The Church of England gets her funcied succession, necessarily, from the Church of Rome; but Wesley says,

"I deny that the Romish Bishops came down by uninterrupted succes

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Christian Guardian.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1838.

State of the Work on the Circuits.

ARCASTER CIRCUIT.-The Rev. A. MacNab, in a letter dated Dundas, Nov. 14, says:

"The prospects of our circuit are very far from being discouraging. The entire membership are emin ently maintaining "the unity of the spirit in the bond of peace." But this is not all that we are enabled to say: during the last few months, several persons in different parts of the circuit have been led to ask, in all the anguish of broken spirits, " what must I do to be saved !" To such it liss been our high honor and blessed privilege to say, "believe on the Lord Jesus Christ and thou shalt be saved;" and as the result of their believing " with a heart unto righteousness," we have received into our societies during the quarter, 12 or 15 probationers. We would praise God for this. and still earnestly pray that he will carry on His blessed work until our whole circuit and province be visited with his great salvation."

COBOURG CIRCUIT.-The Rev. John Carrol, in a letter dated Cohourg, Nov. 20, says-"A blessed work has broken out in one part of my circuit since I wrote last. May it go on !"

ST. CATHERINES CIRCUIT. - At a protracted meeting lately held. on this circuit, we have been informed, a considerable number became the happy subjects of pardoning and renewing grace.

WHITBY CIRCUIT.—At a protracted meeting recently held on this circuit, nearly fifty professed to obtain "peace with God through our Lord Jesus Christ."

WALPOLE MISSION .- The Missionary speaks of a gracious work on this mission, and the addition of apwards of twenty to the Church.

Rev. Richard Watson on the Primitive Church.

The following exposition of the nature and constitution of the Primitive Church, from the pen of the Rev. RICHARD WATSON, is, at the present eventful juncture especially, worthy of an attentive perusal and the most grave consideration.

From Watson's Theological Institutes, Vol. 3, part 4th.

"The Church is a society fourided upon faith, and united by mutual love, for the personal edification of its members in holiness, and for the religious benefit of the world. The nature of its government is thus determined; -it is concerned only with spiritual objects. It cannot employ force to compel men into its pale; for the only door of the Church is faith, to which there can be no compulsion,- the that believeth and is baptized' becomes a member. It cannot inflict pains and pountties upon the disobedient and refractory, like civil Testament, is comprised in 'admonition,' 'reproof,' 'sharp rebukes,' and, finally, 'excision from the society.'

" When Churches are professedly connected with, and exclusively patronized and upheld by, the State, questions of ecclesiastical government arise, which are of greater perplexity and difficulty than when they are left upon their original ground, as voluntary and spiritual associations. The State will not exclusively recognise Ministers without maintaining some control over their functions; and will not lend its aid to enforce the canons of an established Church, without reserving to itself some right of appeal, or of interposition. springs up, and one at least generally feels itself to be fettered by the nothing from it except protection, and that general countenance | behaviour of the primitive Methodists towards the Church, is

recognising its laws, must afford.

"The only view in which the sacred writers of the New Testament appear to have contemplated the Churches, was that of associations founded upon conviction of the truth of Christianity, and the obligatory nature of the commands of Christ. They considered the Pastors as dependent for their support upon the free contributions of the people; and the people as bound to sustain, love, and obey them in all things lawful, that is, in all things agreeable to the doctrine that they had received in the Scripture, and, in things indifferent, to pay respectful deference to them. They enjoined it upon the Pastors to 'rule well,' 'diligently,' and with fidelity, in executing the directions that they had given them; to silence all teachers of false doctrine, and their adherents; to reprove unruly and immoral members of the church, and, if incorrigible, to put them away. On the other hand, should any of their Pastors or Teachers err in doctrine, the people are enjoined not 'to receive them,' to 'turn away' from them, and not even to bid them 'God speed.' The role which forbids Christians 'to eat,' that is, to communicate at the Lord's table with an immoral brother, held, of course, good, when that brother was a Postor. Thus Pastors were put by them under the influence of the public opinion of the Churches; and the remedy of separating from them, in manifest defections of doctrine and morals. was afforded to the sound members of a Church, should no power exist, able or inclined to silence the offending Pastor and his party. In all this, principles were recognised, which had they not been in future times last sight of or violated, would have done much, perhaps every thing, to preserve some parts of the Church, at least, in soundness of faith, and purity of manners. A perfect religious liberty is always supposed by the Apostles to exist among Christians; no compulsion of the civil power is any where assumed by them as the basis of their advices or directions; no binding of the members to one Church, without liberty to join another, by any ties but those involved in moral considerations, of sufficient weight, however, to prevent the evils of faction and schism. It was this which created a natural and competent check upon the Ministers of the Church; for being only sustained by the opinion of the Churches, they could not but have respect to it; and it was this which gave to the sound part of a fallen Church the advantage of And this is the event which most Christian Expositors mention with renouncing, upon sufficient and well weighed grounds, their communion with it, and of kindling up the light of a pure ministry and a holy discipline, by forming a separate association, bearing its testimony against errors in doctrine and failures in practice. Nor is it to be conceived, that, had this simple principle of perfect religious liberty been left unviolated through subsequent ages, the | LEDGED THREE DIVINE ORDERS OF BISHOPS, PRIESTS, AND DEA-Church could ever have become so corrupt, or with such difficulty and slowness have been recovered from its fall. This ancient

For the Christian Guardian. The Methodists still Wesleyan, "Twas Slander filled her mouth with lying words, Slander, the foulest whelp of sia. The man in whom this spirit enered was undone. His tongue was set on fire of hell, his heart was black as death, his legs were faint with baste. To propagate the lie his sout had framed."—Pollok.

Christendom."

The Episcopal Clergy and their supporters have, for some time, been most assiduous in obtruding The Church of England | CHURCH .- Watson's Life of Wesley furnishes us with the folon the inhabitants of Upper Canada; they have proclaimed lowing Minutes of the early Conferences: just endowment; they have, with the intensest solicitude, been I tain in all Churches, throughout all ages?

Christian liberty has happily been restored in a few parts of

ginary transcendental excellence; and have repudiated the claims, and marred the beauties of all the other churches;their weekly periodical, The Church, is rich in recorded testi monies to the truth of these assertions. The generality of the people, as was natural for persons possessed of intelligence, property, liberty, and piety, have simultaneously stepped for. ward to shew their detestation of such conduct; and in doing so, have performed a manly, just, constitutional, and christian part. The Wesleyan Methodists have, with the rest, acted thus conscientiously, and have published their views, chiefly, in the irrefutable statements made by their talented Editor, the Rev. Egerton Ryerson. For doing so, they have, by The Church, been dealt with in a most illiberal, ungentlemanly, unchristian manner: their motives are falsified, their professions blasted, their community scornfully taunted, their ardent loyalty belied, their doings and successes misrepresented and

The chief scribe of The Church is an " Alan Fairford,"

and frequently unintelligible, or self-contradictory! Surely Mahommedanism was let loose to reform the Christians! I know not but Constantinople has gained by the change." Elsewhere:

"In my hours of walking I read Dr. Calamy's Abridgement of Mr. who; with a mad policy which never forsakes him, with a recklessness perilous to his party, and with an acrimony quite his own, is most indefatigable in exhibiting them for the gaze and sarcasm, and obloquy of others. The one prominent reason for had been used without either justice or mercy: and that many of the Pro. guidance, and directs us what course we are to pursue in order testant Bishops of King Charles, had neithor more religion nor humanity than the Popish Bishops of Queen Mary." such treatment is, the Wesleyans are conscientious, and will not become the sycophants of the Church; they are unmancipated beings, and will not become obsequious! They are not made for the pusillanimous subjection of an ecclesiastical despotism! For a resistance on their part, which merits eulogy, this Alan Fairford, in an article inserted in The Church, Oct. 20th, 1838, headed " The Church and the Wesleyans," and since circulated in a Tract, brings his whole force to bear in an attack on the consistency of the Wesleyans of this Pro- same rule, he may happen to be no Bishop. And who can tell how often vince. In it we have an array of selections from Mr. Wesley's this has been the case? But if there has been only one instance in a vince. In it we have an array of selections from Mr. Wesley's works, evincing his attachment to the Church of England .-The evident intention of the writer is, to render the Wesleyans disreputable and ridiculous, and to give them the aspect of opponents to Mr. Wesley: in a word, to hold them up as ANTI-WESLEVANS!! And this is done to promote the schemes of Dominancy! Oh, futile schemes! Towards the end of this censorious production, there is this insult: " If any reverence be still paid to the warnings, the precepts, the exhortations, and the dying declaration, of John Wesley, among those who have assumed his name, as a religious designation, those feelings of affection and reverence which he so strongly entertained towards the Church, must still be cherished in the Province of Upper Canada." "But the Canadian-born Methodist, I am afraid, in too many instances, is as ignorant as almost every Churchman of the views and feelings of Wesley in reference to the Church. Under this impression I offer these remarks." If Alan Fairford, in making these remarks, writes without a stipend, I must say there is great gratuitousness in his conduct! He is remarkable for considerateness in employgovernments; for the only punitive di ciptine authorized in the New ing his pen for the instruction of the Wesleyan Body! He will ever e distinguished as a man of urbanity and condescension, for stooping to be their historian and adviser! We shall think of him!! But I have not done with this gentleman of Chesterfield-politeness! This said Mr. Alan Fairford tells us straight-forwardly in The Church for Sept. 8th, 1838, that the Methodists are ceasing to be Wesleyan! Behold his effrontery! "The Wesleyan Methodists also in this Province, or rather the dominant portion of them, seem to have lost all the carly characteristics of their denomination, except the mere name." "And at every step they take, they recede farther and farther from the principles of their venerable founder." Without any Hence a contest between the civil and ecclesiastical powers often scrupulosity, I say this is untrue! And when this opinion of the Wesleyans was penned, it was done with a guilty blindness, other. When an established Church is perfectly tolerant, and the or hardihood, almost unpardonable: It is an unstusning stan. State allows freedom of dissent and separation from it without DER!! The doctrines believed by Mr. Wesley are believed penaltics, these evils are much mitigated. But it is not my design to and preached by the Wesleyans of Upper Canada; the Disciconsider a Church as at all allied with the State; but as deriving pline prescribed by him, is enforced by them; the friendly which the influence of a government, professing Christianity and by the Canadian Methodists, as ever, sedulously maintained; but their entirely different and novel circumstances, as inhabitants of Canada, compel them to resist The Church in her imperiousness and monopolies: still they are true Wesleyans! They think as Wesley did-they believe as Wesley did-they are acting as Wesley and the Methodists of England, I believe, in the SAME circumstances, would have acted: Had he had Canadian Episcopalians to contend with, he would have repelled their aggressions with a logic, and an eloquence, and a dignity, in which he transcended others, when he had sophistry, and lordliness, and sin, to deal with. To prove what I assert, I shall now open his works, and let him speak for himself, as comprehensively as the limits of a Tract will permit. Of Mr. Wesley, then, I fearlessly avow-

1st. HE DENIED THAT THE CONSTITUTION OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND WAS SCRIPTURAL. In Watson's Life of Wesley there are extracts from the Minutes of the early Conferences, in which there is the following decisive opinion of "Churchand State !"

"Q. Does a Church in the New Testament always mean a single con-A. We believe it does; we do not recollect any instance to the con-

trary.
Q. What instance or ground is there then in the New Testament for a National Church?

A. We know none at all; we apprehend it to be a merely political

2ndly. He denounced a National Church Establishment AS A REAVY CURSE. In his Sermon on the Mystery of Iniquity, he has this weighty passage:

"Persecution never did, never could, give any lasting wound to genu-

ine Christianity. But the greatest it over received, the grand blow w was struck at the very root of that numble, gentle, patient love, which is the fulfilling of the Christian law, the whole essence of true religion, was struck in the fourth century by Constantine the Great, when he called himself a Christian, and poured in a flood of riches, honour, and power, upon the Christians, more especially upon the Clergy!" "Then the mystery of iniquity was no more hid, but stalked abroad in the face of the sun. Then, not the golden, but the tron age of the Church com of the sun. Then, not the golden, but menced: Then one might truly say-

At once, in that unhappy age, broke in All wickedness, and corry deadly sin; Truth, modesty, and love, fled far away, And force, and thirst of gold, chimed universal away.

such triumph! Yea, which some of them suppose to be typified in the Revelation, by the 'New Jerusalem coming down from heaven!' Rather say, it was the coming of Satan and all his legions from the bottomlees seeing from that very time he hath reigned over the christian as well as the pagan world with hardly any control!"

.3rd. He disbelieved in the Church of England's alcons. In his Journal he says:

" I set out from Bristol. On the road I read over Lord King's account of the Primitive Church. In spite of the vehement prejudice of my edu-cation, I was ready to believe that this was a fair and impartial draught; but if so, it would follow that Bishops and Presbyters are (essentially) of one order; and that originally every Christian congregation was a Church independent on all others.'

Then, again, in a Letter to Dr. Coke, Mr. Asbury, and

others, he says:

" Lord King's ' Account of the Primitive Church' convinced me many years ago, that Bishops and Presbyters are the same order, and consequently have the same right to ordain." 4. HE WOULD NOT HEAR OF THE BOASTED UNITY OF THE

her as apostolic and divine; they have claimed for her an un. . Q. But are you assured that God designed the same plan should ob-

CANADA.

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the Spirit of Christ,—"for if any man have not the spirit of Christ, he is none of his." The true Church is not to be known by the assertions of Papists, or bigotted Episcopalians, nor by the pretensions of any sect to superior sanctity and religion, but by those marks which, in holy writ, are made characteristic of it. This leads us to enquire what those marks are. Holiness is the grand characteristic or mark of the true Church; this appears from the language of the Apostle in his Epistle to the Ephesians, where he addresses himself to the saints, i. e. the holy persons. Mr. Wesley remarks as follows: "The Church at Ephesus, as the Apostle himself explains it, means the holy persons that are in Ephesus, and there assemble themselves together to worship God the Father, and his son Jesus Christ. The Apostle considered the Church as one body: hence, unity is another mark of it; but this unity does by no means imply that the members of the true Church see eye to eye in those subordinate matters, or non-essential points, which are to be determined by time, place, and circumstances. As the Bible is the religion of Protestants, if this was the case, we should dare to look for a detailed plan of Church government, and a systematic form of doctrine:-Boxter's Life. What a scene is opened there! In spite of all my pre-judices of education, I could not but see, that the poor non-conformists whereas it gives us only the great principles of truth for our to be led by the Spirit into all truth; and by no means makes an exact uniformity in opinions, modes of worship, or the discipline of the Church, characteristic of it; but 'lowliness and meckness, with long-suffering, forbearing one another in love, endeavouring to keep the unity of the spirit in the bond of sion from the Apostles. I never could see it proved; and, I am per-suaded, I never shall." "If you pass for a Priest, are you assured of the and evidenced in the life of those who belong to different and evidenced in the life of those who belong to different intention of the Bishop that ordained you? If not, you may happen to bodies of professing christians; if so, what is the plain and be no Priest, and so all your ministry is nothing worth: Nay, by the just inference? Why, that those persons, no matter what they are called, belong to the true Church, notwithstanding their

in the scriptoral sense of that expression, but those who have

(To be continued.)

minor differences of opinion, or modes of worship."

multin : " the second to be known?" What are its marks T And

how shall it be satisfactorily ascertained that we are of its

communion? And first,-Where is the true Church? It is in heaven, and on earth. In heaven it is triumphant; on earth militant. Shall, we look into any particular country, or shall we look abroad in the world, in order to find it in its militant state? The true Church must be catholic, or universal, consequently it is not to be found exclusively in Rome or in England, any more than at their antipodes. The Saviour commanded the Gospel to be; preached to every creature, and that Gospel cannot be preached. n vain—therefore, no doubt, in various parts of the world, true Christians may be found, and the Church exists, although it may be the Church that is in some house, as was the case in the time of the Apostles themselves; and therefore it is contended that the true Church exists not in any particular NationToronto, Dec. 1st, 1838.

DEAR SIR,-We, the undersigned, subscribed to an Address

Andrew Brown,

Isaac Robinson,

Address to His Excellency the Lt. Governor. From the Toronto Patriot of Nov. 30.

We hardly need say, with what unalloyed satisfaction we communicate to the public, the following Address of the British Wesleyans of Toronto to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, and His Excellency's reply thereto. It is a most striking and gratifying demonstration, that British Wesleyans are not easily to be made the dupes of knavish political demagogues. The manly firmness with which the signers of this Address have resisted the cunning wiles of Egerton Ryerson, is a solemn pledge of their profound love and veneration for the glorious institutions of the Empire, of the proper sense they entertain of the duties inseparable from their allegiance to the most paternal of Governments; and of their determination to defend their ights and privileges under the protective folds of the British flag while life remains, that they may be transferred unimpaired to their children life remains, that they may be transferred unimpaired to their children from generation to generation. Thus ever thought we of British Wesleyans; and thus thinking, was our impelling motive, for persevering: for the first three years of our Editorial career, in one incessant battering of the pernicious, seditious, principles of Egerton Ryerson, the every first number of whose paper betrayed him to us, flagrante delicto, a pestilent and dangerous demagogue, and it will be remembered by many, with what unflinching zeal we pursued him through his wrigglings, till we fairly drove him for refuge to an alliance with the British Conference. Then ended our hostility, proving most satisfactorily to the epublic, that we had not been moved to our course by enmity to Mathedism, but only to that particular species of it, which having its Methodism, but only to that particular species of it, which having its toot in Bishopricks, Book Stores, Printing Establishments, and Religious Tract Societies in the United States, inundated our British Provinces with Yankee Brawlers, Yankee Notions, and Yankee Democracy. We obtained our ends, and discentitued the good fight with an approving conscience. Whatever Mr. Ryetson may now affect to think of us he well knows that whenever we have thought him acting rightly, we have never withheld from him our praise, which in his same days he considered of so much value, as conspicuously to append two or three extracts from the Patriot to a series of able and loyal letters, which he published in London.

To the Rev. Egerton Ryerson. Mr. Ryerson was not seen through by the members of the British Conference in London; indeed, how could be be, while making the most selemn protestations of his loyalty, and putting on the garb of holiness from certain Wesleyan Methodists, presented to His Excellency the Lieut. Governor, on the 29th ult. We have observed with great pain and sanctity. Their suspicions might have been awakened, had it beer their good fortune to attend the Chapel of his Brother George Ryerson and regret, the construction put upon said address, by the Editor of who considers it one of his Christian duties frequently to caution the Pariot. We deem it our duty to assure you—that we had not public against the sinful machinations of his brother Egerton, by the most distant intention of conveying such sentiments with regard tepresenting him as having been from youth "a hypocrite in Religion, and to yourself, as he ascribes to us—declaring to you that we totally in politics unprincipled," This all know, that if his ambition were as dissent therefrom; and would not have signed that address, had we the Patriot. We deem it our duty to assure you-that we had not In politics unprincipled." This air know, that it his ambition were as dissent therefrom; and would not have signed that address, had we legitimate and praiseworthy as his talents are commanding, he would be thought our honest designs would have been so basely misrepresented. I a far more valuable member of society than he can ever hope to be, while hankering to return to the flesh pots of Yankeo Episcopal Methodism, which in all its secret prayers invokes the downfall of British supremacy on this continent and "the levelling of the Walls of the Church of England with the Dust."—It is proper to mention, that not one of the signers of the Address was ever a Yankeo Episcopal Methodism. All are true Episcopal Methodism. I saac Robinson, Andrew Brown. British Wesleyans, not one of them which will Ryerson ever be able with his plastic hand to mould into instruments of his diabolical designs. The proud spirit of Britons dwells in their loyal bosoms, and they will spure with indignation any and every attempt to turn away the irregistible current of their true allegiance.

Opinions from the Country. Extracts of Letters to the Editor of the Guardian.

[FROM A PRESENTERIAN.] St. Catherine's, Ningara Dist't. Nov. 14, 1838. " I am doing what I can with your Petition; but, so far as I can fearn the state of public feeling, I apprehend more difficulty in getting signatures than I had anticipated, and others have formed the same opinion. Some, I believe, do not wish the subject settled, as they 200 acres of wild land situated between two Clergy Reserve lots by the lime he has rendered his own land productive and made a more than they are paid for by Government," good highway across the two Clergy Reserve lots, he will require no profound system of logic to confirm him in the 'conviction' that, by his toil and sweat, he has 'contributed' to the value of those two lots. But, should this course of argument be considered too tedious, let His Excellency become a Methodist Preacher, and visit the numerous settlers of our forests who are in the process of paying this kind of "contribution" to a would-be-establishment—let him partake of the hospitality of their scanty meal, and witness the severity of their toils and privations-and then let him "declare his convic tion." I will pursue this subject no farther, for I am at a loss to know which predominates, my sympathy or astonishment."

(FROM AN IRISHMAN) "Elizabethtown, Johnstown District, Nov. 9, 1838.
"I have very little hope of obtaining many signatures to the Petition in this part. We are opposed by two parties. The high-[From an Irishuan.] church Tory party are doing all they can do by insinuation, misrepremen to lead astray the ignorant who know no better. This is only a specimen of their low work. The other party are the other extreme. They do not desire the settlement of this agitating question—no, their language is, 'Let them erect a dominant Church-let them load us with taxes, &c., &c.—the sooner the better—things will come the opposition the friends to order, peace, good government, and con-

[FROM AN IRISH CANADIAN.] Cohourg, Nov. 26, 1838. "We are in trouble in these parts. We have been branded as rebels for circulating the Petitions, and one of our brethren has been threatened to be murdered; yea, it can be proved that the S-of this District has ordered him to be tarred and feathered. And such an arrogant behaviour is presented by those who arrogate all loyalty to themselves, that the moderate, middle classes are becoming regardless how things go. Many think of disobeying the call of Government about turning out. They say they have no heart to fight for a Dominant Church, &c.; and they have no confidence that things will ever be any better. I am sorry, for the Government's sake—I would be glad to see it beloved: and I tell our people, should their fears be well founded, their duly to support the constituted authorities is the pendence." same, and try to encourage them to hope that the approaching session of the Legislature will satisfactorily settle that long agitated question.

[FROM A SCOTCH CANADIAN.] Trafalgar, Gore District, Nov. 14, 1838. "Despair, I awfully fear, is setting in upon the country .- thick and dark. Persons, and many persons, who approve of the Petition,

Picton, P. Edward Dist., Nov. 14, 1833. [From a Canadian.] . "We deeply fear that we shall have trouble this winter. The Church party will contribute their share towards it. They are making all the preparations they can, at home and here, to keep the people dissatisfied. I hope affairs will so shape as to bring all right."

[From a Canadian.] Dundas, Gore District, Nov. 14, 1838. "How are the Petitions succeeding? As far as we are concerned, it regret to say, that on the Clergy Reserve question a spirit of reck. It lessness seems to pervade almost the entire community. In fact, the success having attended their exertion in former years. What will be the result of all this, it is impossible for any one to account the should be lodged in good in two days. All this ha follows each in the I regret to say, that on the Clergy Reserve question a spirit of reck be the result of all this, it is impossible for any one to prognosticate. son, Secretary of the Conference; John Ryerson, Chairman One thing is very clear, and that is, that the prospects of the country of the District; William Ryerson, Superintendent of the are dark and very discouraging. The country is evidently in the

> [FROM A CANADIAN.] Belleville, Nov. 10, 1838. mous. Go on till success, glorious success, crowns your efforts."

Cobourg, Nov. 16, 1838. —, in H——, says his life has been _, son of __ threatened for circulating the petition you sent down, and others are in the same condition. What will be the effect of all this, I cannot say; but I have thought from the beginning, that either the Rectories must be repealed and a suitable disposition made of the Clergy Reserves, or a change of government will ensue; and if the Church party have it all in their own hands to make peace, by contenting tion rather than equal and impartial justice."

[FROM A CANADIAN.]

Ameliushurg, (Prince Edward District) Nov. 26, 1838.

"Many of the people in this part think it in vain to attempt to get rid of the Rectory Question. They think the high church party would go to arms before they would give an inch, and therefore nosign the petition, and will peaceably leave the Province. This is a on this question."

[From a Caradian.] Midland District, B-"In the Guardian of 24th October I notice that Petitions had been sent for signature on the all-absorbing quastion of the Clergy Reserves and Rectories, - none of which have been received here as yet. As it is time to be up and doing on this subject, please send them, on that Petitioner's son, then about twenty-eight years of age, equally as accept of this, that they may be put into circulation at once; and I two parties opposed to our form of petition, viz., 'the Party of the Execulency to dismiss me from being a Commissioner of the Court Church,' and the Extreme Radicals. First, the 'Party of the Requests.

Church,' because they are determined to have the whole, and madly, for the sake of lucre, to bring swift destruction on themselves, and also ruin this fine Province. "Having eyes, they see not, nor will they understand," until sudden destruction prove their overthrow and final rain. The Extreme Radicals—because they are well aware, if the 'Party of the Church' get the 'loaves and fishes,' the country must be undone, and that Revolution will be the order of the day, which in my opinion will inevitably be the case if the friends of good order and of civil and religious liberty fail, this next Session of Parliment, in bringing to a final close, the subject of Clergy Reserves and the 57 Rectories." " I find that there is an opinion affoat that Sir George Arthur only holds out encouragement of an amicable arrangement for the purpose of allaying party feeling till Spring, so as to give him a chance to get out a larger number of troops, and that now is the time to shake off the 'Party Domination.' Again it is asked the friends of good order—How can 'you take up arms in favour of Government so long as the present order of things lasts,—that, while we do so, we are fighting to uphold the dominant party, while we professedly aim at bringing about a hetter order of things. This, to many, no doubt, is a ctumbling block; and with many, I fear, will have an effect. The Rads blend the Constitution and the Church and Rectories into one, which should not be done." "How very strange find it the best engine of agitation; and they act as though they that 'the party of the Church' and the extreme Rads should unite conceived its settlement would lessen the chance of separating this together to carry out the Daminant Church and State question, against country from Great Britain. Others seem panic-struck, and dare not the wishes of the people; but so it is. And the Church party are so act lest they should be classed with rebels;—others object to the blinded by the 'god of this world' that they can't see through the subject being brought up while there is so much danger from Radicals. Go on in your course, and although they may call you and Yankee Loafers;' while others will not sign because they are dis every Minister and member of our Church Radicals, &c., yet the couraged, and say it will 'do no good.' "I am anxious to see your truth, and that only, must and will prevail over error, in spite of men remarks on the Governor's Proclamation, especially that part of it which relates to the Clergy Reserves. His Excellency has expressed by Ecclesiastics or in any other shape." "How it damps the ardour and his 'conviction' that the 'church appropriation' hitherto made will unstrings the nerves to think, that after the tolks of last winter in our not require 'the members of one religious community' 'to contribute country's cause, and when peace and barmony were about to be to the temporal support of another.' I think I can suggest an expedient that will convince His Excellency of his 'misapprehension on Religion to bring on another winter's trouble, toil, and anxiety. dient that will convince His Excellency of his 'misapprehension on of Religion to bring on another winter's trouble, toil, and anxiety, this subject.' Let His Excellency go into a new township and buy Had I a thousand lives to give, I would soover secrifice them all than that either the rebel 'party of the Church' or the 'Mackenzie gang' let him shoulder his axe and build a log cottage covered with bark, should ever gain the day—the one as a Dominant Church and State and remove to this imperfect shelter his dear wife and children, with Hierarchy, or the other as a Radical Republican Government; for, in nothing but their industry on which to rely for their support,—and, my candid opinion, the one has as much loyalty as the other, and no

> [From an Englishman.] Guelph, Nov. 12, 1838. The petitions you sent me are all gone, and are in the hands of influential men who will take a warm interest in circulating them; and we doubt not of their being numerously signed. Yesterday appli-cation was made to me for four more. In forwarding that number by the return of post, you will oblige your numerous friends in this

Merrickville, Nov. 9, 1838. [FROM AN IRISHMAN] "The Guardian gives good satisfaction to all classes here but a few High Churchmen, who rage and foam because their craft is in danger. But I think you need not fear to pursue your course. The country will bear you out; and the friends of Religious Liberty (although the conflict may be severe) will finally succeed."

Peterboro'. Nov. 15, 1838.

"The paper is very warmly received in this very loyal part of the sentations, lies and calumny, to frustrate our efforts. They have Province. I have two more new subscribers in addition to those I frightened some from signing, lest by so doing they would invalidate sent you lately; and I can assure you. Sir, Churchmen themselves in their title-deeds. This is the argument used by wicked and designing our town and the environs of the same, highly approve of your course our town and the environs of the same, highly approve of your course as to the opposition to a Dominant Church. And people of all denominations will attach their names to the Petition, knowing that it is much better to show nurselves the true friends of the country at this time, although it should expose us to the obloquy of a party for a few days, than to have the obvious or possible evils of a Dominant Church sooner to a crisis, and then a revolution will settle all.' Such is the saddled upon as and our posterity forever. But it is said, in speaking in reply to the impropriety of giving certain powers to Rectors, they nexion with Great Britain, have to contend with. Both parties are will never use these powers to injure any person.' Now I do not enemies to Canada—enemies to Great Britain—enemies to their neighbours' rights. Wrapt up in self, like the enail in his shell, they wish to bring every thing within the narrow bound of their own conplete,) one of whose family it pleased the Lord to take to himself. wish to bring every thing within the narrow bound of their own con-tracted circle. I assure you things look rather gloomy here, yet we are not cast down. I would say for your encouragement, that while the _____, and other papers of the same school, like unclean birds, the _____, and other papers of the same school, like unclean birds, residence of Mr. Bothune to request him to perform the burial service. ing on every side. Go on-be valiant for truth-keep thy sword He knocked at the door, and the lady said the parson was from home, well tempered—the battle will end in peace—fear not the storm—it. The messenger told his errand, and then remarked, 'I suppose there will sink into a calm—a long ovening of repose awaits you, when it will be no objection, as it is a Minister's child, if one of the Wesleyan will be said of you from east to west, from the Dan to the Beersheba Ministers, three of whom will be at the funeral, will officiate? The of the land, 'he loved his country.'"

The reply was. 'I do not know: you must ask the Church warden. Mr. reply was, 'I do not know; you must ask the Church warden, Mr. C., said the thing could not be a set of the church warden, Mr. Mr. C. said the thing could not be allowed; the Clerk, in the absence of the Clergyman, was the only person who would be allowed to officiate within the enclosure. When this was conveyed to the father, he sent the messenger immediately back to the Sexton to tell him to fill up the grave again. The Wesleyan Minister then applied to the Trustees of the Presbyterian burying place, and had his son interred there. The Rev. Mr. R—— officiated on the occasion. This, Sir, leads me to believe that the Episcopal Clergy will use all their power, and more than belongs to them, or than becomes any one branch of the Church to use, to the injury of another. And there is another remark which I would make upon this narrative, viz., there should if possible be a hurying place attached to every Wesleyan Chapel. While we guard against intolerance, let us aim at inde-

IFCOM AN ENGLISHMAN I Kingston Township, Nov. 27, 1838 "The Letters that from time to time appear in the Chronicle. [and copied into the Patriot, Commercial Herald, and Coloury Star] under the signature of a "True Wesleyan," exert on the minds of our people their merited inflaence-that of contempt for the will not sign it. The answer you get is, 'It is too late in the day;' hypocritical, hase, and disguised attacks upon our Church and her or 'Thuy have no ears to hear;' or 'we have asked quite long Ministers. May God give you grace and strength to wage onward, and I trust successful warfare, against the leagued enemies of our Zion and our liberties."

To His Excellency Sir George Arthur, Knight Commander of the Royal flanoverland Order, Lieutenant Governor of Upper Canada, and Major General Commanding Her Majesty's Forces therein, &c. &c. &c.

The Petition of Andrew Conningual hambly sheweth: That on the 14th instant the Rev. Mr. Osler, [Episcopal Clergyman,] should be lodged in gaol in two days. All this he [Osler] said in the presence of Samuel Donglass.

The crime of your Petitioner appears to be, his having received from are dark and very discouraging. The country is evidently in the the Methodist Book Committee a petition, which he has forwarded for greatest possible danger, both from within and from without; and it signatures respecting the Clergy Reserve and Dominant Church Quesdoes appear to me that there is nothing to save us but the special time. Your Excellency's Petitioner believing that loyal British subjects interposition of Divine Providence. O may the arm of the Almighty were the only proper persons to forward such petitions, as it would tend to unite the people to the Government, and show that rank Tories were which we are threatened!"

Your Petitioner feeling himself deeply injured by the Rev. gentleman's naldson, M. Sweetnam, Edward Cressall, J. Wheeler, W. Bowles, W. Featherstone, John Carman, G. Riach, Thos. Barber, A. Brown, T. Earl, J. Dodgson, Thomas Ward, H. Rulledge, J. Anderson, John Keeney, S. McMurray, J. Purkiss, James Dobson, Henry Stewart, William Lindsay, William Spread, Henry Hamilton.

[From a Uanadian.]

Belleville. Nov. 10, 1838.

[From a Uanadian.]

Belleville. Nov. 10, 1838.

I am glad to see the stand, on the Clergy Reserve Question, and branding him with epithets repugnes to his feelings as a Christian and a British subject, humbly begs to refer your Excellency to the Government Office, where it may be seen, that six weeks prior to vincial press are concentrating on that point. I am eure it will meet with almost universal approbation. In this town, on that point, I do not known to your Excellency's predecessor certain facts respecting the model of the Government Office, where it may be seen, that six weeks prior to the rebellion of last winter, your Petitioner was one of the first persons who made known to your Excellency's predecessor certain facts respecting the rebellion, and waited on the Clergy Reserve Question. In this town, on that point, I do not know a dissenting voice. On some others they are not unailing the rebellion, and waited on this Excellency twice afterwards; and some others they are not unailing the rebellion, and waited on the Clergy Reserve Question. In this town, on that point, I do not know a dissenting voice. On some others they are not unailing the rebellion, and waited on the Clergy Reserve Question. In this town, on that point, I do not known to your Excellency to the return of the first persons and the first persons are concentrating on that point. I am eure it will meet the repeat the property of the Government Office, where it may be seen, that six weeks prior to whom a property of the Government Office, where it may be seen, that six weeks prior to the control of the first persons are concentrating on that point. I am eure it will meet the property of the Gov that on the last occasion your Petitioner narrowly escaped with his life,

having been stopped in the Ridges by two rebels armed with rifles.
That your Petitioner received a letter three days before the rebels marched to attack Toronto, as coming from His Excellency, requesting the Petitioner's immediate personal attendance at Toronto; in obedience of which request your Petitioner left home, but was met by two loyalists, informing him of the rebels march to Montgomery's; upon which your Petitioner immediately returned home, and sent his son and hired man on horseback to give the alarm to the loyalists of West Gwillinsbury and party have it all in their own hands to make peace, by contenting Tecumseth. Moantime Potitioner proceeded with his gun, accompanied themselves with equal privileges with other Churches, or hear the responsibility of all the bloodshed and carnage that may ensue, I fear they are so perfectly infatuated, that they will choose utter destructive without the processor of Mr. Hendorson, J. P., they are so perfectly infatuated, that they will choose utter destructive without the processor of Mr. Hendorson, J. P., we held a council, in which your Petitioner strongly recommended to disarm all whom we suspected of being disaffected; which plan was promptly executed. After mustering nearly one thousand men, we marched to Toronto, when your Petitioner, having produced the letter aforesaid, it was immediately pronounced a forgery by His Excellency's Secretary, Mr. Joseph; and it appeared evident to all present that it was only a decoy to take my life, as I was at that time gazetted by rebel would go to arms before they would give an inch, and therefore no. Mackenzie as an informer to His Excellency, who had appointed me a thing can be done without war, which they are determined to avoid. Commissioner of the Court of Requests and told me I should be appointed. Under this conviction, I have no doubt many of them will refuse to sign the polition, and will peaceably leave the Province. This is a Simcoe Regiment, took my name down in a list of officers as 2nd Captain fearful state of things. I think one Rev. gentleman has given intimations, that he will go to the field of battle before he will give an inch on this question."

This is a of the said Regiment—without any application on my part, but a willing tons, that he will go to the field of battle before he will give an inch on this question."

on this question." appointed Lt. Colonel of our Regiment, Major Rose has since declared I was not fit to be an Officer on account of my opposition to a dominant Church; and has, I believe, with the Rev. gentleman, succeeded in can. celling my name from the said list of officers. I further beg leave to state, for the information of your Excellency,

assure you, as far as my humble abilities go, they shall not want an advocate, although unable to do the subject that justice which it requires. I think that, from what I can discover, there will be at least off the list. The Rev. Mr. Osier has also declared he will write to your

(Signed) Joseph Stinson, President of the Conference; Egerton Ryelson, Secretary of the Conference; John Ryerson, Chairman City of Toronto Station; Andrew Taylor, Wesleyan Minister; John Beatty, Steward; George Spencer, James Foster, George Walker, John Dodsworth, George Harrison, Isaac Robinson, George White, J. Crawford, Thomas Miller, William Hamilton, Jacob Dudden, William Do-naldson, M. Sweetnam, Edward Cressall, J. Wheeler, W. say, William Spread, Henry Hamilton.

Your Petitioner, conscious of his innocence, bers leave to refer your Excellency, as touching his character for integrity and loyalty, to Col M. P. P., and Cols. Coffin, Duggan, and Fitzgibbon of Toronto; or to Messrs. Loughton, Dewson, Henderson, Ros and Scadding,

Justices of the Peace. Your Petitioner further begs leave to state, that he now has in his possession the signatures of respectable loyal inhabitants relative to his character and conduct, which certify that your Petitioner is still the same loyal British subject he ever was

And your Petitioner as in duty bound will ever pray. (Signed)
West Gwillimsbury, 21st Nov. 1838. ANDREW CONNINGHAM.

[Testimonials referred to in the foregoing Petition:]

of Requests has been a credit to the Court in which he officiates, and given full satisfaction to the county at larger and further, as a man of truth and upright integrity, none need dispute.

West Gwillimsbury, 21st Nov. 1838."

Signed by two hundred and thirty eight inhabitants-all old country.

Also another petition for Mr. Cunningham's appointment as Magistrate & Commissioner of the Court of Requests in 1837, signed by 107-and tes. timonies analogous to the above from gentlemen of the highest respect ability who knew him in Ireland.

Christian Guardian.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1838.

His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor has appointed FRIDAY. the 14th of this month, as a day of "Public Fasting and Humilifor our numerous transgressions, and in fervent prayer and supplications to the Benevolent Ruler of the Universe, for the continuance of His gracious favour, protection and support : earnestly imploring Him to guard us alike from the machinations of Domestic Traitors and for our Divine Redcemer's sake, by the guidance of His Holy Spirit, to enable us, as a religious and united people, to amend whatever has heretofore been wrong in our conduct, and to serve Him faithfully for the time to come."

For some reflections suitable to the occasion we refer the reader to the leading Editorial of last week's Guardian.

On the " Opinions from the Country," we have no space for our Conningham's Petition, and then say if we have not something like a Dominant Church in the country already-and if such is the beginning, what will the end be?

We beg to direct the attention of our brethren to the Letter of the President of the Conference to the Chairmen of Districts, Superintendonts of Circuits, and official members of the Church,-also to the address of the President and Ministers and members of the Methodist Society in this city, and His Excellency's coply. In contradiction to a silly rumour, we may say that we never saw, or thought of, or heard of, or anticipated one of the addresses contained in this day's Guardian, until after they had been prepared and received more than one signature.

We have no Foreign or Domestic news of importance. And the copious summary of miscellanous intelligence which we have prepared for this day's Guardian is excluded by original documents and communications. This deficiency will be more than made up to our readers next week by the addition of a Supplement.

METHODIST LOYALTY .- A friend from Prescott, under date Nov. 24. writes-"Our circumstances in this place have been painfully afflicting. During the last two weeks some of our brethren have fallen in the field state and statesmen than the one hundred Itinerant Wesleyan Min- extend their liberal and hearty support to that portion of it which their premature death." Col. —, of N——, Midland District, in a men and secular affairs of the day. Where, then, it may be asked, note dated Nov. 26, says—"The Wesleyans in this neighbourhood, so is the amazing unity of feeling and action amidst so much diversity far as I can learn, are true to a man.'?

A man came down from the Gore District the other day-went, we understand, to the Government House, and told how the Guardian had think as well as think on all matters not essential to the objects of prevented the 3rd Gore Militia from turning out-that a Captain C. of their religious association. 2nd. In laying down a few great and Glanford assigned, on the parade, as a reason for the poor muster of his obvious principles, and those only, as the terms of their Christian felcompany, the influence of the Guardian. Let the reader peruse the following note, which we received last Wednesday from a gentleman in Glauford, who did as much military duty last winter as any man in the Preachers and private members both theoretical Dissenters and theo-Gore District, and then let him judge of the profligate slander with which retical advocates for Establishments, in the abstract, though there is

societies, which is too visibly manifested by many that are carrying on an unholy crusade against the Methodist Church. The unfounded ungentlemanly, and invidious representations that I more particularly allude to, were made at a Regimental Muster of the 3rd Gorc Militia, on Monday last, by Capt. C , who has the command of one of the companies in the Township of G. The Captain, not having many of his men at the moster, asserted as the reason that it was the and that his company had in consequence become disaffected. And C.'s company; they were conservatives at the last elections; they came forward in the most intrepid and loyal manner last year at their dian Conference on this subject : country's call, and but few did more duty; they are "Loyalists of the first water" at the present time; their sons and brothers were at the last Regimental Muster, and whenever duty calls they will be found at their post, in defence of the constituted authorities, and those institutions long beloved by them as British subjects.

As allusion has been made to the muster of the 3rd Gore Militia, cannot refrain from mentioning the spirit of loyalty displayed on that day by the Officers and Privates of that Regiment, when called on by companies for volunteers to suppress rebellion or repel invasion. The whole to a man, with the exception of two, (and one of these told me since he did not understand the brave Colonel, or he would,) volun. teered to be ready at their country's call, and at a minute's warning.

I am, Rev. Sir, your obedient servant, Glandford, 24th November, 1838.

which have we any room for remark this week. We have also given he deprecated political intermediling, with merely party and secular polithe Editor of the Patriot's prefatory remarks, that our readers may cept to correct one of the many similar mistakes into which the sion and enjoyment of which they are so justly and legally entitled. writer and first signer of that address was once a resident and " Epis." copal Methodist" in the City of New York-and certainly none the worse for that, since both the British and American Conferences have avowed the general principle, that " the Wesleyan Methodists are one Conference." body in every part of the world." We purpose hereafter to point out other more grave and important mistakes, -- such as will not be forgotten this many a year. We may also inquire how the address and answer found their way into the columns of the Patriot on Friday-the day after presentation -- whether the signers furnished a copy, as they had a right to do; or whether some person about the Governagainst the Editor of the Guardian and the Methodist Conference, in disregard of precedent and all the rules of propriety.

which the reserves were made for the Protestant Clergy. I will not enter further into it at present, except to express my hope, that the House will guard Canada against the evils which religious discentions have alreadisregard of precedent and all the rules of propriety.

has lately been the object of gratuitous and libellous attack by the political high Church prints—especially the Kingston Chronicle, cially in legislating for a people bordering on a country where religious and Toronto Patriot;—and for what cause it would be difficult to and Toronto Patriot;—and for what cause it would be difficult to intolerance and religious exclusions are unknown—a country to make the amount of £525, for which they gave their promissory conjecture, had we not so many melancholy illustrations of the unconjecture, had we not so many melancholy illustrations of the unconjecture, had we not so many melancholy illustrations of the unconjecture, had we not so many melancholy illustrations of the unconjecture, had we not so many melancholy illustrations of the unconjecture, had we not so many melancholy illustrations of the unconjecture, had we not so many melancholy illustrations of the unconjecture, had we not so many melancholy illustrations of the unconjecture, had we not so many melancholy illustrations of the unconjecture, had we not so many melancholy illustrations of the unconjecture, had we not so many melancholy illustrations of the unconjecture, had we not so many melancholy illustrations of the unconjecture, had we not so many melancholy illustrations of the unconjecture, had we not so many melancholy illustrations of the unconjecture, had we not so many melancholy illustrations of the unconjecture, had we not so many melancholy illustrations of the unconjecture, had we not so many melancholy illustrations of the unconjecture, had we not so many melancholy illustrations of the unconjecture, had we not so many melancholy illustrations of the unconjecture, had we not so many melancholy illustrations of the unconjecture, had we not so many melancholy illustrations of the unconjecture, had we not so many melancholy illustrations of the unconjecture, had we not so many melancholy illustrations of the unconjecture, had been not so many melancholy illustrations of the unconjecture, had been not so many melancholy illustrations of the unconjecture, had been not so many melancholy illustrations of the unconjecture, had been not so many melancholy illustrations of the unconjecture, had been not so many melancholy illustrations of the unconjecture, had been not so against every man who will not offer the incense of a direct or any thingthere to envy." ndirect support to the pretensions of the Episcopal Clergy. During his present five years residence and extensive travels and including the present five years residence and extensive travels and vincial Parliament, from His late Majesty, dated 25th January, 1832, labours in this Province, what has Mr. Stinson ever done or said in which contained the following words: any one instance to provide or justify these standerous insinuations any one instance to provoke or justify these standerous insinuations any one instance to provoke or justify these standerous insinuations any one instance to provoke or justify these standerous insinuations any one instance to provoke or justify these standerous insinuations and attacks? In his visits throughout the Province—and what part the standard of the Province has he not visited?—he has breathed no other than of the Province has he not visited?—he has breathed no other than of the Province has he not visited?—he has breathed no other than of the Province MAY BE CARRIED INTO EFFECT without sacrificing the atmosphere of peace and kindness, and has cheered and delighted province MAY BE CARRIED INTO EFFECT without sacrificing the atmosphere of peace and kindness, and has cheered and delighted province MAY BE CARRIED INTO EFFECT without sacrificing the atmosphere of peace and kindness, and has cheered and delighted province MAY BE CARRIED INTO EFFECT without sacrificing the atmosphere of peace and kindness, and has cheered and delighted province MAY BE CARRIED INTO EFFECT without sacrificing the atmosphere of peace and kindness, and has cheered and delighted province MAY BE CARRIED INTO EFFECT without sacrificing the atmosphere of peace and kindness, and has cheered and delighted province MAY BE CARRIED INTO EFFECT without sacrificing the atmosphere of peace and kindness, and the atmosphere of peace and kindness, and the atmosphere of peace and kindness are atmosphered to the following words:

"It has therefore been with peculiar satisfaction that, in the result of the subject to the following words:

"It has therefore been with peculiar satisfaction that, in the result of the subject to the following words:

"It has therefore been with peculiar satisfaction that, in the result of the subject to the following words:

"It has therefore been with peculiar satisfaction that, in the result of the subject to the following words:

"It has therefor the entire circle of his extensive acquaintance with the unaffected THE DUST CLAIMS of the Established Churches of England and Scotland." outbeamings of the most amiable and highest qualities of the head and the heart. His good will and avowed charity towards those of to consider how the powers given to the Provincial Legislature by the other Christian communions who love our Lord Jesus Christ in sincerity, have only been exceeded in intensity by the fervour of his temporal interests of Ilis Majesty's faithful subjects in this Province." affection towards his immediate companions and fellow labourers in the service and nationce of our Divine Redeemer.

Methodist Church, and has used dishonourable means to secure it. We unequivocally pronounce such an imputation unfounded and England the early part of 1837, he read more than one letter address-England the early part of 1837, he read more than one letter addressed by Mr. Stinson to the Secretaries of the Wesleyan Missionary Society soliciting a station in Lower Canada, as the five years for which he had engaged to labour in Upper Canada as the Superintendeut of Missions were nearly accomplished, as he desired to spend more time with his often afflicted family, and as Mr. Harvard could ATION, to be devoutly and religiously observed and spent by all Her unite in himself the offices of President of the Conference and Su-Stinson earnestly and pressingly repeated a few weeks before the last war and bloodshed rather than accede to "chapges" Conference. And greatly was he surprised when he saw, a few days itself has declared involved the sacrifice of no "just charms." before the Conference, the announcement by the late Editor of the Guardian, upon the authority of a letter to Mr. Harvard from the Committee in London, of Mr. H's. appointment to Quebec; and still foreign Foes; to heal all our external and internal dissensions; and Missionary Committee in London, of Mr. 14s. appointment to Quebec; and still non-settlement of this long agitated question. The protracted agitathe carnest desire of the Committee that he would remain in Upper me are not to see for the Committee that he would remain in Upper me are not to see for the College of the Committee that he would remain in Upper me are not to see for the College of the College Missionary Committee in London a few days after, informing him of Canada another year, and expressing their intention to recommend his appointment to the Presidency of the Canadian Conference. But the wishes of the Committee in London were unknown to the Canadian Conference, when it unanimously requested Mr. Stinson's appointment to the office of President in the following words;

" After witnessing the faithfulness, and zeal, and ability with which our beloved brother, the Rev. Joseph S inson, has discharged his duties as On the "Opinions from the Country," we have no space for our General Superintendent of Missions during the last five years and from the intended remarks. We request the reader to peruse them and Mr. light esteem in which his acquaintance and labours are held among ms, we Conningham's Petition, and then say if we have not something like a are induced most respectfully, and cordially, and unanimously, to request that he may he appointed our President for the present year."

After five years' labour in Canada, Mr. Stinson has, contrary to his wishes and representations, been appointed to the highest office in Legislature the question respecting the Clergy Reserves would be an the Church by the unanimous voice of the British and Canadian Con-infringement on that cardinal principle of colonial government which forferences; for by a letter from one of the Missionary Secretaries in hids parliamentary interference, except in submission to an evident and London, we learn that the British Conference was unanimous on the

the subject of Mr. S.'s present appointment.

Thus much we feel it imperative to say respecting Mr. Stinson's appointment to the office of President of the Canadian Conference, of Saturday, says: and the falsehood of the statement that Mr. S., from vain and amenpidity and envy, and malevolence, resort, in order to encompass recommending their valuable journal to increased public support will their ends? Now, as far as it relates to the Editor of the Guardian, not be unrewarded. it is no secret that Mr. S. and be differ in opinion on several matters "We are also much gratified to perceive that our spirited and able relating to both men and things, but that as men who know each ally in the cause of good order and "common sense," the Editor of Letters received at the Guardian Office, during the week ending other's rights, and privileges and duties, they agree to differ. Mr. the Toronto Patriot, has announced his intention to enlarge his paper whom there is a greater diversity of sentiment on ordinary affairs of We answer,-1st. In a perfect knowledge and full of sentiment? recognition of the great principle of civil and religious liberty-to let lowship and union, and allowing equal and perfect freedom of opinion within the wide range of those few essential doctrines and practical rules embodied in their Discipline. Hence, we have amongst us, we have to contend. The loyalty recorded above, and in the following letter, is not the loyalty of word, or of party, or of private interest, but the loyalty of word, or of party, or of private interest, but the loyalty of word, or of party, or of private interest, but the loyalty of word, or of party, or of private interest, but the loyalty of deed, of principle, and of patriotism.

To the Editor of the Chistian Guardian.

The Editor of the Chistian Guardian.

Rev. Sir.—Under a sense of duty and the obligation I owe to the Christian Church, and especially that part of it'to which I more particularly helong, I feel it my duty to come forward to repel slander and unfounded misrepresentations, let them come from what source they may; and at this momentous crisis I would carefully avoid that motives of his brethren is not the Gospel itself may be abused. See let Peter, ii. 16.

To the Editor of the Christian Guardian.

To the Editor of the Christian of the the chair, and Mr. Www. Kay appointed Secretary, the following resolutions were moved in the public contained for the supply dong to the supply adopted:

1. Resolved. That the treaty of Union between the Kingdom since the supply adopted:

2. Resolved. That the treaty of Union between the Kingdom since the supply adopted:

3. Resolved. That the Irotian Guardian and Suctional Colonic acquisition of the England and Scotland, secures to the subject contend. The loyalty recorded above, and in the following but little difference of opinion and feeling as to a privileged Establishmotives of his brethren is not the proper use of his liberty. But even the liberty of the Gospel itself may be abused. See 1st Peter, ii. 16.

But to return to the President of the Conference. His present

But to return to the President of the Conference. His present to been favoured by the government with the enjoyment of pecuniary position in connexion with the Conference and the Church on the support and other advantages, which have been decided to the members Clergy Reserve question is not the result of individual choice or of the Church of Scotland. predilection, but of mutual understanding between the British and Canadian Conferences when the Union was agreed to. When the Representative of the Canadian Conference was in England in 1933, e brought the subject of the Clergy Reserves under the consideration influence the Christian Guardian had on the minds of the company, of His late Majesty's Government, in support of the prayer of upwards of 20,000 petitioners, who prayed for the appropriation of the Clergy and that his company had in consequence become disaffected. And of 20,000 petitioners, who prayed for the appropriation of the Clergy rial Government, in a variety of instances which might be referred to—new, Mr. Editor, nothing could be more unjust than such remarks. Reserves to the purposes of general education. The subject was but particularly in his late Majesty's most gracious message to the Proing is an extract from the Report of the Representative of the Cana-

> " I am happy in being able to state, thet during my late visit to England I was favoured with an opportunity of bringing this whole subject again under the consideration of His Majesty's Government, and to state at large, the legal, religious, and political grounds upon which we, in common with the House of Assembly, and the great body of the inhabitants of the Pro- invitation is given by the Lieutenant Governor, to our Church to petition rince, resist the introduction of a dominant Church Establishment into His Excellency, in support of our legal claims to participate in the lands Upper Canada, and maintain our claim to the enjoyment of equal privileges, advantages, and immunities with all other classes of His Majesty's Cana-I have reason to believe that the decision of His Majesty's Government will be favourable to the general interests and wishes of the

inhabitants of this Province.

It is likewise a ground of thankfulness and congratulation, to be able to add, that when this subject was introduced as a matter of enquiry by Mr. first available proceeds of the clergy lands, we cannot but feel indignant Bunting, before the large and most respectable and intelligent committee at the Wesleyan Conference, the statement and explanation which I gave of it, in concurrence with Mr. Alder, and the authorities we adduced, fully satisfied the committee not only of the reasonableness and legality of our We insert in another column an address from several members of chains, and the injustice of the various standenous reports and instinuations against us, but also of the propriety and expediency of the measures which together with His Excellency's rather unusual reply—on neither of the weava body have been induced to adopt in respect to them; so that Mr. Bunting afterwards remarked to the Conference on this point, that although the conference on the conference on the conference on the conference on the conference of the various standenous reports and instinuations against us, but also of the propriety and expediency of the measures which we are a body have been induced to adopt in respect to them; so that Mr. the Editor of the Patriot's prefatory remarks, that our readers may have a fair sample of the kind of argumentation and policy adopted the high Church School to answer the arguments of the Guardian of their rights, sanctioned by the highest authority and the opinion of and promote the interests of the Episcopal hierarchy on the Clergy members of His Majesty's government, and that the Canadian brethren as Reserve and Rectory questions. We shall give the high Church party to unjust exclusions, or to desist from maintaining, in a constitutional and christian manner, their claims to privileges and alvan ages, to the possessions of the Episcopal hierarchy on the Clergy members of His Majesty's government, and that the Canadian brethere as a body, any more than individuals, were not bound to submit silently to unjust exclusions, or to desist from maintaining, in a constitutional and christian manner, their claims to privileges and alvan ages, to the possessions. Patriot has fallen. He says "not one of the signers of the address therefore assure the Conference, that we may rely upon the cordial and powerful co-operation of the Missionary Secretaries in support of our rights and interests with the parent government. This is one of the many great advantages which I anticipate from the union of the two Connexions, and which encourage me to hope and believe, that the proposed articles of agreement will receive the concurrence of this Conference, with the same cordiality and unanimity, as they have been already adopted by the English

It will be seen by the above extract that the speedy and satisfactory settlement of the Clergy Reserve question was at that time anticipated. This expectation was based upon three grounds; 1. The assurance of Mr. Secretary Stanley. 2. His avowed sentiments in his place in the

house of Commons on the subject, when he said,-"That if any exclusive privileges be given to the Church of England they had a right to do; or whether some person about the Govern- not only will the measure be repugnant to every principle of sound legisla-ment Office has made it a pander shop to the Patriot in a crusade tion, but contrary to the spirit and intention of the Act of 1791, under

THE REV. Jos. STINSON, PRESIDENT OF THE CONFERENCE, dy produced in this country and in Ireland, where we have examples to

The third ground upon which our expectation of an immediate to them.

"Itis Majesty, therefore, invites the House of Assembly of Upper Canada Constitutional Act, to vany or REPEAL this part of its provisions, can be called into exercise most advantageously, for the spiritual and

Here it will be seen that the "changes sought for by so large a Yet has he not been permitted to escape the tongue of calcumy and detraction; but it has been more than insinuated that he has a minitiously aspired to the important office he now occupies in the Methodist Church, and has used dishonourable means to secure it. Governor, nor even the Legislative Council,) were made the Judge

> Why have not those anticipations long since been realized? cause the Dominant Church party have violently resisted the Royal Authority on the one hand, and the wishes of the intelligent inhabitants of the Province on the other. Their "non-resistance" and "passive obedience" loyalty has all forsaken them the moment it required the surrender of "loves and fishes"-so much so that it can even hang and burn Her Majesty's Ministers in effigy, and threaten which Royala

Upon the heads then, and we may add, the disloyal heads of the exclusive Church party rests the responsibility and blame of the we are not to sacrifice the feelings and rights and in crests of the Hallowell great body of the inhabitants of the Province to the cupidity of a Dominant party for the sake of peace. Lord Glenelg in his elaborate despatch to Sir F. Head, dated 15th Dec., 1835, speaking on this very subject, says :--

" In referring the subject to the future Canadian legislature, the author of the Constitutional Act must be supposed to have contemplated the crisis at which we have now arrived—the era of warm and protracted debate, which, in a free government, may be said to be a necessary precursor to the settlement of any great principle of national policy. We must not have recourse to an extreme remedy merely to avoid the embarrassment, which is the present, though temporary result of our own deliberate legislation. I think, therefore, that to withdraw from the Canadian to the Imperial well established necessity.

THE CHURCH AND HIS "ALLIES."-The Editor of The Church,

"We rejoice to observe that the patronage extended to that con bitious motives, sought that appointment. But it has even been repressitutional and useful journal, the Toronto Commercial Herald, has sented that he agreed to become subservient to the views and designs enabled its proprietors to make so considerable an enlargement of of others in order to accomplish that object! To what will not their sheet; and we trust sincorely that an effort so praiseworthy for

S. has more than once, both by letter and verbally, communicated at the commencement of the ensuing new year. The flourishing conto the Editor on the fartness of some of his retorts, and the severity dition of all our truly conservative journals, augurs well for a gener f some of his expressions. And we may observe, by the way, that ally healthful state of the public mind; and we are happy to reiterate there are not perhaps any one hundred men in Upper Canada among to a discerning public our conviction of the potent influence of the press, and of the duty of all lovers of order and sound principle to

> Antiquity of the Methodist Society .- "After men became Christians, much of their time was spent in prayer, devotion, in eligious meetings, in celebrating the eucharist, in conferences, in exhortations, in preaching, in an affectionate intercourse with one another, and in corresponding with other societies. Perhaps their mode of life, in its form and habit, was not very unlike the Unitas Fratrum, or Modern Methodists."-Dr. Paley.

> > From last Thursday's British Colonist.

The Church of Scotland, the Rectories, &c.-A public meeting of the Church, on Saturday the 17

2. That the members of the Church of England in Canada have hither-

lands, set apart by the statute 31st Geo. 3. cap. 31, for the support and as to facilitate any modification that the accession of Students may render maintenance of a Protestant Clergy.

4. That the constitutional right has long been admitted by the Impe-

5. That notwithstanding these circumstances, which have become matter of history in Canada, we are surprised and alarmed to find in a communication addressed by Mr. Secretary Macaulay to the Moderator of our Synod, and dated Government House, Toronto, 2d July, 1838, an implied denial that any such "admissions" had been made by the ministers of the crown, in favour of our "asserted claims," and also that our reserved under the 31st Geo. 3. c. 31, or to the funds arising from them.

6. That after numerous recorded instances of admission in favour of our right to share in these lands, and after the Home Government has not only admitted the claim for many years past, but has expressed regret that doubts had ever been entertained projudicial to our interests;—and has actually applied to the support of our elergy in Lower Canada, the at that proposition, that would strip us of our hirth right, and send us suppliant to the har of the Province, Vice Chancellor's Court, or even to the judicial Committee of the Privy Council for redress,-denying, as we do, the power of these tribunals to interfere with our constitutional privileges as subjects of the Kingdom of Scotland,

That although we continue to maintain our rights as set forth in the foregoing resolutions, we are of opinion that the situation and con-dition of these colonies forbid that either the Church of England or the Church of Scotland should be established with a dominant spiritual authority over all or any class of the people. But that the Clergy Roserves should be applied to the endowment of the two National Churches, and also of certain other Protestant evangelical denominations of Christians, without conferring any other legal powers in favour of any Church, than such as are necessary to enable them to take and hold the property for the support of public worship-or in the case of any Church or Churches that may prefer it, for the encouragement of a religious education.

8. That the establishment of Rectories in this Province, whereby the ministers of the Church of England gain a spiritual ascendancy over all other denominations of Christians, is a further interference with the constitutional rights and privileges of the natives of Scotland, and mem-

9. That not only is the establishment of the Rectories in U. Canada an interference with the liberties and rights of the people, but the unfair Mace, Nutmegs, whole and ground Stove, Whitewash, and Plasterers means which were used to accomplish the object of its promoters, merit the public disapprobation of every just and liberal minded man, and call for the removal of the Rectories and the repeal of that part of the con-stitutional act under cover of which they have been attempted to be es-

seven members of these congregations he appointed to prepare the petitions, and also to correspond with other churches on these matters-and that the following persons do compose the committee.

Hon. Wm. Morris, Wm. Bell, Jan. Henry, Grass, J. G. Malloch, William Allan. Wm. Kay, J. Ferguson,

November 23rd, 1838. JENEINS AND OTHERS US. FERRIER AND OTHERS.

mitted to the Defendants for them to fill up with the amount actually due to them. It then stood thus—that the Plaintiffs were indebted in the sum of £525, or thereabours; and the Defendants held the notes originally given, together with all the notes that passed upon the renewals, including the blank notes. At this stage of the transaction, orders were drawn by the Defendants on the Plaintiffs for £200, and by them accepted and partially paid. The Defendants then sued the Plaintiffs, at law, who, conceiving a verdict would be taken for the amount really and bona fide due, allowed Judgment to go by default. Execution was then issued by the Defendants for more than was the whole original amount. without deducting the contents of their orders, without allowing credit for £25 remitted to them in part satisfaction of their claim, and without returning the old notes, or explaining what had been done with the notes signed and delivered to them in blank, or in any way coming to a stated account with the Plaintiffs, although repeatedly applied to for that purpose. The Plaintiffs thus aggrieved, and ignorant of the extent of their liability under the blank notes, which for aught they knew had been per-

fected and negociated, were compelled to seek relief in this Court.

Mr. Esten now applied, on behalf of the Plaintiffs in Equity, for an injunction to restrain the Defendants from levying under their execution, intil the Defendants had put in their answer to the Plaintiffs' Bill, and hereby disclosed the marits of the case. Under the circumstances His Honor the Vice Chancellor granted the Injunction. J. F. Maddock, Toronto, Solicitor for the Plaintiffs.

MISSIONARY MEETINGS.

Missionary Meeting at St. Catharine's on the 13th, at 64 P. M. Do. at Lundy's Lane, on the 14th, at 61 P. M .- Missionary Sermons at Niagara on the 16th, at 105 A.M. and at 65 P. M .- Missionary Meeting at Ningara on the 17th, at 61 P. M .- Missionary Meeting at the Middle Road Chapel, River Credit, on the 21st, at 61 P. M.

Quarterly Meetings on the Bay of Quinte District-3rd Quarter. Bay of Quinte Feb'y 9 and 10. Cobourg do. 16 and 17. Belleville, January 6. do. 12 and 13. Cobourg Peterboro' March 3. 19 and 20. Kingston do. 9 and 10. 26 and 27. do. Waterloo

February 2 and 3. Anson GREEN, Chairman.

MARRIED .- By the Rev. C. R. Allison, Nov. 1st, Mr. Hector Howell o Miss Matilda Roblin, both of Ameliasburg. By the same, on the 4th Nov. Mr. James Johnson to Miss Elizabeth

Keller, both of Ameliasburg.

By the same, on the 22nd of Nov., Mr. Donald McCall to Miss Elizabeth Wessels, both of Murray. By the Rev. George Poole, in Emily, on the 10th of Nov., Mr. John Newman, late of the county Limerick, Ireland, to Miss Martha Morgan,

of the same place. By the Rev. H. Mulkins, October 18th, Mr. Thomas Wilkins to Miss Eleanor Howe, both of the township of Hope.

By the same, October 23rd, Mr. James Brown to Mrs. Jane Mary

Story, (widow) both of the town of Hope.

By the Rev. II. Willainson, October 24th, Mr. Billa Coleman, of Brock. ille, to Miss Rhoda Caroline Olmstead, of Elizabethtown.

DIED.—On the morning of the 11th ult., Mrs. ALMIRA IJAZZ, a much esteemed member of the Wesleyan Methodist Church in Brockville. Our sister had just attained the 35th year of her age, and had been a member of the Church twenty years when she was called by her Divine Master. She suffered for several months—has left a sorrowing partner and two much beloved children—but the grace of Gud was sufficient for His servant in these her last trials. And, to use her own language, she proved God "powerful to save" to the very last. Her end was poace.

J. Norrie,* (with a box) J. Beatty, J. Carroll, 2. [L. B. owes 22s. 6d.] C. R. Allison, T. Harmon, J. B. Allison, R. Hardey, H. Wilkinson, [former letter received] G. Buchanan, W. Haw, J. C.

* J. S. owes for 30 weeks, 10x, which we have no doubt he will pay, as we were not informed.

HERIFF'S SALE .- By Virtue of 2 Writs of Fieri Facias, issued out of Her Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and directed to the Sheriff of the Home District, against the Goods and Chattels of WILLIAM LYON McKENZIE, at the respective suits of John Eastwood and Colin Skinner, and of John Goodball, I have seized and taken in execution a Large and Extensive ASSORTMENT of BOOKS, together with a PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT of the said William L. McKenzis:—All of which Property will be SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, on Torspax, the 11th day of Docember instant, at the Court-House, City of Terente, at 12 o'clock at noon.

W. B. JARVIS, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, City of Torento, 1st Decr., 1838.

Hamilton, Novr., 1938.

PPER CANADA ACADE MY.—The present Term of this Institution will close on the 16th of November. It is, 3. That as members of one of the Protestant Churches of the Empire, therefore, extremely desirable that all who wish to enter at the comwe are entitled to enjoy equally with the members of the Church of mencement of the second Term, the 17th inst., should be as punctual in England, the advantages to be derived from the appropriation of clergy their attention to the time as possible, as well on their own account,

TERMS.

Extra Charges. French, per Term,
Drawing and Painting, 4
Music, Drawing, and Painting, 4
Use of Plono, 4 ** The charge will be the same whether one or all of these Branches be taught. A Term is eleven weeks. MATTHEW RICHEY,

WEW WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCERY. ESTABLISHMENT .- The subscriber respectfully begs to intimate to his friends and the public, that he has lately opened the shop, No. 1101 King Street, next door to Messrs. E. Lesslie & Sons, and offers for sale on the most reasonable terms, for prompt payment, a GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF GROCERIES, &c. which have heen carefully selected of the best quality, and on the most advantageous

rates, consisting of--Museovado and Refined Sugars, Mustard in jars and bottles, Cloves, Campoi, Poucheng, Fine Congou,
Souchong, and Bohea Teas;

Root and Ground Ginger, Cassia,
Ground Cinnamon, Pemento, and Ground Allspice: Ganpowder, Hyson, Young Hyson,

Hyson Skin, and Twankay Teas; Rice, Vermicelli, Macarone, and Ar-Green, Roasted, and Fresh Ground row Root;
Coffee; No. 1 Herrings, Dry salted Cod Fish; Plug, Cavendish, and Cut Tobacco; Indigo, Salaeratus, Button Blue, and Scotch, Rappee, & Maccaboy Snuffs; Black Lead; Molasses; Chocolate; Tobacco pipes; Saltpetre, Brimstone, Salphur, Alum,

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

Wax, Sperm, Mould, and Dipped Epsom Salts; Candles; Squo I mean, and Lines; Windsor, Fancy, and Brown Sosp; Cords and Small Lines; Corn Brooms and Whisks, Table Shoo Thread, Hambro' Lines, Bed

ing ;

Figs. Raisins, Currants, Almonds, Salt, &c. &c. and Filberts; Scrubbing, Floor, and Shoe Brushes;

Pepper; do. London Pickles; Warren's Liquid, Fine, common, and fancy cloth do. and Palmer's Penny Paste Black. Dusters, Ground Painters, and Sash Tools.

10. That politions be presented to the provincial parliament embracing Paints in Kogs and Tin Canisters; Pale Seal, Olive, and Sperm Oil; the substance of the foregoing resolutions; and that a committee of Boiled and Raw Linseed Oil; Window Glass, assorted sizes, and Spirits of Turpentine; Putty.

17 Families and Country Storckeepers supplied on most favourable erms.

ANDREW HAMILTON. Toronto, Nov. 20th, 1838.

LANK DEEDS AND MEMORIALS, and CHAPEL DEEDS, for sale at this Office.

OPINIONS OF THE CANADIAN PRESS.

From the Montreal Herald, November 19th

THE PROCLAMATION OF SIR GEORGE ARTHUR, which we published on Thursday morning, will rank as one of the wonderful productions of this wenderful age. It contains an odd mixture of truth, fiction, and misrepresentations, and is altogether worthy of the incapable Whig ministry, whose orders Sir George is evidently obliged, reluctantly, to obey. We shall pass over the high and deserved compliments which he has paid to the gallant volunteers, and proceed to make a few remarks on the fictions and misrepresentations with which this Whig proclamation abounds. After stating how anxious he was to extend to the criminals the utmost lenity that prodence would permit, Sir George

"The insurrectionary movements in this Province having been completely quelled by your activity and energy, the object of first importance that presented itself to my consideration, on assuming the charge of the Government, was the treatment to be pursued towards those who, either on their own confession, or after the most impartial trials, had been convicted of the highest offence of which man, as a member of society, can be guilty; and in accordance both with the humane views of Her Majesty's Government, and with my own desire of tempering Justice with Mercy, I suffered the extreme penalty of the Law to be inflicted only on two of the most prominent and guilty members of the late robellion, trusting that such an awful example might be sufficient to impress on the crime of Treason its proper stamp; and that a graduated scale of punishment, adapted as nearly as possible to the circumstances of the several cases, might safely be reserted to in other instances."

We should very much like to know what the "humane views of Her Mojesty's Government" had to do with the execution of the laws of the land, or how Sir George can ever sanction the execution of any common murdeter, since those who have been "convicted of the highest offence of which man, as a member of society, can be guilty," are allowed to go unpunished? We think that instead of "tempering Justice with Mercy," he has tampered with justice and with the laws, or we would not now have to lament the recurrence of rebellion in the Cana das. The vacillating tortuous policy which Lord Glenely instructed the governments of the two provinces to follow, has produced the result we so often predicted it would; and if it is to be enacted over again this winter, we shall see the blossom and bud of robellion of the last and this year, ripened, ere another twelve months pass over our heads, into fruit. It is a well known fact, attested by the incontrovertible page of bistory, that rebellion retrogrades, unless crushed at once with energy history, that rebellion retrogrades, unless crushed at once with energy and overwhelming power; otherwise, it advances slowly and steadily, increasing in strength year by year, often quelled but never subdued, until at length it bursts forth in its might, and terminates in a bloody, but successful, revolution. But the lessons of experience are lost upon men whose mioral sense is stultified by an all absorbing idolatry of place, men whose moral sense is stummed by an all absorbing idularly of piace, to maintain which, the dearest interests of the country and the integrity of the Empire are but as a feather in the scale. The delusive hopes ontertained by many, that the lenity of the Government, as displayed in the general amnesty, would have a salutary effect, must now be scattered to the winds; recent events must have impressed on the minds of every individual, that there exists now a most urgent necessity for a speedy, an indiscriminate, and an energetic administration of the law against political offenders; that nothing else will satisfy the loyal inbabitants whose lives have been placed in jeopardy, whose property has been pillaged, and whose fellow countrymen have been butchered in cold blood; that it is the only measure which will have the effect of insuring internal tranquillity, and of repressing the lawless invasions of American brigands. In return for our allegiance to the Government of Great Britain, we have a claim on it for protection; and if it either will not, or cannot, afford us adequate protection, the connection between the mother country and the colony must inevitably be severed, and that, right speedily. God forbid that such a period should ever arise, but the spirit of freedom which animates the breasts of the Saxon race will not submit to be crushed by Canadian barbarians on the one hand, or an imbecile truckling British Government on the other. The loyal inhabitants of this produces are the breast in a subset. tante of this province are not to be kept in a state of continued and most unnatural excitement and exposure to murder and robbery, because their rulers are too timid and too dishonest to do their duty.

In alluding to the affair at Short Hills in Upper Canada, Sir Goorge

Arthur says:
"In the disposal of the prisoners taken at this period, circumstances "In the disposal of the prisoners taken at this period, circumstances presented themselves which rendered it my duty to persevere in the lenient course which Her Majesty's advisers had before prescribed; and on an occasion calling as loudly for some example of rigour as any that has probably ever occurred in the annals of mankind, capital punishment was inflicted in one solitary instance only."

We suppose the "circumstances" to which Sir George refers, were

positive commands from the fat boy in Pickwick, who mistifies his faculties in sleep at the Colonial Office, not to sanction any capital punish monts,—else, we cannot see any reason why a number of individuals who had committed a crime, which is described by His Excellency him. self as "calling as loudly for some example of rigour as any that ever probably occurred in the anals of mankind," should not have received the punishment they most richly merited. All were equally guilty, one individual only was executed, and was consequently judicially murdered, in so far as he, individually, was concerned. All panishment is intended for the proposition of a superior of the proposition of a superior of the superior for the prevention of crime, and when it is inflicted beyond that, it for the prevention of crime, and when it is indicted beyond that, it degenerates into cruelty; but there is a proper medium, and, as extremes often meet, an excess of lenity has an equally dangerous effect as its opposite. That has been abundantly proved in relation to the rebels.

We are heartly sick of the diplomatic, insincers and hollow-hearted strain in which it has been so much the fashion for the governments of both the Canades to averse themselves as it relation on the against and

both the Canadas to express themselves as "relying on the amity and good faith of the American Government, to do all in its power to repress the outrageous proceedings of its border citizens." There is either a Government in the United States, or there is not. If there is, the very word implies the power to restrain the populace and to vindicate the majosty of the law; but from the moment it is unable to do so, the score, reign power has passed into the hands of the violators of the law. Such is and has been, the case in the United States where the Government. seign power has passed into the hands of the violators of the law. Such is, and has been, the case in the United States where the Government is the creature of the mob, and the mob is the real and only Government.—We believe that nearly all the merchants and persons of intelligence and property in the States, ere as highly honourable and upright men as there are in any other country, but, unfortunately, they form but a small minority of the population, and are as much opposed to

the Government, and place as little confidence in it, as we ourselves do.
We cannot close our remarks to day on Sir George Arthur's proclamation, without expressing our hearty approval and admiration of the following paragraphs, which breathe the spirit of a Briton and a

But after all, it is loss to the interposition of others than to our. entres - supported as we are by a just cause, and protected, as we may confidently hope to be, by a righteous providence—that we must look for

Will our authorities interfere to put down the Church? We mean not of course that sacred Institution appointed by our Saviour, but that indiscreet and mischievous publication which has arrogated to itself that

Thus did we give vent to our injured feelings when first we perused the editorial articles of the Rector of Cobourg, in the 22d number of the periodical alluded to; but we turned from them to the soul stirring poeperiodical rainded to; but we turned from them to the soul stirring poetry of "Zadig," the deep picty of the "Hore Liturgice," and the beautiful picture of "a Sunday in London," and we were forced to exclaim, "Nay let not even the Church as a periodical parish, but oh! may its reverend Editor cease his present imprudent course! -- Hamilton Journal.

The American people ought to know that there is no rebellion in Upper Canada, and that there is no disposition to rebel.—If they will not believe this truth, we cannot help it—let them come and feel! A few more applications of the argumentum ad hominem perhaps may convince them .- Niagara Chronicle.

OPINIONS OF THE ENGLISH PRESS.

Lord Durham and the Torics.—The political event of the last week as been the account of Lord Durham's resignation of the government John St., Hamilton. has been the account of Lord Durham's resignation of the government of Canada. This step to which this high minded nobleman has been driven by the virolence of enemies and the misguiding weakness of friends, has excited the greatest consternation on both sides of the Atlantic. It seals the doom of Ganada; it condemns that province, if not to eventual separation from Great Britain, at all events to civil dissensions and all the horrors of anarchy and bloodshed, perhaps, for years to come. Under the policy and management of Lord Durham, animosities were dying away, party heats were subsiding, discontent and dissatisfaction were rapidly disappearing, and there seemed to be the best promise of future peace and harmony in the country. But now the demon of faction has stepped in, and all these high hopes and good prospects are destroyed "at one fell swoop." The fire of party strife is again kindled, and the insulted Canadians feel that Lord Durham's sin in Tory eyes was, not that he in my store who was afflicted, that as soon as he would take the Pills and strained the law, but that he strained it to be merciful, to spare blood, not Bitters, just so soon he would be a well man. strained the law, but that he strained it to be merciful, to spare blood, not to shed it. But it is extraordinary to remark the manner in which the tories have received the account of the results of their victory over Lord Durham. They are absolutely stunned and overwhelmed by it. They have been too successful. The gun which they discharged to annoy the ministry has burst in their hands, and destroyed themselves. They have unwittingly placed themselves farther from office than they were before. They have roused public indignation to the highest pitch against them. on the matter of Canada. They stand convicted of having blighted and blasted the peace of the colony to subserve their own factious ends and purposes. And in so doing, they have done some good where they intended nothing but evil. They stand unmasked before the view of the people. We look at Canada, and the natural question is, If the Tories can indirectly effect such mischief, what would they do if they were again in power? The Tories again in power! Is the country prepared to submit to new taxes, that the army may be doubled to keep the Tories at the head of the government of the empire? Let the Tories be in office, Pills and Phænix Bitters, and after taking two Boxes and two bottles of and fresh troops must be poured into Canada to keep down the reinvigorated spirit of insurrection; while reinforcements to the amount of tens | myself completely cured. of thousands would be required in Ireland to reconcile the people of that

unhappy country to the tender mercies of their natural enemies. But the very idea of the return of the Tories to power is, we think, now utterly ridiculous. They have sacrificed the substance for the shadow. In their eager desire to persecute the Ministers by every paltry and petty annoyance which malignity could devise, they have erected an insur. University of mountable barrier against their own accession to office,—Liverpool Edinburgh.

The Great Western, after a passage of unprecedented rapidity, has prought intelligence of the resignation of Lord Durham. We regard British Crown; and although we admit the provocation which Lord Dur-ham has received, although we acknowledge that the fierce spirit of faction, which signalised the proceedings of the House of Lords, left him little prospect of bringing matters in Canada to that happy conclusion, which we, in common with the public, at one time anticipated; we do most deeply deplore his present resolution, as pregnant with evils to his country, and to his own reputation. Had Parliament continued sitting. the step now taken would have been not merely natural, but inevitable No man could reasonably have expected Lord Durham to continue in Canada, stripped of all necessary powers—his every act misinterpreted—his views thwarted—his authority cut down at home by an unprincipled coalition of ultra Radicals and ultra Tories. But he had a season of calm and undisturbed activity before him. He had time to work out his own views during the autumn and winter, and, upon the success of his plans he ought to have rested his justification. Had he met Parliament in 1839 with those plans completed, the announcement of which has already earned for him the respect and confidence of our North American provinces, he inight have defied the malevolence even of a Brougham and a Lyndhurst. As it is, he leaves mighty projects still in embryo, with no one capable of filling up the outline which he has traced. It is said that Sir John Colborne is to be his successor. Sir John Colborne is a good man and a gallant soldier, but what party will dare to give to im powers which have been donled to Lord Durham-and how, without those powers, can be effect that which Lord Durham, with all the pres tige attached to his name, the confidence of the country, the confidence (as was supposed) of the government, the confidence of the Queen, has failed in accomplishing? No: The fate of Canada is now sealed. We may retain for a few months, or years, a military possession at an expense for exceeding the value of the coluny, but as to any permanent or satisfactory settlement of the matters in dispute there, the thing is hopeless. Our domestic leads, aggravated by the rancorous party spirit of the present day, which scruples not to sacrifice the honour and character of the country to a momentary triumph over a political opponent, have stripped us of the American branch of our colonial empire. The snoner we abandon a hopeless struggle the better. There will be the less waste of blood and treasurs. We expect to hear that the frentier warfare is renewed by the next packet, and the flame once kindled will apread in every direction.—London Morning Chronicle.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

R. WALTER TELFER, SURGEON, No. 41, Newgate Street, TORONTO.

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

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

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

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

The Politics of "The Examiner" are as follows: It advocates CHEAR, HONEST, AND RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT, -- the abolition of the 57 Rectories, -- the alienation of the Clergy Reserves from Religious purposes, and their appropriation to General Education, or Internal Improvements, or both; -it is in favour of the complete Separation of Church and State, leaving all denominations of Christians to support their Pastors by Voluntary Contributions.

The Proprietor deems it unnecessary to make any further explanation of his political principles. He will use his utmost endeavours to make his Paper generally interesting, and will give a correct account of the different Markets, and the latest Foreign and Domestic Intelligence.—Arrangements will be made to give a correct summary of the Parliamentary Debates at the ensuing Session of Parliament, which will probably be very interesting.

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

opwards. The Proprietor cannot omit this opportunity of returning thanks to is numerous friends for the liberal support which has been afforded

him, and which he trusts he will continue to merit.
FRANCIS HINCKS, Editor of Proprietor. Toronto, Nov. 10, 1838.

OFFAT'S LIFE MEDICINES.—
REANIMATION.—When the most important functions of life are reduced to a deplorable state of nervous debility, they should not even then despair, for it is not in despair that relief can be found. No; let them first look around, and laying aside all prejudices, ask themselves this question—" If my physician cannot help mo, is his reported skill my only resort?" Perhaps at that moment the heading of this advertisement, "Moffat's Life Medicines," would catch their eye; and were they in truth divested of foolish prejudices, they might, perhaps, be induced to inquire whether Mr. Moffat's theory and treatment of diseases differed from that of their own physicians. They would then learn that it did differ, and very widely,

ond with most happy results, too.

If they pursued their enquiries still further, they would find that all tractising physicians of the present day prescribe MERCURY, in some form, for almost every disease, and they would learn, too, that mercurial medicines, though they give present relief, undermine the constitution, and

always leave the patient in a precarious state of health.

A GOOD VECETABLE MEDICINE is just the reverse of all this For hundreds of years before that scourge of mankind, "Mercury," was employed in the heating art. Physicians used nothing but simple herbs. Even the Bible recommends as the 'skilful physician' he who prepareth his medicines from herbs. Witness Ecclesiastes, thun, xxiii.

V 3. The skilfut physician shall lift up his head, and in the sight of the great men he shall be in admiration. V. 4. For he hath prepared his medicines out of the HERBS of th

earth, and he that is wise will not abhor them.

MOFFAT'S VEGETABLE LIFE MEDICINES possess qualities o the most mild and beneficial nature. They are composed of articles the most anti-putrescent, combined with ingredients known as the only certain autidate for fevers of every description. When the disease is produced either from cold, obstruction, bad air, swampy and camp situations, or utrid miasmi, whether malignant or epidemic, or hy other causes, these medicines are certain in their operation or effects. They are possessed of peculiar qualities, which not only expel all disease, but at the same time estore and invigorate the system. When first taken into the stomach they immediately diffuse thems lves, like vapour, through every pore producing effects at once delightful salutary, and permanent. When the spark of life begins to grow dim, the circulation languid, and the faculties aralyzed, these medicines are found to give a tone to the nerves, exhilarate he unimal spirits, invigorate the hody, and re-animate the whole man,

THE LIFE MEDICINES have also been used with the most happy access in Nervous and Dyspeptic diseases, Consumption, Asthma, Live Complaint, Rheumalism, (chronic and inflammatory) Dropsies, &c. &c.
For full particulars, the reader is invited to call at M. Mollar's office,
367 Broadway, and receive a copy of the Good Samaritan, published

The following letters are lately selected from a very large number which Mr. Moffat has lately received from different parts of the United States. New York, April, 1838.

Dr. Moffat -- Sir: Since your Life Medicines have been introduced in this neighbourhood, they have done wonders. I will merely state a few cases. The wife of my neighbour, Mr. Cornelius S. Ros, who was supposed to be in a decline for the last two years, after taking two bottles of the Phoenix Bitters and one of the Life Pills, says she had her health entirely restored.

Mr. Milo B. Root, my next door neighbour, who was laid up with inflammators the manufacture by the control of the last two pears. matory rheumatism. by taking two lottles of the Bitters, and one 25 cent box of the Pills, told no he was as well as he ever was, and told a gentleman

now in perfect health, still I am better than I have been for ten years past, which I believe to be the consequence of taking your Pills and Bi ters. The above is a true statement of a few of the many cases which have come under my observation. You are at liberty to publish this letter, and reference can be had to me as Postmaster at Claverrock, Columbia Co., N. Y.
With respect, J. A. VAN VALKENBURGH.

New York, April, 1838. Mr. W. Moffat - Sir: I have been afflicted with the fever and ague about three months, and used a good deal of quinine, which, did me no good, but I Bitters, I am very thankful to inform you and the public at large, I consider

Yours truly. JOHN TENNENT, N. Y.

. Government House, 26th September, 1838. Wifery within this Province, to George Herrick. Bachelor of Arts of the University of Dublin, and Doctor of Medicine of the University of Dublin, and Doctor of Medicine of the University of Dublin, and Doctor of Medicine of the University of Dublin, and Doctor of Medicine of the University of Dublin, and Doctor of Medicine of the University of Dublin, and Doctor of Medicine of the University of Dublin, and Doctor of Medicine of the University of Dublin, and Doctor of Medicine of the University of Dublin, and Doctor of Medicine of the University of Dublin, and Doctor of Medicine of the University of Dublin, and Doctor of Medicine of the University of Dublin, and Doctor of Medicine of the University of Dublin, and Doctor of Medicine of the University of Dublin, and Doctor of Medicine of the University of Dublin, and Doctor of Medicine of the University of Dublin, and Doctor of Medicine of the University of Dublin, and Doctor of Medicine of the University of Dublin, and Doctor of Medicine of the University of Dublin, and Doctor of Medicine of the University of Dublin, and Doctor of Medicine of the University of Dublin, and Doctor of Medicine of the University of Dublin, and Doctor of Medicine of the University of Dublin, and Doctor of Medicine of the University of Dublin, and Doctor of Medicine of the University of Dublin, and Doctor of Medicine of the University of Dublin, and Doctor of Medicine of the University of Dublin, and Doctor of Medicine of the University of Dublin, and Doctor of Medicine of the University of Dublin, and Doctor of Medicine of the University of Dublin, and Doctor of Medicine of the University of Dublin, and Doctor of Medicine of the University of Dublin, and Doctor of Medicine of the University of Dublin, and Doctor of Medicine of the University of Dublin, and Doctor of Medicine of the University of Dublin, and Doctor of Medicine of the University of Dublin, and Doctor of Medicine of the University of Dublin, and Doctor of Medicine of the University of Dublin, and Doctor of Medicine of th

GEO. HERRICK, M. D. and Surgeon A. B. T. C. D., and late of the City of Cork, respectfully informs the Citizens of brought intelligence of the resignation of Lord Durham. We regard Toronto, that he has opened an office for the practice of Physic and Surgery, this as equivalent to the immediate separation of the Canadas from the at No. 42 Lot Street, adjoining the house lately occupied by Dr. Rolph, where he will give his undivided attention to the practice of the profession in its various branches. Dr. II. having brought from England a supply of the most genuine Medicines, which will be compounded by an experienced assistant, he trusts that the confidence which a generous public may repose

in him will not be misplaced.

Dr. II. will give gratuious attendance to the poor, afflicted with eye diseases, from 8 to 9 every morning. Toronto, October 3d. 1838.

South Charitable Infirmary.

At a MEETING of the TRUSTEES of the SOUTH CHARITABLE may be consulted at his office any hour of the day. MFIRMARY, held on Wednesday the 6th June, 1838.

Sir JAMES PITCAIRN, M. D., in the Chair. The Resignation of Dr. Heratox having been received, it was unaninously Resolved-That while we accept the resignation of Dr. HERRICK, as Senior Physician to the South Infirmary, we cannot help expressing our regret that this institution should be deprived of the valuable services of a

capable of affording such great advantages to the sick poor.

It was also Resolved—That the above Resolution be communicated to

At a MEETING of the Physicians to the CORK LYING IN HOSPITAL, held June 19, 1838.

Dr. HERRICK's resignation having been received, it was unanimously Resolved.—That we cannot record the retirement of our respected Codeague Resulted—That we cannot record the retirement of our respected Codeague, Dr. Haranca, without sincerely and deeply lamenting the loss which this floopital sustains in being thus deprived of the benefit of his variable services—services which have been at all times, for a period of more than twelve years, afforded to the patients with benefit to them and honour to himself. (Signed) JOHN COPINGER, M. D., Chairman.

SELLING OFF AT REDUCED PRICES. SANUEL E. TAYLOR, the whole of his large and well-selected Stock is selling off. To persons wanting any description of Dry Goods, and country Storckerpers wanting to replenish their stock, a rare opportunity is offered of supplying themselves at unusually low prices FOR CASH by applying

immediately.

All persons having claims against the Estate are requested to present

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

MARGARET TAYLOR, Executrix.

ALEX. HAMILTON.

RICH'D. WOODSWORTH, Executors.

Toronto, Aug. 7, 1838.

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

20, 22, 24, 30, 33, and 40 Inch PLATE STOVES-elegant patterns. Oval Stores-double plate.

Also,-All sizes of the very justly celebrated Van Norman Cooking Stove, which for simplicity of construction, economy in fuel, and really good oven, cannot be excelled, if equalled, by any other stove in the Dog Irons, Belly Pots,

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

OR SALE, by the Subscribers, to which they will continue to receive additions, until the close of the navigation—
10 Bales Hops, first quality,
15 do. Candle Wick,
15 Boxes Tobacco Pipes,

300 Reams Wrapping Paper, 500 Wheat Bags, plain & twitled, 70 Boxes and Kegs Raisins, 150 Kegs and Boxes Tobacco, 40 Bags Pearl Barley, 30,000 Segars, various kinds, 150 ps. Brown Sheetings, 36 inch.

A L s o :- Cassia, Currants, and Rice, Cut Tobacco, (in papers and bulk,)

Expected daily, by Brigs "Rowley and Victoria" from BritainPost. Pot. Demy, and Imperial Paper,
Cordage, Twine, &c. &c.

THOMSON & LAWSON. New Street, Toronto, Oct. 12, 1838.

suitable for packing purposes.
30 Barrels North Shore Herrings, 10 Illids. Muscovado Sugar,

20 do, Hambro' Lines, 20 Kegs Plug Tobacco, 20 Boxes Pipes, glazed ends, 10 Hhds. Hamburg Gin, 20 Boxes English Soap, 20 Barrels Whiskey, 10 Tiors. Tumblers, suitable sizes 1000 English Bags, (3 bushels) for Tavera Keepers. THOS. CLARKSON & Co. 11 Trons. Col. 29, 1838. 68 6. 52 King Street for Tavern Keepers. Toronto, Oct. 29, 1838.

UST RECEIVED, NEW BRITISH GOODS suitable for the FALL AND WINTER TRADE, and, as usual Cheap for Cash, at the Checquered House, King Street, Toronto. GEO. B. SPENCER. October 16th, 1838.

TOVES. - The Subscribers are now receiving from the Foundry of J. VanNorman a well assorted stock of STOVES, neat Scotch patterns, from 20 a 40 inches; Dog Irons, Bake Pans, neat Scotch patterns, from 20 a 40 menes; Dog Irons, Dead Land, Cauldrons, Sugar Kettles, &c. &c. &c. Also the VanNorman patent COOKING STOVE, of various sizes, which, having stood the test of competition and experience, has proved its superiority to all the other kinds in use.

CHAMPION, BROTHERS, & CO. Toronto, Oct. 1838.

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

Office of King's College, Lat Street, Toronto, MINUTE OF THE COUNCIL, October 13, 1833.

O BUILDERS AND OTHERS.
Strong representations having been made by several persons, inclined to contract for the Buillings intended for the University of King's College, that the First of November was too early a day to afford them smilicient ime to form their Estimates—

It was resolved, to extend the period to Friday, the First of February, 1889, and that this notice be inserted in all the Journals in which the Snilding Advertisement has appeared. (A true Copy.) JOSEPH WELLS. Registrar & Bursar.

FINANO FORTES .- Two SPLENDID HORIZONTAL GRAND SQUARE PIANO FORTES, just opened and for Sale, No. 23, Yonge Street. September 19th, 1833. 64tť

MAYHEW.—MILLINERY AND DRESS ESTABLISHMENT,
BABY LINEN MANUFACTURY, and TOY WAREHOUSE, Youge Street, between Richmond and Newgate Streets.

05 TWELVE APPRENTICES wanted immediately the above establishment. Toronto, Oct. 16, 1838. 50

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

OTICE.-THE Undersigned, having authority to arrange the affairs of the Estate of the late Simon Washeurn, Also, Mrs. Hordu, wife of John Hordu, was two years since taken sick, and often had fits, and lost the use of one of her arms. In six weeks after taking your Pills and Bitters, so far recovered that she has been on a visit said Estate, will send them to the Subscriber, properly authenticated, with every necessary information concerning the same. And it is also with every necessary information concerning the same. And it is also requested that those persons who are in any manner indebted to the Estate will make immediate settlement, otherwise steps will be taken to enforce payment. JOS. C. MORRISON. Toronto, 9th October, 1837.

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

together with the more common branches of Education; and can give the most unexceptionable references as respects character, ability, &c.
Communications addressed to B. D. E., at Cooksville Post Office, will be thankfully received and immediately attended to-

Cooksville, U. C. Sept. 6th, 1838.

COURT OF CHANCERY .- W. C. KEELE, Esq. Solicitor and Equity Draftsman, Bishop's Buildings, Toronto.

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

Toronto, September 10, 1838.

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

S WORDS! SWORDS!! SWORDS!!!
The Subscriber respectfully informs the Military Gentlemen throughout the Country, that he is now prepared to execute any order he may be favoured with for Swords of every description. New Regula. Physician, whose energies have been so long devoted to its best interests, and that at a period when his extensive and enlightened experience is capable of affording such great advantages to the siek poor.

SAMUEL SHAW, warded to any part of the Country.

Toronto, March 16, 1838.

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No. 120, King Street. TC&S and J&TC

forwarded from Montreal last fail.

Any information respecting them will be thankfully received by CHAMPION, BROTHERS, & Co. Toronto, Oct. 5, 1838.

BOOT AND SHOE STORE.—JOHN DODSWORTH tenders his grateful acknowledgements to his friends and the public of Toronto and its vicinity, for the liberal patronage he has eceived since his commencement in business, and begs to apprize them that he has removed to 192 King Street, three doors East of Yongo Street, where he hopes, by strict attention to business, to receive a continuance of their favours

Turanto, Nov. 6, 1837. NEW ESTABLISHMENT.-R. HOCKEN. from Montheal, has opened, and now offers for Sale, at his Store, No. 144, King Street, (apposite W Cormack's & Co.) a large and general assortment of BOOTS AND SHOES.

Also: SOLE and UPPER LEATHER: -- All of which be 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.

UPERIOR PATENT PUMPS. for Wells, Cisterns, Tanks, Sc. -The Subscriber invites the attention of the Public to the above article -- an assortment of which o has now on hand, at his Manufactory in St. Catherine's U. C ,-where he is also prepared to execute all orders for the same, at wholesale or retail, on short notice. The superiority of these pumps over all others, consists in their cheapness, durability, the quantity of water and case with which it is raised, and their not being liable to freeze in and ease with which it is raised, and their not being hame to freeze in the coldest weather. They occupy but a small space, do not injure the purity of the water, and are not liable to get out of order.

N. B.—It is necessary that all orders for Well or Cistern Pumps,

should give accurate measures of the same, from the top of the platform to the bottom of the Well, &c., so that the length may be formed suit-

ably, at the Shop.

A low, but uniform and fixed price is put on these pumps, when taken at the shop; or, as is more common, they will be conveyed wherever ordered, and set in operation at a moderate charge,

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

A. M. MILLS.

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

ET All kinds of Iron Turning, Drilling, Cutting Screws and Spur Gears, done to order, at the above Establishment, with neatness and

The above Pumps may be seen in operation at the Stores of Samera E. Taylor, William Ware, and Warkins & Harris.

Price for Cistern Pump £3 0 0, and 7½d per foot for pipe.

Price for Well Pump £3 10 0, and 7½d per foot for pipe.

Toronto, January 17th, 1838.

despatch.

ILLIAM AUGUSTUS, FANCY DYER AND RENOVATOR of Gentlemen's and Ladies' Apparel, takes this opportunity to inform his numerous patrons that he has removed from his old stand in York Street, to No. 919 King Street, opposite Mr. Tuton, OR SAL E.—LISBON AND ROCK SALT, Stand in York Street, to No. 212 King street, 02708110 Mr. Tuton, Druggist, where he hopes to continue to merit a liberal share of

public patronage.
Toronto, Murch 28, 1838. O L E T .-- The Premises in the North East corner Newbigging, & Co., consisting of a Store footing King Street, with two extensive Granaties attached, and spacious Cellars extending under-neath a considerable portion of the front wing of the said buildings—the

whole being well adapted for a mercantile establishment, Apply at the Chamberlain's office. Toronto, 16th July, 1838. ARM FOR SALE,—Lot No. 10 in the 7th Concession of Kitley, District of Johnstown, 116 Acres .- The farm

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

GEORGE MORGAN. I authorise to sell the property. Scarboro', II, D., July 4th, 1838. O BE SOLD,-A very desirable FARM,

consisting of One Hundred and Twenty-Three Acres of well cultivated Land, with a good House, Barn, Stables, and other requisite out-buildings-situated on the Niagara Frontier between Queenston and Particulars may be obtained on application (Free of Postage) to

Dr. HAMILTON,
Queenston Heights. February, 1838. 1 y p43 I ANDS FOR SALE.—In the London District,
Upper Canada, 800 Acres of the very finest quality, in the

Talbot Settlement, in that most desirable Township, Albsorough, which is bounded in front by Lake Ecie, and in the rear by River Thomes, being Lots Nos. 19, Con. A.; 18, in 2d Con. Eastern Division; 6, in 5th Con. Western Division. The above are in the midst of an old and flourishing Settlement,

with all the conveniences of good roads, Mills, ready Market, &c., and a large quantity of the finest Black Walnut and White Oak Timber Also, In the Township of Reach, Hone Distaict; Lot No. 12, in

the 2d Concession, an extremely valuable Lot. The above lands will be sold low, or the proprietor will be glad to mortgage the same for such period as may be agreed upon.

For further particulars apply to H. Sparfound, Esq., Brockville.

April 20, 1837.

the North-West Holf of Lot No. Two, in the Third Concession in the TOWNSHIP of TORONTO, within half a mile of the Village of STREETSVILLE,—containing One Hundred Acres, sixty of which are in a high state of cultivation; with a good two story Frame House and Log Barn, and a very fine young Orchard.

Also, Forty Acres opposite said Farm; twenty of which are cleared, with a good Frame House, two story and a half. Both Farms are well watered. This property is offered for sale on the most reasonable terms. Apply to the subscriber, on the premises.

The subscriber, on the premises.

The subscriber, on the premises.

11 ENRY SHELL.

2016

DIVE POUNDS REWARD! Strayed from the subscriber, TWO MARES; one sorrel, with white hind feet, a large white stripe on her ferencad, middle size, ten years old; the other, light bay, arge star on her forehead, erooked hind legs, full breast, four years old. They were seen last in the Grand River Swamp. Wheever will give information where they may be found, shall receive Five Pounds JOHN VIVIAN. Oakland, Nov. 5th, 1838.

CHRISTIAN GUARDIAN.

CHELSELAN GUARDIAN.

The piece of this paper is Tweive Shillings and Sixpence a-year, if paid in advance or Fifters Shillings, if paid in six months; or Seventeen Shillings and Sixpence, if not paid before the end of the year, exclusive of postage. Subscriptions paid within one month after receiving the first number will be considered in advance.

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

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

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

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

J. H. LAWRENCE, PRINTER.