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# HE GUARDIAN

Wednesday, August 29, 1938.

Mission to the North-West.

The following letter from the Rev. Thomas Hurlburt, and the subsequent travelling notes of the Rev. James Evans-our two devoted and suffering Missionaries to the North West to remember us during the year in their -will be read with lively and thrilling interest politions before the throne of Divine the gallant Huron militia who so bravely desire of Her Majesty's Government to calmly, distinctly, one. Nothing would you serve all interests at once! To do by the friends of Indian Missions. Mr. Evans and Mr. Hurlburt are both able to preach in the Chippewa language, and the following account of their expedition and travels, furnish illustrative evidence that they are men set apart by the Divine Spirit to the work whereunto they have been sent. Many thousands are praying for their safety and success, and we trust are prepared to continue or commence liberal contributions to the great work of evangelizing the heathen of our land, who

are perishing for lack of knowledge. "See where o'er desert wastes thay err, And neither food not feeder have, Nor fold, nor place of refuge near. For no man cares their souls to save! Why should the fee thy purchase seize? Remember, Lord, thy dying groans: The meed of all thy sufferings there; O ctain them for thy ransolved ones? Extend to these thy pardoning grace;
To these be thy salvation show'd,
O add them to thy chosen race!
O springle all their hearts with blood;".

Munnedeolin Island, August 2nd, 1838. To the Editor of the Christian Guardian.

REV. AND DEAR SIR,-I do not remem ber that I ever addressed you by letter, and now I have nothing special to communicate; but having a good opportunity to send to Toronto, I improve it to communicate a few particulars of our journey, and a few thoughts relative to our pros

After leaving Toronto, July 7th, proceeded directly to the St. Clair, where I arrived on the 11th, about 11 o'clock, P. M.; the 12th we spent in making preparations, and on the 13th, about eleven o'clock, A. M., we left Port Sarnia in a bark canoe. Brother Evans, Brother Jacobs, wife and two children, with myself, compose our company. We have a very heavy load for our number. Brother Evans and myself have our things for the year, and Brother Jacobs has all his furniture, which is not a little. Besides this, we have as much provision as had to be left behind for want of room.

The first night we took shelter in a creek.

In the evening we encamped under our first night we took shelter in a creek. canoe; this took us about half an hour in the water, and loading again in the morning kept us another half hour in the water up to the waist, with a good swell rolling. But since this, we have been more fortunate, and have not had the same cerethony to perform under such circumstances. We arrived at Goderich on the 17th, and at Saugeeng the 20th. We have had a share of storms and fair winds, and calms. We arrived at this place on the 30th ult. (400 miles.) The last one hundred miles of our journey presented nothing but lime stone rocks. Most of the islands and head lands present high rugged bluffs to the N. E. The north shore is all granite rock, lying in situe. A little to the south, all the islands and the Saugeeng peninsula present nothing but lime-stone formations. We got plenty of fish on our journey to this place; but on account of the great num. ber of Indians here, fish is rather scarce. Many of the Indians here are almost in a starving condition. There are three Catholic priests, and two Church of England Ministers here, besides ourselves. Many of the Indians (Ottawas) are members of the Romish Church, and the influence of this persuasion appears to be on the increase. I was informed by some Indians from the west, that two years ago all the Indians in that region were very anxious to receive instruction; but no one going to instruct them, the French Catholics took advantage of their situa. tion, and baptised many of them, and promised them that a Priest should soon be sent to them. Had we stepped into that country three years ago, all would have been open before us; and as it is now, we anticipate having ready access to many of them, but we shall have to contend with opposition now that had no existence three years ago.

Yours, &c. T. HURLBURT.

For the Christian Guardian.

Mission to the North West. Munnedoolin Island,

29th July, 1838. DEAR BROTHER,-Confident that any information which will interest and profit your numerous readers will be cheerfully inserted in the Christian Guardian, I beg you will, as opportunity offers, give the following an insertion.

JAMES EVANS.

are yet in the valley and the shadow of and prayer.

years I have felt to say, "If such a worm DEVOTED TO RELIGION, MORALITY, LITERATURE, as I can spread the common Saviour's proceeding further. name, here am I-send me." God in his providence has this season given me worthy companions, an opportunity of hunting on the north shores of Lake Superior, which, although a most barren and are deeply degraded, and of whom hither-

> The following extracts from my journal since leaving St. Clair, will perhaps interest some of our friends, and remind them grace; for confident we are that without to the introduction of the everlasting Gos.

work can be extended northward.

Friday morning, 13th July .- Launch dry without grease. cd our canoe; found her tight; loaded joined in prayer, and where God has frequently poured out his blessings. He his grace! We commended each other to that God whose we are, in whom we trust, and whom we serve; shook a part. ing farewell; kissed my dear companion and little family, and bade them trust in God. O blessed trust!

During this day, one reflection has made me asliamed before God, viz., that I fear many traders for the love of gold, courtiers for the love of honour, soldiers for the love of fame, and thousands of others, on errands of no importance when compared with the message of the King of Kings, leave their families and friends with less feeling than I leave mine for the love of God and of perishing souls; and yet through grace I am willing to go any where, although I cannot boast of possessing the feelings of a stoic.

The Indians accompanied us, walking long the bank as we paddled, up to the village of Port Sarnia, where we stopped a few minutes to get some necessaries and at ten o'clock took our departure with the British flag waving at our mast head, and trusting in the living God, for the region of moral darkness and spiritual degradation. At noon the wind came flour that were brought from Toronto white ash breeze gave us some headway. oil cloth, spread on four sloping poles, leaving our cance affect in the small river, which, although we found it banked manibus pedibusque an opening through the dam, while the water within, from its inclination to find its level, washed a channel for us to enter.

> Saturday, 14th.—After a good night's provision, would have strewed the shore and rest, and some fish for breakfast kindly left us with a bare chance of climbing the Saturday, 14th.—After a good night's supplied as we passed the fishery of Mr McBride on the St. Clair, we embarked and put off with a fair wind, moderate all thy works. We reached the river just ten miles from our encampment, and thirtv from the St. Clair Mission.

> This Point may be considered a natutravellers, especially of geologists. I regret being unable to give any scientific gnats, with an innumerable company of description of the spot and its productions. The Point extends some miles into the lake, and is composed of slate stone, emhedded in which at various depths lie of which our blood-thirsty enemies knew globular deposits, which I formerly supposed to be principally flints, but on closer examination of some fragments which I found, I should, with my latte geological and the report of "All's Well" ushered in knowledge, pronounce basaltine. These balls vary in size from that of a small bullet to a bomb shell, and some even beyond the face or surface of the rock coast to-day has been fine gravel beachlike the bottom of an inverted potash-

Having spent a little time here in eating a bite of cold fish and bread, we emburked, and stretched across for a point this bay in the fishing season, and having no Saturday, we landed early, to prepare for leave their old poles in exchange for Whitethe Sabbath; this we accomplished with Ash ones, which timber is found in great the common difficulty of standing in the abundance in this vicinity. The beautiful upon it, the government would not be lake to the middle, and one holding the tract of land we have passed this day is part able but in a case of self-preservation to be engaged by God himself in some he thought it impossible to imitate, once canoe affont while the others carried out of that which, two years ago, was so disening rain, we secured our provision. &c. under the cance, erected our tents, sup. ped on some fine pickerel, thought on our surrendered it," a statement, by-the-bye, journey; put things to rights, by condens. ing as much as possible our property, and reducing our packages to the least practicable number; united in family worship, and slept soundly until morning.

rom any particular predilection, but from we preferred keeping up the campaign, great luxury, even when sour and thick they receive are beneficial. as curds.

defended our St. Clair frontier during the quiet the minds of the Indians, to do somethe more than ordinary influences of the late disturbances. We were kindly sup-Holy Spirit, nothing can be accomplished plied by E. C. Taylor, Esq. with some brethren, in securing to them a permanent religion and virtue; nothing would so places at once, and be for all men's way, where the deep-rooted pagan prejudices vegetables, among which was a good home. Who, I ask, has a greater claim? forcibly place the future, which would be and of all men's mind. For my part, I of ages, together with a well grounded peck of good new potatoes; kagate keche They have not, like other tribes, sold their the history of benevolence and peace, in ealousy of the sincerity of the professions nonesheshin, (truly these were very possession for a stipulated sum annually of white men, stand in direct opposition good;) and we purchased a piece of pork for which we paid full value; (Ne. all the land that is worth possessing, trusting

We mailed a few letters, this being the her, and laid her to the wharf, where our last British Post Town at which we could dear people were assembled. We retire touch, and were happy in an opportunity of ed to the chapel, where we once more seeing and shaking hands with Br. Montgomery, who had just arrived at his station. Br. M. has a fine field of labour among an once more blessed us. O the riches of intelligent, and, generally, morally disposed his grace! We commended each other population. May the Lord bless him and

Wednesday morning, half after eleven,eft Goderich harbour. Fine South wind; run about seven miles when the wind came from the North, but so lightly that we rowed on about two miles, where we stopped and took a bite of cold victuals. Thinking we had time, before dark, to reach another small creek, ten or eleven miles distant, we launched out and plied our oars, making good headway considering that our canoe, which is none too large for either the lake or our baggage, is much too heavy for our oars, but two in number. A dead calm .-The heavens gathering blackness—the thunders in the West uttering their voices, and on our right lofty perpendicular clay cliffs threatening destruction to the unfortunate voyager who should be driven against their slippery base-the forked lightnings playing among the towering clouds, and the elements altogether puttng on a formidable aspect; we now, instead of two, pulled three oars, and Sister Jacobs took the steering paddle, which she handled to admiration -long pulls-the rain falling in torrents and sides this, we have as much provision as round from the north; dead ahead, light a beavy dead swell rolling directly on the air; plied our ears, and proved that the land. The Lord Jehovah, who is our trust, preserved us in the moment of extremity by dividing the winds and the waters, and lowing its to pass between two heavy squalls, one passing on our right and the other on our left, about half a mile distant; up with sand, we succeeded in making barely sufficient to ruffle the glassy surface a few heavy drops of rain, and a breeze was all we felt of the angry tempest. How gracious is God to us! had the storm spent its fury on our frail birch bark, its brown paper-like fragments, with our luggage and slippery steeps of the Huron Tract. O at dark; but finding it blocked up with sand we pulled on until we came, about ten o'clock, to a fine sand beach where, the ral curiosity, and is worth the attention of night being still, we anchored our canoe and tried to sleep; but the ten thousand little musquitoes, defied us to get a wink; so, weary as we were, we rolled about until morning, having, however, one advantage nothing, for being kept from sleeping we could watch that no harm came to our canoe by sudden storms during the night,

> the welcome dawning. Thursday 19th .- This day we have made good headway, and are now encamped much larger, appearing as they project within nine miles of the Saugeeng. The good landing-and beautiful hard wood lands. There is here a fine bay, called by the Indians, Ahnitteen ataig, (Spear bay.) The Indians from the North annually visited ighteen or twenty miles distant. Being spear-pole timber in their country, they Governor through telling the Indians that which it appears has answered Sir F. B. transaction.

Friday 20th .- A fair wind-got off

the north wind met us, and prevented our are, generally speaking, well hoed; indeed and to hurry them away into an awful tonous person and a wine bibber, a friend I do not remember to have seen finer look- eternity, uncalled, in their sins, and in This village was commenced about five ing crops, and they have evidently got them their blood. Let the Churches remember fair and pleasingly, they will call you years ago, under the auspices of the Ca- in, notwithstanding the northerly situation that they are the "children of peace," flatterers and dissemblers; if you speak through the Church, in company with my nada Company. There appears to have of their location, early in the season. It is that they obey the "Prince of peace," been at one time about forty families, but to be hoped that this people, alike with and that their religion breathes peace, not they will say you rail. If you give to the houses are now nearly all forsaken, their brethren elsewhere, will receive some and not more than four or five occupied. security as to their right of possessing them not condemn the evil in the abstract inhospitable region, is nevertheless the Took tea with some of the villagers, who and occupying these lands. The land is and plead for it in detail, nor deplore its more. In a word, whatever you do, be ground I have long sighed to tread; not treated us kindly and offered us beds, but excellent—the flats especially so. The soul harrowing consequences, while they sure by some it will be condemned; and from any particular predilection, but from we preferred keeping up the campaign, Indians were nearly all absent, having gone connive at all its plausible pretences. do or not do, speak or be silent, you shall Indians were nearly all absent, having gone the fact that there are many there who being less subject to colds than under fre. to the Munnedoolin Island—this month or Let them strip the demon of all his pomp certainly displease, and never escape the quent changes. We endeavoured to re. five weeks' absence annually, in the heighth and circumstance and glory, and let him to the poet might say, "For no man cares commend the religion of Jesus, prayed of summer, when their corn and potatoes their souls to save," and that I should with them, and bade them adieu, being prefer labouring on British ground, if our kindly supplied with good sweet milk, a to them seven-fold than the goods which is of more injury for more inj

> Tuesday, 17th .- Made Goderich this Excellency Sir George Arthur, who evi- and when the crisis for action arrives, let will displease this man's enemy, by afternoon. Renewed acquaintance with dently has the good of the Indians at heart, them raise their voice and make it to be pleasing himself. If you are of one parsome old friends, who composed part of will endeavour, in carrying out the gracious heard above all the clamour for war, ty, you offend the other. And how can thing for this people, alike with their so efficiently promote the advancement of and verify contradictions, and be in many but have, however unwillingly, surrendered cessitas non habet legem.) Fish fry rather implicitly to the liberality of the British Government.

Should the compulsive surrender, made home, which I can scarcely conceive possible, after the gracious professions of Lord Glenelg's Despatches, and, especially, the late Despatch to His Excellency Sir George 2. Remember that all men Arthur, the Lieutenant Governor, this people are undone: but it cannot be; the honour and dignified character of the British Empire will never be tarnished by approving had an hour or a day to spend, a multiof any dishonourable transaction even for tude have ever expected that I should dence. One would have rain, when a continent, much less for a few thousand have spent it with them. When I visit another would have none; one party is acres of wild land in America, which is dear to the Indians as the graves of their fathers, and valuable as the source of sub-

istence for their families. Saturday 21st.—Yesterday afternoon the one thinks himself the fittest. wind coming from the North, and blowing a gale, we were prevented from leaving all probability, have been again on the lake, stand the things they censure. and the wind rose and changed so suddenly, beach. The Lord be praised. Each mercy greater circumspection in exposing ourselves peaceable.

rashly presuming on his providence. Hunted and got a good supply of pigeons;

Sunday 22nd .- A day of rest and peace. dwell as the fly on the vicerated place. Preached in the forenoon and Br. Hurlburt 6. You will have passionate persons in the evening. Was much pleased to see to please, whose judgments are blinded, in the School-house evidence of the efforts and are not capable of being pleased,of Br. John Elliott, the native teacher, to like the sick and sore, that are hurt aid in the improvement of his little charge, with every touch; and at last, says by printing the alphabet and school lessons Seneca, with the very conceit that you on paper and making cards, the school not touched them. How can you please being supplied with books. In fact the them, when displeasedness is their diswhole appearance of the Mission does cre- ease, that abideth with them, at the very dit to the brethren who are engaged in the heart? instruction of their native brethren. What a satisfaction it is to see these who were, a few years ago, themselves sitting in Pagan unfit are readiest to blame. Few are at darkness, now, not only walking in the light, | your elbow, and none in your heart, and but spreading that light among their benighted brothren. May God raise up and thrust ces and reasons of all that you do, nor out a multitude of such labourers into his what you have to say for yourself; and vineyard. Should this meet the eye of the yet those will presume to censure you, Missionary who is appointed to Saugeeng, perhaps he can take on some books when but heard you speak. he goes.

(To be concluded next week.)

For the Christian Guardian. At a time like the present, when in the nation, we cannot but regard as interestto the American Churches.'

On the Influence of the Religious Community in preserving Peace between Britain and America.

receiving while in this country: it is that, stone you, or account you as devils, as if the religious community here and the they did in the case of Paul, and Christ religious community there were to adopt himself. What a weathercock is the tion in the discharge of his Episcopal just views of the subject, and to express mind of man! especially of the valgar functions, without hetraying the least themselves in unison and with decision and the temporizers! prosecute a war. The Churches in both duties which are very liable to misconthe luggage. The lowering clouds threat. honourably obtained by the late Lieutenant lands, if united on the subject, possess struction and which will have an outside he "could not protect them unless they as it can destroy slavery, can render war those that know not all the inside and my secret, and with great facility; it all but impossible. This power it is not circumstances. Men have not the choosonly legitimate to use; it is obligatory, ing of their own duties, but God maketh Head's purpose in one instance since that and they are responsible for all the mise. them by his law and providence; and it through the surf and found plenty of fresh of the Church-worthy of angels; and it thought of putting Mary away; and how remember that my principal business Sunday, 15th. - Every where the day air, or, rather, rapid motion - a fine sea can scarcely be considered as stating too liable was the blessed virgin to censure, of rest is a blessing. Fine south wind running—we made the river in a little over much, to state as I deliberately do, that it by those that knew not the facts ! O, all day; had to watch and pray lest nim. an hour, and run in in fine style, the wind is a field the Church has not yet occupied. therefore, how vain is the judgment of bemaushemin nindenandahmoowinenong so far favouring us as to enable us to carry The only effectual argument against war man! (we sailed in our minds), and thus sin our sail up the river as far as the Mission is, that war is sin. This will lay hold on against the Lord of the Sabbath. Spent flats. We found Br. Herchmer and his the conscience; this will justify the great, that they require of you contradictive there are who are in all respects The extension of our Mission work the day in striving to keep our minds family in good health, but nearly alone, the Christian from interfering, and this will tions and impossibilities, to let you know more unhappy than myself. Thus, I among the aborigines, thousands of whom stayed on God by reading, meditation, Indians having gone to the Munnedoolin not allow the Church to slumber white, that they are resolved never to be pleased learn where true happiness is placed— Island. These people deserve great credit for the purposes of vulgar ambition, one with you. If John use fasting, they say where all our cares must end, and what

only in a nation, but in the world. Let the poor as long as you have it, you will the present, world. Let them glorify among themselves, and if you please one, I cannot but indulge a hope that His their religion as an army of pacificators; the rest will be thereby displeased. You be more worthy of them; nothing would so, you must at once speak and be silent. contrast with the past, which is the history of blood shedding and murder.

#### The Impossibility of pleasing all Men-Abridged from Baxter's Works,

1. Remember what a multitude you to Sir F. B. Head, be considered valid at have to please; and when you have pleased some, how many more will be still unpleased, and how many displeased,

2. Remember that all men are so selfish, that their expectations will be higher than you are able to gratify. Many and many a time, when I have one, there are ten offended that I am not visiting them at the same hour. If you have any office to give, or benefit to confer, which only one can have, every

3. You have abundance to please that are so ignorant, unreasonable and weak, Saugeeng; here again the mercy of God that they take your greatest virtues for and his providential care were manifested your faults, and know not when you do in our detention at this Mission; for had the well or ill: and yet none are more bold gale been an hour or two later we should, in | in censuring than those that least under-

4. You will have many factious zealots that we should have been necessitated to to please, who, being strangers to the run for the river, which had we failed in love of Christianity, holiness, and unity, making we must inevitably have been are ruled by the interest of an opinion or swamped in effecting a landing on the sect. These will never be pleased with you, unless you will be one of their side hope will inspire us with greater confi- or party. As in civil so in ecclesiastical lence in God, and each escape lead to wars, the firebrands cannot endure the

5. You will have rigorous, captious, uncharitable, and unrighteous men to not a little vain from having killed more please, who will "make a man an offenthan my Indian companion-beginning to der for a word." They are glad when fancy I can live in independence on Lake they can find any matter to reproach Superior-if-the pigeons will come there you: and if once they meet with it, (true false,) they will never forget it,

7. You will find that censoriousness is a very common vice, and that the most therefore they know not the circumstanwho would have cleared you, if they had

8. You live among tattlers and tale. carriers, who would please others by accusing you. Who is it that hath ears that hath not such vermin as these earwigs busy at them? except here and apprehension of many there is danger of there an upright man, whose angry a hostile collision with a neighbouring countenance hath still driven away such backbiting tongues. And when these ing to Christians the following remarks are near men, and you far off, it is easy by Dr. Reed, in his "Narrative of a Visit for them to contrive the most odious representations of the most laudable person's actions in the world.

9. You have men of great mutability to please; that one hour may be ready Another impression I could not help to worship you as gods, and the next to

within themselves a moral power which, and appearance of evil, to the offence of replied the old man, "I can teach you ry and carnage which arise from its not pleaseth him oft to try his servants in turned the Bishop. "In whatever state being used. Here then is a field worthy this kind. No wonder if Joseph once I am, I first of all look up to heaven, and

moral death, has long been the most ar. Monday, 16th.—Fair wind; put off and for their industry; their corn and potatoe hundred thousand men are commanded to he hath a devil; if Christ come eating little reason I have to repine or comdent desire of my heart; and for several run for Bayfield, six miles distant. Here fields present a beautiful appearance; they massacro another hundred thousand men, and drinking, they say, 'behold a glut. plain."

of publicans and sinners.' If you speak more freely, though in a necessary case, be blamed for ceasing when you have no censure of the world.

mean to see the world a little better agreed among themselves, before I make it my ambition to please them.

13. Godliness, virtue, and honesty themselves will not please the world, and herefore you cannot hope to please them. God and they are not pleased with the same ways: and which do you think should first be pleased? The holiest saints or apostles could never please the world; no, nor Jesus Christ himself.

14. They are not pleased with God simself; nay, none but displeasure so many and so much as He. And can you do more than God to please them. They are daily displeased with his provipleased and exalted.

15. How can you please men that cannot please themselves? Their desire and choice will please them but a ittle while. Like children they are soon weary of that which they cried for ; they must needs have it, and when they have it, it is naught and cast away; they are pleased neither with it, nor without it. Can you please such self-deceivers?

16. How can you please all others, when you cannot please yourself? If you fear God, and feel the burden of your sins, and have life enough to be sensible of your diseases, I dare say there are none in the world so displeasing to you, as you are to yourself. You carry that about you, and feel that within you. which displeases you more than all the enemies you have in the world. -- Finally, seeing it is impossible to please all men. remember that the pleasing of God is your business in the world, and that in pleasing him your soul may have safety, rest, and full content, though all the world should be displeased with you.

### Dring Testimoni

Infidels.-" I am taking a fearful leap in the dark."-Hobbes.

"Until this moment I believed that here was neither a God nor hell. Now know and feel that there are both; and leam doomed to perdition by the just udgment of the Almighty."-Thomas

"Oh, I long to die, that I may be in the place of perdition that I may know the worst of it. My damnation is scaled." -William Pope.

"Thou has conquered me, O, Galliean!"--Julian, the Apostate. "Oh, for a moment's peace."-A Sol-

CHRISTIANS .- "The best of all is, Gon with us !"-John Wesley. " Almost well."-Baxter.

'Victory! victory!"--Erskine. "Blessed be God, for what the law has

shown to man; blessed be his name for justifying him through faith in Christ: and thanks be to thy name. O God, for having called me to the knowledge of the Divine Saviour."-John Locke. "This is heaven begun; I have done

with darkness for ever! Satan is van. quished! Nothing remains but salvation and eternal glory."-Th. Scott.

" Come Lord Jesus."-Augustine. "I long to be with Jesus !"-A Sabbath School child.

ALWAYS HAPPY .-- An Italian Bishop struggled through great difficulties without repining, and met with much opposiimpatience. One of his intimate friends, asked the prelate if he could communicate the secret of being always easy. "Yes," consists in making a right use of my eyes." His friend begged of him to explain himself. "Most willingly," rehere is to get there; I then look down upon the earth, and call to mind how small a space I shall occupy in it when I come to be interred; I then look abroad

#### THE GUARDIAN

Wednesday, August 29, 1838.

Our usual variety of intelligence is excluded by the important Government documents, which occupy six columns of this day's Guardian.

We have received intelligence of the meeting and first part of the proceedings of the Wesleyan Conference in Ireland, which will be laid before our friends next week.

No later arrivals from England; no domestic news of any interest.

Upper Canada Academy .- By the advertisement it will be seen that the first term of a new year commences on Monday nextupon lower terms, and under more advantageone circumstances than at any former period. The Treasurer of the Institution writes-"I ever had at the commencement of the Acade- His Excellency the increased respect and

THE IMPORTANT DESPATCHES of the Secretary of State for the Colonies and His as detailed in the documents referred to, has Excellency Sir George Arthur, and the pro-strengthened our conviction of the earnest deceedings of the local Executive, on the subject sire of those on whom has been devolved the of the State Prisoners, which occupy so large administration of the laws in the melancholy a portion of this day's Guardian, will be read administer justice in mercy. We feel conwith deep interest,-developing as they do the views and feelings and administration of both the Imperial and Provincial Government respecting the most difficult and painful circumetances which have ever occurred in this Province. We fully concur in the just observation of The Examiner that "The Despatches of Lord Glenelg are in every way worthy of a member of the present liberal Ministry, and do great credit to his Lordship. proving the soundness of his judgment, and the goodness of his heart."

From Lord Glenelg's Despatch to His Ex. cellency. Sir George Arthur, of the 30th of January, it appears that Lord Glenelg had been informed that the insurrection in Upper Canada was not a political insurrection, like that in Lower Canada, but a mere attack upon Toronto by a banditti of plunderers, who had formed a conspiracy to rob the to the United States. Indeed in one of Si Francis' late communications to the London Times, He says-"There can be no doubt that could Dr. Rolph and Mr. Mackenzie have succeeded in robbing the Banks, they would have immediately absconded to the United States."—This is the first time we ever heard that Dr. Rolph was a lover of money, much less that he had become a public robber in order to obtain it. Hundreds of persons in this City-many of whom may still be indebted to him for professional servicesknow that covetousness formed no part of Dr. Rolph's character. We have known him personally from early youth-during the late war with the United States, he was paymas. ter to the regiment commanded by the father of the writer-and we know that Dr. Rolph has expended a moderate fortune in private charities, besides devoting a considerable portion of his time to gratuitous medical attendance of the poor for many years. Dr. Rolph might at this hour have been possessed of an easy independence had it not been for his charitable prodigality and proverbial indifference in collecting what was due him. Whatever may have been his political offences, no man who knows him will believe one word of the above statement-and we make this assertion under the correction of hundreds

But the statement itself is not less extraordinary than the communication of it to the Home Government and British public will appear mysterious to most of our readers. But the reason of it can be easily explained. It will appear perfectly obvious from the following extracts of Despatches addressed by Sir F. Head to Lord Glenelg and Sir John Colborne, a short time previous to the insurrec-

Copy of a Despatch from Sir F. B. Head, to Lord Gleneig, dated Toronto, Nov. 3, 1837. My Lord,—I have the honour to transmit to you Lordship a copy of a letter I have lately addressed to Si John Colborne, which will explain to your Lordship my reasons for desiring that the troops may be withdrawn from Upper Canada during the present crisis in Lowe Canada.

anada. Mr. M Kepzie has made every exertion to get up sedition in this Province for the purpose of deceiving peopl In England into the idea that both the Canadas ar disturbed; but he has completely failed; and as I think he great advantage that this fact should not only be asserted by me has proved I have not always the response.

distribed; but he had completely faired; and as I count had great advantage that this fact should not only be asserted by me, but proved, I have sent away the troops, and have placed all the arms about 6000 stand) in charge of the Mayor and Aldermen of the city of Toronto.

The militia has very zealously been destrous to put a guard over them; but I have insisted on their being merely under the care of a couple of policemen and of the inhabitants generally. I know perfectly well that there exists no body of men in this Province, who would dare to exitack Government property under the protection of the civil authorities of Toronto, and I therefore think that a militia guard would presuppose the postibility of such an effence, which would tend to encourage rather than deter.

I am happy to assure your Londenip that the attempts made by Mr. Papineau's agent, Mr. MacKenzie, have completely failed: and that I have not the elightest apprehension that any disturbance of importance will be made in this loyal Province during the approaching winter. I have, e.e.

Extracts from the Desnatch to Sir John Col.

Extracts from the Despatch to Sir John Col.

borne, referred to in the first paragraph of the foregoing Despatch to Lord Glenelg.

quite prepared to take upon myself the responsibility I have nearred.

I have now to ask you to assist me further in the policy I am pursuing, by removing the 24th Regiment from Kingston, so as to take them out of Upper Canada. I have not the slightest occasion for them, particularly in that direction, where all is nothing but loyalty; but if they remain there, the moral I mu desirous to obtain will be spoited, for it will be argued in England that all that has been done in Upper Canada is, merely, that the troops have been moved from the Midland to the Eastern District I em afroid you may find difficulty in finding room for them in the Lower Province, but if, by any sarrtice, you can effect my wiskes, I feel confident you will do so."

The extract of another Desnatch, with en.

closures, addressed by Sir Francis to Lord norantly and profanely call the "beggarly (16 days before the attack upon Toronto) lies living principle of the love of Christ in the and is alike deprecated by a great majority of before us, in which Sir Francis reiterates the members of flis Church. "For this end, the all classes. It has kindled a fire that will substance of the foregoing extracts.

specially remarked. 1. It is asserted that the a rushing mighty wind, came with a fulness power of Rectors is in England the native efforts to excite sedition had completely and a power as if he sought to fill every heart, failed, and that Upper Canada was more tran- to replenish the Church, to be the soul of the quil than any part of England. 2. That the world, to encircle the earth with an atmostroops were removed to Lower Canada, (not phere of grace as real and universal as the of the Rector. It comes to this, that we have on account of Sir John Colborne's necessities elemental air which encompasses and circuand request, as is stated in Sir Francis' late lates around the globe itself." "Memorandum," which has been laid on the table of the British House of Commons, and The Church, who once ridiculed the "eleemo. day that we are not secure from tithes, church is now going the rounds of the provincial senary system" now commends it and is reap-rates, and the whole paraphernalia of an papers, but) by Sir F. Head's own earnest and ing advantages from its operations. We also ecclesiastical hierarchy. It has always been

repeated solicitation. Now, it being perfectly obvious that no

the idea of informing Lord Glenelg that the insurrection was not a political disturbance, but the incursion of a set of robbers, whose tions of Lord Glenelg that the Prisoners in chinery of Wesleyan Methodism, transfused Upper Canada should be treated with greater and transplanted into the Episcopal Church; severity than those taken in Lower Canada. Gleneig's erroneous impressions, and, as The may have been set in motion.

Examiner says, "ably points out the real nature of the rebellion. The view taken by More "Religious D Sir George Arthur is the opinion of nearly

every man in the Province.' We confess that the very elaborate Despatch of Sir George Arthur, and his Minute laid before the Council on the subject of the State Prisoners, have more deeply impressed our own mind than any documents of the kind that we have ever read. To say the least of them, they are the productions of no ordinary mind; and characterized as they are by sound discrimination, pity to the unfortugood will of every attentive and candid reader. The perusal of the whole proceedings of the Executive in relation to the State Prisoners fident the careful perusal of those documents will remove from the mind of every candid which he may have imbibed against the Government in consequence of the two executions, respecting the expediency and benefit of which so great a diversity of opinion has existed and may still exist.

FRUITS OF THE VOLUNTARY SYSTEM.

We learn from The Church of Saturday, hat the Rey. William Bettridge, Rector of Woodstock, and the Rev. B. Cronyon, Rector of London, were appointed, at a Meeting of the Episcopal Clergy held in Toronto, 1836, to proceed to England in order to call public attention to the destitute state of the Church in Upper Canada, and to seek Banks, and then make the best of their way from the Christian sympathies of the nation pecuniary contributions in relief of the grow. ing evil."-Mr. Bettridge has published " A Brief History of the Church in Upper Ca. nada." The Church says-

" The Brief History, &c., is a spirited Pamphlet, divided into three parts; -the first, contains the parliamentary enactments, and public documents, on which the Church rests er claim to be the sole ecclesiastical estabishment in Upper Canada, -the second com-Deputation in England, and the third with forcible brevity sets forth the religious destitution of the thousands and tens of thousands this extensive Province."

The success of Mr. Bettridge's applications for pecuniary aid is thus eloquently stated by The Church :-

" Although he commenced his task with despondence, he "Although he commenced his task with despondence, he sonn discovered with a joyful surprise, that the charity of English Churchmen was inexhausible. The Primates and Bishops, though taxed hot only daily, but hourly, for subscriptions towards charities, both benevolent and religious, did not turn a deaf ear, or close their hands, to the petition of Upper Canada. They gave their money, and they gave the sanction of their venerable names. The Society for Provincing Civistian Knowledge contributed £2,000, and that for Propagating the Gospet an Annual grant of £500: while the Upper Canada Ciergy Society, which has already sent out three missionaries, renewed its exertions to augment its fands. Having received such encouraging support from these bodies, Mr. Bettridge proceeded to apply to the bounty of redividuals.—London flumbhed a handsome quota.—Cheltenlian, one still larger. At Cambridge, heades present pecunicry aid.—and also at other, places.—auxiliaries were formed. —London furnished a handsome quoia, —Chelienilara, one still larger. At Cambridge, hesides present pecuniary sid,—and slee at other, places,—auxiliaries were formed to the Upper Canada Clergy Society; and the sister University of Oxford, sustaining his ancient character for Christian loyelty and Christian munificance, entered warmly into the cause of the Colonial Church."

the voluntary principle rising in its majesty, and laughing to scorn the opposite principle of compulsion in religion. When the charity and upwards of One Hundred Thousand of Churchmen in Canada, under the opera. Pounds sterling from the British Parliament, tion of this clevating and expanding principle, and other sources in England, over and above becomes as "inexhaustible" as that of every other religious denomination in the Churchmen in England, then will a jubilee of country I neace and harmony return to our countryhe Clergy Reserves will no longer be grasped with an exclusive and repulsive selfishnessodious distinctions and unjust and impolitic opon-religious destitution will be everywhere become one happy and united Christian family compact; the different denominational branches of which will bring forth thirty, or sixty, or even an handred fold fruit of that "Rightcousness which exalteth a nation."

A beautiful and described for the strong language of last themselves. The strong language of last Thursday's Colonist will be responded to by tens of thousands throughout the Province on this subject:—

A beautiful and described for the strong language of last this subject: ensements to propagate a religion from to saddle a dominant Church upon the inhab-heaven will be left among the rubbish of hy-gone days, and our whole province will be endured many years by the inhabitants

That which constitutes the superiority of evangelical piety, as a self propagating and diffusive system, to every form of false and heterodox religion is, that it has for its great ctuating principle the love of Christ. This "I enclose you a copy of a communication I have addressed to the Mayor, and also to Mr. Foots, which will is the seed in itself; the leaven which shall explain the arrangements I have made, for which I am never cease to ferment till it has leavened the entire mass of humanity." entire mass of humanity."

We are truly gratified at seeing the Episcopal Church in this Province thus beginning to act upon the old scriptural Methodistic principle of voluntary benevolence and heaven- the opinion of the Crown Officers in England born love, the operations of which constitute on the erection and endowment of Fifty the great secret of all the success of Meti oimpulse in the Church of England itself from which, from what we have heard, has produced the labours of Wesley and Whitfield. What a sensation throughout the country little less The extract of another Despatch, with en- we have heard some superficial party-men ig- startling than the news of the late insurrection losures. addressed by Sir Francis to Lord norantly and profanely call the "beggarly itself. We understand that it has also been dated the 19th November, 1837, voluntary system" is nothing less than the the principal topic of conversation in the city, holy, unconfined, and infinite Spirit came never be extinguished until the country is safe From these extracts two things are to be down. His emblem is the wind; he came like from the system which created it. What the

remember the time when evening meetings contended by Mr. Att'y-General Hagerman, were opposed and reprobated; but now even. and others, that the Church of England is the political disturbance of any importance could ing services are established in many places in Established Church in this Province, even be created in a civilized country with a consti- the Episcopal Church itself. We can lay our independent of Statute 31st of Geo. Hi., c. 31. tational Government, without previous dissatis | hand upon paragraph after paragraph of Epis | The passing of an Act in 1617, probibiting faction, and excitement, and preparation such as could not clude notice—though a bauditti but we now hear Mr. Bettridge praying for been adduced in illustration. The Constitution of robbers might be formed unnoticed and un-

purposes of religious conference, analogous argued, was an acknowledgment of the o the early and long-ridiculed conferences of Mr. Wesley and his preachers. We shall reattack no human sagacity could have either joice to see not merely the spirit—the living, foreseen or anticipated. Hence the instruct moving, expanding spirit, but the whole manor will we complain of any want of acknow-

More "Religious Destitution in CANADA."-We have read a Petition to the British House of Commons from the Rev. Mr. BETTRIDGE, who states, that he is Bachelor of Divinity of St. John's College, Cambridge, and Rector of Woodstock in the Province of Upper Canada,"-that he has been "deputed by the late Bishop of Quebec, the Bishop of Montreal, the Archdeacons and Clergy of Upper Canada, to make known to think from present prospects we shall open nate, and a painful sense of duty to the laws the authorities in Church and State the with about 50 Scholars—more than we have and the public, they cannot fail to secure to spiritual destitution of vast multitudes of our ellow-countrymen, members of the Church of England in that Province," &c. &c. The object of this petition is to obtain a Parismentary grant, to make up the deficiencies of the proceeds of the Clergy Reserves, in order to support a Bishop and additional Clergy in Upper Canada. We thought the Blackburn petition (from which we made extracts last week) was, to borrow a foreign phrase, doing a pretty large business in the way of awakening and impressive representation; but really the vicar and calico printers! individual any prejuduces or unkind feelings and weavers of Blackburn are scarcely a "circumstance" to Mr. Bettridge in transactions of this kind, as the following extract from his petition will show :---

"That hundreds of new settlements, composed exclusively of indigent persons, have re-terated their urgent demands for the ordinances f the Church; that, on the lowest computation, ne bundred thousand members of the Church of England are utterly destitute of religious instruction; that these individuals are located in distant places, accessible chiefly through the vorst possible roads; that, according to the declared opinion of the late Revorand Bishon of Quebec, supported by the written testimony many of the Clergy, one hundred travelling missionaries, at least, are needed for the present exigencies of the Church; that the Church of England in Upper Canada, moreover, is suffering incalculable injury from the need of a resi deat Bishop, it being obviously impossible that one Bishop (of Montreal) should execute the functions of the Episcopate over a territory of 1400 miles in extent, and containing a populaion of more than one million of souls; that her lajesty's Government have expressed their readiness to issue the Royal mandate for the consecration of a Bishop exclusively for Upper Canada, but have distinctly refused to grant him an income; that the nation, having choses the divinely appointed episcopacy of the Church of England for its religion, appears bound, and prises an account of the proceedings of the at least in all cases where the poverty of the neoule, as in Upper Canada, obviously requires it, to provide for the administration of its ordinances; that the refusal to do so must issue of Episcopalians scattered over the face of although your petitioner is far from imputing any such intention to Her Mejesty's Govern ment, in a continuous infringement of the religious liberty of the poor members of the Church."

> Now we should like to know whether ther ire "hundreds of new settlements" at all in Canada-much less "hundreds of new settlements, composed exclusively of indigent persons. We should like to know whether there is "one hundred thousand members of the Church of England" in Canada, much ess one hundred thousand members of the Church of England "utterly destitute of religious instruction,"

It will also be receiving a great deal of new ight on the subject to learn how the infringement of the religious liberty of the poor members of the Church of Eng-land," is to ensue from their colors is to ensue from their enjoying equal privileges with the rest of Her Mojesty's Subjects. Poor people, what a suffering Now this is all as it should be. This is degraded condition they are and will continue to be in according to Mr. Bettridge's interpretation, not with had the exclusive advantage of the Reserves,

We leave the reader to make his own comments and reflections. Of this much, however, we are as confident as that we are now writing, that however such reprepreferences will no longer exist or be insisted sentations may succeed in England, and induce the British Government and Parliament to supplied—the wretched patchwork of legal persevere, by suffrance or active interference,

> Canada never will submit; and to whatever extent the advocates for exclusive rights expect their present projects to succeed, they may rost satisfied that they are only kindling in the breasts of the inhabitants a flame that will some day break forth, to the utter confusion of their

"A DOMINANT CHURCH IN CANADA."

Under this head, on the last page, will be found an able and excellent article from the British Colonist of last Thursday, relative to seven Rectories, which we announced in the dism, and which received its new religious last Guardian, and the announcement of inhabitants of the Province can learn from hundreds of Old Countrymen who have come here to get rid of the impositions and demands no security for any thing on this subject, until ates around the globe itself."

the cause of all our past divisions and strife is

We rejoice to observe that the Editor of removed. Nay, it now appears as plain as anticipated; Sir Francis, in order to sustain sent out to Canada. We notice with eatisfac, authorize the collection of tithes; yet the consumed last night by fire. The fire origihis previous representations, and to excuse tion also accounts in The Church of annual passing of an Act by the Provincial Legislahis almost incredible proceedings, conceives and semi annual associations of Clergy for ture to prohibit their collection, it has been an Apprentice Boy.

liability of the people to pay tithes up to that time, by virtue of the Church of England being the Church of the Empire. By the last week's Guardian our readers will have observed, that The Church and its patrons and transplanted into the Episcopal Church; deny the right of the Local Legislature to nor will we complain of any want of acknow-interfere in what belongs to the Church of the His Excellency Sir George Arthur, in his ledgment of the source whence it may have Empire, to the supreme Parliament of which Despatch of the 14th of April, corrects Lord been derived or of the impulse by which it it is alone subject. The Crown Officers in England may, at any time, be consulted as to the right of a Provincial Legislature to inter-fere with the Church of the Empire—as they have in relation to the Rectories-and the Crown Officers will, in all probability, decide that such a right belongs to the Imperial Parliament alone, and then are we subject to tithes, rates, &c., as much as any parish in England or Ireland. Should it be so aid this is not likely, we reply it is just as likely as the establishment of Rectories was 3 years ago. What then shall we do? Shall we give up the ship? No-not while there is a broken plank left. We know it is not an uncommon saying now a days, "if you don't like things as they are established among us—if you don't like the way things are going on, leave the country, and go where you will find things more to your liking." This insulting and barbarous taunt has generally been made by those cent events in the Upper Province. So far as who are not the improvers of the country, out those who are enriched or elevated by that of which others complain. And how anti-British is it! Every man who has cleared a farm in the province, or laboured to promote its intellectual and moral elevation, has added so much to the value of the country, and has a proportional interest and property in it, and is entitled to the advantage of it. To say to that man then, " Leave the country, f you don't like the way things are going, avolves the principle of public robbery, as much as if a banditti were to infest his pre- the discretion which you will exercise in the mises, and then tell him to leave them if he ld not feel at home there. No; we would say to every man who desires to live under the sway of the British sceptre, remain where you are be not despoiled of the fruits of your abours, until you see the end of these things. The voice of the Province will decide the great question at issue. It is therefore the wish and policy of some persons to persuade and drive as many as possible from the Province who differ from them on religious or civil matters. If Ilis Excellency Sir Geo. Arthur and Her Majesty's Government have been impressed with the idea, that the inhabitants of Upper Canada will acquiesce in any system be disabused. The sentiments of the Province should be ascertained before the ap-

which does not involve an equality of civil and religious rights and advantages, they ought to proaching session of the Legislature. As far as we are concerned, no time will be unnecessarily lost in promoting this object; and we some time past existed in the minds of many o confidently believe there will be found a harmo-the inhabitants of Lower Canada, of British ori ny, and unanimity, and determination among different religious communities throughout the Province on this infinitely important quest every precaution should be taken against any tion, that is now little anticipated or thought of by the advocates of the rectories.

no reference to one or more branches of the Government; nor to any act of any administration; but the question is-shall we, or shall we not, have a dominant Church in this Province? Shall we, or shall we not, make known our wishes on this subject, in a way that will ensure their being understood and respected?

land, and the people will be always divided by party jealousies, which every day's experience tells us are more than detrimental to our interests.'

A contemporary has gravely warned us largely discussing this question nearly every week for the last year. All other classes rallied to the support of the Government in the hour of danger-and have remained almost entirely silent until the country is safe-in the meanwhile appealing privately to the justice & liberality of those who had the power to settle the question. The establishment of the rec- the parties may have involved themselves, and tories is the first result; the second result is that it is now depical that the inhabitants of inocessary to subject them, will be more sefery the Province are opposed to them. It will estimated at a distance from the scene of exist soon be seen. If we faithfully discharge our ling disturbances, and of the excitement conse duty, in humble dependance upon the Divine quent on them; at all events, the punishment blessing, all will be well. "In necessary will in that ease not be liable to be attributed to things charity."

Extract of a letter from the Rev. ROBERT ALDER, dated London, July 14, 1838.

"The festivities connected with the Coronation are not yet over. They have all been on a scale of extraordinary magnificence. The procession to Westminster Abbey on the snabled to suspend any such execution until af-day of the Coronation presented, I should ter you shall have communicated to Her Majes. day of the Coronation presented, I should think, the most imposing sight that this world can furnish. The day was remarkably finethe hundreds of thousands of well dressed and well behaved persons that lined the streets. filled the windows, and literally occupied the parapets and roofs of the houses along the whole line from Buckingham Palace to Westmester Abbey, by way of Piccadilly, St. James' Street, Pall Mall, Cockspur Street, Whitehall, and Parliament Street-the appearance of the Military-the splendid equi ages of the Foreign Ambasendors, and the ruly elegant appearance of the carriages of our own Royal Family, with their occupants and attendents—the appearance of our youth ful and interesting Sovereign-the cheering with which the immense multitudes welcomed her at every point,-presented such a scene to the spectator as no pen can describe. It could only be felt and understood by witness ng it. And yet, what was even that eight in comparison with the scenes that shall be witnessed on that day when the earth and the heavens shall flee away from the face of Him who shall then sit on the great White Throne; and when we shall see " our God in grandeur and the world on fire !"

Our Connexion is in a most satisfactory tale. Leeds, Wakefield, and various places n Lincolnshire, have been favoured with gracious visitations from on high. Upwards of a thousand have been added in Leeds alone."

The pirate Thos. J. SUTHERLAND, (now in confinement at Quebec,) has been pardoned by Royal patent.

FIRE.-The Workshop and Stables of Mr.

IMPORTANT DESPATCHES

Between Her Majesty's Government and His Excellency Sir George Arthur in relation to the State Prisoners in Upper Canada-also the proceedings of the local Executive Government in respect to Samuel Lount and Peter Matthews, who were executed for High Treason on the 12th of April, 1838.

Copy of a Despatch from Lord Glenely to Mojor General Sir George Arthur. No. 1, Separate.)

Downing Street, 30th Jan'y., 1838. SIR,-From Sir F. Head's despatch of the 19th December, No. 1832. I observe that a co mission has been constituted in Upper Canada for the trial of those persons who may be in custody on political charges connected with the Government entirely approve the distinction which has been made by your predecessor between the cases of the few leaders in the at-tempt to disturb the peace of the Colony, and of those misguided individuals who were seduced from their allegiance by the arts and misrepre sentations of others. Nor can Her Majesty's Government fail to notice the wide difference which exists between the circumstances which have taken place in Lower Canada, and the re can be collected from the information now be fore me, the chief motive which influenced the insligators of the disturbance in Upper Canada appears to have been desire of plunder, and the fiences which they perpetrated seem to been comparatively little of a political character. In transmitting to you therefore the enclosed copy of a despatch, recently addressed by me to Colborne, explanatory of the views of Her Majesty's Government as to the manner in which persons accused of political offences Lower Canada should, if possible, be dealt with I cannot venture to impose any restriction event of any convictions taking place in the due course of law, for crimes of a serious nature committed by the insurgents in Upper Canada So far only as the opinion expressed to Sir J. Colborne is applicable to the circumstances the Upper Province you will take it for your guide, and I feel confident that while the open and daring violation of the law which has re cently taken place will be fully vindicated, no annecessary severity will be sanctioned by you, GLENELG.

Enclosure in No. 1.)

Downing Street, 6th Jan, 1938. Sm,-Although I am well aware that it se unnecessary as it is impossible for me to address you any specific instructions as to the course which, under particular circumstances, you may feel it incumbent on you to adopt, in the exercise of the powers at present vested in you, I feel it my duty to make one or two sug gestions for your consideration.

Adverting to the great ignitation which has for some time past existed in the minds of many of gin, in consequence of the conduct of the French Canadian majority, I am extremely anxious that semblance of retaliation on their part upon such of their opponents as may have brought them Let it be remembered that the question has selves by their conduct within the operation of or reference to one or more branches of the martial law.

It seems to me with this view highly important, that courts martial for the trial of offenders during the continuence of martial law should, as much as possible, he composed of regular of-ficers in the British army, and not of officers in the militia, or of those invested only with temon this all-important subject we are glad to nent settlers in the Province. Great circumearn the sentiments of the British Colonist, spection will, I think, also be requisite in car expressing, as we believe it does, the rying into effect any capital sentences which views and purposes of the great body of may be passed on persons convicted of political the members of the Church of Scotland them. selves: "In this Colony, all classes ought sentence of this nature should be carried into and must be put on a footing of perfect equa. effect, and without any considerable delay; but ity in their religious privileges; and until this unless under circumstances of peculist and is the case, prosperity will be a stranger in the pressing emergency; I am strongly of opinion that sound policy as well as humanity dictates an abstinence on the part of the Executive from having recourse to this extreme penalty.

I fear that the execution of se lar leaders no may be apprehended and convicted, especially by sentence of courts martial, would against directing public attention to this sub- have a strong tendency to embitter the spirit and ject, because an enemy is at the door. We animate the revenge of the great body of their no more believe an enemy is at the door now followers, and thus to oppose a formidable obsta-than there was ten years ago. This pretence cle to that pacification of the Province which it is a mere hoax, played off in a similar way a is the anxious desire of Her Majesty's Governfew months ago. The Church has been ment to effect, at the earliest period at which it can be accomplished, without a compromise of the honour of the Crown or of the public inte. A severe punishment ought undoubtedly to be ufficted on those who have been the authors of

the recent insurrection, and who have abused their influence with the peasantry to excite them to rebellion; but the degree of guilt in which the extent of the punishment to which it may be blessing, all will be well. "In necessary will in that ease not be liable to be attributed to things unity; in non-essentials liberty; in all things charity." mature consideration, and on a careful review of all the circumstances which ought to affect the lecision of so important a question. I trust. therefore, that in no case will any capital sen ence be allowed to take effect without your own express authority having been previously obtained; and I should be glad to find that you were y's Government a report of the trial which led o the capital sentence.

In the meantime, I hope that you will experience no difficulty in providing for the safe cus-tody of any parties who may be so convicted You will consider this despatch as intended only to convey the opinion of the advisers of the rown, and not to embarrass your judgment in circumstances of peril to the safety of the Prov.

Lieutenant-General Sir John Colborne, G. C. B.

Copy of a Despatch from Lord Glenelg to Major General Sir George Arthur. Downing Street, 14th March, 1838.

Sig.-Representations have reached this department from various quarters that during the present Session of the Legislature of Upper Canada, measures of unusual severity and of extensive application have been proposed against hose who may have been in any way implicated in the late insurrection in the Province. As these representations have not reached me in any official form, I am inclined to hope that they may prove exaggerated; but I shall await with anxiety your report of the proceedings of the Legislature during their present session.

Her Mejesty's Government are fully alive to

the difficult position in which, at such a period of alarm and confusion, the Legislature and the Government of Upper Canada are placed, But as I trust that the causes of apprehension so lately existing are now, through the loyalty of the great body of the population, almost entirely at an end. I carneatly hope that they will be as distinguished with moderation after success, as they have been by gallantry in the time of dan gor. Nothing, I fear, would be more likely to uncair the moral effects of the late events than unnecessary severity; I trust, therefore, that Joseph Rogers, Hatter, of this City, were while every measure will be adopted essential to consumed last night by fire. The fire originates of the recurity of the Province, your influence will nated, we understand, in the carelessness of be successfully exerted in moderating the zeal of prosecute, in the first instance, the two convicts those, if such there be, who might be disposed to whom this report refere, that the earliest op-

to proceed to extreme measures, and in allaying irritation which, however natural, cannot but be attended with danger to the public peace.

Extract of a Despatch from Major General Sir George Arthur to Lord Glenelg, dated Upper Canada, Toronto, April 4, 1838.

1. I have the honour to acknowledge your ordship's despatch of the 30th Jan. last, marked "Separate," enclosing a copy of a despatch da-ted 6th January, addressed to Sir John Colborne, n which your Lordship had offered some sugcomspection which would be requisite in carry. ng into effect any capital sentences passed upon persons convicted of political offences and more pecially by courts martial.

2. In drawing my attention to the same subect, your Lordship observes, that " Her Majesy's Government could not fail to notice the wide lifference which exists between the circumstances which have taken place in L. Canada and the recent events of the Upper Province. So far as fore me, the chief motive which influenced the instigators of the disturbance in U. Cauda, apoffences which they perpetrated seem to bear comparatively little of a political character."

3. In this view of the case your Lordship has aboured under a certain degree of misapprehen. sion. For although the distribution of the pub-lic lands was held out as a bounty to those who should join the rabels, and the war was expected o be carried on by means of the confiscation of he lands of the loyalists, and the plunder of the banks and of private property; though crimes vere wantonly committed, and though there was too much reason to apprehend that rapine ind outrage to a great extent would have followed an unsuccessful resistance to the insur-gents, yet the disturbance was essentially of a political character, as in Lower Canada. In the latter Province the rebels remained in a neigh. ourhood almost wholly disaffected; and to the circumstance of their not being able to advance upon Muntreal, is to be attributed the comparaive absence of outrage, and not to any peculiar elevation of sentiment or psculiar purity of motive which belonged to the French Canadian asurgents. In Upper Canada the same pretenions to patriotism, the same assertions of repubican principles, the same accusations against the Government of tyranny and corruption, were put forth as the ground and justification of the rebellion as in the Lower Province. In Lower Canada, the right was insisted on of the popular branch of the Legislature sullenly to refuse act. ing as a legislative hody, and to bring to a com-plete stop all beneficial operations of Government, and to assert a supremacy inconsistent with the relations of a colony with the parent

In Upper Canada arms were taken up with the avowed purpose of assisting the Lower Canadiins, and of asserting the same principles as applicable to this colony. In Upper Canada the majority of the Assembly were attached to British institutions; but this majority was asserted o have been brought about by unconstitutional means on the part of Gov't; and the use which he resolutionary party had made of a majority n Parliament when they had it, was precisely lie same here as in Lower Canada: namely, to coerce the Government by a refusal to grant the necessary supplies. The revolutionists in neiher Province hoped by themselves to overthrow the Government. They alike solicited foreign those designs. The object to be gained, the means to be used, the Government to be overbrown, the institutions to be set up, the true noving cause of the revolt, (the desperate am. oition of a few leaders, and the apparent weakness of the barriers to its gratification.) were in both Provinces not only similar, but identical.

Therefore, my Lord, I cannot see that any distinction of value can be drawn between the ases of the two Provinces; and I greatly fear that the plain and wide difference between right and wrong, between allegiance and disloyalty, between innocence and immorality, would be dangerously narrowed, by making treason a shadow of excuse or mitigation for the crimes and outrages which it naturally brings in its train.

4. Accordingly, regarding the circumstances of the two Provinces in these respects as the same on the 24th of March, the very day after my succeeding to the Government, (the gools at Toronto and in the Gore and London Districts being full of prisoners, and the trials having commenced.) I caused your Lardship's despatch and its enclosure to be read before the Execu-tive Council, in order that the members might Government as regarded L. Canada, and have time to reflect how far they bore upon the events that had transpited in U. Canada, before the reports of any capital cases were brought under the consideration of the Council.

On this occasion I was informed that it was almost universally expected, after the great injuries, the severe hardships and privations, and, n many instances, deep distress which the loyal inhabitants of the Province had endured, that he severest penalty of the law would be visited upon all the leaders and most guilty traiters, in order to deter the disaffected section from ever again venturing to bring upon the community

such a heavy calemity.

At the same time, whilst they put me in possession of the general sentiment abroad, the members of the Council themselves saw the difficulty of proceeding to extremes where so large a number of persons were concerned; and much consideration was given to framing some plan for classifying the offenders, amongst whom were many shades of moral guilt, although all were alike amenable to the legal penalties of high treason.

5. On the 29th of March, the Chief Justice reported that Samuel Lount and Peter Matthews had been convicted, upon their confession, of high treason, and that sentence of death had een passed upon them, to be carried into execution on the 12th April.

The Council was therefore again assembled on he 31st of March, to take this report into consideration; and I thought it a duty that peculiarly devolved upon me, at such a crisis, to intimate to the Council my opinion, which your Lordship will find in the accompanying minute, that it was expedient and proper, in the spirit of your Lordship's suggestions to Sir John Colborne, that a course of mercy should be pursued, so far as it could be carried on with a due regard to the maintenance of the laws, and that some means must be devised for limiting the number of trials, and discouraging the continued approhension of persons on charge of treason.

6. On the cases of Lount and Matthews the

Chief Justice and the Attorney General were heard at length before the Council; neither could recommend that they should be either pardoned or respited. In his report the Att'y, General observes, "It will be seen that from the foregoing statement, that both Lount and Matthews were prominent and active leaders of the ebels; that they possessed much influence, which they employed in seducing their neigh, bours from their allegiance; and that each of them, in attempting to attain their treasonable designs, was directly implicated in the crimes of

robbery, arson, and murder.
"With respect to the infliction of capital punishment on any of the offenders, I have already, by Your Excellency's command, expressed my opinion in the presence of Your Excellency in Council. I think public justice requires, and the peace of the country renders it necessary, that some of the most guilty offenders should be executed. I trust it will be found that the number may be reduced to a very few. With this feeling I considered it my duty to

portunity might be afforded to Your Excellency to determine on the course that Your Excellency dangerous characters. These (it is hoped they might deem most just and expedient to pursue in will not be numerous) must be tried, for they a matter involving considerations of the deepest importance."

following advice was given:-"The Council cially dropped. have considered with great deliberation the des-patch dated 30th January, 1838, the copy of a despatch to Sir John Colborne, bearing date 6th is thereby a hold upon them which just now it January, 1838, transmitted with the former des. | may be as well not to abandon.

clemency, so far as at all compatible with the upon by Mr. Sullivan, the presiding member, public safety, feel bound respectfully to advise which was referred to the judges; and, under His Excellency not to interfere with the course their opinion, the Attorney general has been of justice in favour of Samuel Lount and Peter instructed "to stay proceedings against all who

course, they are not, in any respect, departing pleasure be known."

from the spirit of the despatch addressed to Sir

John Colborne. The Council are of opinion that
ficulty in dealing, refer to those persons who prisoners were shown to have aided, abetted, and | have been received. countenanced the committal of, in addition to the crime of high treason, point them out as in enacting that the lives of these offenders particularly fit to be selected for capital panish should be spared, did not intend that they should

It will be seen from the foregoing statement, that firstigators of treason, but, on the contrary, the bility and forfeiture of property in addition to the Royal assent to this measure; but he can from the foregoing statement, that forthers, more than the commuted personal punishment. But, for the reasons which I have explained in my minute to attempt to define an impression that they possessed much influence, which they employed the command, and houses have been burned by those amongst whom they held command; they there could not constitutionally the constitutional constitutional constitutionally the constitutional cons appear to have been aiding in robbery of the limit the power of the crown in extending mercy, of the horrible consequences which would have attended a successful revolt.

17. Your Lordship will then perceive that our position is as follows: of the horrible consequences which would have attended a successful revolt.

"The Council, believing that the execution of

that sentence should be executed, while it might or the cases must be left in abeyance. raise false hopes of mercy in the minds of the unhappy convicte, could scarcely be said to add probability of an extension of mercy.

The Council, therefore, without entering into the consideration of the course to be pursuand towards the prisoners generally, feeling no doubt or hesitation regarding the cases of the pineoners, Samuel Lount and Peter Matthews, respectfully advise His Excellency to let the law take its course upon them."

Petitions signed by not less than 2,000 persons have been presented in their favour within the last three or four days. They were of conres, daid before the Council, but the members addier. ed to the advice and opinion they had given, and I think they did so wisely. There were no circumstances in favour of the culprits, and they were the must active leaders and partisans in rebellion, next to Mackenzie, Rolph, Duncombe, ers, who had made their escape to the United States.

The rebels, amongst whom they thus took a wery active and prominent part proved not only that they were determined with their hands to execute the foulest deeds in furtherance of their project of subverting the Government, but that vagrant foreigners to join in their enterprise, who, they well knew, would not hesitate to inthe inhabitants of this Province, if they could have subjugated them, the most bar barous atracities. Moreover, some valuable lives have been secrificed; a great number of industrious poor persons have, to the great dis-tress of their families, been called from their home for many weeks, first, to suppress the rebellion, and then to guard the frontier from the incursions of a lawless banduti; and an enermous expense has been incurred.

8. These aggravating circumstances, strong as they may be, are no justification for revenge-ful feelings; but they go to establish that the very severest examples are necessary to demon-

the Executive Council beering upon the case, as I am anxious Her Majesty's Government should be at once in full possession of all that the distinction which was properly made by the stranspired regarding the execution of Lount and Mathews: and when your Lordship shall have read the proceedings of the Council, I sught and I sught and I stranspired the proceedings of the Council, I sught and I sught a Lordship copies of the whole of the Minutes of month. from any apprehension of responsibility, to have others; which distinction the Council will perrespited these convicts for the purpose of sending their cases to England, as no recommendation of mercy could possibly accompany them.

have been implicated in this unhappy rebellion should be brought to a speedy close, and Her turbence in Upper Canada, and the nature of sentence of death was passed upon them this day, to be executed on the 12th day of April next. Majesty's Government made acquainted with the results. Certainly, in some respects, despatch is very desirable; but, in others, the most beneficial results are the consequences of delay.

11. When I arrived here, only 3 weeks ago, the prevailing sentiment amongst very excellent persons was, that many of the most guilty trai-tors ought to suffer the extreme penalty of the law; and that those who were known to have long been disloyal men, and who were not exe cuted, should be either transported or banished, and their property confiscated. The constitu-tional party, indeed, strongly entertain the utmost indignation towards the authors of the calamity which has been brought upon the Provinces, and the ruin which has been the con-Provinces, and the rum which has been the con-sequence to many loyal men; and they expect tences which may be passed on persons con-that signal examples will be made to deter future victed of political offences.

Reformers from daring to go to such lengths. "It may indeed be necessary that a sentence But the more moderate men of this party begin to be softened; and many, I believe, would now themselves be even desirous that the lives of some of the treitors should be spared, towards whom but yesterday, as it were, they thought that eny mercy shown would have been a violation of justice, and an encouragement to

12. There are some serious legal difficulties which hedge the movements of the Executive Government in on all sides. Something, perhaps, must be done that is abstractedly wrong; but if of the infliction of severe and extreme ponal this sence be broken through for a merciful purties; and the Licutenant Governor sees, in pose, I satisfy myself that her Majesty's Government will relieve me from the responsibility of this Despatch, an additional inducement to fol-

the damage.
13. But, before I proceed to detail the course order to relieve the country from the perplexity of dealing with the great body of persons daily apprehended on the charge of high treason, my the purpose of inquiry and taking the denosiponsibility, in certain cases, to suffer the accusordinary tribunals of the Province.

Commissioners are aware that there are some cannot otherwise in any mannor be dealt with. But the great mass of these cases, if there were With respect to these cases, therefore, the any power to get rid of them, might be benefi-

patch, and referred to therein, and also the opi. 15. It is questionable whether there he any nion delivered by the Chief Justice and the constitutional authority to interpose, in order report of the Attorney-General.

"The Council have also considered attentive and having called upon the Executive Council by the Minute of His Excellency, and with every for their opinion and advice in this matter, a isposition to recommend the extension of Royal very clear and able report was drawn up there may fall within the above classification at present "The Council conceive that in advising this on bail or not yet arrested, until her Majesty's

the cases in question are of great argency; that have made full confession of their guilt of high its elemency is deserving of auch return.

A doubt has arisen whether the Legislature, actually suffer all other penalties incident to a "They are not the deluded followers of the conviction for high treason, in the way of disapublic mail, and their conduct seems to have but and therefore it must be presumed it was not

lat. The cases which are tried before the the sentence of the low with promptitude will courts wherein the prisoners are convicted, and do much towards its beneficial operation, feel capital punishment is not inflicted, must be that they cannot consistently with their duty pardoned either conditionally or unconditionally secommend the delay which must take place on by the crown. In like manner must the cases a reference to Her Majesty.

The Council conceive that a reference to allowed to petition, and have made full confes the Home Government, accompanied as it must sions of their guilt. And in all cases wherein necessarily be with a strong recommendation the accused parties are on bail, they must be tried,

shall have received and considered it in Council, with a humble recommendation to Her tion of Her Majesty's prerogative. Majesty of the conditions, if any, on which each prisoner should receive a pardon. Your Lordhip, however, must be prepared to expect that

this report will take some time in preparing.

18. With regard to the secondary punishments with which those should be visited who have confessed to high treason, or who may be convicted of it, nothing has yet been determined upon, although the subject has several times been discussed before the Council.

so had in every respect as those of Lount and Matthews; and that, therefore, no farther capiboth as a deterring punishment and us the means of effectually ridding the country of the worst and most dangerous traitors. And to all others I would grant a free and unconditional tion being made.

pardon, hoping that they will not abuse the 11. The Lieutenant Governor has thought it they had encouraged a class of dissolute and pardon, hoping that they will not abuse the faithful and loyal subjects.

George Arthur. mercy shown them, and that they will become

Executive Council Chamber, Toronto, March 31, 1838.

PRESENT: - His Excellency the Lieut. Governor, (Arthur) the Honorables Robert Bald-His Excellency was pleased to lay before the council the following Minute, which, by His Excellency's desire, was read.

MINUTE BY SIR GEORGE ARTHUR.

1. The Lieutenant Governor, in requiring the advice of the Executive Council as to the course wery severest examples are necessary to demonstant that those who enter upon a treasonable to be pursued towards those unhappy subjects of Council at the request of his Excellency (Sir Gound answer for a failure of the Majesty engaged in the late insurrection, Arthur,) the Despatches of the Secretary of leaders and instigators of others, Murdery the with their lives.

9. With these remarks, I transmit to your sed in Council on the 24th of this present Excellency's Minute, were laid before him, and diste command, and houses have been burned by

trast you will be convinced that I night not, allegiance by the acis and misrepresentations of recommend a pardon or a respite in those cases. coive by the Despatch of the 39th of January last, marked "separate," has been fully approve ed of by her Majesty's Government; nor will 10. Your Lordship is no doubt anxious that the Council fast to perceive the importance Samuel Lount and Peter Matthews have beer the whole proceedings against the parties who attached by the Right Hon. Secretary to the motives which influenced the instigators of dis. in levying war against Her Majosly, and that

3. With these qualifications, His Excellency desires the Council to understand that he feels himself bound to act in the spirit of the instructions to His Excellency Sir John Colborne, (so far as they are applicable to this Province) a copy of which has been transmitted for the information and guidance of this government; and, with a view to this important document receiving full consideration, the Lieutenant Governor particularly invites the attention of the Council to that part of the Despatch in which Lord Glencig makes the following observation:

"Great circumspection will, I think, also be requisite in carrying into effect any capital sen-

of this nature should be carried into effect, and without any considerable delay; but, unless under circumstances of peculiar and pressing urgency. I am strongly of opinion that sound policy as well as humanity dictates an abstinence on the part of the Executive from having recourse to this extreme penalty."

4. The Council will perceive by the above extract that Her Majesty's Government, unless in cases of extreme orgency, is desirous of reserving to itself much discretion on the subject addition to the argument so forcibly set forth in low the humane course pointed out by his Lordship, in the necessity under which the local that has been determined upon, it is necessary authorities and the loyal Canadian people must that I should respectfully correct an error into feel themselves placed, not only to act in a man-which I observe your Lordship has fallen, in ner which they know to be right and becoming. supposing "that a special commission has been to the best of their own judgment, but also in constituted in Upper Canada for the trial of such a way as to secure the good opinion and those persons who may be in custody on politic sympathy, and assistance of the British Governcal charges connected with the recent revolt in iment and people, to which this colony must in this Province." Such was not the case. In a great measure look for the preservation and security of the institutions which it has been proved to hold so dear.

5. The Lieutenant Governor would also sugpredecessor appointed certain commissioners, of gest to the Council that the determination exwhom the Vice chancellor was president, for pressed on the part of Her Majesty's Government to maintain and preserve the loyal inhab. witnesses; and the Commissioners, very itents of this colony in the truly noble course properly I, think, (though perhaps not quite adopted by them, and the extensive military constitutionally) took upon themselves the res. preparations for the defence of this Province against revolt or aggression, must be considered ed to bo at large on bail, but liable, of course, as removing one great motive for extreme punatany moment, to be brought to trial before the ishment. Harsiness and severity are distinrdinery tribunals of the Province. guishing marks of weakness and apprehension. and he was intercepted and a 14. Of this class of persons out on bail, the It is to undoubted power and security alone in the month of January last.

belong the magnanimity and serenity which accompany acts of forberrance and mercy.

6. The cordial approval by the Secretary of

State of the distinction made by his predecessor, Sir Francis Head, between the few leaders and instigators of the late revolt, and then followers, leads the Lieutenant Governor irres. istibly to the conclusion that it is not the desire istibly to the conclusion that it is not the desire their nead to join the reners. On their may be law passed upon them respectively.

of Her Majesty's Government to visit with party met the public stage, which was stopped by law passed upon them respectively.

(Signed) GEORGE ARTHUR. prosecution and punishment the great mass of offenders engaged in the late issurrection. He is, therefore, induced to request the assistance patched by a different conveyance, escaped of the Council in selecting from the numbers seizure. The passengers were searched, and Attorney General before the Council, with the to prevent these or any other persons charged who have brought themselves within the penal-report of the Attorney-General.

with high treason from being brought to trial; ty of the law, such as from their influence or importance or from the aggravated nature of the offences committed by them, may appear the most proper to be made examples of severe

7. The remainder, the Lientenant Governo thinks, must, in deference to the views of Her Majesty's Government, remain for the present n a great degree unmolested; and although by the mildness of this proceeding, sincere peni tence, amendment and gratitude may not in many cases he secured, it is sufficient for a strong and merciful Government to know that

severe public example is actually required in treason, and have petitioned under the set of severe instances; and that the crimes which these the Provincial Parliament, and whose petitions to advert to the act of the Provincial Parliament, and whose petitions to advert to the act of the Provincial Parliament, and whose petitions to advert to the act of the Provincial Parliament. ment passed during the last session, assuming to give limited powers of extending conditional

supposition that his ideas on this subject may your Excellency's command expressed my opin-not be so well founded as those of the Legislation in the presence of Your Excellency in Council. ture and his predecessor, will be prepared to act I think public justice requires, and the peace of under the law no far as he conceives it adapted the country renders it necessary, that some of

The Commissioners are therefore now em-lut to this course he thinks sound policy points, course that Your Excellency might deem most ployed in drawing up a report upon the whole as well as proper considerations of humanity, just and expedient to pursue in a matter involving of these cases, which will be transmitted to your and he is convinced that his most gracious considerations of the deepest importance. Lordship with the least possible delay, after I Sovereign will not judge with severity what,

10. As regards the citizens of a foreign country, who have been taken in the atrocious act of appearing in arms against the subjects of Her Majesty, the Lieutenant Governor has Sullivan, Augustus Baldwin, John Elmeley; nothing to say in extenuation of the offence, or in favour of the offenders; but, as the making tion of the Council to the report of the Chief war or peace, the management of international Justice on the cases of Samuel Lount and Peter policy, and adjudication upon international law, Matthews. His Excellency further laid before belong exclusively to the Imperial Govern. the Council the report of the Attorney-General on the same cases, which was read in Council. My own impression, with the information the frontier relieves the province from the now before mo, is, that there are no cases quite immediate apprehension of the reiteration of the that these cases should also anxiously be considered, with a view of making some distinction, if the circumstances admit of any distinc-

proper to place before the Council his views on these important subjects; he does so without! any desire unduly to influence their opinion, hat to show them to what extent he is willing to incur the responsibility of acting under the exigency of the present circumstances. It will give him great pleasure and increased confidence in his own opinions, should they meet the win Sullivan, William Allan, John Elmsley. fail in convincing them, he has at least po concurrence of the Council, but, if he should doubt of their receiving candid, full, and unprejudiced consideration.

GEORGE ARTHUR, L. G. 31st March, 1838.

The Chief Justice having attended the Excellency's Minute, were laid before him, and being desired to state whether, having con-

Toronto, 29th March, 1838. I have to report to Your Excellency that at the special Commission now sitting in Toronto, convicted, upon their confession, of high Treason,

The prisoners having pleaded guilty upon their respective indictments, I have no evidence to report; and for the particular circumstances of each case. I must refer Your Excellency to the the consideration of the course to be pursued Crown Officer, and to the Commissioners who towards the prisoners generally, feeling no doubt investigated the charges against the prisoners or besitation regarding the cases of the prisoners

JOHN B. ROBINSON, Chief Justice.

Attorney-General's Office, Toronto, 2d April, 1888. Report of Mr. Attorney-Gentral Hagerman to Sir George Arthur, on the cases of Sanuel Lount and Peter Matthews.

May it please Your Excellency,

The above named persons were first arraigned during the present mession of the Court of Over and Terminer; they respectively pleaded guilty to the charge preferred against them, and were subsequently sentenced to be executed on the 12th day of the present month of April.

The facts as respects the cases of these two convicts are as follows:— Samuel Lount is a native of the United States of America; he came to this Province many years ago, and established himself in this District.

where he acquired a valuable property.

In 1834, he was returned by the electors of the county in which he resided as one of their samesentatives in the Provincial Parliament, and gaol, under sentence of death for the crime of their samesentatives in the Provincial Parliament, and

It appears from the deposition of witnesses others, Jacob Gill, and 74 others, James McKay taken before magistrates, that a considerable proportion of the force, lately in arms against Her the same.

Majesty, came from the neighbourhood in which Also, petitions from John B. Warren, and 156 Lount resided, and it also appears that he was their leader, and that he was distinguished by the title of "General" by Mackenzie, the person who is supposed to have been the principal

instigator of the rebellion.

It is further sworn, that he was among the assemblage of persons present when Colonel Moodle was fired upon and murdered.

He accompanied Mackenzie, and aided him in seizing upon and robbing the public mail, and in less making prisoners of the passengers, and taking them with the driver, mail, stage, and horses, to imperative, but painful duty, to adhere to their the head-quarters of the rebels. Dr. Horne's former advice to your Excellency, which they house was burned in his presence, and from the now respectfully reiterate, by saying that they time the insurgents first met at Montgomery's cannot recommend to your Excellency any inter-

States; a reward was offered for his apprehension, and he was intercepted and arrested some time

yeoman, in affluent circumstances, and possessing reason or fact which would fustify him in acceding

order of Matthews, and search was made for the Mail bags, which, however, having been desafter one or two hours' detention, were permitted to proceed without further molestation.

On Thursday morning, shortly before the attack was made by the lovalists upon the insur-

Being checked in their attempt to enter the

the country renders it necessary, that some of the exignncies of the occasion.

9. He is well aware that, in directing the law officers of the Crown to stay proceedings and forbear prosecution in cases of treason, he may be considered as far exceeding the authority given by this act, and as incurring a responsibility still more serious than in acting under it:

1. It must it will be found that the number may be reduced to a very few. With this feeling I considered as far exceeding the authority instince, the two convicts to whom this report refers, that the earliest opportunity might be lifty still more serious than in acting under it:

2. All of the country renders it necessary, that some of the most guilty offenders should be executed.

I trust it will be found that the number may be reduced to a very few. With this feeling I considered it my day to prosecute, in the first instance, the two convicts to whom this report refers, that the earliest opportunity might be added to the convicts of the most guilty of the most guilty

(Signed)
C. A. HAGERMAN, Attorney General.

eration, the despatch dated 30th January, 1838 same offence, and as the pressing necessity for the copy of a despatch to Sir John Colborne, making severe and terrible examples is thus, tal executions need of necessity be inflected; happily, greatly removed, the Lieutenant Gov-but that transportation should be reserved to, ernor hopes the Council will concur with him and also the opinion delivered by the Chief

nis Excellency not to interfere with the course of justice in favour of Samuel Lount and Peter

The Council conceive that in advising this course they are not in any respect departing from the spirit of the Despatch addressed to Sir John Collionne. The Council are of opinion that the cases in question are of great urgency, that severe public example is actually required in some in tances, and that the crimes which these prison ers are shown to have aided, abetted and countenanced the committal of, in addition to the crime of high Treason, point them out as particularly fit to be selected for capital punishment.

They are not the deluded followers of the

leaders and instigators of others. Murders have those amongst whom they held command; they appear to have been present aiding in the robbery of the public mail, and their conduct seems to have but too well justified the apprehension entertained of the horrible consequences which rould have attended a successful revolt.

The Council believing that the execution of the entence of the law with promotitude will do much towards its beneficial operation, feel that they cannot consistently with their duty recom-mend the delay which must take place on a reference to Her Majesty.

The Council conceive that a reference to the Home Government, accompanied as it must R. Corson. necessarily be, with a strong recommendation that entence should be executed, while it might raise false hopes of mercy in the minds of the unhappy corvicts, could scarcely be said to add to the probability of an extension of mercy.

The Council, therefore, without entering into amuel Louut and Peter Matthews, respectfully advise his Excellency to let the law take its course

upon them.
Upon which his Excellency stating his concurthat his Excellency having advised with the Executive Council, feels it necessary to direct that the prisoners Samuel Lount and Peter Matthews be informed that there is no intention of staying the execution of the sentences passed upon them. And also that the Chief Justice be informed to

the same effect.

Executive Council Chamber, Toronto, Monday 9th April 1838

Present :- Lieutenant Governor Arthur, the Ionourable Robert Baldwin Sullivan, William Allan, Augustus Baldwin, John Elmsley. His Excellency was pleased to lay before the Council the petition of Isaac Webb, and 3,289

Also, petitions from Ann Henderson, and 787 and 66 others, to the same purpose in favour

others, Samuel Bentley, and 198 others, to the same purpose in favour of Peter Matthews.

Also petitions from the prisoners Samuel Loun and Peter Matthews for pardon.

The Council having considered the same, the following minute was endorsed on the petitions of the prisoners, and received the assent of his Excellency, and the answer immediately follow-

ing was directed to be transmitted to the petition-"The Executive Council feel it to be their until their dispersion by the loyalists, he appears ference with the sentence of the law passed upon to have been a prominent actor among them. The prisoners Samuel Lount and Peter Matthews."

After the attack upon the rebels, he fled and The Lieutenant Governor, with the assistance endeavoured to make his escape to the United of the Executive Council, has taken into his most deliberate consideration the cases of the unfortunate prisoners, Samuel Lount and Peter Matthews, now under sentence of death for high

Peter Matthews is a native of the Province, a Treason, with a sincere desire to discover any very considerable influence among the people in to the prayers of the humane petitions in behalf his neighbourhood.

When it was announced that the insurgents were is compelled to say that he cannot, consistently assembled at Monigomery's, it is sworn that he with his duty to the public, or with a view to the collected about 50 followers, and marched at sufety of the Province, interfere, in favour of their head to join the rebels. On their way the either of the prisoners, with the sentence of the

OBITUARY.

Dirp, on Friday evening, the 3rd inst., at Port Colborus, after a short but severe filmess. Mrs. Black, wife of Jas. Black, Esq., of that place—aged 68. Her death was such as inight have been expected from her christian principles to proceed without further molestation.

On Thursday morning, shortly before the attack was made by the loyalists upon the insurgents, Matthews was directed by Mackenzie to proceed with a party and enter the city by the Don Bridge, and to burn the bridge and the houses near to it. In obedience to these orders, he headed a band of rebels, who by his command set fire to the bridge and the houses; the former was partially burnt, the latter were wholly consumed, the principal huilding being the property of a widow lady in indigent circumstances, re-iding in the city; and on their march several of the party, Matthews among the number, fired upon and killed a man of the name of Smith, who was at the time on horseback, and who does not appear to have been offering them any molestation.

Being checked in their attempt to enter the city, the party released serions upon the horses.

give limited powers of extending conditional pardon to the executive provincial government.

The Lieutenant-Governor does not desire to question the wisdom of the Legislature, or the propriety, under the circumstances, of giving the Royal assent to this measure; but he cannot relieve himself from an impression that the Houses of the Provincial Legislature were not the constitutional sources from whence the Lieutenant-Governor ought to derive the power of exercising to an extended degree a prerogative so exclusively belonging to the crown as that of pardoning offences.

The Lieutenant-Governor, however, in the Thistograph of the Rocked in their attempt to enter the Dirac, in the township of Marysburgh, east of the Rock, on Wednesday, the Hit of July, at 2 o'clock, P. M., Mr. Witlank Ross. He was born in Scatand, in the county of Rossburgh at the gas of the years of the section that they have been from the foregoing statement. He will knew at the against the town of Yeness, in the year 1755. He joined the Army at the age of 16, and got his descripte in the town of Yeness, in the year 1755. He joined the Army at the age of 16, and got his Army at the age of 16, and got his descripte in the town of Yeness, in the year 1755. He joined the Army at the age of 16, and got his Army at the age of 16, and got his Army at the age of 16, and got his Army at the age of 16, and got his Army at the age of 16, and got his Army at the age of 16, and got his Medical Burners, and for the period of 29 years filled with credit to hunch; and for the period of 29 years filled with credit to himself, and profit to the Charch, the ardones and tracked developed which they employed the total the possessed much inference, which they employed to the Provincial Legislature were not the Methodian Church; and for the period of 29 years filled with credit to himself, and profit to the Charch, the ardones at the station of an Exhotered and profit to the Charch, the ardones are the provincial profit to the Charch, the ardones are the profit of th ters; except where directions are given by the

"He long'd to tay his body down,
To dwell among the hiest;
And would have chang'd an Empetor's Crown,
For rest—eternal rest."

And would have chang'd an Empetor's Crown,
For rest—eternsI rest."

During his litness, he was often heard to say,—" Were it not for the hope, the unchangeable hope, that I have in Christ, I should be of all men the most miserable." But this was like an anchor cast within the vale, both sure and steadfast; and while the unering hand of his Creator, who formed him out of the dust of the earth, was sently taking down the tabernacte of clay, his happy spirit was ready, as it were, to take the wings of the morning, and "fly to its everlasting rest." He knew the time was fully come for his departure, and the time was also come when he could be of no more service to himself, nor the Church to which he helonged. He therefore waited outlently God's own time, yet hoping he would take him away before he would become a burden to those whom he had been so long instructing in the way to the kingdom of Heaven. Being an active servant for his Lord in his youthful days, he was not content to be idle in his old days; therefore, he longed to depart, and he with Christ, which is for better: moments seemed as hours, and hours as days,

Till with surprise he barkens, and afar The messgager descends,—(a burning star The messgager descends,—(a burning star Is placed with spotless purity upon his vest)— While glorious immortality adores he rest: His garments, far above the sun's bright immze, shine; His countenance bespeaks immortal and divine. Such to the conquering playin shall appear, And wipe away the last triumphant tear."

Matthews. His Excellency further laid before the Council the report of the Attorney-General on the same cases, which was read in Council.

The Council have considered with great deliberation, the despatch dated 20th January, 1838, the copy of a despatch to Sir John Colborne bearing date 6th of January, 1838, transmitted with the former despatch and referred to therein, and also the opinion delivered by the Chief Justice and the Attorney-General before the Council, with the report of the Attorney-General.

The Council having also considered attentively the ninute of his Excellency; and with every disposition to recommend the extension of Royal clemency, so far as at all compatible with the public safety, feel bound respectfully to advise his Excellency and the properties of the council, with the report of the extension of Royal clemency, so far as at all compatible with the public safety, feel bound respectfully to advise his Excellency and the properties of the council safety, feel bound respectfully to advise his Excellency and the properties of the council safety, feel bound respectfully to advise his Excellency and the properties of the council safety, feel bound respectfully to advise his Excellency and the properties of the council safety, feel bound respectfully to advise his Excellency and the properties of the council safety feel bound respectfully to advise his Excellency and the properties of the council safety.

Extract from the Minutes of the Committee of the House of Industry, held Aug. 13, 1838.

The situation of Secretary having become acant by the lamented death of Mr. S. E. Taylor, who had, since the commencement of this charity, performed the duties of that office with so much credit to himself and advantage to the Institution, the meeting made an unani mous request to Mr. Rowsell to permit himself to be appointed Secretary in the room of the deceased. Mr. Rowsell having consented, he was appointed accordingly.

MARRIED,

At Guelph, on Wednesday, the 22nd inst., by Ductor Alling, of the same place.

DIED. In this city, on the 22nd inst., Maria Rebecca, nfant daughter of Thomas J. Preston, aged six months and eighteen days.

Letters received at the Guardian Office during the week ending August 28. M. Lang. W. Haw, J. G. Manly, J. Currie, H. Mulkins, T. Harmon, (we will make all right,) T. Demorest, J. Armstrong, J. Brock,

\* We will thankfully avail ourselves of his kind offer we can make the necessary arrangements,

Books have been forwarded to J. G. Manly, 1 package, care of Mr. Thorn, Wellington. E. Healy, 1 parcel, and J. Brock, 1 package, care of J. Counter, Kingston,—all by steamer Commodore Barrie.

NOTICE,

lierchy give notice, that from and after this date, I shall not be responsible for any rence in the opinion of the Council, it was ordered, that the Sheriff of the Home District be informed that his Excellency business and informed that his Excellence business are informed that his Excellence business and informed that his Excellence business are informed to the said firm has this day beautiful to the said firm has the the said firm has this day been declared.

JAMES MEARNS.

Dated Toronto, 27th Aug., 1838.

Valuable Freehold Property in the Village of Reesorville, FOR SALE CHEAP. Cottage and Lot containing nearly

half an Acre of Land, is offered for sale con. siderably beneath cost; the house is commodious, perfectly new, well finished, and painted throughut; there is on the premises a Carriage House Stable and Wood Shed, &c. It is a desirable prirate residence, or is suitable for business, being on the main street, in the centre of the Village. The terms will be very reasonable. Apply proprietor on the premises, or at this Office.

JAMES WILSON.

Reesorville, August 21, 1838. WANTED TO EXCHANGE—A small Farm, within 1 mile of Lockport

N. Y., containing 34 Acres, 30 under improvement, with large Frame House, for a Farm in the vicinity of this City. Apply at this Office. Toronto, Aug. 21, 1838. 458-3w.p.

Selling off at Reduced Prices, AT 173, KING STREET.

wanting any description of Dry Goods, and country Storckeepers wanting to replenish their stock, a rare opportunity is offered of supplying them- distress which they might not only alleviate, but a rare opportunity is offered of supplying them-seives at unusually low prices FOR CASH by

applying immediately.

All persons having claims against the Estate are requested to present them as soon as possible, and all indebted to the Estate are requested to call and settle immediately at the Store.

MARGARET TAYLOR, Executiviz.

ALEX HAMILTON.
RICH'D. WOODSWORTH, Executors. Toronto, Aug. 7, 1838." -455-tf

UPPER CANADA ACADEMY. HE second academic year of this Institution closed on the 6th of July. The

next commencement is fixed, Deo volente, for the

1st of September.

Preparations will be made, in the interim, to give increased efficiency to the Institution in all its departments. The vacant situation of Mathematical Teacher will be filled by a person of undoubted ability. To the junior classes in the male department, the entire time of an assistant instructor will be devoted. A young gentleman, distinguished for his penmanahip, and in other respects of established reputation as a teacher, is engaged for this situation. It is also intended to procure such books and apparatus as are of immediate necessity to render the Lectures at once more attractive and usefut; for which purpose a superior set of globes have been recently obtained.

recently obtained.

Terms.

Le. D.

Board, Lodging, and Washing, ... per Annum, 22 0 6

Totition-- English Education, including Reading, Writing, Arthmetic, Book Resping, Geography, and English Grammar, ... per Term, 1 0 0

Bigher Branches of do., including Natural and Moral Philosophy, Astronomy, Chemistry, &c. 1 5 6

Including, Latin, Greek, or Mathematics, \* 2 0 0

French, yer Term, I 10 0
Prawing and Painting, 1 10 0
Music, 10 10 0
Music, Drawing, and Painting, 4 0 0
Use of Piam, 6 0 10 0
\* The siturge will be the same whether one or all of these Branches be taught.

A Term is eleven weeks
Each Room will be furnished with bed, table, chair, stove, and other necessary furniture; also, with fuel and light. The sum of 5s. per quarter will be charged for cutting and carrying

wood to the rooms during the two winter quar-

parents for students to cut and carry for them. There are to be Two Students in each Room, who will lodge together. Each Student will be

required to provide two sheets, two pillow-cases, and two towels.

Books and Stationery will be furnished at a reasonable rate. With a view to render the terms as moderate as possible, and thus place instruction within the reach of those whom Providence has not blessed with affluence, the Board is reduced to £5 10s.

per term, and the charge of Room-rent is dis-continued. It must, however, be distinctly understood that under this reduction in the charges, it will be impossible to dispense in any case with payment for each term in advance, or a note of hand and interest for the amount. apartments in the Academy can accommodate 150 students. M. RICHEY,

U.C. Academy, } July 21, 1838. { Principal.

EDUCATION.

EORGE BIACH, lately from Scotland, and of King's College, Aberdeen, encouraged by the numerous friends to whom he has a religious made because his first to whom he has aged by sile numerous Briends to whom he has privately made known his intentions, purpose opening a Classical School in this City, on Thursday next the 23rd inst., to be held for the present in the second floor of that large Brick House in Yonge Street, occupied by Mr. East-wood, Paper-Maker and Bookseller. In this School will be taught the Latin and Greek Langoages, together with all the subordinate branches gaages, together with all the subordinate branches of education, vizi English, Spelling, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, Geography, Elocution, Natural History, Chemistry, Mathematics and Astronomy. A share of the public patronage is sincerely and humbly solicited.

For terms, &c., apply to Mr. Riach, at his School Room, during school hours.

Mr. R. is willing to devote his vacant hours of morning and evening to private tuition.

Toronto, August 21, 1838.

REMOVAL

TALL & LEAK beg leave to inform their customers that they have removed their Establishment from 34 to 58 Yonge Street. They have on hand a choice assortment of CRO-CERIES, &c. also SOAP, CANDLES, and POLAND STARCH, from their own manufactury, at the foot of Frederic Street.
N. B. Cash paid for Tallow, Lard, and dam-

aged Flour.
SALT for sale.

PILES, & c.

No Curo-No Pay!!! the Rev. Arthur Palmer, John Combe Wilson, PHE Price, One Dollar, is refunded Esq., to Henrietta Susanna, eldest daughter of to any person who will use One Bottle of HAY'S LINIMEN'I for the PILES, without being cured. These are the positive orders of the Proprietors. Several Thousand have been sold, and not a failure known.

PILES. DROPSY, SWELLINGS, ALL SORES, RHEUMATIS M.

It is absolutely asserted, on the most positive proof, that all the above complaints are arrested and cored by the timely use of HAY'S LINIMENT. It is impossible to find room in this paper to present those proofs which are conclusive and convincing. They may be seen at length at the Shops named below. The true article has a splendidly engraved

wrapper, with Agents' and Proprietor's pames.

Call at nearly all Druggists in the Provinces,
particularly at J. W. BRENT'S, and JOSEPH BECKETT'S & Co. 202, King Street, Toronto. COMSTOCK & Co., New York,

Sole American Agents. DANDRUFF

BALDNESS.

THE late MAYOR OF PHILADELPHIA has certified, under seal of the city, to the characters of several Divines, Physicians, and gentlemen of high standing, who declare posi-tively, under their own lands, (all of which may be seen at the place named below.) that the BALM OF COLUMBIA is not only a certain preservative, but positively a restorative of the Human Hair: also, a sure cure for Dandruff.

Who shall dispute, or who go bald?

The only true have a splendidly engraved steel plate wrapper, with the Falls of Ningara, &c. on it.

Enquire at JOSEPH BECKETT'S & Co. 202 King Street, and at J. W. BRENT'S. Toronto, and at most Druggists in the Provinces.

COMSTOCK & Co. New York. General American Agents.

HEADACHE. DR. E. SPOIIN, a German Physician of much note, having devoted his attention for some years to the core and removal of the causes of NERVOUS AND SICK HEAD ACHE, has the satisfaction to make known, that IN consequence of the death of the late
Samuel E. Taylor, the whole of his large and well-selected Stock is selling off. To persons have considered Sick Headache a constitutional incurable family complaint. Dr. S. assures them actually eradicate by the use of his remedy.

It is the result of scientific research, and is entirely of a different character from advertised

patent medicines, and is not unpleasant to the For Sale by many Druggists in the Provinces, Enquire of JOS. BECKETT & Co. and J. W. BRENT, Toronto.

COMSTOCK & Co., New York,

American Agents.

#### Opluions of the Canadian Press,

From the British Colonist of last Thursday.

A DOMINANT CHURCH IN CANADA.-There is no subject which has agitated the minds of the inhabitants of Canada, | ration, at this moment, than the question in England! of a "Dominant Established Church,"and regarding no other subject was there opinion, and it just remains for the peoof the Church of England were estab. means favourable to the establishment of establishment not promulgated until His could not tell upon what authority it was Excellency had left the Province. It is done, but that when they find one docuto be regretted that when the illegality of ment fail in producing the desired effect, the proceeding has since been so clearly they then have recourse to another; and there should still be so strong a desire terial fact communicated by Dr. Strachan, entertained to maintain the Rectories .- but which it is found inconvenient to make But such is the case, and nothing short public. What material fact could the Doc. of the united voice of the inhabitants, of tor communicate, to which such weight different religious denominations, can now is attached that should not at once be dicollected that some time ago, when the judgment on its correctness I and who has subject was referred to the Crown Law. a greater interest in knowing the matter yers in England, they gave an unquali. than the inhabitants of the country who fied opinion, that the Rectories were not are henceforward, -if not firmly, steadily, valid in law, and the hope was then and powerfully resisted by themstrongly entertained by the people that destined to be ruled by Parsons and Recimmed ate steps would have been taken tors placed over them against their will, to have them abolished. Such, however, "having the same power as any Rector in was not the case, -- the matter was referred to the Archdeacon of York, and he opinion.

" Doctors' Commons, 24th January, 1838. "My Lord,-We are honoured with your Lordship's commands, eignified in your letter of the 19th ult., transmitting certain documents which were referred to us on the 12th of April-Rectories in the Province of Upper Canada: also enclosing a copy of the Roport made by us in answer to that reference with copies of a corenclosing a copy of the Commission under which the Government of the Province was Council respecting those Rectories was made.

"Adverting to these various documents, and

pleased to request that we should report our joint opinion, whether the addition of the material fact now communicated to us affects the conclusion which we adopted and reported to your Lordship on the 8th of June, and if so, is the case, prosperity will be a stranger dient to say on the score of self-defence. appointment, insurrection and bloodshed that we would report the unswer which we would now give to the questions proposed in your Lordship's letter of the 12th of April, viz: First, adverting to the terms of the statute 31 day's experience tells us a Geo. 3, cap. 31, sec. 36 and 40, and to the terms detrimental to our interests. of the Royal Commission, could the Lieutenant Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, lawfully constitute and erect or endow any Parsonage or Rectory within the Province, without the further signification of Ilis Mejes-

ty's pleasure?
"Secondly. Can Lord Ripon's Despatch of the 3d of April, 1832, he regarded as signifying His Majesty's pleasure for the erection of Pareither of these purposes?

of the Parishes so erected and endowed, the ally. The classification of the press on same ecclesiastical authority within their res. nective limits, as are vested in the Rector of a Parish in England, or within what other bounds is that authority restricted?
"In chedience to your Lordship's commands.

we have the honour to report, that adverting to the various documents, and especially to the instructions contained in Lord Bathurst's despatch to Sir P. Maitland, of the 22nd of July, 1825. Royal Commission, the whole of which is now before us, we are of opinion, first, That the Lieutenant Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, could lawfully constitute tarian ambition," " sectarian animosity," and erect or endow any Parsonage or Rectory within the Province, without the further signification of His Majesty's pleasure. "2d. We are of opinion that Lord Ripon".

despatch of the 5th April, 1832, cannot be regarded as signifying His Mojesty's pleasure for the erection of Parsonages, or for the endowment of them, or for either of those purposes. 3d. We are of opinion that the erection of endowment of the 57 Rectories by Sir John Colborne are velid and lawful acts.

4th. We are of opinion that the Rectors of the Parishes so erected and endomed have the same Ecclesiastical authority within their respective limits as and vested in the Rector OF A PARISH IN ENGLAND.

"We have the honour to be, &c: J. Dodgson, J. Campbell, (Signed,)

R. M. ROLFE, To the Right Hon. Lord Glevelo, &c. &c. &c. Colonial Office. In this opinion there are several points

to be considered. 1st. That it is quite the reverse of a

2d. That when the first opinion was procured, the foundation of the Rectories it appears that within three months after was made to rest on the despatch of Lord the assumption of the Provincial Govern-

3d. That finding that despatch not to convey the necessary authority, it is now Lord Bathurst to Sir P. Maitland in 1825, to resign or retract those sentiments-we although no reference whatever was at the same time sought to have justice not honour his pledging himself to the made to that despatch, when the Estab.

lishment was made. 4th. That particular weight is attached to some "material fact" now communi. appears that in March, 1836, we not only effect with all possible 'zeal the various cated by the Archdeacon of York, which observed the very unofficial and object and wise instructions under which the Con. North of Dundas Street in the township material fact unfortunately remains a tionable style of Sir Francis' official com- assumed the provincial Government, and thirteen and a half-hands high with a smitch total most carefully concealed secret, myster | munications, but sought in the most pro- then from the hour of his success at the ious, and inaccessible to those most per way to have it corrected. And is it elections of 1836 to the hour of his dedeeply interested in its investigation, and not known that months after these tran- parture, his disregarding those instructherefore not to be grappled with, al. sactions, we even vindicated another part tions in toto in respect to appointments though very probably, when promulgated of Sir F. Head's administration and the to office, in respect to education, in resto the people in Canada, it may be found inhabitants of this Province, when we be. pect to the Clergy Reserves, in respect to be most illogically designated a fact at lieved them to be grossly misrepresented to the whole spirit of his administration;

all, and perhaps entitled to the same by Dr. Duncombe before the British we do not honour-but we will not enudegree of credit that was before found due to a famous Ecclesiastical Chart, which emanated from the pen of the same reverend dignitary.

5th. That the Rectors are vested with that more requires their serious conside. their parishes as the Rectors of Parishes be brought before the Canadian public at tion" of Sir F. Head's first Executive

These are the prominent points in this people so openly declared against it, that that they are now supported by some ma-England !"

The pernicious influence which this transmitted a statement to the Colonial work will have on the future settlement Secretary, which has not been made pub. and prosperity of the Province, is alluded lic, but which was submitted to the Law to to-day in the letter from "Observer in Officers of the Crown in England, who the Bush," from which it will be seen. gave another opinion, quite the reverse that the prospect of an Established of their former one, whereby the Recto. Church being placed in Canada, went ries are declared legal. We annex the far to prevent Emigrants from settling in Canada, and, as he justly remarks, how much more will that objection operate had chosen spontaneously to discuss Sir the diminished public revenue-in regard against the Province now?

The truth is, that in this Province there is now a determined hostility entertained against the principle of the Rectories by than others have done and are doing ?- union ? And might it not be demonstrated Market. they cannot be forced upon them, unless the "right of every one" to do? If the and even the philosophy of the human the tranquillity of the Province is to be Editor of The Church exercises his right mind, that in respect to those very mearespondence which has since taken place on put into the scale with the endowing of to denounce Her Majesty's Imperial ex- sures which the excitement and impres-Lieutenant Governor of Upper Canada, also troubles, all classes of Her Majesty's sub. scribed from the exercise of our right in possed to applaud, "while (to borrow jects were equally distinguished in maniadministered in the month of January, 1836, festing their loyalty and attachment to when the Order of the Lieut Governor in their Sovereign, and it is a poor recompense that after having fought the hattle, jaundiced "eyes," and to weigh his acts tution." especially to the Report of the Archdeacon of Toronto, accompanying Sir F. B. Head's Des.
patch of the 18th of October, your Lordship is placed to request that we should report our

In this colony, all classes ought and nust be on a footing of perfect equality in one against its merits. their religious privileges; and until this in the land, and the people will be always divided by party jealousies, which every day's experience tells us are more than

#### (By the Editor of the Guardian.)

SIR F. HEAD'S ADMINISTRATION-HIS LETTERS IN THE LONDON TIMES-SELF. DEFENCE.-In a letter lately published by Mr. Attorney General Hagerman, it was justly remarked, that " Sir Francis sonages or for the endowment of them, or for Head's Administration is now matter of history, and it is the right of every one to "Thirdly. Are the erection and the endow. discuss it, and express his opinion upon ment of the 57 Rectories by Sir John Colborne, its merits."

this subject is not our present design.-Nor do we desire to discuss the general merits of Sir F. Head's government; but with his characteristic want of dignity and as several contemporary journals have not contented themselves with their own praises of Sir Francis, but have thought proper to associate with those praises at. referred to in the report of the Archdoncon of tacks upon the Editor of the Guardian, York (Toronto) and also to the terms of the because he had presumed to exercise his own judgment in estimating Sir F. Head's administration, attributing to him " sec-"personal resentment," &c.,-we feel ourselves called upon to make a few observations,-from which we should have otherwise been happily relieved.

If we happen to speak in terms of approbation of any acts of an administra. tion, it is affirmed that we are " flattering the powers that be"from motives of " sec. tarian ambition;" if we exercise our liberty and think proper to animadvert upon any acts of a Governor, it is again affirmed that we are actuated by feelings of disappointment and "sectarian animosity"-so that whether we are right or wrong, whether we deal in praise or dispraise, we are not likely to escape the censure of those who do not seem con. scious of the existence of any other than

selfish or mercenary motives. As it respects the course pursued by the writer of these remarks in relation to previous opinion delivered by the same Sir Francis' administration, documents have been published in the U. C. Herald during the last few months, from which had done to his first Council in attributdone to those injured gentlemen by having the way left open for their return to would aid him in maintaining the estab-

House of Commons? And when, about merate the acts of the last eventful six 18 months aftewards, we were placed in months of his anomalous Government. an unfriendly attitude towards Sir Francis before the Canadian public, did not and our impugners we put the following has fully determined to sell them at a much the correspondence show that we never few plain questions :the same Ecclesiastical authority within desired nor expected that the affair would 1. Can they read the "representaall ? And in the case of the expatriation Council, and say to their readers and of a distinguished individual from this before the Canadian public, that that Province,-(from whose mind and pen, Council asked any thing more of Sir at any time so much excitement created ple of Canada to say, whether they will it is but justice to acknowledge and re- Francis than is actually enjoyed by the in the Province as regarding this, when or not have a Dominant Church Estab. member, has originated every measure present Executive Council under the it was first announced that 57 Rectories lished in the colony. It argues by no which has been adopted in the country Government of His Excellency Sir for the extension and protection of the George Arthur, who, instead of carrying lished by Sir John Colborne, but their Rectories, that the perpetrators of the act civil and religious privileges of the sev- on the Government for three weeks, and eral religious denominations)-did not making various appointments and dispospublished correspondence show, beyond ing of important questions during even the possibility of doubt, that the public the Session of Parliament without ever gold plating, silver, and tin foils, Mr. W. ha discussion of it was actually sought to be consulting his Council, has consulted pointed out, and the opposition of the it does not seem to favour their position avoided, until it seemed to be pressed them almost daily ever since his arrival upon the writer to take it up in defence in the Province? of an absent and injured individual in 2. Can they read attentively the Royal answer to gratuitous and ex parte state- instructions which Sir Francis published ments put forth ruinous to his public and and pledged himself to fulfil, and say moral character. In every instance, that he has not either neglected or directly therefore, in which we have published violated the most essential parts of those affect their continuance. It will be re- vulged to the people, that they may pass one line to the disparagement of Sir important instructions? Prancis or his government, we have been | 3. Can the partizans of Sir Francis impelled to do so by Sir Francis or his say that any one of his plans has sucmmediate supporters, and have appeared ceeded? Even before the insurrection. in the character of a remonstrant and during his nearly two years Government, defendant, and not as an aggressor, though was there any, or like to be any, increase when we had once entered the field, we of emigration? Of British Capital? Of have, indeed, after the lawful and univer. Money? Of Commerce? In the value sal example of successful defensive war- of property? In the Spirit of any kind

> of attacking others. our undoubted right and privilege to in- mistaken, to mollify the resentful?" What vestigate every act of Sir Francis' gov. has been the result, and what is the fruit ernment as it transpired, we should have of his policy in regard to the banks and done no more than others as clerical as currency of the country-in regard to ourselves have done. And suppose we the increased public debt-in regard to Francis' government as a "matter of to public and private credit-in regard history," and express our "opinions upon to commerce, general business and imits merits," would we have done more provements, public confidence and social the great majority of the people, and more than the Attorney General says is from the soundest maxims of civil polity, criticising Sir F. Head's local administ the words of a great statesman) he SEEM tration? We have sought to view his ED to strengthen the Superstructure, he whole career with "equal," not with weakened the foundations of our Constiwith even, and not with party balances;

> > proved of by all parties, he has in antici- the foregoing questions. seriousness, they are in their essential features and material statements directly at variance with other documents which have emanated from the same pen in reference to the very same matters. We for the first insertion, and 7.2d. for every subsequent insertion. Above six and under ten lines, 3s. 4d. for the first insertion, and 10d. for every subsequent insertion. Above six and under ten lines, 3s. 4d. for the first insertion, and 10d. for every subsequent insertion, on the lines, 4d per line for the first insertion, and 1d. per line for the first insertion, and 1d. per line for every subsequent insertion. A liberal discount made on all advertisements continued for more than six inouths. have emanated from the same pen in against himself. His principal discrepagainst inflisert. This principal discrept. out by our able contemporary of the U. C. Herald.

In reference to Sir Francis' administration itself, though it is our right " to discuss it" and "express our opinion upon its merits," we do not think it netacks upon us on account of our opinions respecting it.

the Province, and in upholding the Royal prerogative against every attempt to subvert or infringe it; we honour his ap. pealing to the inhabitants of Upper Canada when a majority of the late House of Assembly refused the supplies in order to extort the concession of organic changes in two branches of the Government, instead of first appealing to the Throne; we also honour his general industry and attention to the business of the country: -but we do not honour his inhabitants of U. Canada, that if they office. From the same documents it also lished Constitution, he would carry into

To his zealous apologists and admirers,

fare, carried the contest into the camp of of public enterprise? Did his Speeches. the assailants, and given them something or Messages, or any part of his Govern. to do to take care of themselves instead ment tend to do what Dr. Johnson says

is "worthy of a statesman"-namely, But suppose we had chosen to exercise " to soften the obdurate, to convince the

Before the eulogists of Sir Francis re and we believe our real offence is, that peat their attacks upon the writer of these we have found the demerits of Sir Fran remarks,-nay, before they reiterate cis' administration to weigh as nine to their inconsiderate praises of a policy which commenced with fair promises and Thus much have we thought it expe- a country's confidence and ended in dis-Since Sir Francis' return to England, we hope they will favour the public with finding that his government was disap-intelligible and satisfactory answers to

pation undertaken his own defence. He | We had not intended to have written has placed in the Colonial Office a another line on Sir Francis' administra-"memorandum," which has since been tion;—it being a matter of history, very laid before Parliament, explaining and friends may differ in their opinions of its defending his conduct in reply to five merits and tendency; we ask no reader questions, or rather objections. He has of the Guardian to agree with us in our lso addressed several letters to Lord views of that period of our provincial Brougham through the London Times on history; but we will not allow our mo the same subject. These papers have tives and principles of action in respect been republished in most of the Canadian to any administration to be impeached journals. We have not inserted them, with impunity, when we feel conscious of ralid and lawfol acts?

"Fourthly. If the preceding questions be answered in the affirmative, have the Rectors exercised by the Canadian press gener.

This right has been and is still largely doing so is, that though they proceed and in reference to another character, from the pen of an ex-Covernor, and ex-tilest great apostle of human nature. Show respecting them. Our reason for not nable ground. On another occasion, doing so is, that though they proceed and in reference to another character, part of the Country.

Scabbards; also, Sword Belts and Scales for the Shoulders made to order, and forwarded to any of which are cleared, with a good Frame House, two story and a balf. Both Farms are well from the pen of an ex-Governor, and ex- that great apostle of human nature. Shak. hibit his usual shrewdness, cleverness, speare, says—"In mercy to him let the and occasional happy wit, in connexion subject drop."

#### ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Guardian is extensively circulated in al parts of the Province, and among all classes of society rendering it a very desirable medium for advertising.

#### NOTICE.

cessary to do more than offer a remark late Simon Washburn, Esquire, deceased, reand propose a few questions to those who quests that all persons having claims against the quantity of water and ease with which it is have thought fit to make re-iterated at. The said Estate, will send them to the Subscriber, properly authenticated, with every necessary information concerning the same. And it is we honour Sir Francis' firmness and any manner indebted to the Estate will make zeal in maintaining the Constitution of immediate settlement, otherwise steps will be taken to enforce payment. Y

JOS. C. MORRISON. Toronto, 9th October, 1837.

A LEXANDER GRANT,
BARRISTER AND ATTORNEY AT LAW, NOTARY Public, &c., King Street, Toronto, opposite the Court House. March 28th, 1837,

#### Importations of Fall and Winter DRY GOODS.

SAAC BUCHANNAN & Co. are was made to rest on the despatch of Lord the assumption of the Provincial Govern- the country:—but we do not honour his Ripon, in 1832, the authority upon which it was then said they were established.

In ow receiving very large supplies of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods; suited for the Fall and point out to the Secretary of State for the in order to accomplish his object, by at. Winter demands; and as Mr. I. B. is remaining Colonies the injustice which Sir Francis tributing to them sentiments which they for some months in the English and Scotch Marnever uttered, and afterwards identifying kets, they will continue to receive udditional Supplies during August and September. Their pretended that the Rectories were established in compliance with a despatch by
Lord Bathurst to Sir P. Mailland in 1825, to resign or retract those sentiments—we the majority of the Assembly; we do

Supplies during August and September. Their customers, and the Trade generally, will therelished in compliance with a despatch by
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Front Street, Toronto, U. C. 13th July, 1838. **53** 8

STOLEN OR STRAYED on the 14th instant, from Lot No. 9, 1st

Trafalgar, July 28th, 1838:

IMPORTANT. HE Subscriber having just received New and Extensive Assortment of

DRY GOODS, lower rate than he has hitherto done, and conse-quently solicits the attention of the public there-to. GEO. B. SPENCER.

Checquered House, Toronto, 26th June, 1833.

Mr. WOOD, DENTIST, Chewitt's Buildings, King Street.

R. WOOD on his return to the city bogs leave to state, that he has made at angements for a constant supply of Incorrupti ble Enamel Teeth, from the best manufacturer n London; Paris, and Philadelphia; and for immediate information of any improvements in the different branches of Dental Surgery. Be-

PHE Subscriber having taken the premises, 181 King Street, lately occupied by S. E. Taylor, begs leave to sequaint the public, that he has just received an extensive and well selected Stock of Broad Cloths, Cassi-meres, Blankets, Flannels, Figured and Plain Merinos, Moleskins, Grey and White Cottons, &c., &c., which he now offers to the public at very low prices for cash only.

H. STEWART. Purchasers are requested to call and xamine his goods and prices before they buy.

HE Subscribers are now receiving 1000 STOVES, From the Foundry of Joseph Van Norman, of Normandale, Long Point, Upper Canada, con-

20 Inch. 22 do. Piato Stoves -- elegant patterns. do. do. Oval Stoves-double plate.

Also,-All sizes of the very justly celebrated VAN NORMAN COOKING STOVE, Which for simplicity of construction, economy in fuel, and really good oven, cannot be excelled, if equalled, by any other stove in the

Dog Irons, Bake Pass, Belly Pois, Spiders, &c. &c. which will be offered to the trade on advanta-

geous terms.
CHAMPION, BROTHERS & Co. Wholesale Hardware Merchants. 22, Yonge Street, Sept., 1837. 4

Kay, Whitehead, & Co.

EG leave to inform their Upper Canada friends, that they expect, by the first Vessels, a very Extensive and Choice Assert-ment of DRY GOODS. Montreal, 20th April; 1838.

#### COURT OF CHANCERY.

W. C. KEELE, Esq., SOLICITOR & EQUITY DRAFTSMAN BISHOP'S BUILDINGS, TORONTO.

R. KEELE having practised in the Supreme Courts at Westminster, offers his services to the profession as Chancery Agent on the usual terms.

Swords! Swords! Swords!

HIHE Subscriber respectfully informs the Military Gentlemen throughout the Country, that he is now prepared to execute any order he may be favoured with for Swords journals. We have not inserted them, with impunity, when we feel conscious of nor the opinions of contemporary presses standing upon so defensible and impregrespecting them. Our reason for not nable ground. On another occasion, Shoulders made to order and Scales for the Shoulders ma

> No. 120, King Street. Toronto, March 16, 1838.

MUST PUBLISHED, and For SALE by EASTWOOD & SKINNER, The Domestic Physician and Traveller's Medical Companion, compiled from the practice of the nost eminent Physicians and Surgeons, viz: Sir Astley Cooper, Sir Henry Halford, Doctors Bailie, Latham, Heberden, Saunders, Balington, Brickbock, &c. &c.

Toronto, April 6, 1838.

Superior Patent Pumps, FOR WELLS, CISTERNS, TANKS, 4-

HIHE Subscriber invites the attention of the Public to the above article--an essortment of which he has now on hand, at and a large quantity of the finest Black Walnut and White Oak Timber thereon. his Manufactory in St. Catherine's U. C .-HE Undersigned, having authority for the same, at wholesale or retail, on short to arrange the affairs of the Estate of the for the same, at wholesale or retail, on short all others, consists in their cheapness, durability, the coldest weather. They occupy but a small

space, do not injure the purity of the water, and are not liable to get out of order. . N. B .- It is necessary that all orders for Well or Cistern Pumps should give accurate measures of the same, from the top of the platform to the bottom of the Well, &c., so that the length may be formed suitably, at the

wherever ordered, and set in operation at moderate charge.

A. M. MILLS. moderato chargo. A. M St. Catherine's, Jan. 4th, 1838.

The following named Gentlemon will act as Agents, for the sale of the above Pumps, at their respective places of business, viz:---Mossis, WATKINS & HARRIS, Toronto. A. CARPENTER, Hamilton.

IF All kinds of Iron Turning, Drilling, Cutting Screws and Spur Gears, done to order, at the above Establishment, with neatness and despatch. The above Pumps may be seen in operation at the Stores of Samuel E. Taylor,

WILLIAM WARE, and WATEINS & HARRIS. Price for Cistern Pump £3 0 0, and 71d per

foot for pipe. Price for Well Pump £3 10 0, and 71d per foot for pipe.
Toranto. January 17th, 1838.

Toronto, March 28, 1838.

BOOT & SHOE STORE. JOHN DODSWORTH tenders his

grateful acknowledgements to his friends and the public of Toronto and its vicinity, for the liberal patronage he has received since his commencement in business, and begs to apprize them that he has removed to 192 King Street, three doors East of Yonge Street, where he hopes, by strict attention to business, to receive a continuance of their favours.

# Toronto, Nov. 6, 1837:

NEW ESTABLISHMENT. HOCKEN, from Montreal, has opened, and now offers for Sale, at his Store, 144 King Street, (Opposite W. Cormack's & Co.)

A LARGE AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF Boots and Shoes.

Also: SOLE and UPPER LEATHER:-gold platina, silver, and tin foils, Mr. W. may the Royal Mineral Cement, which, in certain reasonable terms, either wholesale or retain, and cases, is preferable to any other substance. Mr. W. may be consulted at his office any hour of the his stock before purchasing elsewhere.

Toronto, May 23, 1837.

TO LET,

THE Premises in the North East corner of the Market Buildings, lately occupied by Messrs, Murray, Newbigging, & Co., consisting of a Store fronting King Street, with two extensive Granaries attached, and spacious Cellars extending underneath a considerable portion of the front wing of the said hulldingsthe whole being well adapted for a mercantile establishment.

Apply at the Chamberlain's office.
Toronto, 16th July, 1838.

#### Valuable Freehold Property in the City For Sale Cheap.

HOUSE AND LOT, on Lot Street East, near Yonge Street, is offered For Sale, considerably beneath cost. The House is commodious, perfectly new, well finished and painted throughout. There is on the premises a very superior Well of Water, a safe Wood flouse, &c. It is a desirable private residence, or, from its proximity to the centre of the City, would make a good Boarding House. The Terms will be very reasonable. Apply at

his Office. Turonto, April 17, 1838.

A FARM FOR SALE,

IN the Township of Toronto, being part of Lot No. 3. in the 3J Concession, west of Hurontario Street, containing 150 ACRES of Land, with Farming Stock and Utensils. The terms will be made known on the premises.

GEO. & B. MONGER.

May 17th, 1838

#### FARM FOR SALE.

OT No. 10 in the 7th Concession of Kitley, District of Johnstown, 116 Acres. The farm is well watered, and has 60 Acres improved, with good House and Barn. Terms may he known by applying to John Morgan on the premises, whom I authorise to sell the property.

GEORGE MORGAN.

Scorboro', H. D., July 4th, 1838.

TO BE SOLD, VERY desirable FARM, consisting VERY desirable FARM, consisting of One Hundred and Twenty-Three Acres of well cultivated Land, with a good

House, Barn, Stables, and other requisite out-buildings—situated on the Ningara Frontier between Queenston and the Whirlpool. Particulars may be obtained on application (Free of Postage) to Dr. HAMILTON,

Queenston Heights. 1yp431 February, 1838.

#### FARM FOR SALE.

N EXCELLENT FARM for SALE, -being the North-West Half of Lot No. n the Third Concession in the TOWN. Two in the HIP of TORONTO, within half a mile of the Village of Streetsville, -containing One Hun-died Acres, sixly of which are in a high state of cultivation; with a good two story Frame

This property is offered for sale on the most reasonable terms. Apply to the subscriber, on the premises. HENRY SHELL.

Township Nov. 27, 1637. 2016 the promises. HENRY & Toronto Township, Nov. 27, 1637.

### LANDS FOR SALE,

N the London District, Upper Canada, 800 Acres of the very finest quality, in the Talbot Settlement, in that most desirable Township, Aldborough, which is bounded in front by Lake Erie, and in the rear by River Thames, being Lots Nos. 19, Con. A.; 18, in 2d Con. Eastern Division; 6, in 5th Con. Western Division.

The above are in the midst of an old and flourishing Settlement, with all the conveniences of good roads, Mills, ready Market, &c.,

Also,-In the Township of Reach, Hour where he is also prepared to execute all orders District; Let No. 12, in the 2d Concession, an extremely valuable Lot.

The above lands will be sale low, or the proprietor will be glad to mortgage the same for such period as may be agreed upon. For further particulars apply to II. SPAFFORD.

Esq., Brockville. April 20, 1837.

## FOR SALE.

N EXCELLENT FARM, being the North three fourths of Lot No. 56, in the 1st Concession of Vaughan, on Yongo Street, Shop.

A low, but uniform and fixed price is put on these pumps, when taken at the shop; or, as is more common, they will be conveyed wherever ordered, and set in operation at a stream of water crossing each end of the Farm. For particulars, apply to the proprietor on the promises. JOHN ENDICOTT. 3wp. 406tf. Vaughan, August, 1837.

> BLANK DEEDS AND MEMORIALS (WITH AND WITHOUT BAR OF DOWER.) · For Sale at this Office.

# CHRISTIAN GUARDIAN.

The proceeds of this paper will be applied to the support of the Coulingent Fund of the Westeyan Methodici Church in Canada, for making up the deficiencies of poor Chrouits which are unable to support their Preachers &c., and to the general spread of the Gospet.

#### TERMS:

The price of the Christian Guardian is twelve shill lings and six pence a year. If paid in advance; or, fifteen skillings, if paid in six months; or, seventeen skillings and six pence if not paid before the end of the year exclusive of postage. Substriptions paid within one month after receiving the first number will be considered in advance.

of Trafalgar, a small BAY GELDING, about thirteen and a half hands high, with a switch tail, a star in the forehead, and both hind legs white from the fetbocks; when lost was in good condition, and shod before.

Any person returning, or giving such information as may lead to the recovery of the above Gelding, will be liberally rewarded by the Sub-vice.

A. W. SULLIVAN.

Trafalgar, July 28th, 1838:

WILLIAM AUGUSTUS,

The Postage is four shillings a year; and must also be paid within one mouth after receiving the first number of those who wish to be considered as paying in advance.

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\*\* All travelling and local Preachers of the Weeleyon and it is the collections with subscriptions and southers are moved the collection with subscriptions and and in the collection, &c. one copy with the security and the collection are a right to discontinue to make the paying in advance.

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16437 All communications, unless from authorised Agents