

CHRISTIAN GUARDIAN: DEVOTED TO RELIGION, MORALITY, LITERATURE, SCIENCE, COMMERCE, AGRICULTURE, DOMESTIC ECONOMY, AND GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

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ORIGINAL.

For the Christian Guardian.

THEOLOGY.

No. II.

If the subject of a Christian Minister's studies be so important; if duty and interest demand attainments, so exalted and extensive, the method of his efforts should be the wisest and the best. Theology is not a heterogeneous mass, but a perfect and harmonious system. It has a place for every thing, and every thing in its place. It is conversant, not with fancies, but realities; and the things of which it treats should be studied as they are, in their nature and relations. Every thing in the universe, of which we have any knowledge, is, as far as possible, systematic, either in itself, in connection with something else, or in union with the whole. The Deity himself is one, a simple, indivisible essence, but his works and his ways are as regular and harmonious as the glories which compose his name: He has established all things by "number, weight, and measure." Astronomy exhibits the bodies of the solar system as performing their operations with perfect regularity and harmony. Chemistry has discovered that "the combinations and separations of all simple bodies are conducted in a definite and invariable ratio of relative weight and measure." Natural Philosophy exhibits the systematic formations with which the world abounds. The human frame, and all animal and vegetable substances, are constructed systematically, and display the most surprising order, connexion, dependance, and completeness. All Natural Science systematically investigates the subjects of its disquisitions, begins with the beginning, and ends with the end. So, also, should Divine Science, or Divinity.—Treating, as it does, of facts and realities, it should consider them in their order, connexion, and dependance; and, instead of the student of Theology regarding Theological subjects disjointedly and confusedly, he should contemplate and examine them with scientific precision. He should begin with the foundation, and then consider the superstructure, its materials and combinations. In doing so, he must understand the several parts, prove their reality, and properly apply them. This done, he can state, explain, establish, defend, and enforce, the truth, for the benefit of others,—being, truly and emphatically, "a workman that needeth not to be ashamed."

What, then, is the beginning and foundation of Theology? Most certainly, the Divine Existence. Disbelieving, as we very properly do, the theory or hypothesis of Idealism, we take the existence of matter and a material world, including Man and all its inhabitants, as the ground work of our labours and researches; and thence commence our inquiries after moral and religious truth. We enquire into the nature and origin of Man, and of the Universe at large; and, impressed with the current belief in a Supreme and Eternal Being, we reason and investigate to establish its truth. This done, we enquire by what means we are to ascertain his will; whether he has given a direct revelation of his character and requirements, or whether we must gather them solely from his works. The reality of a Divine Revelation, and its identity with the books styled the Old and New Testaments being satisfactorily proved, we examine its contents, and thence derive the materials of our Theological system. We might compile a defective system of Natural Theology from the works of the Deity, before examining his revealed will; but it is needless and unwise to do so. We could not do it independently, for the light of his Word has already shone on our minds; besides, it would be foolish to close the doors and windows of an edifice, and exclude all external light, in order to ascertain, by the light of a candle, the structure, furniture, and contents of the building, and then admit the light of the sun to complete our discoveries, and perfect our knowledge. Let the broad blaze of day illuminate the edifice, and if the candle will serve the purpose of a subordinate auxiliary light in examining the corners and crevices of the superstructure, let us thankfully use it. While considering, in their philosophical or scientific order, connexion and dependance, the contents of the Inspired Volume, let us not reject the tributary evidence of nature or the works of God, the auxiliary light and discoveries of science. Philosophy and Divinity must ever perfectly harmonize, for the books of Nature and Revelation have been written by the same unerring and immutable Hand. Reason and fact pay homage to Revelation, and proclaim her truth. From the Divine Existence and the Truth of Revelation, we proceed to ascertain the nature, constitution, and character of the GODHEAD. Having done so, we turn our attention to MAN,

and form an acquaintance with his Probationary existence, including his Primal, Fallen, and Renewed states; and the truths which they involve and imply. Arrested in our inquiries concerning Man by the dissolution of his compound existence on earth, to his future and eternal condition, we learn the conscious existence of his soul after death; and that the dissolved connection of matter and spirit shall be restored by the General Resurrection. Anxious respecting the Divine regard of men, we consider the Judgment and the Judge, and following up its awful and just decisions, we behold the end of time, the Universal Conflagration, the General Renewal, and the Eternal Rewards and Punishments allotted to our race.

Theology contains, principally, three things—Doctrines, Duties, and Institutions. Doctrines are not probable conjectures or fanciful representations, but declarations or descriptions of facts and realities, which are of the highest moment, and admit of satisfactory proof. What are the Doctrines which relate to God but descriptions or declarations of those things which pertain to his Nature, Constitution, and Character? What are the doctrines which relate to Man but descriptions of his Nature, Condition, and Relations? And what are all other doctrines but descriptions of facts and realities which relate to both these, or to some other being, or beings? All these can be satisfactorily sustained, either by proof which is in the range of our own observation, or by authenticated and credible testimony. Their importance is too often underrated, for too many entertain the sentiments of the Poet:

"For modes of faith let graceless zealots fight, His can't be wrong whose life is in the right." But the life cannot be right if the heart be wrong; and as the heart of every man is naturally wrong, it must remain so, unless the truth or saving doctrine be cordially embraced: "Sanctify them through thy truth; thy word is truth." Truth is the divinely-appointed medium of pardon, peace, holiness, and happiness; whoever, therefore, undervalues Doctrine, undervalues the foundation of Religion, the medium of salvation, and cannot be right in heart or in life.

Duties are Actions which arise from the Relations in which we stand to the Supreme Being and to our fellow creatures. Law, or Commandment does not make duty but marks it; it describes and enjoins the actions which naturally or properly flow from our rank in the scale of being, considered in relation to its author and end. Creation and Conservation constitute the relations of unfallen creatures of equal or superior rank to ourselves, but Redemption is the source of an additional relation to man, and this relation is the source of correspondent duties which properly arise from it, some of which are fixed and unalterable, and others changeable and temporary, according to the degrees and methods by which Redemption has been revealed to man. Law, or Commandment, not only defines and enjoins duty, but also enforces it by rewards to operate on the hopes, and punishments to influence and direct the fears which the Deity has implanted in the human breast for the very purpose of securing obedience. Law, then, is neither arbitrary nor powerless: it is fixed and immutable in its essential principles; its existence and authority can never terminate but with the cessation of the relations to which it relates; provision may be made for its past violation and its future observance, but no provision can supersede or annul it. Holiness is but another word for obedience to the Law, and before it can be proved that the existence, obligation, and authority of the Law, as a Rule of Life and a Rule of Judgment have ceased, it must be proved that Man's relations to his Maker and fellow creatures have ceased also, and that Holiness is no longer required by the Deity. The nature of things, therefore, apart from the positive scripture declarations on the subject, proves the perpetuity and importance of the Law.

Institutions are Means of communication between God and man. Truth, heard or read, Sacraments and Prayer, are Means or Channels through which the Deity bestows his blessings, and receives our desires and our offerings. Institutions may vary with the degrees and modifications by which Redemption is revealed or unfolded, but their character, office, and end, must be ever the same. They should be received in their relations to man, both in an individual and collective capacity: Prayer, for example, is ever the same, but still it is the channel of communication between God on the one hand, and individuals, families, and congregations, on the other; and should, therefore, be thus contemplated. M. N.

To be Continued.

For the Christian Guardian. MISSIONS—PAGANISM.

No. V.

However appalling and dreadful, as well as irrational, the faith (if it may be called faith) in which paganism indulges, may be considered, the practices which it sanctions, and the worship it enjoins, are of a far more ominous and frightful description: the cruelties it inflicts, the sacrifices it requires, and the superstition it

supports, are deplorable and wicked beyond conception. Hard, indeed, must be the heart that does not weep, while contemplating the sanguinary scenes, the abominable rites, and the mournful tragedies which, in every department of the pagan world, characterize its worship, and mark the development of its principles. Some of these practices, cruel in their infliction, infernal in their origin, obscene and immoral in their tendency, and extensive in their application, I proceed to submit to the notice of your readers:

1. Cannibalism, or the practice of killing and eating men. It is impossible for me to say what has been the extent of this inhuman and bloody custom; perhaps it may have been indulged in most heathen countries. The ancient Scythians gloried in drinking the warm blood of their enemies as it gurgled from their veins; the same practice obtained among the ancient Druids; and we are informed that it has its existence among the aboriginal inhabitants of America at the present day. In the South Seas, among the unevangelized tribes, it is the unavoidable destiny and painful doom of a captive prisoner to be slaughtered, roasted, and eaten by his conquerors. It is remarked by a Missionary, that on his first visit to one of the South Sea Islands, he was met and saluted by the Chief of the Island with a slaughtered enemy's head upon his own. The head was still reeking with blood, and, at the same time, the body was being roasted: the Missionary was invited to the repast. Throughout all Australia or Oceania, the same practice prevails to a painful and almost incredible extent. It was in this part of the world that, not very long since, two Missionaries were seized, murdered, and devoured, by the very natives to whom they would have very gladly communicated the "words of eternal life;" but their interpreter fled, and they were eaten by the cannibals. Africa is noted for the prevalence of this diabolical vice. Human blood is shed freely in many parts; but not as sacrifices, for the bodies are eaten? In the interim, I am told, it is sometimes exposed for sale in the shambles, as animal flesh is sold in our markets! Most pagan nations are guilty of this appalling and dreadful crime; they are all anthropophagi! O, how wretched, how guilty, are these nations! how deeply involved in iniquity! "Come from the four winds, O breath! and breathe upon these slain," these Christless nations, "that they may live!"

2. Sutteeism,—the practice of burning widows on the funeral pile of their husbands. Polygamy is allowed in pagan countries; the men have as many wives as they can get, or as many as they desire for their support or pleasure. Mr. Brown states that the poorest caste of the Brahmin priests is permitted to have fifty, if he can get them; and the people think it an honour to give their daughters to a Koolin Brahmin. He mentions one who had, in Calcutta, forty wives; another had forty-two, and intended to marry more; several had forty; and one had ninety, and still desired more. These women are slaves while they live; they are subject to the capricious will and lawless notions of their master: they are often treated with great cruelty by their lord; they are considered very inferior, and are never treated as equals or companions; they do not associate with their husbands in company, and the least inattention or unfaithfulness he can punish with death. Many of their women, perhaps the greater part, survive their husbands; but here a new calamity awaits them. The law of the religion they profess, requires their conflagration; they must be burnt alive upon the same pile that consumes their husband. However young, or however beautiful and interesting, this is their unhappy destiny, and it is inevitable. Numberless are the victims of this superstition! In 1803, no less than two hundred and seventy-five, within thirty miles of Calcutta, were burned alive upon the funeral pyre! In 1804, the number was not diminished; and in former years, no doubt, it far exceeded this. For the performance of this tragical affair, four posts were raised, each one at the corner of a square pile of wood: from these posts was suspended by cords a second heap; the lifeless body was laid on the lower pile, which was then fired; the widows now rush into the flames; the cords are cut by persons attending at the posts for the purpose; the upper pile falls, and all are consumed together! Sometimes all the surviving widows are not burnt, as in the following instance, related by Dr. Buchanan, who visited India in 1806:—"A Koolin Brahmin (these are the first and purest caste among the Brahmin priests) died at the advanced age of ninety-two; he had twelve wives, and three of them were burned alive with his dead body. Of these three, one was an old lady, of venerable appearance, having white locks, who had long been known in the neighbourhood. The two other ladies were younger, one of them of a very pleasing and interesting countenance. The old lady was placed on one side of the dead husband, and the two other wives laid themselves down on the other side; and then an old Brahmin, the eldest son of the deceased, applied his torch to the pile with unaverted face; the pile suddenly blazed, for it was covered over with combustibles; and the human sacrifice was

completed amidst the din of drums, cymbals, and the shouts of the Brahmins!" I think these scenes of oppression and cruelty and death, ought to excite the pity and sympathy of all Christian women, and elicit their assistance. Shall one of those whose souls are lighted with the wisdom of God, cease her exertions until all her sex are freed from the dominion of these frightful evils! I am sure their hearts are not sufficiently hard to resist the call of millions of their own sex.—Paganism, in every country, enslaves women; Christianity exalts them. Women ought, then, to be active in its dissemination. Their hearts are sympathetic; their souls warm; their influence great; their application resistless;—and surely they ought to exert themselves to send the Gospel to the pagan world. Pity demands it; sympathy demands it; religion demands it; their oppressed and enslaved, and murdered sex, requires it; past success urges it: the number of wretched Indian women in this Province calls for it; many are already doing what they can; many more are willing; then, O ye daughters of Jerusalem! never rest until you see the Gospel of Jesus elevating woman to her proper station and dignity!

3. Infanticide—the murder or destruction of infants. This practice is so very unnatural, so awfully cruel, that one can scarcely be brought to believe human beings so utterly depraved as to be guilty of it; and yet among Pagans no custom has been more prevalent! When Missions were first established in Tahiti, the Missionary was shocked with every day's report of slaughtered infants. It was in vain for him to expostulate, to reason, to deprecate; the unmerciful parents, unmoved by the cries of their child, never viewed it in pity, in tenderness, in love; never smiled on their infant; never wept over their babe; they embraced not their offspring, but seemed to exult in its destruction; they malignantly dashed it from them! One-fifth of the children on this Island, it is estimated, died by the violence of Parental hands while yet in infancy! But, O Asia, thine is the scene of its most cruel and revolting prevalence! In the Province of Bengal ten thousand were slain by the hands that should have protected them, in one month, and that not occasionally, but constantly. Sometimes in baskets they were hung upon the branches of trees, that the fowls of heaven might prey upon them; at other times they were left at the foot of the trees, that the beast of the field might kill them; sometimes they remained in these places, till by starvation they pined away and died; sometimes they fell directly by violent hands; at others, they were placed in a thin and tender bark on the waters, that the violence of the waves might destroy them; and last of all, on many occasions they were thrown directly into the Ganges or some other body of water, where they were drowned. One mother, when she had thrown her child into this river, saw it lay hold of something to bear it up; she caught hold of the exposed infant, broke its arms, and dashed it into the stream! They are "without natural affection!" deep is their darkness, their depravity, their crime, their misery. They are in great want, and "what man is there who saith that he loves God and seeth his brother have need, and shutteth up his bowels of compassion? how dwelleth the love of God in that man!" H. M.

SELECTED.

THOUGHTS ON EVIL SPEAKING.

BY BISHOP HEDDING.

To the Editor of the Auburn Banner. Dear Brother,—At the last Annual Session of the Genesee Conference I was called upon to admonish a member of that body for repeating reports unfriendly to the reputation of an absent brother. And afterwards, the Conference requested me to furnish a copy of my "Thoughts on Evil Speaking," delivered on that occasion, with such enlargement of the subject, as I might deem proper; and that the same be forwarded for publication in your useful paper. The observations on that occasion were nearly the following.

Though to me an address of this kind is a painful task, it is made my duty by act of the Conference, you are clear of the charge of speaking falsely—yet they find that you have been indiscreet in mentioning the reports of a brother's faults, in his absence.

Whatever wrong we find in our brethren, we ought to direct or punish as the word of God directs.—"Moreover, if thy brother shall trespass against thee, go and tell him his fault between thee and him alone; if he shall hear thee, thou hast gained thy brother. But if he will not hear thee, then take with thee one or two more, that in the mouth of two or three witnesses, every word may be established. And if he shall neglect to hear them, tell it unto the church: but if he neglect to hear the church, let him be unto thee as an heathen man and a publican."—Mat. xviii. 15-17.

But if, instead of following our Saviour's direction, in case of a real, supposed, or reported offence, we speak of that offence in a brother's absence, we sin against our brother. This evil may be committed also, by writing, by showing a

letter written by another, by a smile or nod of assent to the words of another, by neglecting to defend a brother when another reproaches him, by pointing to a paragraph in the newspapers, containing such articles, and by circulating among the people newspapers containing reproaches against our brethren.

Hear Mr. Wesley on this subject—in the sermon entitled "The Cure of Evil Speaking."—"Speak evil of no man," says the great apostle; as plain a command as 'thou shalt do no murder.' But who, even among Christians, regards this command? yea, how few are there, that so much as understand it? What is evil speaking? It is not, as some suppose, the same with lying, or slandering. All a man says, may be as true as the Bible; and yet the saying it, is evil speaking. For evil speaking is neither more nor less than speaking evil of an absent person, relating something, evil, which was really done or said by one that is not present when it is related. Suppose having seen a man drunk, or heard him curse or swear, I tell this when he is absent; it is evil speaking. In our language, this is, also by an extremely proper name, termed backbiting. Nor is there any material difference between this and what we usually style tale bearing.

Another apostolic command is, "Speak not evil one of another, brethren." Backbiters are ranked with haters of God, Rom. 1. 30. "Lest there be debates, envyings, wraths, strifes, backbitings, swellings, and tumults."—2 Cor. xii. 20. One part of the description of him that is to dwell in God's "holy hill," is "he that backbiteth not with his tongue."—Psalm xv. 3. "If the untamed tongue be a fire, a world of iniquity," if it "defileth the whole body and scorch on fire the course of nature, and is set on fire of hell;" if it "is an unruly evil, full of deadly poison," so are the pen and the type. And the latter are as much more so than the former, as they spread the fire farther, and cause it to be of longer duration. "Wherefore, laying aside all malice, and all guile, and all envies, and all evil speakings"—1 Pet. ii. 1.—"Let all bitterness, and wrath, and anger, and clamour, and evil speaking, be put away from among you, with all malice."—Eph. iv. 31.—These are the commandments of the most high God. And these are recognised in our book of discipline. When we, brethren, were admitted into full connexion, we were all then asked,—"Have you considered the rules of a preacher?"—"Will you keep them for conscience sake?" We answered,— "Yes." One of those rules reads as follows:—"Speak evil of no one," &c.—See Dis. page, 35. A Methodist preacher is required to "read in every society" on his circuit, or in his station,—Mr. Wesley's "Sermon on Evil Speaking."—Dis. page 47. And it is farther said on that page,— "Let the preacher warn every society, that none who is guilty herein, (that is, evil speaking,) can remain with us." How would a preacher, himself guilty of evil speaking, appear reading in his society Mr. Wesley's sermon on evil speaking, or warning the people of his charge against that sin, so common in our land of abused liberty? How could he expel members for evil speaking? Would they not turn and say,— "Physician, heal thyself?"

You see how God and his church have warned us against injuring the reputation of a fellow being. Let us all take the warning, and never defile our tongue or our pen with this abomination. What is there on earth so dear to man as his character? What is property, liberty, or even life, when compared to a good character? Will men whose consciences would not allow them to invade the rights of property, liberty, or life, yet suffer themselves to be so deceived, as to think themselves justified in trifling with the good name of a fellow being!

There are other evils in our church, of in some way connected with it; but this, in my opinion is the worst that can be found in our religious community, either north or south.—Worst on account of its malignity, its wider diffusion, its more destructive influence on the happiness of man, and its more daring opposition to the government of God. "If any man among you seem to be religious, and brideth not his tongue, but deceiveth his own heart, that man's religion is vain."—James i. 26.

May the Lord have mercy on us, and purify us from this and all other evils, for Christ's sake. Auburn, N. Y., Oct. 3, 1837.

PRAYER.

"Art thou weak and helpless? If thou knowest thyself, thou feelest it. Address thyself then to Him who is almighty, that his power may support thee. Art thou ignorant and short-sighted? If thou dost not think thyself so, thou art blind indeed. Apply then to Him, whose knowledge is infinite, that thou mayest be wise in his wisdom. Art thou in want of all things? If thou thinkest otherwise, thou art wretched indeed. Have recourse then to Him who is the Lord of all things, and is possessed of inexhaustible riches. If thou hast a just sense of thy own state, if thou hast a soul capable of any thought worthy the dignity of a reasonable nature, thou wilt make it thy greatest delight to worship and adore Him, whom to serve

is the glory of the brightest seraph in the celestial regions.

"What can be more rational, more sublime, or more delightful than for a dependent creature to raise his thoughts to his Creator! to fill his mind with a sense of the present Divinity! to pour forth his soul before Him who made it? What so great an honour can an humble mortal enjoy, as to be allowed to speak to God? What exercise can the rational soul engage in, so worthy the exertion of its noblest powers and faculties, as addressing the Majesty of heaven? How can it, in this present state, approach so near the Author of its being, or rise to an enjoyment so much resembling the beatific vision, as by this sublime converse with the Omnipresent Deity? To swell the thought with infinite greatness of the object of worship; to consider one's self as addressing that tremendous Power, whose word produced the universe; to think that one is going to prostrate his soul before Him who formed it, who is to be its judge, and has the power of disposing of it for eternity! What can be conceived so wonderfully awful and striking! But to reflect that the glorious object of worship, though infinitely exalted above the adoration of angels and archangels, is yet ready to hear and bestow happiness upon the meanest of his rational creatures; to think that the humble petition of the sincere penitent will not be rejected; that the poor and needy are no more beneath his notice, or out of the reach of his goodness, than the rich and the mighty; what can be more comfortable? If God is the awful Judge of mankind, he is also the merciful Father of mankind. If his eye is too pure to behold presumptuous vice without abhorrence, and too piercing to be deceived by the most artful hypocrisy; it is also open to look with pity upon the prostrate mourner, and his goodness ready to forgive the humble penitent what he cannot forgive himself."—Burgh's Dignity.

WHAT A SAVIOUR!

What christian has not sometimes given expression to the feelings of his heart in some such language as this, "What a Saviour!" That there should be to us, lost and ruined sinners, any Saviour, is marvelous mercy—its worth our highest admiration. But that there should be to us such a Saviour, is still more astonishing. I have thought that we might have had a Saviour, who would have been able to save us, and should have actually saved many, and yet not been such a Saviour as him we have. Less tender, less condescending, less forbearing, I have thought he might have been, and yet have been a Saviour. Perhaps I have thought wrong. But certainly there is in the character of the blessed Jesus much to draw forth the exclamation, "What a Saviour!"

It seems as if Jesus had said more kind things, and done more kind acts, than were absolutely necessary to have been said and done by him.—Need he have made that apology for his disciples—who could sleep when he was in his agony—"the spirit indeed is willing, but the flesh is weak?" I wonder how they could have slept in such an hour; but I wonder more at the apology their Master made for them. Need he have uttered that prayer on the cross, "Father forgive them, for they know not what they do?" We don't expect such things from the innocent, when dying by the hand of violence. If he had maintained silence during these hours of inconceivable anguish, we should have been satisfied. But, O! think of his forgetting himself; and when they were deriding and every way insulting him, hear him meekly addressing his Father, on their behalf, asking him to forgive them, and pleading for them that they knew not what they did. It was not necessary that he should have paid any visible attention to the supplication of the thief. It could not have been expected of him. But that he should have turned his head and looked such forgiveness and love while he said, "This day, thou shalt be with me in paradise," is a strange mystery of love.

"What a Saviour!" How wonderfully constituted! He was God, as it was necessary he should be, and yet not merely God but man too. A Saviour with two natures, one reaching up to God, the other down to us. How wonderful that he should not only have taken our nature, but come down to our condition, and surrounded himself with our circumstances—become subject to such temptations as we are subject to. O, "What a Saviour!" Why, he knows from experience what pain is; he has had the trials I have; he has been through this vale of tears; he knows how I am tried; he remembers how he was tried. If he never smiled, yet he wept—even over the very city and people whose soil and hands were about to be stained with his blood. I wonder I love him so little; I wonder he is not more precious to me; I wonder any should be offended in him. How can he appear a root out of a dry ground! Why don't all see his form and comeliness?—Nevin's Remains.

What we have learned from controversy.—We have learned that the doctrines of truth are worth contending for, and that all the sacrifices endured on that account, are but trifles compared with the object to be attained.

COMMUNICATIONS.

To the Editor of the Christian Guardian. Sir,—Though our land has been in a state of disorder, confusion, and rebellion, and the prospect for some time past has appeared rather gloomy, yet, through the interposition of Divine Providence, we have reason to hope that the dark clouds of anarchy and appearances of bloodshed will pass away, and the horrors of war and clash of arms will no more disturb our peace; and that righteousness, instead of blood, will run down our streets as a river. And while we look and pray for this blessing, I have been led to conclude, that something more should be done than has been done of late, that every person might be made acquainted with his duty to his sovereign and his country as a British subject. A late occurrence led me to believe that very many persons have forgotten the oath of allegiance, and therefore do not consider the obligations they are under in case of a rebellion, or of a conspiracy against the government. A few days since we heard that the rebels were gathering together at Oakville, and preparing to make an overwhelming attack upon the surrounding country. I thought it my duty to exert myself immediately, without waiting for orders from our commanding officer, as he was at a distance, and the mails were intercepted, to assist in stopping their progress. I called upon some of my neighbours to volunteer, and as many went as could be supplied with arms; but the rebels being routed, and many taken prisoners, we returned home; and on our return we were charged, and by professors of religion too, of actions unchristian-like. They said we had no right to volunteer, but should wait until ordered by the commanding officer. But I would seriously ask if the oath of allegiance does not bind every man upon the very first intimation of rebellion to exert himself to the utmost of his power without any other orders than the binding words of the oath, which is as follows: "I, A. B. do solemnly promise and swear that I will be faithful and bear true allegiance to Her Majesty, &c., and her will defend to the utmost of my power against all traitorous conspiracies and attempts whatsoever which shall be made against her person, crown and dignity; and I will do my utmost endeavours &c. This oath is binding on every person born in the Queen's dominions, for as Blackstone observes, "Allegiance is the tie which binds the subject to the King in return for the protection which the King affords the subject; and there is an implicit, original, and virtual allegiance owing from every subject to his sovereign, although the subject never swore any oath or allegiance in form." Now, can any one for a moment sit still, while thus bound by this solemn engagement, and allow the wheels of rebellion to move forward. As I am a member of the Wesleyan Methodist Church, I hope that each member of that community, at least, will consider seriously his duty, and not allow himself through indolence or ignorance to bring down the judgments of Heaven upon the land. And though it may appear crossing to the tender feelings of every christian, yet remember that a blessing is pronounced on him "that sweareth to his own hurt and changeth not." Public good often requires private sacrifices, both of feeling and present interest.

G. WRONG.

THE GUARDIAN.

WEDNESDAY, January 10, 1838.

REMITTANCES.

Necessity compels us to keep this subject before our friends. Relying on their punctuality we have contracted heavy pecuniary responsibilities for this establishment, which must shortly be paid. Reader, are you in arrears for the Guardian? If you are, we want what you owe—it is of much consequence to us, although you may not think so. Pay, then, to the first Agent you can see. If not in arrears, have you paid for the present Volume? If not, do so without delay. To new Subscribers we would say, that payment in advance is expected in all cases. We hope Agents who have sent us new subscribers, (for which we thank them) will attend to this. We rely on our Agents to make every exertion to collect the accounts sent to them, and make remittances to us with as little delay as possible. They will also have the goodness promptly to inform us of any, who still receive the paper, from whom payment cannot be got, in order that such names may be erased from our subscription list.

We recommend the subjoined document to our readers for a calm and unprejudiced perusal. The subject on which it treats, is one of the highest importance to the present and future peace and prosperity of the Province. While it remains unsettled, it will be a fruitful source of heartburning and angry discussion, and a convenient instrument of political agitation in the hands of designing men, for the accomplishment of concealed purposes. By a proper policy of mutual concession of extreme views, such an adjustment of it may be brought about as will render it a bond of union among the different religious bodies, and shield the government from the injurious prejudices which will ever be excited against it if left open to the charge of sectarian favouritism. The plan respectfully suggested below has the recommendation of being new, at least in this country, and consequently no legislator is pledged against it, and of being based upon principles of equal justice, and can, therefore, receive the conscientious support of all honest men. Some difficulties may probably present themselves in carrying out its details, but it is believed none of them will be found insuperable, if met in the spirit of calmness and candour. We were pleased to find in the last number of The Church, that the Rev. Editor of that Journal furnishes grounds of hope that he is disposed to recede from those high and exclusive views which have heretofore been taken of this question, by the body whose interests he advocates. In a leading article on this subject, it is argued that the Church of England has the sole right to the Reserves, but that her right is so warmly disputed that there is no probability of its being confirmed by the Provincial Legislature. The Church therefore advocates their "reinvestment in the Crown for the purpose of religious instruction in this Province, leaving it to the Crown to determine to whom or to how many that provision shall be appropriated." "In assenting to such a proposition," says The

Church, "the Church of England in this Province may prove to be great sufferers; but for the public peace and for the prosperity of religion, they are willing to endure any sacrifice which the adoption of this measure may by possibility involve."

CLERGY RESERVE QUESTION.

[By Ministers of the Wesleyan-Methodist Church.] As the Representatives of the Churches of England and Scotland have explained their views and wishes in respect to the Clergy Reserve Question, and have put forth, both in this country and in England, their respective claims; as the question involves considerations and interests of the gravest importance to the future peace and happiness of the inhabitants of this Province; as it is one in which the members of the Methodist Church feel deeply concerned, and have equal rights with other classes of their fellow subjects; and moreover, as it has been, in obedience to the express instructions of Her Majesty's Government, brought under the consideration of the present Provincial Parliament, with a view and encouraging prospect of its final settlement; we deem it an imperative duty to ourselves, to our congregations, and to the public, to explain distinctly our views and wishes on this long agitated and all important subject, and what we believe is due to the members of the Methodist Church, as well as to other classes of the population, and to the general religious and social interests of this country, in its legislative adjustment.

Waiting for the present any reference to the origin and progress of the discussion of this question, or to the different attitudes and forms it has assumed before the public, or to the various opinions which have been expressed respecting it, or to the conduct of different parties in relation to it, or to the expediency or in expediency of the Clergy Reserve provision itself, we will address ourselves to the consideration of the question in its present aspect and bearing upon the religious and general welfare of this valuable portion of Her Majesty's dominions.

1. We think it will be admitted upon all sides, that the object of the Clergy Reserve provision was, the religious instruction of the country; and that the support of one or more classes of Christian Ministers, included under the general terms "Protestant Clergy," was only a means to that end. The absurdity of the contrary supposition is too obvious to require remark.

2. The authority of the Provincial Legislature, in compliance with certain forms, to "vary or repeal" the several clauses of the Act 31st Geo. III. ch. 31, relating to that provision, must at least extend to such modifications in the application of the provision as, in its judgment, will be most conducive to the end for which that provision was made.

3. The "varying or repealing" of the appropriating clauses of the act, within the limits just mentioned, can be no spoliation or injustice to any party; otherwise the investment of the local Parliament with any such Legislative authority would be a mere solecism.

4. Such are the views which have been expressed on this subject by the Imperial Government, and such is the light in which it has been recommended by successive Royal Despatches to the consideration of the local Legislature. On the 25th of January, 1833, Sir John Colborne communicated to the House of Assembly the substance of a Royal Despatch on this subject, which contains the following statements: "The representations which have, at different times, been made to His Majesty and His Royal predecessors, of the prejudice sustained by his faithful subjects in this Province, from the appropriation of the Clergy Reserves, have engaged his most attentive consideration."—"Bound no less by his personal feelings, than by the sacred obligations of that station to which Providence has called him, to watch over the interests of all the Protestant Churches within His dominions, His Majesty could never consent to abandon those interests with a view to any objects of temporary and apparent expediency. It has therefore been with peculiar satisfaction that in the result of his enquiries on this subject, His Majesty has found that the changes sought for by so large a portion of the inhabitants of this Province, may be carried into effect without sacrificing the just claims of the Churches of England and Scotland."—"His Majesty therefore invites the House of Assembly of Upper Canada to consider how the powers given to the Provincial Legislature by the Constitutional Act, to vary or repeal this part of its provisions, can be called into exercise most advantageously for the spiritual and temporal interests of His Majesty's faithful subjects in this Province." In a Royal Despatch, dated Downing Street, Nov. 8, 1832, Lord Ripon observes, that "His Majesty has studiously abstained from the exercise of his undoubted prerogative, of founding and endowing Literary or Religious Corporations, until he should obtain the advice of the Representatives of the people for his guidance in that respect."—"With respect to the charge (says his Lordship) of showing an undue preference to teachers of Religion belonging to the Established Churches of this country, it is so utterly at variance with the whole course of policy which it has been the object of my despatches to yourself to prescribe, that I cannot pause to refute it in any formal manner." In a Royal Despatch, dated Downing Street, December 15, 1835, (the last Despatch in which the subject of the Clergy Reserves is mentioned) we have the following constitutional and enlightened views:—"Parliamentary legislation on any subject of exclusively internal concern, in any British Colony possessing a Representative Assembly, is, as a general rule, unconstitutional."—"Important as is the question of the Clergy Reserves in Upper Canada, I cannot find in the actual state of the question any such exigency as would vindicate the Imperial Legislature in transferring to themselves the settlement of this controversy. The conflict of opinion between the two Houses upon this subject, much as it is to be lamented, yet involves no urgent danger to the peace of society, and presents no insuperable impediment to the ordinary administration of public affairs; altho' a great evil, it is not such as excludes every hope of mitigation by the natural progress of discussion, and by the influence of that spirit which, in public affairs, not seldom suggests to parties, alike solicitous for the general good, some mutual surrender of extreme views, and some compromise on either side of differences, which at first sight might have appeared irreconcilable."—"The authors of the Con-

stitutional Act have declared this to be one of those subjects, in regard to which the initiative is expressly reserved and recognized as falling within the peculiar province and special cognizance of the local Legislature, altho' its ultimate completion is no less distinctly made to depend, in addition to the ordinary submission to His Majesty, on the acquiescence of the Imperial Parliament.—It is not difficult to perceive the reasons which induced Parliament in 1791, to connect with a reservation of land for ecclesiastical purposes the special delegation to the Council and Assembly of the right to vary that provision by any bill, which being reserved for the signification of His Majesty's pleasure, should be communicated to both Houses of Parliament for six weeks before the decision was pronounced.—Remembering, it should seem, how fertile a source of controversy ecclesiastical endowments had supplied throughout the Christian world, and how impossible it was to foretell with precision what might be the prevailing opinions and feelings of the Canadians on this subject at a future period, Parliament at once secured the means of making a systematic provision for a Protestant Clergy, and took full precaution against the eventual inaptitude of that system to the more advanced stages of society then in its infant state, and of which no human foresight could divine the more mature and settled judgment."

From these clearly-expressed views of the Imperial Government during the last six years, it is obvious (1) That there is no intention or wish on the part of the British Crown to give "undue preferences to the Clergy of the Churches of England and Scotland" in this Province, whatever advantages over others they may possess in Great Britain. (2) That there would be no "sacrifice of the just claims of the Clergy of the Churches of England and Scotland" were the Reserves to be applied altogether to educational and general purposes. (3) That at the very time when the provision for the support of a Protestant Clergy was made, the possible and even probable expediency of varying and repealing that provision was anticipated by the framers of our Constitutional Act. (4) That the "prevailing opinions and feelings of the Canadians on this subject," were to be the rule of legislation respecting it. (5) That the legal and most competent judge in this respect, even to the repealing of the provision, is the local Legislature—especially "the Representatives of the people," whose "advice" says Lord Ripon, would be "the guidance" of the Crown in respect to all Literary and Religious endowments."

5. The preliminary points then being settled, the main and only question to be considered is, as Lord Ripon expresses it, "how the powers given to the Provincial Legislature by the Constitutional Act, to vary or repeal this part of its provisions, can be called into exercise most advantageously for the spiritual and temporal interests of Her Majesty's faithful subjects in this Province."

Three plans for the legislative settlement of this question have been suggested. (1) The application of the Reserves to purposes of General Education. (2) The re-investment of them in the Crown. (3) The division of them among different Christian denominations.

6. As to the first of these plans, we have no hesitation in saying, that it has been our decided conviction that the application of the Reserves to the purposes of Education would be most advantageously to the religious, educational, and general interests of the Province. But as both branches of our Legislature have formally decided against this method of settling the question, we see no good that can arise from pressing it, and are therefore disposed, in the spirit of the suggestion of Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies, and with a view "to the general good" to acquiesce in the "surrender of these extreme views" of the subject, hoping that there will be, from the same considerations, an equal "surrender of extreme views" on the "side of difference." In this spirit of "some mutual compromise" between contending parties, without any sacrifice of principle, the most formidable difficulties in the adjustment of this protracted question, will immediately vanish.

7. In regard to the plan of re-investing the Reserves in the Crown, when proposed in the present Assembly at its last regular Session, it was, after the fullest deliberation, rejected, as it had been on several former occasions.—And we can conceive no new reasons, in the present aspect of affairs, to induce the Assembly to come to a different decision. The principal and only argument of any consequence, which was employed in former years for such a measure, is now nugatory, by the complete overthrow of the party whose extreme views and violent proceedings on this and other important subjects presented one of the most formidable obstacles to a mutual agreement between the two branches of the Legislature. This plan appears to us to be fraught with absurdity and difficulty, if not with ultimate danger. We charitably hope it is not the object of those who now recommend this plan, to induce Her Majesty's Government to distribute the proceeds of the Clergy Reserves in a manner that the "prevailing opinions and feelings of the Canadians" would not render it advisable for the local Legislature to do. To such a proceeding no enlightened and disinterested friend of the country can be a party. Nor can we conceive how Her Majesty's Government can be more competent to judge of the distribution of the Reserves than the local Legislature, when apart from other considerations, we are assured in a Royal Despatch, that the "advice of the Representatives of the people" will be the guidance "of the Crown in respect to all religious endowments." If, then, as it is even confessed by the Imperial Government, that the Representatives of the Canadian people are the most competent advisers of the Crown in respect to all "religious endowments," where is the necessity or propriety of re-investing the Clergy Reserves in the Crown for those very purposes?—Nor does it appear to us such a disposition of the Reserves would settle the present disputes.—The different denominations would immediately prefer their respective claims to Her Majesty's Government, the result of which must be to prolong and increase the controversy in both the British and Canadian Journals, to involve the Imperial Government in hostility with the disappointed religious parties in the Province, and to excite rival and combined efforts among different denominations with a view of obtaining a preponderating influence in the local Assembly, in order to promote their respective interests with the Parent Government. For the sake, then, of the interests of religion, the peace of the Province, and the maintenance of a good understanding between both branches of the local Legislature, and all classes of inhabitants, and the Imperial Government, we hope the re-investment of the Clergy Reserves in the Crown will not take place.

8. The plan of dividing the Reserves among the different denominations for religious and moral instruction, was entertained by the Assembly at its last regular Session. No method of division was agreed to, though two were mentioned; neither of which, however, was formally proposed, and against both, we think, there are serious if not insuperable objections. To take the comparative strength of different denominations in England as the criteria of estimating their comparative strength in this Province appears to us to be manifestly fallacious, absurd, and unjust. For, in the first place, there are no certain data to ascertain the comparative strength of the different denominations in Great Britain. And, in the next place, if there were, the rule itself is as inapplicable to this Province as it is to the United States, whether the current of British emigration has flowed nearly if not quite as strongly as in Canada. To make the comparative numerical strength of different denominations in Great Britain the rule of division in the present case, because of the flow of British Emigration to this Province, is to overlook entirely the population of Canadian and American origin;—a principle of legislation which we are confident will receive no countenance from our enlightened legislature. Besides, the very proposal to divide this provision among different denominations, supposes an essentially different state of society and of feeling in this country from that which exists in Great Britain, where a large majority of the population are members, and in favour of the exclusive support, of the establishment. How then can the denominational state of Great Britain be adopted as the basis of legislation in this Province, when the very necessity for that legislation originates in an essential difference between the denominational state of this country and Great Britain. The obvious effect, if not design, of such a measure must be to give that "undue preference to the teachers" of certain denominations, which is expressly disclaimed by Her Majesty's Government.

9. The second method of division which has been mentioned is the numerical strength of the different denominations in this Province. Now though this method of division would be obviously advantageous to the Methodist Church, yet we fear, upon examination, it will be found to be neither right in principle nor feasible in practice. It assumes that each denomination is meritorious of public support as it is numerous;—a principle of legislation which would require the endowment of Church of Englandism in England, Presbyterianism in Scotland, Catholicism in Ireland, and Mahomedanism in Turkey. It may also occur that a religious denomination, though both numerous and wealthy, may do little or nothing from its own resources for the religious and moral improvement of the country, and even rest upon the public for the support of its own teachers, because of the advantage of its numbers, which would be manifestly inexpedient and unjust.—There are likewise serious difficulties in the way of ascertaining the numerical strength of the different denominations, from this circumstance, as well as from others; that their methods of reckoning members are essentially different. One denomination returns none as members but communicants; another includes all the families the heads of which are communicants; another, all that attend its worship, and that have been baptized by its Ministry; another is yet more general and indefinite in its returns. A legislative enactment would be necessary to determine who should be returned as members of a Church; and then the low spirit of proselytism, and the temptation in many instances to laxity of discipline to which this system would give birth, might be more injurious than beneficial to the interests of religion and social happiness, in the country, besides the variations which may take place from year to year in its religious predilections and condition. In addition to this, such a method of division involves the principle of an ecclesiastical establishment in a way which is unobjectionable to the "prevailing opinions and feelings of the Canadians."

10. In order to obviate the objections which appear to us to lie against the foregoing methods of settling this question, and with a view to an equitable division of the Reserves among different denominations for purposes of religious and moral instruction, in such a way as will not contravene the disciplinary regulations of any religious body, or authorize any interference therewith on the part of the civil power, we most respectfully submit that the most equitable method would be to allow the claims of each denomination in proportion to the amounts which they respectively raise and expend in the Province, annually, for religious purposes; fixing at the same time a minimum sum which should be raised by any denomination, as indicative of its possessing the public confidence, sufficiently to establish its claim upon the general fund. This plan, it appears to us, is liable to few or no objections, is founded in equity, and will be attended with several important advantages. (1.) Correct financial returns can as easily be secured in this respect, as in regard to customs or other items of public revenue. (2.) There will be no more political connexion between any religious body and the state than if no such provision existed; the disciplinary rules, the free operations, the mutual relations of Ministers and People, in each Church will remain unchanged and untouched. (3.) The voluntary principle of individual liberality will not be infringed, but encouraged and prompted to increased and persevering efforts. (4.) Each denomination will be assisted in proportion to its works, and will exercise its discretion in the application of that assistance to the support of its Ministers, or to other purposes of religious and moral instruction. (5.) The emulation between different denominations will be one of good works and Christian charity. (6.) Individual and legislative effort will thus be harmonized and combined, in the great and sublime work of promoting to the widest possible extent the religious and moral instruction of this noble province.

Having thus, after the example of the Clergy of the Churches of England and Scotland, and without any desire to dictate, expressed our views, with all possible simplicity and plainness, on this important question, we deem it but just to ourselves and the public, to explain, in conclusion, the position which we as a body of ministers occupy in respect to it. At the last Annual Conference of the Ministers of the Wesleyan-Methodist Church, it was resolved, that in case of any such adjustment of the Clergy Reserve question as is above referred to, by which individual and collective effort would be combined for the religious and moral instruction of the country, the "would" not apply any Legislative aid for their own pecuniary support; or for any other purposes than the religious and educational improvement of the Province, in such way as might be in accordance with the views of a majority of two-thirds of the several Quarterly Meetings of the official lay members of the Church throughout the Province. We therefore stand upon a common ground and possess

a common interest with the members of our Church generally, and purpose to apply whatever public aid may be acquired by a fair and honourable division of the Reserves, to assist the members of our community in erecting chapels and parsonages, and bringing the means of a sound religious and literary education within the reach of the largest possible number of the youth of our congregations. In thus continuing to content ourselves with the limited support which arises from the free-will offerings of Christian liberality, and availing ourselves of every other means which Providence may place at our disposal to aid the beloved subjects of our pastoral care, and to promote the religious and moral instruction of the Country, we believe the claims of the Wesleyan Methodist Church will not suffer from a comparison with those of any other Church in the Province.

- WM. M. HARVARD, President of the Conference. EGERTON RYERSON, Secretary of the Conference. WM. CASE, Ex-President of the Conference. JOHN RYERSON, Chairman of the Toronto District. JOSEPH STINSON, General Superintendent of Missions. DAVID WRIGHT, Chairman of the London District. ANSON GREEN, Chairman of Bay of Quinte District. RICHARD JONES, Chairman of the Niagara District. HENRY WILKINSON, Chairman of the Augusta District. WM. RYERSON, Superintendent of Toronto City Circuit. JOHN BEATTY, Agent for U. C. Academy. E. EVANS, Editor of the Christian Guardian. January, 1838.

On Monday His Excellency sent down the following Message to the House of Assembly, by which our readers will perceive that Sir F. D. Head has been induced to tender his resignation of the Government of this Province, and that it has been accepted by Her Majesty. We understand that the principal cause which led to this result is the requirement of Her Majesty's Government, that His Excellency should place certain persons in official situations, who, in His Excellency's opinion were unfit for such promotion, in consequence of their disaffection to British Institutions and rule; an opinion, the correctness of which we understand has been fully established by recent occurrences. The House having applied to His Excellency for copies of His Correspondence on this subject, which will probably be furnished, we forbear further remarks.

F. B. HEAD. The Lieutenant Governor informs the House of Assembly that in consequence of the Province being invaded and assailed by a foreign enemy, and being the scene of actual military operations, Colonel Foster, the officer in command of Her Majesty's land forces, has assumed the entire military authority and command over the troops—that he is also in command of the Militia, and that the Commissary General at Quebec has communicated to the officer in charge of the Commissariat here that consistently with the rules of the service, no expenses can be allowed unless sanctioned by the authority of the military commander, upon whom the protection of the Province has thus necessarily devolved.

The Lieutenant Governor takes this opportunity to communicate to the House of Assembly, that having had the misfortune to differ from Her Majesty's Government on one or two points of Colonial policy, he felt it his duty on the 10th of September last, respectfully to tender to Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, the resignation of the important station which, for a short time, he has had the honor to hold in this Province.

His resignation having been graciously accepted, the Lieutenant Governor has to inform the House of Assembly that he yesterday received official information that Her Majesty has been pleased to appoint Colonel Sir George Arthur to be Lieutenant Governor of Upper Canada, and that His Excellency may be expected to arrive here in a few days.

Under the peculiar circumstances in which the Province is at present placed, the Lt. Gov. feels confident that the House of Assembly will rejoice with him at the approaching arrival of an officer of high character and considerable experience, whose high rank in the army will enable him to combine the military command with the civil government of this Province. Government House, 15th Jan.

THE PIRATES ROUTED AT ALL POINTS!

We have the gratification to state that in consequence of the injury sustained by the Navy Island pirates, from the Cannon and Mortars of the Royalists, they have been compelled to evacuate the Island, and that our gallant Militia are now in possession of it. The only loss sustained by the latter, as far as we can learn, is, one man and one horse killed, while the loss of the Islanders is said to be heavy. Last week a party of Americans was collected at Detroit, who took possession of a quantity of arms, the property of the United States, and made a descent upon Canada. They took possession of the small Island of Bois Blanc, opposite Amherstburg, whence they despatched a Schooner with a number of armed men, and three pieces of Cannon, which dropped down the river, and opened a fire upon the Militia forces. After a short time she ran aground, upon a bar, where she was gallantly boarded by the Militia, who waded we are told breast deep in the water for that purpose, and took her, without sustaining any loss. One man was killed on board of the Schooner, and 8 wounded, one

of whom is since dead. Twelve were made prisoners, among whom is a Doctor Theller of Detroit, the prime mover of the excitement there.—There were found on board three field pieces, about four hundred stand of small arms, and a quantity of ammunition. We shall give farther particulars hereafter. It now rests with the American Government to restrain the worthless part of their population from further acts of aggression, or to answer for the inefficiency of their laws to Great Britain.

The more we become conversant with the people of colour, and have opportunity to observe their character and conduct in this city, the more confirmed are our convictions of the extreme wickedness or ignorance of those who would rank them as an inferior order of beings to the whites, and would treat them accordingly.

The resolutions which we have published by request in another column, will be read with interest. They prove that those who passed them are capable of discriminating between right and wrong, and of sympathizing with the afflicted, even of another colour. The reference to the murder of the abolitionist Lovejoy is peculiarly creditable to them. Mr. Augustus, the Secretary, is a man who, though born and brought up in slavery, has, since his escape, made such improvement of his advantages that we have often listened to his extemporaneous addresses at meetings of the Anti-Slavery Society with astonishment and pleasure.

The Hon. Mr. Justice McLean has returned from Washington. His Report of the intentions and promises of the American Government encourages us to hope, that no rupture will take place between Great Britain and the United States. The American Government however, must do as well as say.

The Traveller, Captain Sutherland, has since our last, brought up reinforcements of troops from Prescott, consisting of detachments of the 24th and 32nd Regiments. The Royals and the 83rd Regiment are daily expected.

London papers of Dec. 1st. state that Sir JOHN COLBORNE is appointed Governor in Chief of the Canadas.

Firatical recruits are being openly raised in Cleveland, not against Canada, by a parcel of fellows styling themselves an "Emigration Society." So much for American "neutrality."

Two fine companies of Militia Volunteers have arrived here from Northumberland and Prince Edward Counties.

We have late news from England, which will be given in our next.

The address of the Constitutional Society is excluded this week for want of room.

We regret that we cannot insert the defensive communication from Whitley. But were we to commence publishing such articles we should be obliged to exclude all other matter, or give offence to many.

On Tuesday, the 9th inst., the Municipal Elections for this City took place, when the following gentlemen were chosen for the ensuing year:—

- ST. DAVID'S WARD. Aldermen. James Stewburing, Charles Stobbing. Councilmen. Geo. Henderson, Alex. Hamilton. ST. ANDREW'S WARD. John Armstrong, John Powell, John Rutchey, Hugh C. Frazer. ST. LAWRENCE'S WARD. George Monroe, Alexander Dixon, James Brown, Joshua G. Beard. ST. GEORGE'S WARD. George Gurnett, James G. Chewit, John Craig, George Walton. ST. PATRICK'S WARD. Geo. T. Dennison, William H. Boulton, James Trotter, Robert Blevins. On Thursday, Mr. Alderman POWELL was elected Mayor of the City, by a majority of three votes in the Council. The gallant conduct of Mr. Powell, at the commencement, and indeed during the continuance, of the recent insurrection, justly entitles him to this mark of respect from his fellow citizens.

APPOINTMENTS

FOR MISSIONARY ANNIVERSARIES.

Jan. 21, Hamilton, Missionary Sermons, 11 A. M. & 6 P. M.	do.
" 22, Grimsby, Missionary Meeting, do.	do.
" 23, St. Catharines, do. do.	do.
" 24, Thorold, do. do.	do.
" 25, London, Lane, do. do.	do.
" 26, Niagara, Missionary Sermons, 11 A. M. & 6 P. M.	do.
" 27, do. do. do. do.	do.
" 28, Smithville, do. do.	do.
" 29, Stoney Creek, do. do.	do.
Feb. 1, Ancaster, do. do.	do.
" 2, Nelson, do. do.	do.
" 3, Toronto City, do. do.	do.
" 4, Whitley, do. do.	do.
" 5, Darlington, do. do.	do.
" 6, Hope Township, do. do.	do.
" 7, Peterborough, do. do.	do.
" 8, Rice Lake, Quarterly Meeting, do.	do.
" 9, Cobourg, Missionary Meeting, do.	do.
" 10, do. do. do. do.	do.
" 11, Carleton Place, do. do.	do.
" 12, Concession, do. do.	do.
" 13, Hamilton, do. do.	do.
" 14, Hallowell, do. do.	do.
" 15, do. do. do. do.	do.
" 16, Belleville, do. do.	do.
" 17, Switzer, do. do.	do.
" 18, Kingston, Sermons, morning and evening, do.	do.
" 19, do. do. do. do.	do.
" 20, do. do. do. do.	do.
" 21, do. do. do. do.	do.
" 22, do. do. do. do.	do.
" 23, do. do. do. do.	do.
" 24, do. do. do. do.	do.
" 25, do. do. do. do.	do.
" 26, do. do. do. do.	do.
" 27, do. do. do. do.	do.
" 28, do. do. do. do.	do.
" 29, do. do. do. do.	do.
" 30, do. do. do. do.	do.

N. B. The Rev. Messrs. W. M. Harvard, J. Ryerson, J. Stinson, W. Ryerson, Eg. Ryerson, and Ephraim Evans, have engaged that two of their number shall be present at each of the above meetings. The Circuit Preachers are requested to make timely arrangement for their respective Anniversaries, giving notice of them in their several neighbourhoods, and engaging their local agency to render assistance at the Public Meetings. J. STINSON, Sup't. of Missions. January 1st, 1838.

ERRATA.

The following items were omitted in the last Missionary Report. They are included in the sum total, but were overlooked in the particulars: Port Hope Branch.....£10 17 2½ Cramahc..... 10 0 0

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

WEDNESDAY, 10th January, 1838.

House met.

Petitions brought in: By Mr. McKay, of Hon. P. McGill of Montreal.

By Mr. Norton, of John Adams and others of Johnston District.

The bill to amend the Brockville and St. Francis Road Act was read 3d time, passed and sent to the L. C.

The Dalhousie District bill was read 3d time. Mr. Kearnes moved the bill be recommitted, for striking out so much of the bill as relates to the Townships of Gloucester and Osgoode in District of Ottawa and Marlboro, and North Gower in the Johnston District.

YEAS.—Messrs. Dettlor, Gowen, Jarvis, Kearnes, Manahan, McCrae, McDonnell, of Stormont, McIntosh, McLean, Murney, Norton, Richardson, Shaver, Sherwood, Thorburn, and Woodruff—16.

NAYS.—Messrs. Bockus, Duncombe of Norfolk, Dunlop, Ferris, Lewis, Malloch, Marks, McDonnell of Northumberland, McKay, Morris, Parke, Robinson, Shade, and Solicitor General—14.

Motion carried—majority 2, and the bill was committed.

Chairman reported bill without amendment. On question for passing.

Mr. Manahan moved the following as a rider. Provided however, and be it so.—That the assessments and revenues arising from the Townships of Osgoode and Gloucester be annually paid to the Treasurers of the Ottawa District, until its population shall increase to 7500.

YEAS.—Messrs. Armstrong, Boulton, Cartwright, Duncombe of Norfolk, Cornwall, Dunlop, Ferris, Jarvis, Gowen, Kearnes, Manahan, McCrae, McDonnell of Stormont, McKay, McLean, Murney, Morris, Richardson, Robinson, Shade, Sherwood, and Solicitor General—23.

NAYS.—Messrs. Bockus, Dettlor, Lewis, Malloch, Marks, McIntosh, Norton, Parke, Shaver, and Woodruff—10.

Amendment carried, majority 13.

At 12 o'clock, noon, a committee on Banking was ballotted for, and the following were chosen:—

Messrs. Cartwright, Marks, McKay, Sherwood, Sol. Gen. Morris, Thorburn, Boulton and Robinson, 9.

The Boundary Commissioners bill, was read 3d time, passed, and sent to the Legislative Council.

The Ejectment law amendment bill, was read 3d time, passed, and sent to the Legislative Council.

The bill to regulate costs of levying distresses, was read 3d time, passed, and sent to the Legislative Council.

The Dalhousie District bill, was read a 3d time.

Bill passed, majority 20, and sent to Legislative Council.

The following petitions were read—of Wm. Solick and others of Halton, praying to be incorporated as Grand River Bridge Company,—of D'Arcy Boulton, Esq., Auditor General, praying for an augmentation of his salary,—of Honorable P. McGill and others, the Constitutional Society of Montreal, praying the House to take into consideration the present state of the Canada.

Mr. Cartwright referred the petition of the Honorable P. McGill to the committee on the political state of the Province.

Mr. Malloch moved that Messrs. Manahan, Marks and Murney, be added to the above committee.

Carried, majority 17.

Mr. Shade referred the petition of Wm. Scollack and others, to Messrs. Ferris, Caldwell and Dettlor.

Mr. Boulton referred the petition of D'Arcy Boulton, Esq., to Messrs. Cartwright and Sherwood.

Mr. McLean referred the petition of William Fraser, to Messrs. McDonnell of Stormont, Jarvis and Boulton.

Mr. Boulton moved for an address to the Lieutenant Governor for the census of the towns of Cobourg and Pictou—Carried.

Mr. McLean gave notice for a bill to extend the provisions of an Act authorizing the payment of pensions to Militia men, disabled during the late war with the United States of America, to include certain other applicants for pensions with equal claims—and to include the widows of certain Officers of Militia whose husbands lost their lives during and in consequence of the late rebellion.

The Committee on petition of Calvin Pier reported a bill to amend the Act incorporating the villages of Hallowell and Pictou, which was read 1st time and ordered for 2d reading to-morrow.

The Spiritual Liquor License Amendment bill was read 2d time and committed.

Chairman reported the same amended, and on question for 3d reading to-morrow.

YEAS.—Messrs. Boulton, Cartwright, Dettlor, Kearns, Manahan, McCrae, McDonnell of Northumberland, McKay, McLean, Murney, Robinson, Shade, and Solicitor General—13.

NAYS.—Messrs. Bockus, Duncombe of Norfolk, Dunlop, Gowen, Jarvis, Malloch, McDonnell, of Stormont, Morris, Norton, Parke, Richardson, Shaver, and Thorburn—13.

Carried by casting vote of Speaker, and bill ordered for 3d reading to-morrow.

Mr. Gowen moved that a Committee be appointed to take into consideration the propriety of establishing an asylum for the Deaf and Dumb, in this Province, to consist of Messrs. McLean, Shade, and Thorburn—Carried.

Mr. Jarvis brought in a Bill to regulate the manner of introducing private Bills, and to guard against the expense incurred in the printing thereof, which was read a first time.

Mr. Richardson moved that it be read a second time this day six months.

YEAS.—Messrs. Armstrong, Bockus, Caldwell, Cartwright, Dettlor, Duncombe of Norfolk, Dunlop, Gowen, Jarvis, Lewis, Malloch, Manahan, Marks, McDonnell, of Northumberland, McKay, McLean, Murney, Morris, Parke, Richardson, Robinson, Shade, and Thorburn, 23.

NAYS.—Messrs. Cartwright, Jarvis, Norton, and Sol. General, 4.

Motion carried, majority 19.

The Bill to amend the Toronto Incorporation Act was read 2d time and committed.

Chairman reported without amendment and it was ordered for 3d reading to-morrow.

The Machinery Protection Bill was read 2d time, committed—reported without amendment, and ordered for 3d reading to-morrow.

The Brockville Loan and Trust Company's Bill was read 2d time and committed.

The Chairman reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again to-morrow.

House in committee on Bill to postpone the sale of lands for taxes.

Chairman reported the Bill amended, which was ordered for 3d reading to-morrow.

The Bill to determine the authority of the Hoir and Devises Commissioners was committed.

Chairman reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again to-morrow.

The Niagara Gaol limits Extension Bill was committed, reported, amended, and on question for 3d reading.

Mr. Robinson moved that it be read again this day 6 months.

YEAS.—Messrs. Attorney General, Bockus, Boulton, Cartwright, Dettlor, Ferris, Kearns, Lewis, Malloch, McLean, Murney, Shade, and Solicitor General—14.

NAYS.—Caldwell, Cornwall, Dunlop, Gowen, Jarvis, Manahan, McDonnell of Stormont, McKay, Morris, Richardson, Shaver, and Thorburn—12.

Motion carried, majority 2.

Adjourned.

THURSDAY, 11th January, 1838.

The House met.

Mr. Bockus brought up the petitions of James Pierson and 25 others; and R. C. Wilkins, J. P. and 44 others, of Hillier, (Prince Edward), and of Abraham V. V. Pruy, of the town of Pictou. Mr. Shade brought up the petition of G. C. Salmon, J. P. and 287 others, of the District of Talbot.

Mr. Thomson brought up the petition of Henry Smith, Warder of the Penitentiary. And Mr. Sherwood the petition of Binley and 39 others, students in the U. C. College.

The Spiritual Liquors License Amendment Bill was read the 3d time.

Mr. Robinson moved that the Bill be committed to a Committee of the whole House to-morrow—Carried.

The Bill to amend the Toronto Incorporation Act, was read the third time, passed, and sent to the Legislative Council.

The machinery protection bill was read the third time.

Mr. Gowen moved that the blanks in the 1st and 2d clauses be filled up with the words "first" and "August"—Carried.

On passing the Bill the yeas and nays were.

YEAS.—Messrs. Duncombe of Norfolk, Ferris, Gowen, Jarvis, Kearns, Manahan, McDonnell, of Stormont, McLean, Morris, Richardson, Robinson, Shaver, Sherwood, Thomson, Thorburn and Woodruff—16.

NAYS.—Messrs. Bockus, Boulton, Caldwell, Cartwright, Cornwall, Lewis, Malloch, McCrae, McDonnell of Northumberland, McIntosh, McKay—11.

Bill passed, majority 5, and sent to Council.

Bill to postpone the sale of lands for taxes, was read 3d time, passed, and sent to Council.

Petitions were read.—Of J. Counter, and 8 others, of Kingston, praying to be incorporated as a Marine Railway and Forwarding Company; and of John Adams, and 57 others, of Oxford, District of Johnston, praying that the eastern boundary of certain concessions in that township may not be the governing one.

Mr. Cartwright referred the petition of John Counter and others to Messrs. Murney & Marks.

Mr. Norton referred the petition of J. Adams and others, to Messrs. Gowen and Morris.

Mr. Thomson gave notice of a bill to regulate Statute Labour.

Mr. Sherwood gave notice of a bill to amend the Act establishing a Court of Chancery, so far as relates to the costs to be recovered.

Mr. Richardson gave notice that he would move the appointment of a Finance Committee.

Mr. Gowen gave notice of a bill to amend the Road and Bridge Act of last winter Session.

Mr. Richardson gave notice of an Address to His Excellency for a return of the census of the counties of Haldimand and Huron for 1837.

The committee to draft an Address to His Excellency respecting the census of the towns of Cobourg and Pictou, reported the same, which was read twice, and ordered for a 3d reading to-day.

The committee on petition of Geo. Manners and others, reported a bill to incorporate the 'Bond Head Harbour Company,' which was read, and ordered for second reading to-morrow.

The committee on petition of J. Counter and others reported a bill to incorporate the Kingston Marine Railway and Forwarding Company, which was read twice and committed, reported amended, and ordered for 3d reading to-morrow.

The Address to His Excellency, for census of Cobourg and Pictou, read 3d time and passed.

Mr. Thomson brought in a bill to regulate Common Schools, which was read the first time.

Mr. Thomson moved that the bill be not read a second time to-morrow, but be referred to a committee consisting of Messrs. Marks, McKay, Dettlor, Morris, Bockus, and Parke.—Carried.

Mr. Richardson brought in a bill to protect Sheriffs and bail for limits in certain cases, which was read the first time, and ordered to be read a second time to-morrow.

Mr. Norton brought in a bill to enable members to vacate their seats in certain cases, which was read a first time, and ordered for a second reading to-morrow.

The bill to amend the Pictou Incorporation Act was read the second time, committed, reported without amendment, and ordered for a 3d reading to-morrow.

The Brockville Loan and Trust Company Bill was read the second time, committed, reported, amended, and ordered for a 3d reading to-morrow.

The House was again put into committee of the whole on the Bill to determine the authority of the Hoir and Devises Commissioners, and the Chairman reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again to-morrow.

The Master in Chancery brought a message from the Legislative Council, and the bill to provide for the trial of treason, which that honorable house had amended.

The message informed the House that the Council had passed the bill to continue the expiring laws; also the bill to provide for the erection of gaols; and the bill to amend the law respecting the liability of executors of Joint Contractors.

The amendments made by the Council to the bill for trial of treason were read twice, and committed, reported without amendment, read a third time and passed, and the bill was returned to the Council.

Mr. Speaker reported a communication from Mr. Secretary Joseph, stating that His Excellency would come down to-morrow, to assent to such bills as had passed both Houses.

Adjourned.

FRIDAY, 12th January, 1838.

The House met.

The Kingston Marine Railway Company Bill was read the third time, passed, and sent to the Legislative Council.

The Pictou incorporation amendment bill was read the third time, passed, and sent to the Legislative Council.

The Brockville Loan and Trust Company bill was read the third time.

Mr. Sherwood moved that the bill be not now passed, but be committed to-morrow. Carried.

The bill to prevent unlawful training was sent down from the Legislative Council amended—the amendments were read twice and committed.

The Chairman reported that the Committee had agreed to the amendments with an amendment, and submitted them for the adoption of the house.

The Report was received.

On motion of Mr. Boulton, the amendments, as amended, were ordered to be read a third time this day.

The bill for indemnifying those who had acted in apprehending persons suspected of High Treason, was sent down from the honorable the Legislative Council amended.

The amendments were read twice, committed, reported without amendment, and, on motion of Mr. Cartwright, concurred in.

The amendments made by the hon. the Legislative Council in, and to the bill to prevent unlawful training, as amended, were read the third time.

On the question for passing the amendment, as amended, Mr. Norton moved that the amendments do not now pass, but that the same be referred to a committee of the whole this day three months.

YEAS.—Messrs. McDonnell, of Stormont, McIntosh, Norton, Parke, Shaver, and Thorburn—6.

NAYS.—Messrs. Armstrong, Attorney General, Bockus, Boulton, Burwell, Caldwell, Cartwright, Cornwall, Dettlor, Dunlop, Elliott, Ferris, Jarvis, Kearns, Lewis, Malloch, Manahan, Marks, McCrae, McDonnell, of Northumberland, McKay, McLean, Richardson, Robinson, Shade, Sherwood, Solicitor General, Thomson, Woodruff—29.

Question lost, majority 23.

Mr. Solicitor General gave notice that he would on to-morrow move for leave to bring in a bill for the more speedy attainment of persons indicted for High Treason, who have fled from this Province, or remain concealed therein to escape from justice.

Mr. Cartwright gave notice that he would move, on to-morrow, for leave to bring in a bill to enable Ministers and Congresses to hold lands in a corporate capacity, under certain restrictions.

Mr. Dettlor, from the Committee to whom was referred the Township Officers Act, reported by bill.

The Report was received, and the bill was read the first time and ordered for a second reading to-morrow.

On motion of Mr. Dettlor, One Hundred copies of the bill to amend the Township Officers Act were ordered to be printed.

Mr. Solicitor General brought in a bill for extending the remedies of Creditors against the property of Debtors, and for abolishing Imprisonment for Debt, except in cases of Fraud.

The bill was read the first time and ordered for a second reading to-morrow.

On motion of Mr. Solicitor General, three hundred copies of the bill were ordered to be printed.

Pursuant to the order of the day, the House went into a committee of the whole on the Liquor selling license amendment Bill.

The House resumed.

The chairman reported that the committee had risen.

On the question, for receiving the Report, the House divided.

YEAS.—Messrs. Bockus, Manahan, and Richardson—3.

NAYS.—Messrs. Armstrong, Boulton, Burwell, Caldwell, Cartwright, Cornwall, Dettlor, Ferris, Jarvis, Lewis, Malloch, Marks, McCrae, McDonnell, of Northumberland, McIntosh, McKay, McLean, Murney, Norton, Parke, Robinson, Shade, Shaver, Sherwood, Sol. Genl, Thomson, Thorburn and Woodruff—28.

The question was lost, majority 25.

The Committee resumed the consideration of the bill.

The chairman reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again to-morrow.

On motion of Mr. Richardson, the bill was referred to a select committee of Messrs. Lewis, Bockus, Thorburn, Kearnes, and the mover.

Mr. Dettlor moved that the name of "Bockus" be struck out of the committee, and that Robinson, Sherwood, and Cartwright be added.

On which the house divided.

YEAS.—Messrs. Armstrong, Bockus, Boulton, Burwell, Caldwell, Cartwright, Dettlor, Ferris, Malloch, Marks, McDonnell, of Northumberland, McKay, McLean, Murney, Norton, Parke, Robinson, Shade, Sol. General and Thomson—16.

NAYS.—Messrs. Gowen, Lewis, Manahan, McCrae, McDonnell, of Stormont, McIntosh, Norton, Parke, Richardson, Shaver and Thorburn—11.

The question was carried by a majority of five.

Mr. Secretary Joseph brought down from His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, a Message, which was read by the Speaker, as follows:—

F. B. HEAD.

In reply to the address of the Commons House of Assembly of the 8th of Jan., instant, the Lieutenant Governor has to acquaint the House that he has no information of any person being at present in arms in this Province against the laws and constitution, or of any person having been so in arms since the total dispersion of the traitorous assemblage in the Home District and District of London, in the beginning of last month, except any individuals that may be found with the force on Navy Island.

The number of Militia Men, Volunteers, and others to whom arms have been issued since the commencement of the rebellion, is reported to the Lieutenant Governor to be about 6000.

It is difficult for the Lieutenant Governor to state with any degree of accuracy, what number of Militia and Volunteers are now embodied, and their several stations; since the ardour to join in the defence of their country is constantly impelling individuals and bodies of men to the frontier, who do not await the orders of Government—neither is it practicable to give precise information as to their stations, from the peculiar circumstances in which this Province is at present placed.—Many of the subjects of a foreign nation with which we are at peace seem to have thrown off all regard for treaties, and all controul of their own government and laws, and are threatening in several quarters to commence a war of plunder and aggression upon our people, such as has been unknown for ages among civilized nations. The necessity of preparing to meet their threatened attacks at various points, occasions the distribution of our Militia force to be fluctuating and uncertain, and occasions also many men to be suddenly called out and embodied in remote Districts by the respective Colonels of Regiments before any communication can be had with Head Quarters.

The Lieutenant Governor transmits to the House of Assembly the reports and other information which he is possessed of respecting the capture and destruction of a piratical steam boat, called the Caroline, while engaged in the service of a lawless band, avowedly associated for the purpose of plunder, together with a copy of a communication which he has recently made upon the subject to His Excellency the Minister of Her Britannic Majesty at Washington, and also copies of the correspondence referred to by the Assembly respecting the occupation of Navy Island, and respecting artillery and arms belonging to the State of New York, and in possession of a piratical force assembled on Navy Island.

The Lieutenant Governor also transmits to the House of Assembly a copy of another communication made by him to Her Britannic Majesty's Minister at Washington immediately upon the occupation of Navy Island, to which he has not yet received an answer, and he has satisfaction in adding that no reason has been given him to doubt that the intentions and indications of the government of the United States towards the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland are perfectly pacific, and it is of course out of the question that any Government can countenance in its subjects, such conduct as has been recently pursued by some of the citizens of the United States towards the people of this Province.

Mr. Attorney General moved that 2000 copies of the message and documents be printed for the use of members.—Carried.

At four o'clock the House waited on His Excellency at the bar of the Leg. Council Chamber, when His Excellency assented, in Her Majesty's name, to the following bills:—

"An Act to authorise the apprehension and detention of persons suspected of High Treason, and reasonable practices."

"An Act to repeal part of and amend an Act passed in the seventh year of His late Majesty's reign, entitled 'An Act to appoint the time and place for holding the Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace in each of the several Districts of this Province, and to repeal the several laws now in force for that purpose.'"

"An Act to regulate the future erection of Gaols in this Province."

"An Act to amend the law in respect to the liability of the legal representatives of Joint Contractors, and of defendants on Joint Judgments."

"An Act to provide for the more effectual and impartial trial of persons charged with treason and treasonable practices in this Province."

"An Act to continue the expiring laws."

"An Act to protect the inhabitants of this Province against lawless aggressions from the subjects of foreign countries at peace with Her Majesty."

Adjourned.

SATURDAY, 13th January, 1838.

The House met.

The following petitions were brought up:—By Mr. Bockus, the petition of P. V. Elmore, of the town of Pictou.

By Mr. Thorburn, the petition of Hackstaff & Rogers, proprietors of the "Commercial Herald," city of Toronto; and by Mr. Boulton, of John Steele, Esq., Chairman Quarter Sessions, District of Newcastle.

Mr. Bockus referred the petition of Ab. V. V. Pruy to Messrs. Shaver and Armstrong; and the petition of Jas. Pierson and others, and R. C. Wilkins and others, to Messrs. Marks and Thorburn.

Mr. Shade referred the petition of G. C. Salmon and others to Messrs. Duncombe, of Norfolk, Ferris, and Caldwell.

Mr. Thomson referred the petition of Henry Smith, Esq. to Messrs. Sherwood, McKay, and Thorburn.

Mr. Bockus gave notice of a bill to establish the boundary line of certain concessions in the District of Prince Edward.

The committee on petition of A. V. V. Pruy reported a bill to naturalize Mr. Pruy, which was read the first time and ordered for a second reading on Monday.

The committee on petition of Wm. Scollack and others, reported the Waterloo bridge Company bill, which was read the first time and ordered for a second reading on Monday.

The committee to wait on His Excellency with the address for information respecting the address on Chelsea Pensioners, reported that His Excellency had made thereto the following answer:—

GENTLEMEN.—I request you will inform the House of Assembly that I have received a communication from the Secretary of State for the Colonies on the subject of the Joint Address of the two Houses of the Provincial Parliament to His late Majesty, relative to certain Military Pensioners who had commuted their pensions and settled in this Province, of which I will transmit a copy to the house without delay, and that I expect a further communication from Her Majesty's Government on this subject.

The committee on the compensation of Jurors reported a bill to provide for the payment of Jurors, which was read the first time and ordered for a second reading on Monday.

Mr. Gowen moved that 200 copies of the bill be printed.

In amendment Mr. Boulton moved that it be referred back to the same committee; which was carried.

The committee on petition of G. C. Salmon reported a bill to authorise a tax to be levied in the Talbot district to defray in part the expense of erecting a Gaol and Court House therein, which was read the first time, and ordered for a second reading on Monday.

Capt. Dunlop moved that the House go into committee for the purpose of voting a sum of money to enable the Lieutenant Governor to erect an Asylum for the Insane: which was carried, and the house was put into committee, and the Chairman reported two resolutions, which were adopted as follows:—

Resolved.—That it has become necessary, and that it is expedient, to authorise His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor to appoint Commissioners for superintending the erection of a Provincial Asylum; and that provision be made by law for the appointment of officers for the government thereof—and that regulations be made for the management of the same.

Resolved.—That there be granted Her Majesty the sum of £3000 to be appropriated and expended by Commissioners to be appointed by His Excellency, in the erection of a Provincial Asylum.

On motion of Capt. Dunlop the above resolutions were referred to Messrs. Cartwright, Thorburn, Burwell and Richardson, to draft bills pursuant to resolutions, and to provide ways and means for defraying the expenses of the same.

At 12 o'clock the House waited on His Excellency with its Address, praying him to transmit the Address of Condolence to Her Majesty; and being returned, the Speaker reported that His Excellency had made the following answer:—

Gentlemen of the House of Assembly:—I deeply participate in the feelings which pervade your Address, which without delay shall be transmitted to Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, to be laid at the foot of the Throne. Adjourned.

At a Meeting of the coloured inhabitants of the City of Toronto, convened by their selves, at the residence of Mr. Wm. Osborne on Saturday, Jan. 13th, 1838, Mr. Stephen Dutton was called to the chair, and Mr. Wm. Augustus was appointed Secretary.

The following Resolutions were unanimously adopted:—

Moved by Mr. M. D. Truss, seconded by Mr. H. Coles,—

1. That we have learned with the most painful and indignant feelings, the continued determined opposition which is arrayed against the friends of our coloured brethren in the United States, in their efforts to secure the inalienable right of personal freedom to two millions and a half of human beings, who are held by tyrants in a state of abject slavery, and especially manifested in a resolution of the American Congress, as published in a recent number of the *Emancipator*, the effect of which is to stifle the voice of complaint and reinsurance, however respectfully presented in the petitions of the free in behalf of the oppressed.

Moved by Mr. John L. Randolph, seconded by Mr. Wm. Hickman,—

2. That the recent outbursting of the true spirit of slavery, in a nominally free State, in the murder of that pious and talented advocate of human rights, the Rev. E. P. Lovejoy, has excited in our breasts feelings of the warmest condemnation of the perpetrators of that unparalleled outrage, mingled with the deepest and most affectionate commiseration for his bereaved widow and children; and has called forth our earnest prayers to Almighty God,—prayers which we doubt not will be heard and answered,—that this tragical affair may be overruled for the more speedy extinction of a system, the whole history of which presents an unbroken chain of deeds of cruelty, darkness, tyranny, and blood.

Moved by Mr. Samuel Thompson, seconded by Mr. George Brown,—

3. That it is due, not only to ourselves and to the happiness to live, but especially to our coloured brethren in the United States,—as well the free as those who are yet groaning in slavery,—and to that portion of the white population who are striving for universal emancipation, that they should be made acquainted with the true state of the coloured population of Canada, and with the happy situation in which we are placed as compared with our former condition.

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

MONDAY, 8th January, 1838.

House met. The following petitions were brought up.

By Mr. Shade, of Wm. Scollick and others of Halton.

By Mr. Boulton, of D'Arcy Boulton, Esq. of Toronto.

The Bill to continue the existing Laws was read 3rd time and passed, and sent to the Legislative Council for their concurrence.

The Bill respecting the trial of Treason was read 3rd time: On question for passing Mr. Richardson moved that it be recommitted.

YEAS.—Messrs. Deilor, Dunlop, Gowen, Kearns, Manahan, McKay, McLean, Murney, Parke, & Richardson.

NAYS.—Messrs. Bockus, Boulton, Cornwall, Duncombe of Norfolk, Elliott, Ferrie, Jarvis, Malloch, McDonnell, Northumberland, Morris, Shaver, Sol. General, Thorburn and Woodruff, 15.

Quea. lost, majority 5.

On question for passing.

YEAS.—Messrs. Attorney Gen. Bockus, Boulton, Caldwell, Cartwright, Cornwall, Dunlop, Elliott, Ferrie, Gowen, Jarvis, Kearns, Malloch, Manahan, McDonnell of Northumberland, McKay, McLean, Murney, Richardson, Shade, & Sol. General, 21.

NAYS.—Messrs. Deilor, Duncombe of Norfolk, Morris, Norton, Parke, Shaver, Thorburn, and Woodruff, 8.

Bill passed, majority 13, and was sent to the Legislative Council for its concurrence.

The Bill to amend the Law with respect to the liability of Executors of Joint Contractors, was read 3rd time and passed, and sent to the Legislative Council.

The Gaol Bill was passed, and sent to the Legislative Council.

The Members wages bill was read 3rd time. On question for passing, Mr. Thorburn moved that the words, "Districts, Cities, Towns, or," be expunged from the Bill.

YEAS.—Messrs. Parke, Shaver, Thorburn, Woodruff, 4.

NAYS.—Messrs. Armstrong, Attorney General, Bockus, Boulton, Cartwright, Cornwall, Deilor, Elliott, Ferrie, Gowen, Jarvis, Kearns, Lewis, Malloch, Manahan, McCrea, McDonnell, of Northumberland, McKay, McLean, Murney, Morris, Shade, Sherwood, Sol. General.—21.

Motion lost, majority 20.

Mr. Bockus moved that the Bill be recommitted for the purpose of striking out those parts of the Bill altering the amount to be paid to Members of this House.

YEAS.—Messrs. Armstrong, Bockus, Lewis, Malloch, Parke, Shaver, Thorburn, 7.

NAYS.—Messrs. Boulton, Cartwright, Cornwall, Deilor, Duncombe of Norfolk, Elliott, Ferrie, Gowen, Kearns, Manahan, McCrea, McDonnell of Northumberland, McKay, McDonnell of Stormont, Murney, Morris, Norton, Parke, Shade, Sherwood, Thorburn and Woodruff, 21.

Lost, majority 14.

Mr. Jarvis moved that all be struck out after "Whereas" and the following inserted: It is inexpedient to pay wages to the members of the House of Assembly of this Province.—Be it, &c. That from and after the passing of this Act it shall not be lawful for any Member of this House, to accept or receive wages or any other compensation for his services.

YEAS.—Messrs. Attorney General, Boulton, Cartwright, Jarvis, Manahan, & Sol. General.—7.

NAYS.—Messrs. Armstrong, Bockus, Caldwell, Cornwall, Deilor, Duncombe, Dunlop, Elliott, Gowen, Kearns, Lewis, Malloch, Marks, McCrea, McDonnell of Northumberland, McDonnell of Stormont, McKay, McLean, Murney, Morris, Norton, Parke, Shade, Sherwood, Thorburn and Woodruff, 27.

Lost, Majority 21.

On question for passing the Bill.—

YEAS.—Messrs. Atty Gen. Boulton, Caldwell, Cartwright, Cornwall, Deilor, Duncombe of Norfolk, Dunlop, Elliott, Gowen, Kearns, McCrea, McDonnell of North'd, McDonnell of Stormont, McKay, McLean, Murney, Morris, Norton, Parke, Shade, Sherwood, Sol. General and Woodruff, 25.

NAYS.—Messrs. Armstrong, Bockus, Jarvis, Lewis, Malloch, Shaver, and Thorburn, 7.

Bill carried, majority 18, and sent up to the Legislative Council.

The following petitions were read:—

Of Geo. Baker and 1402 others, of the Districts of Bathurst and Ottawa, praying for a new District, and of Alex. Stone, of 43 others, of Oxford Township, in District of Johnston, praying that no alteration may take place in the boundary line of that Township.

Mr. McKay referred the petition of G. W. Baker, et. al. to Messrs. Lewis, Malloch, Kearns and Gowen.

Captain Dunlop gave notice for a Select Committee to investigate the recent conduct of the Commissioners of the Canada Company more especially as respects the contents of a letter of a disloyal tendency addressed by them to the Officer Commanding the Huron Militia, holding out a threat calculated to deter him from the performance of his duty.

And for a Committee of the whole House for the purpose of voting a sum of money for the erection of a Lunatic Asylum.

The Committee to report an address to His Excellency respecting the Bill respecting last winter Session, reported the same, which was read twice and ordered for a 3d reading this day.

The Committee to whom were referred the Boundary Commissions Bill reported the same, which was read 1st time, and ordered for a 2d reading to-morrow.

The Committee on Petition of G. W. V. Baker, and others, reported a Bill to form a New District called the Dalhousie District, which was read 1st time and ordered for a 2d reading to-morrow.

Mr. Cartwright moved that the Bill to amend the practice of the District Courts be referred to Messrs. Jarvis, Sherwood, Bockus, and Deilor.—Carried.

The following Address was moved by the Attorney General and passed nem. con., viz:—

To His Excellency, Sir Francis Donohue, &c. &c.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

We, Her Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, &c. request that your Excellency will be pleased to inform this House whether there be any

persons in arms against the laws and Constitution of this Province, and if so, where they are assembled, and from what places collected, the number of persons Militia and Volunteers to whom arms have been delivered since the commencement of the rebellion,—what number of Militia and Volunteers are now embodied and where stationed, and also all such information as Your Excellency may be in possession of, relative to the recent capture and destruction of a Piratical Steam Boat called "the Caroline" on the River Niagara—together with any correspondence that may have taken place between the authorities of this Province and the Government or Officers of the United States or the State of New York relative to the occupation of Navy Island by an armed force from the State of New York, and of the manner in which they obtained their arms.

Commons House of Assembly } 8th Jan. 1838.

PRESENT.—Messrs. Armstrong, Attorney General, Bockus, Boulton, Caldwell, Cartwright, Cornwall, Deilor, Dunlop, Duncombe, of Norfolk; Ferrie, Gowen, Jarvis, Kearns, Lewis, Malloch, Manahan, McCrea, McDonnell, of Northumberland, McDonnell of Stormont, McKay, McLean, Murney, Morris, Norton, Parke, Richardson, Shade, Shaver, Sherwood, Sol. Gen. Thomson, Thorburn, and Woodruff.—34.

The address to His Excellency, requesting that information, if any, has been received from Her Majesty's Government, respecting the Bills received last winter session, was read 3d time and passed.

Mr. Jarvis moved that Mr. Richardson be added to the Committee to whom is referred the Bill for altering the practice of the District Courts.—Carried.

The Bill for indemnifying persons for apprehending those suspected of Treason, was committed. The Chairman reported the Bill amended, which was ordered for 3d reading to-morrow.

The Bill to amend the Law for preventing the sale of liquor, was committed.—The Chairman reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again on Wednesday next.

The Bill for amending the law was committed. The Chairman reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again to-morrow.

Mr. Sol. Gen. brought in a Bill to determine the authority of certain Commissioners commonly called the Heir and Devises Commissioners, and to vest the power in the Court of Chancery.

Which was read 1st time, and ordered for a 2d reading to-morrow.

The Huron Fishery Bill was read the 2nd time, committed, reported without amendment, and ordered for a third reading to-morrow.

The Bill to regulate the costs of levying distresses, was read 2nd time and committed.—Chairman reported progress and obtained leave to sit again to-morrow.

Adjourned.

TUESDAY, 9th January, 1838.

House met.

Petitions brought up.

By Mr. Sol. General, of George Gurnett Esq. Mayor of Toronto, and others.

And by Mr. Cartwright, of J. Counter and others, of Kingston.

The bill to indemnify persons for apprehending persons suspected of High Treason, was read 3rd time.

Mr. Parke moved to add the following to the bill.

Provided always that nothing in this act shall extend or be construed to extend to indemnify any person or persons for committing illegal, cruel, or wanton acts, not necessary for the suppression of the disturbances of the country, and whereby any of Her Majesty's subjects might be injured in their person or property.

YEAS, Messrs. Bockus, Duncombe of Norfolk, McDonnell of Stormont, McIntosh, Parke, Shaver, Thorburn, and Woodruff.—8.

NAYS.—Messrs. Boulton, Caldwell, Cartwright, Cornwall, Deilor, Dunlop, Duncombe, of Norfolk, Ferrie, Jarvis, Kearns, Lewis, Malloch, Manahan, McCrea, McDonnell of North'd, McKay, McLean, Murney, Morris, Robinson, Shade, Sherwood, & Sol. Gen.—22.

Lost, majority 14.

On the question for passing the Bill.—

YEAS.—Messrs. Armstrong, Bockus, Boulton, Caldwell, Cartwright, Cornwall, Deilor, Dunlop, Ferrie, Gowen, Jarvis, Kearns, Lewis, Malloch, Manahan, McCrea, McDonnell of North'd, McDonnell of Stormont, McKay, McLean, Murney, Morris, Norton, Parke, Shade, Sherwood, Sol. General and Woodruff.—27.

NAYS.—Messrs. Duncombe, of Norfolk, Parke, Shaver, Thorburn.—4

Question carried, majority 23, and bill passed and sent to the L. C.

The bill to prevent illegal training was read 3rd time, passed, and sent to the L. C.

The Huron Fishery Bill was read 3rd time. Capt. Dunlop moved that the blank be filled up with one month.

In amendment, Mr. Sherwood moved to refer the bill to Messrs. Dunlop, Draper and Boulton.—Carried.

Mr. Solicitor General moved that the petition of George Gurnett and others be read.—Carried.

The petition praying that the validity of the ensuing elections for the city may not be affected in consequence of the Court not having sat to try objections to voters, was read.

The following petitions were read:

Of O. Richards, Light House Keeper at Point Peter, praying for the erection of a dwelling house.

Of Anthony Manahan Esq. of Kingston, praying to be remunerated for a seizure made of his property by late collector of Kingston, since declared an illegal one; And

Of G. Manners and others of District of Newcastle praying to be incorporated as a Harbour Company.

Mr. Gowen referred the petition of Anthony Manahan Esq. to Messrs. Dunlop, Marks, McKay & McDonnell of Stormont.

Mr. Boulton referred the petition of George Manners and others to Messrs. McDonnell of Stormont and Elliott.

Mr. Solicitor General referred the petition of George Gurnett and others to Messrs. Boulton and Robinson.

Mr. Bockus referred the petition of O. Richards to Messrs. Gowen and Marks.

Mr. Gowen gave notice for a committee to take into consideration, and to report to this House, upon the practicability and propriety of establishing a Provincial Asylum for the deaf and dumb.

Mr. Richardson gave notice for a committee of the whole to grant a sum of money to construct a macadamized road from 12 Mile Creek to Niagara.

Mr. Jarvis gave notice of a bill to regulate the expenses of private bills.

Mr. Richardson moved that the Clerk do prepare, for the use of this House, one dozen copies of the revised Statutes, and also, the like number of the acts passed between 1832 and the last

session of Parliament, (inclusive of call, and that each volume be labelled "House of Assembly, Upper Canada."

YEAS.—Messrs. Armstrong, Caldwell, Cornwall, Deilor, Duncombe of Norfolk, Dunlop, Ferrie, Gowen, Kearns, Jarvis, Manahan, Marks, McCrea, McDonnell of Stormont, McIntosh, McKay, McLean, Norton, Parke, Richardson, Shade, Shaver, Thorburn, Woodruff.—24.

NAYS.—Messrs. Bockus, Boulton, Jarvis, McDonnell of North'd, Sol. Gen.—5.

Carried, majority 19.

Committee on petition of George Gurnett and others, reported a bill to amend the Toronto Incorporation Act, which was read first time and ordered for second reading to-morrow.

Committee on the bill to protect against machinery reported the same, which was read first time and ordered for second reading to-morrow.

Mr. Richardson brought in a bill to extend the gaol limits of the District of Niagara to the whole District, which was read a first and second time and committed.—Chairman reported progress and obtained leave to sit again this day.

Mr. Sherwood brought in a bill authorising the establishment of a Loan and Trust Company at Brockville, which was read first time and ordered for second reading to-morrow.

Mr. Solicitor General reported the answer of His Excellency to the address for correspondence &c. &c. respecting the Rebels on Navy Island, &c. which is as follows:

GENTLEMEN,—I will communicate to the House of Assembly, with as little delay as possible, the information requested in this address.

Mr. Boulton moved that the bill to facilitate the proceedings of Joint Stock Banks, and the bill restraining private Banks, and the Returns from the Chartered Banks, also the subject of banking generally, be referred to a committee of nine members, to be chosen to-morrow at noon, by ballot, and that the order for committing those bills be discharged.

In amendment, Mr. Sherwood moved that the word "to-morrow" be expunged, and the words "Monday next," be inserted.

YEAS.—Messrs. Bockus, Dunlop, Gowen, Jarvis, Manahan, McIntosh, Parke, Sherwood, and Thorburn.—9.

NAYS.—Messrs. Armstrong, Atty Gen Boulton, Cartwright, Duncombe of Norfolk, Kearns, Malloch, McDonnell of Stormont, McLean, Murney, Norton, Richardson, Robinson, Shade, Shaver, Solicitor General, and Woodruff.—17.

Amendment lost, majority 8.

The Original question was carried.

The bill to amend Brockville and St. Francis Macadamized Road Act was committed. Reported without amendment, and ordered for third reading to-morrow.

The bill to postpone the sale of lands for taxes was committed: chairman reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again to-morrow.

The doomsday Commissioners Bill was read second time and committed.

The chairman reported the same amended, which was ordered for third reading to-morrow.

The Dalhousie District Bill was read second time and committed.

Chairman reported without amendment, and the bill was ordered for second reading to-morrow.

The Master in Chancery brought down from the Legislative Council a Bill to provide for the trial of Foreigners by Court Martial, which the Honourable House has passed.

The above Bill was read a first and second time, committed and finally passed.

The Ejectment Law Amendment Bill was committed.

Chairman reported the same without amendment, which was ordered for third reading to-morrow.

The bill to regulate the costs of levying distresses, was committed. Bill reported amended, and ordered for third reading to-morrow.

The Niagara Gaol Limits Bill was committed.—Chairman reported progress and obtained leave to sit again to-morrow.

The Committee reported answer to address to His Excellency for information respecting reserved Bills, as follows:

GENTLEMEN,—I shall transmit to the House of Assembly without delay, a copy of the communication I have received from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies, respecting the Bills passed by the two Houses of the Legislature during the first session of this Parliament, and reserved for the Royal Assent.

Adjourned.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.—Six lines and under, 2s. 6d. for the first insertion, and 1s. 6d. for every subsequent insertion. Above six and under ten lines, 3s. 4d. for the first insertion, and 18d. for every subsequent insertion. Over ten lines, 4s. 6d. for the first insertion, and 1s. 4d. per line for every subsequent insertion.

A liberal discount made on all advertisements continued for more than six months.

* 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.

Upper Canada College.

WILL re-open at the close of the Christmas Vacation, on Monday, Jan. 8th, 1838. The Annual Public Examination will take place shortly after the re-assembling of the College.

Terms.—For Boarders at the College Boarding House, £30 C'ly. per annum; for Day Scholars, in the College, £2, and in the Preparatory School, £5 per annum.

Toronto, Dec. 22, 1837.

The Kingston Chronicle and Hamilton Gazette are requested to give the above one insertion.

ALEXANDER GRANT,

BARRISTER AND ATTORNEY AT LAW, NOTARY PUBLIC, &c., King Street, Toronto, opposite the Court House.

March 28th, 1837. 385-1f

Piana Forte Maker.

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

His Instruments tuned and repaired on moderate terms.

THOS. BROWNING, 34 York Street, Nov. 3, 1837. 17f

STRAY MARE.

CAME into the premises of the subscriber, on the 8th inst., a Bay Mare, about 10 or 11 years old.

The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

JOSEPH WRIGHT, 2nd Concession, No. 22, Township of Vaughan, 11th December, 1837. 23 3p

BLANK DEEDS AND MEMORIALS

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

424 3wp

FARMERS' BANK.

SEVERAL anonymous publications having been put forth, for the purpose of injuring the CREDIT of this Institution, We, the undersigned, think it due, as well in justice to the Bank as to the Public, to state, that We have full confidence in the stability of the FARMERS' BANK, which has never refused its own Notes, whether payable on demand or otherwise, in payment of Debts due the same; and We further declare our willingness to take, in payment for Debts due us, and for any Goods We have for Sale, and in all our business transactions, the Notes of the FARMERS' BANK, whether payable on demand or otherwise:—

Wm. Ketchum, John Ritchey, Wm. Musson, S. Evans, Jos. Bloor, T. J. O'Neill, James Saxon, M. J. O'Beirne, J. Ramsom, Thos. Glascoe, J. Eastwood, Silas Burnham, Chas. Thompson, William Ware, G. Dunan, Jun., I. W. Brent, Wm. Sharpe, Joseph Rogers, E. W. Thomson, J. Armstrong, Merc't. Jonathan Dunn, II. G. Bernard, D. Butford, Andrew Mc-Glashan, J. Wickson, Jun., J. Wickson, Son, John Graham, Geo. Levie, George Boetwick, R. A. Parker, Cornelius Vanostrand, Edward Cooper, H. Piper, Wm. Flock, James Bell, D. M. Paterson, Wm. Campbell, James Trotter, Owen Miller & Mills, John Dodswood, E. Henderson & Son, Edw. Masson, Sheldon Duteach & Co. G. L. Norton, Union Furnace, James Myers, R. C. Ferrier, John Gullen, Toronto, December 23, 1837. 9

Bank of the People.

FALSE REPORTS injurious to the credit of this Institution having been industriously circulated, and the Chartered Banks and the Post Office having thought proper to discontinue receiving their notes, the Directors feel it their duty to give Public Notice that they continue to redeem their Bills in Specie, as heretofore, and have no intention of ceasing so to do. They also think it right solemnly to declare, that the Bank of the People has had no connexion with the late rebellion in this Province, and that not a shilling of its funds has ever been applied to any illegal purpose.

By order of the Board, JAMES LESSLIE, President.

F. HINCKS, Cashier.

Toronto, 1st January, 1838.

Toronto City Papers, Colours Star, Niagara Reporter, Hamilton Gazette, and Kingston Spectator, will give the above three insertions—and send their accounts for payment.

THREE OF FOUR GENTLEMEN may

find respectable BOARD and LODGING in a private family, by applying at this Office. Toronto, Jan. 2, 1838.

BRITISH AMERICA FIRE & LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a Dividend of Eight per Cent. per annum, on the Capital Stock paid in for the half year, ending on the 31st instant, was this day declared, and that the same will be payable on and after the 15th day of January next.

The Transfer Book will accordingly be closed from the 1st to the 13th of January inclusive.

By order of the Board, T. W. BIRCHALL, Managing Director.

British America Assurance Office, Toronto, Dec. 26, 1837. 25 3

WANTED.

A TEACHER in a private family, a person competent to teach the following branches: viz: Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, Geography, Book Keeping, &c. None need apply who cannot furnish testimonials as to character and capability.

Terms made known on application to the Subscriber, at the Number, JOSEPH DENNIS, Nov. 29, 1837. 420f

ON HAND, 25 CASES COMMON

TUMBLERS. SHUTER & PATERSON. Toronto, Nov. 14, 1837. 18 12

REMOVAL.

JAMES RODDEN, CLOTHIER AND TAILOR, HAS removed to No. 118, King Street, and solicits a continuance of the very liberal patronage hitherto extended to him. He will continue to exert himself to please his customers, by either consulting their wishes in making any peculiar style of garment, or by adopting the latest fashion.

Every article in his line furnished on the most reasonable terms.

Cutting out on the shortest notice. Toronto, Dec. 1, 1837. 434f

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

H. HOCKEN, from MONTREAL, has opened, and now offers for Sale, at his Store, 144 King Street, (Opposite W. Cornack's & Co.) A LARGE AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF Boots and Shoes.

Also: SOLE and UPPER LEATHER.—All of which he will dispose of on the most reasonable terms, either wholesale or retail, and solicits intending purchasers to call and examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere.

Toronto, May 23, 1837. 393f

HENRY BALDWIN:

Attorney, and Barrister at Law; Notary Public, and Solicitor in Chancery.

OFFICE in the rear part of No. 75, corner of KING STREET and NEW STREET, North of the Market Buildings.

Toronto, July 4th, 1837. 399f

Mr. WOOD, Dentist.

HAS removed to the late residence of G. Walton, Esq., Chewett's Buildings, King Street.

Toronto, Oct. 31st, 1837. 16f

A Watch Found.

FOUND, on Yonge Street, on Thursday morning, the 14th December, a Watch; which the owner can obtain by applying to the Subscriber, and paying reasonable charges.

THOS. COSFORD, Lot 23, 1st Con. Tecumseh. Dec. 22, 1837. 424 3wp

Fresh Importations 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, begs to inform his customers, and the public generally, that he means to continue his old system of Low Prices, which heretofore has given so much satisfaction.

S. E. T. has now on hand an extensive assortment of STAPLE DRY GOODS, comprising every variety of Fine and Superior Broad and Narrow CLOTHS, Fancy CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, MOLESKINS, BARAGONS, and FUSTIANS; Grey and White COTTONS, Printed CALICOES, MUSLINS, LINENS, FLANNELS, BEDTICKS, &c. &c., which he intends very materially to enlarge by his Fall importations.

Merchants from a distance are earnestly 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 Establishment in the Province.

N. B. The lowest price which can be taken will be asked