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Christian Guardian.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1838.

"The Church." VETO VI .- The Church of England. "Reluctantly I throw away the Scabbard."

Having laid before my readers some general objections to what usually goes under the denomination "Church and State," I proceed to say what I have against the Church of England as a particular form of establishment; and in approaching this topic, I have several prefatory remarks to offer, which the demeanour of The Church towards others compels me to make. The Church party assume a repulsive title, anomalous to their own recorded definition of a Church: they set up a standard of Church discipline not to be departed from; they threaten the liberties of others; they have taken the first steps in the career of persecution; they have announced The Church as the practe of the people of Canada, and look for their submission and their subsidies! Canada is become Roman, for she has now her Dictator! In making my observations, I shall do, as I have already done, quote largely from others, that not only my own opinion may be seen, but that many of the best of men may be heard.

My first remark is on Church Government. I blame not The Church, nor any other Church, for having a constitution of its own. Every one has a right to its own form, so long as it comports gener ally with the views and usages of apostolic and primitive times. What I contend for, is, that the Church of England errs-egregiously and criminally errs, in obtruding her form as divine, apostolic, and perfect, to the entire discountenancing and exclusion of every OTHER. She is so compendious in her form, as to be without defect ! I should not have much to say, if she was advocated on the one principle laid down by Dr. Paley; though, before I have done, I shall show she would come short in doing that. He, relinquishing the argument of Scripture for establishments, says, "The authority therefore of a Church establishment is founded in its utility." This is the sentiment of a Church tory. I wish my antagon sis would be led by Paley; we should then have an antidote for the multifarious evils which surround us. He says plainty, "It cannot be proved that any form of Church government was laid down in the Christian, as it had been in the Jewish Scriptures, with a view of fixing a constitution for succeeding ages!"

My second remark is on Establishments. There ought to be establishments for propagating the Truth—for placing the Truth before the people—for facilitating their reception of the Truth; but when that is done, if the object attempted to be gained is not reached, no resort is to be made to force and penaltics. To their own Master, then, the pe-ple stand or fall: with God is vengeance. But establishments do resort to these; and our own is not free from the charge. Can she plead exemption from the levying of disgrace and disabilities for nonconformity? This drives us to the conclusion, that it is their religion they wish to establish, and not the means necessary for the propagation of the Truth; leaving men unblamed and undiefranchised. tablish the Truth! Ridiculous! What is true! Your view of Scriptore, or mine? Can the religion of nature be established Ought—can its counterpart, the religion of the Bible, be established? Robinson, of Cambridge, the translator of Saurin, though eccentric in some things, but always masterly on Religious Liberty, shall be my The religion of nature is not capable of establishment; the religion of Jesus Christ is not capable of establishment." "Revealed religion requires man to pay a mental homage to the Deity through Jesus Christ; to venerate his perfections, by adoring and confiding in them as Christianity directs-by repensance, by faith, by hope, and so on. How is it possible to establish those spiritual acts? A human establishment requires mun to pay his Christian mental homage to the Deity, by performing some external ceremony, suppose bowing to the east. The ceremony, we grant, may be established; but, the voluntary exercise of the soul in the performance, which is essential to the Christianity of the action, who in the world can

My third remark is on Christian Liberty. The establishment which compulsory on the conscience, and trespasses on the immunities of a man, so far as it does so, confines Christian liberty. The Church does this? Church and State makes Christian liberty a name; the Bible makes it a substantial blessing. My last author shall again speak:—" Christian liberty in Italy is liberty to be a Roman Catholic; that is, liberty to believe what the B shop of Rome affirms to be true, and liberty to perform what he commands to be done. Christian liberty in some reformed Churches is liberty to renounce what the reformers renounced; to believe what they affirmed; and to practise what they required. But we, who have not so learned Christ, define Christian liberty otherwise; and if we be asked, What is Christian liberty! we answer, It is LIBERTY TO BE A CHRISTIAN!" Simpson, too, speaks like a Christian: "Has not every man living the same right to worship God according to the dictates of his own conscience that we have? To his own Master cach one may give an account He that worships God most spiritually, and obeys him most universally, believing in the name of his only begotten Son, is the best man, and most acceptable to the Divine Being, whether he he found in a Church, in a Quaker's meeting house, in a Dissenting place of wor ship, of any other description, or upon the top of a mountain."

My fourth temark is on Persecution. Persecution! Foul name

It is not sense, but senselessness; not courage, but carnage; not zeal, but fury! You persecute me for not thinking as you do! The moment I persecute you for not thinking as I do, persecution is a sin never to be forgiven! Is The Church guiltless? Witness, ye in habitants of Canada, who are maligned for thinking for yourselves! But be not cast down; as you shall hear, Paley, Cattermole, Robinson and Simpson, and a host besides, are your friends: "The confining of the subject to the religion of the State, disgraces the character and wounds the reputation of Christianity itself, by making it the author of oppression, cruelty, and bloodshed." "As long as the Christian Church continued uncorrupted, the utmost forbearance and mildness towards the professors of heretical opinions, consistent with public order, appear to have prevailed. With corruption came in persecution." "The plan of God requires faculties, and the exercise of them; that of my country exchanges both for quiet submission. The revelation itself is infallible, and the author of it has given it me to examine: but the establishment of a given meaning of it renders examination needless, and perhaps dangerous." Then comes out Simpson, with his unanswerable saying on Toleration, which I entreat The Church to hear from one of her own honest sons: "It appears to me, however, that both the name and the thing are inconsistent with the very nature of the Gospel of Christ. For have not I as much right to control you in your religious concern, as you have to control me? To TALK OF TOLERATING, IMPLIES AN AUTHORITY OVER ME. Yet, who but Chaist has any such authority? He is

tyrant, a very pope, who pretends to any such thing."

Count up, if you can, the cyils of persecution. O, how much will the advocates of passive obedience have to answer for! What contentions, fears, confiscations, irruptions, divisions, partings, sorrows, have they caused! How many a suppliant repulsed! How many family torn! How many a comented Church dissevered! How many a Christian sacrificed! The despot has uttered his mandate! Father, mother, son and child, have sued for a reprieve—have sued for hife-have justly sued! And the witnesses have asked, with Virgil

Why should he then reject a suit so just?
Whom does he about? and whither would he fly?
Can he this last, this oxly prayer deny?

With a tyrant's insolence, the last, the only prayer, has been denied Thousands have been sacrificed! Thousands more have fied! The land of home, and home, have been forsaken; but the fugitive, in all his wanderings,

"Views not a realm so beautiful and fair, Nor breathes the spirit of a purer air; In every clime, the magnet of the soul."

And when, at night-fall, he has stepped over the threshold of some humble cot, Montgomery tells us its inmate has asked, "Wanderer! whither dost thou room? Weary wanderer, old and grey?"

And received for answer .---

"In the sun-set of my day, Stranger! I have lost my home: Weary, wandering, old, and grey, Therefore, therefore, do I rosm." But the persecutor finds a limit which he cannot pass ! Blessed be God, the refugee has a Friend in Heaven! The spirit never can be

"Mountains! can ye chain the will! Ocean! caust thou quench the heart! No!—I feel my country will, Library! where'er thou art."

madacled !

My fifth remark is on Church power. An Establishment-the Establishment of England, expects the submission of others to the authorities of the Church; and this deprives men, to an extent, of their rationality and dignity. But the best of men have resisted their claims. Mr. Wesley is held up by The Church for the willing deference he is supposed to have paid. It is somewhat remarkable that separate of his most environment appearance for most environment appearance. several of his most emirent ancestors were non-conformists. Watson informs us, "The Rector of Epworth, like his excellent wife,
had descended from parents distinguished for learning, piety, and
non-conformity." And their grandson, John, did not forget them,
nor disgrace them. In Myles's History of the Methodists, we have
parts of the "Munutes of Conference." In the first Conference of
the Methodist, that of 1744, he says, the following questions were
asked: "O. How for does each of us agree to submit to the judge. asked: "Q. How far does each of us agree to submit to the judge ment of the majority ! A. In speculative things, each can only sub mit so far as his judgment shall be convinced. In every practical point, each will submit so far as he can without wounding his con-

Q. Can a christian submit any further than this to any man, or

number of men upon earth?

A. It is undeniably certain he cannot; either to Bishop, Convo cation, or General Council. And this is that grand principle of private judgment on which all the reformers proceeded, 'Every man must judge for himself; because every man must give an account of himself to God." How noble and elevating maxims like these! Mr. Myles adds, "It is impossible to read this without admiring it; OF THE METHODIST CONFERENCE." Again. Watson, in his Life of Wesley, obliges us with another extract from the "Minutes" one of the early "Conferences:"

Q. But is not the will of our Governors a law !

No; not of any Governor, temporal or spiritual; therefore if my Bishop wills that I should not preach the Gospel, his will is no

Q. But if he produce a law against your preaching?
A. I am to obey God rather than man."

These answers are an honour to human nature, to the Reformers to Christianity, and to Methodism; and so long as they are respected, Methodism will be that "against which the gates of hell shall never prevail." It is only just to Paley to let him have a word; leaving it with his disciples to settle the difference between it and his system. He says, "The Magistrate is not to be obeyed in temporals more than spirituals, where a repugnancy is perceived between his com-mands and any accredited manifestations of the Divine Will." In this the Doctor is a thorough Wesleyan!

My sixth remark is on the Protestant Test. The Bible is emphatically the Protestant Rule! The Church of England, or any other Church, cannot innocently dictate to me what I am to believe, much less force my compliance. Chillingworth's Religion of Protestants has long been reiterated. He honoured the Brank and he honoured Man. Says he, "I cannot find any rest for the sole of my foot, but there are popes against popes, councils against councils, some fathers against others, the same fathers against themselves, a consent of fathers of one age against a consent of fathers of another age, the Church of one age, against the Church of another age." In Arminius' Works, I find this passage,—" By the very argument by which he Scriptures are Divine, they are also proved to be canonical, from the method and end of their composition, as containing the rule of our faith, charity, hope, and of the whole of our living. For they are given for doctrine, for reproof, for instruction, for correction, and for consolation; that is, that they may be the rule of truth and falsehood to our understanding, of good and evil to our affections, either to do and to omit, or to have and to want." Watson, in his own majestic manner, says, "The great Protestant principle, that the holy Scriptures are the only standard of doctrine; that the doctrines of to the confirmation of his own faith; must be held inviolate, if we would not see divine authority displaced by HUMAN." Can The Church risk a scrutiny on this principle! I would that she could,

My seventh remark is on the title, "National Church." There is to me something very singular and unnatural in this designation. It is agrees with the best definitions of the word "Church," and with covery thing with which I am conversant in the Christian Scriptures.

Working for a good that is yet unseen, but will certainly be manifested in due time. Especially since it is a good that will with a cheering revival. Fifteen have been added to the church, and the work was still progressing.

A writer in the Christian Index, mentions the baptism of 127 persons every thing with which I am conversant in the Christian Scriptures. every thing with which I am conversant in the Christian Scriptures. Bishop W. Clagget. We have named in the Scriptures, a Church in " a bouse," a Church in "a city," "the seven Churches," a Church " on earth," and "the Church in heaven." But when I look there for a Provincial or a National Church, I look for what can never be found. The most beautiful definition of a Church I know of, is in Watson's Theological Institutes. I copy it: " The Church is a Society founded upon faith, and united by mutual love, for the personal edification of its members n boliness, and for the religious benefit of the world." Myles' History gives us Mr. Wesley's definition of the Church of England. He The visible Church of England is, the congregation of English rs." But to the articles of that Church; the xix says, "The believers." risible Church of Christ is a congregation of faithful men, in which the pure word of God is preached, and the sacraments be duly administered." Burnet's Exposition, from which I have copied this part of the article, seems, in some places, to attempt a reconciliation etween this sense of the term and his own Church National; but I am atterly at a loss to perceive any agreement. The Rev. Mr. James, of Birmingham, has well said, -- "A National Church is, therefore, a sentiment opposed to the etymological meaning of the term-to the usage of this term by the sacred writers, and to the definition of i given in the thirty-nine articles." The conclusion I come to is, that National Church" is an anti-christian distinction! And I challenge

prefatory; in the meantime, I bespeak the notice of The Church to a brief paragraph from the works of the splendid Saurin, which I copy "Oh, ye sons of the Reformation! how long will you counteract your own principles? Oh, ye subjects of the Sovereign of the Church! how long will you encroach on the rights of your Sovereign, dare to condemn those whom he absolves, and to reject those whom his gen crous benevolence tolerates? 'Who art thou that judgest another man's servant? for none of us liveth to himself, and no man dieth to himself. For, whether we live, we live into the Lord; and, whether we die, we die unto the Lord; whether we live, therefore, or die, we is better than the things themselves! because exertion is ARE THE LORD'S.' ". Epsiloni.

Anglicanadia, November, 1838.

To the Editor of the Christian Guardian.

DEAR SIR,-I was much pleased with J. R.'s communication ment. Let not that ordinance be broken down. n the last Guardian, on . Pulpit dignity.' Having met with the following some time ago, I send it to you. If you think it will assist, in any degree, towards sustaining decorum and dignity in the pulpit, it is at your service. "The Remeastrance of a Pulpit Bible."

"BELOVED FRIEND .- As you and I have been on terms of the strictest friendship and intimacy for many years, I shall take the liberty of remonstrating against a part of your conduct towards me; and which must, upon calm reflection, appear somewhat unaccountable to yourself. I certainly believe you hold me in the highest esteem, and generally follow my should hasten as a chosen field of improvement. counsels, nay, I know you have me engraven upon your heart. You publicly profess your high regard, and warmly recommend imperfect civilization. On the contrary, he sits down, folds me to the acquaintance of others. How is it, then, that at the bis hands, and blesses himself in idleness. This way of think same moment you treat me so indecorously, and strike me with ling is the heritage of the absurd and unjust feudal system, so much violence, that the blows might be heard by the people under which serfs laboured, and gentlemen spent their lives in at a considerable distance. Is this thy kindness to thy friend? fighting and feasting. It is time that this opprobrium of toil You certainly do not consider me of the same sentiments with were done away. the Hottentot's wife, who, being asked why she wept, replied, we were married." I have heard of beating the body for the vice more honourable than that of war; of thy soiled and

private, and I should of course expect a different treatment the only true nobility!—Rev. Orville Dewey. from you. There was one of your profession who beat a brother of mine much worse than ever you did me, and he called upon the Lord to help him; but then he happened to be in a passion, which I have little reason to charge you with; and of course it will not apply to you. It is wise, however, to check disorders in time, which, I sincerely hope, will be the effect of this well-meant address from your abused friend," А Вівен.

Happiness not to be Estimated by Gutward Appearances. "As to this point, whether it be well or ill with a man, it is not by any means so considerable what his outward condition is, as what use he makes of it now, and how it will end hereafter.—Take him with all the worldly prosperities about him o come under consideration. Does not his fulness lead him to forget God? Do not his pleasures carry him away into intemperance? Does not his greatness lift him up with pride? Are not his affections captivated by this world? Are his fortunes made to administer to piety towards Goo, and charity to nan, or to provide for the lusts of the flesh? And will he be the better or the worse for them in the end? These are the material questions. No man is to be envied that abuses good things to his own hurt, or undoes himself with prosperity. And certainly he is in the much happier condition who converts all adversities to a good use, and grows better within by being let it never be forgotten that THESE PRINCIPLES FORMED THE BASIS worse without; who turns himself to God more effectually by repentance and prayer, upon every pain or loss that he sustains; who cleaves faster to his God for being forsaken by the world and when all things are unquiet without him, takes the more care to keep all quiet and calm within, and to make his true happiness fast and firm to himself. Such a man may seem unhappy to the eye of the world. But happiness is a thing that dwells within doors, and does not often show itself abroad we can seldom tell where it lives by outward signs. Therefore do not seek for it any where but in GoD and in thy own mind; think not thou hast found it when thou seest a man encompass. ed with all kinds of outward prosperity. It does not pass from one man to another with silver and gold; it neither comes nor goes with houses and lands; it does not descend with titles and inheritances; it does not wait with a retinue of servants, nor mingle itself with flatterers; it is not served up at a plentiful table, nor is it put on with fine clothes; no, nor kept and lost with the health of the body; nor does it ulways go along with a cheerful countenance. It is no visible estate but a secret treasure, and when theu hast found all the former things about a man, still thou must look into his mind to know infallibly whether he has gained this or not; and so much reason upon this rock only. I see plainly, and with mine own eyes, that and no more thou hast to take him for a good man, one who loves Gon, and is beloved by him. So that we are not to udge of our whole estate here in this world, by outward things, because all the true happiness of men, which they have in present possession, lies in the mind; and if they have it not by outward appearance, when we consider that the greatest part of it is in reversion. When it is once seen to what account the good or the evil of this life turns at last, how a man has improved himself in patience, in charity, in faith, and every Church must be proved out of them, and that to this standard clearly, when it is once seen who shall appear with Church in that town, and eighteen to the Froewill Baptist Church.

Levery individual member has the right of bringing them, in order glory. In the mean time they are in good size. in dependence upon Gop, and in dependence upon the world; do not only in all conditions repose themselves upon Gon and a good conscience, but to whom all things that befall them are working for a good that is yet unseen, but will certainly be

The Nobility of Labour.

So material do I deem this policy-the true nobility of labour, mean-that I would dwell on it a moment longer, and in a arger view. Why, then, in the great scale of things, is abour ordained for us? Easily, had it so pleased the Great itself might have been a mighty machinery for production of all that man wants.

The motion of the globe upon its axis might have been toing forward without man's aid; houses might have risen ike an exhalation,

" With the sound Of dulcet symphonies and voices sweet, Built like a temple;"

gorgeous furniture might have been placed in them, and soft couches and luxuriant banquets spread by hands unseen; and men clothed with fabrics of nature's weaving, rather than the mperial purple, might have been sent to disport himself in hose Elysian palaces. "Fair scene!" I imagine you are the adopters of it to prove it any thing else.

Saying: 'Fortunate for us had it been the scene ordained for In my next, I shall come to that to which the foregoing remarks are human life!" But where then, tell me, had been human energy, perreverance, patience, virtue, heroism?

Cut off with one blow from the world; and mankind had sunk in a crowd of Asiatic voluptuaries. No—it had not been fortunate. Better that the earth be given to man as a dark mass, whereupon to labour. Better that rude and unsightly materials be provided in the ore bed and in the forest, for him to fashion to splendour and beauty. Better, I say, not because of that splendour and beauty, but because the act creating them nobler than enjoyment; because the labourer is greater and more worthy of honour than the idler.

I call upon those whom I address to stand up for the nobility of labour. It is Heaven's great ordinance for human improve

What do I say? It is broken down; and it has been broken down-for ages. Let it then be built up again; here, if any where, on these shores of a new world—of a new civilization. But how, I may be asked, is it broken down? Do not mer toil? it may be said. They do indeed toil, but they too generally do it because they must.

Many submit to it as, in some sort, a degrading necessity and they desire nothing so much on earth as escape from it They fulfil the great law of labour in the letter, but break it in spirit. To some field of labour, mental or manual, every idler

But so he is not impelled to do under the teachings of our

Ashamed to toil, art thou? Ashamed of thy dingy workshop 'My husband don't love me, for he has not once beat me since and dusty labour field; of thy hard hands, scarred with sergood of the soul, but surely you will not apply this to me? I weather stained garments, on which mother nature has emacknowledge that I once received a most merciless banging broidered mist, sun and rain, mist, fire and steam, her own from a cruel bookbinder, who, after thumping me over the heraldic bonours? Ashamed of those tokens and titles, and face with a large hammer for half an hour, cased me in leather, envious of the flaunting robes of imbecile idleness and vanity? of old, who left England and then Holland, to come to this country and sold me for what he could get; but I can the more readi-

ly excuse him, for he never professed to hold me in such high heaven's great ordinance. Toil, I repeat, toil, either of the esteem as you are in the hahit of doing, both in public and brain, of the heart, or of the hand, is the only true manhood,

A Doubtful Christian.

How many hindrances there are to the work of God in the heart! The minister who desires to "watch for souls as one that must give an account," has plenty of opportunities of ob-serving this. And those who think their minister's life an easy one, are greatly mistaken. For, besides the many trials which he feels in common with his people, he often has the grief to see one and another of them falling short of the prize set before them, and content to lose it for the sake of a little present ease and self-indulgence. Now I have been led to think that one of the most painful sights to a minister is that of a person who seemed to have set out well, and to have made a good beginning, and to have got a little way on his journey, coming to a that the heart of man can wish, but do not presently pronounce dead stop, as if he had grown tired of the road, and was set him blessed, nor wish thyself as he is. There are other down to rest, and had fallen fast asleep. It is a very hard things of greater concern than those that appear, which ought matter to awaken such sleepers. Their consciences are benumbed; for they know all that you can tell them, and they have formerly felt much of what a real Christian feels .- London Christian Observer.

Remarkable Facts.

"Christianity commenced its progress at Jerusalem. At the expiration of forty days after the death of Christ, it numbered 120 followers, immediately after 3,000, and soon after 5,000 more; and, in less than two years, great multitudes at Jerusalem and in Juden. Mohammed was three years occupied in making 14 converts, and those too of his own family; and proceeded so slowly at Mecca, where he had no established religion to contend with, that in his seventh year, when he was compelled to flee to Edina, only 83 men and 18 women retired to Ethiopia. Within a century from the Ascension, Christianity, without any aid but that of preaching, pervaded not merely Syria and Lybia, Egypt and Arabia, Persia and Mesopotamia; not merely Asia Minor, Armenia and Parthia; but a large portion of Europe. Mohammed, on the contrary, had no considerable success until he called in the sword to his aid; and when he ceased using the sword to make proselytes, the progress of his religion stopped at once." Let infidels and sceptics consider these facts, and what inducements each party held out to its prosclytes, and also what means were resorted to by each, then answer the following: To what cause shall we attribute this remarkable progress of Christianity ?-Morning Star.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

REVIVALS AMONGST THE DAPTISTS IN THE UNITED STATES.

GRIGGSVILLE.-The Rev. William Whittlesey states in a letter to e Editor of the Hartford Observer, under date of June 20th, "that God has poured out his Spirit—some of the most influential men of the place have come over to the Lord's side, and a great solemnity still pervades the mind of this community."

GEORGIA -- A correspondent in Jasper co. Ga., under date of Sepember 19th, remarks :- "The farmers in this country will hardly present possession, lies in the mind; and if they have it not make their bread; we have had no rain since early in June. But we there, they have it not at all. Much less are we to measure it have been greatly blessed with the outpouring of the Holy Spirit; numerous and extensive revivals are now in progress around us in almost every neighbourhood. It is indeed a refreshing time for the Christian. In many places our meetings are kept up without any

minister; they being worn out, and very scarce."

EAST KILLINGLY.—We learn by a letter from East Killingly, that farty three persons have been bantized in that place since the first of

-Ch. Secretary.

Revivals have been recently enjoyed in Owen county, Ky. About sixty have been added to the church at New Liberty, by baptism. The church at Greenup's Fork has received 18, and other churches in the same county have had considerable additions.

at Eatonton, Geo., -the first fruits of a glorious revival in that place. About one hundred have been added to the Baptist churches in and around Ashville, Alabama. A great revival prevails at Irwinton, Ala., among all denominations.

BAPTIST STATISTICS .- The Report of the 23th Annual Session of the Baptist Union has just been published. It presents more full details than is afforded of the state of any other denomination of Chris-Ordainer, might it have been dispensed with. The world tians. It states that in the United Kingdom there are 1,524 Baptist Churches, that 877 of them are united in local associations, and 449 of them form the Baptist Union. In 855 of the churches from which returns have been received, there are 78,893 members, and 451 of the Sunday Schools Report 38,449 scholars: 373 of the churches supply preaching to 938 villages. During the past year, in 844 of the churches, 4,485 persons were baptized by immersion; the clear increase, after deducting deaths, removals, &c.. was 3,247. There had been 34 new churches formed during the year; 94 ministers ordained, 36 chapels built or enlarged, and 22 pastors had died. The Report abounds with interesting details relating to the Baptist denomination in every part of the empire.

> SUMMARY OF PROTESTANT MISSIONS .- The Editor of the Foreign Missionary Chronicle, having completed a general survey of Protestant missions, among the unevangelised nations, gives the following a immary. It appears to be the result of a careful examination of the published documents of the several missionary societies, both in Europe and this country, and is probably as correct as the means which are accessible will permit.

> From this survey it appears, that, in connection with various Protestant societies or boards, there are, in different parts of the great field, 797 missionaries. The much larger part of these are married men. Of the ordained missionaries, including the United Brethren, who, perhaps, are not all ordained—there are in West Africa, 24; South Africa 94; the regions adjacent to the inland seas 49; China, Burmah, or India beyond the Ganges, 45; India within the Ganges, 165; Ceylon, 23; Indian Archipelago, Australasia, and Polyncsia, 81; West Indies, 203: North American Indians, Green-land, and Labrador, 103. The returns of communicants and scholars are very defective; but give 98,720 of the former, and 98,168 of the latter. From the details of the survey, we may safely estimate the entire number to be from one-third to one half larger than have been numerically reported.

> The number of Missionaries, exclusive of assistants, in connection with the principal missionary societies or boards, as reported in this survey, is as follows: - United Brethren, 106; Church Missionary Society, 73; London Missionary Society, 110; Wesleynu Missionary Society, 170; Bantist Missionary Society, England, 34; American Board of Commissioners, 121; Baptist Board of Missions, 40; Methodist Missionary Society, 30; Episcopal Board of Missions, 12; Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions, 10.

> English Contributions for Missionary purposes .- A return as just been made of the amount of contributions obtained in the year 1837 by the various missionary societies in England, which cannot fail in interesting many of our readers. The Church of England Missionary Society £83,447-the Wesleyan do. £81,930-the London do. £70,255, and the Baptist do. £17,896-making in all two hundred and fifty three thousand five hundred and twenty eight nounds sterling.

Persecuted Lutherans .- The New York Star gives extracts rom German papers, which mention the arrival at Berlin of a number of emigrafits, all rigid Latheraus, formerly composing the congregation of the Rev. Mr. Schirhel, against both whom and his flock the military were turned out. They were bound to Hamburgh, and from thence to America, where they had been preceded by agents to purchase land, as they are not without resources. They emigrate to " preserve the true faith." and in this feature resemble the Pilgrims

Christian Guardian.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1838.

REFLECTIONS ON THE TIMES-DUTIES OF CHRISTIAN SOLDIERS. The attention of the public is at present directed to the troubled state of our country; and a very considerable number of our readers are more or less employed in promoting its defence and security against foreign piratical aggression.

Under such circumstances, the following reflections and advice may be appropriate and useful. About the middle of the last century, Virginia-the cidest Province of the old British Colonies-now the United States-was invaded by the French and the Indians. Several companies of volunteers, in addition to the militia and regular force, were raised to repel the invaders. August 17, 1755, the Rev. President Davies was requested to preach to one of these companies. He says, "Our territories are inveded by the power and perfidy of the French, those eternal enemies of liberty and Britons; and our frontiers are ravaged by merciless savages." We extract the following passages from President Davies' excellent sermon, founded on 2nd Sam. tiel, x. 12: "Be of good courage, and let us play the men for our people, and for the cities of our God; and the Lord do that which seemeth him good."

" It is of great importance to excite and keep up your courage in such an expedition that we should be fully satisfied we engage in a righteous cause-and in a cause of great minds condemn, but with healtation and limorous apprehensions; and we cannot engage with spirit and resolution in a triffing scheme, from which we can expect no consequences worth our vigorous pursuit. This Joan might have in view in his heroje advice to his · brother: * Be of good courage,' says he, 'and fet us play the men for our people, and for the thies of our God.' We are engaged in a righteous cause: we are not urged on by an unbounded lust of power or riches, to encroach upon the rights and properties of others, and disturb our quiet neighbours: we act entirely upon the defensive, repel unjust violence, and avenge national injuries; we are fighting ' for our people and for the cities of our God.' We are also engaged in a cause of the utmost importance. We fight for our people; and what endearments are included in that eignificant word! our liberty, our estates, out lives our king, our fellow-subjects, our venerable fathers, our tender children, the wives of our bosom, our friends, the sharers of our souls, our posterity to the latest ages! and who would not use his sword with an exerted arm when these lio at

"This language, the Lord do as seemeth him good, may be looked upon as expressive of a firm persuasion that the event of war entirely depends upon the providence of God. Let us do our best; but after all, let us be sensible, that the success does not depend on us; that it is entirely in the hands of an alterning God. That God governs the world is a fundamental article of natural as well as revealed religion: it is no great exploit of faith to believe this: it is but a small advance beyond atheism and downright infidelity."

"It concerns you all seriously to reflect upon your own sins, and the sins of your land, which have brought all these calamities upon us. If you believe that God governs the world, if you do not abjure him from being the Ruler of your country, you must acknowledge that all the calamitles of war, and the threatening appearances of famine, are orred by his Providence; there is no evil in a city or country, but the Lord hath done it. And if you believe that he is a just and righteous Ruler, you must also believe that he would not thus punish a righteous or a penitent people.

forms of vice braving the skies, and bidding defiance to henven and earth, white religion and virtue are obliged to retire, to avoid public contempt and insult: you see herds of drunkards swilling down their cups, and drowning all the man within them; you hear the swearer venting bis fury against God and man, trifing with that name which prostrate angels adore, and imprecating that domnation, under which the hardiest devil in be inactive. Our cause and interests on this subject are one. But hall trembles and grouns: you see Avarlee hearding up her useless treasures, dishonest as long as there is real or apparent danger from rehellion or piracy. than tremples and grouns: you are extense meaning up net userion transition, wishoutest Craft planning her schemes of untawful gain, and Oppression unmercifully grinding the face of the poor: you see Prodigality squandering her stores, Luxury spreading her table, and unmanning her guests; Vanity laughing aloud, and dissolving in empty, nothinking mirth, regardless of God and our country, of time and eternity; Sensuality wallowing in brutal pleasures, and aspiring, with inverted ambition, to stok as low as her four-footebrethren of the stall: you see cards more in use than the Bible, the backgammon table more frequented than the table of the Lord, plays and romances more read than the bis tory of the blessed Jesus. Or where these grosser forms of vice do not shock you senses, even there you meet with the appearances of more refined imprety, which is equally dategerous: you hear the conversation of reasonable creatures, of candidates for eternity, engrossed by trifles, or vainly wasted on the affairs of time: these are the eternal subjects of conversation, even at the threshold of the house of God, and on the saered hours devoted to his service: you see swarms of prayerless families all over our land; ignorant, victous children, unrestrained and untaught by those to whom God and nature hath intrusted their souls."

" You may indeed see some degree of civility and benevolence towards men, and more than enough of cringing complaisance of worms to worms, of clay to clay, of guilt to guilt; but oh! how little sincerc homage, how little affectionate veneration for the great Lord of heaven and earth! You may see something of duty to parents, of gratitude to benefactors, and obedience to superiors; but if God he a Pather, where is his honour? If he be a Master, where is his four? If he be our benefactor, where is our gratitude to him ! You may see here and there some instances of proud, s if righteous virtue, some that I You may see here and mere some instances or product some interesting appearances of morality; but O! how rare is vital, examplical religion, and true Christian morality, animated with the love of God, proceeding from a new heart, and a regard to the divine authority, full of Jesus, full of a regard to him as a Mediator, on whose account alone our duties can find acceptance? O, blessed Redeemer! what little necessity, what little use do the sinners of our country find for thee in their religion! How many discourses are delivered, how many prayers offered, how many good works are performed, in which there is scarce any thing of Christ! And this defect renders them all but shining sins, glittering crimes. How few pant and languish for thee, blessed Jeand can never be contented with their reformation, with their morality, with their good works, fill they obtain an interest in thy righteousness, to sanctify all, to render all

rebelled, let us all join in unanimous re ance and a thorough reformation. Not only your evernal salvation sequires it, but also the preservation of your country, that I now bleeding with the wounds you have given It by your sins: The safety of these our friends, who are now engaged in so generous a design, requires it; for an army of exims or of horoes cannot defend a guilty, impenitent people, ripe for the judgments of God. If you would be everlastingly happy, and escape the vengeance of eternal fire, or (to mention what may perhaps have more weight with some of your if you would preserve yourselves, your families, your posterily from poverty, torture, and death. In short, if you would avaid all that is terrible, and enjoy every thing that is dear and valuable, repent and turn to the Lord. This is the only cure for our wounded country; and if you refuse to administer it in time, prepare to period in its rules. If you go on impendent in sin, you may expect not only to be famuled for ever, but (what is more terrible to some of you) to fall into the most extreme outward distress. You will have reason to fear not only the loss of heaven, which some of you perhaps think little of, but the loss of your estates, that lie so near your hearts. And will you not repent, when you are pressed to it from so many quarters

And now, my brethren, in the fast place, I have a few parting words to offer to you who are more particularly concerned on this occasion; and I am sure I shall address you with as much off-ctionate benevolence as you could wish.

My first and leading advice to you is, Labour to conduct this expedition in a religio manner. Methius this should not seem strange counsel to creatures entirely dependent upon God, and at his disposal. As you are an independent company of volunteers, under officers of your own choosing, you may manage your affairs more according to your own incrinations than if you had collisted upon the ordinary facting; and I hope you will improve this advantage for the purposes of religion. Let pracer to the God of your life be your daily exercise. When retirement is safe, pour out your hearts to Illin your camp. How acceptable to Heaven must such an unusual offering be, from that

desert wilderness? Maintain a sense of Divine Providence upon your hearts, and resign yourselves and all your affaha into the hands of God. You are engaged in a good cause, the cause of your people and the cities of your God ! and therefore, you may boldly commit it to Him, and pray and hope for his blessing. I would fail hope there is no necessity to take precautions against vice among such a select company; but, lest there should, I would humbly recommend it to you to make this one of the articles of your essociation, before you set out-that every form of vice shall be severely discountenanced; and, if you think proper, expose the offender to some pecuniary of corporeal punishment. It would be shocking, indeed, and I cannot bear the thought, that a company formed upon such generous principles should commit or tolerate open wickedness among them; and I hope this caution is needless to you all, as I am sure it is to

And now, my dear friends, and the friends of your neglected country, ' In the name of the Lord lift up your banners; be of good courage, and play the men, for the people and the cities of your God: and the Lord do what seemeth blun good. Should I now give vent to the passions of my heart, and become a speaker for my country, methinks I should even overwhelm you with a forest of good wishes and prayers from the hearts of thousands. May the Lord of thosts, the God of the armies of Israel, go forth along shortly have the benefit of this rare and excellent production of Epsi- dull season of politics.—We were prevented by a pressure of local inwith you! 'May he teach your hands to war, and gird you with strength to hattle!' May be bless you with a safe return and long life, or a glorious death in the bed of hon-appointment to the ministry. our, and a happy immortality! May be guard and support your anxious families and friends at home, and return you victorious to their longing arms! May all the blessings your licarts can wish attend you wherever you go! These are wishes and prayers of my heart; and thousands concur in them; and we cannot but cheerfully hope they will be granted, through Jesus Christ. Amen."

Knowing the peculiarly strong desire of the public to be made acquainted with all the occurrences which have unhappily transpired in the Canadas during the present month, we have almost exclusively and religious view. We purpose to Snish what we have begun, and devoted this day's Gnardian to gratify that natural and reasonable hope to have the whole series ready for delivery before the meeting of devoted this day's Guardian to gratify that natural and reasonable wish-hoping that we may never have another occasion to make our paper a record of folly, crime, and misery. What an illustration author. Were abuse argument, or were it an indication of a just of unregenerate human nature do those events furnish! What a cause, we might have felt concerned. comment upon war!

We have copied from the U. C. Herald of the 20th instant a com-

records, as well as for the most enlightened and enlarged views of any

mestions he discusses. The correspondence between the Hon. Colonel Dundas and Col. WORTH of the United States, respecting the Prisoners taken at Prescott, and other official documents, will be read with more than ordinary interest. We trust we have seen the end as well as the

eginning of invasions upon our frontier-We have given the conclusion of this year's revolutionary drama in LOWER CANADA; but we feel ourselves reluctantly compelled to say, that we do not participate in feeling or sentiment with the inhuman Hon. Mr. DRAPER has been appointed Judge Advocate, project of exterminating the French population of Lower Canada, proposed by certain writers in both Provinces. The French are native born British subjects as well as ourselves, and, as such, are entitled to the guaranteed rights and privileges of British subjects, except in such instances as they have forfeited them by their crimes. To make the innocent responsible for the sins of the guilty may answer the theory and interest of political expediency; but it is not constitutional conservatism, is abhorrent to the feelings of humanity, and a blasphemous outrage upon the law which enjoins, "Whatsoever ye would that

men should do unto you, do ye also to them."

We are in general opposed to any interference on the part of the press with the judicial administration of the law. should be indue d to break stience on such a subject—a subject of Put in-Bay Island, some distance below Ambersthurgh. Their pro on which we have never yet written a line—it will be to place upon fessed intention is to attack some point on this frontier, the 21st. But on which we have never yet written a line-it will be to place upon the true foundation before the public those great principles of civil and moral justice and sound policy which seem to be wholly lost eight of by the passionate and inconsiderate writers referred to, and an adherence to which,—as can be shown from British history.—is the

only constitutional safeguard of good government and public liberty. It behaves every wellwisher of his country not to be blind to the essons of history; since occurrences such as have recently transpired in these Provinces have been almost invariably employed by conflicts moment; for we cannot prosecute a suspected, or a wicked scheme which our own and interested cartizans to abridge the liberties of the embject and promote despotic government, until a practical military despotism has enperseded a theoretically free Constitution. We should think that partiality to a particular sect, and yielding to the selfishness of an exclusive party, has cost the British Nation and this Province enough already; and that henceforth the Government would be placed upon the broad foundation of constitutional right and equal justice, by which every whisper of domestic rebellion in Upper Canada would be silenced, and the nower of external "sympathy" would be annihilated -the industry and morals of an agricultural population would not be subverted by the indolence and profligacy of the compand millions would not be extracted from the hard earnings of an already overtaxed nation for the military defence of Canada. We will be behind none in efforts to suppress a rebellion, or defeat an invasion; but we will not stop there—we will also proceed to point out the appropriate remedies against a repetition of those scenes of outrage and bloodshed

THE ANTI-RECTORY AND CLERGY RESERVE PETITIONS .- The extracts of letters from various parts of the Province on the subject of these petitions, &c., under the head of "Opinions from the Country," are unavoidably excluded from this day's Guardian. "We and our countryinen are sinners, aggravated sinners. O, my country, is not thy the country will justify their renewed and general circulation. A wickedness great, and thine inliquities infinite? Where is there a more similar sport to be harder battle is yet to be fought on the subject of dominant Church-ism in this Province than has ever been necessary to put down rebellion or repei piracy. We entreat that our hands may be strongthened for the approaching conflict by a suitable resnonse from the country in the form of signatures to the petitions. We hope the members of other churches, who concur in the prayer of these petitions, will not as long as there is real or apparent danger from rehellion or piracy, let every friend to the objects of the pelitions be ready at the call of Government to quell the one and resist the other.

> The Patriot of Friday says the reported wars between the Morions and other citizens of the State of Missouri, are the fruits of Egorion Ryerson's Love-feasts, Camp-meetings," &c. The same aper of yesterday contains nearly two columns of editoral on the yesterday ca'ls Ifer Majosty's Ministers, "an anti-Colonial Whig Radical Ministry"—"a foul nest of Whig Radicals, who have crept into the Cabinet and around the Queen's person." Such representations of Her Majesty's Government and of those who are opposed to a dominant Church in Upper Canada, by the Patriot, patronized and supported as it is known to be, is of course calculated greatly to elevate the British Government in the estimation of the Province, and to unite all parties to volunteer to defend it! Yet will such partizans represent at the same time that the Guardian is the cause of disaffection! A thousand Guardians cannot prevent disaffection while the demi official organs of the local Executive are perpetually abusing the Imperial Government on the one hand, and the principles and character of a large majority of the population of Upper Canada on the

> The reason of the nameasured hostility of the high Church Journals against Her Majesty's Government, even at this critical period, is a secret which we hope the times will shortly allow us to develope. hour of need, on the part of the advocates of equal rights, will, by the Divine blessing, level dominant Churchism with the dust in three years, and secure what Lord Durham contemplated-"the benefits, on a strong and permanent basis, of a free, responsible, and comprehensive Government." Mark our word.

PRACTICAL REPLY TO CALUMNY .- The Church of last Saturday week represented Methodism in this Province as having a "repub. lican origin and connexions"-"a spiritual tyranny"-" a monstrous evil"-" undermining the principles of subordination," &c.

In the country round about Prescort the influence of Methodism has, we believe, always been paramount to any other form of Christisnity, and has from the beginning, been connected with the Canadian Conference, and has always been opposed to a dominant Church in Upper Canada in any shape or form. In reply to the ins mustions of The Church and his coadjutors, we will feel greatly obliged to some friend in the neighbourhood of Prescott, to inform us what proportion of the killed and wounded-and what proportion of those who went orward to repel the recent invasion, were either members of the Methodist Church, or of Methodiet connexions and preddections. We have been favoured with a gratifying verbal statement, but we are anxious to obtain as full and authentic an account in writing as pos in secret; and, when it is practicable, join in prayer together morning and evening in sible, before we reply to the attacks of The Church and other dominant Church partizans on a matter of so grave importance.

> To Correspondents.—As the "Vetos" of "Epsiloni" were undertaken in pursuance of a correspondence between the Editor and the writer of them, they must have precedence of the able atticles which we have received from "M. N."-as we have not room for both series at present, on the same subject.

"The Wesleyan Methodists still the same" is the title of the manuscript of a tract, from the pen of "Epsiloni," in reply to an elathey applaed him for it, while the Ministerial journals make an awkward
has no greater authority than any of its members, except when his casting
the period action of the Church, and since published in attempt to justify the whole course towards him, and hope his lordship
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to the course towards him to the co he tract form, entitled "The Church and the Wesleyaus." " Ensi, wont come home prematurely. oni" has proved by numerous extracts from Mr. Wesley's works, the Wes eyan Magazine, &c., that the position of the Guardian and Lord Durham and the Canadas, brought to our port last week by the ings will be public, with the exception of the deliberations after the exami-Methodists in regard to an Episcopal State Establishment in this Pro-Great Western steamship, has fornished the newspaper press generally vince, is strictly Westeyan. Our readers and The Church party will with ample materials for discussion and controversy at this unusually loni-himself an English Methodist by education, conversion, and

In answer to the applications which we have received for copies in he pamphlet form of the series of letters addressed to the Hon. Mr. Draper on the Clergy Reserve Question, we beg to say, they are printed in that form as far as they have been written; but the series is not yet completed. Two or three of the most important letters are yet to appear. After having given an historical sketch of the con-troversy, and investigated the legal part of the question, we thought the times were not propitious for the discussion of it in a political We purpose to finish what we have begun, and

MELANCHOLY Accident .- On Sunday Evening last, Mr. Robert plete account of the Prescort affair from the beginning to the end. Jeffens, of Kingston, who had been stopping some time at the residence altogether at Windsor Castle, where he still remains. A respectable gentleman who was an eye-witness to the whole of the St. Lawrence Hotel in this City, corner of Market and Yonge streets, transactions near Prescott, has stated to us that the Herald's narrative accidently walked out of the second story of the Inn through a glass is correct throughout -- and that he had heard several other eye door, or French window, supposing that he was going down stairs, serving his country, for which he is so richly paid in devising the means. witnesses make the same remark. Indeed, we are always accustomed and fell upon the ground outside. He was immediately taken up, to look to the Herald for the most authentic version of any events he but never spoke, and only survived about three or four hours.

To day's summary of Foreign News is copious, and will be found of varied interest and importance. The incipient effects of over the affairs of the whole Empire.

The trial of the Prisoners taken at PRESCOTT, was ordered to commence at Kingston on Monday, before a Militia Court Martial. The

In compliance with the request of several country Subscribers, a report of the Tononto Markets will be hereafter given in the

WESTERN FRONTIER .- We received on Monday the Sandwich Herald of the 20th inst. containing the following-but no account since of any [Bristol Journal, Oct. 27. actual invesion :

Monday Evening, 5 o'clock, 19th November, We have just learned-from indisputable authority-that F1FTEEN HUNDRED Pirates, commanded by Polish officers, are at this moment

It is stated in a Buffalo paper that two steamboats and several schoonfrom the destruction of the Careful and that the Paris the American Government have demanded reparation Thursday afternoon. The captain of a brig lying in the Tyne, it is

For the Christian Guardian. CAUTION TO SLANDERERS;

One of the most fruitful sources of disorder and misery amongst men in all the relations of life, is the practice of evil speaking. Some persons fall into the practice through careleseness -others do it with the diabolical design of injuring their neighbour. Such persons should remember, that this sin not only carries along with it a present punishment, in that sense of guilt which springs from every act of trans-

vengeance which will fall with swful weight upon their devoted heads. Dishop Horne's remarks upon the following passage are worthy of serious notice:—"An evil speaker shall not be established in the earth; evil shall hunt the evil man to everthrow him."

Here are predicted those judgments which Heaven will inflict on the slanderers and persecutors. Their lips, which uttered mischief against others, shall be the means of covering themselves with confusion, when out of their own month they shall be judged. tongues which have contributed to set the world on fire, shall be tor-From the aspect of the times, we suppose the circulation of the mented with the hot burning coals of eternal vengeance; and they petitions has been temporarily suspended; but we hope no friend of who with so much eagerness and diligence have prepared pits for the the Province will lose sight of them as soon as the circumstances of destruction of their brethren, shall be cast into a deep battomiess pit, goes straight to Gibraltar. out of which they shall not rise up again any more forever. Evil speakers and false accusers shall gain no lasting establishment, but punishment shall hant sin through all its doubles, and seize it at last as its legal prey. Let these great truths be firmly moted in our hearts, and they will keep us steady in the worst of times.

. Toronto, Nov. 24, 1833. PACIFICATOR.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC NEWS.

-----Nineteen Bays Later from England!

THE GREAT WESTERN Steam ship has arrived again at New York, after a stormy passage of eighteen days. The Great Western sailed from Bristol on the morning of the 27th of October, with upwards of one hundred passengers. The Steam-ship Liverpoon which had for several days been expected at New York, (says the N. Rectory and Clergy Reserve questions, calling the opposers of his which had for several days been expected at New York, (saye the N views "disturbers of the public peace," &c. &c. This, we suppose, Y. Herald) "has gone to Halifax or Quebec with most important is demi official high Church loyalty now a days! The same paper of despatches to prevent Lord Durham from returning to England." despatches to prevent Lord Durham from returning to England." All the news of any importance, received by the Great Western and previous arrivals, will be found below.

> Effects of Lord Durham's Resignation. sensation in England.

which prevailed. The result of that interview has not exactly transpir, sugar. Louis Phillipe assured them of the interest he took in the fate ed; but the deputation, it is said, were assured that every means would of that part of his dominions which they represented, and expressed his be taken to ensure the integrity of the Canadas and the interests of those connected with their commerce; it was also intimated that, should the Earl of Durham maintain his late determination, it was the intention to send out unother nobleman of political eminence.

Correspondence of the New York Daily Express, dated London, Oat. 26. occurred to demand particular notice: a hot party strife has indeed been But notwithstanding the unpatriotic, the selfish, the really disloyal carried on relative to Lord Durham and the consequences of his threat spirit of these Journa's, we hope every friend of law, of liberty, and ened resignation, and also as to who is to bear the onus of the measures good British Government will be amongst the foremost in his count. which have led to this result. The Tories declare that they had no alter ordinances.—His Excellency Sir John Citry's cause at every approach of danger. Loyalty in deed in the native but to bring theiligality of his Lordship's acts in Canada under Special Council have passed the following Ordinances:

Special Council have passed the following Ordinances: the notice of Parliament and the country, and having established that, kindly to relieve him by a bill of indemnity; whilst the ministers and their friends affirm that there was no occasion to have dragged his Lord ship's cet thus prominently forward, and that they were reluctantly enmpelled to acquiesce in measures of their opponents for the results of which they ought not to be held answerable. Various rumours have can circulated of proposed changes in the cabinet; but they are entitled to little credit, although there is reason to believe that men, not new embers of the ministry, have been consulted on this occasion; and that endeavours had been made to be provided with a successor to Lord Durham, should his Lordship persist in resigning.

Signs of the Times .- On the arrival of despatches from Cana- of the provisions of the Ordinance for the suspension of specie payments. la by the Great Western on the 18th, Lord Melbourne came from Windsor, was in Downing street a few hours, and hurried off to Windsor again. The Liverpool steamer was detained two hours on the 20th, to convey to Canada, despatches, in answer to those brought on the 18th. On the 22d Earl Spencer had an interview with Lord Mel bourne, and immediately proceeded from Downing street to Windsor. On the 22d, there were rumors in London of the resignation of Lord Glenelg, and of the appointment of the Duke of Richmond or Sir Wit. mot Horton to succeed Lord Durham. On the same day the Journals | announce that Lord Brougham and Vaux is at Dover; and a general mpression prevails that Parliament will be speedily called together .-Brighton Gazette.]

It was reported that a short extra cossion of Parliament would be immediately held, in consequence of Lord Durbum's resignation, of which intelligence was carried out by the Great Western.

relation to Canada, the Sun of the evening of the 26th remarks-The arrival of the Liverpool packet ship Goorge Washington, and the twenty others of London packet ship Wellington—is looked for with great anxiety, as it is brethren of the Lower Province, under the surveillance of the geoler.—Ib. generally expected that they will bring some important information from Canada; and, as the wind has continued blowing from the westward for these three days past, we may expect to hear of the arrival of one of them to morrow

The refusal of Lord Durham to administer the Government of Canada, after he received despatches from home, is note for the tory party, and

telligence last week, from specially alluding to the fray, which it was predicted would take place between the Ministers and Lord Durham, when he heard of their conduct towards him in the passing of the Indemnity Bill. During the week that has clapsed, we have well weighed the opinions of our contemporaries, and with scarcely any exception, we find that they consider the decision which Lord Durham has come to, must eventually, if not immediately lead to the breaking up of the Melbourne Cabinet; for it seems almost unanimously agreed that Lord Durham is as great a favourite with Her Majesty as Lord Melbourne; and that the appointment of the former to the Dictatorship

Surely the voice of the country cannot be much longer silent upon his Lordship's conduct, in thus deserting his duties in the Council

To fright the souls of fearful adversaries, He capers nimbly he a lady's chamber To the lucsivious pleasing of a sure."

In the hope that Lord Durham's thrests to resign may not have been carried into effect, it is said that laudatory and soothing letters from Lord Melbourne, Lord Gleneig, and from the Queen herself, have been Lord Durham's resignation are unprecedented in the annals of British written to him, to request his reconsideration of the step he has taken. Colonial Government, and it is likely to exert an important influence But can be be thus coazed and deluded, after what has passed, and the opinion he has openly avowed upon the shabby conduct of Her Majes-ty's Ministers towards him? In his conversation with some delegates from Nova Scolia, &c., with whom he was conferring upon a Confederation of the British North American Provinces, he emphalically acknowledged, "I am compelled to say, I have been put down-sacrificed by my friends! whose duty it was to have stood forth in my defence." And again, in allusion to the pessing of the Indemnity Bill—"it was the duty of Her Majesty's Ministers to have supported me in the hour of parsecution, and not to have joined with my bitter foes in striking at my head."
When he also complained that "his authority had been so weakened,

as to render it totally madequate to the grave emergency which had called for its existence," it is not even probable that his resolution will te shaken, either by royal compliments or by ministerial sycophancy.—

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

North Eastern Boundary Question.—The London Correspondent of the New York Express, under date Oct. 26, says-The news received here that the commissioners appointed by the State of Maine to view the North Eastern Boundary had actually taken their departure. nobody knows their real intentions. We understand that General Brady, has excited some attention here, and the proceedings will be anxiously with a military force, has gone down on board the Steamboat Illinois, to watched, although it is understood that your government and our own disperse them. acts of the commissioners in a national sense.

Loss of another Steamer, with her Passengers and Crew .ers, with pirates and ammunition on board, have left that port for the The Northern Yatch, which sailed from Shields fately, on her passage west. Part of two or three Regiments, to the number of about 500 to Leith, having on beard a crew of 13 persons, and from 8 to 10 pasregular soldiers, left this for the west on Saturday to receive them. Cur. sengers (one of whom she landed at North Sunderland,) was seen to for the destruction of the Caroline, and that the British Government said, saw her go down a short distance from North Sunderland, and have refused it. have perished.

Vote by Ballot.—It is said that a rumor is prevalent in the best aformed circles of the metropolis, that Lord John Russell has concented to allow the vote by bailot to be introduced in the next session of Parlia-ment as a cabinet question.

Rumoured Marriage of the Queen.-The young Prince of Saze Cobourg is coming on a visit to Victoria, with his father, her nucle. While she was plain heiress presumptive, this young sprig of royalty was ishment, in that sense of guilt which springs from every act of trans. on a visit to her mother at Claremont, and they were purposely thrown gression, but such conduct is treasuring no against them a storm of much together. The London papers now affirm, positively, that the vengeance which will fall with awful weight upon their devoted heads. match will take place next year, and that Lord Melbourne will come match will take place next year, and that Lord Melbourne will come down to Parliament with a Royal Messege, claiming a marriage settle.

> Queen Adelaide is off for Malta, by the Hastings. That hip is at her disposal while she remains from England. Malta will be her locale, but she will tour about. Some say that she is to go to Con. stantinople. Change of scene as well as change of air is recommended.
>
> Lord Howe, Lord and Lady Donbigh, and Lord and Lady Sheffield accompany her, and all their children-some 16 or 18-with their tutors and governosses. This is by the Queen Dowager's nwn desire, for she and governosses. This is by the Queen Dowager's own desire, for she is very fond of children.—She never did intend stopping at Cintra, though the Queen of Portugal offered her the Paluce there for a residence. She

> A new commercial treaty has been entered into between Great Britain and Austria, which is spoken of as highly advantageous to

> One of the principal previsions of the treaty places Austrian ships arriving at British ports, from ports on the Danube, on the same footing in respect to ship and cargo, as British vessels—that is to say, dispensing with the British navigation laws. Another allows the trousshipment of the productions of Africa and Asia, direct to British ports, in Austrian vessels; English vessels being permitted in return to carry cargoes to any Austrian port, not only from Great Britain but also from foreign coun

> The Queen was to take up her residence at Brighton on the 10th of November, and remain there until within a few days of Christmar. The Duke of Devonshire has given up his claim to about £20,000 arrears of tithes, due to him as lay impropriator of certain par-

Intelligence has been received in London, of the death of ir Robert Grant, Governor of Bombay,

Dr. Lushington has succeeded the late Sir John Nicoll as ludge of the Admiralty Court. The salary is £2500:

Letters from Turkey bring information that the Parha of Effects of Lord Durham's Resignation.

The announcement of Lord Durham's resignation created a strong 1836, and that he is preparing for the payment of the arrears of 1837, FRANCE. - On the 17th of October, the King of the French

Canadas waited upon Lord Glenely, in consequence of the uneasiness government should interfere in favour of the cultivators of solonial which prevailed. The result of that interview has not exactly transpired; but the deputation, it is said, were assured that make the consequence of the uneasiness. intention to protect their rights to the utmost of his power. POLAND.—A letter from the frontier of Poland, states that in

Poland, Lithuania, and the Prussian provinces, more than 800 citizens are either imprisoned or under the surveillance of the police.

TURKEY.—There was a warm contest in the Turkish minis-In the short interval which has clapsed since my last letter, little has urg, between the influence of England and that of Russia. The part acted by France has not transpired.

His Excellency Sir John Collorno and the An Ordinance to declare and define the period when the Rebell on, more mappily existing in the Province, shall be taken and held to rease, and for other purposes. [sir John Collorne is empowed to declare when the reio-llion has reased.]

An Ordinance to authorise the appointment of Stipendiary Magistrates. A Proclamation declaring Martial Law in the D strict of St. Francis.

A Proclamation extending the provisions of the Ordinance "for the suppression of the rebellion" to the District of St. Francis. A proclamation appending Friday, the 7th of Dicember, as a day of public fasting and humiliation.

An Order in Council authorising the ' Banque du Peuple" to avail itself Yesterday forenoon, some eighteen or twenty prisoners were

ought in from Chateauguay, one of whom, Heroux, acted as my r during the short rehellion. We know not what Sir John Calborne intends to do ith the prisoners, but we do know that the feelings of the loynlists are hourly becoming more exasperated on account of no punishments having yet been inflicted, and that a spirit is no v manifesting itself among them of pature and extent of which Sir John little decams. Bryant, alias Grand Eagle, the seound el who i-sued a proclamation a

few days ago on the frontier, arrived in town yesterday evening, in company with cighty-two other redels and sympathisers, under charge of the St. Ann's Volunteers. These prisoners had with them, when captured, a tricoloured flag and a wooden cannon knoped with iron, which were also rought to town .- [Montreal He ald, Nov. 19.

The steamer Dragon arrived at Lachine yesterday at 3 o'clock, P. M., having on board J. G. Parker, Chandler, and Waite, together with f minor note, as prisoners, to mingle with their patriotic

The Court Martial for the purpose of trying the Rebels and Brigands, commences its sittings this day. It consists of seven field officers, and seven captains, all of the line, with Major General Clitherow as President. Captain Miller, of the Royal Regiment, has been appointed Judge Advocate, with Mr. Solicitor General Stuart as his legal adviser. For the satisfaction of our readers, we may mention that the President of the Court that any thing will be done to-day; except formally constituting the Court, but the real business will probably commence to morrow. The proceednation of witnesses, when the written opinion of each officer is given to the President, who returns a verdict accordingly The judior officer is first usked for his opinion of the guilt or innocence of the party accused, which he writes on a paper and folds it up, so that no undue influence can be used by any member of the court. We have seen the new gallows, made by Mr. Brondson, and we bolieve it will be erected this day in front of the new gaol, so that the rebels may rajoy a prospect which will no doubt have the effect of encouraging sound sleep and pleasant dreams. The gallows can accommodate six or seven at a time, comfortably, but more at a pinch -[Montreal Herald, Nov. 19.

Burnings-proposed Extermination of the French.-The Montreal Herald of Tuesday states that the whole of the back country above Laprairie presented the awful spectacle of one vast sheet of flame, in Canada arose, as in his appointment to Russia, from Lord Mel and not one single rebel house has been left standing. God only knows bourne's desire to get rid of a formidable rival. Next to Lord Mel what is to become of the surviving Canadians and their wives and families hope to have the whole series ready for delivery before the meeting of Parliament. Not one word of reply to any one of the letters has yet inflicted a heavy blow and given great discouragement to Protestant. Old since stiem in the face. The history of the past proves that nothing appeared in any of the provincial papers, except abuse against the aithor. Were abuse argument, or were it an indication of a just of our young Queen one of the most portenous signs of the times. The punishment already inflicted a leavy blow and given great discouragement to Protestant. Cold states them in the face. The history of the past proves that nothing but sweeping them from the earth, and laying their habitations level with of our young Queen one of the most portenous signs of the times. The punishment already inflicted a beavy blow and given great discouragement to Protestant. Cold states them in the face. The history of the past proves that nothing but sweeping them from the earth, and laying their habitations level with of our young Queen one of the most portenous signs of the times. The punishment already inflicted a beavy blow and given great discouragement to Protestant.

Our ingular cold states them in the face. The history of the past proves that nothing but sweeping them from the earth, and laying their habitations level with of our young Queen one of the most portenous signs of the times.

The punishment already inflicted a beavy blow and given great discouragement to Protestant.

Our ingular cold states them in the face. The history of the past proves that nothing but sweeping them from the earth, and laying their habitations level with the aller than the person beautiful during the approaching winter, as nothing but starvation from the approaching winter. "Up to the 31st of January, Lord Melbourne," says an observant renewed invasions from the Americans. The punishment already inflicted London print, "had dined at Her Majesty"s table upwards of one hundred has been very severe, but it is not enough. The hanging of twenty leaders times! Since that period he has been her guest a somewhat equal num. Will have more effect than the killing of two hundred men in action, and if her, until the latter end of August, when his Lordship took up his they are to be spared from the gallows, they ought to be sentenced to had lahous and chain ed together, macadamizing the roads on the island of Montreal.-[Quebec Herald.

State of the English Townships .- The Montreal Gazette of Chamber, for the frivolities in the boudoir of the Castle, instead of the 17th inst., contains a letter dated Sherbrooke, Nov. 12, from which we make the following extract :

"As far as the Eastern Townships are concerned, there need be no fear of any rising in savor of the rebels within their fair territory. That these are not less active and strenuous for the Queen's cause than her own natural subjects."

From the New York Albion of Nov. 10.

Dr. Nelson's Declaration of Independence .- WHEREAS the solemn covenant made with the people of Lower Canada, and recorded in the Statute Book of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, as the Statute Book of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, as the Statute Book of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, as the Statute Book of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, as the Statute Book of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, as the Statute Book of the United Kingdom of Great Britain. It is for this reason, we presume, the present duty has been committed to us. But we are apprehensive the Colonial Authorities The Ogdensburgh Times says that about 500 men were supposed to have will regard with jealousy and distrust, any interposition of American George [11], hath been continually violated by the British Government, and second that we have heard estimates their fold strongth at from 350 to be great Britain. It is for this reason, we presume, the present duty has been committed to us. But we are apprehensive the Colonial Authorities will regard with jealousy and distrust, any interposition of American Colored by two o'clock, P. M. on Monday the 12th. The most probable of the penalties of the law We are but too sensible that any our rights usurped; and whereas our humble petitions, addresses, protes a and remonstrances against this migrious and our constitutional interference have been made in vain, and the British Government hath disposed of our revenue without the constitutional consent of the Local Legislature, piliagof our Treasury, arrested great numbers of our citizens, and committed them to prison, distributed through the country a mercenary army whose is accompanied by consternation and alarm, whose track is red with the blood of our people, who have laid our villages in ashes, profund our Temples, and spread terror and waste through the land. And whereas we can no longer suffer the repeated violations of our dearest rights, and patiently support the multiplied outrages and cruelties of the Government of Lower Canada, -WE, in the name of the PEOPLE OF LOWER CANADA, acknowledging the decrees of a divine providence which permits us to put down a Government which hath abused the object and intention for which it was created, and to make choice of that form of Govern. ment which shall re-establish the empire of Justice, assure domestic tranquillity, provide for common defence, promote general good, and secure to us and our posterity the advantage of civil and religious liberty; SOLEMNLY DECLARE.

1. That from this day forward, the PEOPLE OF LOWER CANADA are absolved from all allegiance to Great Britain, and that the political connexion between that power and Lower Canada is now dissolved.

2. That a REFUBLICAN form of Government is best suited to Lower

Canada, which is this day declared to be a REPUBLIC.

3. That under the fire Government of Lower Canada, all persons shall enjoy the same rights; the Indians shall no longer be under any civil disalification, but shall enjoy the same rights as all other citizens of Lower

4. That all union between Church and State is hereby declared to be DISSOLVED, and every person shall be at liberty freely to exercise such religion or belief as shall be dictated to him by his conscience.

such feligion or belief as shall be dictated to him by his concrience.

5. That the Feudal or Seigniorial tenure of Land is hereby abolished as completely as if such tenure had never existed in Canada.

6. That each und every person who shall bear arms, or otherwise furnish assistance to the people of Canada in this contest for emancipation, shall be, and is, discharged from all debts due, or obligations real or supposed, for accearages in virtue of Seigniorial rights heretofore existing.

7. That the Doughe Contumier is for the future abolished and prohibited.

8. That imprisonment for debts thall no larger exist expension in another.

8. That imprisonment for debt shall no longer exist, excepting in such cases of fraud as shall be specified in an act to be passed hereafter by the Legislature of Lower Canada for this purpose.

9. That sentence of Death shall no longer be passed or executed, except 10. That mortgages on landed estate shall be special, and to be valid, shall be enregistered in offices to be area ed for this purpose by an act of the

Legislature of Lower Canada. II. That the libe ty and freedom of the Press shall exist in all public matters and affairs. 12. That TRIAL BY JURY is guaranteed to the people of Lowe

Canada in its most extended and liberal sense, in all criminal suits, and in our subscribers in Town that night, and sent to those above Kingston by civil suits above a sum to be fixed by the Legislature of the State of LOWER mail on Monday.

CANADA. The prisoners were landed from the Brockville on Saturday night, and 13. That as General and public Education is necessary, and due by the

as soon as the circumstances of the country will permit. RALLOT.

with the disposition of this Declaration, surject to be modified according to the will of the people.

have the right of voting as herein provided, and for the election of the any joining them, the reformers of Prescott turned out and fought against them, and one reformer took 3 prisoners.

afore aid delegates:

17. That all Grown Lands, also such as are called Clergy Reserves, and such, as are nominally in possession of a certain Company of Land holders in England ralled the British North American Land Company, are of right the property of the state of Lower Canada, except such portions of the aforesaid Lands as may be in possession of porsons who hold the same in good faith, and to whom titles shall be secured and granted by virtue of a law which shall be enacted to legalize the possession of, and a title for, such same in the same in the secured and granted by virtue of a law which shall be enacted to legalize the possession of, and a title for, such says, "it is stated that six hundred regular troops were engaged, besides and the same in time to take part in the action on Tuesday. Accordingly, the Times says, "it is stated that six hundred regular troops were engaged, besides and the same in the same in the second of the private at Prescott with troops! The design of this statement is evident: it is meant to say that the expedition which left Kingston arrived in time to take part in the action on Tuesday. Accordingly, the Times says, "it is stated that six hundred regular troops were engaged, besides and the same in the same in the second of the private at Prescott with troops! The design of this statement is evident: it is meant to say that the expedition which left Kingston arrived in time to take part in the action on Tuesday. Accordingly, the Times says, "it is stated that six hundred regular troops were engaged, besides the volume of the private at Prescott with troops! The design of the statement is evident; it is meant to say that the expedition which left Kingston arrived in time to take part in the action on Tuesday. Accordingly, the Times says that, we have called this an American Lavasion, because by far the greatest which all the same in the provided the same in the same in the same in the provided the same in the same in

18. That the French and English language shall be used in all public

And for the fu filment of this Declaration and tor the support of the Patriatic cause in which we are now cuzaged, with a firm reliance on the protection of the Almighty, and the justice of our conduct, WE by these resents solemnly pledge to each other our lives, our fortunes, and our most By order of the Previsional Government.

ROBERT NELSON, President.

UPPER CANADA From the Upper Causda Herald.

NARRATIVE OF AMERICAN INVASION OF UPPER CANADA, AND DESTRUCTION OF THE INVADERS.

We gave in our last an account of the landing of the pirates at th Mill below Prescott on the morning of the 12th instant, and stated that Capt. Sandom left Brackville at midnight to attack them. The following account of the engagement was furnished, by a gentleman who was present, to the Chronicle & Gazette, from which we copy it:

Oe Tuesday morning, a detachment of 40 men of the 834 Regiment under the command of Lieut. Johnson, and 30 of the Royal Marines. under Lieut. Parker, were landed at Prescott, and being joined by detachments of the Volunteer and other Militia, the whole numbering only about 300 men, comm inded by Col. Plomer Young, of the Particalar Infantry Service, proceeded to attack the patriot pirates. While the main body assailed the rescals in front, who had come out of their honses and posted themselves belind a stone wall, a party of militia under Col. Duncan Fraser, made a detour, with a view to attack them on their flank .- The troops advanced under a galling fire from the wall, and soon succeeded in expelling the enemy from behind it. They then drove them to seek refuge in the houses, from the numerous windows tion. I have the honor to remain, Sir, Your Excellency's most chedient and apertures of which they kept up a deadly aim on our gallant fellows. servent.

II. Dundas, Lt. Col. 83rd Reg't. Commandant. Lieut. Johnson, in a daring attempt, with a few regulars, to storm a house with nine windows in it, filled with men, firing at his party, fell within a few feet of the house--a gullant viction for the honour of his insulted country. The Marines strove nobly to succour Mr. Johnson, as their list of wounded will show, but were compelled to retreat or die, before the incessant fire of the pirates. Being destitute of Artillery to batter the houses, in which the sympathisers were so strongly posted, our gallant troops were reluctantly obliged to retire from the unequal

" Duting this attack, the Patriots had 3 pieces of artillery which kept up an interchange of shots with the steam vessels anchored in the river, the fire from which could make no impression upon the round stone tower of the mill in which the enemy were strongly posted. While the attack was going on, the wharves at Ogdensburgh and the shore were lined with people who cheered repeatedly when the troops retired. Another extraordinary evidence of the honourable spirit of American neutrality took place while the engagement was going on. A steamer from Ogdeneburgh, believed to be the Telegraph, bired by the American Government, came into the stream with the two sympathising school ners, which were towed repeatedly up and down the river opposite on vessels, as if to direct their attention from the contest going on at Wind. mill point. A supply of ammunition had also been sent from the American shore to the patriots during the previous night."

Col. Dundas with the troops and artillery mentioned in our last,

arrived at Proscott on Tuesday night, and on viewing the rebel position in the morning, it was judged best to bring down some heavy ordnance with which to batter the milt and houses. The Mill particularly is very with which to batter the milt and houses. The Mill particularly is vestrong, the lower walls being four feet thick, and the stones laid cement. To have attacked the place in its unbroken strength would have sacrificed a number of lives, and as the pirates were en every side, both by land and water, they were left to be watched by the militia, and the troops and artillery returned to Kingston on Wednesday

At the close of the action on Tucsday night, the pirates had expended all their cannon balls, and were firing stone. They attempted a sally that night for escape, but they were driven back with loss.

On Thursday night, the heavy ordnance was sent down from this

place, and Col. Dundas landed with his force on Friday afternoon, between Prescott and the Mill. Major McBean, R. A. planted two 18 pounders in the field, and Captain Sandom, R. N., took up a position on the river, with the Steam Boat and two Gun Boats, with two 18 pounrefuge in the cellar, and then to evacuate the place under cover of darkness, and endeavour to conceal themselves in the brushwood, where

are many disaffected characters within our horders, there can be no doubt, and surrendered unconditionally. To have continued the action would lives to public justice, by a participation in the late scenes at Prescott and it is even ascertained that secret midnight meetings have been held in have endangered the lives of the Militia from each other, as it was upon the St. Lawrence. Shefford, at Georgeville, and perhaps one or two other points. Their extremely difficult to distinguish them in the darkness from the pirates, members are but few, most of them in ruined circumstances, and in default Most unfortunately. Capt. Daumono, of the Glengarry Militia, was memoris are but less, most or them in ruled circumstances, and it default to the Government for arrears on their lands. They are more or less in connection with the sympathisers, and a change of the Government would houses, and being seen at a window was taken for a rebel, and shot by relieve them of these claims upon them. These people might aid and abet rebels should they obtain the mastery; but the overwhelming majority of night, in order to give rest to the harassed Militia. Although the the Townships, without distinction of origin, are loyal and staunch; and it brigands kept up a lieavy fire of muskerty the whole time, yet we only is pleasant for an old countryman to say, that here those of American origin lost one man, a private of the 83d. Our loss in the action on Tuesday would be unadvisable.

Address to the Representatives of the Royal Authority in the Province, lost one man, a private of the 83d. Our loss in the action on Tuesday would be unadvisable.

Individually, we have discountenanced, and endeavoured to restrain, killed; and 4 of the 83d, Lieui. Packer and 14 Royal Marines, and about 26 of the militia, wounded. Two of the Marines died in the hospital. The women were running out of the houses during the firing, and fell

amid a shower of balls from each side.

Accounts vary as to the actual strength of the brigands at the first. account that we have heard estimates their total strength at from 350 to execution of the penalties of the law. We are but too sensible that any 400. One of the prisoners states that the greater half of the force that intended to land remained on the other side with their chief leader, a Genl. Birge, from Madison County. This would bring their full strength to the original estimate, published in our last, of 800. It is supposed that 30 of the invaders were killed on the 13th, and 35 on the character as a Military man is well known to the Colonial authorities.

The real and figurary was hear distance. 16.h, total 65. On Tuesday 30 prisoners were taken, and 132 surren-

As there is great difference of opinion respecting the number of pirales killed, some persons stating it too low, and others as much too high, we may remark that our informant went over the field on Saturday morning, and counted over 50 dead bodies; seven were burned in the barn fired by the reliefs, and probably a few more in the houses, making the total nearly as we have given. Another person who was there the whole time,

estimated the robels slain at from 50 to 60. The number killed on Tuesday cannot be correctly ascertained, as rev eral of them were burnt. One man was found baked in an oven. It is supposed that he had crept there for sheller during the cannonade, and he fall of the chimney had blocked up the entrance, so that he was horribly baked to death when the house was burned. Some of our own wounded lay on the field from Tuesday to Friday, and most have suffered pirates, and he begged them to allow him to be removed, but the Pole would not consent. This Pole also hung up Licut. Johnson's body to a vince, tree by the feet, after stripping it naked! He says that he did so to keep it is it from being eaten by the pigs. These animals fed on the dead from

Tuesday night to Friday.

Ten barrels of powder, many stand of arms, ten thousand rounds o hall cartridge, three pieces of artillery, and provisions for a month, were taken. Of the 3 gans, two were iron six pounders, one of which bears G. R. on it, having been taken during the last war. The other gun was a beautiful brass three pounder. The houses occupied by the pirates were burnt, except the mill, which was occupied by a guard of militia, and will probably be purchased by the Government, as it will make a good Martello Tower, and thus strengthen the defences of that exposed fron

The pirate flag of white silk, bearing a black cagle and star, and the words—"Liberated by the Onondaga Hunters," was captured, and great numbers of dirks, howie knives, and pistols. A Col. Brown, of the pirates, was wounded and afterwards burnt in a barn which they set on fire to prevent it from sheltering our force. He was a nephew of old General It is said that a son of Bill Johnson was also wounded and ornt at the same time.

It is probable that many of the pirates contrived to steal off into the woods, and part of their may effect their escape across the river; the remainder will be captured by the militia.

The expedition returned to this Town on Saturday night at 9 o'clock and an abstract of the news was struck off in an extra, and distributed to

13. That as Ceneral and public Education is necessary, and due by the marched to Fort Henry, amidst the cheers, laughter, taunts, and decision Government to the people, an act to provide for the same shall be passed of some hundreds of spectators. The houses in Front Street were illustrated by the discount of the people and act to provide for the same shall be passed of some hundreds of spectators. minated, and the troops were as much cheered as the prisoners were his 14. That to secure the elective franchise, all elections shall be had BY ed. Among the latter were several young men who wept hitterly, and buried their heads in their hosoms. Others seemed to be indifferent, and 15. That with the least possible delay the people shall choose Delegates the Pole especially, who was narched bare-headed in the front, maintain according to the present division of the country, into Countes. Towns, and ed an erect port and animoved countenance; but the effort cost him so Boroughs, who shall constitute a Convention or Legislative Body, to establinuch that his face wore an unearthly appearance. His eyes glared and lish a Constitution according to the wants of the country, and in conformity protruded as if he were on the rack. An elderly man among the prisonrs complained bitterly of the deception that had been practiced on them They were told that on landing at Prescott they would be joined by 1500 16. That every male person at the age of 21 years and unwards, shall men, and were promised great wages and rich rewards; but instead of

40 of the 63d, and 30 Royal Marines.

bout 4 o'clock, P. M., and ending about 7. 2

The shot from the Experiment killed a man named Foster on board of he United States,

Colonel Dundas beers high testimony to the gallantry and good conduct of the troops, both militia and regulars. scott was illuminated on Friday night.

> From the U. C. Gazette Extraordinary, Nov. 24. Government House, Toronto, 21th Nav. 1833.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor has directed the publication the following correspondence, in the hope that it may be the means preventing, in other parts of the frentier, the gross delusion which ol. Worth, of the United States' Army, and the respectable inhabitants Coswego, represent to have been practised upon numerous persons, by men. "who, having instigated them to a lawless invasion, have them-selves stood back from the scene of danger in the moment of trial, or, rom a distance, in safety, have witnessed the sucrifice of the miserable ictims of their unscrupulous designs."

His Excellency does indeed hope, that what has happened at Proscott, may be the means of "holding up to scorn, contempt, and punishment, the great villains in this most unparalleled assault upon a friendly power."

Kingsion, Nov. 23rd, 1838.
Sia,-I have the honor herewith to forward for your Excellency. information, a Letter, with the documents which accompanied it, which I this day received from Col. Worth, Commandant of the United States' Army at Sackett's Harbor, as also a copy of my reply to his communica. His Exc'y Major Gen'l Sir Geo. ARTHUR, K. C. H. &c.

Suckett's Harbour, 23rd Nov 1939. Sin.—By the mail of this date I received a communication, of which ! have the hunor to forward you a copy. This paper is signed by gentle-men of the highest intelligence and respectability among our citizens, who, as they represent, have earnestly sought to check the headlong career of those unfortunate dupes of designing demagogues, the objects

f their petition. This appeal places me in a painful and embarrassing position; on the ne hand, to seek, by an official interposition; to stay or divert the free course of justice, however fruitless the effort, would justly subject me to the consure of the Covernment; so on the other-I could hardly excuse myself to my countrymen, nay, to my own heart, totally to disregard the umane designs and wishes of those who ask me to become their medium

Thus circumstanced, I approach you with the frankness which belongs

I cannot better favour the object of the petitioners than by forwarding a copy of their communication, which, as clearly, as justly and truly, sets forth the circumstances of delusion and fraud practised upon the miserable youths who have, thus acted upon, forfeited their lives, and subjected themselves to an ignominious death. The delusion has vanished and not a doubt remains that speedy vengeance will follow the great riminals in this foul business.

I can only add. Sir, the firm conviction, that elemency extended to the retched victims of baseness and duplicity, will, while illustrating the numane and merciful policy of Her Majesty's Government, have happiest effect in restoring, as we all desire, kindly relations along the entire border; and greatly tend to the ends of justice, by exposing and holding up to scorn, contempt, and punishment, the great viltains in this most unparalleled assault upon a friendly power. With sentiments of respect, I have the honor to be, Your old servit, W. J. Worth.

respect. I have the honor to be, Your old serv't, To The Commander of H. Majesty's Military and Naval Forces, Kingston, U. C.

(Copy.) Oswego, Nev. 20, 1838.

My Dear Sir,—The accompanying communication has been prepared at the request of the persons whose signatures are associated with my own, and who are among the most respectable inhabitants of this place, We are aware, that you have already made an effort in behalf of the unhappy and deluded men, now at the mercy of the Canadian Authorities, ders, but the cannonading had but little effect on the Mill. The Troops and we have but little hope that the arm of justice can be averted; but if were then moved nearer the buildings, and were joined by a company of the 93d Highlanders under Major Arthur, who, with the Militia, moved on the flanks to cut off all escape. The howitzer was then brought to bear on the stone house; and was worked with such precision that every discharge told with dreadful effect, and drove the pirate to take the trought in the ceilar, and then to everyate the place trades of the unitarity discharge told with dreadful effect, and drove the pirate to take the trades in the ceilar, and then to everyate the place trades of the unitarity discharge told with dreadful effect, and drove the pirate to take the full of the unitarity discharge told with dreadful effect, and then to everyate the place trades of the unitarity discharge told with dreadful effect, and then to everyate the place trades of the unitarity discharge told with dreadful effect, and then to everyate the place trades of the unitarity discharge told with dreadful effect, and then to everyate the place trades of the unitarity discharge told with dreadful effect, and drove the pirate to take the process. Colonel W. J. WORTH.

(Copy.) Oswego, Nov. 20th, 1838. they were captured, with one of their leaders, a Pole, named Van Sir,—A large meeting of the citizens of this place, convened last eve. Shourz, by the Militia. The buildings were then set on fire, and the ning, after the arrival of the Telegraph, to take into consideration some pirates in the Mill, seeing their desperate state, hung out a white flag, measures in bolialf of the infatuated young men who have forfeited their

upon the St. Lawrence.

The meeting, we are informed, took no other order than to refer the subject to the undersigned, as a Committee, to digest and to carry into effect such measures as we might deem expedient.

After deliberating upon the very delicate office thus assigned to us by our fellow citizens, we have arrived at the conclusion, that a direct intervention of any number of our citizens, either personally or by a formal

the violent and unlawful proceedings recently manifested so generally upon the frontier, against the tranquillity of the Canadas, and the relations of peace and harmony so happily existing between our Country and Great Britain. It is for this reason, we presume, the present duty has been committed to us. But we are approblemsive the Colonial Authorities The zeal and firmness you have displayed, from the commencement of dered on Friday. They were all sent to Fort Henry, except 18 wounded the troubles, in end savouring to preserve our mutual obligations inviowho were placed in the new hospital. Union, are known as well to the inhabitants of Upper Canada as to your own fellow citizens; and we believe your services and character are by them not less justly appreciated than by nurselves. The sympathics, too, which are appropriate and common to Military men, would give to your intercossion with the Military Authorities in the Province, an influence which could not be anticipated from any effort of ours.

It is not because the unfortunate men captured at Present are for the most part American citizens, that our sympathies are awakened for them ;-we are informed that many of them are youths under age, who have been beguiled by false representations, to embark in an enterprise, the criminal nature of which they did not comprehend, and in the dan-gers of which their betrayers have not participated. We are strongly gers of which their betrayers have not participated. persuaded that these youths were deluded into the belief, that the entergreatly. One of them lay so near the mill that he could talk with the prise was honourable—that it would be sustained by responsible characters. and seconded by a general insurrection of the inhabitants of the Pro-

> It is impossible that they are not convinced of the grossness of the definition. The men who have beguived them into the commission of an coeding, is enabled to investigate more effectually long and fintricate outrage upon the laws of their own country, and instigated them to a accounts in an adverse way, and to compel payment of the balance, lawless invasion of the territory of a friendly Power, have themselves stood back from the scene of danger, in the moment of trial, or, from a distance, in safety, have witnessed the sacrifice of the miserable victims of their unscrupulous designs.

The result of the attempt upon Prescott will prove a corrector of public opinion. We are sensible already of a great and rapid change in the sentiments of our fellow citizens, in regard to the moral character of the lats enterprize. The illusions in relation to it are fading from their eyes; and we may justly expect that in a short time the people of the frontier, like those of the interior, will regard the recent agitation with no other sentiments than of serrow and indignation.

We would then, Sir, respectfully request, that you will interpose your own personal intercession with the Royal Authorities in Upper Canada for the extension of the Royal Clemency to the unfortunate youths, whom we cannot but regard as the prey of invidious and repacious de-signs. We are sensible that we ask nothing to which your own feelings will not respond; and sincerely hope that nothing we suggest will be re garded by you as incompatible with your Military position in command f this section of the frontier.

We place this communication entirely at your disposal, to be applied in any manner you may deem advisable, in relation to the object it con templates. With high respect, Sir, we have the honour to be, your obe

GEO. H. McWharter, Alvin Bronson, Henry Fitzudgil. T. S. Musan, HENRY FITZUUGH. · JAMES PLATT. JOSEPH HUNT. To Colonel W. J. WORTH, 8th Reg't Commanding.

(Copy.) KINGSTON, 23rd Nov., 1838. Sin. —I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of his date, with the other Documents which accompanied it. As my authority does not extend in any degree to the remission or infliction o any punishment to which the prisoners taken at Prescott have subjected any punishment to which the prisoners taken at rescott have subjected themselves, by the laws of this Country, any appeal to me can have little effect in producing any change in the position in which these prisoners are placed. Planned and organised as this expedition appears to have been, it is scarcely possible to believe the statements of these persons, that they have been duped and deceived into the conduct of which they have been guilty. An examination of the prisoners is at present in pro gress, whose several statements will be submitted to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, to whom alone belongs the right of carrying into effect the sentence of the Law, or extending elemency to those Prisoners whose cases may appear, on their trial, to recommend them for favourable consideration. After the injuries in person and property that the Subjects of Her Britannic Majesty have suffered from the lawless and savage at the Volunteer Militia." Now, the expedition which the Times says tacks of these persons, it cannot be otherwise than expected that they treached Present on Tuesday morning, did not leave Kingston until should call for a prompt and just administration of the law; and while Tuesday noon, and it reached Present that night, after the action was the high character of the Officer charged by Her Majesty with the administration of the Law; and while night character of the Officer charged by Her Majesty with the administration of the Sovernment in this Province, is a full guarantee that he will act in the present trying circumstances with firmness and decision The engagement on the 16th continued about 3 hours, commencing so is it well known that in consenance with his own feelings, his human and henevolent disposition, supported by a strict sense of duty, he will in the fullest sense, temper justice with mercy, and to whose consuleration I shall lose no time in forwarding the Documents you have trans mitted to me. I have the honeur to remain, Sir, with the highest consideration, your most chedient Servant,

(Signea) Lt. Colonel 83rd Reg't Commandant Colonel Wonru, Commandant, Sackett's Harbor.

Adjutant General's Office, Toronto, 24th Nov. 1838.

MILITIA GENERAL ORDER. The Lieutenant Governor and Major General Commanding feels much pride in congratulating the brave and gallant Militia of Upper Canada upon the distinguished conduct of the Officers and Men engaged in the estruction and capture of the Piratical Force in the vicinity of Prescott and upon the triumphant result of the contest—to which the zend, devetion and bravery of the Militia, who spontaneously and readily came forward

greatly contributed. Nearly connected with the victory thus gained in Upper Canada, its brave Militia have to remember the courage and alacrity displayed by the oution of its force which has recently moved against the Rebels in the Lower Province.

The Lieutenant Governor cannot too strongly express his high approbaion of the loyal exercious of the Militia in the Eastern section of the Province, or his firm reliance on the same spirit, should the treacherous enemy offer opportunities for its display in the Middle and Western portions of the

The Lieutenant Governor in making public the list of the Regular Troop and Militia killed and wounded in the attack and overthrow of the Piratical Force in the neighbourhood of Prescott, expresses his deep heart-felt sor-row for the loss of many valuable lives, and his cordial sympathy with the bereaved families of the gallant men who have so nobly fallen in their coun-try's cause. His Excellency, in thus expressing his own feelings, is assured that they are those of the whole loyal community; and that from the brens of every Upper Canadian will proceed a sigh of sorrow for the departed gal whilst the universal desire will be indulged that their widow and children should be the objects of the tender care and paternal protection

of the Government and Legislature.

The result of this treacherous and piratical expedicion, thus happily defeated, incontrovertibly proves that Felons and Brigands must expect to have faithless and cowardly leaders-that these who are most active in empting others to crime are the m at ready to aband in them to destruc tion; and it is accordingly seen, that the false and double traitors who nduced a body of strangers to invade in arms a peaceful country, have themselves remained in safety, prepared, probably, to delude new victims, but always ready to avoid the consequences, which they well know must wait them, if they personally dare the contest with the injured people of

It is further proved, beyond contradiction, that strong holds and defences and superior numbers in the field, are no efficient protection to then who fight in a dishonest cause; and that those who act upon the abstrd supposition that the sober-minded inhabitants of an enlightened country would seek for settlement of their political differences, by uniting with foreigner, and strangers in the murder and plauder of their own neighbours and riends, are deceiving themselves, and blindly rushing forward to their own

Her Majesty's Regular Troops and the gallant Militia have proved each ther as brothers in arms- they have once more fought side by side-they have bled and died together - their parameter RIAMPLE will not be forgotten in Upper Canada, and their blood is not, and shall not be shed in vain on the ground which they have so nobly defended. That blood will extinguish

every unkindly feeling, and will rouse to arms every loyal Upper Canadian The Lieutenant Governor cannot fortiear in terms of high commendation to allude to the services of the Militia force which moved upon Kingston at the first notice of the presence of a foreign enemy, and which enabled the Officer Commanding to detach a portion of his Garrison to ensure the complete overthrow of the enemy. His Excellency holds this prompt and zealous conduct of the Militia, in the vicinity of Kingston, up as an example to their comrades throughout the Province, and assures them of his conviction, that it only requires an exhibition of the same true and loyal feeling in all parts of the construction ensure the overthrow of the public enemy, and long continued years of peace and prosperity.

By Command,

RICHARD BULLOCK, Adj. Gen'l, Militia,

Prescott, 20th Nov. 1838. -I have the honor to transmit, for the information of Ilis Excel ency the Major General Commanding, a Return of killed and wounded n action with the Brigands, near this post, on the 13th instant, and deeply regret that the loss should have been so severe; the majority, however, are only slightly wounded, and will, I have no doubt, return to their duty in a very short time. I have the honor to be, Sir, your most PLOMER Young, Colonel, Particular Service. ob't humble serv't.

Colonel Foster, Ass't Adj. Gen't, Teronto.

83d Regiment, I Lient. (W. S. Johnson.) killed; 4 Privates wounded. Royal Marines, 1 Lieut. (Parker,) and 14 Privates wounded. L. Glengarry Highlanders, 4 privates killed; 1 Ensign (Angus McDon.

nell,) and 7 privates wounded.

Ninth (rov. Battaljon, 1 Lt.-Col. (O. R. Gowan,) and 8 privates wounded. 2nd Regt. Dundas Militia, 4 privates killed; 1 Lieut. (Pardow,) and 12 privates wounded.

1st Regt. Gronville Militia, 2 privates killed, and 4 wounded.

2nd do. do. 1 Lt. (Inc Dulmage,) killed; 4 priv. wounded. Capt. Edmondson's Brockville Ind't Co., 1 private killed and 3 wounded. Capt. Jessup's Prescoit Indep't Co., 1 Sergeant and 4 privates wounded.

Geentlemen Volunteers, 2 wounded.

P. Young, Col. P. S.

> COURT OF CHANCERY. Partnership.

Upon this subject we propose to arrange our observations under two heads, and to treat first of the remedies which Courts of Equity administer between Pariners themselves; and, secondly, of those parties are entitled to against Partners. Our present romarks will be confined exclusively to the first topic proposed.

Besides the legal remedies open to Partners for redress of wrongs among themselves, relief is, in most instances of Partnership dissensions, administered in a Court of Equity. Where, indeed, one Partner has reason to complain of another, concerning pecuniary transactions, the most advisable course to pursue is to file a Bill in this Court, praying a discovery of them, and that the Defendant may account. Such a dispute, which is often of a complicated nature, and rests only in the knowledge of the party, is hetter adjusted in this Court, which applies itself to the conscience of the defaultor, and purges him upon oath, with regard to the truth of the transaction. The truth being once ascertained, the judgment is generally the same in Equity as at Law; but, for this purpose, the mode of administering justice in Courts of Equity, the mode of proof, the mode of trial, and the mode of relief, are found far better calculated for the adjustment of differences of this description, than the

ordinary remedies afforded for the purpose at Law.
Under the head of Account, it has been said, Partnership dealings form the su ject of equitable cognizance; and the ground upon which Courts of Equity first interfered in these cases, seems to have been the difficulty of proceeding to the full extent of justice in the Courts of Common Law Thus; though Accounts may be taken before auditors, in an action of Account in a Court of Law, yet a Court of Equity, by its modes of prowhichever way it turns. And, unless there be an admitted balance partners cannot, in a Court of Law, obtain any redress through the nedium of an Action; but, in such a case, the right to an account in this Court is clear.

Where an Account is taken, each Partner is entitled to be allowed against the other every thing he has advanced or brought in us a Partnership transaction, and to charge his co-partner in that account with what he has not brought in, and with what he has taken out beyond the proportion to which he was entitled; and nothing is to be considered as is share but his proportion of the residue in the balance of the account. Partners, however, may, as amongst themselves, stipulate that the accounts shall be adjusted in a particular manner; and, in that case, although the mode prescribed interfere with the general rules laid down by the Court for taking such accounts, it will abide by and settle the account on the feeting of such special agreement. But where Partnership articles contain special clauses for taking the accounts, on which the Partners have not acted, the articles are read in equity as if those clauses were expunged, and the accounts will be taken in the usual way. It has been decided by the Court of Exchequer, that if two persons enter into the Wine trade, intending originally that both should reside upon the premises, and one of them afterwards removes to a separate dwelling, leaving the other in possession of the premises, and in the management whole business, the latter, on taking the account, is not entitled to be reimbursed usual and necessary expenses he may have incurred in trusting the customers, where the balances have been struck yearly, and no demand in respect of them has been made. To justify such an allowance to the Acting Fartner, it nught either to be sanctioned by an universal custom in the trade, or should be made matter of express stipulation between the parties themselves—by the articles of copartnership, if, in the first instance, it be intended that the active management should devolve upon a single partner; or, if that he not so, and circumstances effect a change in their original intention, by some subsequent agreement. But, in the taking of an account, interest will be charged upon money borrowed by one partner of the firm upon his promissory note, though the borrower had a greater sum in the joint stock than the amount of the loan; for the stock is only to be employed in augmenta-tion of the trade for the mutual benefit of all, and not for the private advantage of individual partners. In general, a Partner who, in his Answer to a Bill filed for an account of partnership transactions, insists that the balance of the account is in his favour, is not obliged to bring into Court what is in his hands, unless the other partners do the same; but, if he have received money under circumstances from which it can be inferred that he had agreed not to receive it, he will then be ordered bring it into Court, however large the balance due to him may happen to be, because his conduct is not compatible with good faith.

Where one Partner discharges a partnership debt out of his own indi-

vidual funds, equity will enforce a contribution. Formerly, contribution was always obtained through the medium of a Bill in Equity; although, the right to the satisfaction being positive, Actions at Law between partners for a contribution have latterly become frequent. This concurrent exercise of jurisdiction does not, however, oust Courts of Equity of the power they originally possessed of entertaining cognizance of such subjects, since the fact that Courts of Law have assumed jurisdiction, can afford no reason why the equitable authority should not be maintained. In some cases, as if there were ten persons severally bound to contribute, the equitable relief would be more readily obtained, and at a less expense than any legal redress; for in a Court of Equity all the persons from whom contribution is claimed might be comprehended in a single suit; whereas, at Law, a separate Action must be brought against each for his proportion. And if one of the parties jointly bound be insolvent, contribution for his share cannot at Law be recovered against the others, but it is the subject matter of proceeding in equity only; for the legal remedy is founded upon the principle, that one pays that to which all are liable.
(To be Continued.)

A Public Meeting will be held in the City Hall on Thursday next he 29th inst., at 3 o'clock, P. M., to receive the Annual Report of the Committee of the House of Industry, and on other business connected with the charity. The attendance of the friends of the Institution

A MISSIONARY MEETING will be held at Richmond Hill, Yonge Street, on Thursday, December 6th. Chair to be taken at 6, P. M. The Rev. J. Stinson, President of the Conference, and other Ministers, are expected to attend .. ADAM TOWNLEY, Sup't.

Quarterly Meetings for the Augusta District-Sid Quarter. January 5 and 6 Brockville, February 0 and 10
"19 and 20 Crosby, "16 and 17
February 2 and 3 Elizabethtown, March 2 and 3 and 9 and 10 Rideau," Perth. Matilda. Cornwall, evening " II. WILKINSON, Chairman.

MARRIED.-In Caven, on the 8th October, by the Rev. Goo. Poole, Mr. William Maguire, to Miss Eliza Williams. DIED,—In this City, on the 22nd inst., Miss Margaret S. Bell, aged 21 years, daughter of the late Mr. Wm. Bell, Chandler.

Letters received at the Guardian Office, during the week ending November 27.

C. Vandusen, T. Harmon, A. S. Newbury, E. Shepherd, E. Adams, Applebe, G. J. Ryerse, W. Willoughby,* G. Poole, S. Miles, J. Mc latyre, G. Brouse, H. Wilkinson, A. McNab, J. Baxter, * Take the papers now lying in Cyrleton Place post office, addressed to Key. S. Brownell. It was an over-sight not changing the address to your name after Conference.

The second of th

PPER CANADA ACADEMY.-The present Term of this Institution will close on the 16th of November. It is, therefore, extremely desirable that all who wish to enter at the commencement of the second Term, the 17th inst., should be as punctual in their attention to the time as possible, as well on their own account, as to facilitate any modification that the accession of Students may render

TERMS. Extra Charges.

A Torm is eleven weeks.

U. C. Academy, Nov. 3rd, 1838.

ecessary in the arrangement of the Classos.

MATTHEW RICHEY,

STRAY MARE.—Ran away from a boy in the employment of the subscriber yesterday, in this city, a Bay Mare, about sixteen hands high, shod all round, with a new bridle on, but no saddle. Any person returning the Mare, or giving information where she can be found, will be suitably rewarded. JOHN RYERSON.

68 Newgate Street, Toronto, Nov. 28th, 1933.

OPINIONS OF THE CANADIAN PRESS.

His Executency Sir George Authon.—At such an eventful crisis as ment in the way, or any slur on the motives of the constituted authoritics. They have a very heavy burden and daily-increasing responsibilities to sustain; and we should all put our shoulders to the wheel, and accelerate the swiftness of the State Machine. It must give confidence to the country, to learn that His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor is indefatigable, indeed, almost sleepless, in his attention to the public business; and we are convinced that the people of Upper Canada will have no cause to complain of the firmness and wisdom of Government, in disposing of the prisoners now or hereafter to be taken, or in making

every preparation for the worst that may happen.

Even were the representative of our beloved Queen a personage possessing little title to general confidence and esteem beyond what he derived from the influence of his station, we should nevertheless be bound to support him during difficulties and struggles,—which can only be successfully surmounted by a vigorous and unceasing co-operation of the people with their rulers.—Fortunately, however, Sir George tion of the people with their rulers.—Fortunately, however, Sir George Arthur has claims to our confidence, independent of his rank and office. During 23 years of his life he has been entrusted, under the Colonial Department, with the administration of the British settlements on the Honduras, of Van Dieman's Land, and lastly of Upper Canada. To show how faithfully he has discharged his duty to his country, we have only to mention, that he has been assailed in the Imperial Parliament by that cold calculating traitor. Joseph Hume,—and that, in the words of Sir George Grey, in the House of Commons, "he has merited and received the approbation of every successive Secretary of State during the time that he had been Governor of Van Dieman's Land." Mr. the time that he had been Governor of Van Dieman's Land." Mr. Montgomery Martin else, in his excellent work on the British Colonial Possessions, has remarked that "the mild sway of Colonel Arthur, for upwards of ten years, had been of infinite service to the whole community, free and bond, of Yan Dieman's Land." We have, ourselves, perused several of the Despatches written by Sir George, when Governor of the last named Colony, and we can say with the utmost sincerity, that they confirm the opinion which we have long since formed of him,—namely, that he is a man of sound sense, capacions views, right feeling and high religious principle—and we must not omit to add, an unwearied friend to the diffusion of religion and scriptural education. Tolerant and comprehensive in his views on thece last questions, he is well adapted to allay the angry religious strife, which our enemies, with a malicious satisfaction have so long beheld raging, but which, from a sense of common danger, is now rapidly subsiding, never, we trust, egain to ondergor the internal peace of the Colony.—Patriot,

TRUE AND FARSE LOYALTY .- In our last editorial article we made some observations on loyalty, and the necessity of a ready and unqualified obedience to the Royal will, as expressed in the docisions of the Executive power. It may, however, be requisite to caution such of our reader as have not fully considered this subject to distinguish between obed ience to the Executive, and a blind acquiescence in the opinions of the persons carrying on the Government for the time being.—This instead of being loyalty would be to have the Executive functions in the hands of a particular party.—It would be an acknowledgement of the infallibility of this party, and a devotion to their peculiar interests. Naw if we have a tolerably good opinion of these persons, if we allow them to have sonse-we could not suffer them to imagine that they were viewed in such a light; we could not offer such an insult to their under. standing as to offer such proposterous fluttery, such abject incense, that any beings with half a rational eye might ace through; and, if they were wise, must despise our understandings, and if unprincipled, would chuckle at having so successfully guiled us. Instead of showing the enthusiasm of loyalty, such going with a party can only arise from self. interest, or ignorance of the high duties and rights attached to the free subjects of the Crown. Loyalty is a positive and active principle; and the bosom which it warms cannot be the babitation of mean and low interests at the same time—one or the other must give way.

As all persons are not capable of distinguishing between obelience to the executive and passive adherence to the opinions of his ministers, the executive and passive adherence to the opinions or his ministers, there may be some very well meaning people who are disposed to ga all lengths with the party in power (to say nothing of those who do so from interested motives) and to consider this as loyalty, at the same time denouncing as disaffected all those who refuse to go the same lengths with them. In this way is generated a hostile feeling between different parties who both really wish well to the constitution and the Crown; for there is in every society, a disposition in individuals to run into the extremes of devotion to party interests and feelings; and the rancour thus originating is ever of that rabid character which cannot exist in feelings growing out of loyalty and true patrintism. At such a time as the present when the country may be called on to unite its energies against a foreign fee, or to put down a most atrocions and unprovoked rebellion at home, such a course cannot be too strongly deprecated; but having in a previous number dwelt at some length on this part of the having in a previous mininer await at some length on this part of the subject, we shall now morely insist (without particular reference to the present juncture) on the absolute necessity which exists for those entrusted with offices of power to give the fullest explanations respecting the measures they think proper to adopt, to those whose duty it is to inquire into the expediency of those measures; and that the country and the Sovereign at the same time require of them a candid and respect ful conduct towards those who may generally be in opposition to their policy, and who, considering it projudicial to the interests of the Siste, will of course endeavour by all fair means to compass their removal from office. The individual who was smiled at on calling the opposition party in the House His Majesty's opposition, was not far from the truth, for an honourable opposition is as necessary to the dignity of the Crown, as are the ministers who execute its measures,-Niegara Reporter. BRITISH AND AMERICAN GOVERNMENTS.

eve that the present Governments of Great Britain and the United States to be the most shamefully dishonest in the world, the former encouraging the robol lions in Belgium. Spain and Portugal, under the guise of non interfelions in Belgium. Spain and Portugal, under the guise of non interforence, and at the same time authorizing the enlistment of troops to aid the robels: and the latter encouraging rebellion in Canada under the guise of official neutrality, while it has allowed the State Arsenals to be robbed with impunity, and has declared its inability to prevent its citizen embodying and invading our territory for the purpose of aiding the Canadian insurgents. In both cases the foreign aid has been introduced against the wishes of the inhabitants of the respective countries, and, in Spain, the national indignation has been so completely roused, by the introduction of ten thousand British armed troops, that the cause of Don Carlos has obtained ten times as much support as it would otherwise have done, had the contending parties been left to fight out their own Carlos has obtained tell times as much support as it would otherwise have done, had the contending parties been left to fight out their own quarrel by themselves. On this question, the Marquis of Londonderry made a luminous speech previous to the prorogation of the last session of Parliament, in which he states that when the question was first agitated in Parliament, the force of Don Carlos did not exceed 30.000 to 35 000 men, while he has now an army little short of 140,000 men in the field. He has sent several expeditions to the extreme verge of Spain and has organized a complete system of opposition in Catalonia, Valencia and Lower Arragon, and was, last year, at the very gates of Madrid.

It is not a little strange that Great Britain has been the unconscious instrument of promoting, not the numbers, but the efficiency of Don Carlos' army, which, consisting of 140,000 men, is chiefly armed with British musicus wrested from their enemies' hands, or betrayed by treachery into their own.

The foreign policy pursued by the incapable whige is fast plunging the country in ruin, crippling its resources, and rendering it a laughing stock to the civilized globe. A petition against it was lately presented in the House of Commons, signed by five hundred individuals, comprising the wealth and intelligence of the City of Glasgow .- Montreat Herald.

Policy of the Bairish Ministry .- We have perused in the Cobourg Star some observations copied from The Church, with respect to the present condition of public affairs in these Provinces, and from which we give a few extracts below. We cannot do so, however, without cordial. expressing both our approbation of the views of the writer, and our ordial concurrence in his remarks with respect to the duty which we owe to ourselves, and the policy by which the Imperial Government ought to be ruled with regard to the Canapas. That policy has hitherto been wavering, conciliatory, and unprincipled in the extreme, and it is no wonder that the present evil days and evil times have come upon us. The Mother Country has often been warned of the consequences that would result from the policy to which we have alluded; but she are for would result from the policy to which we have alluded; but she unfortunately disregarded such warnings as an idle tale, and as the factious revings of more party and political partizans. Is it her intention, we would ask, to continue in the same reckless and headstrong career? let us for once hope the contrary. Let us for once hope that the present state of things may serve to open the eyes of the blind, and the ears of the deaf; and that, for the future, such a policy may be pursued with respect to these Provinces, as may ensure their own tranquillity, and redound to the honour of the nation.—Montreal Gazette, Nevember 15th.

THE CHURCH OF UPPER CANADA.—The Clergy of the Church of England, at their visitation, held in Toronto on 11th October last, adopted an Address to His Excellency Sir George Arthur, which, with His Excellency's reply, is published in The Church of 17th November.

The Clergy in their Address again designate themselves as "the Bish. op, Archdeacons, and Clergy of The Established Church of Upper Conada," but Sir George Arthur, in his reply, addresses them as follows—
"To the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Montreal, the Venerable the Archdeacons, and the Reverend the Clergy of the Established Church of England, in Visitation assembled in Upper Canada." The distinction is obvious, the assumption disallowed and the section the interest of the contraction of

THE U. C. HERALD AND HIS ASSAILANTS .- " A writer in last Wednesday's Chronicle represents us as having abandoned the Conservative ranks. We are completely indifferent to his censure or praise; for, he sides the narrow and exclusive character of his notions, he has not the manliness' to avow himself, but, assassin-like, he strives to stab us under

the mask of a fictitious name. The man who talks of the 'fearlessness and activity of Sir Francis Head' excites derision and contempt: for that fearlessness' was madness; that 'activity' was shown in waiting 'with House. the present, it is the duty of every leval subject to support the Executive, both by word and deed to the atmost of his ability; and we hold that man to be an enemy to the British cause, who, for the sake of the defence of Mr. Bidwell, or that till then we were an 'advocate of the principles and practice of the two last colonial administratives. tions.' Our opposition to Sir F. Head's 'principles and practice' commenced ten months at least before the defence of Mr. Bidwell, and our special strictures on the 'last colonial administration' were published before that defence. As to the 'U. E. Loyalist, 'he never wrote or speke a word to influence us in any thing; he never has influenced us at all; selected of the best quality, and on the most advantageous terms, consisting of and no influence from any quarter would be permitted for a moment. sisting of-In point of fact, we are not of that kind of stuff which yields to influ- Muscovado and Refined Sugars, Mustard in jars and bottles, Cloves, ence: we are rather too independent to submit to it; and whoever at. tempted to practise on us in that way would soon discover his mistake. Let the Chronicle writer try if he can succeed, and then he may find that

he will take nothing by his motion.
"But he says that we have 'not the manliness' to advance an explicit "But he says that we have 'not the manliness' to advance an exputer that we have 'not the manliness' to advance that we have 'not the manliness' to advance that we have 'not the manliness' to advance that we have a constant that because we had done it in many previous ones. And lest he should because we had done it in many previous ones. And lest he should because we had done it in many previous ones. And lest he should Candles; Shoe Thread, thampro Lines, Windsor, Fancy, and Brown Soap; Cords and Small Lines; Corn Brooms and Whisks, Table Corn Brooms and Whisks, Table Soap ways the government of this Province hecouse we had done it in many previous once, hecouse we had done it in many previous once, sneak out again in the fag of pretended ignorance, we will repeat now one charge. For ten or fifteen years the government of this Province has been conducted in defiance of the resolutions of the people on the has been conducted in defiance of the resolutions of the people on the mission of the Clergy Roserves. Whatever changes there might be mission of the Clergy Roserves. Whatever changes the mission of the Clergy Roserves. rulers have at last encroached on the rights of the people by the establishment of the rectories. As to the share which the Councils had in these matters, it does not after the case at all; for the Councils are iden-tified with the Government,"

"Leaving this specimen of his honosty, we find him applying specially to ourselves our remark respecting the insufficient support in general given to the public press. That remark was applied to the press generally, including every party, and was in truth nothing more than has been stated by others with hardly one exception. But we can tell this writer, that so far as we are 'interested,' we have much loss cause for complaint than most of our contemporaries. Our circulation is about one-third greater than that of the Chronicle and Gazotte, and in other matters we are at least as well off as our neighbours. Though some of our subscribers withdrew their names, as indeed we expected they would, we have gained more than we have lost, and our subscription list is increasing selling off. To persons wanting any description of Dry Goods, and country instead of diminishing. So much for public opinion embodied in the Storckeepers wanting to repleash their stock, a rare opportunity is offered

"We may tell the Chronicle writer that we never advocated such principles and practice' as he seems inclined to support. Judging from the scope of his remarks, he and his ultra party are real destructives. They do not conserve the peace and welfare of this Province, nor the ights and privileges of its inhabitants; but have been greatly instrumental in causing such destruction as many years will not repair. If the course had been adopted which we supported last spring and summer, the Province would not now have been cursed with these renewed incades and losses of property and life. If we had not known all along how false and hollow were the praises of the Earl of Dorbam by that party, we might have been somewhat surprised that those who lauded him in by perbolic strains, should consure us for saying no more than his Lordship said. But we dare say that the Chronicle writer thinks himself to be a paragon of consistency and liberality. Other people, it is true, regard him in a very different light, but he contemplates his own mental and

moral picture with infinite complacency, while for his praise or censure we cate not a rush. If he were not particularly careful in his examina-tion of our paper to avoid every article that clashes with his pre conceiv. ad opinions, he would find that we never advocated all the 'principles and practice' of any 'colonial administration.' On the contrary, we condemned part of its policy as strongly in 1836 as we have ever done since. If he will examine the Heralds for July 12 and 25, of that year, be will find that we then as strongly advocated the great principles of equal and imparial government as we have done since then, and m many other numbers of other years. The 'change' then that has come over us, amounts to this—that what we did occasionally in former years, we have done steadily and constantly this year, and have extended those principles to political as well as religious parties. If equal and impartial government be secured to the people of this Province, we shall be conent; and we are not careful as to the mode, if the thing be attained. We shall still advocate the same principles, though the Chronicle writer may rail; and we doubt not that while we support the people's interests, they will support us. Equal and impartial government will assuredly prevail, and prevail without violence too, notwithstanding the Chronicle writer's malicious insinuations."—U. C. Herald, Nov. 20.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

R. WALTER TELFER, SURGEON No. 44, Newgate Street, TORONTO.

OSEPH C. MORRISON, ATTORNEY, &c. At the office of the late S. WAEHBURN, Esq. Dake Street.

RS. JORDAN. MILLINER and DRESS-MAKER 218. North side King St., Opposite Chewett's Buildings, Toronto

THE TORONTO EXAMINER, a WEEKLY PERIODICAL, is published every Wednesday Morning; in time for the Northern and Western Mails.

The Politics of "The Examiner" are as follows: It advocates The Politics of "The Examiner" are as follows: It advocates CHEAP, HONEST, AND RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT,—the abolition of the 57 Rectories,—the alienation of the Clergy Reserves from Religious purposes, and their appropriation to General Education, or Cheap for Cash, at the Checquered House, King Street, Toronto. gious purposes, and their appropriation to General Education, or Internal Improvements, or both;—it is in favour of the complete Separation of Church and State, leaving all denominations of Chris-

ians to support their Pastors by Voluntary Contributions. The Proprietor deeros it unnecessary to make any further explanation of his political principles. He will use his n most endeavours to make his Paper generally interesting, and will give a correct account of the different Markets, and the latest Foreign and Domestic Intelligence.—Arrangements will be made to give a correct summary of the competition and experience, has proved its superiority to all the other Dorlands and the latest of the competition and experience, has proved its superiority to all the other The Proprietor deeros it unnecessary to make any further explanagence.—Arrangements will be made to give a correct summary of the Parliamentary Debates at the ensuing Session of Parliament, which

will probably be very interesting.

The terms for "The Examiner" are Twenty Shillings per annum. including postage,) payable half-yearly in advance, from which a liberal deduction will be made to Agents or companies of ten and

The Proprietor cannot emit this opportunity of returning thanks to his numerous friends for the liberal support which has been afforded him, and which he trusts be will continue to merit.

FRANCIS HINCKS, Editor & Proprietor. Toronto, Nov. 10, 1838.

EDILES, &c.-NO CURE-NO PAY!!!-The Price, One Dollar, is refunded to any person who will use One Bottle of HAY'S LINIMENT for the PILES, without being cuted. These are the positive orders of the Proprietors. Several Thousand have been sold, and not a failure known.

PILES - DROPSY - SWELLINGS - ALL SORES RHEUMATISM.

It is absolutely asserted, on the most positive proof, that all the above complaints are arrested and cured by the timely use of HAY'S LINIMENT. It is impossible to find room in this paper to present those ofs 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 names. Call at nearly ali Druggists in the Provinces, particularly at J. W. BRENT'S, and JOSEPH BECKETT'S & Co. 202, King Street, Toronto, COMSTOCK & Co., New York,

A N D R U F F A N D B A L D N E S S.— The late Mayor of Philadelphia bus certified, under seal of the city, to the characters of several Divines, Physicians, and gentlemen of high standing, who declare positively, under their own hands. (d) 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 Dandroff. 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.

Physician of much note, having devoted his attention for some E A D A C H E .-- Dr. E. Spons, a German years to the cure and removal of the causes of NERVOUS AND SICK HEADACHE, has the satisfaction to make known, that he has a remedy which by removing the causes cures effectually and permanently this distressing complaint. There are many families who have considered Sick Headache a constitutional incurable family complaint. Dr. S. assures them that they are mistaken, and labouring under distress which ohvious, the assumption disallowed, and the rebuke well timed.—British they might not only alleviate, but actually eradicate by the use of his

> It is the result of scientific research, and is entirely of a different charactor from advertised patent medicines, and is not unpleasant to the taste. For Sale by many Druggists in the Provinces. Enquire of JOSEPH BECKETT & Co. and J. W. BRENT, Toronto.

COMSTOCK & Co., New York, American Agents. March 28th, 1837.

ESTABLISHMENT.—The subscriber respectfully begs to intimate to his friends and the public, that he has lately opened the shop, No. 1101 King Street, next door to Messrs. E. Lesslie & Sons. and offers for sale on the most reasonable terms, for Cash, a GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF GROCERIES, &c. which have been carefully solected of the best quality, and on the most advantageous terms, consisting of—

Museovado and Refined Sugars. Mustard in irre and bottles. Clause Mark 1 N. T. I. N. G.—H. A. R. T. & M. A. R. C. H.

House, Sign., and Ornamental PAINTERS, GLAZIERS, GRAINERS, and PAPER HANGERS, respectfully inform the inhabitants of Toronto and its vicinity, that they have commenced business at No. 206, King St., nearly opposite the Farmers' Bank, where they hope, from a competent knowledge of their business, strict attention, and moderate charges, to merica share of public patronage.

Toronto, September 10, 1838.

461y

Campoi, Pouchong, Fine Congou, Southoug, and Bohea Teas; Root and Ground Ginger, Cassie, Ground Cinnamon, Pemento, and Gunpowder, Hyson, Young Hyson, Ground Allspice; Hyson Skin, and Twankay Teas; Rice, Vermicelli, Macaronic, and Ar

Pepper; do. London Pickles; Warren's Liquid, Fine, common, and fancy cloth do.

and Palmer's Perry Paste Black. Dusters, Ground Painters, and Sash ing; Tools.

Paints in Kegs and Tin Canisters; Pale Seal, Olive, and Sperm Oil; Boiled and Raw Linesed Oil; Window Glass, assorted sizes, and

Spirits of Turpontine; Patty. Families and Country Storekeepers supplied on most favourable ANDREW HAMILTON. Toronto, Nov. 20th, 1838.

SELLING OFF AT REDUCED PRICES, SAMUEL E. TAYLOR, the whole of his large and well-selected Stock is supplying themselves 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, Executrix.

ALEX. HAMILTON, RICH'D. WOODSWORTH, Executors.

471

Toronto, Aug. 7, 1833,

ME Subscribers are now receiving 1000 STOVES, from the Foundry of Joseph Van Norman, of Normandale, Long Point, Upper Canada, consisting of

20, 22, 24, 30, 33, and 40 Inch PLATE STOVES-elegant patterns. Oval Stores-double plate. Also, -All sizes of the very justly celebrated Van Norman Couring Stove, which for simplicity of construction, economy in fuel, and really

good oven, cannot be excelled, if equalled, by any other stove in the Market. Dog Irons, Belly Pots,

Bake Pass, Spiders, &c. &c. shich will be offered to the trade on advantageous terms. CHAMPION, BROTHERS & Co. Wholesale Hardware Mcrchants. 22, Yonge Street, Sept., 1837.

NOR SALE, by the Subscribers, to which they will continue to receive additions, until the close of the navigation-

10 Bales Hops, first quality, 15 do. Candle Wick, 50 Boxes Tobacco Pipes, 300 Roams Wrapping Paper, 100 Bags Coffee. 500 Wheat Bags, plain & twilled, 70 Boxes and Kegs Raisins, 150 Kegs and Boxes Tobacco,

40 Bags Pearl Barley, 150 ps. Brown Sheetings, 36 inch 30,000 Segars, various kinds, A L s o :- Cassia, Currants, and Rice,

Cut Tobacco, (in papers and bulk.)

Expected daily, by Brigs "Rowley and Victoria" from Britain—
Post, Pot, Demy, and Imperial Paper,
Cordage, Twine, &c. &c.
THOMSON & LAWSON.

New Street, Toronto, Oct. 12, 1838.

OR SAL E.-LISBON AND ROCK SALT, suitable for packing purposes.
30 Barrols North Shore Herrings, 10 Hhds. Muscovado Sugar,

GEO. B. SPENCER, October 16th, 1838.

TOVES. - The Subscribers are now receiving from CHAMPION, BROTHERS, & CO. kinds in uso. Torento, Oct. 1838.

A Y, WHITEHEAD, & Co. beg leave to inform their Upper Canada friends, that they expect, by the first Vessels, a very Extensive and Choice Assortment of DRY GOODS.

Montreal, 20th April, 1833.

42-16

> Office of King's College, Lat Street, Toronto, MINUTE OF THE COUNCIL, October 13, 1838.

Strong representations beginn been made by sourced parameters in E. S. Strong representations having been made by several persons, inclined contract for the Buildings intended for the University of King's College, hat the First of November was too early a day to afford them sufficient

time to form their Estimates—

It was resolved to extend the period to Filiday, the First of February, 1839, and that this notice be inserted in all the Journals in which the Building Advertisement has appeared.

(A true Copy.) JOSEPH WELLS.

TO LANO FORTES.—Two SPLENDID HORIZONTAL GRAND SQUARE PIANO FORTES, just opened and for Sale, No. 23, Yonge Street. J. MEAD. September 19th, 1833. 64**ı**f

MAYHEW.—MILLINERY AND DRESS ESTABLISHMENT, BABY LINEN MANUFACTORY, and TOY WAREHOUSE, Yonge Street, between Richmond and Newgato Streets.

OF TWELVE APPRENTICES wanted immediately the above establishment. Toronto, Oct. 16, 1833.

ID IG IRON for Sale by CHAMPION, BROTHERS, & CO. Toronto, 17th Sept 1838.

OTICE.—THE Undersigned, having authority to arrange the affairs of the Estate of the late Simon Washbern, 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 scittlement, otherwise steps will be taken to enforce payment. JOS. C. MORRISON. Toronto, 9th October, 1837.

N individual who has passed the Board of Education in Toronto, and who has been in the habit of teaching for a considerable length of time, is desirous of taking a School in the Home District for any length of time that may be agreed upon.

He is capable of teaching the Latin, Greek, and English Languages, together with the more common branches of Education; and can give the most enexceptionable references as respects character, ability, &c.

Communications addressed to B. D. E., at Cooksville Post Office, will be thankfully received and immediately attended to. Cooksville, U. C. Sept. 6th. 1833.

STRAY COW.—Came into the enclosure of the subscriber, about the middle of October last, a Young Black Cow. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take her away. PETER LAWRENCE.

√3 w. 70

Yonge Street, Nov. 8th, 1838.

A LEX. GRANT, BARRISTER AND ATTORNEY AT LAW, OURT OF CHANCERY.—W. C. KEELE, Esq. Notary Public, &c., King Street, Toronto, opposite the Court Mr. K. having practised in the Supreme Courts at Westminster, offers his services to the profession as CHANCERY AGENT on the usual terms.

ESTABLISHMENT.—The subscriber respectfully hegs House, Sign, and Ornamental PAINTERS, GLAZIERS,

R. WOOD, DENTIST, Chewitt's Buildings, King Street.
Mr. W. on his return to the city begs leave to state, that he hes made arrangements for a constant supply of Incorruptible Enamed Peth, from the best manufacturers in London, Paris, and Philadelphia; and for immediate information of any improvements in the different branches of Dental Surgery. Besides the usual materials for filling decayed teeth, gold, platina, silver, and tinfoils. Mr. W. has the Royal Mineral Cement, which, in certain cases, is preferable to any other substance. Mr. W. may be consulted at his office any hour of the day. Teronto, 21st May, 1838.

WORDS! SWORDS!! SWORDS!!!
The 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 of every description. New Regula. tion Swords constantly on hand, with Steel or Leather Scabbards; also, Sword Belts and Scales for the Shoulders made to order, and forvarded to any part of the Country. 436 Toronto, March 16, 1838. No. 120, King Street.

IN I S S I N G.—TWO CASES OF GOODS, marked TC&S and J&TC

forwarded from Montreal last fall.

orwarded from Montreal last fall.

Any information respecting them will be thankfully received by CHAMPION, BROTHERS, & Co. 466

public of Toronto and its vicinity, for the liberal patronage he has received since his commencement in business, and begs to apprize them hat he has removed to 192 King Street, three doors East of Yonge Street, where he hopes, by strict attention to business, to receive a con-tinuance of their favoure. Turonto, Nov. 6, 1837.

BOOT AND SHOE STORE.—JOHN DODSWORTH

tenders his grateful acknowledgements to his friends and the

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.-R. HOCKEN, from Monragal, has opened, and now offers for Sale, at his Store, No. 144, King Street, (opposite W. Cormach'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 elsowhere Toronto, May 23, 1837.

UPERIOR PATENT PUMPS, for Wells, Cisterns, Tanks, So.—The Subscriber invites the attention of the Public to the above article—an assortment of which he has now on hand, at his Manufactory in St. Catherine's U. C., where he is also prepared to execute all orders for the same, at wholesale or retail, on short notice. The superiority of these pumps over all others, consists in their cheapness, durability, the quantity of water and ease with which it is raised, and their not being liable to freeze in 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 Shop. A low, but uniform and fixed price is put on these pumps, when taken

et the shop; or, as is more common, they will be conveyed wherever ordered, and set in operation at a moderate charge.

St. Catherine's, Jan. 4th, 1838.

A. M. MILLS. The following named Gentlemen will act as Agents, for the sale of

the above Pumps, at their respective places of business, viz:—
Mossrs, 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

lespatch.
The above Pumps may be seen in operation at the Stores of Samuer.

E. TAYLOR, WILLIAM WARE, and WATKINS & HARRIS, Price for Cittern Pump £3 00, and 7½d per foot for pipe. Price for Well Pump £3 100, and 7½d per foot for pipe. Toronto, January 17th, 1838.

TWILLIAM AUGUSTUS, FANCY DYER AND RENOVATOR of Gentlemen's and Ladies' Apparel, takes this opportunity to inform his numerous patrons that he has removed from his old stand in York Street, to No. 212 King Street, opposite Mr. Tuton, Druggiet, where he hopes to continue to merit a liberal share of

public patronage. Toronto, March 28, 1838. O L E T.—The Premises in the North East corner of the Market Buildings, lately occupied by Messis. Murray, Newhigging, & Co., consisting of a Store fronting King Street, with two extensive Granaries attached, and spacious Cellars extending under-

reath 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. ARM FOR SALE,-Lot No. 10 in the 7th Concession of Kitley, District of Johnstown, 116 Acres.-The farm

is well watered, and has 60 Acros improved, with good House and Barn. Terms may be known by applying to John Morgan on the premises, whom I authorise to sell the property.

GEORGE MORGAN. I authorise to sell the property. Scarboro', H. D., July 4th, 1838.

O 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 Ningara Frontier between Queenston and

Particulars may be obtained on application (Free of Postage) to Dr. HAMILTON February, 1838. 1yp431 Queenston Heights.

ANDS FOR SALE.—In the London District, Upper Canada, 800 Acres of the very finest quality, in the Telbot Settlement, in that most desirable Township, Aldersone, 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 hercon.

ALSO,—In the Township of Reach, Home District; Lot No. 12, in the 2d Concession, an extremely valuable List.

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 II, Sparforn, Esq., Brockville. April 20, 1837.

OR SALE.—AN EXCELLENT FAR M,—being the North-West Half of Lot No. Two, in the Third Concession in the TOWNSHIP 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 Heuse, two story and a half. Both Farms are well watered. This property is offered for sale on the most reasonable HENRY SHELL. Apply to the subscriber, on the premises. Toronto Township, Nov. 27, 1837.

TIVE POUNDS REWARD! Strayed from the subscriber, TWO MARES; one sorrel, with white hind feet, a large white stripe on her forehead, middle size, ten years old; the other, light bay, large star on her forehead, crooked hind legs, full breast, four years old. They were seen last in the Grand River Swamp. Whoever will give information where they may be found, shall receive Five Pounds reward.

JOHN VIVIAN. Oakland, Nov. 5th, 1838.

CHRISTIAN GUARDIAN.

CHRISTIAN GUARDIAN.

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

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

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

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

357 The proceeds of this paper with be applied to the support of the Contingent Fund of the Wesleyan Methodist Church in Canada, for making up the deficiencies of poor Circuits which are unable to support their Preachers, &c., and to the general spical of the Gospel.

J. H. LAWRENCE, PRINTER.

J. H. LAWRENCE, PRINTER.