by her inseparable companion, went to the room of HER OWN EROTHER. An intimation of this viola-tion of the rules of the Academy was very soon conveyed to me. I imme-diately repaired to the apartment, in which, on hearing me approach, they were induced to conceal themselves as they best could. Was Mr. Hudspeth warranded to conceal themselves as they beer could. Was Mr. Hudspein wan-ranted, I would ask, on such slight grounds, to drag before the public young-ladies of very high respectability, and of most irreproachable character? I am greatly mistaken in the estimate I have formed of his principles, if he do not, on reflection, feel some regret for having resorted to such an expedient to injure the Academy and the reputation of those connected with it. At all events, taken in connection with the explanation I have furnished, his state

ment, instead of sustaining any charge of issuity in the discription, clearly evinces the contrary; since not even a brother is permitted to this sister, nor a sister that of her brother, without the knowledge and sanction of those to whose care they are entrusted.

Mr. Hudspeth complains of the prevalence of serious irregularities among the students. It is as easy as it is disingenuous, to deal in vague and general crimination. I can only say in reply, that my efforts have been unceasingly employed to suppress every species of immorality. None but those upon whom has devolved the charge of a public literary Institution, can appreciate the numerous communications which I have lately received from Freeholders resident in the County of Simcoe, and those connected with it; and the occasional failure of their best endeavours to impress upon it such a character in all respects as form per sonal interviews which I have pursued, in the discharge of my public duties, has given satisfaction; and it required not so general a demonstrative. associated with the academy, fixed the charge of obscenity, profane swearing, or intoxication, on any one student, his offices would have been gratefully appreciated. But his information on such subjects certainly comes rather too

ment, instead of sustaining any charge of laxity in the discipline of the Institu-

late to reflect credit on the motive of the communication. In regard to the case of Master Ryerson, Mr. H. is fully aware that he was not more averse to his expulsion than I was—and it is due to the teachers who were then associated with us explicitly to state, that whatever might have been their previous views of that case, I do not remember that either of them úttered a syllable of opposition to the proposal to treat it with a milder punishmen than expulsion, when the matter was brought under formal consideration.

Mr. Hudspeth appears to feel great displeasure on account of his salary not having been punctually paid. No one can more deeply regret the inconven which he may have been subjected from this cause than I do : yet I cannot help thinking it ought to have softened the asperity of his feelings and language on this subject to recollect, that, without any solicitation on his part, the Com mittee added £25 per annum to his original salary. This fact fully evinces that the want of punctuality in meeting his demands, arose, not from any intentional judifference to his claims and comfort, but from the pecuniary embarrass ment with which the institution has, unhappily, had to struggle.

Rev. Anson Green.

nstitution bas, unnappny, non v. I remain, dear Sir, Yours truly, Matthew Richer.

COLONEL KINGSMILL. Niagara, 25th Nov. 1839.

To the Editor of the Christian Guardian. Sir,-In the Christian Guardian of the 6th inscent I find the following

paragraph, (quoted from the Statesman of Brockville,) under the following paragraph, (quoted from the Statesman of Brockville,) under the head "Important to Militia Officers:"

"At the Assizes of the Home District now sitting, the case of Sergt. Currie, of the 3rd Incorporated Militia, (about whom a Goneral Order was lately issued.) was brought before the Court, and a verdict of £132, with costs, rendered against Colonel Kingsmill, his Commanding Officer. It appeared in evidence that the Colonel had Sergt. Currie arrested and tried by Court Martial contrary to the laws of this Province."

As no trial whatever took place at the last Court of Assize for the Home District to which I was a party, and consequently no verdict rendered against me, I feel myself called upon to request that you will be kind enough to publish this contradiction of a culumny which, from the extensive circulation of your paper, might otherwise inflict an injury upon my character as an Officor.

I have the honor to be, Sir, your most obedient humble servant,

W. KINGSMILL, Colonel and Lt. Col. comm'g 3d Batt. In. Mil.

circumstances of the case referred to by Col. Kingsmill, except as they were stated in the "Statesman;" we copied the article in question as a piece of intelligence. We are at all times ready to correct any erroneous statement that may chance to find its way into our columns; and we assure Col. Kings-MILL it affords us peculiar pleasure to correct a statement which might bear unjustly upon the character of a public officer.

UPPER CANADA. EASTERN DISTRICT.

jects of the County of GLENGARRY, in the Eastern District of the Province of Upper Canada, respectfully beg leave to congratulate your Excellency on your safe arrival to assume the Government of the Canadas. Your Excellency being experienced to the knowledge of the evils that tend

to deteriorate the interests of a rising country, we look forward to the happies results that your Excellency's and avours to restore peace and property to distracted and divided Colonies may be crowned with most complete success. We also beg that your Excellency will accept our most unfeigned thanks for your Proclamation of the 19th ultimo. It is sufficient to satisfy any unprejudi-

ced mind that Your Excellency intends to govern these Colonies with justice and impartiality, leaving nothing to envy and little to wish for.

lening, to the remotest period, the happy connexion existing between these Provinces and the parent country: the want of Executive Responsibility to the great part of this deficiency has come to Canada, and has been, or will be, a hipped for England on the same terms as Canada flour, thus saving the extra constant of the finances of this Province, cannot fail to retard its duty on foreign flour.—Kingston Herald.

Butler Sub. Consta. Giddings Elijah Givins George Character, and has been, or will be, a hipped for England on the same terms as Canada flour, thus saving the extra constant of the finances of this Province, cannot fail to retard its duty on foreign flour.—Kingston Herald. prosperity and end in heavy and vexatious taxation, unless wise means are ted to, in obviating present and future evils.

We feel the utmost pleasure in expressing to your Excellency our approbation of the noble end patriotic exertions or the Earl of Durham, as evinced in his Report on the Canadas. Could a Union of the Provinces be obtained on

to restore its vendure.

We conclude by again wishing your Excellency the most sanguine completion of your views in the final arrangement of the affairs of both Provinces, and we beg to add that we shall always be happy to aid your Excellency by our humble

Gontlemen,—I thank you for your congratulations on my arrival in Canada, and for your promises of co-uperation, and support in the discharge of my duties as Governor General of British North America.

lies as Governor General of British North America.

It will be my endeavour so to avail myself of the information which I shall acquire during my visit to this Province as to be able to remove the impediments which have hitherto obstructed its advancement, and to relieve the financial embarcastnents under which it labours. It will also afford me sincere satisfaction, if I should be able to devise measures for promoting education and for rendering available the lands set apart for that object is former years.

This is a subject of great and permanent interest to the people of Upper Canada, and it shall receive my best attention.

VICTORIA DISTRICT.

To His Excellency the Right Hon. Charles Poulett Thomson, Governor General of Brilish North America, &c. &c.

May it please Your Excellency:—We, the undersigned inhabitants of the District of Victoria, beg leave respectfully to congratulate your Excellency on your arrival in this Province.

We do this with the greater pleasure because your Excellency is accustomed to the business of the Empire, is specially conversant with its trade, agriculture, and finance,—and is connected with that political body who believe that Gov. ernment exists for the benefit of the governed, and that if its institutions do not answer this end, they ought to be reformed, until, instead, of retarding, they assist the people to gain intellectual and moral excellence, private and public

prosperity.
While we frankly admit the advantages that we enjoy as British Colonists. we are led no less frankly to state to your Excellency, that the full benefit of the Bruish Constitution has been greatly obstructed in this Province; so that, though we inhabit a country that possesses many natural advantages, its resour-ces are very imperfectly developed, its finances are deplurably embarrassed, its credit greatly imparied, industry is inadequately rewarded, great discontent every where prevails, and a recent insurrection has stained our land with blood. We do not hesitate to state to your Excellency that, in our opinion, a leading

cause of the unnatural condition of our public affairs to be found in the scant of due responsibility in the chief officers of the Government to the reople; so that the interest of the latter has been rendered subservient to that of the former,—their responsibility to the Imperial authorities being too remote, and tecble, to influence their conduct; and those authorities being too much engaged with Imperial affairs to give ours the close, and unwearied attention which they require: and as the payment of our public officers involves the right to control them; we, therefore, deem that, to render the Government responsible to the people on all our local affairs, in whatever way it may best be arranged, is the chief remedy for our numerous public disorders.

Believing that your Excellency is determined to apply the powers with which

you are invested solely for the public good, we beg to assure you of our strongest cooperation therein. Especially shell we implore the Great Being who rules over all so to direct and aid your Excellency's endeavours, and when at some distant day, you may leave these Colonies for that fair land which we

REPLY.

Gentlemen,—I thank you for your address and congratulations.
You do me but justice in believing that it is my firm determination to exercise the authority with which I am invested, with the single purpose of promoting the public welfare. It is with this object that I have assumed the governme of the Upper Province, in order to leable by personal observation to decide on the measures which should be recommended to the Imperial Legislature. 1 trust that the result of those measures will be to render nada prosperous, contented, and happy, and to strengthen the feelings of affection and interest by which they are now united to the parent state

REPLY OF THE EDITOR OF THE COLONIST TO THE FREEHOL DERS OF SIMCOE. To Elmes Steele, Esquire, Chairman, and the Gentlemen who composed the

Meeting at the Town Line of Medonte, in the County of Simcoe, on the 13th November, 1839.

GENTLEMEN: A copy of the Resolutions passed by you, at your Meeting or the 18th instant, together with a copy of the Address to His Excellency the Governor in Chief, adopted by you, having been transmitted to me by your

they intensely desire, can excite the surprise only of those who are unacquainted public duties, has given satisfaction; and it required not so general a demonwith the difficulties with which they have to contend. Had Mr. II., while stration of confidence as that expressed by the Freeholders of Oro, North and South Orillia, Medonte, Flos, Tiny and Tay, to convince me that their cordial support and co-operation would be rendered me. On that support I have for a length of time relied, and your proceedings at the meeting on the 18th inst, prove that I have not relied in vain. It is to me a most gratifying circumstance, and it will serve to teach the opponents of wholerome government, that the efforts they have been, and still are making to stifle public opinion, and to perpetuate the present system of colonial misrule, meets with no response from

There is every reason to expect that the hopes you have expressed, of Ilis Excellency the Governor-in-Chief having come here to establish a better order of things. may be realized; and the readiness with which you have come for ward, to tender to His Excellency your support, is highly gratifying and commendable. The advocates and supporters in this city, of the existing order of things, have received his Excellency with a degree of coldness and reserve, manifesting, on their part, a dread of his high and independent character as a Statesman, and indicating the apprehension that the Chief will not be cajoled into their party measures, to become, as has hereto-

fore been the case, the tool of a faction. This circumstance of itself, should operate most strongly to induce the independent yeomanry of the country to induce your example, in rallying round His Excellency.

It is now ascertained, that the re-union of the provinces of Lower and Upper Canada, is one measure which His Excellency has been instructed to effect, and it will be gratifying to you, that His Excellency has already declared the views of Her Majesty's Government on this important point to be, that in order to

of the Majesty's Government on this important point to be, that in order to prove of permanent advantage, it must be founded on principles of equal justice to all Her Majesty's subjects.

Wishing you the fullest degree of prosperity and happiness that can be enjoyed in the situations you respectively fill, and again tendering you my thanks for this very flattering expression of your confidence, I beg to subscribe myself, Gentlemen, your most obedient, humble servant,

Tarvalo November 23 1839 Toronto, November 23, 1839.

SIR F. B. HEAD .- It is really amusing to read some articles which appear in the English periodicals, from the prolific pen of this hare-brain

In the London Quarterly for April last, we had a Critical review of Sir Francia Head's Narrative and of Lord Durham's Report, which, gentle reader, was written by none other than Sir Francis himself!!! Again, in the Lundon Quarterly for October, the Canada subject is again taken up; the same ground is gone over, and all from the pen of the same

But the people are tired of Sir Francis Head reviewing Sir Francis Head Colonel and Lt. Col. comm'g 3d Butt. In. Mil. and Sir Francis Head, appealing to Sir Francis Head, as a witness for Sir Remarks of the Editor of the Guerdian.—We knew nothing of the Francis Head! and the silly Baronet will soon have to give over his caccether.

scribendi.-Brockville Stalesman.

Melancholy Accident .- Yesterday forenoon, the ferry boat that plies between Kingston and Wolfe Island was capsized in a squall when about half way across, and the passengers and crew, ten in number, were thrown into the water.—Five skiffs were instantly launched from the Town, and by great exertion the parties succeeded in saving all except Mr. and Mrs. Shannon, of the Island. He left his hold just before the boats reached him, and was instantly carried away. She hold on, but was so deep in the water that she was drowned. A quantity of oats and wheat which shifted to leeward with the roll of the boat, caused her to upset. The dock-yard boats were also man-ned on the instant, and hastened to the rescue.—The survivors were taken to Governor General of British North America, &c. &c. &c. &c.

May it please your Excellency:—We, Her Majesty's dutiful and loyal subtests of the County of General of General District of the Province of the rocks, but she could not succeed.—Kingston Herald, Nov. 26.

Baris, or Buris Maria Anderson George Miss Maria Applegate Gabriel Barnes John Barnes John Barnes John Barnes Mrs.

Armstrong Edw'd. Battey Richard Canada, respectfully beg leave to congratulate your Excellency on your the strival to assume the Government of the County of George Philip Rates William County of County of

Closing of the Rideau Canal .- The Kingston Chronicle of last Armstrong David Wodnesday says:—"The Rideau Canal may be said to be closed for the Armstrong Wm. season on account of the ice.—We learn that there are no less than 30 loaded Arthur George parges at Bytown which were on their way to Kingston when overtaken by the Atkin C. frost—and that several are also frozen in other parts of the Canal. There are sixteen loaded barges on this side of the Kingston Mills, which will probably Auburn Wm. 3.7 by the exertions of the Ottawa Company, be brought to this place in the course of the day."

Imports at Kingston.—During the present year there has been Bacon Wm. W. 2 Berry Margaret Balev Francis Bird Richard We cannot reftain from expressing to your Excellency our desire for the imported from the States to the Port, 31,005 bushels of wheat; 61,579 barrels establishment of a local Responsibility in the government of our affairs, while of flour. The States papers say that the receipts of flour at the Hudson by Balner, or Babner Bilton Peter the Eric Canal are only 834,007 barrels of flour; against 981,301 last year, Henry

OBITUARY.

Dien, in the Township of Whitby, in the Home District, on Sunday, 13th Carne David October, 1839, Mr. Joseph Gornam. He was the subject of much sifliction, Calanan Joseph brought 180 passengers. We have only room for a brief summary. Among the deaths of Peers, are those of the Duke of Bedford—Lord John Russel's the deaths of Peers, are those of the Duke of Bedford—Lord John Russel's Lord Trimblestown, 66; Lord Berestord, brother of the Primate of all freland. There is also announced the decease of Admiral Sir. Peter Halkett, aged 74 years; Rear Admiral Sir. Samuel Warren 71; the Hon. Wm. Irby, son of Lord Boston 36.—British conquests are extending in India. Two of the strangest cities of central Asia have been taken—Gharee and Cabool, in Afighanistan. The loss on the part of natives was simmense; the loss sustained by the land. Anglo-Indian troops was small. A large accession of Territory to the Anglo-Indian troops was small. A large accession of Territory to the Anglo-Indian troops was small. A large accession of Territory to the Anglo-Indian troops was small. A large accession of Territory to the Anglo-Indian troops was small. A large accession of Territory to the Anglo-Indian troops was small. A large accession of Territory to the Anglo-Indian troops was small. A large accession of Territory to the Anglo-Indian troops was small. A large accession of Territory to the Anglo-Indian troops was small. A large accession of Territory to the Anglo-Indian troops was small. A large accession of Territory to the Anglo-Indian troops was small. A large accession of Territory to the Anglo-Indian troops was small. A large accession of Territory to the Anglo-Indian troops was small. A large accession of Territory to the Anglo-Indian troops was small. A large accession of Territory to the Anglo-Indian troops was small. A large accession of Territory to the Anglo-Indian troops was small. A large accession of Territory to the Anglo-Indian troops was small. A large accession of Territory to the Anglo-Indian troops was small. A large accession of Territory to the Anglo-Indian troops was small. A large accession of Territory to the Anglo-Indian troops was small. A large accession of Territory to t Gracious memory, munificently granted a tract of twelve townships of land for the support of general education, and it is a melancholy fact that this volume to the support of general education, and it is a melancholy fact that this volume to the support of general education, and it is a melancholy fact that this volume to Gold his constant companion; so much so, that on entering the house you generally found him with the Holy Book before him. The moraing preceding his death he appeared to be unspeakably full of glory and of God, so in this respect is truly the "girdled tree" we trust your Excellency is destined to restore its verdure.

We conclude by again wishing your Excellency the most sanguine completion be impatient. In a few hours afterwards he was attacked with another than the forders are the forders and to be the forders afterwards he was attacked with another than the forders are the forders. stroke, which terminated his death about I, A. M. Thus was the church deprived of a useful and pious member, and the poor of a friend. His house could indeed be said to be the Prencher's home; esteeming it a favour to entertain the servants of the Lord. The funeral was attended by a very large number of friends, and improved by a Sermon from Psa. 34, v. 19: "Many are the afflictions of the righteons; but the Lord delivereth him out of them all." May I die the death of the righteous; and my last end be like his.

"Let sickness blast, and death devour,
If heaven must recompense our pains;
Perish the grass, and fade the flower,
If firm the word of God remains."

Whitby, November 23, 1839. [Communicated.] Dino,-On the 26th Oct., at her own residence in Ancaster, Margaret, wife the Rev. Andrew Prindle, superannuated Preacher, deeply regretted by all

her extensive acquaintance, but more particularly by the bereaved family, of which she was a highly exteemed and useful member.

We believe that the particulars of Mrs. P.'s life and death will be forwarded to the Rev. Wm. Case, that he may furnish her obituary notice.

P. K. Note by the Editor .- The above would have appeared earlier had it come

MARRIED,—By the Rev. F. Kerr., on the 30th October, Mr. Wm. Davis, f Nelson, to Miss Azuba Maria Hopkins, of Flamborough West. By the Rev. Edwy Ryerson, on the 27th Nov , Mr. Alexander Margach, of apanee, Merchant, to Miss Martha Howe, of Thurlow.

oppasee, Affecting to Marss Martin Arowe, of Linday.
At Ancaster, on the 20th ultimo, by the Rev. Mr. McMurray, Mr. Thomas
ostans, to Mrs. Findlay, relict of the late John Findlay, Esquire.
On the 21st ultimo, by the Rev. Thomas Green, Mr. John R. Cook, to Mary, daughter of the late Daniel Secord, Esquire, of the Township of Niagara. DIED,-In the village of St. Catherines, on the 22nd ult., John Samuel Son of the Rev. S. and Allice Belton, after a protracted illness of three weeks, aged 2 years, 2 months, and 21 days.

NOTICE.—The Book Steward particularly requests the Preachers to remit to him the avails of the September collections for the Con-

tingent Fund. A similar request was made last year, to which many of the Preachers kindly responded; if they all will do so this year, it will much assist this concern in its present poculiar embarrassments. O. and miles Martin - a on the A.

Quarterly Meetings on the Augusti	a District—3rd Quarter.
Augusta, (Chapel) to be supplied	January 4th and 5th.
Matilda, (Chapel)	• 4th and 5th.
Perib,	. " 18th and 19th.
Rideau,	. February 1st and 2nd.
Brockville,	• "՝. ջևհ.
Crosby,	" 15th and 16th.
Prescott	. " 22nd and 23rd.
Elizabethtown, (to be supplied)	March 29th.
Moulinette, (Chapel)	. " 29th.
Augusta,	" 14th and 15th
	H. WILKINSON, Chairman.

Toronto Market Prices - Dec 3d, 1839.

Flour, fine, per barrel, 27 6 4 30 0 | Pork, per cwt. 27 6 4 25 0 Wheat, per bushel, 6 0 4 0 0 | Rutter, per lb. 0 9 4 0 0 Wheat, per bushel, 6 0 a 0 0 Rutter, per lb. 2 6 a 2 0 Barley, do. 2 9 a 0 0 Turkeys, 3 9 a 0 0 Coats, do. 1 3 a 0 0 Geese, 3 6 a 0 0 Potaines, do. 1 1 a 1 2 Chicken, per pair, 1 6 a 0 0 Turkeys, 3 9 a 0 0 Chicken, per pair, 1 6 a 0 0 Chicken, per pair, 1 6 a 0 0 Turkeys, 3 9 a 0 0 Chicken, per pair, 1 6 a 0 0 Turkeys, 3 0 a 0 0 File wood, per cord, 11 3 a 12 6 Geese, 10 Chicken, per pair, 1 6 a 0 0 Chicken, per pair,

Letters received at the Guardian Office during the week ending Dec. 3. J. Black. A. Adams. W. McFnddon, E. Healy, J. Lever, (send such as you can get.) H. Wilkinson, J. Watt, H. Byers, P. Korr, A. McNab, C. R. Allison, E. Ryerson, M. Lang, (not at home.)

* It was an error here. We have written to him on the subject. Have the goodness to hand him 11d., and charge to us.

† J. Might's paper was stopt by notice from the Post Mastet, to whom we have written on the subject.

Books have been forwarded to-H. Shaler, I box, care of Wm. Mattice, Cornwall.

STRAY HORS E.—Came into the premises of the Donaghy Wm. subscriber, on or about the middle of July last, a large bright Bay Doragh Mary Dorland Maria Horse, remarkably large head and feet, a star in his forehead, and was shod heavily all round. 'The owner is requested to pay charges and take him away, or in default thereof, the horse will be sold at auction in the

RICHARD DOWDLE. 526-3w

OTICE.—Came into the enclosure of the subscriber, about two weeks ago, a Bay Mare Colt, about one year old .- hes a Duke Anne white spot on her forehead. The owner is requested to preve property, pay charges, and take it away. JOHN TILT. Toronto Township, Centre Rand, No. 12, Dec. 2, 1839. 526 3w

J. R. A. R. M. S. T. B. U. A. beg leave to cell the attention of their numerous friends and Seasonable. Stock of Fashionable and Seasonable costomers to their newly imported Stock of Fashionable and Seasonable GOODS. Their extensive Stock has been selected in England by Mr. ARMSTRONG in person, and upon such terms as to enable them to compete with any other House in the Canadas. Country Merchants are requested to call and examine for themselves. Their Stock consists in part of the following articles:

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

Also, an excellent assortment of Cotton and Linen SHIRTS, of various 157, King Street, Toronto, Nov. 25, 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 morit a continuance of their favors.

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

Toronto, September 10, 1839.

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

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

I S T O F L E T remaining in the Post Office, City of Toronto, December 4, 1339, ISTOFLETTER IF Persons calling will please ask for Advertised Letters.

Abraham Wm. 2
Allis Thomas
Allen Miss Jane 2
Baptiste M. Jean Black Lach in Brook C. Metcalf Brook Major J. R. Brooks Noah Brower Silvester 2 Anderson Ben. Blcdget Miss Mary Brown James Baris, or Buris Brown G. 2 Bog David Brown G. 2
Bloom Miss Mary Brown Geo. Esq. 2
Bloxson Daniel R. Brown Samuel Boalding Edward Brown -Boardman Cathar. Brown Thomas Borbridge Miss Brown Jonas Bayley W. H. Beavis & Co. Armstrong Wm. Botsford David Brownles A. B. Beuthroe Joseph Bell, Ab'm (of NewBowclet Richard Buchanan John Fork) Bower James Brandon Daniel Beauchemin Louis Bull Barth'l Bell John Bradburn Fanny Burgess Colin 3 Backen Enoch Bradly D. K.

Blake Thomas Lt. Brodie John 2

Bradic Wm.

Bright Lewis

Brandon Daniel 2 Burke P. 2

Brennan H. Serge, Burns Jonathan

Burk Thomas

Burr Rowland 4

Caffey Mary Cahill Miss Ann Caigee Wm... Cameron J. Dougal Graham Thomas

Campbell Robt. S. Grev John Hacket George Carely Helen Haines John Carman Thomas Carver Isaac Carr Biddy Hall Samuel Hamilton Alex. Catherwood R. H. Hamilton George Chamberldin John Hamilton Thomas Chambers John Charblois H. H. . Hamilton R. D. Chapman John Harper -Charles Miss Eliza Hamlin Wm.

Chasney Wm. Chew John Chew Samuel Handy Patrick, Chency Samuel Christmas Wm. Charch Charles Clapp Hiram Clarke Miss Julia. Harris James Harrison Henry Clarke Nuthan . Coarston William oates Richard. Coller James Couly William Connell William Connell Philip Conner Michael Conway Michael Cooks Robert

Cooper —— Esq. Cooper W. Heron Richard Cooper Thomas Heron Richard Myles Andrew Cooper Chas. Wm. Hetherington Thos. Myres Wm. 11. Coolaghan Joseph or Ethrington rmack John S. Hickling George Hill Wm. 2 Cornhill Mrs. Cottenbill Daniel Hill John

Henry Mary

Hill Gabriel Corrie T. Cressall W. E. Hillock Francis Hinckeliff Thos. Crippen John Crookshank Benj' Hinckley II. Crummey James
Cubitt Thomas Dacke Matthew Dack Cutharine Dare George Dark W. Dallas Angus Daly Rob't or Vm. Hood or Flood Miss McGee William Stewart, John (93rd Davey Thomas

Hornby Dr. 2 Mary Hough Wm. Davey J. Davies John Howard Thomas Dawson George Day John Howie Robt. Dean J. M. Hughes G. & W. Hughes J. Hughes Jno. Huston Rev. J. H. Dean Thomas Ded Edmund Delmag**e Mrs. M Dempsey Mary** Dennice Miss Jan Hunt Wm. Dennia Joseph Dewven Ann Dillworth Wm.

Hutton Jno. Hocon Mrs. Sarah Dia Samuel Hofferman Dennis Dobson John Holligan Miss Cath. Dogberty John Hubbill Mrs. E. J.

Hubbel Miss

Humberstone J. jr

Kearney Mrs. Am

Kelly Rev. Dr.

Killer Alice

Hughes Ellis Dougherty Wm. Dowling John Irish Wm. Irish James Doyle John Inysels Louis F. James Rola. Duff Susan James John 4

Duffin Henry Duggan W. 2 Dun John Jeardon Dom'k Jeremiah George Danbar James Dunning Miss and Jervel Richard J. E. Luidley Jordan John

Donaldson John

Jones George Dutton Stephon Johnston Archy Edley John Edwards Rev. W. Johnston Sam'l Johnston Wm. Edgar W. Johnstone Jas. W. Egkelbosch James Johnston John. Ekerlin Barth'w Jones George

Ellar John Elliott Alecia Mrs. Jones Thomas Ellerby Jonathan Jones Norman Elives John H.'2 Jones Jones F. Ellis James Ellis George Eliot James

Emerson Hiram Kemp — Kenelly Wm. Evana Mrs. Falconbridge -----Farguson Andrew Farland H. L. Kendrick Capt. J. Kennedy James Kennedy John Keyler Frederick acley Thomas farley Wm. Kennedy Francis Fielding Mror Mrs Kelly Bridget or Fish Moses Elenor Kempshell Michael Fisher itzgerald John Kettlowell John

Fitzgibbon James

Fitzgibbon Mich'l King James
King Thomas
Kitching John
Knapp William Fitzpatrick -Forsyth Serg't T's Fowley Edmond Flagerty Patrick Fleming John Flumerfelt S. Larock Francess Lafarty John Lapointe Etienne Lafleur Miss orster J, Forsyth Joseph Fosset Thomas Laing — Laird John 2 Fox John Laird Hugh 2 Fowel Mrs Freeze Samuel Lange François

Freeman Daniel P. Latham Henry French J. Lee Martin rench Wm. eadlaw Mrs. Lenox Henry Fuller James Lees W. Leech Thomas Fulton Rebec, Miss Leech Francis Leigh Charlotte Gabet Mrs. Lemon William Gable Henry Lenard Mrs.
Gahan Town'd Esq. Lester Geo. S. Gaine M. D. jun. Gallaghen John Carity Betsy Linsted Wm. Jalbret Sally Longgigs T. J. B. Gallagber Edw'd Longstaff Jos. Lloyd Mrs. A. Gallagher James Sannon Darby Lund William Garbut Mary Ann Lymon Mrs. Sam'l

Gates Charly

Gibbons Wm.

Gibson Wm.

Gibbon John jun Gibbons W.

Lyons Capt. John

Macklin Eleanor or

Jno. Whelane Mackin Henry

Mahar Dan. A. Magher Mary Mannin McMary Gibson Miss Jane Marshill John Gordon Wm. George James Gosberry Edward Mark John Marshall Capt. Martin John Grant S. N. Gottlob George Gracey John Graham James Gray Mary Gray David Mehenen Wm. Griffin Orlando Mercer Joseph

Miller John T. Miller Jno. 3. Miller David Miller Jacob Miller Geo. Miller Mrs S. Hamilton J. Doug Mills Richard Mills Sergeant Hamson Israel 2 Milde John Hampton Caroline Harding Robert Harvey John W. Harper John Harper Thomas Monroe John Hastings Mrs. Moon John 2 Simpson Robert Hastings R. Grocer Morrow Matthew Simons Robert Hastings — Morror Maltine Simons Robert
Hastings — Morrow Philip Sinclair Isaac
Hayden Wm Morrison — M. D. Slack Mary
Hays John Mosher John Slangter William
Haythora Mrs. M. Mullen William 2. Smart Alexander Hegman George Henderson A. Mullins Robert Henderson Joseph Murnahan Frs. Henderson James Mucnihan James Henderson Wm. Murphy Patt Murphy Michael

Mearthuf Alex'r Smith William 8 McCabe Peter Smith David
McCabe Lico. or Pt' Smith David
McCale Ebenezer Snodden William
McCaleny Mrs. Snider Elias
McCaney Mrs. Sanderson Mary
McCann John Soden Robert
McCordrack James Speirs John
McCare It Lis. McCarthy James Spinor Robert 2, McCarthy James Spinor Miss M. J.: McCormack John 2 Spilot Samuel Hind John McCormack John Stafford Thomas McDorall Cooper Stanford William McDonald Mrs A J. Steel Thomas McDonald Mrs A J. Steel Thomas McDonald William Stebbins W. B. 2 McGowan Thomas Steen Mrs & Miss J. McGowan Thomas Steen Mrs & Miss J. Stewart Mrs. C. Mrs. S. Stewart Mrs. C. McGuin James McGann Terrence McIntosh D. McKay R. 2 McKay Angus Stewart Robert
McKay John Steven Andrew
McKenzie Rob't A. Stephenson Wm. McKenzie N. McKellagan Robert Stinson Charles McKillop Duncan Stewart John McKutcheon Mrs M Stewart Alex. V. Hughes Jno.

Huston Rev. J. H. McMahon Mary S. Swift Eleanor Hustler Jeremiah Humphry Henry Hunter Mrs. Wm.

McManus Hugh Sweetnam Matt'w McManus William Sweetnam Matt'w McManus Hugh Sweetnam Matt'w McManus William Sweetlow Elias McManus Michael Sometville Miss C. McKechney Flora Sylvester Mrs. R. McVicar Swan John

Nangle Michael Navil Mrs. Newton Edmund Newman John Nicholson George Nicholson John Nixon Alexander O'Brien Moses O'Connell James

O'Connor Dennis O'Connor Benns A. Torly Joint 2
O'Connors Miss A. Torly Capitain.
O'Grady Rev. W. Tracy Mrs. C.
O'Hara Colonel 3
Oner William Tucker
Ordoon Michael Tyrrell Edward
Observe Convention Tyler Wm. juny. James Mrs. Mary O'Hara Colonel 3 Jarvis Mrs. Han'h O'Hara Bernard Osborne, Counsettor 1 you.
Osborne Charles
Osborne Francis 2 Vaspar Thomas
Owen Mrs. Robert
Vanduriburg A.
Van Bokkelen Rev L

VanBokkelen Rev Ist Pangborn T. or S. Parker Edward Parr, Henry junn. Walmsley John Parr, — Esq., late Walker John 2 of Denoran Parsons, Surgeon G Walker Adam Partingon Joseph Walker John Pattinson Joseph Patton Andrew Pease Angus Pell Mrs. Susan Pennan William Penn Edward 2 Petch Robert Peterson Daniel Keller Mrs JaneW. Pherril Mrs. Eliza Keller Mrs JaneW. Pheyan Miss Eliza Piper Alfred L. Pirie George Plews Thomas Plews William Poirier Isidore Post Mrs. G. A. Pollet Miss Ellen Porter Robért wer Edward J. 2 Webb Joseph Kirwin Mrs. M. B. Price Thomas S.

> Purdy Gabriel Quinn Mrs. Mary Ralston Thomas

Read George D. Rea George W. Rea Thomas Reaves William Rees Dr. Wm. 2 icharda W. A. Richardson James Riches William W Lewis Miss L. C. Richy George Liness Kennedy 2 Rheinhardt Isaac Ross George Roach Richard Robertson John Roberts George Robinson James

Robinson Arthur Robinson W. M. Robinson Wm. 3. Robinson Joseph Bobinson Bell

Robertson -Marchand Capt. N. Ross John Ross William Ross — March st Ross Donald P. Martin John Ross John Maguire Miss Ann Ross Jannet Matchel R. Rose Mrs. Mary Matchel R. Rose Mrs. Mary
Mathewson Mrs M. Rosell George
Matthews Mr. C. Roland Thomas N.
Markellar Mrs. D. Rogers Thomas 2
Maxwell Rev. J. E. Roch James
Meade Henry (sur)
Means Wm. 2.
Mehaffy Robt.
Mehaffy Robt.
Roy Roy'd James Roy Roy'd James Ruddle R. & Co.

Rumbel John Russel J., (Tailor) Russell H. Rutherford James Sayers A. Scanlan Owen Scanlan Martin Scott Adam Sergent William Shannan Shannon Sergent Sharfot Robert Sherlock R. Shaver Fred. H.
Shaw, Samuel Toroute Touriship 2
Moody Jas. Win.
Monchant Eusebe
Monkman Miss G.
Monroe John

Shaver Fred. H.
Shaw, Samuel Toroute Touriship 2
Shift Thomas
Shepard Miss A. 2
Shiftington The Shaver Fred. II.

Montgomery Andw. Sheridan Jano Montgomery Thos. Silvester Mont Petit Pierro Mont Petit Pierro Sibbald William Mulling William Smith Eli Smith Edward Smith Frederick Smith Jacob Smith John 4 Smith Emerline Smith Richard William

Stewart Mrs. C. Stephenson Mrs. S Stevenson George

Tapham William Tute Alfred Taylor John P. Tedford Robert Navil Mrs.

Neagle John 2

Taylor John P.

Nelson Hugh

Nelson Miss Marg't Templeton Rev. P. 3 Nelson Miss Mary Temple Henry Nelson Miss Mary Temple Henry Tewin Joseph 2
Thomas Miss A M.
Thomas Mrs. Julia Thomas Julian Thompson S. A. Thompson Daniel Thompson Miss C.
Thompson Mrs. C.
Thompson Mrs. C.
Thornton Adam
Thursby William
Tony John 2

Wallace John Ward Thomas Ward Robert Warn Mrs, W. D. 2 Warren John Ward William Warffe John A. P. Ware Thomas Warren -Watson Mrs. T. Watson, William of Watson Archibald Watt Henry Watts Mrs. Weed Tertulius Powel, W. L. Esq. Webb Joseph Prentice W. O'L. Whatlay George Wlatley John White Thomas . White James

Whaler Mrs. B. Whitesides James Wilkinson Thomas Wiggings Samuel Wilson George 2 Wilson Joh Raines John Wilson John Ramm Mrs. Mary Wilson High Ransom George (6thWillson James 2 Provincial Bat'n) Wilson Miss Haldy Rankin Colonel Wilson Sarah, or Rapier Mis. A. W. Frederick Fins. Frederick Fips, or John Ross Wilson R. H. Wilson R. A. Wilson Philip 2

Reilley Hugh Williams Alice Reynolds Catharine Williams G. B. 2 Wilmot Lewis Williams Moses Winter -Woodward John Wolf Mrs. Woodings Mrs Wonsor Benj. F. 2 Woodworth Wm. Wright Andrew S.

Yeoman Henry Yeamans —— Yielding William Ca York William Young Ann Young Jacob

Robinson John Young Jacob Robinson James L. Young James CHAS. BERCZY, Postmaster.

UPPER CANADA.

The following Address was presented to His Excellency the Governor-General from the inhabitants of Brrown, and its vicinity, on the Ottawa

To His Excellency the Right Honourable Charles Poulett Thomson, one of Her Majesty's most honourable Privy Council, Governor-General of British North-America, and Captain-General and Commander-iu-Chief in and over the Provinces of Lower Canada and Upper Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and the Island of Prince Edward, and Vice-Admiral of the same.

May it please Your Excellency :- We, the undersigned inhabitants of Bytown and its vicinity on the Ottawa River, beg leave to tender your Excellency our congratulations on your safe arrival in Canada, and to convey to you our assurance, that we consider the appointment of a gentleman of your Excellency's well known talents, to discharge the duties of Governor in Chief of these Provinces, as a mark of high favour from our Gracious Sovereign.

We would beg leave to bring under your Excellency's notice the great any other part of these Provinces, in a political, commercial, and agricultural point of view, offering, in its extensive tracts of woste lands, an opening for emigrants on a fertile soil, and under a favourable climate, where an industrious population could be settled, sufficiently remote from the contagion of republican principles, to which those on the frontier are exposed, while our noble river, forming as it were, the main artery of the Canadas, presents a communication which could be opened between the Great Western Lakes and the Ocean, by a route four hundred miles shorter than that at present pursued, and which route has been partly surveyed by order of the British Gavernment, a sum of money having been granted by the Legislature for that purpose.

The obvious importance of this great work, (namely, the opening a route to Lake fluron by the Ottawa River.) attracted the attention of several leading capitalists and merchants in England some years ago, and its accomplishment was then only prevented by the influence of the anti-emigration faction in Lower Canada, defeating the endeavours of these

many of your Excellency's predecessors, among others the Earl of Durham, was so deeply impressed with the necessity for this work being done, that he justly described it as "going hand in hand" with the great plans he had formed for the encouragement of emigration, and the forma

tion of settlements in the interior of the country.
We most sincorely hope your Excellency will become impressed with the same views, and that the result of your labours may be the restoration of permanent tranquility and prosperity to this important part of Her Majesty's dominions, by the introduction of a wholesome emigration, firm in their adherence to the Mother Country, and in their attachment

Bytown, 22nd October, 1839.

Government House, 2nd Nov. 1839. Sin .- I had the honour to lay before His Excellency the Governor General the Address from the inhabitants of Bytown, enclosed in your letter to me of the 30th ultimo.

His Excellency commands me to request that you will express to the gentlemen who have signed this Address his thanks for the congratula-tions on his arrival in this country. His Excellency is fully impressed with the importance of that portion of Upper Canada which lies in the neighbourhood of Bytown; and he recognizes the loyalty with which, in the moment of dinger, the inhabitants rallied round the Government of the Province. If will be the first duty of His Excellency, by securing peace and tranquillity, to promote the prosperity of the Colonies entrusted to his charge; and it will afford him sincere satisfaction if it should be not fail to devote his early attention to the subject of emigration, in the hope that he may be able to organize a system that will be equally advantageous to the British Provinces in North America and to the Mother Country. I have the honour to be, Sir, your most chedient servant,

T. W. C. Munnoon, Civil Secretary.

ADDRESS OF THE MERCHANTS OF TORONTO.

To His Excellency the Right Honourable Charles Poulett Thomson, Governor General of British North America, Ge. Se. Se.

your charge, by our coloved and most gracious Sovereign.
In opproaching Your Excellency with this Address, we beg to express our unshaken loyalty, our devoted attachment to Her Majesty, and to our inimitable Constitution, and to assure you of our carnest desire to perpetuate between the Parent State and the Colony those ties which bind

We cannot but deplore the present unsettled state of the Country, view ing its condition in connexion with the late unnatural rebellion and for-eign aggression; and we most anxiously await the opportunity of proving ability for Commercial and Agricultural advancement. Relying upon Your Excellency's intimate knowledge of Commerce, and the remedies to be applied where a derangement exists, we fondly anticipate this will be broght about during Your Excellency's administration.

As a body of Merchants, we look forward with a high degree of satiafaction to Your Excellency's consideration, by personal observation, of those capabilities of increase in Imports and Experts of which Upper Canada is susceptible. These appendages to the British Crown, with which it is our happy lot to be connected, present a magnificent the majestic Lakes and Rivers, with which the country is intersected grievance which shall be declared such by a majority of the Representatives of the people.

our estimable Liout. Governor, to proposo measures which will lead to the man. development of the vast resources of this province, a subject which we regret to say has higherto occupied too little attention.

All of which is respectfully submitted. GEORGE P. RIDOUT, Chairman.

Toronto, Nov. 20, 1839.

REPLY.

Gentlemen,-I thank you sincerely for your congratulations on my arrival in this province.

I receive with pleasure the expression of your attachment to the British Constitution and Government, and of your desire to perpetuate the connexion between these Provinces and Great Britain. You may feel assured that it is the firm determination of Her Majesty's Government to preserve that connexion inviolate, and that it will be my most anxious endeavour to cement and strengthen it by every means in my power. I shall devote my best attention to the commercial and agricultural interests of Upper Canada, and Ishall be most happy if the practical knowledge of commercial matters, which I have acquired in the mother country, should enable me to devise means for removing its present embarrassments and developing its great resources. In the pursuance of these objects I shall be supported by the assurance of your cordial co operation and that of the people of Upper Canada, without which my efforts would prove ineffectual.

SIMCOE ADDRESS.

To the Right Hon. Charles Poulett Thomson, Governor General of British North America. Sec. Sec. Sec.

May it please Your Excellency, - We, Her Mojesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, inhabitants of the township of Vespra, Oro, North and loyal subjects, inhabitants of the township of Vespra, Oro, North wide contrast with the extravegant waste and useless expenditure obser. and Orillia, Medonte, Flos, Tiny and Tay, in the County of vable in other departments of the management of this fund. - Dr. Strachan, Simcoe, beg leave to approach Your Excellency, with sincere scatiments of devotion, loyalty and attachment to our most Gracious Sov-

We beg to congratulate your Excellency on your appointment to the government of these important colonies, and on your arrival in this province. The appointment of a statesman of your Excellency's acknowledged abilities, to this government, we receive as an earnest of the desire of Her Majesty, to further the interests, welfare, and We beg to congratulate your Excellency on your appointment to prosperity of this portion of Her dominions; and we tender to your the plunder and spoliation of the School and College funds, his Lordship that there is no medicine or mode of treatment extant, for Fever and Excellency, the assurance of our firm support to your administration, is mainly responsible.—"With an endowment so ample and munificent," based, as we trust it will be, on strict principles of justice to all classes says the Church. Yes, it was both ample and munificent—but, what has of Her Majesty's subjects, with the view of allaying existing discontents, and binding more closely the connection which now so happily exists between these colonies and the mother country.

The allusion which your Excellency has been pleased to make, in your proclamation of the 19th October, to the loyalty and courage of the inhabitants of this province, we have read with unmingled feelings of satisfaction, and it will be to us a source of pride at all times, to look back to the period, when by their united efforts, the loyal inhabitants of this province, aided in preserving to the British Crown,

these important appendages.

Amply endowed as the country is, by nature, with all the elements necessary to secure to its inhabitants every earthly blessing, it is deeply to be lamented, that discontent should so generally prevail; and inhabiting as we do, a remote but fertile and beautiful section of the province; labouring under many disadvantages from the want of local improvements, we feel, that to some cause must be ascribed our unhappy condition, for which your Excellency, with the co-operation of the people of the province, has it in your power to suggest and apply a remedy. The practical difficulties under which we labour, are to be traced to the man-ner in which the government of the prevince has hitberto been adminis-of general education. We believe that there is not a person of common

government paironage, fostering a party, to the prejudice of the general of the Church, and that a more abominable system of party exclusiveness interests and welfare of the community; to the prodigality of the was never practised upon any community, than the mean, selfah, and dominant faction, in the management of the revenues of the colony, now ignorant pertinacity with which they have stuck to the general education reduced to Bankruptcy; and to a variety of other causes, which cannot cause,—a cause which their own party bigotry utterly disqualifies them conveniently be enumerated in an address. Had the government of the colony been administered heretofore with that spirit of liberality, and scholars, but they cannot be taught ignorance even by John Toronto. with that regard for the general welfare of the people which, as British British Colonist, subjects, we might expect, in a British colony, there is every reason to To the Edit assert, that the state of the country would be widely different from what seem fond of in it now is. It is our ardent desire therefore, that the government of the country shall hereafter be administered, in accordance with the principles and practice of the British Constitution, and that there shall be secured and practice of the British Constitution, and that there shall be secured Bishop of Toronto has done more for the cause of education in Upper to all Her Majesty's faithful subjects, in these colonies, the full enjoyment Canada than any other individual within its bounds. In this assertion of British rights.

We look forward with confidence, to important changes, for the benefit of the country, and to your Excellency, as the exalted instrument by whom those changes are to be introduced. We rely upon the magnanimity and justice of Her Mejesty's government to do all that in them lies importance of the section of the country in which we reside, presenting to restore confidence, and to secure peace and prosperity to these proving as it does a loyal population, and a wide field for southement, superior to ces; and whatever the contemplated changes may be, we have too much reliance on your Excellency's sense of justice, to suppose, that they will be attempted without in the first place affording the yeomanny of the country, an opportunity of considering them, through their representatives in Provincial Parliament, - and for that purpose your Excellency is respectfully requested to dissolve the present parliament, in which the people generally do not repose confidence.

We beg to renew our assurance of attachment to our gracious Queen,

and of co operation with your Excellency in whatever may tend to secure the general welfare and happiness of this community.

Elmes Strell, Chairman,

GEO. TUDBOPE, Secretary.

County of Simcoe, Nov. 18, 1839.

From the Backwoodsman.

Dummer Meeting-Newcastle District .-- At a numerous and nfluential meeting of the Freeholders of the Township of Dommer in the Newcastle District, held in pursuance of Requisition, at Choat's Mills, George Arundel Hill, Esq. J. r., in the Chair, the following Resolutions were carried unanimously, and enthusiastically.

1. Resolved—That the persons assembled at this mosting find by sad

experience, that the country which they adopted as a home is bec less and less prosperous every year, a fact sufficiently proved by the almost total stop to public improvements and the general decrease of

immigration. 2. Resolved-That the causes for this cannot be found in the soil

climate, or natural features of the country.

3. Resolved—That we consciously believe that the government of Upper Canada for a long series of years has been too much in the hands of a few persons, commonly known as the 'Family Compact,'—that these men, supported by the different Licutement Governors, acted more frequently on the principle of advancing the private interests of them-selves, their relations, and partizans, than of furthering the general improvement of the country; -that such conduct naturally created murmurings and disgust among the people at large, which ended in Mackenzie's rotellion, and thus the Colony, having become the sest of discon tent, disunion, and even war, those who would otherwise have irined us from the old country, and have assisted by money and industry in the advancement of the Province, have been deterred from doing so.

4. Resolved-That we regard the appropriation of a seventh part of the Lands of the Province to the support of the Clergy of any one or more churches, to be enother and very principal cause of the disunion

and discontent existing among us.
5. Resolved—That as we believe that the want of a wholesome and in his power to contribute towards the development of the great natural constitutional Responsibility to a majority of the Representatives of the resources of the country bordering on the Ottawa. His Excellency will people, of the men entrusted by the different Lieutenant Governors with the conducting public affairs, was the ovil which led to the formation of a party called the 'Family Compact,' and which has enabled that party for many years to set at nought the most strongly expressed wishes of the House of Assembly, so we believe that the best and only remedy for those evils, and that which can alone by a solid foundation for procuring the blessings of peace, union, and public prosperity, will be to get rid of the intolerable nuisance of a Family Compact of any party, by the introduction into the system of our provincial government of the Responsibility of

which we speak.

6. Resolved—That we further believe, that the best and only remedy Toronto, beginnest you to accept our sincere wishes for your personal welcity; we request you to accept our sincere wishes for your personal welfare, and a happy issue to the important and difficult mission and discontent produced by the Clergy Reserve question will be to have the Reserves appropriated altogether to Education, and other objects connected with the general improvement of the discontent produced by the Clergy Reserve question will be to have the Reserves appropriated altogether to Education, and other objects connected with the general improvement of the discontent produced by the Clergy Reserve question will be to have the Reserves appropriated altogether to Education, and other objects connected with the general improvement of the discontent produced by the Clergy Reserve question will be to have the Reserves appropriated altogether to Education. City; we request you to accept our sincers wishes for your personal wel-stare, and a happy issue to the important and difficult mission entrusted to that the Clergy of every sect be left to the voluntary provision of their

7. Resolved -- That while we are sincerely disposed to acknowledge with gratitude any measures for the true benefit of the country at large which the wisdom and firmness of His Excellency the new Governor in Chief may lead him to devise and accomplish, we must disavow sharing in the extreme anxiety which many of the public papers represent the Colonists as labouring under with regard to the probable course of policy to be chosen by His Excellency. We believe there is an overruling Providence which is wiser and stronger than individuals or Government; and hesides, we believe that to those who enjoy Representative Institutions almost every thing depends on the discretion and honesty of the people themselves. Under this feeling we pledge ourselves to each other, in the face of God and the country, to support no Candidate at the ensuing Elections, who will not solemnly promise to use every means in his power to secure the attainment of these three objects.

First-The total everthrow of the present Family Compact, and the prevention of any new one, by the introduction of a just and constitu-tional Responsibility- Second-The appropriation of the Reserves to purposes apart entirely from the support of any description of Clergy. field for enterprise; the wealth and resources of the country as purposes apart entirely from the support of any description of Clergy, yet undeveloped, are allowed to be unsurpassed in any other portion of And Third—The securing a lasting and cordial connexion between Cana Her Majosty's dominions, and the facilities for improvement by means of da and Great Britain, by the removat of every abuse, corruption and tives of the people.

8. Resolved—That a Committee be appointed to draw up a petition to

whose extensive practical knowledge will enable him, in connexion with called thereto, the thanks of the meeting were voted to their first Chair. ALEX. Kipp Chairman. Thos. Choat, Secretary.

THE BISHOP OF TORONTO AND GENERAL EDUCATION.

The last number of the Church newspaper contains an address present ted by the Venerable Archdescon Stuart, of Kingston, to the Right Rev. Dr. Strachan, Bishop of Toronto, in which the following remarkable paragraph occurs:—"In the selection of your Lordship to fill the high and responsible office of a Bishop in the Church of God, we recognize an acknowledgment of the valuable services you have rendered the province. by your zeal in the cause of general education!" And in a notice by the verend Editor of the Church, introducing a communication on the subject of King's College, we find the following no less remarkable paragraph. coming, as it does, from that quarter: - "It is a serious reflection upon our province, that, with an endowment so ample and munificent, the Iniversity of King's College has made so little progress. The paltry intriguing for electioneering and party purposes, on this important subject,—most improperly dignified with the name of logislation,—is unworhy of an onlightened people, and we hope soon to see the disgrace of this most need ess and injurious delay, of one of the best boons to Canada,

As regards the quotation from the Archdeacon's address, we should like to know what great services the Bishop of Toronto ever rendered in disease permanently would confer a benefit upon him which cannot be furtherance of general education, in Canada? On the contrary, it is notorious, that during his whole political career, he opposed himself to is here claimed for them, the Proprietor has the testimony of all acquainted every practicable and useful measure proposed, for the general instruction of the people. We find him constantly at the head of the Board of Edu cation, exercising the whole management and control; and the miscrable pittance that was doled out yearly, or quarterly, from the munificent endowment set apart for education, to the teachers employed, bears a indeed, brought forward as a zealous labourer "in the cause of general education!" Ah! Mr. Archdeacon, such flattery, however agreeable it may prove to your Bishop, is but a poor recompense to the people of Up per Canada, for the epoliation that has been made of the ample fund set

become of it? Ask the Lord Bishop; he only can tell. Examine the published accounts, and they will throw a glimmering of light on the ibject; but, they leave much upexplained, and much more unaccounted

It is astonishing to think how these men can talk. They want to make it appear that the cause of general education is a matter which concerns them, and lies heavy at their heart. They whine over the little progress of King's College, because the "ample and munificent endowment" has been taken out of their bands for a time, and cannot be got to agents—the Medicines may also be had of the principal Druggists in every town throughout the United States and the Canadas. Ask for necessary to adopt, in order to put a stop to their party repacity, they say with reverent hypocrisy, that "it is improperly dignified with the many of legislation;" and they attribute their failure to the pairty intriguing of electioneering and party nurposes. They say this when furnishing the party nurposes. They say this when furnishing the party nurposes. of electioneering and party purposes. They say this, when every body in the province knows perfectly well, that they and they alone have created the great obstacle to general education. They have had all along the management of the fund for that purpose. They have excluded with bigoted jealousy every party but their own, from any participation in the oversight of the matter, and clutched with sectarian greedness, at the

To the Editor of the British Colonist, and all others who seem fond of indulging in "railing accusations" rather than in solid argument, we must-without meaning the slightest disparagement to the meritorious exertions of others-reiterate our assertion that the Lord we are very sure we shall be sustained by the honest and impartial verdict of the country. If, under his suspices, the University of King's College bas not reached that stage of advancement which the wants of the country so obviously demand, the blame must be laid, not to him nor to the Council with whom he acted, but to that factious opposition which, at every step of their proceedings, it was their misfortune to encounter. From 1827 to 1837 obstacles were successively thrown in their way, more it is to be feared from an unworthy jealousy than from any real anxiety for the country's good; which, with a patient industry and a firm adherence to principle, they laboured to surmount. But when, at length, these diffi culties seem to have been removed, and active measures were in progress for starting the Institution, suddenly a fresh Legislative interference is made, and a new system—curtailing the proposed University most sort-ously of its respectability and its efficiency—is determined upon !

For the honour of the Legislature, and for the good of the Province, we hope soon to see this hasty and injudicious step retraced, and something speedily done correspondent to the munificent endowment of the Institu ion itself, and commensurate with the wants of our rising country .-The Church.

The Editor of The Church, in reply to the Colonist of last eek, has the assurance to effirm that the "Bishop of Toronto has done more for the cause of Education in Upper Canada, than any other individual within its bounds,"- but, bad our reverend contemporary said, that in proportion to the means at the disposal of Dr. Strachan, he had done ces than many other individuals for the cause of education, he would have approached nearer to the trath. It is very easy for our contemporary to talk of obstacles having been thrown in the way of the Bishop from 1827 to 1837; but what the inhabitants of the province have most to deplote at the present day is, that these obstacles were not sufficiently flective to provent the General Education Fund from being squandered in useless ornaments, and otherwise expended, in weys equally discredi table, while the youth of the province were permitted in grow up desti-tate of the weans of instruction. Will the Editor of The Church acquaint us what has become of the proceeds of the School and College Lands? What proportion of them have been applied to their legitimate purpose? and what squandered away? Our contemporary very cautiously abstains from touching the subject of the funds of the University; and the manner in which they have been applied; but in the face of what is notorious to the people of the province generally, and to Bishop Strachan and the Editor of *The Church* in particular,—viz: the unpardenable proligacy which has marked the whole of this neferious matter,—he stiempts to vindicate the Bishop. We venture to assert, however, that the general glossing over of *The Church*, or the evasion on his part of the question at issue will not eatisfy the people, either that the Dishop of Toronto has done more than any other individual for the cause of general education in the province, or that his Lordship is not accountable for the greater part of the dearth that pervades the land, for the want of a proper system of education. Our Rev. contemporary may talk about "adherence to principle,"—but were he, instead, to substitute a "grasping at the principal," it would bear more the appearance of truth,—the main adherence of the Bishop and his party which is to be traced in these transactions being their grasping greediness in seizing upon the proceeds of the School and College Lands, and applying them,—they know best how,—but certainly the public by experience know,—not to the purposes of General Educa-

Before our contemporary of The Church can demand with any degree of confidence, that what he is pleased to term "this hasty injudicious step" be retraced, it will be necessary that one of the main causes which operated to ensure the success of that step be removed; and we would recommend to our contemporary, to turn his attention to the surject, and if he can suggest some plan by which the property of which the country has been literally robbed,— (intended for the purposes of education)—can be recovered, his efforts, for once, will be acknowledged by the public to have been productive of some good.—British Colonist.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

UPPER CANADA ACADEMY.

TERMS.

Astronomy, Chemistry, &c., Including Latin, Greek, or Mathematics, * Extra Charges. * 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

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

The Quartors are eleven weeks. Our friends will please to recollect that the Tultion and Board are required in advance.

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

EVER AND AGUE.—It is but a very short time since these Medicines have been introduced into the Fever and Ague Districts, and the proprietor flatters himself that during that period, where ever they have been used according to the directions, they have done more towards exterminating the disease, than all other remedies and prescriptions combined. It is a common excuse among "regular practitioners" when specifics are introduced, that they cannot cure diseases which people are in the habit of considering incurable. Medical experience is continu-ally doing away a part of the list of the incurable discuses, and Mr. Moffat has the happiness of confidently announcing that. Fever and Acus is now to be added to the number of complaints which modern skill hasconquered

In Fever and Agne the LIFE MEDICINES not only give relief than any other remedy, but if persevered in, effect a PERMANENT URE; so that if the patient is only ordinarily careful, and resorts directly 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 is here eltimated by any earthly standard. That these Medicines will effect what is here eltimed 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 Agne has arrived.

It is not for the mere perpose 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 h supremely selfish, if his pleasure was not greater at the benefit conforred upon the suffering part of the community by an increase in his sales, than at his own pecuniary profit.

The Life Medicines, if properly used and persevered in, 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, therefore, that the proprietor will not be accused of egotism when he says Ague, so appropriate, thorough and positive, in its bappy effects, as MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS AND PHŒNIX BITTERS.

For further particulars of the above Medicine see Moffat's Goon Sama RITAN, a copy of which accompanies the Medicine. A copy may also be obtained of the different Agents who have the Medicine for sale. IF French, German, and Spanish directions can be obtained on application at the office, 375 Broadway.

IF All post paid letters will receive immediate attention.
Sold wholesale and retail by William B. Moffar, 375 Broadway, N. Y.
A liberal deduction made to those who purchase to sell again.

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

TOBACCO.—THREE HUNDRED PACKAGES PLUG and CAVENDISH TOBACCO, just received, and for Sale at uncommonly low Prices, for Cash or approved Endorsed Notes. CHARLES HEATH.

Kingston, October 29, 1839.

tered; to the system of favoritism observable in the distribution of the sense in Canada, who does not see the cause of all this smooth sophistry 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 MILE THOMAS MILBURN. Toronto, Nov. 19th, 1839. 524 13

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

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

The Subscribers have just received a large supply of LEATHER, consisting of Sole, Upper, Calf (oak tay.) and Living and Binding Skins. The whole Stock has been selected by one of the Partners, in the principal Markets in the United States, and will be disposed of or EATHER! LEATHER!!-Advantageous Terms, at their old stand.

ARMSTRONG & BEATY,
523 6 57, King Stree Toronto. Nov. 12, 1839.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TOY WAREHOUSE AND MANUFACTORY, 1161 King Street.—JOHN MAYHEW respectfully invites the attention of the public to a choice and extensive assortment of Toys of every description, suitable for Town or Country

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

Also just received a large quantity of English, Dutch, French, and German Wax, Kid, and Composition Dolls. Bonnet, Hat, Cap, Wig, Curl, and various other Boxes, for sale, wholesale oz retail, chean

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

Toronto, September 10, 1839.

CHAMPION, BROTHERS, & Co. will receive per first Spring Versels their usual Supply of SCYTHES, SICKLES, &c. &c.

Which will be sold to the Trade low for Cash or approved short credit. Toronto, 20th April, 1839. 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. Samuer. Evans, first door East of St. James's Charch, 104, King Street, where he intends to pursue his business in all its branches An assartment of READY MADE CLOTHING always on hand. Toronto, Oct. 15, 1839.

REMOVED.--C. & W. WALKER, TAILORS, having removed their Clothing Establishment from 135 to 181. King Street, (lately occapied by I!. Steward,) bog leave to inform their customers and the public generally, that they will be found ready to supply them with clothing of all descriptions with all their former promptness and attention. C. & W. W. being practical workmen themselves, and understanding their business, Gentlemen wishing to be well served, will find it to their advantage to call on them.

Toronto, Sept. 3rd, 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 43, 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, Cassimerer, Vestings, &c. &c., which he will offer at the very Toronto, Oct. 15, 1839. 519tf

E M O V A L.—A N D R E W H A M I L T O N to No. 161, King Street, nearly opposite his former residence; where he offers for sale an extensive and general assortment of genuine Groceries, Dye Stuffs, Paints, Oils, Colours, Window Glass, Brushes, &c. &c. Cheap for prompt payment. Toronto, October 20, 1839. 520 -

NEW WHOLESALE ESTABLISHMENT. FALL GOODS.

The Subscriber begs to inform his customers, and the Commercial Trade of Upper Canada generally, that he is now receiving a well assorted supply of DRY GOODS, suitable for the Fall and Winter Trade, which he will dispose of at moderate prices for Cash, or on approved JOHN ROBERTSON. credit. Toronto, 1st October, 1839.

L. PERRIN & CO., IMPORTERS OF DRITISH MANUFACTURS, have recently REMOVED to No. 8, WELLINGTON BUILDINGS, King Street Toronto, March 5, 1839.

W ROUGHT-IRON AXLETREES.—The Suescriber is now manufacturing Wrought-Iron Axletrees, of improved description and material, from the best wrought scrap, by improved description and material, from the best wrought acrap, by workmen of established reputation, which, in pattern and worth, are believed to equal anything of the kind in the market. To those acquainted with Wrought Axletrees it will be enough to state, that, besides the first rate quality of the iron, they are all made to a uniform size by So the Laws, naturally become a wealthy Agricultural and Commercial P. Resolved—That the proceedings of this meeting be forwarded to the same.

So Resolved—That the proceedings of this meeting be forwarded to the same.

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So Resolved—That the proceedings of this meeting be forwarded to the same and of the first quality. The entire same of the sam

G. R. VAN NORMAN, Agent. Dover Iron Works, Augt. 16, 1839. 512

R E M O V A L .-- The Subscribers beg to inform their friends that they have removed their place of business to the Stores formerly occupied by the late S. E. Tayton, Esq. No. 173. King Street, BENJAMIN & BROTHERS.

NEW CHEAP BOOT AND SHOE STORE. The Subscriber offers for Sale a Choice Assertment 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 articles are City made, and can be warranted. All Orders executed with neatness and despatch.

GEO. ANDREWS. Toronto Oct. 2nd, 1839.

NOTICE.—All persons indebted to the late Luke Share are requested to make immediate payment to the Administratriz, Mrs. Mary Sharp; and the Creditors to send their accounts to her for pay-MARY SHARP. Toronto, Sept. 4th, 1839. Administratrix.

OTICE.—This is to caution any person or persons

Samuel Price, junt., Executors. JAMES MYLES, Township of Toronto, August 22nd, 1839.

G TRAYED, from the premises of the Subscriber, about Whoever will bring the said Bull to the subscriber will be liherally rewarded JONATHAN DUNN. Toronto, Oct. 11, 1839.

STRAYED.—From the Pasture of the Hon. J. B. Robinson, warded.

Toronto, Obtober 14, 1239.

Toronto, Obtober 14, 1239.

Day, between B and B years old.

Whoever will bring said Ox to the subscriber, will be handsomely rewarded.

JONATHAN DUNN.

519-17

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

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.

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the Gospel.

J. H. LAWRENCE, PRINTER.