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THE GUARDIAN.

Wednesday, August 29, 1838.

Mission to the North-West.

The following letter from the Rev. Thomas Hurlbert, and the subsequent travelling notes of the Rev. James Evans—our two devoted and suffering Missionaries to the North-West—will be read with lively and thrilling interest by the friends of Indian Missions. Mr. Evans and Mr. Hurlbert 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 our desert wastes they are,
And neither food nor feeder have,
Nor food, 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 need of all thy sufferings true;
O claim them for thy chosen ones!
Extend to these thy pardoning grace;
To these be thy salvation slow'd;
O add them to thy chosen race!
O sprinkle all their hearts with blood!"

Munedooin Island, August 2nd, 1838.

To the Editor of the Christian Guardian.

REV. AND DEAR SIR,—I do not remember 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 prospects.

After leaving Toronto, July 7th, I 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 we can possibly carry, and 2½ barrels of flour that were brought from Toronto had to be left behind for want of room. The first night we took shelter in a creek. The next night we had to unload the 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 ceremony to perform under such circumstances. We arrived at Goderich on the 17th, and at Saugueeng on 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 situ. A little to the south, all the islands and the Saugueeng peninsula present nothing but lime-stone formations. We got plenty of fish on our journey to this place; but on account of the great number 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 (Ojibwas) 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 situation, 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. HURLBERT.

For the Christian Guardian.

Mission to the North-West.

Munedooin 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.

The extension of our Mission work among the aborigines, thousands of whom are yet in the valley and the shadow of moral death, has long been the most ardent desire of my heart; and for several

years I have felt to say, "If such a worm as I can spread the common Saviour's name, here am I—send me." God in his providence has this season given me through the Church, in company with my worthy companions, an opportunity of hunting on the north shores of Lake Superior, which, although a most barren and inhospitable region, is nevertheless the ground I have long sighed to tread; not from any particular predilection, but from the fact that there are many there who are deeply degraded, and of whom hitherto the poet might say, "For no man cares their souls to save," and that I should prefer labouring on British ground, if our work can be extended northward.

The following extracts from my journal since leaving St. Clair, will perhaps interest some of our friends, and remind them to remember us during the year in their petitions before the throne of Divine grace; for confident we are that without the more than ordinary influences of the Holy Spirit, nothing can be accomplished where the deep-rooted pagan prejudices of ages, together with a well-grounded jealousy of the sincerity of the professions of white men, stand in direct opposition to the introduction of the everlasting Gospel.

Friday morning, 13th July.—Launched our canoe; found her tight; loaded her, and laid her to the wharf, where our dear people were assembled. We retired to the chapel, where we once more joined in prayer, and where God has frequently poured out his blessings. He once more blessed us. O the riches of his grace! We commended each other to that God whose we are, in whom we trust, and whom we serve; shook a parting 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 ashamed before God, viz., that I fear many traders for the love of gold, couriers 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 along 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 round from the north; dead ahead, light air; piced our oars, and proved that the white-ash breeze gave us some headway. At one o'clock fine south-wester, up sail. In the evening we encamped under our oil-cloth, spread on four sloping poles, leaving our canoe afloat in the small river, which, although we found it banked up with sand, we succeeded in making *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 rest, and some fish for breakfast kindly supplied as we passed the fishery of Mr. McBride on the St. Clair, we embarked and put off with a fair wind, moderate breeze. About nine reached Kettle Point, ten miles from our encampment, and thirty from the St. Clair Mission.

This Point may be considered a natural curiosity, and is worth the attention of travellers, especially of geologists. I regret being unable to give any scientific description of the spot and its productions. The Point extends some miles into the lake, and is composed of slate stone, embedded in which at various depths lie globular deposits, which I formerly supposed to be principally flints, but on closer examination of some fragments which I found, I should, with my little geological knowledge, pronounce basaltine. These balls vary in size from that of a small bullet to a bomb-shell, and some even much larger, appearing as they project beyond the face or surface of the rock like the bottom of an inverted potash-kettle.

Having spent a little time here in eating a bit of cold fish and bread, we embarked, and stretched across for a point eighteen or twenty miles distant. Being Saturday, we landed early, to prepare for the Sabbath; this we accomplished with the common difficulty of standing in the lake to the middle, and one holding the canoe afloat while the others carried out the luggage. The lowering clouds threatening rain, we secured our provision, &c. under the canoe, erected our tents, supported on some fine pickerel, thought on our journey; put things to rights, by condensing as much as possible our property, and reducing our packages to the least practicable number; joined in family worship, and slept soundly until morning.

Sunday, 15th.—Every where the day of rest is a blessing. Fine south wind all day; had to watch and pray lest *nimbenamshinin nindenandahmoowienong* (we sailed in our minds), and thus sin against the Lord of the Sabbath. Spent the day in striving to keep our minds stayed on God; by reading, meditation, and prayer.

Monday, 16th.—Fair wind; put off and run for Bayfield, six miles distant. Here

the north wind met us, and prevented our proceeding further.

This village was commenced about five years ago, under the auspices of the Canada Company. There appears to have been at one time about forty families, but the houses are now nearly all forsaken, and not more than four or five occupied. Took tea with some of the villagers, who treated us kindly and offered us beds, but we preferred keeping up the campaign, being less subject to colds than under frequent changes. We endeavoured to recommend the religion of Jesus, prayed with them, and bade them adieu, being kindly supplied with good sweet milk, a great luxury, even when sour and thick as curds.

Tuesday, 17th.—Made Goderich this afternoon. Renewed acquaintance with some old friends, who composed part of the gallant Huron militia who so bravely defended our St. Clair frontier during the late disturbances. We were kindly supplied by E. C. Taylor, Esq. with some vegetables, among which was a good peck of good new potatoes; kagate keche nonesheshin, (truly these were very good); and we purchased a piece of pork for which we paid full value; (*Necessitas non habet legem.*) Fish fry rather dry without grease.

We mailed a few letters, this being the last British Post Town at which we could touch, and were happy in an opportunity of seeing and shaking hands with Br. Montgomery, who had just arrived at his station. Br. M. has a fine field of labour among an intelligent, and, generally, morally disposed population. May the Lord bless him and them!

Wednesday morning, half after eleven.—Left 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 bit of cold victuals. Thinking we had time, before dark, to reach another small creek, ten or eleven miles distant, we launched out and plevied 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 putting 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 the water in a foam not far distant, with a heavy dead swell rolling directly on the land. The Lord Jehovah, who is our trust, preserved us in the moment of extremity by dividing the winds and the waters, and allowing us to pass between two heavy squalls, one passing on our right and the other on our left, about half a mile distant; a few heavy drops of rain, and a breeze barely sufficient to ruffle the glassy surface was all we felt of the angry tempest. How gracious is God to us! Had the storm spent its fury on our frail bark, its brown paper-like fragments, with our luggage and provision, would have strewed the shore and left us with a bare chance of climbing the slippery steps of the Huron Tract. O Lord thou art good and thy mercies are over all thy works. We reached the river just 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 night being still, we anchored our canoe and tried to sleep; but the ten thousand little gnats, with an innumerable company of mosquitoes, defied us to get a wink; so, weary as we were, we rolled about until morning, having, however, one advantage of which our blood-thirsty enemies knew nothing, for being kept from sleeping we could watch that no harm came to our canoe by sudden storms during the night, and the report of "All's Well" ushered in the welcome dawning.

Thursday 19th.—This day we have made good headway, and are now encamped within nine miles of the Saugueeng. The coast to-day has been fine gravel beach—good landing—and beautiful hard wood lands. There is here a fine bay, called by the Indians, Ahnuteen atag, (Spear-bay.) The Indians from the North annually visited this bay in the fishing season, and having no spear-pole timber in their country, they leave their old poles in exchange for White-Ash ones, which timber is found in great abundance in this vicinity. The beautiful tract of land we have passed this day is part of that which, two years ago, was dishonourably obtained by the late Lieutenant Governor through telling the Indians that he "could not protect them unless they surrendered it," a statement, by-the-by, which it appears has answered Sir F. B. Head's purpose in one instance since that transaction.

Friday 20th.—A fair wind—got off through the surf and found plenty of fresh air, or, rather, rapid motion—a fine sea running—we made the river in a little over an hour, and run in fine style, the wind so far favouring us as to enable us to carry our sail up the river as far as the Mission flats. We found Br. Hiercher and his family in good health, but nearly alone, the Indians having gone to the Munedooin Island. These people deserve great credit for their industry; their corn and potatoe fields present a beautiful appearance; they

are, generally speaking, well hoed; indeed I do not remember to have seen finer looking crops, and they have evidently got them in, notwithstanding the northerly situation of their location, early in the season. It is to be hoped that this people, alike with their brethren elsewhere, will receive some security as to their right of possessing and occupying these lands. The land is excellent—the flats especially so. The Indians were nearly all absent, having gone to the Munedooin Island—this month or five weeks' absence annually, in the height of summer, when their corn and potatoes most need their attention, is of more injury to them seven-fold than the goods which they receive are beneficial.

I cannot but indulge a hope that His Excellency Sir George Arthur, who evidently has the good of the Indians at heart, will endeavour, in carrying out the gracious desire of Her Majesty's Government to quiet the minds of the Indians, to do something for this people, alike with their brethren, in securing to them a permanent home. Who, I ask, has a greater claim? They have not, like other tribes, sold their possession for a stipulated sum annually—but have, however unwillingly, surrendered all the land that is worth possessing, trusting implicitly to the liberality of the British Government.

Should the compulsive surrender, made to Sir F. B. Head, be considered valid at 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 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 of any dishonourable transaction even for a continent, much less for a few thousand acres of wild land in America, which is dear to the Indians as the graves of their fathers, and valuable as the source of subsistence for their families.

Saturday 21st.—Yesterday afternoon the wind coming from the North, and blowing a gale, we were prevented from leaving Saugueeng; here again the mercy of God and his providential care were manifested in our detention at this Mission; for had the gale been an hour or two later we should, in all probability, have been again on the lake, and the wind rose and changed so suddenly, that we should have been necessitated to run for the river, which had we failed in making we must inevitably have been swamped in effecting a landing on the beach. The Lord be praised. Each mercy I hope will inspire us with greater confidence in God, and each escape lead to greater circumspection in exposing ourselves or rashly presuming on his providence.

Hunted and got a good supply of pigeons; not a little vain from having killed more than my Indian companion—beginning to fancy I can live in independence on Lake Superior—if the pigeons will come there in winter.

Sunday 22nd.—A day of rest and peace. Preached in the forenoon and Br. Hurlbert in the evening. Was much pleased to see in the School-house evidence of the efforts of Br. John Elliott, the native teacher, to aid in the improvement of his little charge, by printing the alphabet and school lessons on paper and making cards, the school not being supplied with books. In fact the whole appearance of the Mission does credit to the brethren who are engaged in the instruction of their native brethren. What a satisfaction it is to see these who were, a few years ago, themselves sitting in Pagan darkness, now, not only walking in the light, but spreading that light among their benighted brethren. May God raise up and thrust out a multitude of such labourers into his vineyard! Should this meet the eye of the Missionary who is appointed to Saugueeng, perhaps he can take on some books when he goes.

(To be concluded next week.)

For the Christian Guardian.

At a time like the present, when in the apprehension of many there is danger of a hostile collision with a neighbouring nation, we cannot but regard as interesting to Christians the following remarks by Dr. Reed, in his "Narrative of a Visit to the American Churches."

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

Another impression I could not help receiving while in this country: it is that, if the religious community here and the religious community there were to adopt just views of the subject, and to express themselves in unison and with decision upon it, the government would not be able but in a case of self-preservation to prosecute a war. The Churches in both lands, if united on the subject, possess within themselves a moral power which, as it can destroy slavery, can render war all but impossible. This power it is not only legitimate to use; it is obligatory, and they are responsible for all the misery and carnage which arise from its not being used. Here then is a field worthy of the Church—worthy of angels; and it can scarcely be considered as stating too much, to state as I deliberately do, that it is a field the Church has not yet occupied. The only effectual argument against war is, that war is sin. This will lay hold on the conscience; this will justify the Christian from interfering, and this will not allow the Church to slumber while, for the purposes of vulgar ambition, one hundred thousand men are commanded to massacre another hundred thousand men,

and to hurry them away into an awful eternity, uncalled, in their sins, and in their blood. Let the Churches remember that they are the "children of peace," that they obey the "Prince of peace," and that their religion breathes peace, not only in a nation, but in the world. Let them not condemn the evil in the abstract and plead for it in detail, nor deplore its soul-harrowing consequences, while they connive at all its plausible pretences. Let them strip the demon of all his pomp and circumstance and glory, and let him appear in all his naked and horrible deformity, that men may confess him to be a fiend of the lower, and not a resident of the present, world. Let them glorify their religion as an army of pacificators; and when the crisis for action arrives, let them raise their voice and make it to be heard above all the clamour for war, calmly, distinctly, one. Nothing would be more worthy of them; nothing would so efficiently promote the advancement of religion and virtue; nothing would so forcibly place the future, which would be the history of benevolence and peace, in 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 have to please; and when you have pleased some, how many more will be still displeased, and how many displeased, when you have done your best.

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 had an hour or a day to spend, a multitude have ever expected that I should have spent it with them. When I visit 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 one thinks himself the fittest.

3. You have abundance to please that are so ignorant, unreasonable and weak, that they take your greatest virtues for your faults, and know not when you do well or ill; and yet none are more bold in censuring than those that least understand the things they censure.

4. You will have many factious zealots to please, who, being strangers to the love of Christianity, holiness, and unity, are ruled by the interest of an opinion or sect. These will never be pleased with you, unless you will be one of their side or party. As in civil so in ecclesiastical wars, the firebrands cannot endure the peaceable.

5. You will have rigorous, captious, uncharitable, and unrighteous men to please, who will "make a man an offender for a word." They are glad when they can find any matter to reproach you; and if once they meet with it, (true or false,) they will never forget it, but dwell as the fly on the ulcerated place.

6. You will have passionate persons to please, whose judgments are blinded, and are not capable of being pleased,—like the sick and sore, and that are hurt with every touch; and at last, says Seneca, with the very conceit that you touched them. How can you please them, when displeasur'dness is their disease, that abideth with them, at the very heart?

7. You will find that censoriousness is a very common vice, and that the most unfit are readiest to blame. Few are at your elbow, and none in your heart, and therefore they know not the circumstances and reasons of all that you do, nor what you have to say for yourself; and yet those will presume to censure you, who would have cleared you, if they had but heard you speak.

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 ear-wigs busy at them? except here and there an upright man, whose angry countenance hath still driven away such backbiting tongues. And when these are near men, and you far off, it is easy for them to censure 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 to worship you as gods, and the next to stone you, or account you as devils, as they did in the case of Paul, and Christ himself. What a wretchedcock is the mind of man! especially of the vulgar and the temporizers!

10. Every man living will unavoidably be engaged by God himself in some duties which are very liable to misconception and which will have an outside and appearance of evil, to the offence of those that know not all the inside and circumstances. Men have not the choosing of their own duties, but God maketh them by his law and providence; and it pleaseth him oft to try his servants in this kind. No wonder if Joseph once thought of putting Mary away; and how liable was the blessed virgin to censure, by those that knew not the facts! O, therefore, how vain is the judgment of man!

11. The perverseness of many is so great, that they require of you contradictions and impossibilities, to let you know that they are resolved never to be pleased with you. If John use fasting, they say 'he hath a devil'; if Christ come eating and drinking, they say, 'behold a glut-

tonous person and a wine-bibber, a friend of publicans and sinners.' If you speak fair and pleasingly, they will call you flatterers and dissemblers; if you speak more freely, though in a necessary case, they will say you rail. If you give to the poor as long as you have it, you will be blamed for ceasing when you have no more. In a word, whatever you do, be sure by some it will be condemned; and do or not do, speak or be silent, you shall certainly displease, and never escape the censure of the world.

12. There is among men so great a contrariety of judgment, dispositions, and interests, that they can never agree among themselves, and if you please one, the rest will be thereby displeased. You will displease this man's enemy, by pleasing himself. If you are of one party, you offend the other. And how can you serve all interests at once! To do so, you must at once speak and be silent, and verify contradictions, and be in many places at once, and be for all men's way, and of all men's mind. For my part, I 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 therefore 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 himself; 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 providence. One would have rain, when another would have none; one party is pleased and exalted.

15. How can you please men that cannot please themselves? Their desire and choice will please them but a little 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.

Dying Testimonies.

INFIDELS.—"I am taking a fearful leap in the dark."—Hobbes.

"Until this moment I believed that there was neither a God nor hell. Now I know and feel that there are both; and I am doomed to perdition by the just judgment of the Almighty."—Thomas Paine.

"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 sealed."—William Pope.

"Thou has conquered me, O, Gallilean!"—Julian, the Apostate.

"Oh, for a moment's peace."—A Soldier.

CHRISTIANS.—"The best of all is, God is 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 ever! I have done with darkness for ever! Satan is vanquished! 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 opposition in the discharge of his Episcopal functions, without betraying the least impatience. One of his intimate friends, who highly admired those virtues which he thought it impossible to imitate, once asked the prelate if he could communicate the secret of being always easy. "Yes," replied the old man, "I can teach you my secret, and with great facility; it consists in making a right use of my eyes." His friend begged of him to explain himself. "Most willingly," returned the Bishop. "In whatever state I am, I first of all look up to heaven, and remember that my principal business here 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 into the world, and observe what multitudes there are who are in all respects more unhappy than myself. Thus, I learn where true happiness is placed—where all our cares must end, and what little reason I have to repine or complain."

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 next—upon lower terms, and under more advantageous circumstances than at any former period. The Treasurer of the Institution writes—"I think from present prospects we shall open with about 50 Scholars—more than we have ever had at the commencement of the Academic year."

THE IMPORTANT DESPATCHES OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES AND HIS EXCELLENCY SIR GEORGE ARTHUR, and the proceedings of the local Executive, on the subject of the State Prisoners, which occupy so large a portion of this day's Guardian, will be read with 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 circumstances 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 Excellency 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 Banks, and then make the best of their way to the United States. Indeed in one of Sir 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 services—know 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 paymaster 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 in this City.

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 insurrection.

Copy of a Despatch from Sir F. B. Head, to Lord Glenelg, dated Toronto, Nov. 3, 1837.

My Lord,—I have the honour to transmit to your Lordship a copy of a letter I have lately addressed to Sir John Colborne, which will explain to you the reasons for desiring that the troops may be withdrawn from Upper Canada during the present crisis in Lower Canada.

Mr. McKenzie has made every exertion to get up sedition in the Province, and has succeeded in procuring a large number of men to join the rebels; but he has completely failed; and as I think it a great advantage that this fact should not only be ascertained 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 and desirably put a guard over those deposited, and their behaviour is merely under the care of a couple of policemen and of the inhabitants generally. I know perfectly well that there is no body of men in the Province who are so ready to attack Government property under the protection of a civil authority as Toronto, and I therefore think that a militia guard would presuppose the possibility of such an offence, which would tend to encourage rather than deter.

I am happy to assure your Lordship that the attempt made by Sir. Papineau's agent, Mr. Mackenzie, to abscond with the arms, and that the slightest apprehension that any disturbance of importance will be made in this loyal Province during the approaching winter. I have, &c.

Extracts from the Despatch to Sir John Colborne, referred to in the first paragraph of the foregoing Despatch to Lord Glenelg.

I enclose you a copy of a communication I have addressed to the Mayor, and also to Mr. Foss, which will explain the arrangements I have made, but I have quite prepared to take upon myself the responsibility I have assumed.

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 objection to their, particularly in that direction, where all is nothing but loyalty; but if they remain there, the moral I am desirous to obtain will be spoiled; 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. It is a great pity you may find difficulty in finding room for them in the Lower Province, but if, by any exertion, you can effect my wishes, I feel confident you will do so."

The extract of another Despatch, with enclosures, addressed by Sir Francis to Lord Glenelg, dated the 19th November, 1837, (16 days before the attack upon Toronto) has before us, in which Sir Francis reiterates the substance of the foregoing extracts.

From these extracts two things are to be especially remarked. 1. It is asserted that the efforts to excite sedition had completely failed, and that Upper Canada was more tranquil than any part of England. 2. That the troops were removed to Lower Canada, (not on account of Sir John Colborne's necessities and request, as is stated in Sir Francis' late "Memorandum," which has been laid on the table of the British House of Commons, and is now going the rounds of the provincial papers, but) by Sir F. Head's own earnest and repeated solicitation.

Now, it being perfectly obvious that no political disturbance of any importance could be created in a civilized country with a constitutional Government, without previous dissatisfaction, and excitement, and preparation such as could not elude notice,—through a banditti of robbers might be formed unnoticed and unanticipated; Sir Francis, in order to sustain his previous representations, and to excuse his almost incredible proceedings, conceives

the idea of informing Lord Glenelg that the insurrection was not a political disturbance, but the incursion of a set of robbers, whose attack no human sagacity could have either foreseen or anticipated. Hence the instructions of Lord Glenelg that the Prisoners in Upper Canada should be treated with greater severity than those taken in Lower Canada. His Excellency Sir George Arthur, in his Despatch of the 14th of April, corrects Lord Glenelg's erroneous impressions, and, as The Examiner says, "ably points out the real nature of the rebellion. The view taken by 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 an ordinary mind; and characterized as they are by sound discrimination, pity to the unfortunate, and a painful sense of duty to the laws and the public, they cannot fail to secure to His Excellency the increased respect and good-will of every attentive and candid reader. The perusal of the whole proceedings of the Executive in relation to the State Prisoners, as detailed in the documents referred to, has strengthened our conviction of the earnest desire of those on whom has been devolved the administration of the laws in the melancholy period through which we have just passed, to administer justice in mercy. We feel confident the careful perusal of those documents will remove from the mind of every candid individual any prejudices or unkind feelings 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, that the Rev. William Bettridge, Rector of Woodstock, and the Rev. B. Cronyn, 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 from the Christian sympathies of the nation pecuniary contributions in relief of the growing evil."—Mr. Bettridge has published "A Brief History of the Church in Upper Canada." 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 her claim to be the sole ecclesiastical establishment in Upper Canada;—the second comprises an account of the proceedings of the Deputation in England;—and the third with forcible brevity sets forth the religious destitution of the thousands and tens of thousands of Episcopalians scattered over the face of 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 dependence, he soon discovered with a joyful surprise, that the charity of English Churchmen was inexhaustible. The Primitives and Baptists, though taxed not 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 respectable names. The Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge contributed £2000, and that for Propagating the Gospel an equal sum; while the Upper Canada Clergy and Bishops, who had already sent out three missionaries, renewed their exertions to augment his funds. Having received such encouraging support from these bodies, Mr. Bettridge proceeded to apply to the Society of Friends;—London furnished a handsome grant;—Gloucester, one still larger. At Cambridge, besides present pecuniary aid, a large number of other places, auxiliaries were formed to the Upper Canada Clergy; and the University of Oxford, sustaining its ancient character of Christian loyalty and Christian munificence, entered warmly into the cause of the Colonial Church."

Now this is all as it should be. This is the voluntary principle rising in its majesty, and laughing to scorn the opposite principle of compulsion in religion. When the charity of Churchmen in Canada, under the operation of this elevating and expanding principle, becomes as "inexhaustible" as that of Churchmen in England, then will its jubilee of peace and harmony return to our country;—the Clergy Reserves will no longer be grasped with an exclusive and repulsive selfishness;—odious distinctions and unjust and impolitic preferences will no longer exist or be insisted upon;—religious destitution will be everywhere supplied;—the wretched patchwork of legal enactments to propagate a religion from heaven will be left among the rubbish of by-gone days, and our whole Province will become one happy and united Christian family compact, the different denominational branches of which will bring forth thirty, or sixty, or even an hundred fold fruit of that "Righteousness which exalteth a nation."—A beautiful and devout writer observes,— "That which constitutes the superiority of evangelical piety, as a self-propagating and diffuse system, to every form of false and heterodox religion, is that it has for its great actuating principle the love of Christ. This is the seed in itself; the heaven which shall never cease to ferment till it has leavened the entire mass of humanity."

We are truly gratified at seeing the Episcopal Church in this Province thus beginning to act upon the old scriptural Methodist principle of voluntary benevolence and heaven-born love, the operations of which constitute the great secret of all the success of Methodism, and which received its new religious impulse in the Church of England itself, from the labours of Wesley and Whitfield. What we have heard some superficial party-men ignorantly and profanely call the "beggarly voluntary system" is nothing less than the living principle of the love of Christ in the members of His Church. "For this end, the holy, unconfined, and infinite Spirit came down. His emblem is the wind; he came like a rushing mighty wind, came with a fulness and a power as if he sought to fill every heart, to replenish the Church, to be the soul of the world, to encircle the earth with an atmosphere of grace as real and universal as the elemental air which encompasses and circulates around the globe itself."

We rejoice to observe that the Editor of The Church, who once ridiculed the "elementary system" now commends it and is reaping advantages from its operations. We also remember the time when evening meetings were opposed and rebuffed; but now evening services are established in many places in the Episcopal Church itself. We can lay our hand upon paragraph after paragraph of Episcopal condemnation of the itinerant system; but we now hear Mr. Bettridge praying for one hundred travelling Missionaries to be sent out to Canada. We notice with satisfaction also accounts in The Church of annual and semi-annual associations of Clergy for

purposes of religious conference, analogous to the early and long-ridiculed conferences of Mr. Wesley and his preachers. "We shall rejoice to see not merely the spirit—the living, moving, expanding spirit, but the whole machinery of Wesleyan Methodism, transfused and transplanted into the Episcopal Church; nor will we complain of any want of acknowledgment of the source whence it may have been derived or of the impulse by which it may have been set in motion."

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 the authorities in Church and State the spiritual destitution of vast multitudes of our fellow-countrymen, members of the Church of England in that Province," &c. &c. The object of this petition is to obtain a Parliamentary 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 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 reiterated their urgent demands for the ordinances of the Church; that, on the lowest computation, one hundred 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 most possible roads; that, according to the declared opinion of the late Reverend Bishop of Quebec, supported by the written testimony of 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 resident 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 population of more than one million of souls; that Her Majesty'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 chosen the divinely appointed episcopacy of the Church of England for its religion, appears bound, and at least in all cases where the poverty of the people, as in Upper Canada, obviously requires it, to provide for the administration of its ordinances; that the refusal to do so must issue, although your petitioner is far from imputing any such intention to Her Majesty's Government, in a continuous infringement of the religious liberty of the poor members of the Church."

Now we should like to know whether there are "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 less one hundred thousand members of the Church of England "utterly destitute of religious instruction." It will also be receiving a great deal of new light on the subject to learn how the "infringement of the religious liberty of the poor members of the Church of England" is to ensue from their enjoying equal privileges with the rest of Her Majesty's Subjects. Poor people, what a suffering degraded condition they are and will continue to be in according to Mr. Bettridge's interpretation, notwithstanding their Clergy have had the exclusive advantage of the Reserves, and upwards of One Hundred Thousand Pounds sterling from the British Parliament, and other sources in England, over and above every other religious denomination in the country!

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 representations may succeed in England, and induce the British Government and Parliament to persevere, by subterfuge or active interference, to saddle a dominant Church upon the inhabitants of this Province, such a system will not be endured many years by the inhabitants themselves. The strong language of last Thursday's Colonist will be responded to by tens of thousands throughout the Province on this subject:—

"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 the opinion of the Crown Officers in England on the erection and endowment of Fifty-seven Rectories, which we announced in the last Guardian, and the announcement of which, from what we have heard, has produced a sensation throughout the country little less startling than the news of the late insurrection itself. We understand that it has also been the principal topic of conversation in the city, and is alike deprecated by a great majority of all classes. It has kindled a fire that will never be extinguished until the country is safe from the system which created it. What the Reverend is in England the native inhabitants of the Province can learn from hundreds of Old Countrymen who have come here to get rid of the impositions and demands of the Rector. It comes to this, that we have no security for any thing on this subject, until the cause of all our past divisions and strife is removed. Nay, it now appears as plain as day that we are not secure from titles, church rates, and the whole paraphernalia of an ecclesiastical hierarchy. It has always been contended by Mr. Atty-General Hagerman, and others, that the Church of England is the Established Church in this Province, even independent of Statute 31st of Geo. III. c. 31. The passing of an Act in 1817, prohibiting the collection of tithes in this Province, has been adduced in illustration. The Constitutional Act of the 31st Geo. III. c. 31, did not authorize the collection of tithes; yet the passing of an Act by the Provincial Legislature to prohibit their collection, it has been

argued, was an acknowledgment of the 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 deny the right of the Local Legislature to interfere in what belongs to the Church of the Empire, to the supreme Parliament of which it is alone subject. The Crown Officers in England may, at any time, be consulted as to the right of a Provincial Legislature to interfere 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 titles, rates, &c., as much as any parish in England or Ireland. Should it be said 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 who are not the improvers of the country, but 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, if you don't like the way things are going," involves the principle of public robbery, as much as if a banditti were to infest his premises, and then tell him to leave them if he did 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 labours, 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 His 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 which does not involve an equality of civil and religious rights and advantages, they ought to be dissuaded. The sentiments of the Province should be ascertained before the approaching session of the Legislature. As far as we are concerned, no time will be unnecessarily lost in promoting this object; and we confidently believe there will be found a harmony, and unanimity, and determination among different religious communities throughout the Province on this infinitely important question, that is now little anticipated or thought of by the advocates of the rectories.

Let it be remembered that the question has no reference to one or more branches of the Government, nor to any act of its 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? On this all-important subject we are glad to learn the sentiments of the British Colonist, expressing, as we believe it does, the views and purposes of the great body of the members of the Church of Scotland themselves:—"In this Colony, all classes ought and must be put on a footing of perfect equality in their religious privileges; and until this is the case, prosperity will be a stranger in the 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 against directing public attention to this subject, because an enemy is at the door. We no more believe an enemy is at the door now than there was ten years ago. This pretence is a mere hoax, played off in a similar way a few months ago. The Church has been 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 and liberality of those who had the power to settle the question. The establishment of the rectories is the first result; the second result is that it is now denied that the inhabitants of the Province are opposed to them. It will soon be seen. If we faithfully discharge our duty, in humble dependence upon the Divine blessing, all will be well. "In necessary times unity; in non-essentials liberty; in all 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 day of the Coronation presented, I should think, the most imposing sight that this world can furnish. The day was remarkably fine—the 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 Westminster Abbey, by way of Piccadilly, St. James' Street, Pall Mall, Cockspur Street, Whitehall, and Parliament Street—the appearance of the Military—the splendid equipages of the Foreign Ambassadors, and the truly elegant appearance of the carriages of our own Royal Family, with their occupants and attendants—the appearance of our youthful 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 witnessing it. And yet, what was even that sight 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 Connection is in a most satisfactory state. Leeds, Wakefield, and various places in 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. Joseph Rogers, Hatter, of this City, were consumed last night by fire. The fire originated, we understand, in the carelessness of an Apprentice Boy.

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 Glenelg to Major 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 commission has been constituted in Upper Canada for the trial of those persons who may be in custody on political charges connected with the recent revolt in that Province. Her Majesty's Government entirely approve the distinction which has been made by your predecessor between the cases of the few leaders in the attempt to disturb the peace of the Colony, and of those misguided individuals who were seduced from their allegiance by the arts and misrepresentations 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 recent events in the Upper Province. So far as can be collected from the information now before me, the chief motive which influenced the instigators of the disturbance in U. Canada, appears to have been the view of plunder, and the offences which they perpetrated seem to bear comparatively little of a political character. In transmitting to you therefore the enclosed copy of a despatch, recently addressed by me to Sir J. Colborne, explanatory of the views of Her Majesty's Government as to the manner in which persons accused of political offences in Lower Canada should, if possible, be dealt with, I cannot venture to impose any restriction on the discretion which you will exercise in the 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 by Sir J. Colborne is applicable to the circumstances of 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 recently taken place will be fully vindicated, no unnecessary severity will be sanctioned by you.

(Enclosure No. 1.)

Downing Street, 6th Jan, 1838.

Sir,—Although I am well aware that it is 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 suggestions for your consideration.

As referring to the great irritation which has for some time past existed in the minds of many of the inhabitants of Lower Canada, of British origin, in consequence of the conduct of the French Canadian majority, I am extremely anxious that every precaution should be taken against any semblance of retaliation on their part upon such of their opponents as may have brought them selves by their conduct within the operation of martial law.

It seems to me with this view highly important, that courts martial for the trial of offenders during the continuance of martial law should, as much as possible, be composed of regular officers in the British army, and not of officers in the militia, or of those invested only with temporary commissions, being themselves permanent settlers in the Province. Great circumspection will, I think, also be requisite in carrying into effect any capital sentences which may be passed on persons convicted of political offences. It may indeed be necessary that a sentence of this nature should be carried into effect, and without any considerable delay; but unless under circumstances of peculiar and 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 such of the popular leaders as may be apprehended and convicted, especially by sentence of courts martial, would have a strong tendency to embitter the spirit and animate the revenge of the great body of their followers, and thus to oppose a formidable obstacle to that pacification of the Province which it is the anxious desire of Her Majesty's Government 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 interests.

A severe punishment ought undoubtedly to be inflicted 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 parties may have involved themselves, and the extent of the punishment to which it may be necessary to subject them, will be more easily estimated at a distance from the scene of existing disturbances, and of the excitement consequent on them; at all events, the punishment to be inflicted on any individual liable to be attributed to any hasty or inconsiderate feeling of the moment, but will be known to be adjudged after mature consideration, and on a careful review of all the circumstances which ought to affect the decision of so important a question. I trust, therefore, that in no case will any capital sentence be allowed to take effect without your own express authority having been previously obtained; and I should be glad to find that you were enabled to suspend any such execution until after you shall have communicated to Her Majesty's Government a report of the trial which led to the capital sentence.

In the meantime, I hope that you will experience no difficulty in providing for the safe custody 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 Crown, and not to embarrass your judgment in circumstances of peril to the safety of the Province.

GLENELG.

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.

Sir,—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 those 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 Majesty'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 earnestly hope that they will be distinguished with moderation after success, as they have been in London in the time of danger. Nothing, I fear, would be more likely to impair the moral effects of the late events than unnecessary severity; I trust, therefore, that while every measure will be adopted essential to the security of the Province, your influence will be successfully exerted in moderating the zeal of those, if such there be, who might be disposed

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

GLENELG.

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

I have the honour to acknowledge your Lordship's despatch of the 30th Jan last, marked "Separate," enclosing a copy of a despatch dated 6th January, addressed to Sir John Colborne, in which your Lordship had offered some suggestions for his consideration respecting the circumstances which would be requisite in carrying into effect any capital sentences passed upon persons convicted of political offences and more especially by courts martial.

In drawing my attention to the same subject, your Lordship observes, that "Her Majesty's Government could not fail to notice the wide difference which exists between the circumstances which have taken place in Lower Canada and the recent events of the Upper Province. So far as can be collected from the information now before me, the chief motive which influenced the instigators of the disturbance in U. Canada, appears to have been the view of plunder, and the offences which they perpetrated seem to bear comparatively little of a political character."

In this view of the case your Lordship has laboured under a certain degree of misapprehension. For although the distribution of the public lands was held out as a bounty to those who should join the rebels, and the war was expected to be carried on by means of the confiscation of the lands of the loyalists, and the plunder of the banks and of private property; though crimes were wantonly committed, and though there was too much reason to apprehend that rapine and outrages to a great extent would have followed an unsuccessful resistance to the insurrection, yet the disturbance was essentially of a political character, as in Lower Canada. In the latter Province the rebels remained in a neighbourhood almost wholly disaffected; and to the circumstances of their not being able to advance upon Montreal, is to be attributed the comparative absence of outrage, and not to any peculiar elevation of sentiment or peculiar purity of motive which belonged to the French Canadian insurgents. In Upper Canada the same pretensions to patriotism, the same assertions of republican 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 acting as a legislative body, and to bring to a complete stop all beneficial operations of Government, and to assert a supremacy inconsistent with the relations of a colony with the parent state.

In Upper Canada arms were taken up with the avowed purpose of assisting the Lower Canadian, 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 to have been brought about by unconstitutional means on the part of Govt; and the use which the revolutionary party had made of a majority in Parliament when they had it, was precisely the same here as in Lower Canada; namely, to coerce the Government by a refusal to grant the necessary supplies. The revolutionists in neither Province hoped by themselves to overthrow the Government. They alike solicited foreign aid, and by it means expected to accomplish their designs. The object to be gained, the means to be used, the Government to be overthrown, the institutions to be set up, the true moving cause of the revolt, (the desperate ambition 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 cases 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.

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 goals at Toronto and in the Gore and London Districts being full of prisoners, and the trials having commenced,) I caused your Lordship's despatch and its enclosure to be read before the Executive Council, in order that the members might be in possession of the views of Her Majesty's Government as regarded L. Canada, and have time to reflect how far they bore upon the events that had transpired 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 injury, the severe hardships and privations, and, in many instances, deep distress which the loyal inhabitants of the Province had endured, that the severest penalty of the law would be visited upon all the leaders and most guilty traitors, in order to deter the disaffected section from ever again venturing to bring upon the community such a heavy calamity.

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.

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 been passed upon them, to be carried into execution on the 12th April.

The Council was therefore again assembled on the 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 apprehension of persons on charge of treason.

On the case 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 Atty-General observes, "It will be seen that from the foregoing statement, that both Lount and Matthews were prominent and active leaders of the rebels; that they possessed such influence, which they employed in seducing their neighbours 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 prosecute, in the first instance, the two convicts to whom this report refers, that the earliest op-

Opinions 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, that more requires their serious consideration, at this moment, than the question of a "Dominant Established Church."

Doctors' Commons, 24th January, 1838.

"My Lord.—We are honoured with your Lordship's commands, signified in your letter of the 15th ult., transmitting certain documents which were referred to us on the 12th of April last."

(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 Head's Administration is now matter of history, and it is the right of every one to discuss it, and express his opinion upon its merits."

NOTICE.

The undersigned, having authority to arrange the affairs of the Estate of the late SIMON WASHINGTON, Esquire, deceased, requests that all persons having claims against the said Estate, will send them to the Subscriber, properly authenticated, with every necessary information concerning the same. And it is also requested that those persons who are in any manner indebted to the Estate will make immediate settlement, otherwise steps will be taken to enforce payment.

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FOR WELLS, CISTERN, TANKS, &c.

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STOLEN OR STRAYED.

On the 14th instant, from Lot No. 9, 1st Con., North of Dundas Street, in the township of Trafalgar, a small BAY GELDING, about thirteen and a half hands high, with a white tail, a star in the forehead, and both hind legs white from the fetlocks; when lost was in good condition, and shod before.

and perhaps entitled to the same degree 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 the same Ecclesiastical authority within their parishes as the Rectors of Parishes in England!

These are the prominent points in this opinion, and it just remains for the people of Canada to say, whether they will or not have a Dominant Church Established in the colony. It argues by no means favourable to the establishment of Rectories, that the perpetrators of the act could not tell upon what authority it was done, but that when they find one document fail in producing the desired effect, they then have recourse to another; and it does not seem to favour their position that they are now supported by some material fact communicated by Dr. Strachan, but which it is found inconvenient to make public.

The pernicious influence which this work will have on the future settlement and prosperity of the Province, is alluded to-day in the letter from "Observer in the Bush," from which it will be seen, that the prospect of an Established Church being placed in Canada, went far to prevent Emigrants from settling in Canada, and, as he justly remarks, how much more will that objection operate 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 the great majority of the people, and they cannot be forced upon them, unless the tranquillity of the Province is to be put into the scale with the endowment of an exclusive hierarchy. During the late troubles, all classes of Her Majesty's subjects were equally distinguished in manifesting their loyalty and attachment to their Sovereign, and it is a poor recompense that after having fought the battle, and won the day, they are to be lorded over, in their most sacred rights, to gratify the ambition of a party.

In this colony, all classes ought and must be on a footing of perfect equality in their religious privileges; and until this is the case, prosperity will be a stranger in the 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.

(By the Editor of the Guardian.)

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By Dr. Duncombe before the British House of Commons? And when, about 18 months afterwards, we were placed in an unfriendly attitude towards Sir Francis before the Canadian public, did not the correspondence show that we never desired nor expected that the affair would be brought before the Canadian public at all? And in the case of the expatriation of a distinguished individual from this Province,—(from whose mind and pen, it is but justice to acknowledge and remember, has originated every measure which has been adopted in the country for the extension and protection of the civil and religious privileges of the several religious denominations)—did not published correspondence show, beyond the possibility of doubt, that the public discussion of it was actually sought to be avoided, until it seemed to be pressed upon the writer to take it up in defence of an absent and injured individual in answer to gratuitous and ex parte statements put forth ruinous to his public and moral character.

2. Can they read attentively the Royal instructions which Sir Francis published and pledged himself to fulfil, and say that he has not either neglected or directly violated the most essential parts of those important instructions?

Can the partisans of Sir Francis say that any one of his plans has succeeded? Even before the insurrection, during his nearly two years Government, was there any, or like to be any, increase of emigration? Of British Capital? Of Money? Of Commerce? In the value of property? In the Spirit of any kind of public enterprise? Did his Speeches, or Messages, or any part of his Government tend to do what Dr. Johnson says is "worthy of a statesman"—namely, "to soften the obdurate, to convince the mistaken, to mollify the resentful?" What has been the result, and what is the fruit of his policy in regard to the banks and currency of the country—in regard to the increased public debt—in regard to the diminished public revenue—in regard to public and private credit—in regard to commerce, general business and improvements, public confidence and social union? And might it not be demonstrated from the soundest maxims of civil polity, and even the philosophy of the human mind, that in respect to those very measures which the excitement and impressions of the moment have been most disposed to applaud, "while (to borrow the words of a great statesman) he seemed to strengthen the Superstructure, he weakened the foundations of our Constitution."

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Before the eulogists of Sir Francis repeat their attacks upon the writer of these remarks,—nay, before they reiterate their inconsiderate praises of a policy which commenced with fair promises and a country's confidence and ended in disappointment, insurrection and bloodshed, we hope they will favour the public with intelligible and satisfactory answers to the foregoing questions.

We had not intended to have written another line on Sir Francis' administration;—it being a matter of history, very friends may differ in their opinions of its merits and tendency; we ask no reader of the Guardian to agree with us in our views of that period of our provincial history; but we will not allow our motives and principles of action in respect to any administration to be impeached with impunity, when we feel conscious of standing upon so defensible and impregnable ground. On another occasion, and in reference to another character, that great apostle of human nature, Shakespeare, says—"In mercy to him let the subject drop."

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we do not honour—but we will not enumerate the acts of the last eventful six months of his anomalous Government. To his zealous apologists and admirers, and our impugners we put the following few plain questions:—

1. Can they read the "representation" of Sir F. Head's first Executive Council, and say to their readers and before the Canadian public, that that Council asked any thing more of Sir Francis than is actually enjoyed by the present Executive Council under the Government of His Excellency Sir George Arthur, who, instead of carrying on the Government for three weeks, and making various appointments and disposing of important questions during even the Session of Parliament without ever consulting his Council, has consulted them almost daily ever since his arrival in the Province?

Can they read attentively the Royal instructions which Sir Francis published and pledged himself to fulfil, and say that he has not either neglected or directly violated the most essential parts of those important instructions? Can the partisans of Sir Francis say that any one of his plans has succeeded? Even before the insurrection, during his nearly two years Government, was there any, or like to be any, increase of emigration? Of British Capital? Of Money? Of Commerce? In the value of property? In the Spirit of any kind of public enterprise? Did his Speeches, or Messages, or any part of his Government tend to do what Dr. Johnson says is "worthy of a statesman"—namely, "to soften the obdurate, to convince the mistaken, to mollify the resentful?" What has been the result, and what is the fruit of his policy in regard to the banks and currency of the country—in regard to the increased public debt—in regard to the diminished public revenue—in regard to public and private credit—in regard to commerce, general business and improvements, public confidence and social union? And might it not be demonstrated from the soundest maxims of civil polity, and even the philosophy of the human mind, that in respect to those very measures which the excitement and impressions of the moment have been most disposed to applaud, "while (to borrow the words of a great statesman) he seemed to strengthen the Superstructure, he weakened the foundations of our Constitution."

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IMPORTANT.

The Subscriber having just received his New and Extraordinary Assortment of DRY GOODS, has fully determined to sell them at a much lower rate than he has hitherto done, and consequently solicits the attention of the public thereunto.

Mr. WOOD, DENTIST,

Chequered House, Toronto, 28th June, 1838. 50

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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 apprise them that he has removed to 152 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. 417f

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

HOCKEN, from MONTREAL, has opened, and now offers for Sale, at his Store, 144 King Street, (Opposite W. Cornack's & Co.) A LARGE AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF Boots and Shoes. Also: SOLE and UPPER LEATHER.—All of which he will dispose of on the most reasonable terms, either wholesale or retail, and solicits intending purchasers to call and examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere. Toronto, May 23, 1837. 393f

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 buildings—the whole being well adapted for a mercantile establishment. Apply at the Chamberlain's office. Toronto, 16th July, 1838. 53

Valuable Freehold Property in the City For Sale Cheap.

A 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 House, &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 this Office. Toronto, April 17, 1838.

A FARM FOR SALE.

In the Township of Toronto, being part of Lot No. 3, in the 31st Concession, west of Hurontario Street, containing 150 ACRES of Land, with Farming Stock and Utensils. The terms will be made known on the premises. G.O. & B. MONGER. May 17th, 1838 445f

FARM FOR SALE.

LOT No. 10, in the 7th Concession of Kitley, District of Johnston, 116 Acres. The farm is well watered, and has 60 Acres improved, with good House and Barn. Terms will be known by applying to John Morgan on the premises, whom I authorize to sell the property. GEORGE MORGAN. Scarborough, H. D., July 4th, 1838. 451f

TO BE SOLD.

A 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 Niagara Frontier between Queenston and the Whirlpool. Particulars may be obtained on application (Free of Postage) to Dr. HAMILTON, Queenston Heights, 17p431 February, 1838.

FARM FOR SALE.

AN EXCELLENT FARM FOR SALE,—being the North-West Half of Lot No. Two in the Third Concession in the TOWN-SHIP OF TORONTO, within half a mile of the Village of Streetsville,—containing One Hundred Acres, sixty of which are in a high state of cultivation; with a good two-story Frame House and Log Barn, and a very fine young Orchard. Also, Forty Acres opposite said Farm; twenty of which are cleared, with a good Frame House, two story and a half. Both Farms are well watered. This property is offered for sale on the most reasonable terms. Apply to the subscriber, on the premises. HENRY SHELL. Toronto Township, Nov. 27, 1837. 20f

LANDS FOR SALE.

IN the London District, Upper Canada, 180 Acres of the very finest quality, in the Talbot Settlement, in that most desirable Township, Altonouch, 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., and a large quantity of the finest Black Walnut and White Oak Timber thereon. Also,—In the Township of Reach, Home District; Lot No. 12, in the 2d Concession, an extremely valuable Lot. The above lands will be sold low, or the proprietor will be glad to mortgage the same for such period as may be agreed upon. For further particulars apply to H. STAFFORD, Esq., Brockville. April 20, 1837. 389

FOR SALE.

AN EXCELLENT FARM, being the North three-fourths of Lot No. 56, in the 1st Concession of Vaughan, in the Township of York, only 19 miles from the City of Toronto,—containing 157 1/2 Acres, 70 of which are under improvement. There are on the Lot a good Orchard, a Log House and Barn, and a good stream of water crossing each end of the Farm. For particulars, apply to the proprietor on the premises. JOHN ENDICOTT. Vaughan, August, 1837. 3wp 406f

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 contingent Fund of the Western Methodist Church in Canada, for making up the deficiencies of poor Circuits which are unable to support their Preachers &c., and to the general spread of the