CHRISTIAN GUARDIAN:

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Christian Guardian.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1839.

the dank of the Missionary Cause.

In reference to the following communication, we would ask four questions-putting it to the heart and conscience of every reader to answer them. How many ought to imitate the example of this pious femele? How many can do it? How many will do it? What blessed and vast results may they not, upon the strong grounds of revealed Truth and past experience, anticipate from doing so, both in regard to themselves and others-in regard both to time and eternity but especially in regard to eternity !

To the Editor of the Christian Guardian.

Albion, January 21st, 1839.

Mr. Entron,-It appears from the last Report of the Wesleyan Missionary Society in this Province, as well as from very interesting communications from several Missionaries inserted for some time past in the Guardian, that God is more than ever blessing the labours of those engaged in preaching the Gospel to the Indians of our forest in their different stations; but that the number of Missionaries emplayed and the means used for the spread of the Gospel among them bears but a small comparison to what is yet to be done, or to the extensiveness of this missionary field that is opening in every direction. To the furtherance of this end, might not many who never contribute one furthing to this cause cast in a mite occasionally into the missionary box, arising from the proceeds of some tree in their garden set apart for that purpose, or of some poultry about the doors, such as a hen, &c. ! Some do this, but might not many more do fixewise and would not the God of Missions repay them an hundred fold, never to speak or the good such measures might effect? I at this time send you \$3, which is given to the messionary cause from a sister on this (Toronto) Circuit, who lives in eircemstances that ere very circumscribed indeed; but she loves the Lord Jugus in sineasity, and feels for the poor degraded Indian; and as a proof of this, she gives this mite to the missionary cause, seeing that the things she had been raising about the doors this last season had thriven, and their proceeds been more than she expected. Truly "she hath done what she could." Of how many more of your readers can this be W. II. struly said in this respect? 🦠

WALPOLE Mission .- Extract of a Letter from the Rev. E. Evans dated Brantford, January 31st, 1839.

- " I have recently returned from a visit to the Walpole Mission, where I am happy to say the Land is graciously sanctioning the labours of Brother Gnodrich. A goodly cumber of souls have been, as I trust, a ringly converted, and added to the Wesleyan Methodist Church .-A primiting revival of religion, I am told, is now progressing in Burford, on the Brantford circuit, and there has been a considerable in. crease during the past quarter on the Oxford circuit. To the Logo be all the praise!"

For the Cluistian Gaardian.

ADOLPHUSTOWN MISSIONARY MEETING.

January 17th, 1839.

The meeting was commenced by singing and prayer, after which J. B. Allison was called to the Chair. The meeting was addressed by the Rev. Messrs. W. Case, M. Lung, J. Black, W. Young, and C. Van Dusen, and others." The meeting was very interesting, and we think will be a means of

promoting the spirit of Missionary enterprise in this place. The destitute and degraded state of the many millions of the human race were forcibly brought before the minds of the congregation; as also the success that has attended Christian Missions in the visible reformation of the Indians of our own country, as an example and ground of renewed diligence in supporting the Missionary cause. A collection was taken up amounting to £2 8s. 0.l.

- A Missionary Society was formed, to be called the Wesleyan Me-

thodist Missionery Branch Society for Adolphustown, and the following persons appointed officers: J. B. Allison Esq., Treasurer and Secretary; Messra L. Gilbert, J. McAfee, W. W. Casey, J. Peterson, and Wm. Dinon, Committee .- Cost.

For the Christian Guardian.

ALL CRAMARE FEMALE MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

The twelfth auniversary of the Cramabe Branch Female Missionary Society was held at Colborne, January 15th. The Chair was kindly taken by John Steele Esq., and the report of the Committee being approved, resolutions expressive of interest in the Missionary cause, and gratitude to the Almighty for its success, were moved and seconded by the Rev. Messrs. Case, Philp, and Green, and J. A. Keeler Esq. The addresses were interesting and able; and the effect of the meeting evidently beneficial to the cause which it was intended to promote. As the anniversary was held before the usual time, some subscriptions were not collected, and the amount reported is therefore less than ordinary, but the deficiency, we trust, will be amply made up the ensuing year. Subscriptions and donntions were £5 11 94., collection at the meeting, £1 9s. 0d., Missionary boxes, presented by Master J. F. Steele, £1 2s. Cd., Joseph Walker, 9s. Cd., Miss Ann Keeler, 12s. 6d. Miss Mary Easton, 8s. 74d., Miss Mary Powers, 10s. 0d., Miss S. A. Dudley, 4s. 0d., Charles and Martha Gilchrist, 3s. 6d.,—amount, deducting 2s. 4d. bad coppers. £3 8s. 34d.; Total, £10 9s. 61d. The officers of the Society chosen were, Miss Mason, Treasurer; Miss Greeley, Secretary; Miss Keeler, Miss Thompson, Mrs. Carr, Mrs. Steele, Mrs. Merriman, and Mrs. Carleton Irish, Managers.

S. GREELEY, Secretary. January 25th, 1839.

MISSIONARY MEETING AT THE CARRYING PLACE.

To the Editor of the Christian Guardian. Carrying Place, Juny, 28, 1839. the White was not the anniversary meeting for this circuit, but an extra the to accommodate this part. We believe it to be an excellent plan to hold these extras, as well as the regular anniversary meetings. As witra measure men had been engaged in this part, as well as others,

to create projudices against the Methodista by traducing the character of their official organ; and as we understood that the two brethren (the President and the Rev. Peter Jones) who had been expected First and the Last."-Ib. would not be able to attend, we went to the chapel under some em barrassment of mind. From this we were measurably relieved by the arrival of our long-tried and well-beloved friend, the Rev. Wm. Case who is justly viewed as the father of the Canadian Missions. The meeting was opened by singing and prayer; after which Charles Big gar, Esq was unanimously called to the chair. The assembly was large, and was addressed by the following speakers, viz. Messrs, the Rev. Wm. Young. (whom a very favourable wind blew at a very accoptable time from the Crosby Circu t,) D. McMullen, Steer, Case, Capt. J. P. Roblin, and your humble servant. Several of the speakers were very successful in their efforts both to please and profit the audience, particularly the Rev. Wm. Case and Capt. J. P. Roblin. , The little effect which the efforts of our opponents have had on the public mind, and the great interest taken in the proceedings of the meeting, were proclaimed with "trumpet tongue" when the collection was called for; which, I am happy to say, was nearly three times the remount of the one taken up at the same place last year. This shows . that recent events have not injured us as Methodists in this part; and I think they will not in any other, if we keep our steady course under the protection and direction of the Great Head of the Church.

Much of the interest and comfort of these meetings depend upon the manner in which our chapels are fitted up for the occasions; and we think that our friends to whom this necessary part of the work is confided, should pay particular attention to it. cannot be given to our much respected brother, Mr. Robert Biggar, raiment, and help to those that have need; to be giving to the hushed into peace; the evils of life sunk into resignation to Too much praise for his attention to this, as well as every other point connected with

the prosperity of our beloved Methodism.

Yours affectionately, C. R. Allison.

TORONTO, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1839.

sonal and universal happiness.

To say, that man is miserable, is to repeat a great but a most obvious truth. It cannot be otherwise. Between sin and misery there is a necessary connection, because that connection is established by the decree of God himself: "There is no things, for the preventing an injury to thy neighbour, that peace, saith my God, to the wicked." A diseased state of the thou mayest please him for his edification.

5. If thou wouldst be a good neighbour, take heed of thy ing pain, as sin without sorrow. All the irregular appetites of tongue upon two accounts.
sense, all the malignant and irascible passions, destroy the (1.) That thou with it give no offensive language to thy peace of the soul, and create hostile elements in society, fatal to its peace. Nor can sin be committed without inducing punishments, varied in degree, and frequently mitigated by mercy, cease from strife, but every fool will be meddling." And but yet widely diffused, weighty, and terrible. There is often again, "He loveth transgression that loveth strife." "a lighting down of the arm" of God in judgment, which (2.) And as thou shouldst take heed that thou proves to all, that "he is wise in heart, and mighty in strength, and that none ever hardened himself and prospered."

In this state of things, where is the cure for buman wretch edness ?... What system but this can make even a plausible dieth with strife belonging not to him, is like one that taketh a pretence to give happiness to the world? Many experiments dog by the ears. As coals are to burning coals, and wood to have indeed been tried in uncient and modern times, to build up happy and peaceful societies; but all have failed. Arts, science, legislation, are held up, it is true, as having a natural tendency to mitigate the evils of society, and to increase the own way; and the other is, a great deal of tattling and talk sum of social happiness. But ancient Babylon, Egypt, Greece, about religion, and but a very little, if any thing, of those it may be doubted whether a thousand of their inhabitants, the doing thereof, and profit to my neighbour. taken promiscuously, were not even less happy than an equal speaking, a happier state of society; but then we see them operating in connection with those moralizing effects which, if sciences, if legislation, could restrain or cure the vices of the heart of man, they would in themselves promote his happiness; but since we see them not only disconnected in fact, but having no relation at all to man's internal moral state, and respecting his external condition only, the remedy for the miremedy provided by the benevolence of God, only because it is sanctifying. Its wisdom, then, is illustrated by this,-that, lead up a long and joyful train of principles and emotions which all flow from sanctity. Christianity would not have been wisdom," had it not provided for man's happiness; and it what doth it profit ?"--Bunyan. could only provide for it by effecting his regeneration. Had it surrounded him with the most favourable external condition, and changed every thing but the moral man, and restored paradise itself, the breath of a polluted heart would have withered its bloom, and darkened its glory; if the whole earth had boding conscience, could have known no peace.

But the true remedy is provided. "The kindness of God Ours is not a religion of ordinances, but a religion of the heart; it is not even a palliative, but a cure. It tracks the stream of the fountain itself. Its sanative influence follows the moral disease through every vein it has envenomed, neutralizes the poison, and restores the vigour of the moral constitution.

Then the heart is at rest; then vital union, the only true source of peace to the soul of man, between God and man is restored; the charities and kind affections, "the fruits of the Spirit," spring forth from the renewed soil; then man lives to help and bless his fellows; and, in that principle of universal benevolence which it implants in all who are brought under its influence, provision is made for diffusing happiness throughout the world. This may be counteracted; it must have time and opportunity to develope itself; but the efficient remedy for the vice and misery of all nations lies there. The principle which no other religion has laid down, and which every other is too weak to enforce, even if it could have conceived it, -" No man liveth to himself,"-will save the world. We see it already largely operating in charities which respect the wants of the the immortal mind. It is this which founds schools, upholds the public exercise of the ministry at home; which translates the Holy Scriptures into the tongues of the whole earth, and spreads them before all nations; which organizes the societies that collect aid for missionary enterprises, and sends forth the messengers of the Churches to proclaim, in the seats of pagan darkness, the religion of light and mercy; and it will carry the message of God's mercy to a fallen world far as the habitations of man are extended, and peace and joy attend its steps. In every place it preaches "liberty to the captive;" it "binds up the broken hearted;" it "comforts them that mourn." . It is the publication of "the acceptable year of the Lord;" it is peace on earth, and good will to men."-Richard Watson.

The Moral Advancement of Man by the Gospel.

Through the senses and imagination paganism has ever aim. ed at bringing the spirit of man into bondage, and its darkness has ever been charged with horrors which have prostrated the mind under the dominion of the most disquieting superstitions. But "the mysteries of godliness" at once humble and exalt; and while they inspire fear, elevate, strengthen and sanctify. Abraham feels that he is but dust and ashes in the presence of Jehovah; and yet is emboldened "to speak unto God," and present his requests. Moses "exceedingly fears and quakes;" and yet puts up the boldest prayer that ever escaped human lips: "Lord, I beseech thee show me thy glory." John falls at the feet of his glorified Saviour as "one dead;" but the resplendent Being before whose majesty he faints lays his right hand upon him, and says unto him, "Fear not, I am the

Christian Behaviour of Neighbours to each other

Having thus in a few words showed you what is duty under your several relations, I shall now at last speak, in a word or two, touching good neighbourhood, and then draw towards a conclusion.

Touching neighbourhood, there are these things to be considered and practiced, if thou wilt be found in the practical part of good neighbourhood. 🦈

1. Thou must be of a good and sound conversation in thy own family, place and station, showing to all the power that the Gospel, 'and the things of another world hath in thy that repose is founded on the right views of Christian hopes, heart, " That ye may be blameless and harmless, as the sons of God, without rebuke in the midst of a crooked and perverse nation, among whom ye shine as lights in the world."

2. As persons must be of good behaviour at home, that will be good neighbours, so they must be full of courtesy and charity to them that have need about them.

Right good neighbourhood, is for men readily to communi cate, as of their spirituals, so of their temporalities, as food, poor as thou seest them go by thee, and according to thy the divine will; the fervent desires of the renovated heart apcapacity to send unto them.

Christianity the only effective scheme for promoting per- also grave and gracious; not light and frothy, but by thy words and carriage ministering grace to the hearers.

Thus also Job honoured God among: his neighbours.

4. Thy wisdom will be rightly to discountenance sin, and to reprove thy neighbour for the same, denying thyself in some

5. If thou wouldst be a good neighbour, take heed of thy

neighbour, to the provoking of him to anger. ... Bear much, put up with wrongs, and say little : "It is an honour for a man to

(2:) And as thou shouldst take heed that thou be not the original of contention and anger, so also take heed that thou be not an instrument to beget it between parties, by a tale bearing and gossiping spirit : . " He that passeth by and medfire, so is a contentious man to kindle strife."

I do observe two things very odious in many professors; the one is a head-strong and stiff-necked spirit, that will have its

(1.) When I say, a head-strong and stiff-necked spirit, I number of Hottentots, or any other totally uncivilized people, mean, they are for pleasing themselves and their own fancies external advantages connected with a milder, and, generally slaughter-knife to the weak conscience of a brother or neighbour. Now this is base: A Christian, in all such things as intrench not the matters of faith and worship, should be full of more or less, in all nations, accompany Christianity. If arts, self-denial, and seek to please others rather than themselves; "Giving none offence to the Jew, nor to the Greek, nor to the church of God ; not seeking their own profit, but the profit of

(2.) And the second is as bad, to wit, when professors are great prattlers, and talkers, and disputers, but do little of any series of the world cannot lie in them; and Christianity is that thing that bespeaketh love to the poor, or self-denial in outward things. Some people think religion is made up of words; a very wide mistake: Words without deeds is but a as human vice is the true source of human misery, it effects half-faced religion. "Pure religion, and undefiled before our happiness by the destruction of our vices. Pardon of sin God and the Father, is this: To visit the fatherless and is one of its great blessings; and yet, with all its value, but widows in their affliction, and to keep thyself unspotted from one. It is indeed, one of its first and earliest; it stands at the the world." Again, "If a brother or a sister be destitute of head of its gifts to man; but it is placed there only to head and daily food, and one of you say unto them depart in peace, be warmed and filled (which are very fine words,) yet if you give them not those things which are necessary to the body,

A Farmer's Life and Dutice.

If we were ever envious, it was of the farmer-the intelligent, independent farmer, who owned his land, his house, his barns; who was free from debt-whose family were growing been at peace, a torn and distracted heart, a guilty and fore. up prosperously around him, upon whom God smiled and bles. sed. We have seen such a farmer; and in truth, we know of no man so happy, and no business so permanently profitable, toward man has appeared," not "in word," but "in power." none that makes the owner so independent. An independent by the labour of his hands. He has his granaries filled with the productions of his farm, his barns with the stock reared, a small store that was vacant, close by, and open in that with necessary to feed him and his family grows around him. He may raise his own pork, fatten and kill his own sheep, eat his market day she set out her table as before, and with what she bread—weave his own cloth—raise his own wool—knit his own stockings through the agency of his wife and daughter-makes his own butter and cheese—in short live and dress comfortably without going off his own homestead. This is no fiction, and to get the custom of the market people. As soon as the trib is the fact that the farmer is the most independent man in the widow who had the store as well as the table saw this, she community. For the tell

But in order to be happy, and to make his life useful as it of knowledge-especially that kind of knowledge which it is to support a family of children with only the sales of a ought to be he must be intelligent-in possession of the means | bu relates to his own profession. He must use the means which single table."-Ballimore Visiter. God has given him; to be happy himself and contribute to the peace and comfort of those around him. In justice to himself a conditional for the Christian Guardian. A zince he will employ his evenings in the acquisition of knowledge. body, and the higher charities which respect the interests of He will be a reader of useful books and a supporter of the public press, which brings to his door the newspaper which gives him the history of the world. Such a farmer as this will fulfill his duties to his God and his fellow man, and is the happiest and the most independent among the best of men .--Prov. Courier ...

> TALENT AND INDUSTRY .- More is to be expected from laborious mediocrity, than from the erratic efforts of a wayward genius. There may be a harlequin in mind as well as in body, and I always consider him to have been of this character, who boasted that he could throw off a hundred verses while standing on one leg; it is not to such a source as this we are indebted for good poetry. v Demosthenes elaborated sentence after sentence, and Newton rose to the heavens by the steps of geometry, and said at the close of his career that it was only in the habit of patient thinking he was conscious of differing from other men. It is generally thought that men are signalized more by talent than by industry; it is felt to be a vulgarizing of genius to attribute it to any thing but direct inspiration from Heaven; they overlook the steady and persevering devotion of mind to one subject. There are higher and lower walks in scholarship, but the highest is a walk of labour .- We are often led into a contrary opinion, by looking at the magnitude of the object in its finished state; such as the "Principia" of Newton, and the pyramids of Egypt; without reflecting on the gradual, continuous, I had almost said creeping progress, by which they grew into objects of the greatest magnificence in the literary and physical world. In the one case, indeed, we may fancy the chisel which wrought each successive stone, but in the other we cannot trace the process by which the philosopher was raised from one landing place to another, till he soared to his towering elevation; it seems as if the work was produced at the bidding of a magician. But Newton has left as a legacy the assurance, that he did not attain his elevation by dint of a heaven born inspiration, out of the reach of many, but by dint of a homely virtue within the reach of all .- Dr. Chalmers.

REPOSING IN HOPE. - The tranquillity of a mind, gradually reposing in the dearest hopes of a better world, is an enjoy ment that cannot be purchased at too dear a rate. It is not easy sufficiently to value the peaceful close of a busy life, provided looking beyond the grave; the mist of doubt and perplexities dissipated in the meridian splendour of the Gospel truth; the storms of life softening into silence; the delirium of pleasure and the dreams of dissipation fled, and the freed mind resigned to the dictates of reason; and the wounds of conscience cured by the balm of eternal love; the heart, lacerated by the loss of those once so dear to us, patiently waiting in full expectation of reunion never more to be broken; every angry passion proaching to the verge of never-ending enjoyments, and the 3. Thou must be always humble and meek among them, as whole soul reposing on the bosom of a Saviour's love.

containe the car year or trans and the letter No. 459 WHAT GRACE HAS DONE.-It has pitied the ruin of our world; benevolently contrived for its restoration, and sent angels to proclaim peace on earth and good will to men. It has sent a mighty Redeemer; inspired him with love for the perishing; and excited him to seek and to save that which was lost. It has pointed out impending dangers; uttered a warning cry; and provided a refuge. It has restored soundness of mind to the frantic; soothed the ragings of despair; and given life to the dying. It has hushed the stormy sea of passion; restored peace to families and neighbourhoods; whispered hope to the desponding; and bound up the broken: heart. It has reclaimed the profligate; cured the vicious; renewed friendship between God and man; and set wide open' the portals of heaven. It has mitigated the woes of life, and inspired the soul with confidence and fortitude under inevitable ills. It has ministered to the spiritually sick; it has furnished a garment of holiness for the spiritually vile. Under its smiles Eden blooms again; man rises from his degradation; renews his intercourse with God; triumphs over death and the grave; escapes from hell; and wings his joyful flight to heaven's rest. Such the restorative influence of that grace of Christ which brings salvation .- Presbyterian.

ser- despite mal a la ma conse WHAT GLORY WILL Do.-It will perfect what grace begins. It will crown with light ineffable the spirits of the redeemed. Rome, and modern China, are not destitute of these; and yet | Christian deeds that carry in them the cross of a Christian in It will introduce them to God, and open up for them an unclouded view of Him "whom having not seen they loved." It will wipe all tears from their eyes; discard all sorrow from their heart; put into their lips the songs of joy and gladness." In modern times, and in Christian nations, we indeed see these in things of no weight though their so doing be as the very It will unfold to them wonderful glories, wonderful lights. It will make them supremely happy, everlastingly happy. It will do for them more than an angel's tongue can tell!—Ib.

> COPY OF A STATUTE OF KING CHARLES THE II, DIRECTING EXTEMPORE PREACHING IN THE UNIVERSITIES.—" Vice Chan. cellor and Gentlemen; Whereas His Majesty is informed, that the practice of reading sermons is generally taken up by: the preachers before the University, and therefore continues: even before himself; His Majesty hath commanded me to signify to you his pleasure, that the said practice, which took its beginning from the disorders of the late times, be wholly laid aside, and that the said preachers_deliver their sermons, both in Latin and English, by memory, without book, as being a way of preaching which his majesty judgeth most agreeable to the laws of foreign churches, -- and to the nature of that holy exercise. And that His Majesty's commands in these premises may be duly regarded and observed, his further pleasure is, that the names of all such ecclesiastical persons as shall continue the present supine and slothful way of preaching, be, from time to time, signified to me by the Vice Chancellor for the said time being, on pain of His Majesty's displeasure, Harry Transport of the rest of the Monmouth. London, October 8, 1674. An er eg en denen

THE WIDOW'S MITE. - Whatever ye would that men should do unto you, do ye even so to them .- A most touching illustration of this Scripture precept was related to us lately. A poor widow, with a family of children to support, earned a scanty living by selling near one of our market houses, on a table, various little fancy articles. Some friends advised her to rent a larger assortment. After hesitating long with much fear and trembling, she at last rented the store, and, by the aid of a few kind friends, got a neat little stock of goods. Every own poultry, and his own eggs-live upon his own home made sold, both in this way and in her shop, she soon began to do very well, and to be tolerably easy in mind. Just at this period in her affairs, another poor widow woman, struggling for a support for her children, set out a table on the opposite corner, immediately took in her table, and to a friend who asked her. the reason-" I am doing very well with my store, and she has it a table;' I will not divide the custom, for I know how hard Department of the of the second second

FAREWELL CONTRACTOR

Farewell-O how oft do we hear That word known to mortals so well, That severs the friends that are dear,
And sounds to our pleasures a knell! As billows recede from the eye, So pass away time's fleeting things; As lights leave the bright porthern sky. Life's joys and Hope's visions take winge. Ye scenes of our childhood-ye hills Whose fair sunny summits we roam'd-Ye moss covered rocks, and ye rills
And woods where the wild flowers bloom'd—

Green banks of the beautiful lake, Whose pebbles we playfully threw-Sweet concerts the warblers did make-Ye all had the parting Adieu. O shall we e'er welcome again Those earlier teachers so kind, Those minist'ring spirits in pain,
Those friends in our bosoms enshrin'd-

Glad sessons that nought could excel ? Sweet home, and the fondest ones there, Have all heard the accent Farewell! The stranger from far o'er the wave, Can never that parting forget-The last words those aged ones gave —
Those tears on each face that he met, —

The youth once accustom'd to share

And then how he gaz'd on the shore," That happiest land that he knew; Till, seen from ocean no more, Reluctant he bade it Adieu! And he 'mid the heathen away.

Though warm'd with a flame not of earth, Yet thinks of that sad parting day, "That thrice-blessed land of his birth. Of home dreams the captive so oft, Where all his beloved ones dwell-Why wakes he from slumbers so soft.
To think of that cruel Farewell:

The traveller, fainting with thirst, Oft wishes, 'mid Africa's wild, For streams and green prospects that first His happier wand'rings beguil'd. The death-breathing Simoom at hand-How thinks he of his native land, That last unforgotten Adieu!: ::

The soldier can point to the day, The spot where his choice comrade fell, " Where bleeding and dying he lay, | And gave a last look of Farewell! The wreck by the mountain waves toss'd, The seaman remembers he knew That shrick of his shipmates when lost, Their wildly terrific Adieu!

The mourners think oft of that scene-Those last falter'd words of the dead, But then they had told of a shore So blissful where happy ones dwell; Where, sorrow and pain being o'er, They never shall utter Farewell! Where, sorrow and pair

Dundas, U. C.

Christian Guardian.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1839. THE PART

Last Thursday's Official GAZETTE contains a Proclamation from His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor calling the Legislature together on the 27th inst. for the "actual despatch of public busi-

The news by the expected steam packet from Liverpool has not yet been received. Our English news of to day is four days later than that of last week.

His Excellency Sin George Author has made a very able reply to an Address presented to him at Sandwich. . His Excellency places the relations and duties between this Province and the United States upon the right foundation; condemns in becoming terms of strong indignation the unprincipled victations of all national law and honour in the brigand invasions upon our frontier; but cautions against retaliation, leaving vengeance to the law, and giving assurance in the emphatic language of a recently received Despatch from Her Majesty's Minister at Washington, that " We may rest secure in the heart-felt and proud conviction, that the whole strength of the British Empire will be exerted, when necessary, to guard, or to avenge the attached and faithful subjects of Her Majesty in North

THE LEGISLATURE OF NOVA SCOTIA was opened on the 14th ult. by His Excellency Sir Colin Campbell, who congratulated it upon the conspicuous loyalty and continued prosperity of the Province-on an abundant harvest-a successful fishery, and the improvement of commerce and the revenue. His Excellency adverts to the contemplated improvement between Halifax and England by Steam; recommends the improvement of the mail routes; complains of American violations of neutrality; and assures the Legislature of the determination of Her Majesty's Government to put down all attempts to weaken British supremacy in the Colonies.

THE LEGISLATURE OF NEW BRUNSWICK met at Frederictor on the 15th ult. His Excellency Sir John Harvey congratulates the Council and Assembly upon the security of person and properly In the Province-its general tranquillity, as contrasted with the Canadas-complains of violation of American neutrality-adverts to the improvement of the Militia Law, and loyalty of the Militia-mentions a Royal Despatch which he will cause to be laid before the Legislature relative to the conveyance of the mails to and from England by steam, and the expediting of intercourse with Lower Canada-alludes to the improvement of the roads, agriculture, education, &c -and speaks favourably of the general state and commerce of the

A GREAT RISE OF THE HUDSON RIVER AT ALBANY took place on the 27th ult. The water rose nineteen feet in twenty-four hours. In Market, Lydius, and Ferry Streets, the water was several feet deep, and flowed as high as Green and Liberty Streets. . The ice. which is said to have been nearly two feet thick, was broken up, and driven with such force against the houses facing the river as to destroy the fronts of many of them. The steamboat North America, and number of canal boats and sloops, were wrecked. The loss is estimated at not far from half a million of dollars.

BARBARISM AND EXECRABLE PRIDE THAT OUGHT TO BE SCOUTED. - In a city print, we percieve that the barbarous spirit of DUELLING has found its way amongst certain officers of Militia. A Mr. W. II. Cox, of Port Credit, lately sent a hostile message to a Mr. CHARLES MAGRATH, of no particular profession, but the son of the Credit Rector, by the hands of a Capt. Robert Corron. Mr. Magrath replied, "It was not the fashion in my country to send a SADDLER with a message to a GENTLEMAN." So then a gentleman pauper ranks higher than an industrious and independent mechanic. even though the latter be a Captain in the Army! What a march of intellect have we arrived at ! We regret that any mechanic could so far forget what is due to himself as a man, and to the laws of his God and country, as to propose the crime of deliberate munner, in order to prove himself a gentleman hero.

THE LAST PAGE contains a pithy article from the Aberdeen Wednesdays) also the remarks of the Colonist on the Clergy Reserve Question, and the proceedings of a Scotch Presbyterian meeting on the subject, conducted by two Guns.

LESSONS OF ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY FOR THE INHABITANTS OR UPPER CANADA.

"History," says Dionysius of Halicarnossus, "is philosophy teachignorant of what transpired before one was born is to be always a child-and another ancient writer remarks, that "he who is acquainted with the history of past ages, lives twice." We have, therefore, frefrequently employed the "philosophy of example" as well as the arguments of justice, reason, and truth, to illustrate and establish our several ment of each of our readers with a two fold life, while we contribute to his rational amusement, we now invite him to accompany us through the most eventful and interesting period of BRITISH HISTORY-a period which terminated in the establishment of the present British Constitution and the blessings to England and the world which have resulted from it. But we have a higher and more definite object in view in this inquiry than the mere narration of interesting facts; our primary object is, to refute a most grainitous and unjust attack upon the Protestant Nonconformists of the seventeenth century, in connexion with a direct attack upon their descendants in this Province-on attack made at a juncture when the exigencies of the times, as well as a Royal Proclamation, precluded the propriety, if not privilege, of reply The week after His Excellency Sir George Arthur issued his proclamation of the 7th of November, the Editor of The Church, in the course of an elaborate editorial article, in that paper of the 17th No. vember, stated as follows: "But as it was in 1688, so it is in 1838. The defence, the existence of Protestantism is overlooked in the desire to overthrow the Church; and with their views directed to the occomplishment of this object, they spare no pains to invent and propagate falsehoode," &c.

In an extract from Oster's Church and King, in the same number of the same paper, we have the following passages:

"If the King should command what the laws of God forbid, the subject ought to disobey; but yet, for conscience sake, to submit to the penalty." The Church of England acted upon the same principle in the reign of James 11.; and her crown of reward was the speedy establishment of the religion and liberties of the Empire."

The Covenanters of Scotland asserted what they deemed the rights of conscience by murder and rebellion; and the miserable calamities they incurred need not be related.

It is scarcely necessary to add, that these are the principles of the Church; which maintains, not, as her enemies affirm, 'passive obedience and non-resistance,' but obedience in subordination to the law of God, and passive resistance where that law would be broken by obeying.

On the first publication of these extraordinary statements, we remarked to our readers that as soon as the country was secured against brigand and rebel enemies, we should reply to them at large. That period has now arrived, as the House of Assembly has been summoned for the actual despatch of the public business. Our reply shall consist in a simple narration of facts—the very facts on which the Editor of The Church founds his attack and pretensions. We shall give our authorities, and leave the reader to judge whether the Editor of The Church is ignorant of, or has perverted, the historical facts to which he refers. His object is very evident-namely, to improve a favourable and critical moment to make an impression that the Episcopal Church is the only unvarying standard of sound loyalty and that the sanction of the Episcopal Clergy pretensions, is essential to secure the continued loyalty of this Province."

In last Saturday's Church, the Editor reviews the reign of Charles I., and makes a similar appeal in behalf of the loyalty of the Church of England Bishops and Clergy, and against non conformists, to that we have noticed above in connexion with the reign of James II. He represents Charles I., Archbishop Laud, &cc., as saints and martyrs for the truth. We shall, therefore, not confine our review to the reign of James II., but extend it to the reigns of Charles I. and II.

We here beg to make two preliminary remarks. The first is, that we have no inclination to question or disparage the loyalty of the

Church of England must have been idiots or madmen not to have been Uniformity was possed in 1662, the terms of which wereloyal to the Crown of England, as their own dignity and interests have been identified with the prerogatives of the Crown, since the 2. A declaration of their unfergred assent and consent to all and every transfer of the revenues of the Romish Clergy to the Protestant thing prescribed and contained in the Book of Common Prayer, and ad have been mentined with the Romish Clergy to the Protestant transfer of the revenues of the Romish Clergy to the Protestant transfer of the revenues of the Romish Clergy to the Protestant transfer of the revenues of the Romish Clergy to the Protestant transfer of the revenues of the Romish Clergy to the Protestant transfer of the revenues of the Romish Clergy to the Protestant transfer of the revenues of the Romish Clergy to the Protestant transfer of the revenues of the Romish Clergy to the Protestant transfer of the revenues of the Romish Clergy to the Protestant transfer of the revenues of the Romish Clergy to the Protestant transfer of the revenues of the Romish Clergy to the Protestant transfer of the revenues of the Romish Clergy to the Protestant transfer of the revenues of the Romish Clergy to the Protestant transfer of the revenues of the Romish Clergy to the Romish Cle will hereafter appear, they engaged in a successful conspiracy and rebellion against their Sovereign, although James's violations of the constitutional libertice of the people were not as flagrant or as protracted as those of Charles L, in behalf of whose levying taxes and governing twelve years without Parliament, and imprisoning hundreds of Englishmen without law, the clergy preached up the describes of absolute right from heaven, non resistance, and passive obedience.

Our second remark is, that we have no dispute about Episcopacyabout the destrines and liturgy of the Church of England. Our only dispute is with the intolerant doctrines, the exclusive and unjust pre-

tensions, of the Epiecopal Clergy in this Province. We proceed to notice with all possible brevity, 1st. The doctrines, and spirit towards Protestant non-conformists, of the Established preformen's in the church. Rather than sacrifice their livings, great Clergy during the reigns of Charles the First and Second. Charles I. ascended the throne of his ancestors, 1625, in the 26 h year of his age. He was haptized a Preshyterian; but his residence at the Spanish Court, and his marriage with the Catholic princess Henrietta of France, of whom he was passionately fond, gave his mind a bias towards Popery, and secured protection to Catholics, while Protestant Dissenters were hunted like wild beas's. The Rev. ryt, Charnock, Clarke, Flavel, Gale, Gilpin, Goodwin, Greenhill, P. Mr. Holkoyp-an able living Wesleyan Minister-says, that Charles Henry, Howe, Jackson, Jacomb, Jenkins, Manton, Mond, Nowcomen. while Protestant Dissenters were hunted like wild beasts. The Rev. ever sat in the Council Chamber of an English Monarch." (1) In his opening speech to his first Parliament, he promised to support the Established Church-the only promise to his subjects he ever kept. Not receiving as large supplies from his Parliament as he desired, to maintain a standing army, and carry on a war with Spain, he dissolved it three times in four years, and then determined to govern without a Parliament-having got a bench of Judges, and a body of reclesiastics, to sanction his illegal tyranny in exacting ship money, forcing loans, and levying men for his army. The historian. Hume, referring to the first general loan exacted by Charles and his Council, says:

"That religious prejudices might support civil authority, sermons were reached by Sigritore and Manwaging, in favour of the general loan; and he court industriously spread them over the Kingdom. Passive obedience was there recommended in its full extent; the whole authority of the state was represented as belonging to the King alone, and all limitations of the law and a constitution were rejected as impious and seditions.** (2)

As the sermons of Drs. Sibthorp and Manwaring contained the prevailing dectrine of Charles' clergy, we will give a passage from each. Dr. Sibthorp asserted--

"That if princes command any thing which subjects may not perform secruse it is against the laws of God or of nature, or impossible to parform, yet subjects are bound to undergo the punishment without resisting, or ailing, or reviling, and so yield a passive obedience where they cannot whibit an active one."- The famous LAUD recommended this disc "a sermon learn-dly and discreetly preached, agreeable to the ancient doctrine of the primitive Church, both for faith and good manners, and to the established doctrine of the Church of England."

Dr. Manwaring maintained--"That the King is not bound to observe the laws of the realm concerning the rights and liberties of the subjects, but that his royal will and command in imposing loans and taxes, without common consent in Parlianeat, dath oblige the subject's conscience, upon pain of eternal dampation that those who refused to pay this loan offended against the law of God and the King's supreme authority, and become guitty of impiety, disloyal ty, and rebellion. (3) Mr Monragus, one of the King's chap'ains, published two books in support of the Royal prerogative to the same extent'-one entitled " A new gag for an old goose," and the other, " An appeal to Castar."

MONTAGUE and MANWARING were impeached by the Commons before the House of Lands, and were censured by the Lords. Manwating for preaching such doctrine, was sentenced by the Lords, to pay a fine of one thousand pounds, to be imprisoned during pleasure, to be suspended from his ministry for three years, to be disabled for ever from preaching at Court-incapacitated from holding any eccle significal or secular office-and that his sermons be burnt in London and in both Universities. But no sooner had Charles dissolved the Parliament, than he liberated Manwaring, preferred him to two valuable livings, and subsequently promoted him to the hishopric of St. Davids. Dr. Sibthorp received two livings; and Montague was promoted to the bishopric of Chichester, whilst lying under the censure of Parliament. The impartial and able historian Rapin has well observed, that

"The Duke of Backingham, favourite to Charles I, as he had been to Herald on the RECTORY QUESTION, for which we are indebted to his father, inspired him with maxims directly contrary to the established last Thursday's Colonist, (which is to be published hereafter on government, and thereby occasioned his ruin. The duke being assessed to destablished the desired and the destablished to destablish the desired and the destablished to destablish the desired and the destablished to destablish the destablished the destablished to destablish the destablished the destablished to destablish the destablished the d sinated, the design was pursued by Charles, which had been begun by the deceased favourite. He imagined, the nation might be governed without a parliament, or at least that parliaments were only to supply him with money. He had dissolved three in the four first years of his years passed without a parliament, during which the king levied tax es by the bare act of his will, upon his subjects, and by his conduct discovered a design to reign arbitrarily. Unhappily for him, he admit-

Such was the government of The Church's canonized Charles !and such the doctrines of his Clergy, so extolled in last Saturday's Church. Loyal they were to the tyranny of the Crown, but traitors to the constitutional liberties of the nation, and cinel personners (with some noble individual exceptions) of their Protestant brothren. The Star Chamber inflicted exorbitant fince, for the most trivial ofpositions; and desiring to contribute, as far as possible, to the invest. fences. The people were perpetually called upon for loans, henevolences, and free gifts. Nor could any man open his mouth against these proceedings without hazarding his liberty and estate. B shop Laub governed the Church by means equally arbitrary and illegal. He rigorously bore down all who opposed him, without any regard to the rights of conscience, the laws of the land, or the connes of the Church." (4) Not to notice the numerous individual acts of persecution against conscientious clergymen and puritans, we may remark, that, in order to extinguish their influence and render the correct passions of the nation subservient to royal tyranny and ecclesiastical cupidity. Archbishop Land provailed on the pious King to re-publish his father James 1.'s famous declaration concerning lawful sports to be used on Sundays after divine service. Mr. Hoiroyd remarks, that

"The BISHOPS and CLERGY, having by royal authority opened the door for sabbath day autusements, with a general invitation to the people, the nation was soon inundated with a desolating flood of licentinuaness. The court had their balls, masquerades, and plays on the Sunday evenings; whilst all the sober and religious people in the country were harrified at the noise of the youth at their May-games, marrice dances, and revels, which echoed from parish to parish. But the revival of this iniquitous declaration fell grievously upon the conscientious clergy. Many poor clargymen strained their consciences in submission to their superiors. Some, immediately after publishing it, read the fourth commandment, 'Remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy,' and then sol emply reminded the people that this was the law of God; the other the injunction of man. Some left it to their curates; whilst great numbers dissimulation in religion was truly awful; fer, whilst professing zeal refused to comply upon any terms whatever. It would be endless to ro late all the personutions, suspensions, deprivations, and excommunica tions, which took place among the clergy during the seven years that this act was in operation, as upon a moderate calculation they would not amount to less than from even to eight hundred. Every means that ingenuity could devise was resorted to for the purpose of suppressing puritanism."-Histor.cal Sketches, Vol. III. pp. 341, 342.

All pious ministers having been thus driven out of the Church, puritans persecuted,-the rights of Parliament invaded,-and the nation oppressed and robbed, as might naturally have been expected. he overthrow of Church and King ensued; and Presbyterians, Anahaptists, and ludependents, after the example of those whom they had excommunicated, persecuted in their turn, though not so dissolute in their manners-facts these which prove that the evil is not in a particular form of Church government, or in a particular class of men, but in the anti-christian system which converts religion into an engine of state policy, by linking a set of ecclesiastics to the executive power in contradistinction to the interests and liberties of a nation.

The restoration of Charles II. in 1660 was promoted equally by Presbyterions and Episcopolians; the hierarchy was restored to its former pre-eminence, but the promises of Charles II to the Presbyte. rians proved as worthless as those of his Royal Father to Parliament.

(1) Historical Sketches of Christianity in England, from the Earliest Ages—published at the English Conference Office. London. Vol. iii p. 324.
(2) History of England, Vol. VI. p. 160 — Hunz remarks again—" But this was not the only hardship of which the nation then thought they had remon to complain. The only hardship of which the nation then thought they had reason to complaint. The only hardship of which the nation then thought they had reason to complaint. The py, which had made the fruitiess expedition to Cadiz, was dispersed throughout the gdom; and money was levied upon the counties for the payment of their quarters, soldiers were billeted upon private houses, contrary to castom, which required i. In all ordinary cases, they should be quartered in into and public houses. Those to had refused or delayed the loan, were sure to be loaded with a great number of each agreems and disorderly guests. Many too, of low condition, who had shown a actory disposition, were present fairs the service, and enlisted by the fact or army "I may be easier affirmed that, except a few countries, or excelsions of the fact or army." efractory disposition, were present into the service, and enlisted by the flort or army "
—" It may be safely affirmed, that, except a few courtlers or ecclesiastics, all men were displeased with this high exertion of prerognitives, and this new spirit of administration."

(3) Neal's History, Vol. 1f. pp. 151, 152.—Holroyd's Historien! Exercise, Vol. III. pp. 331, 332. (4) Betreyd, Vot. 311. pp. 536, 297.

Clergy or members of the Church of England. We accord to them Though the King himself had taken the oath and covenant, he now and British subjects equally with the Editor of The Church, into the same sentiments and feelings of loyally that we believe are cherished by other classes of the population—and no more, except, as we corporating them into the Establishment by a comprehensive act of shall show, what flows from personal interest. The clergy of the Parliament, according to previous engagement, the famous Act of

> "1. Re-ordination, if they had not been opiscopally ordained before not disentangle themselves. 5. To abjure the lawfulness of taking up arms against the king, or any commissioned by him, on any pretence whatever. These prescribed terms were to be signed and conformed to by every elergyman, lecturer, and schoolmester, before St. Burtholomew's day, on pain of deprivation. A portion of that wisdom which is from was evidently displayed in bringing the bill into operation or that day; for the titles being usually paid at Michaelmas, those who did not conform would lose their income for the whole year.

"This memorable act, with the amended Prayer Back, was not publish ed until the day before it was to be subscribed, so that jonly a few of the clergy in the vicinity of Landon could procure a sight of it, and all the rest must either subteribe to a book they had not seen, or forfeit their numbers of the clergy subscribed to the book before they had seen it, as the bishops themselves acknowledged. But many of the roost pious and onecientions ministers were of a different mind; and rather than sub scribe to a book they had not seen, or that they did not cordially approve they submitted to the penalty. About two thousand were deprived for nonconformity, among whom were some of the most eminent divines and zealous preachers of that age; such as, Bates, Baxter, Calamy, Ca was guided in all his measures by the most corrupt ministers that Owen, Pool, &c. &c., many of whose names will be known through their writings till time shall be no longer.

"The episcopation party rejuced as those who had gained a great vic ory; although it was obtained ut the expense of reducing such of eminent men and their families to extreme poverty." - Historical Sketches, Val. III. pp. 413-415.

But even this was not enough; and therefore, in 1664, the Act of Uniformity was reinforced by the infamous Conventicle Act, which imposed fine and imprisonment upon any person, above the age of 16, who shou'd be present at any religious exercise, in a private hous where there were present five or more persons not of the household. Mr. Holroyd says--"Soon after this act came into operation, the jails were crowded with

protestant dissenters, whilst the papers were protected by the exercise of the protogetive. The discretionary power lodged by this act in the hands of the civil magistrates was never more incurrently applied. Som of the basest characters the country could produce were employed as informers. Several ministers who had not taken the prescribed oath were prosperted for preaching in their own houses to a few of their pa rishioners after attending at the public service of their respective church es. Warrants were issued by the magistrates for levying twenty pounds upon the minister, twenty pounds upon the house, and five shillings upon ach hearer. If the money was not immediately paid, their houses were broken open and a seizure made of their effects; goods and wares were aken out of their shops, -- and in the country, cattle were driven away and sold for half their value; and, if the seizure did not produce the amount of the fine, the minister and people were thrown into prison, and kept in class confinement for three or six months at the option of the magistrate. Whilst every thing was done that men invested with almost unlimited power, and influenced by a settled enmity against dissenters

could devise, to provent the most faithful ministers of Christ from preaching the gospel, the common people were left to indulge without restraint in the greatest excesses of dissipation, profane swearing, gaming, and all kinds of uncleanness. Not withstanding the arbitrary proceedings of the magistrates, and the intelerant manner in which their agents treated the dissenters, the three principal bodies. the independents, anahaptiste, and quakers resolved that they would?patiently submit to the penalties imposed, rather than try to evade them by occasional conformi ty. They assigned as their reason for so acting that, if a persecuting spirit were the mark of a false church, they should be highly culpable in oining with one that was so notoriously guilty.

The years 1664 and 1665 were marked with many inauspicious events

The king, without any just cause, declared war against: Holland, which terminated without honour or advantage to England. The jails were at this time crowded with pious ministers, and other praying people, whilst many others, through fear of being sent thither, durst not so much as ask a bles ing upon their food, when there were more than five persons at the table hesides their own family. These violent proceedings against the dissenters were not the only calamities with which the nation was at that time visited. A long drought, which was followed by a destructive murrain among the cattle, preceded the breaking out of the plague, which razed to such an alarming extent, that in the city and suburbs of London from eight to ten thousand died in a week.

Posterity will scarcely credit the fact, that a protestant British parliament should draw arguments from the failure of the war, and the razing of the plague, for inflicting still greater severities on the Ci-senters, by passing one of the most execrable acts that ever disgraced the British Statute book By this art every effenced minister was required to take an oath that it was not lawful, on any pretence whatever, to take arms against his Majesty, or any commissioned by him; and that they would not at any time attenut an alteration in the government of either church or state. This act further mjoined, " that no nonconformist ministers shall, after the 24th of March, 1665, unless in passing the road, come or be whilin five miles of any city, sown co porate, or berough that sends members to parliament, or within reign, and even signified his intention of calling no more. Twelve five of any parish, town, or place wherein they have, since the act of oblivion, been parson, vicar, or lecturer, &c

The operation of the five-mile act, as it was generally called, proved exted to his person and council two men imbued with the same maxima, difficult to find places to which they could retire to be exemp from the to give. Some of the ministers were removed thirty or forty miles from their flocks, whom they used to visit in the dead of night, and preach to them in some sequestered place, and return again before day-light. There were others who continued to preach ope: It wherever they could meet with a congregation, thinking it more in character with their profession a Chris tian ministers to perish in prison for preaching the gospel, thru, through fear of suffering, to hide them elves in obscurity. Some few of the minis ces, after enduring these reverities for a line, took the oath contrary to their former resolution; but the main body of the dissenters remained firm to their principles. The wives and families of many of the ejected minis ers were treated with the most wanton burharity by the informers and sol-

diers, when they could not meet with the ministers.
Thus, because of tree faithful men and their families were reduced to the lowest clib of poverty, not one of them was known to perish for want. They were often supplied with the necessaries of life from such unex pected sources as clearly marked the merciful interposition of divine Providence on their behalf. The facts recorded in the memoirs of some of these mer are striking illustrations of this position, and are founded up a unquestionable authority."—Historical Sketches, Vol. III., pp. 421-426.

Thus did persecution race during the whole reign of this lascivious and unprincipled mon-rob, which terminated in 1685. During the last four years of his reign, he governed without a l'arbament, in as arbitrary and despote a manner as the most loyal and devoted of his Clergy, who governed him and his ministers, could desire, Speaking of this closing period of his government, Mr. Holroyd (whom we have preferred quoting to immerous other authorities, as he is a leading conservative English Wesleyan minister, and as his book is published by the English Conference Book Steward.) observes that the civil inagistrates and the Ministers of Reliaton seemed to vie with each other in endeavours to crush the dissenters." Of this monarch, who so broadly laid the foundation, and so fully acted out the maxims and policy of High Churchism, Mr. Holrayd says-" His for the Projectant Church, he was externally a papist, and internall a deist. His maxim was, that there was no such thing as either virtue or honour in the world, but that all men were actuated by motives of self interest. His indolent habits prevented him attending to the affairs of government, which he left to his ministers, whilst he spent his time with his inistresses in the most debasing sensuality." Charles II, was succeeded by his brother the Duke of York, in

1685, by the name of James II , whose three vers' inglorious reign which ended in the memorable Revolution of 1688, -- set on foot and promoted by the High Church par'y themselves, who had for twenty ive years persecuted their Professant fellow-subjects with such relentless fury, and in the face of their own professed principles of non-resistance and passive obedience,--will be the subject of review n a luture number.

Schism, a Sermon, preached at Dytown, before the Eastern Clerical Association, on Thursday, January 10, 1839,-and published at their request,-by the Rev. R. V. Rogers, Rector of Richmond, U. C. Romans xvi. 17.

Love is the grand principle of attraction in the moral universe, embracing creation as its destined circle of operation, and holds each individual member of the Christian Church in adhesion to all the rest, and the whole in affinity with Jehovah himself; but a proud selfish bigotry destroys this great law of the Divine Government, leaves the several parts of the Church of Christ in a state of repul sion to each other, if it does not disjoin them from their spiritual Head.

Last week we reviewed a Sermon lately delivered by the Rev. A. N. Bethune, Editor of The Church. In that discourse, bigatry and selfishness converted persone entertaining different opinions from the

guilty suthers of heaven's heavy vergeance upon the land. In last Saturday,s Church we have the Sermon, the title of which stands at the head of this notice... It will be seen that this Sermon was preached before an association of Episcopal Clergymen, printed at their equest, and published in The Church. Its sentiments are known to be those of the Episcopal Clergy generally in this Province. The Sermon is remarkable for nothing but its divisions and sentiments. Its divisions are two-proofs of the Sin of Schism, and of God's latred to it--like proofs of the light of the Sun, and of the pleasantress of light; or like the divisions of a printed sermon we happen to have in our pussession, delivered on the occasion of the death of the late Dr. A: Clarke, in which the orator proposes to show I. That Dr. Clarke was a great man; II. That he is dead; III. That this ought

It is, however, with the SENTIMENTS of this discourse that the mblic are particularly concerned at the present juncture, when the Emscopal Clergy are claiming one seventh of the Province. We will lay them before our readers without note or comment, as, in the Guardian of the 3 d ult; we said all that was necessary on the comparative divisions and errors of the Church of England and of other churches. In proving God's hatred of schism, Mr. Rogers proceeds hies :

"Where are the remains of the various heresics, and schisms of the first ages? Their names continue; their tenets are matters of record Whilst, unable to bear the purifying, the tria's through which the church has passed have washed them away from her fair face!-And where are they which arose at the Reformation, -the tares which the memy sowed among the wheat? Some few remain, whilst the multitude

are forgotten! "Division was their sin; and division was their curse!" Where is the schism of John Calvin - the openly acknowledged de-parture from the discipline and constitution of the Church, as it had existed from Apostolic days to his own time." It exists in the Preshy. terian communion, though expiring, if its divided condition the any criterion of its decay. And whore, we would again use ourselves, is that of professing Christians who still bear the name of Wester, though they have little in common with him but his name, wand red, as they have, after off from his principles,) who call him master, and yet do not the things which to commanded,—where are they?—Still having a name as Wesleyan Methodists; but divided and subdivided; and each subdivision itself the parent of a numerous offspring of divisions!

Fusiered by the pious of that branch of the reneral church on earth with which their founder remained in communion till he joined the church in heaven, they increased in numbers, and in devotion to God and men. Pastors, however, arese of other sentiments thing those boly, elf-devoted men who were their first leachers! Men these were, laving to have the pre eminence: No langer cantented with the humble, yet useful office of preachers, they dared, unauthorised by God, and contrary to the dying wish of their parent, to administer the coverant lokens of God's love—the sucraments;—thus usurping the priestly office. Thus they divided the body of Christ. Hence has flown the mutual jealousy which has since existed between those who were once bosom friends! has arisen that unhaly rivalry which still mars, in this Province, what I would still call their works of faith and labours of love!

In proof of this, enumerate only the various separations from that form of Covernment, on the continent of Europe, in the United States, in

Great Britain in general, but specially in Scotland.

Justice, however, compels me to add,—that not all—a few—(happy could I say, many) of the followers of John Wesley have not forsaken the church of which; he was a burning and shining light." These are primitive and legitimate in their use of Methodism. But such is the constant effort made to poison their minds and to estrange their feelings, that ex-cept much labour be had to disabuse them of prejudices, to enlighten there ignorance of church principles provails, their children will wander from the church of their fathers.

Perlians my sincerity may be questioned, but God is my witness, I have eat sorrow and continued heaviness in contemplating the divided condition

Protestantism ! Watched, as we are, by the eagle eye of that portion of the universal Church, against whose errors we protest; circumvented by her servants, whose zeal and sulf devotion, happy would it be for us did we imitate; leagued, as that unhappy church is, with the enemies of her Lord, against all who desire to recommend a more scriptural faith and holier practice; is it a time for Protestants to be wasting their strength and means in mutual strife?-Surely, with such an enemy in the field, wisdom would suggest a return to that outward and visible church, which, up to the time of Calvin, without question, even by Calvin himself, was known by her three orders in the Ministry; and which even now comprises ninoteen out of twenty parts of the Christian world! "Divide and, Conquer," ever been the watchword of our unwearied adversary. Should that wast member of the Church, already "drunk with the blood of saints," again imbrue her hands in brother's blood, will not the divided hearts, and seps rate counsels of Protestant christians be the cause of so dire a calamity Surely, the revived and active condition of the Papal Church should lead us to pause in our mutual resentments, before it be too late!

Whether you will hear, or whether you will forbear; whether acting on the falsely-called liberal, but more correctly to be styled INFIDEL spirit on the falsely-called therat, but more correctly to be styled in the areof the age, my hearers shall set my present instructions down to the arecount of bigotry and narrow-minded sectarian spirit. I know not. Normust I allow myself, from fear of consequences, to hold my peace, when
duty urges me to speak; but rather, through evil report and good report,
"warn, reprove, rebuke, exhort." Yes, though the more abundantly I
love you, (and "God is my witness, how greatly I long after you all") the less I be loved; though I should "brooms your enemy because I tell you the truth;" yet must I in the language of the fearless Apostle to the Gentiles, any, - Mark them which cause divisions among you. I so Mark. Observe attentively and diligently, those who seek to draw yo away from that branch of the true vine -that postion of the universal church which has never yet been guil y of the sin of schism: no, not whom reforming herself from Papal errors, (for even then she only returned too, what she had been before that despotic church ensiaved her) - who requires tremely oppressive to the nonconformists. In many contiles it was very not " of any man that it should be believed as an article of faith whateoever is not read in Holy Scripture, or can be proved thereby."-- who has ing by examples." It has been remarked by Cicero, "Nescire quid hishop of Canterbury, and Thomas Wentworth, earl of Strafford."—
he suspected of favoring their range tank and advantage of the who has, as an humble instrument, cheered and sactained their spirits as antequam natus sis accident, idest semper esse purrum"—to be History of England, Vol. XII. p. 227. in this day of blosphemy and rebuks, nourishing with her Liturgy, Articles, and Hamilies, thousands of God's dear children.

Finally, " Avoto miem!" Count them not as enemies: far from this! But avoid listening to hose who would seduce you from the faith and practice of your forefathers. I dare not be ignorant of the "railing accusations" brought against us, secretly by many who with their line show much love; by there more openly, and far more honography. Necessity is laid upon me to put you on your guard. : Become better acquainted with the tenets. Accustom yourselves to the language of your Prayer of your church. Books. Seek to drink in the specit of her Livery. Through her mionsis means of grace which your Church offers, ever hold communion w her adorable Head and Saviour. Thus, "truly repenting,—most carnest, ly desiring passion, and forg veness,—preserved and continued in the unity of the Church, when taken bence, you will be taken to his farour, through the merits of God's dearly beloved Son Jesus Christ our Lord."

THE NOVASCOTIAN, from which we copy the following able and elegaent article, is edited by Joseph Howe, E-q., M. P. P.,a leading member on the side of the majority of the Nova Scotia House of Assembly. Mr. Howe has recently returned from a twoyears' tour in England and on the Continent. We believe he is one of the two gentlemen who procured the attention of Her Majesty's Government to the subject of steam navigation between England and Halifax, N. S. . It is truly gratifying to perceive that the sentiments we advocate are those of 150.000 out of the 200.000 inhabitants of Nov : Sectia. We have also to excress our best thanks to the Editor of the Novascotian, and to the REV. Mr. Sugastone-Wesleyan Missionary-for their vindication of us, where, it seems, the High Church mode of warfare is the same as it is in this Province,

> From the Novascotian, Jan'y, 16, 1839. POLITICS AND RELIGION.

An article under this beading, which we wrote a month ago, has given, as we supposed it would, offence in certain quarters. Two writers in The Times have found fault—one who signs himself "A Methodist," and another, ["J. S."] who, from his tone and signature, we presume is not a Methodist, but one of the Editors of a certain paper [Colonial Churchman] published at Lunenburg, remarkable for its modest advecacy of the claims of one fifth of our population to rule the other four fifths. The bject of the first of these writers is to weaken the effect of the flev. Mr.

lefamer upon whose production he animadverts. The Rev. W. E. SHEESTING, who has come forward in the last Times to support, by his wn personal knowledge of Mr. Ryerson, and familiar acquaintance with the facts of the case, the view we gave of that gentleman's standing and exections in Upper Canada, save :-

"It appears to me, that 'A Methodist' is in great ignorance of the state of Methodistic affairs in Upper Canada; or that he is not a Methodist of the right stamp; or in other words, not a Wesleyan Merhodist; or he would not have written or sent any thing to your caper, in the slightest degree decognitory to the fair fame of the Rev. Egerton Ryerson, who, you will allow me to say, is all that the Editor of The Novascotian has stated bun to be.!!

Of the production reprinted in The Times, Mr. Shonstone expresses

"The fact is, that the extract from the Toronto Patriot, is a wanton and disgraceful attack upon Mr. R-, who has been, and is still conending for no more than the Wesleyan Connexion ever have and ever will contend for, i. e. religious liberty, and the principles of the British

"It is a very convenient thing," adds Mr. S. "for those who would preacher on some matters of Government, and, especially, a class of fain, if they could, establish a species of petry despotism, to call those itinerants who had presumed to view themselves children of Abraham who oppose them, Democrate."



the New York Albion, a good authority on such a subject, we should presume, with the readers of The Times, gives this character. In the No. of the 22nd Dec. Dr. Bartlet thus writes of 'A Methodist's' friend

"Tue Tononto Parnior .- This notoriously scurrilous journal has made another indecent attack upon the editor of this paper, the object of which is to fix upon him a charge of duplicity and faithlessness to the Canadian people in their present struggle! Such a charge will doubtless astonish many who are not acquainted with the abusive and libelious character of the Patriot in question. We should treat the matter with the silence it deserves, did not this attack exceed in audacity and vileness any thing of the sort we have ever witnessed."

This subject has already occupied so much space, that we have little to bestow upon J. S's communication. A wordy warfare with him, how, hever, is by no means necessary; for we presume that we should fail to , convence the high Church party, whose champion he is, of the absurdity of their pretensions, and we are quite certain that if he writes till dooms day he will anver persuade the 150,000 people in Nova Scotia, whom that party reck to govern, and who are without the pale of the Establish ment, that its claim is founded in any thing but the most contemptible

estimate of their knowledge and their power. He accuses us of a readiness to "attack the Church;" but he well knows, if he knows any thing of this country, of which we have some doubts, that we have never attacked the Church. We have made war upon the use made in this country of the Church as a political engine. We have opposed the impudent attempts made by a combination of the most aneern pulous puliticians and ambicious Parsons to make for themselves, and families a very eving concern out of this Church and State machine. and we will never relax our efforts while our faculties are preserved to us, and in a cause so just and necessary to the extension of sound reli gion and sound Government over the land, we have every reason to hope for a blessing upon our efforts.

The flimsy nonsense that this J. S. has written is certainly a fair spe eimen of the ratiocination of the party; and if other matters of more con-equence did not afford us full employment, we should like the anneament of tearing it to pieces. He calls the Church of England in these Colonies, "the tao well persecuted Church." This is not a bod joke. Le him read the history of its persecution in Upper Canada in Mr. Reerson's letter Persecuted !! fo sooth (although only a fe ction of the population.) by a monopoly of the powers and vatronage of the Government, and one by a monopoly of the poners and unirounge of the toperment, and one seventh of the lands within its horders. Personned in Nova Scotin and New Brunswick by similar monop dis, and in this Province to 97.001 acres of Jands. Truly, some other sects would like a taste of this kind of personned in the long to see the dry when I. S.'s friends will have less of it. and will do all in our power to lighten their foat.

What can J. S mean by his absurd fears about our of designing the What can't is smear by as a strong many and according to a control of the country-that Magistrates and Commissioners of Schools were appointed with impartiality-that the useless extravagance which the Church and "State mon assist to keep up because those who profit by it lieft to keep up them, were reduced to reasonable compass—and that the School hands were wisely applied to purposes of general education, under the management of those who would have no interest to mismanage. Suppose all this ment of those was some mayor as more dangerous or destructive, what then? Does J S, mean to say that the Christian Church will be destroyed. Would a mother destroy her Babes, if she spread lightly and equally above them the conseiled that one of them sought of a cold night to appropriate to itself. Destroy the Christian Church in Neva Scotia!—why even the High Church Party, who have laboured for years with all their wealth and influence to do that, against the better taste and feelings of liberal Churchmen, have not succeeded because the Book against which the grees of the learner prevail was in the hands and hearts of the people. Their failure, with such resources, would deter us, even if inclined to attempt

Destroy the Christian Church in Nova Scotia by making all classes the People equal in the eve of the law! Suppose they were so, what then I Would there be one Church, Chapel, or Meeting House the less in a single Town or Handet? would not the able Ministers of every denomination still preach the Gospet-and would not the Rible circulate as freely into every corner of the country as it does now? The Christian Church, as we under stand it. is in no danger, even though an absurd law or two be wiped from the Statute book, and a bigot or two swept out of the Councils.

Two lines from J S's, communication are enough to show its spicit, and the spirit of his party. In attempting to account for the distribution of olonial patronage among one-fith of the people, to the exclusion of fourfillis, he says - "It is most probable that Government have found Church men generally the most faithful servants of the Crown!" No doubt, This is the policy -- to lay claim to more loyalty and more faithfulness than their neighbours, in order that they may get more of the loaves and fishes. interested men! this ruse is threadbare - some other must be tried,-the patronage of Government, if we can beld it, shall no longer be monopolized dry " the faithful."

To the Editor of the Christian Guardlen.

DEIR Ser .- I observe in the Guardian of the 5th of December last, an oldress from the Rev. J. Stinson. President of the Conference, to the Chairmen of Districts, Superintendants of Circuits, and official members of the Wesleyan Methodist Church, carnestly recommending them to draw up an Address to His Excellency Sir George Arthur, the Lieutenant to be signed by the mem larierly bleetings on the several Circuits, expressing their abhorrence of, and opposition to, the attempts which are being made by lawless brigands, and others, on the American frontier, to promote discord amongst Her Majesty's subjects and separation from the parent state; also of their attachment to Her Majesty's Government, &c. &c. In regard to which, I beg to state, that, although I have ever felt an abhorrence of, and still am opposed to, the movements of the lawless brigands on the American frontier, who are striving to scatter five brands, and sow seeds of discord amongst Her Majesty's Subjects; and notwithstanding I feel a firm attachment to Her

Magistrates in the Western District, sent, at the point of the bayonet, to the guard house in Windsor, and from thence to the common gool at subject of Canada, in order to consider whether they would make use Sandwich. The following is a true copy of the mittimus which I obtained from the hand of the Gaolee, Mr. Uneworth:

Western District, 2 To the Keeper of the common Gaol of Sandwich-Receive into To Wit: 1 your custudy, and detain for further examination, the hodies of To 1971: your custudy, and detain for further examination, the hodies of Robt Mences, J. P. 19. D. F. Bass, J. P. W. D. Sgudwich, 25th Pab. 1838. A true copy.—Abran, Unsworth, Gauler. To Wit: 1 your Vandusen and Sampuou.

I was kept in confinement, within the gluony walls of a cell, all night and part of the next day, and then discharged without any examination or trial! and without aught being alleged against mo. Col. Radeliffe, on being informed of the abose I had received, immediately wrote to Mr. Mercer, to know why he had thus treated a British subject; also, to know why he had retained and imprisoned Lieut. Sampson, whom he enswer to which. Mr. Mercer gravely informed him that he never had committed as! I then wrote to the said Magistrates as follows, calling on them for redress:

Sir.—As our Government does not appoint rulers to exercise as finiturious] influence over the interests and happiness of its subjects but is surjectly just and impartial in controlling its officers and siving reduces to the injured. I therefore feet it my daty, as an insulted and injured individual, to call on you for satisfaction for the numerited abuse. I secoived from you on the 25th oil. You must be mare, it is no small refluence, and strotch of constituted authority vested in you as a magistrate, to force an unoffending individual to the retard-heise, and from thence to the cells of a mammon jail. This you and your comrade Rolit Merces, Esq have done; and have not only mayed one to assimpt personal injury by being confined in the cells, but you also prevented the from attending to ministerial duties. And all this without the slightest provocation on my part. If thought weakness, or if to gratify your spheen, you have thus sported with the character, the fredings, and the interest of a Beltish subject, it must be your misfortune, not other. In your abuse Letter, Sampon starred largely. From bins think you will soon hear, as he is also unwilling to softer such abuse without taking such landable measures as will bring you to justice and afford ample redress.

Ambrersburch, March 28th, 1838.

Sir—It is probable by this time you are fully conjuged, the time for the controllers. Ambergiburgh, March 28th 1833.

Sir.—It is probable by this time you are fully convinced, that the ill treatment I received from you on the 25th out was (on my part) without cause or provocation. If we you must be navare, humanity and common instice require you to make me amends, But if otherwise. I hope you will do me the justice to admit it is from 1 inter motives, than merely budging in feelings of revenge, when I most confidently assure you that I feel it my duty to adopt such landable measures as will at once bring you to justice, and afford me ample satisfaction.

As to the unmerited chines I received.

afford me ample satisfaction.

As to the unmerited thisse I received from you while in the guard house. I have only
to say, I hope I chall ever he invuinceable to such foul aspersions from the unhallowed
lips of the profane.

Permit me now to express my after surprise, that in answer to Col. Raddiffe's letter

Permit me now to express my inter surprise, that is answer to Gol. Raddiff's letter on this subject, you could roundly assert that you never committed me. I ask. Sir. if such assertions have foundation in trails? You should know better than to sport with the character, the feelings and the privileges of a British subject. I is an limit of rounding maintude, to be deagged like a felion to the cells of a common jath, which offending in any wise against the laws of my country. I therefore, under a zense of dary, call on you for redees. You may take refuge in silence if you think best; but you shall be brought to justice, and your deeds to the light. I remain, yours a specifully.

Rolt Mercer, Esq. Windsor.

C Yandusen.

Rolt Mercer, Esq. Windson. C VANDUSER.

As I had noticipated, to the above communications they made no reply I then felt it my duty to lay the case before the Lieut. Governor, praying that His Excellency would be pleased to institute an enquiry into the merits of the case, in order to ascertain the extent to which the said Migistrates bad carried their unjustifiable and arbitrary proceedings, and recross for unmerited abuse to a devoted subject of Har Majesty might be conceded. The following is a true copy of the Memorial:

To His Excellency Sir George Arthur. K. C. H. Lieutenant Governor

of Upper Canada, Sc. Sc. Se.

your memorians was acque at many and part is a content, and without aught being affered against him.

Your Memorialist begs further to mention, that he is a B-Itish subject by birth, education, and uninterrupted residence; that he has always conducted binself in strict accordance with the laws of his country, and has left binself bound both by inclination and this to exert his influence it support of its institutions; that his standing as a Minister of the Gospel is well known, and that his hyalty and good character in public or private have never before been called in question.

Your Memorialist therefore handley grays that your Excellency will be graciously pleased to institute an enquiry into the allegations in this memoriat, with a view of ascertaling the extent to which the above anned magistrates carried their unjustifiable and arbitrary proceedings; and that redress for unmerited bodily and menual sufferings to a devoted subject of Her Majesty may be conceded, and its conduct and character justified to the community.

And as in duty bound your Memorialist will ever pray.

Anniestburgh, May 7th, 1889.

The above Memorial having boen laid before the Lieutenant Governor,

The above Memorial having been laid before the Lieutenant Governor instead of instituting an enquiry into the allegations comained therein His Excellency was pleased merely to refer to the said " Magistrates for any observations in their vindication they might deam it necessary to make on the subject." And having received their report, His Excellency was pleased to rend me the following document, enclosing to me a copy of their extraordinary communication; 1

Government House, 5th July, 1838. Government House. Sh July, 1838.

Sir.—Your memorial, dated 7th of May, complaining of the co-duct towards you of certain magistrates of the Western Histort, having been lab before the Lt Governor, and having by His Excellence's command been referred to them, for any observations in their children having been received. I am directed by His Excellency to send you a copy of it. and at the casua time to acquaint you, that he does not see any grand upon which he could with propriety further interfere in the matter—a Court of law being the only legitimate tribunal before which the enquicy you saidth could properly be unde.

I have the hours to be, Sir, your most obedient humble servant,
Rev. Contail Vandusen, Amberstungh.

In the wild record, these Magistraton have demonsted one as a circumst.

In the said report, these Magistratos have denounced me as a cisloya ind suspicious person, and informed His Excellency that I applied to Mc Baby for permission to return to Detroit, which was not considered prodent to grant lest I might report the small number of soldiers" in Windsor. Now as to my applying to Mr. Baby for permission to return to Detroit, no such thing ever was. There are many other statements in his extraordinary report which contain about as much truth as the above To those I will horonfter invite your attention.

Having thus been insulted and abused-sent to the guard house, and from thence to a common goal and there confined in a cell. I asked for redress; but no satisfaction has been given. It appears the Lt. Governor has admitted the insignations contained in the "report" of the said Magistrates, or he would not have dismissed my case as he did. I have therefore felt called upon to give a true statement of the facts of the case and I exceedingly regret that this has become my duty, as I feel no wish to stir up angry feelings, or to weaken the confidence reposed in the Magistracy of this Province. But when Magistrates will curso, swear, furiously assail, and indignantly insult and drag to prison an unoffending individual, for no other purpose than to show their power, it becomes the duty of any true embject of Her Majesty's Government, having knowledge of the existence of such a case, to make it known to the proper authority, that such persons may be removed from uffice, and a like evil in future be prevented. This I have done. But what can be expected when the parties accused will, with false statements and misrepresentations, deceive the Government. Great allowance should be made for a preview man is advoces fortune; but no circumstances whatever will justify any persons holding responsible offices under Her Majesty's Government, in treading down and trampling under foot the rights of British subjects, and thus betray the confidence reposed in them by the Government, and abuse the authority vested in them as Magistrates. Yours, respectfully,

Noppanee, Jan. 10, 1839, [A great writer has observed, that a country is in a deplorable state when more anxiety and pains are shown to screen the delinguency of public officers in order to strengthen executive power, than to protect the rights of the subject. A law was passed last winter indem nifying all those who had been employed in apprehending and impri-soning persons during the rebellion. His Excellency, therefore, refers Mr. Vanduson to a judicial tribunal for redress, when none exists. Alr. Vandusen is known to have been excelled by no clergyman in

POLITICAL PRISONERS PARDONED .-- His Excellency the Licut. Governor has been pleased to grant a pardon to the following persons, namely-John D. Staples, township of York; Joseph Watson, town. ship of King-both in the Penitentiary; Michael Shepard, township of York; Joseph Clarkson, township of Markham; Alexander Marr, late of Markham; Thomas Brown, late of King; John Masecar, late of Townsend; and Thomas Shepard, late of York.

Upper Canada in his zeal to put down rebellion and brigandism.]

To Correspondents .- " A Subscriber" is informed that by ome error in the mode of conveyance we have not received a copy of the Magazine to which he refers for several months. Our extracts are second hand. Nor have we received a copy of the Minntes, or any correct copy of the Stations, that he desires .- " A. B." and " N. C." are received, and are under consideration.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC NEWS.

Lord Durham's Reply to the Westminster Address. refused to accept the address voted to him on Wednesday evening by a meeting of the Westminster Reform Association :--Cleaveland-row, Dec. 16, 1833.

"Sir,--I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your communication, enclosing the copy of an address from the Westminster Reform Association, and expressing a wish that I should receive it from the hands of a deputation. "I should have been proud to receive the address itself, expressive as

Majorty's Sulpcts; and nonwithstanding a teel a firm attachment to Her Majorty's Government, nevertheless, after the treatment I have received it is of principles in which I entirely concur, if I had had no cognizance from those who should protect our rights; so far as it respects myself as superintendant of a circuit. I feel no disposition whatever to have any part in drawing up or signing such an Address.

Without the least provocation on my part, I have been, by certain.

The chairment was chosen unanimously and the meeting voted him. their thanks. He called upon them to forget strong opinions on the of me for the furtherance of their own o'goels. Other speakers were even more candid in the avowal of their insuncerity. Dr. Wade said, that as an advocate of universal suffrage, he was perplexed; for he did not see how he could support an address to one who advocated household suffrage. Yet he did support that address; and on the ground, as he declared, that I could be made use of as a stepping stone for the advantage of the Radical party. These sentiments, and the purposes

"I have cited the above passage in order that there may be no sort of pisapprehension as to my reasons for declining to receive the address. I lay aside, as of no importance, all that passed at the meeting which old offender; when he was brought up, he at once acknowledged his might be considered personally injurious to me, and confine myself to guilt, and in consequence of his frank confession he saved himself a had sent on important business for Her Majesty's Government. In might be considered personally injurious to me, and confine myself to the manifest contradiction between the purport of the address and the objects of the meeting. The address says one thing, the meeting inten-ded another; and the whole of the proceedings taken as one act, abounds in evidence of gross insincerity. I cannot be a party, indirectly or remotely, to any such mode of dealing with public affairs. As I am ever ready to declare frankly what measures I think desirable, so will I always state my objections to purposes of which I conscientionally disapprove. If I had merely responded to this address, knowing as I do that many from whom it proceeds entertain opinions and seek objects which I receive assistance from Lord Brougham in their endeavour to get their muterly repudiate as destructive to the peace and very existence of society, sentences further mitigated, and that Lord Durham will also stand their I should have shared in misleading, not to say, deceiving, the public

And that is what I will never do, come what may, "The address refers to my nor hanged and unchangeable opinions in favour of diligence in the work of progressive Reform. This I hold to be the only means by which great national calumities may be averted. I know of no other means by which the true cods of all political exertion may be secured—namely, the instruction, the respectability and self espect, and the permanent dignity and happiness of the whole people, without distinction of classes. To these great ends I believe, that the stability of the Throne, the security of property, and the prosperity of industry are not less essential means, then the realization of blose

principles which I expressed to the people of Scotland in 1834.

But I will not pretend ignorance of ulterior designs on the part of he objects and principles to which I have adverted. It becomes me, herefire, openly to declare my disapprobation of them, and my deter mination to oppose myself as strongly to their execution, as I hope to

For these reasons I must decline receiving the deputation. I will et run the risk of deceiving any one. There shall be no mistake in any quarter as to my opinions or objects. I cannot accept support so tendered, or an address so voted. In other circumstances, I should have considered it at as an honourable and gratifying mark of public DURRAM.

confidence. I am. Sir, your most obedient servant.

Mr. W. West, Hon. Secretary of the Westminster Reform

MR. PROUT'S REPLY. My Lond-As chairman of the deputation of the Westminster Reform Society, appointed to present the address of the society to your locable, I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your locable, I honour to acknowledge the receipt of your lordship's communica-The Memoriat of Conrad Vandasea, a Minister of the Wesleyan Methodist Church in Charles Baker.

The Memoriat of Conrad Vandasea, a Minister of the Wesleyan Methodist Church in Charles Baker.

The Memoriat of Conrad Vandasea, a Minister of the Wesleyan Methodist Church in the Charles Baker.

The Memoriation of Saturday night. The depotation respectfully beg leave to inform their carriages; and on board the Hindoo, in which to Saturday night. The depotation respectfully beg leave to inform their carriages; and on board the Hindoo, in which to Saturday night. The depotation respectfully beg leave to inform their carriages; and on board the Hindoo, in which to Saturday night. The depotation respectfully beg leave to inform their carriages; and on board the Hindoo, in which to Saturday night. The depotation respectfully beg leave to inform their carriages; and on board the Hindoo, in which to Saturday night. The depotation respectfully beg leave to inform their carriages; and on board the Hindoo, in which to Saturday night. The depotation respectfully beg leave to inform their carriages; and on board the Hindoo, in which to Saturday night. The depotation respectfully beg leave to inform their carriages; and on board the Hindoo, in which to such that the society consists of the electors of Westminster, and they allighted from their carriages; and on board the Hindoo, in which to they allighted from their carriages; and on board the Hindoo, in which to the Hindoo, in which to such the Hindoo, in which to such the Hindoo, in which they allighted from their carriages; and on board the Hindoo, in which to such the Hindoo, in which to such the Hindoo, in which they allighted from their carriages; and on board the Hindoo, in which they allighted from their carriages; and on board the Hindoo, in which they carriages; and on board the Hindoo, in which they carriages; and the Hindoo, we seem that the Hindoo, in which they carriages; and the Hindoo, we seem the Hindoo, in which they carriages; and the Hindoo, we seem the Hindo

When a wholes one care as a solid of trouble to those to whom thought is labour—who would make epithets do the work of arguments [Col. Townshend transacting business of a pixal proceedings of the provinces, who, unable to reason, can only revile—and who, in all the Provinces, who, unable to reason, can only revile—and who, in all the Provinces, who made to reason the mass of the popularision first, and circumscribe their religious and political rights afterwards.

An instinuation is nearly as "convenient" a thing as a foul name. A fly may "blow" a wholesome carease that it cannot est—so, in political aside wind is used to damage a reputation, that small animals cannot otherwise destroy.

Of the Toronto Patriot, (the sentiments of which the writer to whom we have referred was in such haste to republish in the Holifax Times, who was a transfer the blad been (with the consent of Col. Townshend transacting business of a pixal proceedings of a pixal proceeding of the expected to be met by a fully and literally extracted from the original proceedings of the section.—The vote he met by a fully and literally extracted from the original proceedings of the section.—The vote he met by a fully and literally extracted from the original proceedings of the section of the representation there; that while was signatured by the said Mercer, although the full shad process as a full proceeding of the suitance of the principles and measures. The vote he met by a fully and literally extracted from the original proceedings of a pixal proceeding of the Principles and measures. The vote he met by a fully and literally extracted from the original proceedings of a pixal principle and measures. The vote he met by a fully and literally extracted from the original proceedings of the expectation.—The repeal of the measures and measures. The vote had been twisted to make present on a pixal principle and measures. The vote had been twisted to measure a subject of the principles and measures.—The vote principle and measures are all there; that amongst the people, but most especially the stamp duty upon newspapers. A reform of the clutch establishment. A proper application of the funds known to exist in the country for the purposes of education. Your lordship, from your long experience of the proceedings of public bodies, must be well aware that live impossible to prevent the expression of sentiments at variance with those entertained by a majority of the members, and we sun-nic to your lordship, that if the opinions of some individuals in a large mather are to be considered as sufficient grounds for refusing to receive addresses voted all but maximously by the collective body, it will always be in the power of some individuals, either from conscientions motives or from evil intentions, to nullify the proceedings of any number, however large the the country. The deputation appointed by the Westminster Reform Society to present their address to your lordship, have directed a copy of the speech of the mover of the address, as taken from the notes of a short, by the sum of £45,000 Sterling, hand writer, to be forwarded to your lordship; and they assure you that it contains the true ground on which the meeting adopted the address. The deputation enclose for your lordship's perusal the rules for the government the society. I have the honour to subscribe myse's, Your Lordship's most obedient seavant. Westminister, 229, Strand. Dec, 17, 1838.

To the Right Hen. the Earl of Du; ham, &c. &c.

Cleveland-row, December 15, 1338. Sir, - I have to thank you for your countesy in communicating to me the principles and measures advocated by the Westminster Reform Society."

I rejoice to receive from you this proof, that the insincere, and in my pinion, dangerous purposes around by some of those who took so promiment a part in the meeting to which you refer, are not founded on, or immediate agency blessing those restraints of his parents, and those instinct by the public and recorded declarations of that Association. I can, instructions which they constantly gave him from his earliest infancy.

political crisis, to use their well carned influence with their fellow country and I have not got the blessing!" But the time of his extremity was men for the purpose of deprecating all violence and terbulent proceedings. God's opportunity. The Lord revealed himself to him as a God pardon-Let me heg that they will draw the line of dis inction as broadly as I wish to do for myself, between honest and sincere References, and those who as sume the character with other and persictous designs; that they will inspire the people with a desire for practical benefits, and not for dangerous theories; and, above all, that they will holdly repudiate all feltowship and community with those counsels and actions which are not only fraught with langer to the peace of society, but to the well being even of those whose!

ever to deserve your confidence and good opinion. I have the honour to subscribe myself, your most obedient servant.

DURHAM. T Prout, Esq., Chairman, &c., &c.

ship -- [Morning Post.

The following letter from Mr. Van Buren to Lord Durham, previous to his departure for England, is published in the London Letter from the President of the United States to Lard Ducham.

My Lorp.—Having been informed that it is your intention to pass through a portion of the United States on your return to England, I emthrough a portion of the United States on your results to England, I em-brace the occasion to express to your Lordship the great estisfaction I should experience if your arrangements allowed of your wist being extended to this city. The friendly sentiments entertained by my fellow-cit zens towards yourself, and also towards the people of your country, will, I doubt not, prompt a sincere desire on their part to render your sejourn among them agreeable to yourself, as I am sure it will be gratifying to them. For my own part, I will esteem myself happy if by your resence here I shall be afforded the opportunity of manifesting to your Lordship personally the sincerity with which I share in these remiments am, with very distinguished consideration, Your Lordship's most obe. dient servant. M. VAN BUREN.

His Excellency the Earl of Durham, &c. LIVERPOOL, Dec. 20. Morton Master, which arrived in port yesterday, having sailed from bitter, or harsh, or uncharitable; no evil speaking, bickbiting, or slandqueliec on the 23d of November, brought over a number of Canadian dering; as there were no efforts to exalt himself, so there were noce to convicts, the principal part of them being persons who had been concer lessen others. We may sum up the whole by saying, he was an amiable need in the first Canadian outbreak. The circumstance caused some little man, a sincere Christian, a useful proacher; and is now, we doubt not, excitement in the town. It was at first very currently reported that the a glorified saint—

"And deloks with causele from the fount of bliss." Lord Durham's Reply to the Westminster Address.

Lord Durham, for the reasons stated in the following letter, has efused to accept the address voted to him on Wednesday evening by a neeting of the Westminster Reform Association:—

prisoners were persons who has been sent over in this country for their four in number, twenty three being convicted rebels, and the remainder thieves, house-breakers, &c. The whole of them have been transported for life to Van Doman's Land. They were brought over in the custody of a company of the Canadian militia, under the command of Captain

Morris, and are at present lodged in the Borough Gaol.

The names of the convicted rebels are as follows:--John G. Parker. Bonj. Waite, Alexander M'Leod, Tiney Malcolm, John Grant, J. J. Mc'Nulty, John Vernon, Nerman Mellory, Longard Watson, William Raynolds, Linus W. Miller, Won. Alves, Robert Walker, James Gammell, Geo: Correy, Jacob Beamer, Garret Von Camp, James Brown, Ira Andorson, and Randal Wixon,

The following is a list of them: Francis Fernell, James Lynn, Bernard O'Hare, Joseph Longloys, Joseph Hamel, James Thomson, Argus Provost, Isidore Daro, Charles Mc'Leod. Thes Oliver and Baptiste Cadien.

During the passage to this country the rebels made an attempt to reco ver their liverty. What their plans were is not exactly known, as the attempt was discovered and frustrated almost in its infancy. It appears hat one of the convicts had snapped the lock of his handcuffs having obtained a couple of knives, he notched them, and with them commenced the task of freeing his comrades from their chains. Capt. Marris, however, received information of what was going on, coupled with the intelligence that the prisoners had no doubt an intention of implied by them when viewed in conjunction with the address, appear to seizing upon the ship. He immediately called all his men to arms, had the prisoners brought up on dock in couples, and searched them. two small saws were discovered, and it was also found that some of their irons had been cut and some broken. The leader in this affair was a very severe flogging, which it had been intended to bestow upon bim. The prisoners were effectually secured, and no further attempt was after. wards made.

Some of the rebels, we are informed, express much sorrow at having heen concerned in the rebellion; but the majority look upon themselves as sufferers in a righteous and honorable cause, and unliesitatingly say that in similar circumstances they would again act in the manner the they have done. They seem to have a strong feeling that, they will friend .-- Considering, however, that both these noble lords have little favour at court, we have some doubt upon the matter.

Drunkenness the Most Fertile Source of Crime .-- The follow. ing is a statement of the causes of crime among the prisoners in the Preston Gaol :-- Drunkenness, 445; want and distress, 76; templation, p 48; neglect of parents, 6; combination, 11; wank intellects, 8; idleness O and had company. 88; idieness and ignorance. 18; confirmed had habits. 738; alleged innocence, and various or uncertain causes, 252; total, 1,000. -[Journal of the London Statistical Society.

An Unwelcome Visitor-On Friday afternoon, between two and three o'clock, an Ox which had been overdriven entered the premises But I will not pretend ignorance of ulterior designs on the part of of Mr. Ellerton, print-seller, High Holborn, by the private door, to the those who agreed to the address, which are completely at variance with great consternation of the family. The animal actually got up steirs to the first floor back room, and commenced an attack on the curtains of a bed. Various means were tried to eject the intruder, but for a long time without success. Some butchers at length contrived to get it down about diligently in the cause of safe, attainable, and therefore efficient stairs, but the banisters were broken in so doing. Great confusion in the neighbourhood was created by the occurrence.-[Landon paper.

. Emigration from England to America .- The number of emigrams from the United Kingdom to British America in 1831, was 16,339 in 1833, it was 25,808; in 1834, it was 40,060; in 1835, it was 15,573 and in 1836, it was 84.226. To the United States of Americh, in 1832, 32.989; in 1833, it was 29.222; in 1834, it was 33,074; in 1835, it was 26,720; and in 1836, it was 37,774.

Emigration to Australia .- On Tuesday last, the noval spec. tacle was presented of three fine ships sailing together down the Mersey, with a fair wind, full of passengers of a most respectable class; many of them, we understand, took out large amounts of property. In one of the ships, bound for Swan river, we saw many elegantly-dressed ladies as

Applications for Marriage .- The clergy of Iceland have the authority conferred by law, to refuse to matry a woman unless the can read and write. The power is given upon the sound principle, that a woman must first be qualified to instruct her offspring before she be permitted to have them.

Longevity-There are now living in the village of Ulton, in the parish of Crediton, where there are only seventeen inhabitants, twelve persons whose united ages amount to 903 years.

UNITED STATES.

Mackenzie has removed to Rochester, where his Gazette till be published in future.

DIED-In the poor house at Lockport, N. Y., on the 9th ult., Edward Hen Talbot, Esq., formerly Editor of the Freeman's Journal, London, U. Tailot was an Irishman, of a good family, and a nervous writer. Being implicated in the late rebellion, he left the country. The manner of his down tells a tale as to the state of the finances of that "formidable organization" which was to conquer Canada!

LOWER CANADA.

Revenue .-- We are happy in stating, says the Quebec Mercury, on competent authority, that the increase in the revenue of Lower Canada, collected at the Ports of Quebec and Montreal for the year ending 5th January, 1839, exceeds that of the precading year to the same period

OMETUARY.

Digo, January 17th, 1839, in the township of Toronto, within the sounds of the Credit Mission, the Rev. David C. Will. This excellent and esteemed young man was removed from the Church militant to the Church temmphant by consumption, when he had arrived to nearly the 27th year of his ago. He would have attained that ago, had he lived to the 17th of the onsuing February. He had been a member of our Church nearly nine years, having joined it in June, 1830. He was converted in the 18th year of his age, at a Camp meeting held near to Churchvilla. It appears he was previously awakened to a sense of his state as a lost and perishing sinner. The Holy Spirit, in effecting this feeling seems to have made use of no particular means, but hy his own therefore, have no he itation, after this explanation, in secessing from the was so painfully convinced of the need of salvation, that he went to that meeting with a determination to seek and find it, if it were possible to be attained. He continued in an anxious, seeking, waiting posture of the need of salvation, that he went to that meeting with a determination to seek and find it, if it were possible to be attained. He continued in an anxious, seeking, waiting posture of the true interests of the industrious classes.

Let me, then, take this opportunity of imploring them, at the present within himself, "Alus, what shall I do, the meeting is nearly closing, within himself, "Alus, what shall I do, the meeting is nearly closing, ing iniquity, transgression, and sin; and he was enabled to rejoice in God his Savinor. A little letter than a year after his conversion, he began publicly to exhort sinners to flee from the wrath to come. He had for some time felt an impression on his mind that this was his duty, and for a considerable time previous he had manifested great zeal in reproving sin. After labouring some time with acceptance in a local capacity, at the Conference of 1836 he was admitted on trial as an Itinerant Allow m. Sir, to thank you personally for the very friendly ferms in which you have alluded to my public conduct, an I find them recorded in the report of your speech, which you have transmitted to me. Trusting ever to deserve your confidence and good opinion, I have the honor to subscribe myself, your most obedient servant.

At the Conference of 1835 he was admitted on trial as an Itinerant Preacher, and stationed on the Whithy circuit. The following Conference he was removed to the Dumfries circuit. He laboured with acceptance, and great promise of usefulness. But, alas! his public career was ended—his race was run; God said, "It is enough, come up hither."

After supplying on the latter circuit a few months, he was attacked by subscribe myself, your most obedient servant.

Durham. that disease which finally terminated his existence on earth, and he was obliged to desist from his beloved work, and retire from a sphere of Lady Durham's Resignation .-- We understand that Lady action in which he promised fair to be an ornament. About nine months Durham's Resignation.—We understand that Lady action in which he promised fair to be an ornament. About nine months Durham's resignation of her office at Court was the spontaneous act of her Ladyship, and that the Noble Farl was not cognizant of her intention until it had been carried into effect. Her Ladyship's letter to Her Majesty, it is said, instead of following the usual form of requesting permission to resign, tendered her resignation at once, and in express terms. The lamswer of the Queen we are further told, was concluded in language expressive of esteem, and even of affection, and intimated, that had the form tunnity subspted on such occasions been adhered to, the permission to resign would not, without the greatest reluctance, have been granted to her Ladyship—[Morning Post.] up a glow of delight on his countenance, and called forth expressions of grateful praise: with emphatic fervour he usually exclaimed, "Glory be to God?" He was particularly happy some days before his death, and joyfully anticipated his removal. To z friend, he referred to the happy meeting they should have by and by. But bright as were his anticipations, they were morged in the greater brightness of realization:

"as sets the morning star, which goes Not down the darkened west, nor hides Obscured among the tempests of the sky. But meks away into the light of heaven."

Brother Will was a young man of spotless fame. During the whole of the professional life, I have never heard of any inconsistencies being laid o his charge; except it be, that from his superior intellectual powers. he possessed firmoess, decision, and a dignity and manliness in all his deneanour, which was mistaken by some who knew not how to appreciate such qualities. He was endowed with a clear discrimination and a solid judgment, and possessed accurate and extensive information. He was a sound divine, especially on those points, which are essential to Methodism, even to the most minute distinctions. There were no whims or fancies associated with his opinions. He gave himself to study, and his profiting appeared to all. He was a thorough Wesleyan Methodist—an ard-nt lover of the British Constitution; his views were truly ARRIVAL OF CANADIN REBELS IN LIVERFOOL .- The barque Captain Ross, and emisently conservative. There was nothing in him which was

and delaks with angels from

Credit, Jan. 24th, 1839. B. Shant: SALLY ANN HOWARD was born in the State of New York. In 1829, at a protracted meeting in Charryvalley, held by the Methodist Episcopal Church, she was first brought to see and feel the necessity of a change of heart. She immediately set about the work, and soon obtained pardon and peace through faith in the Lord Jesus Christ; and was vory usoful in persuading many of her associates to seek the like precious blessing. Sally Ann will live long in their memory and affections. In 1830 she moved to Canada to live with her brother. Here she soon sought her place, and united with as in Christian fellowship. She lived a consistent Christian, by adorning the doctrine of the gaspel. In Oct., 1834, she gave her hand to Mr. T. Bissell in hely matrimony. As a wife and companion, her attachment was unahating. It may be said of her, she hath done all that she could do. Her health had been declining for some time, and towards the last she suffered much pain; but she was

never heard to complem; but was enabled to rejoice, inasmuch as " Labour was rest, and pain was sweet, For God was with her there

About one week before her death, the enemy of God and man was offered to make his last powerful onset, and a cloud for a short time darkened her horizon; but she knew in whom she had trusted. The conflict was short but severe. But soon she obtained the victory; and to the hour of her dissolution, her evidence of her acceptance was clear and satisfactory. Her end was triumpliant,-and on the 15th of December, 1833, she fell asleep in Christ. Let me die the death of the righteous, and let my last end be like theirs. - Communicated.

Prescott, 21st Jan. 1839.

· Quarterly Meetings on the London District.					. 4th Q	4th QUARTER.	
Domfries,	March	16 and	17 Lon	don, .	April	27 and 28	
Brantford, - 🗉	do.	23 and 1	24 God	erich,	May		
incaster,			31 Tha		do.	11 and 12	
Valpole,			7 Gost		do.	18 and 19	
Simcoe,	do.	13 and 1	14 How	rard,	do.	25 and 26	
Oxford,	do.	20 and 9	2! St. 7	Thomas.	June	1 and 2	
N. B. The	District	Meetin	g will be	e held at	St. The	mas, com-	
neucing on V	Vednesdaj	y May 2	9th, at I	0, A. M.		•	
T. 17. 17. 18.		···Eru';	k. Evans	, Chairn	nan Lond	lon Dist.	

makes are the Toronto Blarket Prices - February 5, 1839.

konr, fine, per barrel, 32s. 6d. a 35s. 6d	Pork, do	
Vheat, per husbel, 6 6 4 7 0	Batter, per ib 6 10 a 1 0	
arley, do 3 9 4 4 9	Turkeys, 5 0 a 5 6	
)3:s, do 1 8 & 1 19	Geese, 2 0 4 2 8	
otatnes, do 1 10 a 2 0	Fowle, 1 D a 1 3	
'urnips, do 1 6 a. 1 8	Eggs, per dozen, 1 D a 1 3	
niona, do 5 11 at 7 6	flay, per ton, 40 0 a 45 0	
leef, per ewt	Fire-wood, per cord, 11 3 a 12 6	
wel, per ewt 22 6 a 23 0	: 1. 1 te-mood' bec cold' · · · · 11 . 3 4 13 8	

MARRIED -- Ry the Rev. Thos. Demorest, on the 24th ult. at Demorestville, Mr. John Brason, to Mss. Ann Stafford, both of Sophias-

By the Rev. S. Belton on the 30th of January, Mr. Isaac B. Foster, of Grimsly, to Miss Almira J. Travis, of Caistor.

By the same on the same day, Mr. Moses M. Harris, to Miss Jane E. Merritt, both of Grimeby,

Letters received at the Guardian Office during the week ending Feb. 5. C. R. Allison, M. Lang*, S. Rose, M. Whiting, J. Law, M. Cryderman, J. B. Allison, S. Belton, J. Brock, T. Harmon, J. Norris, D.

* There was no opportunity of sending the books -Mr. Silnson could not take them.

O T I C E .- The Subscriber begs leave to inform the Public that he has a Quantity of SILVER CORD and MILITIA BUTTONS on hand; and also, DRESS COATS, FROCK COATS,

SURTOUTS, &c. &c .- No. 105, King Street, opposite the English

Church.

England."

Presbyterian, who now holds the dignity of Archdeacon of Scottish blood. c. Toronto (an Aberdonian, we believe,) had obtained the sanction

4. That looking back upon the conduct of our ancestors in DIGIRON for Sale by in the Rector of a parish in England. An order in Council to towards the insuring these benefits to the generations which this effect they obtained from Sir John Colborne; but, either are to follow us. from the obvious appopularity of the measure, or from some 5. That we wish to live in peace and unity with the Church

referring the question to the judgment of the Crown Lawyers encroachments. in England, were confirmed in their view of its illegality. It only be valid when issued in pursuance of the royal pleasure, expressly intimated; and that the despatch which had been referred to as signifying his Majesty's pleasure for the erection or endowment of parsonages, did not contain the requisite authority. To repair this defect, the Archdeacon, with the Campbell. rest of the Extension schemers, set themselves to rummage the register of the Provincial Council, and, to their unspeakable joy, lighted upon a despatch from one of the old Tory foreign secretaries, Lord Bathurst, dated so far back as July, 1825. With this interesting document, they again sought advice from the Crown Counsel in England, and obtained a reversion of the former opinion. As the case now stands, therefore, on the authority of Doctors Commons, "the erection or endowment of the fifty-seven Rectories, by Sir John Colborne, are lawful and valid acts-and the Rectors of the parishes so erected and endowed have the same ecclesiastical authority, within

This opinion, as might have been expected, has renewed length and breadth of the Province. At their last meeting, they resolved to "renew their recommendations to all presassert, by every proper and constitutional means, their claims medicines, though they give present relief, undermine the constitution, and assert, by every proper and constitutional means, their claims to the protection of the Government, and to an equality of all rights, privileges, and advantages, with the Church of England within these Provinces." The Christian Guardian, the organ, we believe, of the Methodist Church in Toronto, thus contributed by the law officers of the Crown:—

"We need say no more. The abused confidence. The inva-

"We need say no more. The abused confidence, the invaded rights, the wounded feelings and disappointed hopes of the great majority of a loyal province, may tell the rest. The erection of a clergy into an establishment, with legal prerogatives over the entire population, in a country which has a constitutional legislature of its own, and contrary to the successful majority of a loyal province, may tell the rest. The erection of a clergy into an establishment, with legal prerogatives over the entire population, in a country which has a constitutional legislature of its own, and contrary to the successful majority description. When the disease is produced either from cold, obstruction, bad air, swampy and camp situations, or notified missing whether majorant or enidenic or by other causes. cessive appeals of the representative branch of that legislature, putrid missini, whether malignant or epidemic, or by other causes, these cessive appeals of the representative branch of that legislature, inclines are certain in their operation or effects. They are possessed of is a proceeding unprecedented in the history of nations, peculiar qualities, which not only expel all disease, but at the same time Surely this cannot be the reward which it is intended to restore and invigorate the system. When first taken into the stemach, bestow upon Upper Canada for the integrity and devotedness of its loyalty to the British Crown. Is a fraction of the population to be elevated, and all the rest of every class to be proportionably proscribed and degraded !-- Wo cannot conceive it—and, we venture to add, the country will not quietly abide it."

CLERGY RESERVE QUESTION.—Before concluding this notice, we may with propriety say a few words with respect grantitously. to a subject, to which we have during the past year, found it necessary upon various occasions to advert,-- a subject which we hope and trust, may soon be finally settled, in a manner Mr. Moffat has lately received from different parts of the United States. suited to the wants and condition of the inhabitants of this Province. We allude to the Clergy question.

various quarters, in stating our views on this subject, -- (and The wife of my neighbour, Mr. Cornelius S. Roe, who was supposed to be which we say our views, we mean as well the views entertain—in a decline for the last two years after taking two buttles of the Phonix Bitters and one of the Life Pills, says she had her health entirely restored. ed by ourselves, as by no inconsiderable portion of respectable swerved from our purpose, but on the contrary, asserted the more strongly and boldly our real sentiments, in proportion to Bitters, just so so in he would be a well man. the decree of opposition offered to them. As long as we can.

Also, Mis. Hordu, wife of John Hordu, was two years since taken sick tinue to see, that our position on this, or on any other subject, and often had fits, and lost the use of one of her arms. In six weeks after is founded on reason and justice, we will not be moved from it; taking your Pilis and Bitters, so far recovered that she has been on a visit and on this question particularly, we have every reason to feel assured, that our views are correct, as, independently of our now in perfect health, still I am better than I have been for ter years past. own maturely formed opinions respecting it, we have the which I believe to be the consequence of taking your Pills and Bitters. The gratification to perceive, that the British Press, from London 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 to Inverness, have taken up the question, and advocated the same views as have been advocated by us. It is a question, any however, that has not even yet been sufficiently brought before the notice of the British public, -- and involving as it does, the peace and happiness of so many of the Colonies of the Empire, , we are confident that it will be freely and deliberately commented on from the Land's End to John O'Groat's.

• The cause of right and justice must ultimately succeed, no matter how apparently strong, or well entrenched in possessness passing around us,—from the difference of views and ness passing around us,—from the difference of views and sentiments expressed by many persons now, from those enter-tained by them twelve months ago,—we can perceive a these are the positive orders of the PILES, without being cared.—These are the positive orders of the Proprietors. Several Thousand disposition to admit, as based on right, what in former times have been sold, and not a failure known. would almost be looked upon as folly, or at least visionary

It requires but a temperate, patient, and consistent advocacy of sound views and principles, to ensure success, and wherever we have reasonable men to deal with, or to contend against, they will rather lean to the side of virtue, and concede to the aggrieved parties, such demands as can be established to be just, than continue to keep a country in a state of perpetual ferment, by persisting in a course, which neither justice, prudence, nor common sense will bear them out in.—British BRENT'S, and JOSEPH BECKETT'S & Co. 202, King Street, Toronto. Colonist.

Colonist.

Colonist.

PUBLIC MEETING AT THORAH.

At a numerous meeting of the Presbyterian inhabitants of the townships of Thorah and Mara, in connection with the Church of Scotland, held in Beaverton, on the 23rd of January, 1839:

Mr. John Gunn being called to the Chair, and Doctor Wm. Gunn appointed to act as Secretary, the following resolutions were proposed and carried unanimously :---

1. Resolved-That we, the Presbyterian inhabitants of the townships of Thorah, and Mara, being in connection with the ... Church of Scotland, feel gratified at witnessing the exertions made by our brethren throughout the Provinces, towards the resisting any encroachments upon our privileges by the Episcopalians in connection with the Church of England, and wish same time, we take this opportunity to remark that, though in which by removing the causes cures effectually and permanently the some quarters a charge of disloyalty may be laid at our doors, yet, that we entertain a feeling of dissatisfaction towards any but an interested faction, we utterly and solemnly deny."

2. That in adherence to the tenets of our Church, by which she established herself without persecution, or attempts at predominancy; which bespeaks the authenticity of her principles, we, as members of the same Church, hold any assumption or BECKETT & Co. and J. W. BRENT, Toronto, usurpation of authority by any christian professors to be unecriptural, for true religion recommends itself. usurpation of authority by any christian professors to be unecriptural, for true religion recommends itself.

Opinions of the British & Canadian Press. 3. That the act and articles of Union between the ancient and independent Kingdoms of Scotland and England, having From the Aberdeen Hersid, 13th October, 1833.

From the Aberdeen Hersid, 13th October, 1833.

From the Aberdeen Hersid, 13th October, 1833.

THE RECTORIES.—Some time ago, it transpired, by one of the members of both Churches a community of any particular Church, in a tetter addressed to His Excellency Sir Geo. said Estate, will send them to the Subscriber, properly authenticated, Athur, K.C. H. Governor, and Commander in Chief. &c. &c. &c. By with every necessary information concerning the same. And it is also those avenues through which the movements of back-states we look upon the establishment of the Fresident of the Wesleyan Methodist requested that those persons who are in any manner indebted to the plotters are frequently brought to light, that a number of the of gross injustice, not the less so that such injustice has been Church. Quebec: Printed and sold by William Neilson, Gazette Office; Estate will make immediate settlement, otherwise steps will be taken Episcopal clergy of Upper Canada, headed by a quondam attempted in a Colony; the acquisition of which cost so much and may be had through the Guardian Office, or any Bookseller in Upper to enforce payment.

of the Governor in Council to a snug little plan for additional their Father-land, who even perilled life in defence and supendowments. Their idea was to erect and endow fifty seven port of their Church in the days of persecution, and thereby new Rectories, the incumbents of which should have the same ec- secured to their descendants the blessings of religious liberty, clesiastical authority, within their respective limits as is vested we feel it our bounden duty to do all that lies in our power

other cause, it was not promulgated till His Excellency had of England, and go hand in hand with it to promote the interleft the Province. The Scottish inhabitants, on learning the ests of religion, but that we protest in the most decided and trick which had been played them by the Extension schemers, public manner against the infringements of our just and equal expostulated against it. On examination into the terms of the rights by the creation of a dominant Church in these Provinorder, they challenged its validity in point of law; and, on ces, and shall use every constitutional means against any such

6. That the following individuals be constituted a Commitappears that such an order, by the Governor in Council, could tee, to correspond with the committees appointed, or to be appointed by other congregations, viz. Mr. John Gunn, L. M. Cameron, Esq. Mr. John McRae, Doctor Wm. Gunn, Messrs. Charles Robinson, Donald Calder, James Gordon, Ronald Fraser, Arch'd McMillan, John McKay, John Bruce, Alex'r.

JOHN GUNN, Chairman. W. GUNN, See etary. (Signed)

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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

OFFAT'S LIFE MEDITION of life are suspended, and those who are invalids by inheritance or imprudence are suspended, and those who are invalids by inheritance or imprudence are suspended, and those who are invalids by inheritance or imprudence are reduced to a deplorable state of nervous debility, they should not ever then despuir, for it is not in despair that relief can be found. No; let then first look around, and laying aside all projudices, ask thomselves this ques their respective limits, as is vested in the Rector of a parish in tion - "If my physician cannot help me, is his reputed skill my only resort?" Perhaps at that moment the heading of this advertisement, "Mollat's Life and increased the disaffection of the Canadian people, on Medicines," would catch their eye; and were they in truth divested a account of their ecclesiastical grievances. The Synod of the foolish prejudices, they might, pechaps, be in luced to inquire whether Mr. Presbyterian Church in Canada have expressed themselves Moffat's theory and treatment of diseases differed from that of their own firmly on the subject, and recommend agitation throughout the physicians. They would then learn that it did differ, and very widely

and with most happy results, too.

If they pursued their enquiries still further, they would find that al they resolved to "renew their recommendations to all press practising physicians of the present day prescribe MERCURY, in some byteries, sessions, and congregations within their bounds, to form, for almost every disease, and they would learn, too, that mercuriat

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 paralyzed, these medicines are found to give a tone to the nerves, exhibitrate

the snimal spirits, invigorate the body, and re-animate the whole man, ... THE LIFE MEDICINES have also been used with the most happy uccess in Nervous and Dyspeptic diseases, Consumption, Asthma, Liver Complaint, Rhenmatism, (chronic and inflammatory) Dropsies, &c. &c. > For full particulars, the reader is invited to call at M - Moffat's office, 367 Broadway, and receive a copy of the Good Samaritan, published

For sale by J. W. BERNT, King Street, Toronto, and T. BICKLE, King St., Hamilton. The following letters are lately selected from a very large number which

New York, April, 1833. Dr Moffat - Sir : Since your Lie Medicines have been introduced in this Notwithstanding the opposition that was offered to us, from neighbourhood, they have done wonders. I will merely state a few cases.

in my store who was afflicted, that as soon as he would take the Pills and

to one of her neighbours.

As for myself, I have been in bad health for 27 years, and though I am not 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 deat of quinine, which did me no good, but I still grew weaker and weaker until I was recommended to try your Like Pills and Pheenix Bitters, and after taking two Boxes and two bottles of Bitters, I am very thankful to inform you and the public at large, I consider myself completely cared.

Yours truly, JOHN TENNENT, N. Y.

PILES - DROPSY - SWELLINGS - ALL SORES. RHEUMATISM.

It is absolutely asserted, on the most positive proof, that all the above complaints are arrested and cured by the timely use of HAY'S LINIMENT. It is impossible to find room in this paper to present those proofs which are conclusive and convincing. They may be seen at length at the Shops names below.

article has a splendidly engraved wrapper, with Agents' and Proprietor's names.

Sole American Agents.

ANDRUFF AND BALDNESS. The late Mayor of Philadelphia has certified, under seal of the city, to the characters of several Divines, Physicians, and gentlemen of high standing, who declare positively, under their own hands, (41 of which may be seen at the place named below.) that the BALM OF COLUMBIA is not only a certain preservative, but positively a restorative of the Human Hair; also, a sure cure for Dandruff. Who shall dispute, or who go baid?

The only true have a splendidly engraved steel plate wrapper, with the Falls of Niagara, Sc. on it. Enquire at JOSEPH BECKETT'S & Co. 202 King Street, and at J. W

BRENT'S, Toronto, and at most Druggists in the Provinces.

COMSTOCK & Co. New York,

General American Agent. tieneral American Agents.

HEERA D. A. C. H. E. Dr. E. SPORN, a German Physician of much note, having devoted his attention for some copalians in connection with the Church of England, and wish years to the cure and removal of the causes of NERVOUS AND SICK earnestly to join them in asserting our rights—while, at the HEADACHE; has the satisfaction to make known, that he has a remedy distressing complaint. There are many families who have considered Sick Headache a constitutional incurable family complaint. Dr. S. assures them that they are mistaken, and labouting under distress which they might not only alleviate, but actually eradicate by the use of his remedy.

acter from advertised patent medicines, and is not unpleasant to the taste.

CHAMPION, BROTHERS, & CO.

Toronto, 17th Sept 1838. 462 OTICE is hereby given, that an Instalment of

Five per cent on the Capital Stock of the Grand River Navigation Company is called in, payable on the 1st March next.

Grand River Navigation Co 's Office } Seneca, Jan. 6th, 1839.

OTICE .- THE TRUSTERS of the CLASSICAL and MATHEMATICAL SCHOOL established at BARRIE, County of Sincoe, do hereby notify to those Gentlemen who have promised their support by sending their Children as Boarders, and to others within the intended District who may putronise this Establishment, that the Teachers will be prepared, by the TWENTIETH PROXIMO, to RECEIVE BOARDERS into their Domicile.—Terms, for Board and Education, Twenty-five Pounds per annum, payable in cash or kind. Bedding sent, carefully returned. Letters, post paid, may be addressed to Samuel Richardson, Esq., Oro; Dr. Pass, or Francis Hewson, Esq., COOKING STOVE, of various sizes, which, having stood the test of Country and straining and strai

Barrie, 2d Decr. 1838.

WEW WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCERY ESTABLISHMENT.—The subscribor respectfully begs to intimate to his friends and the public, that he has lately opened the shop, No. 1101 King Street, next door to Merers, E. Lesslie & Sons, and offers for sale on the most reasonable terms, for prompt payment, a GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF GROCERIES, PAINTS, OILS, BRUSHES, WINDOW GLASS, &c. &c.
IT Families and Country Merchants supplied on most favourable

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

U C I U S O B R I E N, M. D. UCIUS O DE Royar College of Surgeons, &c. &c., corner of Member of the Royar College of Surgeons, &c. &c., corner of Newgate street and New street, opposite the Bank of the People.
Toronto, December 26th, 1838.

OSEPH C. MORRISON, ATTORNEY, At the office of the late S. WASHBURN, Esq. Duke Street.

MAYHEW. - MILLINERY AND DRESS LOAD USE, 1083 MAYHEW .- MILLINERY AND DRESS ESTABLISHMENT,

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

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

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

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

TERMS.

TERMIS.

1. Board, Lodging, and Washing.
2. Tultion—Suglish Education, including Reading, Writing, Arithmetic,

Book keeping, Geography, and English Grammar, per Torm, 1 0 0

Higher Branches of dos, including Natural and Moral Philosophy,

Astronomy, Chemistry, &c., 1 5 6

Jucluding Latin, Greek, or Mathematics, * 2 0 0

Extra Charges. Extra Charges. French.
Drawing and Painting.
Music. Music, Drawing, and Painting, * The charge will be the same whether one or all of these Branches be taught. A Term is eleven weeke.

MATTHEW RICHEY, U. C. Academy, Nov. 3rd, 1839.

GOVERNMENT MOUSE, ZOIN SEPTEMBER, 1999.

Its Excellency the Lieutenant Governor has been ably, at the Shop!

A low, but uniform and fixed price is put on these pumps, when taken wifery within this Province, to George Herrick. Bachelor of Arts of the at the shop; or, as is more common, they will be conveyed wherever University of Dublin, and Doctor of Medicine of the University of St. Catherine's, Jan. 4th, 1838.

A. M. MILLS: GOVERNMENT House, 26th September, 1838.

GEO. HERRICK, M. D. and Surgeon A. B. T. C. the above Pumps, at their respective places of business, vix:—
D., and tate of the City of Cork, respectfully informs the Citizens of Messra, WATKINS & HARRIS, Toronto. A. CARPENTER, Han Toronto, that he has opened an office for the practice of Physicand Surgery, B. All kinds of Iron Tarning, Drilling, Cutting Screws and where he will give his undivided attention to the practice of the profession in its various branches. Dr. H. 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

Dr. II. will give gratuious attendance to the poor, afflicted with eye liseases, from 8 to 9 every morning.

Toronto, October 3d, 1838.

South Charitable Infirmary. At a MEETING of the TRUSTEES of the SOUTH CHARITABLE NEIRNARY, held on Wednesday the 6th June, 1833. Sir JAMES PITCAIRN, M. D., in the Chair.

The Resignation of Dr. HERRICK having been received, it was unani mously Resolved—That while we accept the resignation of Dr. Hernick, as Seni r Physician to the South Infirmary, we cannot help expressing our regret that this Institution should be deprived of the valuable services of a Physician, whose energies have been so long devoted to its best interesst, and that at a period when his extensive and enlightened experience is capable of affording such great advantages to the sick poor.

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

Dr. Herrick, through the Secretary, accompanied by an assurance of the high esterm of this Board, and of their warm thanks for his long continued and valuable services to the Infirmary; and that it likewise be published in all the Cork Newspapers. J. PITCAIRN, M. D.

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

Dr. Herrica's resignation having been received, it was upanimously Resolved—That we cannot record the retirement of our respected Colleague. Dr. Hgunion, without sincerely and deeply lonenting the loss which this Hospital sustains in being thus deprived of the benefit of his valuable 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 hosour to himself. (Signed) JOHN COPINGER, M. D., Chairman.

MIE 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 patternt.

Oval Stoves-double plate.

Also,-All sizes of the very justly celebrated Van Nozman 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 Pans, Spiders, &c. &c. which will be offered to the trade on advantageous terms. CHAMPION, BROTHERS & Co. . Wholesale Hardware Merchants. 22, Yonge Street, Sept., 1837.

AY, WHITEHEAD, to inform their Upper Canada friends, that they expect, by the AY, WHITEHEAD, & Co. beg leave

UST. PUBLISHED—Remarks and Suggestions, N OTICE.—THE Undersigned, having authority to arrange the affairs of the Estate of the late Simon Washington, respectung onered, on that portion of the Clerky Reserve Property 1 - arrange the about the Latento of the later Simon washing all the Clanded and funded) of Upper Canada. "not specifically appropriated to Esquire, deceased, requests that all persons having claims against the lany particular Church," in a letter addressed to His Excellency Sir Geo. said Estate, will send them to the Subscriber, properly authenticated, 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 con-

Siderable 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 mexceptionable references as respects character, ability, &c.

Communications addressed to B. D. E., at tookwille Post Office, will be thankfully received and immediately attended to a series 461tf Cooksville, U. C. Sept. 6th, 1838.

COURT OF CHANCERY.-W. C. KEELE, Esq. Soliciton and Equity Darreman, Bishop's Buildings, Teronto. Mr. K. having practised in the Supreme Courts at Westminster, offers his services to the profession as Chanceut Agent on the usual terms.

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. inds in use. Toronto, Oct. 1838.

A I N T I N G.—H A R T & M A R C II,

House, Sign, and Ornamental PAINTERS, GLAZIERS,

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

Toronto Serviciant 10, 1238 Toronto, September 10, 1838.

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 Incorreptible Enguel Teeth, from the best manufacturers in London, Paris, and Philadelphia; and or immediate information of any improvements in the different branches Dental Surgery. Besides the usual materials for filling decayed teeth. gold, platina, silver, and fintolls, Mr. W. has the liegal Mineral Coment, which, in certain cases, is preferable to any other substance. Mr. W. nay be consulted at his office any hour of the day. Toronto, 21st May, 1838.

WORDS! SWORDS!! SWORDS!!! The Subscriber respectfully informs the Military Gentlemen throughout the Country, that he is now prepared to execute any order he may be favoured with for Swords of every description. New Regula. tion Swords constantly on hand, with Steel or Leather Scabharda; also, Sword Belts and Scales for the Shoulders made to order, and forwarded to any part of the Country. SAMUEL SHAW, Fronto, March 16, 1838. 436 4 5 No. 120, King Street

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

K W orwarded from Montreal last fall. Any information respecting them will be thankfully received by CHAMPION, BROTHERS, & Co. Toronto, Oct. 5, 1838.

EWESTABLISHMENT.-R. HOCKEN, No. 144, King Street, (opposite W. Cormuck's of Co.) a large and general assortment of BOOTS AND SHOES.

Also: SOLE and UPPER LEATHER :-- All of which he will ispose of on the most reasonable terms, either wholesale or retail and solicits intending purchasers to call and examine his stock before Durchasing elsowhere. Toronto, May 23, 1837.

SUPERIOR PATENT PUMPS. for Wells, Cisterns, Tanks, Sc.—The Subscriber invites the attention of the Public to the above article—an assertment of which he has now on hand, at his Manufactory in St. Catherine's U. C. where he is also prepared to execute all orders for the same, at wholesale or relail, 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 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-

The following named Gentlemen will act as Agents, for the sale of

IT All kinds of Iron Turning, Drilling, Cutting Screws and Spur at No 42 f.or Street, adjoining the house lately recupied by Dr. Rolph, Gears, done to order, at the above Establishment, with neatness and

despatch.
The above Pumps may be seen in operation at the Stores of Samues. E. TAYLOR, WILLIAM WARK, and WATKING & HARRIS.

Price for Cistern Pump £3 9 0, and 7½d per foot for pipe.

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

Turonto, January 17th, 1838.

Toronto, January 17th, 1838. WILLIAM AUGUSTUS, FANCY DYER AND RENOVATOR of Gentlemen's and Ladies' Apparel, takes this opportunity to inform his numerous patrons that he has removed, from his old stand in York Street, to No. 212 King Street, opposite Mr. Tuton, Druggist, where he hopes to continue to merit a liberal share of public patronage.

Toronto, March 28, 1838. ARM FOR SALE,-Lot No. 10 in the 7th Concession of Kitley, District of Johnstown, 116 Acres .- The farm s well watered, and has 60 Acres improved, with good House and Barn. Terms may be known by applying to John Morgan on the premi-es, whom I authorise to self the property.

GEORGE MORGAN.
Scarboro', H. D., July 4th, 1838.

O BE SOLD,—A ivery desirable FARM, consisting of One Hundred and Twenty-Three Acres of well cultivated Land, with a good House, Burn, Stables, and other requisite out buildings-situated on the Ningara Frontier between Queenston and

Particulars may be obtained on application (Free of Postage) to DE. HAMILTON February, 1838. 1yp43i . Queenston Heights.

ANDS FOR SALE.—In the London District, Upper Canada, 800 Acres of the very finest quality, in the Falbot Settlement, in that most desirable Township, Alboroucit, which is bounded in front by Lake Erie, and in the rear by River Thames, being Lots Nos. 19, Con. A.; 18, in 2d Con. Eastern Division; 6, in 5th Con. Western Division.

The above are in the midst of an old and flourishing Settlement.

with all the conveniences of good roads, Mills, rendy Market, &c., and a large quantity of the finest Black Walnut and White Oak Timber

Also, ... In the Township of Reach, Hour, District; Lot No. 12, in the 2d Concession, an extremely valuable Lot.

The above lands will be sold low, or the proprietor will be glad to mortgage the same for such period as may be agreed upon.

For further particulars apply to H. Sparford, Esq., Brockville. April 20, 1837.

ber, TWO MARES; one sorrel, with white hind feet, a large white stripe on her forehead, middle size, ten years old; the other, light bay, large star on her forehead, ernoked hind legs, full breast, four years old. They were seen last in the Grand River Swamp. Whoever will give information where they may be found shall receive Five Pounds information where they may be found, shall receive Five Pounds reward. JOHN VIVIAN. Oukland, Nov. 5th, 1838. 70 if

The Subscribers have just received a large supply of Leather, consisting of Sole, Upper, Catf. (oak tan) Lining and Binding Skins. Also, A quantity of the very best Ladies' and Gentlemens' INDIA RUBBER OVERSHOES assorted sizes. The whole stock has been selected by one of the partners in the principal markets in the United States, and will be disposed of at their old stand, No. 57 King Street.

ARMSTRONG & BEATY.

Toronto, 8th Jan., 1839.

CHRISTIAN GUARDIAN.

CHRISTIAN GUARDIAN.

The prince this paper is Tonehoe Shillings and Sixpence a year, if paid in advance of Fifteen Shillings, and six number will be considered in advance. Subscriptions paid within one month after receiving the first number by those who wish to be considered as paying in advance.

"All starelling and local Preachers of the Westegan Methodist Church are authorized Agents who shall procure ten responsible subscribers, and oid in the collection, &c. one copy will be sent gratis Na subscriber has a right to discontinue until arrears are paid up—Agents will be careful to attend to this.

ARMSTRONG & BEATY.

Toronto, 8th Jan., 1839.

ARMSTRONG & BORTAL S

LANK DEEDS AND MEMORIALS

The proceeds of this paper is Tonehoe Shillings and Sixpence a year, and sixpence. In or Fifteen Shillings, and six number will be considered in advance.

"All starelling and local Preachers of the Westegan Methodist Church are authorized Agents who shall procure ten responsible subscribers, and oil authorized Agents will be careful to attend to this.

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

The proceeds of this paper will be careful to attend to this.

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

The proceeds of this paper will be expected to the support of the Contingent Fund of the Westegan Methodist Church in Canada, for making up the deficience of post for the Westegan Methodist Church in Canada, for making up the deficience of post for the Westegan Methodist Church in Canada, for making up the deficience of