





clergy" were used, and from which it was contended that the church of England only had a claim or right to the clergy reserves.

It was clear that the reserves might be appropriated to the church of England, the church of Scotland, and the clergy of other denominations which might be decided to be within the meaning of the act.

The first was, that there was to be a new commission appointed for the purpose of taking a census of the population who were attached to the church of England—of those who were attached to the church of Scotland—of other dissenters, and also of Roman Catholics, and that this census was to be taken every four years.

The next fourth was to be given to the Canadian Synod, which represented the Church of Scotland, and the remaining portion was to be given to the other religious denominations, and for the repairs of religious buildings.

Mr. Goulburn wished to make an observation on one or two points. The noble lord had said that one fourth was to be given to the church of England, and one fourth to the church of Scotland, and the remainder to all the sects who had received support of the clergy reserves.

Mr. Pakington so entirely concurred in what had fallen from the noble lord, and considered it so desirable to arrange this question, prior to their settling the other affairs of the Canadas, that he would not oppose the bill in this stage, but he must not be understood as pledging himself to agree to its details as stated by the noble lord.

Mr. Pakington rose, he said, under feelings of great anxiety and embarrassment to oppose this bill. He was not prepared to say that at no future period the union of the Canadas might not be practicable.

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(Hear, hear.) At the same time he must take leave to say, that in regard to this measure, he did not mean to impute bad faith or insincerity to the government.

He did not believe that the noble lord for the Secretary for the Colonies, in introducing this bill, had acted in perfect good faith, and that the noble lord was persuaded of the necessity and of the policy of the measure.

He did not believe that the noble lord for the Secretary for the Colonies entertained such opinions, or that he was actuated by such an insincere and hollow policy. He did not believe that the noble lord had introduced this bill with any such views, and he was most ready to admit that the noble lord was actuated by the same feelings on this subject as he was himself, and that he believed this measure calculated to effect the objects which he had every sincere lover of his country most desire to see effected.

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pliatore virtually Roman Catholic, and with an injurious, unjust, and unconstitutional distinction—viz, that while the rights and temporalities of the Church of Rome are secured by law against all attempts from local authority, those of the Church of England are continually liable to be interfered with by the united action of the local authorities.

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The preliminary basis of the commercial treaty between England and France consists in the substitution of high duties instead of prohibiting the cutlery of Great Britain, and other manufactures, which are now smuggled into France in any quantity that may be desired, on payment of 25 per cent. to the smuggler.

On the other hand, England admits all articles of Paris manufacture, clock work, paper hangings, &c., at a duty of 15 per cent. instead of 30. The duties on wines are to be reduced from 5s. a gallon to 2s., which will be about 4d. a bottle, while the Parisians themselves pay 3d.

The Cossacks continue to be successful against their oppressors, from whom they have recently captured all the forts, not forgetting to put the Russian garrisons to death; but one named Taubs is reported still in the hands of Russia, although expected shortly to share the same fate as the others.

The failure of the Russian expedition to Khiva is supposed to have operated favorably in bringing about a reconciliation between the Shah of Persia and Great Britain. The Shah having less hope of support from Russia, after her recent humiliations, has renounced all intention of proceeding against Herat.

The duty on wheat continues at 16s 8d per qr. and on flour 10s 0d per bush, at which it may remain two or three weeks longer. But as the Corn markets continue to decline, and the young crops of grain are in the highest degree promising, there is every probability of the duties soon advancing rapidly.

The arrivals of foreign wheat into the port of London have again been very scanty this week, consisting of only 3382 quarters, which, together with 73 quarters from Scotland, make a total of 3455 quarters.

The operations in free grain have been on a limited scale, owing to holders refusing to submit to any reduction in price; and the market has been quiet, and the quotations nominally without alteration.

At our market this morning the transactions in Wheat were only a very moderate extent, and the quotations nominally without alteration. American Flour met a dull sale at a decline of 6d to 1s. per bush, and the inquiry even for choice English manufacture was languid.

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to me, expressive of your approbation of the conduct of the Battalion under my command during the period we have been quartered in this town. It is gratifying to know that, after an uninterrupted intercourse of eighteen months, we part on terms of mutual regard and esteem.

I avail myself of this occasion, gentlemen, to thank you for the ready co-operation I have experienced from all classes since I have been in command of this garrison; and, in the name of the officers, non-commissioned officers and men of the Battalion, I bid you a respectful farewell!—assuring you that we fully reciprocate the kind feelings you have expressed towards us, and that we shall always be happy to hear of the increased prosperity of Chatham, and of its truly loyal inhabitants.

BROOKE YOUNG, Lieut. Col. Commanding 2d Batt. I. M. Chatham, 29th May, 1840.

The present number of the Christian Guardian closes the connexion of the undersigned with the Provincial press. To his friends, and to that portion of the Canadian public who have long confided in him, and sustained him in seasons of difficulty and danger, he begs to offer his most grateful acknowledgments; those who have opposed him publicly and honorably he sincerely respects; and those who have assailed him personally, he heartily forgives; and of those whose feelings he may have wounded in the heat of discussion, or whom he may have treated with unbecoming severity, he most humbly asks pardon.

These unfortunate individuals, accompanied by John Knight, father of Walter, had left Port Dover for Dunnville, on the 29th of April, in a boat loaded with beer. As they entered the Grand River on the following day, they were upset in the heavy sea occasioned by the current meeting a strong westerly wind.

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Office of H. M. Chief Agent for Emigrants in the Canadas. Quebec, 20th June, 1840. Number of Emigrants arrived during the week ending 20th June inclusive:—

Table with 2 columns: Country, Number of Emigrants. Includes entries for England, Ireland, and London.

EDUCATION. THE Subscriber begs to announce to the community of Bytown and its vicinity, that he has opened classes for instruction in the following Branches of Education, viz:—

Table with 2 columns: Branch, Terms per Quarter. Lists Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, History, &c.

Bytown, June, 1840. MRS. D. MACKENZIE'S SELECT SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES. Terms per Quarter of 11 Weeks.

Table with 2 columns: Branch, Terms per Quarter. Lists Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, History, &c.

REMOVAL. CHAMPION, BROTHERS & CO. IMPORTERS OF HARDWARE, MANUFACTURERS OF CHAMPION'S WARRANTED AXES, AND AGENTS FOR VAN NORMAN'S FOUNDRY.

BIRTH. At Kingston, on the 22nd instant, the Lady of Dr. Hallowell of a Son.

MARRIED. On the 18th instant, by the Rev. Henry Patton, Rector of Kemplville, Mr. John Harris, to Miss Jane Jones, both of the Township of Oxford.

DIED. At the residence of A. G. Allan, Esq., near Cobourg, on the 25th inst., after a lingering illness, Peregrine Warren, Esq., late Captain in her Majesty's 66th Regt. of Foot.

TO CORRESPONDENTS. "Homo" is received; but from the statements contained in his communication, it will occur to the writer that we ought to be furnished with his name.

LETTERS received to Friday, June 26; Rev. H. Caswell, add. sub; Rev. B. Crony, add. sub.; Rev. H. Patton; Lieut. Adm. Sir; Rev. A. F. Atkinson, rem.; H. Bowtell, Esq.; Rev. S. Armour; Rev. J. Torrance, add. sub. and rem.

COLONIAL.

From the Toronto Patriot, June 23. On Saturday last about 3 o'clock, a fire broke out in the premises occupied by Mr. C. Northcote, as a Grocery Store and Ginger Beer Brewery, and speedily levelled them with the ground; the fire originated in an outhouse where some children had incautiously been playing with Lucifer Matches.

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THE HAPPY FAMILY.\*

Judith and Hannah were the youngest daughters of a rich Sadducee, who was noted for his zeal in propagating the doctrines of his sect, and success in gaining proselytes thereto.

Judith, who was of a sanguine temperament, and thoughtful disposition, meditated much upon the distracting collisions of the prevailing sects of the day. As uncongenial to her contemplative mind, appeared both the precept and example of the proud Pharisee, as did the dark unknown future of the self-deluded Sadducee.

Hannah was gay and thoughtless, equally regardless of her present and future welfare. Blessed with uninterrupted health, she had seldom thought of, and never duly considered the solemn reality, that all are doomed to die, much less the uncertainty of life, and nearness of death as regarding herself.

But suddenly she was laid on the bed of languishing. For many weeks a fatal sickness preyed upon her decaying frame. Physicians far and near were consulted, but disease bore the palm of victory and prepared the way for the angel of death.

But the unyielding hand of the fell destroyer was not to be robbed of its victim. The irrevocable decree had gone forth, and the angel was on the wing to obey the summons.

A large circle of friends and relatives were gathered round the couch of the dying girl. Successive fainting fits had seized her, and the notes of alarm had been cautiously spread through the dwelling, lest she should be awakened to a sense of the imminent danger.

Judith made no reply. She only pressed her cold hand—wiped the dampness of death from her brow, and to hide the tears of uncontrollable grief, hastily left the apartment.

When she returned, her sister was no more. The vital spark had fled. For a while she indulged in audible strains of grief, with the assembled relatives, at their inconsolable loss; then advancing to the pallid corpse and laying her hand on the cold forehead, she essayed to speak.

In obedience to the Rabbi's signal, the minstrels resumed their melancholy music, and the mourners their dire lamentations.

Two men in the character of messengers, without purse, scrip, or staves, and shod with sandals, entered

the gate leading into the court. They compassionately sought out the cause of her sorrow, and affectionately pointed her to the Lamb of God that taketh away the sin of the world. They preached unto her Jesus of Nazareth. They spoke of the miracles he had wrought, of the cures he had performed, of his persecutions, crucifixion, and finally of his glorious resurrection from the grave, proving him to be the only Son of God.

Without one cheering ray of hope for the future, the bereaved relatives of Hannah saw her remains consigned to their last resting place. They looked upon the fallen bud of youth as hopelessly as upon the withering petals of her flower-strewn bier.

One day, accompanied by an elder brother, and in deep converse with him, Judith had rambled nearly to the summit of the mountain, when they beheld a multitude ascending it from Jerusalem. Won by her kind entreaties and persuasive appeals, young Benjamin was almost persuaded to embrace the new faith of his sister.

With admiring awe, they still looked into the vast vacancy of unlimited space, till two heaven-commissioned ministers, in white apparel, stood by them, mildly reproving them for their vacant gaze, then announcing in undoubted terms the final re-appearing of their Lord.

While the disciples departed to Jerusalem, Judith and Benjamin silently, but thoughtfully returned to their father's house. Judith related the wondrous miracle to which they had been witnesses, and Benjamin affirmed the truth of her assertions.

Trusting in the God who preserved Daniel in the lion's den, they complacently heard the stern sentence, and obediently retired, each to their lone apartment.

Judith had been but a few days in her place of confinement, when she was summoned to the presence of her father. It was not without trembling fear that she went thither, expecting some further persecution. She even feared banishment from her father's house. But to her surprise she found her father lying on the couch of despair. He had paused in his mad career. The pangs of a guilty conscience now wrung his heart.

Unable longer to restrain her feelings, she fell at his feet, bathed them in tears, and in broken accents pleaded her weakness in instructing a parent, and proposed that he should send to Jerusalem for an instructor in the ways of righteousness.

A servant was despatched to the great city, who returned in due time accompanied by the desired teacher. The beloved Apostle in the mild accents of mercy spoke peace to his troubled soul. He failed not to deepen his convictions of the exceeding sinfulness of that sin for which atonement alone could be made by the death of the eternal Son; yet he spoke of that atonement as an all-sufficient sacrifice for the sins of the whole world.

The first object of his new-born spirit was to retrieve the errors he had instilled into the minds of his children. Since the previous preaching of the Apostle, they had felt and deeply lamented the depravity of their own hearts, and when assembled in the presence of their father, they were ready to listen to the plan of redemp-

tion, and gladly accepted the offers of pardon. The dark clouds of doubt and fear disappeared, and the gentle rays of eternal sunshine burst upon their enlightened visions. The father, the beloved partner of his heavenly joys, and all his children, each born of the Spirit, were baptized in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost.

A bright halo of celestial happiness encircled the regenerate household as they unitedly bowed to the sceptre of the King of righteousness. The silken cords of holy love entwined around their hearts, and the hallowed boon of peace cemented the golden bonds of charity, and crowned them with the only elements which can constitute the undying joys of the Happy Family.

The Garner.

We will take the case of those who are in better circumstances than the mass of the community. They are well educated and taught; they have few distresses in life, or are able to get over them by the variety of their occupations, by the spirits which attend good health, or at least by the lapse of time.

They have an eye to what the world thinks of them; are charitable when it is expected. They are polished in their manners, kind from natural disposition, or a feeling of propriety. Thus their religion is based upon self and the world, a mere civilization of the mind; and the same (I say), as it would have been in the main, (taking the state of society as they find it), even supposing Christianity were not the religion of the land.

They are well educated and taught; they have few distresses in life, or are able to get over them by the variety of their occupations, by the spirits which attend good health, or at least by the lapse of time. They go on respectably and happily, with the same general tastes and habits which they would have had if the Gospel had not been given them. They have an eye to what the world thinks of them; are charitable when it is expected. They are polished in their manners, kind from natural disposition, or a feeling of propriety.

THE GOOD AND THE WICKED IN TROUBLE. If we consider the wicked and the good man actually under the weight and pressure of evil, how much unlike is the state of the one in reality to that of the other, even while the outward circumstances are the same! What cheerfulness, what courage, what resignation, what hopes adorn the one! What instruction to all, what satisfaction to his friends and relations does his deportment afford!

ARMOUR & RAMSAY have received, by the recent arrivals, a large and well assorted Stock of WRITING PAPERS, and the different articles of PLAIN and FANCY STATIONERY.

MIDLAND DISTRICT SCHOOL. THE REV. R. V. ROGERS, Principal. MR. C. B. TURNER, B.A., BALIOL COLLEGE, OXFORD, Assistant. TERMS.—For Day Scholars, fixed by the Trustees. The quarter having been entered upon the whole will be charged. For Boarders, £40 per annum. A limited number only will be taken.

THE JOHNSTOWN DISTRICT SCHOOL. THE Principal of the above Institution respectfully informs the public, that in consequence of the increasing number of his pupils, he has engaged as an Academy the large and handsome edifice on "Court-House Avenue," Brockville, lately known as the Commercial Hotel.

A YOUNG LADY who has received a liberal education, is desirous of engaging as GOVERNESS in a family of respectability. She will instruct in the usual branches of a polite female education.

OWEN, MILLER & MILLS, Coach Builders, (from London,) King Street, City of Toronto. All Carriages built to order warranted 12 months. Old Carriages taken in exchange.

may chance to meet, or over whom our actions may have any influence. Our faith and hope will save ourselves; but our charity may promote the salvation of others.—Rev. Edward Rice.

A vice so detested by God and man, naturally ranks itself among the blackest works of darkness; and, therefore lurks as deep as it can within the gloomy mind that entertains it. However, this prevents it not from venting itself as often as it is in his power; and when it does it is like the opening of hell.

Advertisements. UPPER CANADA CHURCH OF ENGLAND DIOCESAN PRESS. THE Subscribers to this Association are requested to pay into the hands of the undersigned, at Toronto, on or before the tenth day of July next, a third instalment of FIVE PER CENT (or five shillings per share) upon the amount of their respective Shares.

YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY. MRS. BROWN returns her grateful thanks to her patrons in Cobourg and its vicinity for the liberal encouragement she has received since the opening of her School, and begs to announce that she has still accommodation for a few additional Boarders, who will be received on very moderate terms, which may be known on application.

FOR SALE OR TO LET IN THE TOWNSHIP OF SEYMOUR. THE South-East half of Lot No. 16 in the 7th Concession, containing 100 acres more or less of good hard-wood land, 25 of which are cleared and well fenced, with a small house and barn thereon.

FOR SALE OR TO LET IN THE TOWNSHIP OF SEYMOUR. A FARM, beautifully situated on the west bank of the River Trent, consisting of 245 Acres of Land, 70 acres of which are under cultivation—with a new fallow of 7 acres just cleared and ready for a crop.

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BRITISH SADDLERY WAREHOUSE. Removed to Wellington Buildings, King-St. Toronto. ALEXANDER DIXON, SADDLER AND HARNESS MANUFACTURER.

RESPECTFULLY informs the Gentry and Public of Upper Canada that he has just received [direct from England] a very extensive and Fashionable assortment of

SADDLERY GOODS, equal in quality to any in the first Houses in Britain which he is resolved to sell at the lowest CASH prices, viz:— Ladies' Saddles, improved pattern. Ladies' Fancy Bridles of every description. Hunting Saddles, improved. Saddle-trees, with Spring Bars, &c. Silver mounted Carriage, Tandem, Jockey, and Ladies' Whips, in great variety.

CUTLERY, MILITARY & FANCY STORE. No. 120, KING STREET, TORONTO.

THE Subscriber tenders his grateful acknowledgments to his numerous customers, for the liberal encouragement he has received since his commencement in this City, and respectfully informs them, that he has received direct from England, a well selected Stock of articles in the above line, partly consisting of:— Infantry and Cavalry Regulation Swords; common Cavalry Swords; Frog & Sling Belts; Staff Officers' Belts; Sabre Shoes; Cavalry and Infantry Shells and Scales; best quality Infantry and Navy Regulation Buttons; Navy Lace; Gold and Silver Lace, various qualities and patterns; Light Infantry and Battalion Sashes; Gold and Silver Sword Knots; real Silver Epaulettes; Gold and Plated do.; Gold and Silver Cord; Gold and Silver Cap Tassels; Cap Mountings; Brass, Steel, and German Silver Military Spurs; Ivory, Bone, and Buffalo Handle Knives and Forks; best quality Razors; Penknives; Scissors; Ladies' and Gentlemen's Dressing Cases, and Work Boxes; with almost every other article in the above line too numerous to mention, which he offers on as reasonable terms as any other House in Upper Canada.

TO BE SOLD OR LET IN THE TOWNSHIP OF SEYMOUR. THE South-East half of Lot No. 16 in the 7th Concession, containing 100 acres more or less of good hard-wood land, 25 of which are cleared and well fenced, with a small house and barn thereon.

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N.B.—Slights of every description built to order.