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THE ABORIGINES.

ludian Affairs-Sir F. B. Head's Gav ernment, &c. To the Editor of the Christian Guardian.

My DEAR SIR,-I cannot describe the gratification I experienced in reading your observations in the Guardian of the 21st ult. on the despatches of Sir F. Head on Indian" Affairs. Nor have I experienced less pleasure in reading the judicious and forcible remarks of your brother, the Rev. James Evans, in recent numbers of the Guardian. No man is better qualified to write on this subject than hefrom his residence at Rice Lake, River Credit, and St. Clair-his extensive travels and lahours amongst the Indians in the interior, as well as at these regular stations.

These circumstances have reminded me of remark made by the late Rev. Richard Watson in his sermon on the occasion of the death of the late Joseph Butterworth, Esq. M. P. "His loyalty, (says Mr. W. speaking of Mr. Butterworth.) his loyalty, which in him was a Christian principle, led him to a general support of government in all cases where faction pressed upon it, or anarchy threatened the state; but his love of civil and religious liberty was equally urdent and immovable, and he never betraved his trust us a representative of the people by forsaking the standard of either." This, I believe, is our enotto as a body—this, beyond all doubt, is

Brother James Evans' remarks have revived of which cannot be uninteresting to the friends of our injured fellow red men, and may contribute to the promotion of their interests.

In the autumn of IS36, a Society was formed in London, called "The Aborigines Society,"-the object of which is to protect the rights and to devise the best means of promoting the interests of the aborigines of the several British Colonies. This is not a public; but rather a select Society of wealthy private gentlemen of science, leisure and phi lanthropy. It includes one or two hundred members of this description, among whom are many gentlemen of the first rank and respectability, several members of Parliament, and some of the first philanthropists and literary characters of the present day. They possess the influence to bring, in the most advantageous manner, any question they may esponse under the attention of Government or Par

Whilst in London in the winter of 1836-7, I was repeatedly invited by several members of this Society to attend the semi-monthly meetings of its Committee. I could make it convenient to do so but once. About this time, I received a number of the Christian Guardian, which contained brother James Evans' journal of a Missionary tour amongst the Huron Indians. He was on the Great Manitonlin Island when Sir Francis Head visited the Indians there, and got the Suuof the Society, who proposed to address Lord Glenely on the subject. I furnished them with what information ! possessed, but expressed a fear that it was insufficient to ground a formal representation to the government upon. Just at this juncture of the proceeding, Sir F. Head's Speech at the first Session of the present Parliament arrived in London. In that speech he congratulated the Legislature on the excellent bargain which he had made with the Indians for the Saugeeng tervitory. I immediately enclosed this document also to the Committee of the "Aborigines Society." A Memorial was forthwith pre pared, and presented to Lord Glenely on the subject. The day before I left London, I was furnished with a copy of this Memorial and the aignatures. It is signed by upwards of 80 gentlemen, among whom are a distinguished member of the Royal Family, seven members of Parliament, and other influential characters. I herewith enclose a copy of it for insection in the Guardian.

I also enclose a letter, which was addressed to me the day I left London, by one of the Vice-Presidents of the Society, indeed its founder,-a member of the Society of Friends -a Physician of solid learning and high res pectability,-the author, among other publications, of a treatise on the Importance of the Study of the Aboriginal Languages, read before (I think) the Royal Society, and published by the request of that Society. He is also a member of the Council of the London University, by the appointment of Government When he wrote this admirable letter, he was confined to his room and the greater part of his time to his bed, by illness-having been removed from town for the sake of retirement. This letter is truly philosophical; but how different is its philosophy from that of Sir Francis Head, and to what different conclusions does it lead! It is a beautiful produc tion, and will be read with delight and profit by every friend of Christianity and of the abo riginal Indian race. I had hesitated some months on the subject of becoming a member of this Society, from an apprehension that its objects were too exclusively educational and secular, to the neglect of religion. I believe the primary object of this letter was to correct that erroneous impression. The abrupt conclusion of it, from the return of the disease will be regretted by the reader as it has often been by me. : The "Aborigines Society" has not been ar

inactive spectator of the wrongs of the poor Indians. About six weeks since, I received a letter from a member of the Committee. from which I make the following extracts:-"It was particularly interesting to learn that your Conference had taken up the case of the Indians so strongly. John Suoday, I hope, has returned to you by this time, and informed as also what was the result of his own personal application, under Sir Augustus d'Este's introduction to Lord Glonely. His being at may be induced to emigrate with advantage. and shall be truly gratified in assisting.

able circumstance. I believe Lord Glenelg could scarcely believe that the statement he gave in was his own writing. Sir F. Head had sent home such despatches on the subjects of the Indian Missions and Settlements -representing the state of morals as low, the effect of civilized life as destructive to health amongst them, and altogether stating, or misstating, things so very differently from what I have heard from various unbiassed sources besides the information received from your self,-that it was particularly valuable to have a specimen on the spot."-" Certainly grosser and more derogatory libels upon missionary labours have scarcely issued from the pens of Kotzel or Beechey. We have some reason to believe that the Government either has sent out or is about to send out Commissioners to enquire into this affair."—" Now it is highly important that the Commissioners should have an opportunity of gaining correct information -not merely hearing Sir F. Head's side of the question."--" In addition to the efforts alluded to, our Society has taken up the case on a broad ground; and by their instructions Mr. F. and myself waited on Lord Glenelg, who gave us a patient and courteous hearing. Though evidently not fully informed of the facts of the case, yet his Lordship seemed to have a general idea of the question. It appeared to me from this interview, that his Lordship's conclusions might be influenced unfavourably by three errors, which we endea-voured to remove. But it may require further evidence to remove them entirely. They are, 1st, That the Indians remove voluntarily, and that therefore no injury is done to them. 2ndly, That the Manitoulin Islands are really fit for them, supposing them to become civil. ized cultivators of the ground. 3dly, That the Indians are so certainly contaminated by con-

hand to plead for himself was a very favour-

it. Now, I would suggest that these points, with such others as you may judge proper, should be made as clear as possible in any of which cannot be uninteresting to the friends perhaps add another statement which weighs means by which they can secure the undisconsiderably, and which I do not class among the errors, until I am myself better informed viz. That the habits of civilized life, and contact with Europeans, produce diseases, espe cially consumption, which sweep off those who do settle down. Now to what extent this is the case, it would be very desirable to ascer tain, by as full and correct statistical facts as can be readily obtained." The letter from which the above extracts

tact with the white people, that nothing but removing them out of their reach can prevent

are made, was written early in December. I seems that instead of sending out Commissioners to inquire into Sir Francis' statements and doings, Her Majesty's Government came to the more happy conclusion of sending out a new Governor. I have good reason to lieve, that Sir F. B. Head's proceedings and Despatches relative to the Indians have had as much to do with his removal from the Province, as the asserted reason of his nonappointment of an obnoxious individual to a dicial office.

I hope the hints in the latter part of the above extracts will be attended to by the several Missionaries, in collecting the statistical information referred to.
In one of His Excellency Sir George

Arthur's admirable replies to congratulatory oddresses, I was delighted and truly thankful to Almighty God in reading the following passage: "Among the many subjects, which in the commencement of my Government J. E.'s remarks on that transaction were very touching, and deeply affected me. I enclosed them to the Committee of the "Aborigmes Society," with remarks. They awakened strong feelings in the minds of the remarks attention; and it will ever afford one since the remarks attention; and it will ever afford one since the remarks attention; and it will ever afford one since the remarks attention; and it will ever afford one since the remarks attention; and it will ever afford one since the remarks attention at the remarks at the remark denominations of Christians in extending the blessings of a religious and useful education throughout the Province, believing as I do, that by these means the happiness and prosperity of a people may be most effectually romoted.

Every christian heart in Upper Canada will espond in praise to God at the prospect of iving the religious and educational interests of the Province, upon the true principle resuming their appropriate primary place in the consideration of Her Majesty's Representative; and how delightfully do such sentiments fall upon the ear from the seat of local sovereignty, after what has been heard and witnessed for the last two years.

My present object is to offer my humble contribution to the investigation of that part of Sir Francis' administration which relates to the Aboriginal Indian Tribes, and to inform he friends of the red men what has been felin England on their behalf from the beginning, and what may be confidently depended upor for their encouragement.

Yours, very truly, E. RYERSON. Kingston, April 18, 1838.

Copy of Memorial addressed to Lord Glenelg, in February, 1837, by upwards of eighty Gentlemen in London, in behalf of the Saugeeng Indians in Upper Canada. To the Right Honorable Lord GLENELS, Secretary of

The attention of the undersigned memoialists has been arrested by a circumstance stated in the late address of the Governor of Upper Canada, Sir F. B. Head. They have earnt with regret from that address, as well as from other sources, that the territories of the Aboriginal possessors of the soil have been still further reduced by the concession which they have been persuaded to make of a very large and important tract of valuable the Indians, but having been left very much to land. The tract of land so ceded is not solely inhabited by wandering and uncivilized Indians; but it comprehends within its limits a thriving and highly interesting Weslevan Missionary settlement, in which 200 Indians attempts, I fear that indiscreet persons were have embraced Christianity, and applied themselves with success to the arts of civiliz. ed life. Sixty of their children are receiving the first instance, to induce the uncivilized regular instruction in the Missionary school; and it is stated that the effect of their example has been such as to induce many neighhouring Indians to join them. Your memorialists are far from wishing to impeach the character of Sir Francis Head, whose conduct on other occasions has evinced a desire to hibited its blessed effects in their own exampromote the welfare of his fellow creatures. They do not accuse him of adding to the British dominions by an act of violent spolia. Christianity by example and precept, have not tion of the kind by which many of our Colo. hies have been founded and extended; they degraded outward condition, and to put them you what the Wesleyan hody here have done, Jure willing to admit that his object has been to benefit the poor Indians, by obtaining for them a tract of fertile land, to which they the Aborigines, which I desire to see increased,

Much as your memorialists desire to see the Aborigines of North America advanced in civilization, and secured against the loss of their remaining territory, either by violence or persuasion, the object of this petition is, not that the treaty of Sir F. B. Head should be annulled, but that the Secretary of the Colonial Department, who has already distinguished himself so much by the protection which he has afforded to the Aborigines of Southern Africa, will take the case of the Christian Indians in the before mentioned settlement under his serious attention, and afford them his fatherly protection. It appears to your memorialists that those Indians who have cleared the land, ploughed and sowed fields, erected houses, homes, and places of worship upon it, have rendered hemselves possessors of the soil by a stronger title than that by which their wondering brethren have held other portions of districts as common hunting grounds. And your memorialists implore that these Indians may not be considered as bound by the treaty, and compelled to remove, but that they may be allowed, and even encouraged to retain a portion of land adequate to the necessities of the settlement, with privileges and advantages equivalent to those enjoyed by pauper emigrants from this country, who have yet to make the land their own by labour bestowed

It is notorious that it has been extremely difficult to introduce civilization amongst the North American Indians. Again and again, after unwearied exertion has caused it to take root amongst them, it has been suppressed by removals, to make way for white settlers. Your memorialists are induced to hope that the measure which they implore, and which justice and humanity unequivocally demand, will not only rescue the settlement alluded to from the faie of its predecessors, and allow civilization to advance there, but that the protection shown to it will produce a salutary effect on other Indian tribes, by exhibiting to them the advantages of civilization, and by turbed possession of their soil.

Mr. Hodgkin's Letter.

Tottenkam, 27, 4, 1837. MY DEAR PRIEND, EGERTON RYERSON,-

Although I cannot suppose that it is neces sary that I should say any thing to thee to increase thy zeal on behalf of the interesting Aborigines of thy country, to which thou art about to return, or to convince thee that I fully participate in the same feeling myself, yet as thou art kindly willing to join our new Society for the protection of Aborigines, it may not be amiss for me to communicate to thee my views as to the mode in which I conceive that the Indians may be best assist.

This will not only suggest points on which it may be desirable for thee to correspond with us, but also enable thee to offer comments on plans which must, to a certain degree, be theoretical, although I have endeavoured, as far as possible, to be guided by experience.

I conceive that there are points which may be assumed as universally admitted; first, that the Indians have been rapidly reduced in numbers; secondly, that with the exception of a comparatively small number, who have been induced to become something more than nominal Christians, they have become, in almost every respect, a degenerate race; and, thirdly, that it is expedient that a remedy for the existing evils unde which they labour,

The various plans for applying this remedy may be reduced to two heads; the first com prises those which have for their object the remoral of the Indians from the neighbour. hood of the whites into situations in which they may be left to themselves, and suffered to continue their original and uncivilized habits. as far as their altered condition and contracted limits will allow. Such plans, though approved and adopted by the Government of the United States, and, as it would appear, admired and imitated by some who are connected with our own, cannot, in my opinion, be sufficiently or too strongly reproduted; the Indians thus removed, not only lose their land, but also the little property which they had collected upon it. Having become accustomed to have many of their wants supplied by means of articles of European manu. facture, they do not now possess the power of providing for themselves precisely in the manner in which their forefathers did; they are therefore, subject to fatal difficulties in their new territory.

I am not advancing a merely probable case, but one which has actually occurred. Again, the removal of the Indians is far from placing an effectual barrier between them and the whitea: they are presently overtaken by them in their new abodes, since the progress of the latter is promoted and encouraged by the emigration of the Indians. The plea that the two races cannot live together is again urged, and a further removal is determined on. It is of this province, and the progress and effects difficult to admit any good principle in the of what Sir Francis sneeringly calls the advocates of this system, until we see them removing whites from Indians, as well as Indians from whites. Thou wilt therefore perceive that I am an advocate for that class of measures which is directed to the improvement of the Indians on the territory which they still possess. Of the measures of this toiled day after day, and month after month class there is considerable variety. Reservations have for a time at least been secured to choose their own mode of life, they have unhappily, for the most part, superadded European vices to the defects and evils of their old habits. In some of the early Missionary employed, who failed, either through not adorning their profession, or by seeking, in to embrace a new faith, with the good fruits of which they were wholly unacquainted, whilst they were familiar with the vices and crimes of its professors. The happiest results have been obtained by those who, while professing and teaching Christianity, have exple; and who while ministering to the spirtual wants of their disciples, by teaching thought it beneath them to attend to their

presents so many and such great difficulties, great skill and prudence, as well as zeal, are requisite; and I have often felt apprehensive that the labours of Missionaries, more especially amongst the North American Indians. have failed to produce the amount of good which has been desired, owing to a deficiency in this respect. There has, if I am not mistaken, been a want of co-operation and unity of design in the various efforts which have been made. This is a very natural consequence of the work having been undertaken at several points remote from each other, and more especially of its having been in the hands of different independent sections of the

Christian Church. In many instances, the success obtained tlement appears to have been highly gratifying, but it has produced little or no influence on immediately adjoining tribes; their declining affairs have not been arrested by it, and when the policy of their civilized neighbours has effected a wholesale removal of the Indians, the little settlement has been involved in this misfortune, and its commencing civilization has been completely crushed. I am desirous that, if possible, this evil should be averted for the future by a system of mutual co-operation amongst American Missionaries, whether attached to the Canadas or to the United States, by their adopting a unity of system and design, as far as their respective Governments, and the creeds and regulations of their peculiar sects, will admit; and by the most scrupplous care in the selection of the Agents to whom the execution of their benerolent designs is entrusted. If there be any work in the field of religious Isbour for which especial gifts or qualifications are required, it is surely in that of a Missionary to uncivilized leathen nations: the most ardent zeal is not alone sufficient—the talents of a legislator, and the address and influence of a popular

In conjunction with this care on the part of Missionary Societies, it seems necessary that the Indians should as generally and as fully as possible be made acquainted with the actual position of their affairs, that they should see how much they have declined and are declining, and be convinced of the immediate necessity for the adoption of a new system.

leader, are required to be conjoined with the

piety and meekness of a christian teacher.

It is very certain that they possess the means of thus generally diffusing information amongst themselves, since on different occasions enterprising and warlike chiefs have and do not now, intend to remove to the Mustirred up the tribes to a simultaneous effort along their entire frontier.

Let a similar effort be made in a better cause, and we need not despair of the result. As the Indians under the operation of such an influence must require some system o law and government, it will come to be considered whether they should exist as a separate government, or be attached to the organ ized and civilized States or Provinces already existing. The independent and jealous character of the Indians, and the case of the Cherokees, tend to show that the former course is that to which they will give the preference; but as it is decidedly that which will afford them the least chance of permanent security, it will be very important to represent the other alternative, with such attractive modifications as may be most likely to secure their general assent. I feel the more strongly impressed with the correctness

I am sorry to say that the state of my head will not allow of my cities these examples, or of my extending this letter to several other therefore rather abruptly conclude with the expression of my heartfelt desire that your College may succeed in educating many selected Indian youths, expressly prepared for the purpose, not only of teaching, but also of organizing their countrymen.

Sincerely wishing thee a safe and prosper ous voyage and journey home. I am thy assured friend. THOMAS HODOKIN, M. D. To EGERTON RYPRSON.

[The statistics relative to the River Credit Mission, contained in the following communication, were lately received by the Rev. Mr. Stinson, from the missionary at that place. Mr. S. is collecting similar information from all the Indian settlements, and intends to emplay it in the forthcoming Missionary Report, which will render it a peopliarly interesting and valuable document.]

Extract of a Letter to Lord Glenelg, relative to Sir Francis Head's Despatches on the affairs of the Indians.

I have recently read Sit F. Head's despatch es to your Lordship on the affairs of the Indians. I claim, my Lord, to know something of the habits and character of the " red men" christianizing and civilizing process" among them. I was the first stationed missionary a the river Credit, and was permitted to be the first instrument of introducing christianity among the Lake Simcoe tribes of Indians.— I have ste and slept in their wigwams—I have in instructing them in religion, horticulture agriculture, domest'e economy, &c .- have at tentively and with anxious solicitude watched the progress of christianity and civilization among them from the beginning. I believe I am individually as "disinterested" in their conversion as Sir Francis himself, I have lead as consumption amount better opportunities of observation, though cannot pretend to that acuteness which he arrogates to himself; and I do most unequivocally assure your Lordship, that every one of his statements (in the sense in which he evidently wishes them to be understood) is incorrect, except his description of the Munedoolin Islands in Lake Huron, and his admission of the nobleness of the Indian heart. and the injury he has sustained at the hands of the white man.

I here make the broad assertion. The sub ject will be fully investigated at the approach ing annual meeting of our ministers, and the result will be transmitted to your Lordship. It is also probable that petitions will be adin the way of supplying their many temporal dressed to the House of Assembly at its next wants. It is this class of friends to the cause of session, praying for a parliamentary investigation of the whole question. I humbly hope * We are of opinion that Mr. Stinson's impression, as that your Lordship will therefore suspend your here stated, is incorrect.—[CD. GDARDIAN.] gation of the whole question. I humbly hope

state documents, until the truth and the whole truth shall have been stated.

In the mean time, as specimens, to apprise our Lordship on one or two all-important points, I will just refer to Sir Francis' statement, that the Indians readily consented to surrender the Saugeeng Territory, and to remove to the Munedoolin Islands.

I can now state upon the nuthority of the lev. Mr. Stinson (Agent of the Wesleyan Missionary Committee in London, and one of the Methodist Missionaries to whom Sir Francis refers, as being present on the occasion) that the facts of Sir Francis' negotiations with the Sangeeng Indians on those subjects, are substantially and in brief as follow. Sir Francis wished the Indians to surrender the within the narrow limits of a Missionary set- whole of thatterritory to him; they declined, he endeavoured to persuade them, and even threatened them, by telling them that he could on the mass of the Indian population, or even not keep the white people from taking possession of their land, that they (the Indians) had no right to it only as a hunting ground, &c .- But the Indians were inflexible. They told him they could not live on the Munedoo lin Islands-that they would not go therethat they wanted lands they could call their own, and live like the white people, and have their children taught to read. The council of the Saugeeng Indians separated. About an hour or two after, Sir Francis called them together again-renewed his proposals, persuaions, and threats. The Indians refused. Sir Francis then proposed, that if they would surrender to him the territory adjoining the Canada Company's Horon Tract, he would secure to them and their children the territory north of Owen's Sound, (which your Lordship will find mentioned in his agreement with them,) and build them houses on it from the proceeds of the sales of the territory adjoining the Canada Company's land. (The territory north of Owen's Sound is from 50 to 80 miles in extent-contains much excellent land,* and is skirted with good fisherics.) To this pro-posal, I am informed the poor Indians did readily accede, with tears in their eyes-their hopes revived, and their countenances beamed with joy. This was what they wanted-land secured to them, from which they could not be removed-where they could have help to build houses and settle their families, and where they could at length rest their bones.

Such was the substance of what transpired between Sir F. Head and the Sangeong In-dians; from which your Lordship will perceive that they entirely refused to accede to Sir Francis's first proposal—that they never did. nedoolin Islands, any more than Sir Francis himself intends to remove there, and that they surrendered to him a part of their territory with a view of getting the other part secured to them, and assistance to settle on it. Sucl is the understanding, and intention, and expectation of the Saugeeng Indians to this day.

I will notice but one other point in Sir F.'s tatements. He represents to your Lordship that great mortality attends the civilization of the Indians. It is admitted, that christianity does not impart to the Indian a new body, although it implants within him a new heart; and therefore constitutions impaired by intemperance, vice, and exposure, may become a prey to consumption; and other diseases, after the christian conversion and reformation of the Indians, as well as before. But is this mortality increased or lessened by the " christianizing and civilizing process?" I will take the oldest Indian Mission we have as an exof this opinion from the recollection of many sample, and the one the most unfavourably historical facts, which might be adduced in situated, according to Sir Francis's theory miles of Toronto—surrounded by a white population—embracing a tract of only 3000 acres points on which I wished to touch. I must drunkards to a man, woman, and child, with one, and only one, (female) exception. When I cutered open this mission is 1827, there were 210 souls in the tribe, most of whom had Grand River: now there are 245. Some have removed to the village from other placesmission. I am unable to say which class of removals are the most numerous. The council of the whole tribe was called a few days since, in order to ascertain the comparative number of deaths during the last ten years,

* I perceive that the Rev. James Evans, Missionary at

* I perceive that the Rev. James. Evans, Missionary at St. Clair, in the Guardian of the 18th inst., represents this territory as pocky. Barcen, and valueless. My information is derived from Mr. Stusson, who also derived his from Mr. Hurlburt, Missionary at Saugeen. It is important that the nature of the soil, dinante, &c., in this serritory be fully ascertained. Mr. Stinson is also under the impression that according to the agreement of Sir Trancis with the Saugeen Indians, the land on which the Saugeen Mission is established, will remain in possession of the Indians; that Is, if the survey is fairly and honestly made.* It is under these views and expectations that I have alluded fa yourably to the arrangement. I understand that Mr. Evans was not present at Sir Francis' negotiations with the Saugeeng Indians; but his intinate knowledge of the Chippewa Indian Enguage—his extensive intercourse with the Indians, and his various tavels in those regions, best nurtify him to judge of the territory in question; and if his description of it prove to be the correct one, it will essentially change the complexion of the whole affair, and show the proceedings of Sir F. Head to be still more heartless and exposures during the huming seasons; but statistical facts show how greatly the number of those cases has been reduced by the Introduction of christianity amongst them. Upon what a slender furcad does that in fidel philosophy hasg its heartless theories, after all! Had Sir Francis turned to the bills of questiative in London itself—the most healthy metropolis in the world—he would have found equal cause o exclain against the "christianity and civilizing process" there; he would have found that there are not only more decaths by consumption in his pay other one disease, but that that proportion is increasing—that whereas in Dr. Arbuthou's time the deaths by consumption,—states that one fourth part of the deaths, from haural causes, throughout Grout Britain and Iroland, are occasioned by consumption. Sir Francia, in galloin grow in the interstops of the rocks," and "in a very less years" the consumption will be unknown among them, as the "whole race will become completely extinct," and we shall then be "rid of them"!!

Such, y uniful reader, is the philosophy and benevolence of incidency! Contrast it with the philosophy and benevo

or immenty? Contrast it with the philosophy and benevolence of Christianity. Spurn the poisonous viper, and embrace with more adden and grateful affection than ever the compassionate Friend. Chap thy Blute to thy heart, and let it rule thy life.

" Here is firm footing, here is solld rock, This can sustain us; all is sea beside."

For them fully to succeed in a work which judgment upon these most extraordinary of all and during the ten years previous to their conversion. The deaths in every family during bese two periods were ascertained as accurately as the memories of the older branches of each family would permit. The old Chief stated the result as nearly as they could learn; that during the ten years immediately preceding their conversion, there were 300 deaths in his tribe : during the last ten years there had been from 50 to 60. This difference in the number of deaths during each of these two periods, the old Chief feelingly ascribed to heir becoming christians. He said the Indians used to get druck, some of them would fall into the fire and get bornt to death, some would freeze to death, some would starve to death, some would get killed in fighting with each other, some would die of consumption, from exposure to the hot and cold; many of the children would die of neglect, for want of food and from the cold. Previous to the conversion of this tribe, they did not cultivate an acre of land : since their conversion, they have cleared from the forest, brought under cultivation, and enclosed, 820 acres of land; have grown the last year nearly 900 bushels of wheat and corn; nearly 1100 bushels of potatoes; 84 tons of hay; besides gorden vegetables of various descriptions. They have 63 head of horn cattle, 110 pigs, 10 horses; 2 saw mills, 200 shores in the Credit Harbour Company, have built several barns, and 20 houses, since the building of the first twenty houses for them by Sir John Colborne, and more acres of land are sown for the next season than they have ever had before. The

> accustomed to witness in Kent. I know it is no easy task, and it is some times discouraging in colonies, to convert the wandering red man into a farmer. I know there are individual cases of failure; but, my Lord, do not the above statistics prove that Sir Francis has had as little regard to facts as to christian orthodoxy in his representations to your Lordship ? Dr. Adamson, (a churchman) the medical attendant of the Credit Indians, says there is the greatest imaginable diminution in their mortality since their conversion-expresses his astonishment that Sir Francis had not applied to the physicians of the several Indian Tribes before he forwarded

> Sabbath is strictly observed : no such amuse-

ments on the Sabbath as Sir Francis had been

such despatches to your Lordship. Even with these facts, I could confidently leave it to your Lordship to decide, what regard is to be had to Sir Francis' statements and policy in regard to the Indians-and whether his statements and policy of the statements and policy of Sir John Colborne are the most worthy of confidence and coun-tenance. But, my Lord, the whole subject will be investigated, and the result will laid before your Lordship, together with the evidence on which it rests.

In the last two or three interviews with which I was honoured by your Lordship, I expressed my apprehension, that Sir Francis was not likely to pursue the benevolent and christian career which had been pursued by Sir John Colhorne in behalf of the Indians; but little did I at that time imagine that he would outrage religion, and justice, and even humanity itself, in his proceedings towards them. Pardon me, my Lord, if I express myself strongly. I have seen the Indian in the depths of what Sir Francis calls his 'simple virtues,"-I have seen him drawn from those depths by the silken cords of Christianity-I have more than once stood by his death-bed, and witnessed his hopes foll of immortality and eternal life through a crusituated, according to S:r Francis's theory— cified Redeemer,—I have observed year after the river Credit mission—a mission within 16 year scores of that noble race, (whom Sir would send to the Munnedoolin Islands to of land, the Jadian owners of which were live upon fish, and "feed" upon the "berries" which grow in the "interstices of the rocks,") the faithful representatives of those Corinthians of whom St. Paul says,-you have been "fornicators, idolators, adulterers. been converted some months before, at the and drankards; but ye are washed, and sanctified, and justified, in the name of the Lord Jesus, and by the spirit of our God."others have removed to other places from this And there are many Missionaries who have laboured much longer and more extensively than I have been permitted to do, and there are many private gentlemen in the country whose longer and more intimate acquaintance with the former condition and character of the Indians renders them much more competent judges than I am, in whose judgments and hearts will, I am persuaded, be found a chord responsive to more than I have here

stated. I have the honor to be, &c. EGERTON RYERSON.

Remarks on the late surrender of the Saugeeng Territory,-and the general treatment of the Christian Indians, under the Administration of Sir F. B. Head, Bart, K. C. H., &c. &c. &c., Lieut. Governor of Upper Canada. No. IV.

My three proceding numbers were principally confined to circumstances connected with the surrender of the Saugeong Territory; this will se more general in its character, and present facts which, however widely they may variance with the officially communicated opinons of Sir F. B. Head, are strictly true, -not being founded on more supposition, hasty obser.

vation, or doubtful authority.

It is due, however, to Sir F. B. Head, to state, that the "Indian settlement" from which I write is one of those "one or two trifling exceptions" which escaped the observation of Ilis Execulen. cy when on his "inspectional tour of the Proince." It is therefore to be regretted that he had not availed himself of an opportunity to give us a call before he made up so hasty, and . I humbly submit, so incorrect a judgment. The facts here made public may tend to disabuse the public mind and that of Lord Glenelg on the statements of Sir Francis, about the success which has attended the christianizing and civilizing the Indians. They will show that one "Indian settlement," at least, does not present those fruits of the "accursed process of civilization" which His Excellency elsewhere beheld with his "own eyes;" and I am confident that the most respectable testimony will be furnished from other settlements in due time,-proving seyoud doubt that the character of the Indiana has been slaudered, the success of Missions misrepresented, the extent of civilization and improvement underrated, and a deadly stab aimed at those thrice-holy and exalting principles to the introduction of which we owe all our refine. ment and our superiority over our savage neighcours, and which are "the power of God unto saluation to every one that believeth."

The attempt to make farmers of the red men has not, as it respects this settlement, been a "complete failure;" as the following facts may

Not quite four years have clapsed since the

previous to this, either by our "friendship" or word, we behold these beneficial changes in the red men shone forth in all their native lus- making them "new creatures," we shall cerhimself "disinterested in their conversion," with him that the labours of the devoted Mission-might have exclaimed with Sir F. B. Head, ary, the philanthropic exertions of a Christian "We have only to hear patiently with them for public, and the efforts of a benevolent Monarch, a short time, and with a few exceptions, princi- have "implanted more vices than they have pally half castes, their unhappy race, beyond the cradinated." Were this the case, we too might pasty hair castes, their unhappy rate, beyond the power of redemption, will be extinct." Since exclaim with astonishment, "the dispensation that period two hundred and fifty-five have been is as mysterious as it is inscrutable," and lament adults. After deducting deaths, removals, &c., though during the last war they bere arms under marks to conclude that it was dictated by a pure Francis,) were only sixteen in number; and suspicion of an intention to sacrifice their interwhen the number of families is compared with ests to those of others, and of a rooted hostility the improvement made, the public will be able to the system of revealed religion, whose pre-to determine whether we ought to give up in cepts are thus to be outraged. despair our efforts to make the aborigines an agricultural people.

corn and potatoe crops, and the late disturbane. their babies' faces." es prevented them from providing as they other. wise might have done, yet there are some who

whether "congregating the Indians in vitlages of substantial log bonses" may be considered a "lovely and beautiful theory," or whether what Sir F. B. Head declares to be an "undeniable fact," to which he so "unhesitatingly" adds his "humble testimony, that as seen a the hunting season commences the men perish. the introduction of Christianity among Divine grace, can reply to such base insinuations

Number of Deaths during four years previous to embracing Christianity. Natural deaths, hastened in most cases by drunkenness

Natural deaths, hastened in most cases by drunken and other vices,—
Died drunk,—
Killed by being stabbed, bruised, or otherwise injured by their associates, and in several instances by their own relations, in drunken quarrels,—
Burned to doubt by folling in the fine when drunk, Drowned when drunk,—
Poisoned by the Conjurors or Meedal, (persons frequently employed by the Pagans to average real or supposed injuries,)—
Insane through continued drunkenness, and exten he wolves,
Killed by accident when drunks,—
Killed by accident when sober,
Died in childbod,

Total, 47

Number of Deaths since embracing Christianity. Natural deaths, 3

Total 3 In preparing this statement I have been careful to obtain the name of every individual; and should the almost incredible contrast lead any one to question its correctness, I can furnish a list with the names of the persons, and the places where the deaths occurred. With this statement before him, no person would doubt the truth of Sir F. B. Head's assertion, had it been applied to the pagan Indians, that they "wither, droop, and vanish before us, like the grass in the progress of the forest in flames." But who can for one moment acquiesce in the opinion of the same personage when he publishes in the car of the noble Secretary of State for the Colonies, that civilization, producing deaths by consumption, has more than decimated its followers."

The extraordinary display of the providential care of Almighty God toward this people, de nonstrated in the striking contrast above, should burn the check of him who has insulted high heaven, by declaring that the introduction of christianity "has implanted more vices than it has eradicated." And the almost uniformly consistent deportment of the christian Indians, and the comparatively few cases of relance into their former habits of drunkenness, &c., should satisfy the most sceptical, that, it cannot be supported by facts that "under all circumstances" the simple virtues of the red aborigines of Ameriea fade before the vices and cruelty of the old

The Indiana possess in their pagan state some correct views, and some practices which would not dishonour the christian profession. It is true that such "simple virtues" may "fade before the vices" of those who in their intercourse with them violate the holy Sabhath, who encourage virtue") to think or do one had one."

has taken place among the Indians, - in that they crime ; listen with the deepost attention and intense of civilization." listen with the deepest attention and intense interest to the great and saving truths of the great and saving truths of the great intense of civilization." "It is impossible for any interest to the great and saving truths of the great intense of civilization." "It is impossible for any interest to the great and saving truths of the great intense of civilization." "It is impossible for any interest to the great and saving truths of the great intense opinions above the public; that it should be felt to be so by the great mass of interest to the great intense opinions above and the various opinions above the public; that it should be felt to be so by the great mass of interest to the great intense opinions and the conclusion is would are writing them. The only persons a through the possibility of future and the conclusion is would are writing them. The only persons a through the possibility of future and the conclusion is would are writing them. The only persons a through the possibility of future and the conclusion is would are writing them. The only persons a through the possibility of future and the conclusion is would are writing them. The only persons a through the possibility of future and the conclusion is would are writing them. The only persons a through the possibility of future and the conclusion is would and the conclusion is would are writing them. The only condition is, that none of the various opinions above the persons at the conclusion is, that none of the various opinions above the persons at the should be felt to be so by the great mass of those who with any propriety can be called improvements or modifications—consequently is, that none of the various opinions above and the conclusion is, that none of the various opinions above and the conclusion is, that none of the various opinions above and the conclusion.

It is should be felt to be so by the great mass of the ease the public; that it should not be called the mittense is, that it is should be mittense is, that it is should be mittense is, t

first in this tribe renounced "the errors of a stimulating influence of ardent spirits, have be-Pagan's creed.". Little had been accomplished come soler, chaste, and virtuous; when, in a The "simple virtues" of their feelings and their civil condition, virtually adultery, and every evil work abounded, one, tained assertion of Sir F. B. Head, to induce us who could with stoical vanity have declared to set aside our own judgment, and conclude admitted by baptism into the Christian Church. that our "philanthropy, like our friendship, has Of these one hundred and seventy-seven were failed in its professions." But the opinion is as unfounded, and imprudent, and rash, as it is we have at present one hundred and sixty-one uncalled for and cruel; and it certainly requires members of Society. It may here be remarked a greater share of christian charity than falls to that many who have in this frontier station em. the lot of every person, to enable any reader of braced the Christian faith are those who, atthe British flag, have since that period generally desire to benefit these whose happiness it pro-remained in the State of Michigan, so that the houses which were erected under the direction remove them and fortify them against all comof Sir John Colborne, the Indians' friend, (whose munication with the whites;" thereby, of course, administration will be long remembered by the depriving them of those christian instructors, red man, but with very different feelings from whose humble labours have been so signally ose with which they contemplate that of Sir owned of God in their conversion, compels the

The very extraordinary sentence in Sir F. B. Head's "Memorandum," in which he so ingeni-There have been cleared, and were under ously connects the Missionaries and the women, fence last season, not less than one hundred and I cannot allow to pass without a few remarks. forty acros of land which was heavily wooded. He says, "while as regards the women, it is The rails were split, drawn, and laid up into impossible for any accurate observer to refrain fence by the Indians, with very little if any as-from remarking, that civil zation, in spite of the sistance or instruction from white men. And pure, honest, and unremitting zeal of our Mis-although the season was unfavourable to their sinaries, by some accursed process, has blanched

The most obtuse intellect will perceive the endency of this sentence to induce a certain wise might have done, yet there are some who have Indian corn and politocs on hand to supply their families; and they consequently consider themselves better off than they would have been in their former "simpled-minded" state, when living on the "borries on which those Indians feed," who "have been in the habit of living in their canoes" among the "granile islander" of Lake Huron, or "further to the North In megan's creed," have "implanted in their stander" of reader the errors of megan's creed," have "implanted in their stander. ands" of Lake Huron, or "further to the North a pagan's creed," have "implanted in their stead and West." They are fully persuaded that their the germs of christian guilt;" or otherwise, to a present location is preferable, massmach as it highly censurable want of circumspection in government. A man ought not therefore to resent location is preferable, inasmuch as it highly censurable want of circumspection in government. A man ought not therefore to reaffords fishing, hunting, bird shooting, and touching on a subject so delicate in its nature, in be excluded from the communion of the body fruit," and also excellent corn, potatoes, outs. and vegetables in abundance. The Indians own Already, in several instances, have respectable ing in civil affairs. In order to guard against several black cattle and twelve horses. One of and intelligent individuals remarked, under im them killed five good hogs last outumn, and pressions made by a perusal of this extraordinary some others one or more each. Several barrels production, in that tone of pleasantry which of fish, which were packed last naturns, have friendship can understand, "Woll, Sir Francis been sold to the merchants and others during gives you Missionaries credit for more duties the winter. Some who when they became that you were appointed to perform; or, Christians were from one to two and three han dred dollars in debt, now "owe no man;" while towards prolonging the existence of the Indian their clean and decent appearance, and their tribes, as the 'hall castes' appear to be destined sober conduct, declare most emphatically that to continue the race, while the full-blooded are our friendship and our philanthropy have nut to become extinct." These and like remarks, while they prove the characters of those to whom they are so freely expressed to be above suspicion where they are best known, too plainly manifest the tendency of Sir Francis' insinuation upor minds of a different construction. The sentence will doubtless be treasured up by those whose views are inimical to the cause of missions, and in their seasons of scoptical conviviality, they or rather rot in numbers by consumption," and will find a satisfaction in contrasting the "pure, that Christianity "has more than decimated its followers!" may be determined by a perusal of ed process," which in Sir F. B. Ilcad's usual the following statement of the number of deaths style of " non committal," are so closely connect. which took place respectively during the four ed, and flatter themselves that they are inflicting years preceding, and about the same period a wound on the character of those who, through

" For I am armed so strong in innocence, That they pass by me as the idle wind: Which I regard not."

Whatever may have been the design of the anther of the sentence, as it regards the Mis-sionaries, no misunderstanding can pessibly exst with respect to its intended and obvious bear. ng on the character and reputation of a numerous, and, generally speaking, very respectable class of unoffending females. It is true that some of the leading men of the Indian settle. ments, by suggesting to their friends and coun. a right to their opinions as I have to mine? ments, by suggesting to their friends and coun. a right to their opinions as a nave to mine. Why have they not an equal right with me measures to save themselves from banishment, to inculcate their opinions, "by speaking, by mention, by remonstrance?" Is he prelitioning the Provincial Parliament, or the writing, by prelition, by remonstrance to Is Crown, to waive their removal until the matter not this a right guaranteed by the British it sufficient to have called into his presence the most intelligent and useful of the Red men, and to have charged him with disaffection, while his character elsewhere was without even suspicion; to have issued his order that no Indian should visit Toronto on public business (a privilege never denied by any Governor) unless with his pornission; to have taken possession of the st the political history of the Methodiste in Redman's "forlorn hope," the Saugeeng Territhis Province. Look at the London Watchimproved lands" and "substantial log houses' of the measures; to have represented that the Gospel would injure, and not benefit them, and thus throw an obstacle in the way of the Pagens to their embracing its saving truths; to have declared that they owned no lands or islands to the province of Upper Canada, and thus at once discourage them in every effort to emerge from their former sunken and degrading condition. All this, however, could not satisfy Sir Francis, but he must assail and inflict a desperate wound upon the character of the unoffending and innoent female portion of their community.

"Good name in mun or woman, dear my lord,
Is the immediate jewel of their souls;
Who straks my purse, steals trash; tis something—
nonline;
Twas mine, its his; and has been slave to thousands:
But he that filches from me my good name,
Robs me of that which not enriches him,
And makes me poor indeed."

canales assailed from some other quarters. I as such, however strict, provided it be just hould not deem it accessary to offer one defen. sive remark; but when it has been attacked by he Representative of the Crown in this Pro. vince, the case assumes a serious aspect, and

demands a serious examination. The chastity and reserved deportment, even of those converted females whose former habits all our manners and customs, and almost believ. sionaries," this circumstance, without any "aced that our good practices would be changed to cursed process, has blanched their babies' faces." bad ones, and our bad into good ones; but even Ilad he really made himself "acquainted with then I thought we should be the gainers. But the Indian character," he would know too that I am happy to discover, that in no case have we "babies' faces" being "blanched" is no just cribeen instructed to give up one single good torion on which to ground the serious charge of thought or action, (he might have said " simple adultery as a characteristic of the effects of civilization. An intimation, at least, might have In view of the almost incredible change which been given that all are not implicated in this but the unlimited phrase, " while as have renounced their pagan sentiments and regards their women," leads to the conclusion superstitious rites; that they now regularly and that adultery is the universal mark of degreda. devoutly assemble for religious worship, and tion which accompanies the "accursed process "It is impossible for any

babies" in a year or two hence, the ruddy countenance, the lank black hair, the high cheel bone, and the dark piercing eye, would either compel him to retract his opinion, or to give practical proof of the truth of the couplet-

" Slander lives upon succession;
For ever housed when it once gets possession."

There is but one mode of exculpating the writer of the Despatch from the charge of atacking the females generally, and that is by supposing that the phrase 'our missionaries limits his remarks to the missions of the Episcopal Church, of which Sir F. B. Head is a member, as distinguished from other denomina tions. But judging from the public and private letters of the Rev. Mr. McMurray, Episcopalian Missionary at the Sault St, Marie, as well as from the encouraging account which I have cess which has attended the christianizing and civilizing of the Indians' in that station, I hould consider Sir Francis' opinions as inappl cable there, as to the ! Indian settlements,' of which he says, 'I visited them,' being 'desirous to judge with my own eyes. I can scarcely persuade myself that the ecclesiastical body, and specially the Missionaries, of any denomination will give even a silent assent to the slander of their flocks, and to the covert attack made upon our holy Christianity, which we are all equally hound to uphold, to defend, and to propagate.

JAMES EVANS. River St. Clair, April 26, 1838.

COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Christian Guardian. What is Christian Loyalty?

The Rev. Mr. Harvard's important letter in the Guardina of the 18th inst. and his gratifying additional observations in the Guardian of the 25th inst, suggest the equally important question, "What is Christian Loval-try!" Mr. Wesley, in his sermon on a Catholic Spirit, gives the right hand of fellowship to those who differ from him in opinion on many points of religious doctrine and church government, nor can we with any reason or propriety, allow less latitude and liberty any disputes, or misunderstandings, which may possibly arise out of the general administration of discipline on this subject, I beg to offer some observations on the general question of Christian Loyalty in connexion with the constitutional rights and privileges of the members of the church and all classes of the population. For a more theoretical investigation of the doctrines, and a general enumeration of civil duties, referred to in the following remarks, I may refer the reader to my plain printed sermon on Civil Government and the Late Conspiracy.

If I were to ask the first man whom I might meet, "Are you a loyal man?" he might answer, "I am, but I conceive the acts and composition of the local Executive for years past to have been most exceptionable and exclusive." If I were to propose the same question to the second man whom I might meer, he would perhaps answer, "I am, but conceive the acts and composition of the Queen's Government in England for years past to have been most exceptionable and corrupt; I think it is in fact a semi-popish and a semi-infidel Government." If I were to accost the third person of my casual acquaintance with a similar question, he might answer in like manner, "I am a loyal British subject, but I believe changes might be made in our colonial administration of Government which would be alike beneficial to the Province and to the Parent State.' Now why have not these individuals as good which every British subject ought to be jea

This right has often been exercised in ory; to have ordered the Indians to leave their man at the present time—conducted under the supervision of the Wesleyan Missionary Secefore the Crown of Great Britain had approved retaries, Editors of the Magazine, and other Wesleyan Ministers in London-and yet not merely discussing public questions generally, but viewing them for the most part in opposi tion to the present Ministry, The Rev. RICHARD WATSON, whose orthodoxy and loyalty are alike above suspicion, places this very important subject in the cleanest light, cis Head, or any other man in Canada, has a had a constitutional right to propose and ad-In the following passage, (which I have also right to advocate his opinions. Lond Stan. vocate. A man has a just claim to the rights quoted in a note on the 10th page of my orinted Sermon on Civil Government) Mr. Watson forcibly states the circumstances under which the advocacy of measures in opposition to Government is not only lawful but a duty. 'The lawfulness, nay, even the duty of it must often be allowed; but under ertain qualifying circumstances. As, 1. That this resistance of opposing and inculpating Were the character of the christian Indian opinion is not directed against Government. and impartial. 2. That it is not personal against the supreme Magistrate himself, or his delegated authorities, but relates to public acts only. 3. That it springs not from mere heoretical preference of some new form of Government to that actually existing, having tal blow at the vital principle of civil liberty. and countenance scenes where the most obscene the fact is not only the subject of gratifying rounding are so striking, that not from a hasty, projudiced, or malignant the constitution of the executive and legislation are executive. in it nothing practical. 4. That it proceeds passions are cherished, and who slander the cha solves "interested in their conversion," but as acts of government. 5. That it is not fac. lish power in the Province and lead to its ulracters of those who are endeavouring to save one of the Indians once observed, "The wicked them from the "vices" and shield them from the "vices" and of zeal to effect mere party of the oldworld "verthe introduction. I believe it, and have used the sight of God. There may be individual to parties, and of zeal to effect mere party to parties, and of zeal to effect mere party to little pains to convince others of it. But "crossly of the oldworld " yet the introduction women refuse to run wild like the deer in the objects, instead of the general good. 6. That how have I done so? And how would I do Nelson and thousands of others, conscientiof christianity by no means prevents or limits forest." Why did not Sir F. B. Had inform the exercise of those "simple virtues" which it forest. No, as a nold warrior not long since observed in con- sidered." that many of the adults are of mixed. an old warrior not long since observed in considered," that many of the adults are of mixed the just interest of other places. Under the just interest of the just interest hazards even must be run by those who en- thority of reason, and not by a magistrate's Church is brought to bear against him, there conspiracies against our lawful Sovereign should deavour to lead up public opinion to place itself warrant.—I would appeal to their understand- ought to be satisfactory proof that conscience be firmly, faithfully and affectionately pointed against real encroachments upon the fundamental laws of a state, or any serious malad. of exercising the one or feeling the emotions ministration of its affairs. The same con-clusion may be maintained under similar Again—it reserves, when the object is to improve a deficient and inadequate state of the supreme Government. It is indeed specially requisite here, that the case should be a clear one; that above quoted. 1. The object of the original it should be felt to be so by the great mass of compact supposed the possibility of future and the conclusion I would draw from them,

dians; and could Sir F. B. Head, or any other there is manifestly no opposition to governsuch "accurate observer," meet those " blanched ment as an ordinance of God; no blameable resistance to the 'powers that be,' since it is only proposed to place them in circumstances the more effectually to fulfil the duties of public benefit, by rendering its government supposed a liability to future modifications, when the fairly collected public sentiment, through the organs by which it usually expresses itself as to the weal, required it."
—(Theological Institutes, Vol. III. pp. 310,

Such is the right of unshackled freedom

fessedly ablest philosophers, divines, and previty of my present remarks. None are so which they live, as those who feel that, under blackest and most aggravated character. he government of those laws, they are not Briton; whether he be born or live in Great Britain or in Canada. Such is the very foundation of the British Constitution of Government, both in England and Canada, as is newspaper press, of every day's publication, and of almost every fireside conversation .with the Grecian poet, thus translated-

"Dear native land, how do the good and wise, Thy happy clime and countless blessings prize!" Noither Christian nor British loyalty there.

maiters.

get be favourable, to organic charges in our rance of such a design-and they have the Province. And what man of any know. have been corroborated by their public nots, ledge of government, or history, or general and there is no proof to the contrary, that principles, will jeopard his reputation by do they intended the improvement of the estanying that they had and have a right to that blished government, and not its overthrow. opinion, and to inculcate that opinion, if they and they intended the adoption of the means please, "by speech, by writing, by petition, which the law permits and authorises, and and by remonstrance," as much as Sir Fran- no other, to accomplish objects which they LEY himself has advocated an elective Le. and privileges of a British subject, as longsas islative Council in the Canadas-had he not a he obeys the laws; and in the judgment of constitutional right to do so? The author Theologians the moral character of human (by reputs Mr. Attorney General Hagerman) actions is determined by the intention or moof the Report of the Select Committee of the tives. House of Assembly on the State of the Prodenied in either case without striking a mor-

But, it may be said, the organic changes in

answer with Mr. Watson in the passage

when I recommend and advocate, in the manner permitted by the constitution, modifica. and are better judges than Ministers in civil tions in its regulations or laws or government? But if I were to advocate even lawful things in an unlawful manner, I might then be re. loyalty? I understand, obedience to the laws garded as a disaffected or disloyal member of which are not contrary to the laws of God: the Church. It is not the opinions of many the ready payment of all lawful taxes; a individuals in this Province, nor yet the advoof opinion, and the manly and decent ex- individuals in this Province, nor yet the advopression of it, as stated by the master mind cacy of those opinions "by speech, by wri. trates, and a cheerful obedience to all their of Watson. I could adduce quotations to ing, by petition, or by remonstrance," which lawful commands; the discovery of all master mind. he same effect from the writings of the con- has constituted them rebels and traitors, but Is wful conspiracies and the use of every other the relinquishment of the constitutional means active endeavour, consistent with the dictates statesmen of the seventeenth and eighteenth by which opinions may be expressed and rencenturies, were it consistent with the intended dered practical, and the adoption of unlawful resist foreign aggression, with carnest prayer means to promote them-means which involv. to Almighty God for all that are in authority. ruly loyal and obedient to the laws under ed murder and robbery and treason of the More than this, I believe, the Son of God,

It may, again, be asked "how can person only men, but free men. Such is every be British subjects according to the laws, when you admit their cointins would lead to less than this is not consistent with the reli-the subversion of British Power in the Province?" To this question I return two an swers: 1. All the great men in England the religious orthodoxy of our Church is evidenced by the very existence of Parlia, who have written or spoken on the subject-ments, of legislation, of the periodical and and Ibelieve all the great as well as little men in this Province itself-both admit and assume that the day will come, sooner or later, when of the proper tribunals of the Church to state. This assumption must suppose, sooner therefore the constitutional right to employ unrestricted right of private judgment, and that advocacy. If the right of doing so exists in one individual, or in one age, it equalfore involves the sacrifice of private judgment lists in one individual, or in one age, it equal, sion of it, on all acts and measures, and or free discussion in either religious or political ly exists in every individual and in every age; questions of government; nor can I forget and the exercise of it must necessarily be left that others love and value that liberty as I may also observe, that an absolute to the discretion of individual judgment, acpreference for the form of government under cording to the principles of the Constitution which we live is not essential to the Christian and the provisions of the law. 2. My second oyalty. Andison has beautifully said, "I answer is, that persons may espouse and adlook upon it as a peculiar happiness, that vocate principles and sentiments the conse-were I to choose of what religion I would be, quences of which they do not perceive, of and under what government I would live. I which from prejudice, party feeling, or weak. should most certainly give the preference to ness of intellect, they cannot be convinced, that form of religion and government which and from which they themselves would shrink is established in my own country."—(Specta back with horror. For instance, the most tor, No. 287.) This I believe to be the happiness" of the great mass of British High Calvinism, in its legitimate consequensubjects, at least as far as the form of Gov- ces, makes the Divide Being the author of none in maintaining the institutions and laws ernment is concerned; but viewing Christian sin. To make God the author of sin is blas. of the land, in putting down "all false doc-Loyalty as a principle, and a command of phemy. Therefore, say many Arminian wri-God, applicable to all countries and ages, ters, Calvinism in its legitimate consequences. such cannot be the "happiness" of a but is blasphemy, and of course repugnant to the comparatively small part of the human race—
Bible. But would the most redoubtable Ar. the dreadful evils of civil discord and commoscapely of the Christian portion of it. This minian therefore say, that Calvinists are one to would be, to allow an impression to go could not have been the "happiness" of St. mies to the Bible and blasphemers? Nay-Paul, though he taught "submission to the nay. Why? Because Calvinists deny that powers that be," and in his example practi- such are the consequences of their systemcally illustrated his own precepts. This they maintain the reverse—they declare them cannot be the "happiness" of the enlightened selves believers in the Bible; and exhibit its inhabitants of despotic kingdoms and empires. principles and spirit in their lives. So may Thousands of the Christian and loyal subjects persons have embraced principles and senti. on the several political questions which have of the comparatively enlightened and mild ments which I believe, and which nine out of engaged public attention during the last few of the comparativery enlightened and mid ments which receive, and which nine out of years; and I had much rather be ignorant of it is known do, desire a Constitutional Monquences, lead to the annihilation of British the various political opinions which may arely. Thousands of citizens in many narts power in the Colony: but I have not the possibly exist in any religious community. Thousands of citizens in many parts power in the Colony; but I have not the of the United States of America may prefer slightest doubt that many who have held these a free Monarchy and a government of laws to sentiments, never intended such a consequence a despotic republic and a government of Prest and never believed it would follow from the ident Mob and Judge Lynch, and yet in the views they entertained. In an article which most strictly Scriptural sense of the expression be "subject to the powers that be," and worthy of sacramental communion with toms," I mentioned various circumstances in.

The control of the Methodist Society in England, and even individual preachers did for a time drink in the Jacobin spirit of the French Revolution. Mr. Wesley says, the best Wesley or Fletcher, or Knox or Luther. So dicative of incipient revolution, and warned may there be persons in Upper Canada, or in my fellow subjects, especially those who call-England, who, from various causes, have in ed themselves reformers, of their danger, but their own judgments a preserence or prejudice presaced my remarks with the following limitor a government differently constituted from tations. "We do not believe that a design the existing one, and yet be scripturally for independency is entertained by one reform-"subject to the powers that be," and he worthy er out of one hundred in Upper Canada of Christian communion with "vil those," of Nor do we intimate a suspicion that any indievery nation, "who love our Lord Jesus vidual cherishes such a design, who has not directly or indirectly declared it." What I be privileges, to preach up the simple doctrine of "Fear God, and honour the King." Crown, to waive their removal until the matter could be fully investigated, gave offence to Sir F. B. Head. But surely he might have deemed not a right sanctioned by the example of the sanctional to have called into his presence the wise and mod for ares? Is it not a right of reader—the fact that many persons in this line—butthey were, according to Mackenzie's reader—the fact that many persons in this line—butthey were, according to Mackenzie's reader—the fact that many persons in this line—butthey were, according to Mackenzie's reader—the fact that many persons in this line—butthey were, according to Mackenzie's reader—the fact that many persons in this line—butthey were, according to Mackenzie's reader—the fact that many persons in this line—butthey were, according to Mackenzie's reader—the fact that many persons in this line—butthey were, according to Mackenzie's reader—the fact that many persons in this line—butthey were, according to Mackenzie's reader—the fact that many persons in this line. and so just, is illustrated by universal history, the in a great measure true in 1837, for the Province who have been favourable, and may own account of the rebellion, kept in igno-Provincial Government, but who have proved tually voluntarily turned out to suppress the themselves, during the late insurrection, one | rebellion and to maintain the authority of the mies to rebellion, and Scripturally "subject laws. And Why! Certainly not because to the powers that be." They believed -and they approved of the messures of the governfor ought I know they may yet believe-that ment-not because they desired no reform in a change in the constitution of the Executive the established system of government; but, Council was necessary to the well being of as they have asserted, and their assertions

> But it is said, there are cases in which invince, recommends and advocates a complete dividuals-I understand one or two members organic change in the constitution of the Im. of the Wesleyan Methodist Church amongst perial Colonial Executive in London; why them-have disobeyed the laws by refusing to grace of God, enabled them to make timely disthen has not any other man in Upper Canada take up arms during the late insurrection, covery of the vortex into which their base an equal right to recommend and advocate an may they not be justly considered disaffected organic change in the constitution of the locand disloyal men and unworthy of a place at cal colonial executive in the Province? The the Lord's Supper? I answer, if that circum. To God be all the praise! As a lighthouse is right in the one case is as extensive and in. stance alone aught to exclude them from the violable as it is in the other, and cannot be Lord's Supper, Joun Netson, the apostolic fellow-labourer of J. WESLEY, ought never to have been admitted to the Lord's Table, for he refused to take arms, and suffered every believed war of every kind was sinful in the prospersion of opinion, by speech, writing, them with the weapons of truin, not the fort in the circumstances referred to, has unwould inculcate the most kindly forgetfulness petition, or remonstrance, is not only lawful, sword of despotism or the brute force of doubtedly subjected himself to the penalties of individual fault wherever it was truly but often an imperating data. A data far which improve the most kindly forgetfulness would inculcate the most kindly forgetfulness truly but often an imperating data. A data far which improve the law of the law but often an imperative duly, a duly for which mobocracy-I would arrest them by the an of the civil law; but before the law of the ings and hearts, and not deny them the right had nothing to do in the matter-that it was out, by all who "match for souls as they that Again—it may be said, how can a man who against the unlawfulness of war. In the be desirable; nor would it accord with the spirit advocates a change in the constitution of the former case there is no excuse in either a repowers that be," be a good subject to them? ligious or civil point of view, but many circumstances of aggravation.

The object of these reasonings is to show,

provements in it, when they may, by the pro. to flee from the wrath to come," and none of per tribunals, be deemed necessary. For ex. the above mentioned opinions is inconsistent ample, I am a member of the Methodist with the fruits by which that desire is suppos-Church-I am therefore bound to obey the ed to be evidenced. The discipline of the discipline or constitution of that Church, Church, or the Scripture itself, does not autheir office; nothing contrary, in fact, to the But that discipline or constitution itself re-thorise me to become the judge of another original compact, the object of which was the cognizes or contains provisions by which its man's political opinions—the Church is not a own regulations and even principles of gov. political association—another man has as as efficient to promote the good of the state enment may be changed. Do I therefore good a right, religiously and politically, to his as possible, and which therefore necessarily violate my duty as a member of the Church opinions of public matters as I have to mine violate my duty as a member of the Church opinions of public matters as I have to mine and laymen frequently know much more,

What then do I understand by Christian of conscience, to suppress rebellion, and and the Discipline of our Church, do not require of any private individual; (of public officers and inagistrates I am not speaking;)

I hope that the political loyalty, as well as above suspicion; but if a general investigation of its loyalty be necessary, I have the fullest confidence in the plety and intelligence or later, the advocacy of such a measure, and Land secure to others equally with myself the within certain obvious limits, the free expresupon Liberty says, "The love of liberty is the glory of all rational beings; and it is the glory of Britons in particular. Perhaps it, would be difficult to find any nation under heaven, who are more tenacious of it; nay, it may be doubted if any nation ever was; not the Spartans, not the Athenians : no. not the Romans themselves, who have been celebrated for this very thing by the poets and historians of all ages." To the best of my humble ability, I would fain be second to none in maintaining the institutions and laws trine, hereay and schism, all sedition, privy conspiracy and rebellion;" but I believe one of the most effectual means of promoting all forth that I was going to sit in judgment upon the political opinions of others, and, to rate their political orthodoxy by my own. I know not the opinions of one out of five, no not of one out of eight, of the members of the Society under my pastoral care in this town, than to sit myself down to the task of investigating them-a thing unknown in the history of Methodism, though several memdrink in the Jacobin spirit of the French Revolution. Mr. Wesley says, the best means of overthrowing the whole system of popery is to preach up the simple doctrine of Justification by faith; and may it not be said with equal truth and propriety, that the most effectual means for Christian Ministers to suppress the spirit of "sedition, privy conspiracy, and rehellion" (wherever it may by possibility exist) is, while they doly "hon-

Kingston, April 28, 1838.

To the Editor of the Christian Guardian. Rev. and Dear Sir. - Through the friend. of the Conference, having had an opportunity of perusing his important paper on "Christian Loualty" which is expected to appear in your valuable Journal of this week, I shall be obliged to you to insert in the same number a few fur-ther remarks from myself.

At a time, like the present, when rebollion, treason, and bloodshed, have found so many abettors; since many of the unwary and well meaning have been drawn into rebellion; and not a few professors of godliness, some holding church offices and even exercising the christian ministry, (though I know of none belonging to our church) have been imprisoned for treasonable offences against the lawful Sovereign of our United Empire; I deem it an act of commissers. tion of the suffering occasioned thereby, for any one to step forward, and by the advocacy of better principles, to prevent the recurrenceof similar most deadly evils, " for the time to-

I have been deeply affected with the fact that

ome of our truly pious members have been well nigh involved in rebellion, through the deceptions which were used to ensuare them.-The fervour and sincerity of their piety, by the deceivers were fain to draw them. Happily the snare was broken and their souls were delivered ? erected where a dangerous quicksand is discovered, which but for such a precaution might awfully engulph the future mariner who should unwarily approach the spot ; so it appeared to me to be an imperious duty, as I loved the souls of my fellow men, to "sound on alarm in God's holy mountain;" that the sin and danger of such proceedings might be the more powerfully and preservingly felt, both in and out of our church. sight of God. There may be individual My sense of duty was so much the more binding members of various Churches, who, like John upon me, since I was aware it was the opinion of some influential men that it was best to husb Yet, I honour the intention of every honest mon; even when I cannot adopt his views. I renounced; but the criminality of unlawful the disaffection of the heart to the laws of must give account." To make it the unceasing the land, and not the theory of the head theme of public Sermons, would certainly not even any repentant individuals who may have been faulty in this matter. But to exercise Church Discipline on such, in a spirit of love, would be the likeliest method, of instructing and of reclaiming them. The only persons I

would condemn a public movement against a public offence which the whole community by recent occurrences specially to regard. But Divine grace "both save themselves and them for this latter reason my communication to the that hear them." brethren might have been more privately made.

I remain, Rev. and Dear Sir, Though against so covert a mode of proceeding there would have been strong objections. I must confess it would have had too great resemblance to an inquisitorial proceeding to have been agreeable to my mind. My opinion is, that in all matters of discipline an honest and affectionate candour is infinitely to be preferred to dark and unavowed designs against a person's standing in the church. We have ecclesiastical untiquity, and even apostolical example, to sanction special appeals to the churches in times of special exposure to any particular evil. St. Paul wrote a public letter to ensure the perfermance of one individual act of discipline; in the case of the incestnous Corinthian. Had I even considered my remedy to have been unmecedented, I should have found a justification of its adoption in the unprecedented circumstances of the evil which it was intended to remedy.

Hence I cannot but feel thankful to Mr.

Rverson, as for his other expressions of public spirit, so also especially for that of his timely paper on "Christian Loyalty." Our respected brother is not one of these who treat that subject with unbecoming levity, and affect to say that it is one with which Religion has nothing to do. He has taken the more truly pastoral course of investigating and discriminating on rebellion or to sanction that which is now happily passing away. He has evidently felt the subjects of Great Britain. responsibility of his arduous task, and there can We have the more gra responsibility of his arduous task, and there can We have the more gratification in giving be no doubt he has endeavoured so to discharge currency to the doctrines contained in these it as to render his labours as generally profitable articles,

All who make the attempt must soon experience how difficult it is on almost any subject to draw up a comprehensive and yet unexcep-tionable definition; and in relation to no subject I transcribe for re-perusal.

What, then, do I understand by Christian Loyalty? I understand obedience to the laws, treatment of the persons of magistrates, and a less than this is not consistent with the Religion that should such attempts be made it was perof our Divine Redeemer,"

This definition of Christian Loyalty as a gene ral principle I have no disposition to controvert. admit into it one short sentence more, by way of more fully expressing the loyalty due under

the use of arms, under any circumstances what and it may be our want of critical senme other way, not involving conscience. in any way in a time of emergency, is all I have condemnod as implying "disaffection of heart." conversation with him on the subject.

The following is Mr. Ryerson's very conclusive
language:—"Before the law of the Church is brought to bear against him, there ought to be editorial article: satisfactory proof that conscience had nothing to do in the matter: that it was the disaffection of the heart to the laws of the land, and not the theory circumstances of aggravation."

Equally unquestionable is the right of private judgment; which I should be sorry to be under-stood as in the least attempting to invalidate.— Is both my letters this was most clearly main tained; nor will it be any more fair than friendly its communion any such, it would forfeit its if the contrary is imputed to me. Any indication to public confidence." if the contrary is impuled to me. Any individual, or number of individuals, under the easures they please, of a political char acter, so long as they only resurt, as Mr. Ryerson expresses it, "to the adoption of the means which the law permits and authorises. and no other, to accomplish objects which they had a constitutional right to propose and to

any need be found for the exercise of discognition to have dwelt specially on that point. cipline among us, there is no reason to doubt. We only quote the following short extract from either "the piety or the intelligence of the the letter to justify these observations. proper tribunals of the church to accomplish it."

"As one of the respected Secretaries of the It was because these were my views on that Methodist Missionary Society in Great Britain subject I recommended that any offender, to has observed, in his timely letter to the Canadian quote my own words, "should be dealt with his dealt with his compassionately but dealt with his compassionately but dealt with his compassionately but dealt with his dealt with his compassionately but his compassionately but dealt with to the provisions of the Book of Discipline." In connection with this, however, I also observed that "it would be our duty with the atmost degree of kindness, conciliation, and long suffer ing, to endeavour to convince and reclaim such. Should any one have misunderstood me as hav ing recommended the exercise of any unkind or unscriptural domination, I beg tespectfully to refer him to paragraph No. 3, of my second letter in Guardian April 25,

Mr. Ryerson states, "I know not the opini one of one out of eight of the members of the Society under my pastoral care in this town as the venerable President of the Conference (Kingston,) on the several political questions which have engaged public attention during the In this respect he is in lovely contrast with those pastoral drones who, unhappily, are better acquainted with the political that we conceived the Methodist Church to be motions of their people's heads, than with the extensively tainted with rebellious feeling. In experience of their hearts in the things of God. In this as well as in other respects our younger. Thus we observed; brethren will do well to imitate the example of his people as it respects Christian loyalty. In. deed, in a time of rebellious movement, a want of solicitude as to the condition of a flock, on that point, would not, I am well persuaded, be placed by himself among the virtues of a pas-From my letters, his intelligent mind immediately perceives that I have no desire, as hell eays, "to sit in judgment on the political opini. ons of others, and to rate their political ortho. doxy by my own;" and I have no suspicion that taint of rebellion than has our own Methodist our faithful brother, the Secretary to the Con. Zion." ference, is the individual who would either re-Church standing to any person justly owing al-

To conclude, I think with brother Ryerson, in connection with a wholesome discipline, that unanimously agree to condemn. I knew my the most essential means for Christian Ministers brethren in the ministry were prepared "reve to suppress the spirit of sedition, privy conspirently" to receive the "godly admonitions" racy and rebellion, (wherein it may by possibility exist,) is, while they duly 'honour all men' offered to them. This led me to enjoin on them in their constitutional rights and privileges, to to look into this subject. And to make the preach up with their other portions of evangeli-moral impression so much the more salutary, I cal truth, the simple doctrine of "Fear God, wished the membership, and all others, to be and honour the King," with, at the same time, aware that it was a subject we felt called upon such explanations of the doctrine, as may by

Your affectionate Brother, W. M. Harvard.

THE GUARDIAN

Wednesday, May 9, 1838.

CHRISTIAN LOYALTY-CHURCH DISCIP-

LINE. We refer our readers to the excellent article of the Rev. Egerton Ryerson on Christian Loy. alty, and the accompanying remarks of the President of the Conference. At the present time it is all-important that correct views on

this subject should prevail; and any one who, in the spirit of candour and good feeling, enters upon a public exposition of sound principles. unapestionably confers a public henefit. The articles referred to contain internal evidence of the care and discrimination which have been employed in their preparation, and of the just the subject; a course which no designing man ideas entertained by the writers relative to the may be able to turn either to serve a future constitutional privileges of freedom of opinion. speech, and writing, enjoyed by the favoured

because of the similarity of views entertained by the President and Secretary of the Canadian Conference, one an Englishman, the other a Canadian, by birth and education; because they perfectly accord with our own views, and as we have reason to believe with can this be more properly said than on that those of our Connexion generally; and because of Christian Loyalty; in relation to which there they will remove the erroneous impressions have been so many and such unsubstantial which we understand have been made on some opinions. I am glad to express my humble /ninds, by the misconstruction of the excellent concurrence, as far as it goes, in Mr. Ryerson's letter of the President to the Ministers of our evidently much considered definition; and which Connexion, which appeared in the Guardian of the 18th alt.

In a time of excitement, like the present, we are aware of the difficulty of the task of prewhich are not contrary to the laws of God; the senting even the most correct and unexception-ready payment of all lawful taxes; a respectful able sentiments in a manner not liable to be misunderstood, even by candid persons; much cheerful obedience to all their lawful commands; less, incapable of misrepresentation by those of the discovery of all unlawful conspiracies, and the contrary opinion. Nor are we unaware of the use of every other active endeavour, consist the extent to which ill feeling is often produced, tent with the dictates of conscionce, to suppress rebellion and resist foreign aggression; with a time, by the first impression made relative to the real meaning of a public document. Yet, in authority. More than this I believe the law of God and the Discipline of our church do not confirmed in that opinion, and on re-examination are confirmed of any private individual. (In public latter was confirmed in that opinion, that Mr. Harvard's require of any private individual: (of public letter was sufficiently explicit to have guarded officers and magistrates, I am not speaking:) it against being injuriously misconstrued; and fectly and easily defensible. Although it may be deemed a selfish motive.

ivet, we are further free to avow our pleasure in And [have no doubt, its respected author, would giving currency to such sentiments because it affords us an opportunity to repel some insingations which have been thrown out that me are a monarchial form of government; " a special opposed to the exercise of their constitutional respect and allegiance to the Chief Magistrate; rights by our fellow subjects, and especially the agreeably with the Scripture quoted in our members of our own community. We may not Discipline on that subject, 'Honour the King.' have the happy faculty to express our senti-I thenk him for his explanation of the case ments at all times with that perspiculty which of a loyal but conscientious person, averse to distinguishes others blessed with clearer heads, ever. Certainly such a person should not on which still disposes us to contend that our that account be held to be disaffected to his editorial remarks in the Guardian of the 18th Sovereign. In my letter I used the terms ult, ought to have shielded us from the charge of either promulgating or defending stavish purpose to meet such a case. A loyal subject, dectrines. We certainly understood the letter with such scruples, will nevertheless he most of the venerable President to imply nothing happy to "render his sid" to the government in more than that persons guiltily disaffected any other way, not involving conscience. But refusal to help or to take part in its defence, membership in a Christian Church. This we furthermore knew to be the case, from persona conversation with him on the subject.

"Happily, there are few persons found dis posed to speak of those who have been wilfully and deliberately connected with the rehellion, of the head against the unlawfulness of war.—
In the former case, there is no excuse, in either approbation." "Any person professing to be a civil or a religious point of view, but many religious, who is proved to have been a willing participator in such transactions. fixes a stair upon his reputation which will be exultingly pointed at by the aceptical and profune for years to come. Should any Christian Church, therefore, be justly chargeable with retaining in

To these sentiments we do and must rigidly British Government, have the most undoubted edhere, and we declare it to be the climax of right to cherish any views and pursue any unfair criticism to represent them as denying the right of church membership to persons wh may differ from the Executive Government on

nserely political questions.

The letter itself contained so distinct an avowal of the right of private judgment, and our sentiments have been so frequently avowed both verbally and practically, that it would Mr. Ryerson conceives with me that should have been in our estimation a work of supere-

ndly, compassionately, but firmly, according over questions of merely party politics the the provisions of the Book of Discipline." In Church does not attempt to exercise any coercive jurisdiction."

Here we conceived that mere political quesions, on which every British subject has unquestionable right to think and speak and act to the utmost limits of his legal and constitu-tional privilege, was sufficiently distinguished from the principle of "Christian loyalty" intended to be inculcated as binding upon every subject of the Crown. Any interference with the constitutional exercise of the right referred to, we should have been as unwilling to applaud, would be to assume.

Nor did any thing contained in our observations, or, as we believe, in the letter to which they approvingly referred, justify the conclusion

"We have on a former occasion stated that this "brother beloved." And yet I do not doubt the number of dissaffected persons in our community is exceedingly limited, and we doubt the more strictly the matter is investigated the more fully will the correctness of that statement be established."

> Similar was the language of the President's Hetfer.

Take the following as a sample:

"No community of Canadian christians has demonstrated itself to be more free from the

It may then be asked, " Why the necessity ceive into the Church, or afford the sanction of of the letter!" We reply that we deemed it necessary, for more reasons than one, that a legiance to our Crown and Government, and public avowal of correct principle should be made yet known to be ill affected to them, and guiltily in behalf of the Methodist Church. abetting schemes for their subversion.

1. It was known that there 1. It was known that there have been

ven sustaining the ministerial character. Some who have been convicted on their own confession of having taken a very prominent part, still consider their conduct not to have een at variance with the spirit and precepts of faithful subject of our beloved Queen.

2. Such sentiments have long been insidiously, and shortly prior to the insurrection, more public. y promulgated in the Province. Witness the last mber of the infamous "Constitution," in which its blood thirsty editor represents the rebellion which he meditated as a religious duty, and sanctioned by the unerring word of Hear his profanity.

God. Hear his profamity.

"Some artful and bribed preachers tell their deluded dupes that they should not rebel against established authority.

We regret to see men who were once reformers preach these doctrines of devils, and we hope they will soon meet the reward of their base hypocriey.

Some say 'we are reformers—but not revolutionists.' This is foolish talking. Is not revolution in our case a Birlia butty? Is not the wrolk Scarroux, given for our use and example, full of authorities for revolt?

There was slavery and hondage in old times—there is an now. Was it was praise worthy.—Is it wrong now?"

Hear also the following extracts from a handbill published and circulated by the same incen-

"Gop has put it into the bold and bonest hearts of ou

abhorrent would meet with a response in the hearts of many professors of godliness in our beloved Zion. Yet, who would have believed, without the painfully practical proof that has been exhibited, that such a response would have ocen given by any individual, of any communion, professing acquaintance with the Scriptures? And who can be assured, after all, that no simple minded member of our own Church has been deluded by such deceptive intrigues of traitorous men? Should there be but an individual case of the kind, would it not be the duty of his pastor to use every possible means to correct his error, and to instil into his mind truly Scriptural principles ? Would this be an unauthorized interference with politics on the part of a responsible expounder of Divine truth? Far from it. Is not the very reverse of the abnorrent principles referred to the understood Methodistical interpretation of the Scriptures And would not the carrying of them out into practice, or the promulgation of them, he am express violation of our articles of religion We are free to answer the two latter questions affirmatively, and hope never to be afraid to do so. Surely there is a difference between a constitutional expression of opinion on political questione, and a manifestation of treasonable isloyalty. With the former the Church has nothing to do; with the latter she has much, respects her own character and her sacred duty to her God and her members.

Now, what was the intention of the Letter, as understood by us, and explained by its respected and pious writer? It was-

1. The disavowal of such sentiments on the part of the Church.

2. To call the attention of the preachers and

people especially to this point; in order. 3. To lead to the reclaiming of any who might have guiltily erred under the influof erroneous sentiment ;-And,

4. To lead to the exclusion, from our communion, of such as "will not be re-

proved." All this was recommended to be done in a strictly disciplinary manner; without any in-fringement of the ecclesiastical rights or privi-leges of any erring, or even guilty individual. Thus the Letter recommends.—

" Such individual should be dealt with kindle and compassionately, but firmly, according to the PROVISIONS Of the BOOK OF DISCIPLING."

And thus our accompanying article-" A kind but prompt and persevering course of disciplinary procedure will not fail to convince those who have indulged erroneous impressions, * * * to reform some who may have acted more guiltily, and to free the Church from the countenancing any who obstinately refuse to walk by scriptural rule."

If in this there is aught objectionable, we however, we do not admit,) an explanation their admirable execution. ought to be candidly received, and ought to re-

Having thus expressed our frank and unbias ed opinion on the matter in hand, at much greater length than we designed at the outset, re conclude by leaving it to the candid consideration of our readers: assured that those who sarily omitted. have been most conversant, with our conduct as a public journalist, will be the least disposed to suspect us of a desire to mislend them, or to

UPPER CANADA ACADEMY.

The late arrival of the subjoined account of the Annual Examination of the Students at U. C. Academy has prevented our offering a few introductory observations which we might other. wise have ventured upon. They would only, however, have detained our readers from the greater treat which they will find in the communication of the excellent Principal.

Совоина, Мау 5th, 1839.

To the Editor of the Christian Guardian. REV. AND DEAR SIR, -A detailed account of our late Annual Examination is probably expected to appear in the columns of the Guardian, the official organ of the body under allow time for any previous expression of at an earlier period to that expectation. The very handsome and laudatory terms in which the exhibition has been appreciated by the Editor of the Cobourg Star, evinces a lively interest in the cause of education; and I diffidently hope the generous anticipations he entertains of the advantages likely to accrue to the rising generation of Upper Canada, from this Academy, will be amply realized by its future history,

confined in the jail of this District, under the interference with the Court of Assize, as that | truth, and closed with a glowing anticipation charge of treasonable practices, and some of circumstance precluded the altendance in the of its approaching universal triumph. The whom still remain there, persons who had held day time of several highly respectable indiprominent places in Christian Churches, -- some viduals, who would otherwise have honoured Study of the Classics, by Mr. James Spencer. us with their presence. For the information The connection of classical study with mental of our friends at a distance, and of the public generally, it may be proper to exhibit a rapid attention-to strengthen by constant exercise review of the examination of the various the faculty of memory and the various powers Christianity. It is due to the character of the classes in order; from which it will be per-Wesleyan Church that such sentiments should ceived, that, in the plan of instruction purbe repudiated by her; and by whom more properly than by her Chief Minister? Nor can departments of study — mathematics — and ve conceive that such a repudiation can give classical literature—such additional branches just cause of offence to any considerate and are introduced as are suited to expand the intellect, refine the taste, and increase the mental resources of the pupil. At the same time, by the systematic arrangement and regular succession of the classes, a due proportion of attention is appropriated to each, and the student finds full accumation for every moment of his time. The following sketch will convey a general idea of the exercises:

The examination of the classes in English Grammar was highly satisfactory. The accuracy with which they analized some of the most deficult passages in Thomson's Seasons indicated that their familiarity with the subject resulted not merely from the tenacity of memory, but from a well digested knowledge of the general principles of the language The classes in Algebra, Geometry, and Trigo nometry, although the period appointed to their examination was inadequate to a full developement of their attainments, acquitted homselves with equal credit to their own assiduity and that of their instructor. The greater part of the class in Geometry was prepared to sustain an examination in all the books of Euclid usually read. The opinion, there is reason to believe, is too prevalent in course of a few months, acquire a thorough knowledge of a science. To those who have may be achieved by resolute and uniform constrained to say, several of the Mathematical students have afforded striking illustrations as the result of unwearied industry during the winter terms of the present session.

In the Classical Department, the forms in Latin were examined according to their gra-Far be it from us to believe that sentiments so dations; in Roman History, Casar's Com mentaries, and Horace; and those in Greek, in Jacob's Greek Reader, the Idvils of Moscus, and the Œdipus Tyronnus of Sophocles, the chef d'œuvre of that celebrated tragic poet. One of the most gratifying characteristics of the examination in those authors was the evidence afforded by the students of a thorough training in the principles of grammar, so essential to sure and intelligent progression in Classical attainments. Even the iunior class answered with the utmost promptitude an extended series of questions on the grammar. In the poetic works, the peculiarities by which the different kinds of verse are characterized were closely investigated and satisfactorily explained. It is known to every proficient in Greek literature that altho? a competent acquaintance with the ordinary bexameter and regular systems of the Greek poets is not very difficult of attainment, it is videly different with the choral stanzas of the Dramatic writers, almost every-line of which furnishes a different species of verse. The Sophoclean tragedy is in this respect among the most difficult; in scanning which the senior class displayed an intimate acquaintance with the rules both of quantity and of metre. Three Latin orations of considera. ble length were delivered with ease, fluency, and the appropriate emphases. The speakers

confess our inability to detect it. If a construct on the Piano Forte, we utter not merely our tion is intentionally put upon either the letter own sentiments, but those of connoisears in in question or our accompanying article, which the art who favoured us with their attendance. the language did not justify, it is unfair. If the The juvenile appearance of some of the persentiments were not clearly expressed, (which formers materially heightened the effect of

move any misapprehension which may have early period on both days of the examination. and were continued with little interruption till nearly sunset, several classes in both depart-ments in Arithmetic, Geography, and History, and one in Natural Philosophy, were neces-

The closing exercises took place on the evening of the second day, and occupied about three hours and a half; consisting of give unjust offence to any,—even to the most addresses by the junior students, of original obscure member of the Church of our affect compositions read by several of the young compositions read by several of the young ladies, and of four orations and a poem; and having been previously announced to the public, such was the interest they excited that our spacious Lecture Room was uncomfortably crowded, and some who came could not find accommodation.

The incipient efforts in eloquence by the junior students called forth animated demonstrations of pleasure from the numerous and respectable assemblage. The compositions of the young ladies were as follows; On Female Education, by Miss Jane Beatty; The Heavens, by Miss Amelia Houghton; The Frailty of Human Life, by Miss Mary Jane Beatty; The Pleasures of Hope, by Miss Mary Ann Brock; The Pursuit of Happiness, by Miss Susan M. Archibald.

These compositions were marked by a diversity of style corresponding to the mental whose auspices the Institution is conducted, character of the writers; but refined taste An apprehension that it would be proper to was an attribute common to them all. Nor was it their least excellency that they aboundpublic opinion which the occasion might pos. ed in pions sentiment, enclased in language sibly elicit, was my motive for not responding and imagery at once beautiful and appropriate.

The first oration was on Infidelity -- by Mr. James Milner. It was elaborate, argumenta tive and impressive. The principal defect of the style was, that it was rather too ornate--a defect, however, towards which judicious thetoricians always extend peculiar indulgence, when associated with early efforts in the art of composition. The second was by Mr. Henry Steinhaur, On the Diffusion of It is matter of regret, that in fixing the time interesting manner the signs of the timesof our examination, we did not advert to its adverted to the bloodless conquests of revealed than by taking higher ground.

discipline-in its tendency to induce a habit of of the mind--and particularly, to refine the taste and form the orator, was evinced in neat and perspicuous language.

The Valedictory was pronounced by Mr. Addi Lee, and embodied an appropriate expression of the emotions which the occasion was adapted to awaken. The exercises closed auspiciously amid tokens of general satisfaction. Of Mr. William Wilson's poem on British North America, I refrain at present soon submitting it to the the pleasure of readers of the Geardian.

I am, Dear and Rev'd Sir. Very respectfully, Yours, M. Richey, Principal.

In referring to the petition from Canada recently presented in the House of Lords by His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, The Church makes the following remarks:

ly got up or eirculated; on the contrary, all freely animadvested upon at the time by the Christian Guardian,

"It is scarcely necessary to vindicate the excellentArchbishop—than whom there breathes there is reason to believe, is too prevalent in this country that a young man may, in the from the charge of unfairness which we have seen to be imputed, in presenting this petition order, doubtless a remonstrance to that effect would, by some noble lord, have been offered at the time. Not a word of objection, however, eems to have been expressed by any of the peers; and the only remark referring personal. opponents. The Archbishop justified this delay ubmitted for adjudication to the Provincial Legislature, after whose decision the Imperial Parliament would more fairly be called upon to express their opinion; but as nothing definitive upon the question had as yet emanated from the Colony, his Grace very properly considered that the present was no time for avoiding the dis. cussion of a measure in which the best interests of the Canadas were involved.

"We are much mistaken if the question be not soon referred for final settlement,—as undoubt, meanour, punishable by fine at the discretion of edly it ought to be—to the proper judicial the Court,—all fines accruing under the Act to authorities: for most assuredly Parliament, cr. ther Imperial or Provincial, cannot equitably legislate upon the disposal of what has been already conferred. The reserved right to vary or repeal' has clearly no reference to appropria tions already made, and can only be applicable to the time succeeding that in which such variation or repeal' may be determined upon."

There are two or three particulars in the above extract on which we take the liberty to drop an observation.

1 .- We take it for granted that reference is rial notice in the Guardian. In that article 10 to 15 minutes. we "imputed" no "unfairness" to the Arch

tached their names to the petition adopted at the meeting. It had been stated to one person that the object of the petition was to devote part of the proceeds of the Clergy Reserves to the promotion of education,-Another was informed that its object was to prevent the establishing of a tithe system, and to cause the clergy of all denominations to be supported by their own congregations .- To another it was represented that the petition, if successful, was designed to improve the state of the roads and ridges, and thus increase the value of property."

We had hoped that the recollection of these transactions would never be revived, which were productive at the time of so much asperity of feeling. Certainly it was not anticipated that The Church would so for depart from the prodent policy by which it is generally distinguished, as to take up the defence of that petition.

3. It will be seen that The Church is now occupying new ground with reference to the mode of settling the Clergy Reserve Question. He denies the authority of either the Provincial or Imperial Parliament to legislate upon it! assuming, of course, that all the lands reserved for religious uses in the surveyed townships, including those which have never been appropriated as globes or endowments of rectories, are the property of his Church by an indefeasible right! thus begging the question at issue. It is not long since the best friends of The Church in the Provincial Parliament were willing to pass a bill to reinvest the Reserves in the Crown for religious purposes, and again to place them at the dis- at the Office of the Company, in New Street, on posal of the Imperial Parliament. But now, new light has arisen, and neither Lords nor Commons have a right to interfere; nor even he Queen, except " judicially", in her privy Council. Such diligent seeking for a new position argues a want of confidence in the claims put forth by The Church; and we take the liberty to suggest, what may yet prove to be true, that the interests which The Church Knowledge and Religion. It delineated in an is laudably anxious to promote, would be more effectually subserved by descending a step Nicholas Shephern, Vaughan, 1st Concession

The Cobourg Star contains the following singular sentence at the commencement of an article on the policy of the late Lieutenant Governor Sir F. B. Head.

"We have been no less surprized than pained of late to observe some singularly inconsistent strictures set forth by certain conservativo (1) Editors in this province, on the character and policy as a Governor, of Sir Francis Head."

We are somewhat "surprized" at the singular insertion of the (?) in the above sentence. Its signification is, of course, that the conservatism of the Editors referred to is questionable. And why? Not because they either advocate, or neglect to express their from expressing any opinion, as I hope to have dissent from measures of a revolutionary character, or of a destructive tendency. But because they have the candour and the courage to avow their disapproval of certain parts of Sir Francis' policy! A blind acquiescence in all the acts of the government of a country is by no means so convincing a proof of the conservatism or loyalty of a British subject as the Star would fain have his readers believe. "The very proper observations, in the The Editor of a journal of so generally res-Commercial Herald of Monday last, pected a character ought to be the last person relieve us from the necessity of demonstrating to inculcate a doctrine so anti-British;—a docthat this Patition was by no means clandestine. trine the legitimate consequences of which the roccedings connected with it were fair and Star would not be willing openly to maintain. open; and, if we recollect aright, it was very According to his mode of reasoning the London Times, the N. Y. Albion, and almost every English Journal in Lower Canada, as well as the U. C. Herald, and the Christian Guardian have forfeited their conservative character. Alas! gentlemen editors! It is in vain for us daily to attempt to pass ourselves knowledge of a science. To those who have so long after the signatures to it had been off for conservatives when we are seen in not witnessed it, it is however incredible what affixed.—His Grace of course presumed upon Star-light doing the work of destructives; the adherence of the petitioners still to the i. e. circulating our "ill judged and misapplication, in a short period. Of this, I am sentiments which were then expressed, not chievous strictures' upon the character sentiments which were then expressed, not supposed that the lapse of four years could effect any change in their opinion upon so vital and constitutional a question; but if, in acting J. L. Papinean, and his elevation of the part of the constitution has been out of mover of the 92 treasonable resolutions to the judicial bench; Lord John Russell's truckling to Daniel O'Connell; Sir Francis Head's misrepresentations of Indian Missions, his almost ruinous policy relative to U. C. Acadey to the venerable Archbishop, was that of my, with his self-contradictory and irrecon-infeigned compliment from some of his political calcable. Despatches on the State of the Province, and his reasons for sending away on the ground of the measure having been the troops ;-all must be applauded, or passed by in dignified conservative (!) silence, or we shall all be written down in our true character, without even the benefit of a (?).

> The Legislature of the State of Tennessce has passed "an act to repeal all laws licensing tippling houses." One clause of the Act renders the retailing of spirituous liquors a misde. be appropriated to the support of common schools.

The honour of Knighthood has been offered to the Hon. Chief Justice Robinson, which he has respectfully declined "from motives of peculiar delicacy" to accept.

STATE TRIALS .- On Monday, Charles Durand, Barrister at Law, was tried, and convicted of made in the commencement of it to an edito. High Treason. The Jury were absent only from

To watch and tremble, and prepare, Against that fatal day. York township, April 30, 1838.

Youge Street Circuit Missionary Meet-Button's Chapel, Thursday, 17th May, at 61, P. M. Peck's Chapel, Friday, 18th May, at do.

H.B.

MARRIED.

By Rev. P. Ker, March 22, 1838, Mr. Thomas leovard, of Brantford, to Miss Sarah Martin, f Blankeim. By the same, April 9, 1838, Mr. Edward

Wright, to Miss Phobe L. Smith, both of Brant-By the same, April 28, 1838, Mr. William Grigg, to Miss Caroline Chivers, both of Paris. On Thursday, 3d inst., by the Rev. W. T.

Leach, Mr. James Clelland, Printer, to Miss Elizabeth Paton, both of this City... Letters received at the Guardian Office during the week ending May 8.

W. A. Schofield, A. Choate, P. G. Huffman, A. Cook,* W. Coleman, A. McNab, A. S.

Newbury, E. Ryerson. * City of Toromo notes are quite current. Send us all you can get of them.

Home District Mutual Fire Insurance Company.

OTICE is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the Home District Mutual Fire Insurance Company will be held Monday the 4th of June, at 10 o'clock, A. M., when Directors for the ensuing year will be elected, and a Statement of the affairs of the Company submitted. ,

F. HINCKS, Secretary. Toronto, 2nd May, 1828.

A Young Man Wanted,

TO learn the MILLING business; of . good morals; some knywledge of Accounts, and about Seventeen Years of Age. Apply to May 7th, 1838.

· Fear ye not, stand still, and see the salvation of the Lord."-Exod, xiv, 13.

Shoold darkness o'er thy path be cast, And day be sunless as the night. That word unfailing still thou hast, At even' time it shall be light. What though it seems so late deferred, The vision will not always stay;

Nor will the prayer be still unbeard Of him who still goes on to pray. Art thou oppressed by arm of power, "Loaded with insuli and with wrong? Remember, in that trying hour, To whom the vengeance does belong. " Requital," says the Lord " is mine,

I will evenge, and I repay;".

Then to his hand thy cause resign, Whose time is best as well as way. What though ungodly men are found In troops against then to combine; If in his cause thy heart be sound, The battle is the Lord's, not thine.

Does envy seek, with slanderous tongue,
To wound thy peace, thy name to blot?
Think not, because he bears it long, That God his servant has forgot.

Through him who makes events to speak, And works by undiscovered ways, Thy truth shall yet as morning break, Thy judgment as the noontide blaze. What foe shall much disturb his peace

Whose soul in patience is possessed? When will that lrope and comfort cease Which comes by quietness and rest? Thus where command is given to wait. And they who stand, shall, soon or late, See the salvation of the Lord.

LITERARY & SCIENTIFIC.

GENEALOGY.

More than a century since an idea exhibits the pride of ancestry in its true those who consider it impossible that the colors.—He argues thus; Every person diamond was only a purer kind of charhas a father and a mother, two grandfathers and two grandmothers. The number of his ancestors must always increase stance almost as dissimilar in appearin geometrical proportion. If only a ance to charcoal, namely, loaf sugar, was certain number of gradations be calcula. really little besides charcoal. A piece ted, it soon amounts to a prodigious sum; and it is evident that every person in actual existence is sprung from ALL the acid to it, the whole mass became instanpersons who lived at a certian period. In taneously an opaque black solid subthe whole habitable world, therefore, not a nobleman or peasant exists who is not indubitably derived from kings who lived six or seven centuries since; nor any king who had not, at that period, peasants among his ancestry. By calculating only on the twentieth generation we shall find that every person has more than a million fathers, and mothers, and in the twenty first, more than a million fathers, consequently in the twentyfourth, more than sixteen millions; so that a Frenchman, five hundred years since, has more ancestors than there organized, that they need neither luxuwere married people in France. The Abbe has applied these principles to bimself: he has taken a prince whose pedigree is well known and could easily be compared with others; he has traced the crimes and woes of slavery; a fruthe connections of the families, and actually proved this prince to be a relation of himself. Other families have succeeded in the same way. I have often heard that we are all descended from Adam, but no one has before ascerted that we were all sprung from Charles the Fifth and all from his

GEOLOGY.

scullion.

ninety millions of square miles; but both in miniature and on a working scale, could we be raised to a sufficient height at the halls.—In the miniature model. above the earth, so as to have its whole (constructed by Mr. Newcomb of Salem,) enlightened hemisphere for our horizon, it can be moved by the breath of the we might perceive as it revolved under most delicate pair of lips in this assemour feet, how small a portion is fitted for bly; and it could easily be constructed of one hundred millions of subjects, raises the habitation of man. More than three a size and power, which would rend these fifths of the earth's surface are covered walls from their foundation, and pile the by the ocean; and if from the remaining part we deduct the space occupied by polar ice and eternal snow, by sandy deserts, sterile mountains, marshes, ri. vers and lakes, the habitable portion will scarcely exceed one fifth of the whole of which the skill and industry of the prethe globe. Nor have we reason to believe that at any former period, the the whole of the agency which has endominion of man over the earth was more extensive than at present. The remain. ing four fifths of our globe, though untenanted by mankind, are for the most part abundantly stocked with animated beings, that exult in the pleasure of existence, independent of human control, and no way subservient to our necessities or caprice. Such is and has been for quantity of labour economized, by all the several thousand years the actual condi. machinery which the steam engine puts animals lived and flourished, and left could have been produced by forty millitheir remains embedded in the strata that one of men with the one thread wheel !" compose the outer crust of our planet. - Phil. Paper.

The ocean has been an important agent in effecting vast changes on the surface of our globe. The average depth of the sea has been differently estimated; according to Laplace this depth cannot be less than ten miles, to account for the height of the tides by the laws of gravita. tion. No admeasurement by sounding. has exceeded the depth of one mile and a quarter.—Bakewell.

ORIGIN-OF BOGS.

the parliamentary reports concerning the ratio as the time is extended. Sufficient bogs of Ireland, there is an account of a heat can be generated by this inexpen. lany, No. XI.

bog in which there is a succession of sive fuel (and which, judging from the three layers of roots of firs, proving that space in a burner for twenty four hours, three forests have flourished in succession cannot be bulky) to melt the metal which in Great Britain is about one thousand, on the same spot. In Westmeath, accor. contains it. The patentees have secured And it is estimated, that of these 750 are ding to Archdeacon Vignoiles, three its application to the rising of steam, and forgotten within the year, 100 in 2 years, lavers of trees are to be found, alternativarious other purposes. The inventor 150 in 3 years, 50 survive 7 years, 10 ting with as many beds of peat, from three to five feet in thickness. The trees in each layer appear to have arriv. ed at maturity, and could not have been co.existent. These trees are of enormous size, and many of them bear the marks of fire. It may appear strange to support themselves on the unstable sur- tion is small in proportion to the fuel. In face of a bog, but at present there are many thriving plantations of fir-trees in such situations in several parts of the country .- Dublin University Magazine.

CHARCOAL, DIAMOND, AND LOAF SUGAR.

The charcoal of commerce contains salts and, other imparities; the purest is that sold under the denomination of lamp black.—Chemically considered the ments. By combustion in exygen gas, it forms the same gas (carbonic acid) as carbon. The oxygen may be separated from this by igniting potassium in it, and he carbon is liberated. Whether the diamond or common charcoal have been employed in the formation of carbonic icid, the residual carbon, after the decomposition of the gas by potassium, is black and opaque. Mr. Heiming (in occurred to one Abbe Marolles, which a late lecture) said that the incredulity of coal might, perhaps, be shaken, if he could prove by experiment that a subof fine white loaf sugar, was then dissolved in water, and on adding sulpheric stance which was charcoal .- Ib.

STEAM ENGINE. Consider the steam engine. It is com-

puted that the steam power of Great Britain, not including the labour economized by the enginery it puts in motion, performs annually the work of a million of men. In other words, the steam engine adds to the human population of Great Britain, another population, one million strong. Strong it may well be called. What a population, so curiously ries nor comforts,—that they have neither vices nor sorrows,—subject to an absolute control without depotism,—labouring night and day for their owners without gal population which wastes nothing and consumes nothing unproductively; an orderly population to which mobs and hundred. riots are unknown; among which the peace is kept without police, courts, prisons, or bayonets, and annually lavishing the product of one million pairs of hands, to increase the comforts of the fifteen or twenty millions of the human population. And yet the steam engine. which makes this mighty addition to the The superficies of our planet is calcu. resources of civilization, is but a piece roof in ruins upon us. And yet it is but pumps .- water, and a vessel to boil it in. This is the whole of that enginery, with sent age work their wonders. This is dowed modern art with its superhuman continent and the ocean with those capacities which romance has attributed to her unearthly beings ;--

> Tramp, tramp, along the land they ride, Splash, splash, across the sea.

It is wholly impossible to calculate the tion of our planet; hence we may feel in motion. Mr. Baines states, that the less reluctance in admitting the prolonged spinning machinery of Great Britain. ages or days of creation, when numerous tended by one hundred and fifty thousand of 24,850 miles, hence this is the actual tribes of the lower orders of aquatic workmen, produces as much yarn as

A NEW STOVE.

The new inventor exhibited one of these stoves, which promise to be highly useful in heating rooms warehouses, &c. at the institute of British Architects, on Monday. It was in the form of an upright cylinder, about sixteen inches in ength (not including the stand) and six in diameter, calculated to burn for twenty-four hours with a constant radia. coloured red with alkanet root: Russia tion of about 400 degrees of heat. Paper | Oil, the same thing rendered milky, by The origin of many bogs, from the in immediate contact with the exterior of a small quantity of ammonia of potash decay of ancient forests, is strikingly the apparatus was soon scorched, but scented with oil of roses. The nostrums illustrated by the fact that the roots of would not ignite. The cost of the fuel for eruptive diseases called Roland's Lo. successive generations of trees have been for twenty four hours to produce the tion, Milk of roses, Caledonian cream, found rooting upon each other. A above quantity of heat will be from Kalydor, &c. consists merely of a solution beautiful instance of a succession of for. threepence to sixpence; of the apparatus of the oxymuriate of mercury in almond ests upon the same spot occurs near about twenty-five shillings. On the top Portmore, in the county of Antrim. The is an arrangement called a regulator, to superficial stratum of bog timber in this increase or diminish the draught, whereby district consists of oak, often of very the time for the consumption of the same great dimensions; beneath them we find quantity of fuel may be prolonged to thiranother stratum of timber, consisting ty-six or forty-six hours; but of course, almost entirely of the trunks of trees. In the radiation will be decreased in the

stated that no unpleasant effluvia, no survive 20 years. deleterious fames from the combustion

burning taper within the apparatus, near reprinting, and not more than 600 are to the vent, and that it continued burning sought after. - Chm. Almanack. some how fir trees should be able to as before. The residue of the combusabout fourteen days the patents will be executed, and the inventor will then publish to the world his secret of fourteen expose for sale the meat of calves less than years, which want of capital for nearly six weeks old. The great profit arising the whole of that period had prevented from the sale of milk furnishes an inducehim from perfecting and bringing to use.

The basis for both is lime, which must profitable. be slacked with hot water, in a small tub diamond is pure carbon. The identity or piggin, and covered, to keep in the young calves, is deemed of great imporof these substances, so apparently dissim- steam; it then should be passed in a fluid tance to public health. At less than a outside work.

and gives them a durable and handsome very little. appearance.

The proportion in each receipt 5

gallons. Slack your lime as before directed, say
6 quarts, into which put one quart of
clean rock salt for each gallon of water, to
be entirely dissolved by boiling and
skimming clean; then add to the five
gallons one pound of alum, half a pound of copperas, and three-fourths of a pound of potash—the last to be gradually added; four quarts of fine sand or hard wood ashes must also be added, and colouring matter may be mixed in such quantity as to give it the requisite shade. It will look better than paint and be lasting as slate. It must be put on hot. Old shingles must be first cleaned with a stiff broom, when this may be applied. It will stop small leaks, prevent the moss from growing, render them incombustible.

and last many years. Second. To make brilliant stucco white wash for buildings, inside and out. Take clean lumps of well burnt lime; slack the same as before; add one fourth of a pound of whiting or burnt alum pulverised, one pound of loaf or other sugar, three pints of rice flour, made into a jelly, and one pound clean glue dissolved in the same manner as cabinet makers do. It will be more brilliant than plaster of Paris, and retains its brilliancy for several years, say from fifty to one

The east end of the President's house at Washington, is washed with it.

ments of narrow extent, inhabited by a lated to contain about one hundred and of machinery. You have all seen it, few hundred Europeans who could scarcely defend themselves against pi. this Office. rates and banditti, much less complete Now "the Republic of Leadenball TUST PUBLISHED, and For Sale 200,000 rank and file, has princes for its Brickbeck, &c. &c. a machine. There is a cylinder and a servants, and an emperor a pensioner on its bounty. The village of Calcutta, has become the metropolis of the East; Bombay possesses more than Tyre in the days of its glory; and Madras, in spite of its perilous surf, rivals the commercial prosperity of Carthage. There in a shorter space of time, but they failed to establish permanent empires-London paper.

THE EARTH'S DIURNAL MOTION.

If a line were carried round and round the globe, it would require to be the length space which any given point on the earth's surface travels over in the course of twenty four hours, a rate exceeding somewhat 1,000 miles in the hour. This velocity, with which every person moves the mouth of a cannon; and we do not perceive it because the earth, the air, and every thing around, is carried with us .-English Paper.

OILS AND LOTIONS.

Macassar Oil is merely oil of almonds emulsion, with a proportion of sugar of lead or white bismuth. They are thus possessed of certain stimulant and repellent properties; and though blunted, in CHEAF FOR CASH. part, by the medium in which they are involved, cannot fail to be highly active on the skin, and consequently injurious. -Stevenson and Churchill's Medical Bo.

BOOKS.

The number of books printed annually

Of the 50,000 books published in the are felt. He uses one constantly in his 17th century, not 50 are now in estima. part of the Country. bed-room in which there is no chimney. tion. Of the 80,000 in the 18th century, He states also that he had placed a not more than 300 are thought worth

FLESH OF YOUNG CALVES .- By a municipal law in Paris, it is forbidden to thousands of cows are kept and fed in generally, that he means to continue his old his stock before purchasing elsewhere.

Sollars within the walls of Paris for the system of Low Prices, which heretofore has Toronto, May 23, 1837.

393 tf cellars, within the walls of Paris for the system of Low Prices, which heretofore has INCOMBUSTIBLE WASH AND STUCCO sale of the milk, and unless a cow yields WHITE-WASH. a calf about once a year, she is less a calf about once a year, she is less

The prohibition of the sale of very ilar, is proved by a variety of experi- form through a fine sieve, to obtain the month old, the flesh of the calf is not even floor of the lime, it must be put on with a gelatine, but a viscid and glutinous juice, painter's brush; two coats are best for containing very little fibrine, (which is an animal substance essentially nutritious,) First-To make a fluid for the roof, still less ozmazome, a principle exciting and other parts of wooden houses, to to the digestive organs. Hence there render them incombustible; and coating are few stomachs capable of supporting for brick, tile, stone work and rough cast; such food; and were it digestable, it to render them impervious to the water would strengthen and nourish the body

ADVERTISEMENTS.

. Advertisements without written directions will be inserted until forbidden, and charged accordingly The Guardian is extensively circulated in all parts of the Province, and among all classes of society, rendering it a very desirable medium for advertising.

NOTICE.

immediate payment, and all persons to whom the Estate is Indebter are requested to present their accounts, for adjustment, to the Executors, MATTHEW WAITE, ISAAC WAITE, Jan.

All persons having business with the above is are can see the Executors at Mr. George Harrison's Inn, Newgate Street, Toronto, on the following days, viz; the 11th and 25th of May, and the 15th of June, and the 13th of July, at 12 'clock noon each day.
Toron'o, April 26, 1838.

Kay, Whitchead, & Co. Montreal, 20th April, 1839.

Valuable Freehold Property in the City For Sale Cheap.

HOUSE AND LOT, on Lot Street East, near Yonge Street, is offered For Sale, considerably beneath cost. The House is OUR INDIAN EMPIRE.

A hundred years have not elapsed since the possessions of the East India Company were limited to three settle
Company were limited to three settle
The House & E. It is a desirable private residence or, from its proximity to the centre of the City, would make a good Boarding House.

Sale, considerably beneath cost. The House is commodious, perfectly new, well finished and painted throughout. There is on the premises and Ladies' Apparel, takes this opportunity to inform the Third Concession in the TOWN. How is numerous patrons that he has removed or, from its proximity to the centre of the City, would make a good Boarding House.

Sale, considerably beneath cost. The House is commodious, perfectly new, well finished and painted throughout. There is on the premises and Ladies' Apparel, takes this opportunity to inform this numerous patrons that he has removed from his old stand in King Street, to No. 6 Village of Streetsville.—containing One Hundred Street in the Acres is skyly of which are in a high state of collinear with a good two story Frame The Torms will be very reasonable. Apply at

Toronto, April 17, 1838.

Now "the Kepublic of Leadenhall of by EASTWOOD & SKINNER. The street" rules over an empire containing Domestic Physician and Traveller's Medical Companion, compiled from the practice of the an annual tribute of more than 3,000,000 most eminent Physicians and Surgeons, viz: pounds, possesses an army of above Bailie, Latham, Heberden, Saunders, Babington. Toronto, April 6, 1838.

Upper Canada Academy.

IIIE Committee of the U. C. Academy are impelled by the state of their finances, anew and more carnestly to urge upon those who are in arrears for Board or Tuition, the neces sity of their prompt attention to a subject so is no parallel to such a career in the vitally connected with the mointenance of the capacities, and sent it out to traverse the annals of the world, conquerors, indeed, Institution. The Royal boonty, though so muhave acquired more extensive dominions nificent, has been found inadequate to meet pre existent claims.

In order to preclude in future the embarrage ment which has hitherto encumbered their opeafter a few years the traces of their rations, the committee find it imperatively netempestuous passage were effaced .- cessary to render operative the Regulation which requires payment for a Term in advance, by all who enter. From the period of the ap-proaching examination, therefore, no student will be introduced to the classes without a previous certificate from the Accountant that the above regulation has been complied with ANSON GREEN,

Treasurer Cobourg, March, 30, 1838. 438 6w

Office of the Grand River Navigation Company, Seneca, Grand River, 23d March, 1838. NOTICE is hereby given that a meeting of the Stockholders of the Grand velocity, with which every person moves River Navigation Company will be held at this continually, is greater, by 140 times, than Office, on Monday the 7th day of May next, for that with which a cannon ball issues from the purpose of electing Directors to serve for the ensuing year.

JOHN JACKSON, Sec'y G. R. N. Co.

BOOK BINDING. EVERY description of Plain and Or. namental Binding executed to order, on moderate terms, at 168 King Street.

R. BREWER. February 1, 1838. 33tf.

Mr. WOOD, Dentist, AS removed to the late residence of G. Walton, Esq., Chewott's Buildings, King Street. Toronto, Oct. 31st, 1837.

MONEY! MONEY!! ATE ARRIVALS, at the CHEQUER. AND WINTER GOODS, which will be sold GEO. B. SPENCER. Toronto, Oct. 19, 1837. 15tf

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

Swords! Swords! Swords!

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the Military Centlemen throughout the Country, that he is now prepared to execute any order he may be favoured with for Swords of every description. New Regulation Swords constantly on hand, with Steel or Leather Scabbards; also, Sword Bells and Scales for the Shoulders made to order, and forwarded to any

SAMUEL SHAW, No. 120, King Street.

Toronto, March 16, 1838. Fresh Importation of New

Goods. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL WAREHOUSE.

173 King Street. S. E. TAYLOR, having opened his New Brick Warehouse, 173 King Street, four doors East of his former well-known stand, ment to the violation of this law. Many begs to inform his customers, and the public

given so much satisfaction. assortment of STAPLE DRY GOODS, comprising every variety of Fine and Super-fine Broad and Narrow CLOTES, Fancy CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, MOLESKINS, BARragons, and Fustians; Grey and White COTTONS, Printed CALICORS, MUSLINS, LIN-ENS. FLANNELS. BEDTICKS, &c. &c., which he intends very materially to enlarge by his Fall importations.

Merchants from a distance are cornestly requested to call and examine the Qualities and Prices of his Goods before purchasing elsewhere, as he feels confident they will bear comparison with those of any Establish ment in the Province.

N. B. The lowest price which can be taken vill be asked at once, from which no abate

Toronto, August 1st, 1837.

CLOTHING PANOPTICON.

AND FASHIORABLE TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT:

7 King Street, third house East of the Market Square fffIIE Subscriber, in returning thanks to his friends who have favoured him with their patronage, and the public generally for the support which he has hitherto received, begs leave to announce the arrival this week of a splendid assortment of West of England Broad Cloths. Cassimeres. Devonshire Kerseys, and Buckskins; together with Trimmings, Vestings and Summer Gords; of a quality not usually offered here, and such as he feels confident will ALI. Persons Indebted to the Estate officed here, and such as he feels confident will render ample satisfaction, as he had them particularly deceased, are requested to make ularly selected at Home for this market. Mr. THOMAS EDMUNDS, his Foreman Cutter, whose experience in the Trade, having been in a similar situation with Buckmaster, New Bond Street, London, warrants the subscriber in saying, that a trial will, on his part, ensure success; and he hopes, by punctuality to business, to render general satisfaction.

N. B. All orders executed with neatness and espatch. ROBERT HAWKE, Toronto, May 7th, 1837. 391y espatch.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned, having authority to arrange the affairs of the Estate of the DEG leave to inform their Upper Callate Simon Washburn, Esquire, deceased, requests that all persons having claims against the said Estate, will send them to the Subscriber, ment of DRY GOODS. information concerning the same. And it is also requested that those persons who are in any manner indebted to the Estate will make mmediate settlement, otherwise steps will be taken to enforce payment.

Jos. C. Morrison.

merit a liberal share of public patronage.

BOOT & SHOE STORE. grateful acknowledgements to his friends and the public of Toronto and its vicinity, for the liberal patronage he has received the liberal patronage. the liberal patronage he has received since his commencement in business, and begs to apprize them that he has removed to 192 King Street three doors East of Yonge Street, where be opes, by strict attention to husiness, to receive

continuance of their favours. Toronto, Nov. 6, 1837.

Superior Patent Pumps, FOR WELLS, CISTERNS, TANKS, 4c.

MIE 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 wholesole or retail, on short flourishing Settlement, with all the conven-notice. The superiority of these pumps over innees of good roads, Mills, ready Market, &c., otice. The superiority of these pumps over all others, consists in their cheapness, dorability. 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 parity 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

A low, but uniform and fixed price is put on these pumps, when taken at the shop; or, as is more common, they will be conveyed wherever ordered, and set in operation at a moderate charge. A. M. 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:--Messrs, WATKINS & HARRIS, Toronto,

A. CARPENTER, Hamilton, IT All kinds of Iron Turning, Drilling, Cutting Screws and Spur Gears, done to order, at the above Establishment, with neatness and despatch.

The above Pumps may be seen in operation at the Stores of Samuel E. Taylor. WILLIAM WARE, and WATEINS & HARRIS.

Price for Cistern Pump £3 0 0, and 71d per foot for pipe. Price for Well Pump £3 10 0, and 74d per foot for pipe.
Toronto, January 17th, 1838.

HE Subscriber having taken the

premises, 181 King Street, lately occupied by S. E. Taylor, begs loave to acquaint the public, that he has just received an extensive and well selected Stock of Broad Cloths, Cassi-

BF Purchasers are requested to call and antine his goods and prices before they huy. All communications, unless from authorised Agents must be post paid. examine his goods and prices before they buy.

ALEXANDER GRANT,
BARRISTER AND ATTORNEY AT LAW, NOTARY
PUBLIC, &C., King Street, Toronto, opposite the Court House. March 28th, 1837.

MR. WALTER TELFER, SURGEON, HAS REMOVED from NIAGARA to No. 44, Newgate Street, TORONTO.

NEW ESTABLISHMENT. HOCKEN, from Montreal, has opened, and now offers for Sale, at his

Store, 144 King Street, (Opposite W. Cormack's & Co.)

A LARGE AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

Boots and Shoes. Also: SOLE and UPPER LEATHER:--All of which he will dispose of on the most reasonable terms, either wholesale or retail, and solicits intending purchasers to call and examine

TO BE SOLD.

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 Niegara Frontier, between Queenston and the Whirlpool.

Particulars may be obtained on application (Free of Postago) to Dr. HAMILTON,

Queenston Heights. February, 1838.

MACHINE BUILDING. USSEL RICH would inform Woolto make all kinds of Woollen Machinery, warranted to be equal to any that can be had in the Province or the United States. Also, a Machine for grinding S. Parson's Shearing Machine Blades; Wood and Iron Engine Lathes made to order; Brase and Iron Turning, of all descriptions, done with neatness and despatch.

St. Johns, Short Hills, Niagara }
District, U. C., 1837. 382tf

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

22 do. Plate Stoves -- elegant patterns. do.

40 do. Oval Stoves-double plate.

Alia,-All sizes of the very justly celebrated VAN NORMAN COOKING STOVE. Which for simplicity of construction, economy in fael, and really good oven, counct be excelled, if equalted, by any other store in the

Dog Irons, Bake Pags, Belly Pois,

Spiders, &c. &c. which will be offered to the trade on advanta.

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

Piana Forte Maker.

THE Subscriber begs to inform the Gentry of Toronto and its vicinity, that he intends to remain in this. City during the ensuing winter, and will follow his business.

IP Instruments tuned and repaired on mode: ato terms. THOS. BROWNING. 34 York Street, Nov. 3, 1837. ·17tf

FARM FOR SALE.

of cultivation; with a good two story Framo House and Log Barn, and a very fine young

Orchard.
Also, Forty Acres opposite said Form; twenty

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

Toronto Township, Nov. 27, 1637. 2015 the premises. HENRY
Taranta Township, Nov. 27, 1637.

LANDS FOR SALE.

N the London District, Upper Canada, 800 Acres of the very finest quality, in the Talbot Settlement, in that most desirable Township, Alphosouch, which is bounded in front by Lake Erie, and in the rear by River Thurnes, 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

and a large quantity of the finest Black Walnut and White Oak Timber thereon.

Also,-In the Township of Reach, Home-DISTRICT: Lot No. 12, in the 2d Concession, an

extremely valuable Let.

The above lands will be sole 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. SPARFORD, Esq., Brockville.

April 20, 1837. FOR SALE.

AN EXCELLENT FARM, being the North three fourths of Lot No. 56, in the 1st Concession of Vaugban, on Yonge Street, only 19 miles from the City of Toronto,—containing 157½ Acres, 70 of which are under improvement. There are on the Lot a good Orchard, a Log House and Barn, and a good stream of water crossing each end of the Farm. For particulars, apply to the proprietor on the premises.

JOHN ENDICOTT. Vaughan, August, 1837. 3wp. 406tf.

CHRISTIAN GUARDIAN.

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

TERMS:

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

month after receiving the mest admost and must also be in advance.

The Postage is four skillings a year; and must also be paid within one month after receiving the first number by those who wish to be considered as paying in advance. and well selected Stock of Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Blankets, Flannels, Figured and Plain Merinos, Moleskins, Grey and White Cottons, &c., &c., which he now offers to the public at very low prices for cash only.

H. STEWART.

If Purchasers are requested to call and