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TEMPERANCE.

A SERMON,

Preached by the Rev. T. C. Wilson, Perth, U. C. on behalf of the Perth Temperance Society, 1st January, 1838.

meats offered in sacrifice to idols; and mankind? while he allows that there is nothing sinful in eating flesh, but that it is a good creature of God, and as such to be retime teaches us, that circumstances may ing of things not sinful in themselves, but positively forbidden of God. This seems impossible to set aside. to be the meaning of the Apostle when

to render it now unnecessary to spend the drunkard cannot be reclaimed unless by every means in their power, to discoun. I this? Are you so afraid to set your face tenance and put them down; containing against the fashionable practice of using no nourishment for the body, and full of intoxicating drink, or are you so fond of raging fire, as if it had been kindled in it, that even the hope of saving drunkards they do, in connexion with their past use, its use? Is it indeed come to this, that a dark history of crime, and bloodshed, those who profess to be followers of him and poverty, and wretchedness, and madness, and disease, and death; it is truly who endured the cross, despising the

lawfolly be used.

dent spirits, may not, in all circumstances them also, and the use of them would to operations, which seemed best fitted to temperate habits, and have led to all the be pronounced to be unlawful or immoral, a certainty revive his craving for the form and keep up a numerous race of dreadful consequences which the sin of yet in present circumstances, and consi- other, and he would relapse; and the drunkards in the world, to supply the drunkenness has brought upon the world pedient, and ought to be given up, and for a time he had left, and at the judg- evils which the world has ever seen, and over whom you have influence, to regard that this inexpediency has the full force ment day, you would stand chargeable, to lay the foundation of eternal misery be. the common use of intoxicating drink of a moral obligation, and is as binding in part at least, with the loss of that ruin- youd death and the grave; and those who without suspicion or fear; is this using ordinary effects have been every where upon all, as if God had expressly com. ed soul. Give up the use of all intoxicat. adhere to these drinking customs, are in your influence to the greatest advantage intoxicating drink.

text, which is of great importance in or. it is difficult to resist, "I do not ask you where they are now, thinking as little as connected with the use of intoxicating der to our forming a right conclusion as to give up what I will not part with my, they do, that he would ever be what he drink, by which any may be led into the to the path of duty, in regard to the use | self; and to induce you to flee from temp- is; and therefore a regard for their own | drunkard's path? or disuse of intoxicating drink. The tation, from misery in this life, and in safety should induce them to abstain, state of things, and considering the cus. give up a practice and enjoyment to also reach at last that dangerous ground it likely to be more to edification to ab- social custom, whatever contempt, or ri- hell. stain from, or continue to use as a beve. dicule, or loss, or suffering, my doing so V. We should now look a little at the rage, such intoxicating liquors as are at may bring upon me, from the men of the other side of the subject, and consider present in common use? Let us weigh world, I care not for these : my desire is, what evils would arise to individuals, or recrimination, and implacable revenge!

I. One object which we have in view in joining, and in wishing others to join the question is, can we hope to accom- formed or confirmed? plish this very desirable object, as effect.

to abstain or not.

were pledged to total abstinence? Is it from the fact, that every now and then, wrong not a fact that their influence is now almost, if not entirely gone, particularly in wallowing like swine in the mire. hose places where temperance societies connected, are, in many cases, bringing infornal engines which Satan has caused

II. Another object of Temperance Societies is, the reformation of drunkards. But there is little or no hope of the perceived with thankfulness, he at the same manent reformation of those who abstain keep up a public misance ?-helping the lany kind of intoxicating drink. You befrom the use of ardent spirits only; all occur to render it inexpedient, and con- who have done this, and continued the ful, is it expedient, is it edifying, is it bours as yourselves, and to do all in your sequently wrong, either to eat flesh, or use of wine or beer, though they may christian like to do so? Is this the way power for the good of your fellow men. drink wine, or otherwise do those things have continued steady for a time, have to glorify God? Is the countenancing You do not think that the use of intoxicaby which more evil is likely to be pro- a man actually gone back, while many and supporting of these hotbeds of crime, ting liquors is essential to the preservation duced than if they were left undone.— who have signed the total abstinence and strife, and sorrow, and poverty, and of health, or the promotion of true happi-He is therefore to be understood as speak. pledge, have been thoroughly reformed. disease, and madness, and death, the most ness, or that the disuse of them would un-This is a powerful argument in favour of likely way to advance the Kingdom of fit you for the service of God, or prevent as rendered unlawful or inexpedient from total abstinence. It is a striking testimony Christ, and to extend the blessings of the you from discharging your duty to man. particular circumstances, which cause which God has given to the efficacy of Gospel, and to take away hindrances to You believe and acknowledge all these it to be as much a matter of duty to re- the pledge, and of his approbation; a tes- the reception and obedience of the truth? Things? Now, in continuing to use infrain from doing them, as if they were timony which our opponents will find it

"Let all drunkards then," say those are lawful for me, but all things edify not." abstinence pledge, and let us continue as The common use of ardent spirits is so we are; why should we give up those who gave his life for the chief of sinners, manded us to abstain from the use of all ing drink, and you can say to the drunk-danger of becoming drunkards; they have | Would it not be more to the glory of God, ard, both in word, and by the mighty proceeded so far in the drunkard's path. and for the good of society, to discounted There is one question suggested by the power of example, whose moral influence | Once the most hardened drunkard was nance decidedly every custom or practice

endless hell."

ually by merely abstaining from ardent of all intoxicating drink, is the fact, that the uproar that has been made, is the evil say that you are using your influence to spirits, as if we abstained frum all that the wine and beer, and other liquors now they have done? We ask, and we call the greatest advantage for the glory of will intoxicate? Is it the case, or not, in common use, are, in their composition, upon our opponents to answer if they can, God, and the good of mankind; or emthat those who refuse to sign the total ab- very different from what they ought to be what evil have we done? And if they ploying the best and most likely means to ton's, Yonge Street, when the rebels stinence pledge, or who argue in opposi. in order to be used with safety. There cannot point it out, we ask them again, withstand that raging flood, which is were going to the city, and I think if ever Amen.

men are to be seen, under its influence,

Who that impartially considers the efdevil to ruin men's souls? And is it law.

he says, "All things are lawful for me, who will not give up the use of wine or sider the intexticating nature of those it. most likely means to free the world of the but all things are not expedient; all things beer, let all drunkards subscribe the total quors now in use, not including ardent scourge of drunkenness? Are you emevidently productive of unmingled evil, as comforts, or enjoyments, merely because formation of intemperate habits, and to prevention and removal of those manifest of opposition to the extension of his powrear one generation of drunkards after evils, those sad desolations, which in time in proving that it is the duty of all, he give them up?" What! is it come to another, to pass away in succession to the every country intemperance has caused? stances, to use intexicating drink? Is it

place of eternal woe. can, consistently with their duty to God; usages of drinking which prevail, are calastonishing that their manufacture and shame,—will not give up a more fashion unless a greater degree of good will be the providence of God, as to possess ausale, should be tolerated for a day in any able custom, or gratification, in the hope accomplished by our acting otherwise, it thority or influence over others? God Take professedly Christian country, or by any of saving them, who, in consequence of is our duty to avoid the danger, by ab. has placed you where you are, and given intemperance has wrought in every country are called by the Christian name. It is prevalence of this custom, and of their staining from those practices and customs you that influence and authority, to use try where intoxicating liquors are used as In regard however, to wine and beer, very example in keeping it up, are hurry. by which these evil habits are gradually it for him. Are you doing so while by a drink. The bounties of providence per. the case is somewhat different; for, not- ing on in the path of intemperance, to a formed, and the places of those drunkards word, or example, or otherwise, you enwithstanding the vile and pernicious ma- drunkard's grave, and a drunkard's hell? who have gone to their account, are from courage, or lead those who look up to

Does it not, from all these circumstan- it is true, many hard and bitter remarks of intoxicating drink. ces appear, that in the present state of against those who have courage enough,

their influence to as much advantage, tow- ratively little of the juice of the grape, and made? For we must all stand before the you still conform? How can you say

as if he meant to say, that it is lawful to nothing but ardent spirits, to renounce is it lawful, or expedient, or edifying to that shall never have an end, you be day forming, by the use of wine and beer, positively sinful: such as committing are putting a stumbling block, and an oc- breweries now in operation, are a powerful other liquors also now in common use, who use them as a common beverage are murder, or theft, or bearing false with casion to full in their brother's way, and means of encouraging intemperance and produce intoxication, and that the use of in danger of becoming drunkards. Beforbidden in the word of God. The keep up, customs and practices, which temporal mischief and unhappiness they habits of intemperance, as inveterate as Apostle is here speaking especially of are productive of innumerable evils to produce? And what good are they doing? those which are formed by the use of And would it not be a public benefit were ardent spirits. You know, if you have they all put down? And is not every paid attention to the subject, that the person who drinks what is made in them, | reclaiming of drunkards is hopeless, as elping to keep them up? -helping to long as they continue to use as a heverage lieve it to be your duty to love your neigh-IV. There is one argument more for toxicating drink, or otherwise opposing total abstinence, which may be noticed the disuse of it, in whatever shape your temptation, to avoid it as much as they of intoxicating drinks, of whatever kind, or your refusal to testify against their use, means by which intemperance & its legion culated, as undoubtedly they are to a great of woes are perpetuated in the world? limited, which you have possessed over degree, to lead to the formation of intem- Are you a parent, or master, or ruler, any of your fellow creatures. That will perate habits, then for our own safety, and or teacher, or otherwise so situated in terials which they now so largely contain, and not be said of them, as of around spirits, that their composition is wholly pernicious, or altogether unproductive of nourishment; in advocating ductive of nourishment; in advocating were we to give up the use of liquors for because you in the said of them, as of and derangement of the mind; discord, must be under spirits, that their composition is wholly pernicious, or altogether unproductive of nourishment; in advocating when the said of them are ruinous to the said of them ind; discord, and derangement of the mind; discord, must be. "The Lord of Hosts is (still) our that for the sake of a fashionable custom, or altogether unproductive of nourishment; in advocating when the said of them are ruinous to the soul? Is it expose you to ridicular the said of them are ruinous to the souls are converted, there God and derangement of the mind; discord, must be. "The Lord of Hosts is (still) our that for the sake of a fashionable custom, or altogether unproductive of nourishment; in advocating when the said of them, as of the use of that which is full of temptation, and productive of habits which are ruinous to the soul? Is it expose you to ridicular the souls of the use of the use of the body. Where souls are converted, there God and derangement of the mind; discord, must be. "The Lord of Hosts is (still) or or because you like it, or are afraid to the duty of all to use every means in their times to time filled up.

Where souls are converted, there God and the souls of the body. If we take a general view of many of the times to time filled up.

Where souls are converted, there God and the souls of the mind; discord, must be. "The Lord of Hosts is (still) or or or powerty, shame of the customs which exists of the body. If we take a general view of many of the customs which shall not only the souls are ruinous to the souls of the mind; discord, and the souls of the s , therefore, our salest ground; which the drunkard does not care.? We the use of intoxicating drink, and all ages give it up, lest it expose you to ridicule is to bring them within the range of the are willing to give up the use of ardent and ranks have been habituated to it, as or contempt, you should in any way, help declaration in the text, and by showing spirits, but why should we abstain from that in the present state of things, it is the use of wine and beer?" We answer, and births and baptisms, and marriages, which more perhaps than any other that inexpedient to use them as a common as long as you continue to use these, and deaths, and burials, and bargains, and has ever existed, has been employed by drink, thereby establish the duty of total which you prefer to ardent spirits, you all the business of life, and heat, and cold, the great adversary for the destruction of abstinence, and prove that it is good, and never can with the same effect, persuade and many other things, have been made | souls? Your servants, your children, acceptable to God, even to renounce the the drunkard, to abstain from ardent spi- just so many excuses for the using of those your neighbours, your acquaintances, all use of what in other circumstances, might rits; which he prefers to the other; and liquors, and the upholding of those custover whom you have influence or authorieven though you could persuade him, you toms, by which all the manifold evils ty, look up to you as an example, and for The principal object which I have now could not ask him to give up wine and which spring from intemperance have instruction and advice, and by your conin view, is to shew, that though in itself beer, as long as you continued to use been produced, it looks as if an universal duct you advise them to conform to those the common use of intoxicating liquors, them yourselves, and then your example combination had been formed among men common drinking customs which prevail not comprehended under the name of ar of using them, would induce him to use to devise, and carry on the means and and which form the ground work of indering the evils of which it is now pro- guilt would be yours, of leading him back places of those who died out, and by this and though by your example you were ductive, or tends to perpetuate, it is inex. by your example, to the fatal path, which | means to perpetuate the most deplorable | doing no more than merely inducing those

Can there be a doubt, that there are question is this, whether in the present that which is to come, I will cheerfully lest, step by step, and imperceptibly, they already multitudes in hell, ruined by intemperance, who can trace their first steps toms and usages of society, and the which I have been long accustomed; I from which few men escape, and where, downward to that place of woe, to the exprogress which intemperance has made, am willing to suffer the consequences of as if spellbound, they are firmly held, till ample which their parents, or friends, or and the strength of intemperate habits, is setting my face against a fashionable and they sink down forever into the drunkard's others, set before them, of using intoxicating drink, or to their unfaithfulness in not warning them against it? Oh! what scenes will be witnessed there, of bitter as in a balance, on the one side, the evils by all means to induce you who are drunk- society, or to the world at large, were all | Children accusing their parents, servants resulting from the use, and on the other, ards, or who love the intoxicating cup, to give up the use of intoxicating liquors their masters, subjects their rulers, schothose produced by the disuse, of intoxica. to abstain altogether from a practice which as a drink; but where to look for the evils lars their teachers, of being the means of ting liquor, and the result will greatly if persisted in, will to a certainty, cost I know not, neither have I yet met with bringing them to that place of torment, assist us to decide whether it is our duty you your souls, and bring you at last to an any opponent of total abstinence who by their example of using, or their neglect could point them out. We have heard, to warn, or protect them against the use

And what advantage do you gain to a Temperance Society, is to induce those things, it is inexpedient to use intoxicating when they see it to be their duty, in spite yourselves; and what good do you confer who, from being in the habit of using in. drink? And is it not the duty of all to of fashion, and the fear of man, and in upon your families, or friends; and what toxicating liquor, particularly ardent spi- employ every means in their power, of opposition to their own habits and inclina- benefit do you procure for society or the rits, are in danger of forming intemperate example and precept,—to discountenance tions, to abstain from the use of intoxical world, by using, or advocating, or not habits, and ruining themselves forever, to and oppose every custom of society, by ting drink. We have heard them stigma. opposing the use of, intoxicating drink? abstain from this practice, and thus avoid which the reformation of drunkards may tised as fools and fanatics, and even made None. And the history of these very the danger of becoming drunkards; now, be hindered, and habits of intemperance as bad as the Apostles themselves, who, drinking customs. which you will not in their day, were accused of turning the give up or oppose, is a history of blood, III. Another argument for the disuse world upside down. But where, after all and grief, and wee. Now then, can you

tion to it, or otherwise refuse to discoun- are in operation, regular manufactories in how shall they answer when called upon spreading desolation and death; whenever are effecting as much good, and using containing none, or at all events, compa. have offered and the uproar they have will not assist to put down, or to which ards the reformation and happiness of So- we may judge of what materials our beer judgment seat of Christ to give an account that you are shewing the spirit, or folciety, and the good of souls, as if they is made, and what a vile compound it is, of our conduct, whether it be right or lowing the example of Him, who though he was rich, for your sakes became poor, VI. I shall now proceed to put a few that ye, through his poverty, might be questions connected with what has been rich; who gave up every thing, even already said, and to offer a few remarks life itself, that he might save from deshave long existed? and moreover, is it feels which so many distilleries, and brew. in particular to those who will not give truction the children of men? And I not a fact, that temperate beer drinkers, eries, and wine manufactories, are at pre- up the use of all intoxicating drink, or are wish you particularly to bear in mind, instead of doing good to the cause, and sent producing in the world, can regard otherwise opposed to the total abstinence that moderate drinking of intoxicating helping the Societies with which they are them in any other light, than so many pledge. You acknowledge intemperance liquors, which you seem so unwilling to to be a dreadful ovil; you think that it renounce, is, in all cases, that which leads them into contempt, and giving occasion to be erected for the destruction of men's would be a blessing to the world were to intemperance. Every drunkard now to the adversary to speak reproachfully? lives, and for peopling with inhabitants intemperance to cease; you wish that it alive, was once a moderate drinker, as And is it consistent, for those who will the dark regions of despair? And is not was stopt, for you believe that it is pro- you are now. Those who have gone to not give up the use of wine and beer, and every person who continues to use these ductive of sorrow and poverty, and dis perdition were once moderate drinkers to whom it is no sacrifice to give up ar- intoxicating liquors, countenancing and sease, and crime, and madness, and too. It is also a fact that habits of intem-We are not to understand the Apostle dent spirits, to ask those who care for keeping up these engines of death? And death, and is the forerunner of misery perance have been formed, and are every do those things which are in themselves their use? Is it not evident, that they do so? Is it not a fact that the various lieve that not only ardent spirits, but as well as of ardent spirits; so that all ness, or any such sins as are positively instead of putting down, are helping to ruining men's souls, to say nothing of the them frequently lays the foundation of sides, there is no hope of drunkards being reclaimed as long as they continue the use of wine or beer; and they will not, generally, be persuaded to give up these as long as they see you, and other sober people continuing to use them. Thus, you are both running the risk of becoming drunkards yourselves, and of making drunkards of others, as well as doing what you can to confirm the intemperate in their sin, thus putting a stumbling block in their way, and standing between Whereas. them and eternal glory. would you give up the use of all intoxica. ting drink, and do what you could to put it out of use, you would be employing a most powerful means to rid the world of a terrible evil, and one of the mightiest instruments which Satan has ever used to oppose the progress of the Gospel, and to accomplish the ruin of men's souls. as of some force, especially when we con. opposition may appear, are you using the You cannot deny that the common drinking customs of society have hitherto acted as a hindrance to the advancement of the spirits, and how much calculated the pre. ploying the influence you possess to the Redeemer's kingdom; whatever then you sent drinking customs are to lead to the greatest possible advantage, towards the do to keep up these customs, is a species er. Is it then expedient, in these circum-Ask yourselves as in the presence of the lawful? Is it to edification? Ask your-It is the duty of all who are exposed to searcher of hearts, is your use, or defence selves these questions, as in the presence of God, and in view of that judgment day when you must, among other things, anthe nethermost hell, and presenting as from bell, will not induce you to renounce and if it be the case, that the common calculated to uphold or put down the swer for the employment you have made of that authority or influence, however

> be a solemn day, and an impartial judg. Take a view of the sad desolations which try where intoxicating liquors are used as verted-turned into a curse; life and property destroyed; and the souls of multithese dreadful evils, and the flood of intemperance effectually withstood?-And if you continue to use intoxicating drink, in conformity to the present custom of society, is it not plain that you are helping to perpetuate and increase, instead of helping to diminish, that misery and wretchedness to which these customs lead? Till the principle of abstinence began to be acted upon, every means which was tried to reform the drunkard. or prevent the formation of intemperate habits, was found to be vain. Drunkenness was fearfully increasing, and threatening, like another deluge, to overwhelm the world; and warnings from the pulpit and the press, from the prison, the poor house, and the gallows,—were alike disregarded and disobeyed. But since abstinence began to be practised, extraproduced, and a reformation brought about, productive of the most inestimable blessings to mankind; -blessings, the full extent and preciousness of which, the light of eternity alone will reveal.

Now then, that you have considered both sides of the subject, say, -Is it expedient or not that you should continue to use, or defend, or approve of the use of of the circuit. I am happy in being able intoxicating drink? Is it your duty to to say that thus far, through the Divine assist, or to refuse to give assistance to those who are endeavouring, by a means which God has already greatly blessed, to put an end to those terrible evils to that is pure, peaceable, &c., shunning which the common drinking customs of the counsel of those that are given to society have every where given rise?-Think well on the subject before you decide upon continuing your opposition, or standing neutral in regard to the great and interesting cause in which we are engaged. It is a cause which really concerns the interests of the Redeemer's kingdom, and the salvation of souls; and, to assist you in deciding as to what course you should pursue, remember what He has said; "He that is not with me is against me, and he that gathereth not with me, scattereth abroad.

RELIGIOUS.

Extract from a Letter from Rev. John Lever, dated Tecumseth, 9th Jan. 1838.

We did not forget you in your recent time of trial. I was at Rev. S. Hunting-

we prayed fervently, it was for our worthy tenance the common use of those drinks, which are made large quantities of wine to give a reason for the opposition they those drinking usages exist which you Chairman, yourself, and your families, knowing that the head of the rebel party was as it were "a sworn enemy;" but thanks be unto God who hath preserved you and so far delivered us from his power. We were not without our trials here. In our neighbourhood some of the rebels were so daring as to threaten to burn us up, and to drive the loyalists' cattle to the rebel camp; in this they were happily disappointed, and some of them have since been arrested. I can truly say that I am much pleased, as also very thankful to Almighty God, that not one of our members, on this Circuit, (so far as we have been able to ascertain) have joined or otherwise assisted the rebel party. And how thankful am I that there has been such a purging in our church lately. Most of those who left is and joined the pseudo-episcopals, have been found among the insurrectionists.— Does not this speak well for Methodism, pure British Wesleyan Methodism, Biblical Methodism, which teaches us to "Fear God and honour the King?" Our prethren turned out nobly to defend the Constitution of our once happy Province, with Thomas Parker, (a Local Preacher,) at the head of them; and while they were thus employed, our sisters, with the aged, &c., did not forget them in their prayers, and we felt confident of their success. The earnest prayers that were offered up for the protection and preservation of His Excellency, the success of the loyalists, and the defeat of the rebels, could not fail to reach the ears of that Being who hath promised "that if two or three are agreed as touching any one thing it shall be granted unto them."-We felt much comforted while thus engaged supplicating a throne of grace.

> Extract from a letter from the Rev. Asahel Hurlburt, dated Matilda, January 11th,

A little cheering intelligence in these imes, I suppose will not be unacceptable. We commenced a four days' meeting a few days past in the Methodist Chapel in Moulinette, which has been productive, under the blessing of God, of a considerable amount of spiritual good. When we commenced to labour for God and the good of souls, the Lord fulfilled his faith. ful promise, by pouring out his Spirit.We have had between 30 and 40 conversions; 30 have joined the church. At the last meeting which I attended, the prospect was good, and we are looking for greater things than these. We commence another meeting this evening, and expect soon to be able to send you more news of prosperity. We have heard the tune in this place, that "the Lord has forsaken the Wesleyans." But we have demonstration to the contrary.

Extract from a Letter from Rev. J. C. Davidson, dated Picton, January 13th,

I am happy to see that the President nas appointed a day of fasting, humiliation, and prayer, for the Methodist Societies and congregations. We are making all the arrangements in our power for its due and universal observance on this circuit. I hope it will be throughout the connexion a day of thorough selfexamination, sincere repentance, and renewed and unreserved dedication to God, and his service, as well as devout intercession for our Queen, our country, our churches, and our rights.

As it respects the state of our Socie. ties on this circuit, we enjoy quietude and peace, in all our borders. Many are walking in the light of God's countenance, and hungering and thirsting after his full salvation. Several have commenced in the service of God during a few weeks past, at two protracted meetings held by Brother Haw and myself, assisted by the local brethren.

Though powerful efforts have been made to promote division in some parts blessing, they have signally failed: and our brethren seem determined to cultivate that wisdom that comes from above, and change.

Some fine young men, members of our Church, have volunteered at their country's call, to defend our laws and liberties. May God save their persons from violence, and their souls from the vices to which they will be exposed.

Extract from a Letter from Rev. A. S. Newbury, dated Simcoe Circuit, January 13th, 1838.

I am happy to say that notwithstanding the seditious movements which have been made in the Province, our Circuit is still prospering. Since our last quarterly meeting, upwards of seventy have been received as probationers in our Society, and several more have been hopefully converted. The prospect seems encouraging for a general, work. For this we labour, and the general prayer is "O' Lord, revive thy work." Amen and Amen.

COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Christian Guardian: REASONS IN FAVOUR OF IMMEDIATE OF THE PLAN RECENTLY SUGGEST. ED FOR ITS ADJUSTMENT.

To the Honourable Allan Napier McNab, M. P. P. de. de. de.

Sin,-I congratulate you,-with all my heart and soul I congratulate you, -on your tion which has ever been agitated in the pro complete and brilliant success in crushing the vince? The majority of the members of the ducted by one of her own sons, asserted the the question remains as it was when those asmajesty and choicest freedom of British laws, surances were given to constitutional constiand read to vaunting republicanism itself a tuencies! And to say that this is not the lasting lesson of its own lawlesaness and weakness. May Upper Canada never want such a son to secure her victories in the field or direct that a course of proceeding is contemplated her counsels in the Senate; and may you. Sir, which it would be unsafe or too audacious to never want such a Province as Upper Canada to accompany you, (should it ever be required) in a like career of courage and humanity in the part of a discerning population in defence the one, and to appreciate your services in of established government and good laws. the other. And may your bold and patriotic What! not the time to consider that which colleagues in the Legislature, who have has been employed as an instrument to involve accompanied you in defence of our firesides, many an unsuspecting individual in the late our laws and our liberties, be associated with unnatural conspiracy! Not the time to heal you in the tenderest recollections of a grateful

Returned as you now are, from a campaign, distinguished throughout no less by repeated acts of tender humanity to the captured than Not the time to do an act of justice, of reaby unflinching bravery against the enemy, and resuming again the loftiest seat in the gift of the government upon the firmest foundation a country now doubly endeared to you, I take for the time to come!

the liberty of addressing you, and through you

4. Wingle this Same every member of the enlightened body over only time the present Assembly can settle the which you have been chosen to preside, on a question with advantage or credit to itself, subject as important to the religious as are loy. alty and patriotism to the civil well being of the Province, and without which, they are but served for the pleasure of the Sovereign, and the watchwords of despotism or anarchy, and will not in all probability become a law before civil government itself is but the instrument of oppression and plunder. I need hardly ment object to any of the provisions of the bill, moral instruction of the People, involving in and make it the subject of a Despatch to the moral instruction of the recipie, involving in the outset the adjustment of the long-agitated Governor of the province, another Session will be necessary for the reconsideration of it, Clergy Reserve Question.

the Legislature and the Public by the principal and the assent of the Crown. Hence in such Ministers of the Church with which I have an alternative, the question cannot be settled the honour and happiness to be associated. by the present Provincial Parliament unless it To that plan I have not as yet heard one objection. Like the operations of the princiobjection. Little the operations of the printer ple of attraction, in the falling of an apple, it wish to meet their constituents with this a within the comprehension of a child, while question unsettled, and in view of the mutual its necuniary application, to each religious understanding respecting it, at the last geneits pecuniary application, to each religious understanding respecting it, at the last gene-community, like the application of the principle of attraction to bodies in the material opportunity of legislation upon it? Or supworld, is in exact proportion to their relative weight of good works,-thus producing in the movements of bodies religious, as well as bodies physical, unity, harmony, and even

My present object is to urge the settlement of this question during the present Session of the Legislature, and to present some considerations which, I think, ought to induce the members of the Churches of England and Scotland not only to acquiesce in, but cordially to adopt the plan proposed.

In the first place then, ought the Legislature to take some decided step towards settling this question during the present Session? It appears to me the Legislature undoubtedly ought to do so, for the reasons of which the following are an epitome:

1. No good can arise from delay; no information can be obtained which is not now possessed; no interests can be involved which

have to contend with the fewest possible difficulties, and will receive the greatest possible credit in promoting an immediate settlement ible individual like myself to appeal in this of the question. [2] It is the bust time for the manner to the members of those venerable members of the Legislature. Never was bodies; but the peculiar claims put forth by there, perhaps, never will there be, so little the apparent agents and representatives of party spirit among the members of the Legislature; never a greater capacity or stronger disposition to consult dispassionately, and impartially, and carnestly the interests of the entire Province; never a warmer inclination to forget the rivalries, and jealousies, and oppositions of the past,-to regard with feelings of generous affection every faithful British subject, whatever be his form of me to enter. I cannot, however, avoid exfaith, and to shake him by the hand as a friend and a brother, and to extend to him, to both his religious and civil relations of life, that protection and assistance which are enjoyed by every other subject of the British Crown: and never was there, and perhaps never will there be so little "pressure from without," as Earl Grey once complained, to embarrase, or divide, or impede the counsels of the Legislature in the consideration of this great question. [3] It is the best time for the country, which is, for the first time since my recollection, perfectly free from party excitement, and is prepared to acquiesce in and appreciate any rational and equitable dissition of this question, uninfluenced by former party interests, prejudices or combina- you at this moment a distinct recollection of tions. [4] It is, finally the best time, for the what Lord Grenville said to you? Lord Sanchurch establishment of the Province; they cannot but know that the provision itself fur the support of a Protestant Clergy is a matter of more than doubtful expediency in the of more than doubtful expediency in the estimation of the people generally, so much testant Clergy, which is frequently repeated in But at the same time, I must say—and I say so that the creation of such a provision at the so that the creation of such a provision as the first such as the requires an acquiescence on the part of the ruling portion of the public mind which could not be obtained in past years, and may not be attainable hereafter.

3. Serious evils may result from delay. To cates of the Churches of England and Scot-

have been represented as inimical to its edu-LEGISLATION ON THE CLERGY RE. of this province, should it occur that after pass over in silence or pusilianimously posthave been manifested than on any other quesdeclare at the present time, so soon after the universal burst of loyalty and patriotism, on

4. Finally, this Session appears to be the

public mind! Not the time to remove a con-

fessed detriment to the religious harmony,

and peace, and interests of the Province!

A simple and equitable plan of settling that and another year will be requisite to obtain uestion has been laid before the members of the acquiescence of the Imperial Parliament is proceeded with the present Session. And how many members of the Legislature would pose it were settled at the last Session of the present Parliament, would there not be room for the inquiry, why has it been so long delayed ! Why has the fulfilment of the under standing of 1836 been deferred until 1840? Why has an act called for by the religious interests, and political unity, and social harmony of the province, been made the last instead of the first work of Parliamentary legisfation? And has it been thus wrung out at the eleventh hour from a spontaneous and honorable recollection of former understandings, or from a just sense of fitness and duty, or in view of an impending election contest?

Viewing the subject therefore in whatever light you please—contemplate the progress and aspect of events as you may—it is respectfully submitted to you Sir, and to every member of the Legislature, whether the present is not the best time to settle this protracted question? and whether it ought to be delayed

cettling this question. It may appear invidi-ous and arrogantly presumptuous for an humthose churches, and peculiar circumstances connected with their past history in this Province, will, I trust, plead a sufficient apology,

by certain members of the Churches of Eng. land and Scotland, it is quite superfluous for Constitutional Act has respect to one, or to and I firmly believe it is the true and honest debates which took place at the time it was under the consideration of Parliament, and as is confirmed by the authority of the Right Hon. Lord VISCOUNT SANDON, who, in stating a conversation which had taken place between his Lordship and Lord GRENVILLE, (the reobserves:

"The committee ask Lord Sandon, 'Have stood him to say, that the distinction of a Pro. ble zeal and exertions of many of their Clergy.

&c., p. 181. heard some high Episcopalians urge, without of the death of the first Bishop of Quebec, much consideration as it appears to me, in as also in an appeal to the Friends of Religion suppose that in ordinary times the public mind favour of their exclusive claims; namely, and Literature in Great Britain, published in will veer to the pretensions of certain advo- that "the Reserves are as much the property 1827, that "the benefits of the ecclesiastical others; but contrariwise, in the spirit of that of the Clergy of the Church of England as establishment of England are little known land, is to assume the reverse of all history, any plot of ground is the property of the or felt in Upper Canada." The Clergy of own, but every one also another's good, let and to imagine that the stream will flow to individual to whom it has been conveyed by a the Church of Scotland, in a Pastoral Letter us ever be ready to assert and enforce, so far the fountain, or that the gravitation of bo- Patent from the Crown, and to alienate them to their Presbyterien Brethren in the Canadas, as we properly may, the rights of our fellowdies will be from instead of to the earth. To is as much an illegal and unjust spoliation in published in 1828, make the following equally Christians, and even, if need be, of our addedsy the question therefore, is at least but to the one case as in the other, and therefore candid statement: "It has been demanded versaries."—" Should we forget that moderaincrease the difficulty of its adjustment. And they cannot be parties to a measure of robbery, by our adversaries, what has the Presbyterian tion, and arrogate to ourselves more than our who can predict the ulterior and ultimate con- however deeply they may regret the existence Church done in Canada. To this, we frankly due, and betray a spirit of ambition and usursequences of disappointing the reasonable ex- of the present law." I say this objection answer, as a Church, nothing. How could pation, we doubt not that public opinion will pectations of the public mind, when, for the seems to have been put forth without much shot. She has never been favoured with the not long delay to inflict its just censure, and means of operating in her corporate capacity. to crush, at once, every attempt on our part

the assumed construction of the Constitutional said as yet to have existed in these Provinces." But even suppose the reverse, what was the hability or condition of being varied or re-

his question. Murray, in 1820, when he was Secretary of exclusive system, and in favour of a plan and hath many members, and all the members for the Colonies under the Duke of founded in equity and good works. Wellington's administration, and repeatedly stated in Roy I Despatches during the last six years, ought to have weight with every a wound which has long been festering in the Sovernment on this subject. Thus, the Hon. and Ven. Archdeacon of York not merely son, of philanthropy! Not the time to place the colonial difficulties that present thempitiful policy it is which has produced so unable to state. It is, I believe considerable; much past mischief, and which threatens so and the Hon, and Ven. Dr. Strachan states many future disasters to these highly favoured arovinces." its " policy" as " pitiful" and "unprincipled," and as having "produced" all the "mischief" which the Province has experienced, they would have been justly chargeable with spreading disaffection in the country; and extend to Protestant denominations in Canblesome opposition in the House of Com mons." and the "still more troublesome one in the Lords," amply explains the reason for the ingenious introduction into the Clergy and placing them not under the control even 2. Now is the best time to settle the question. [1] It is the best time for the Churches of England and their solfs there be, so feeble an opposition as at the present time. The government time. The government with therefore plan, to which allusion has been made. according to circumstances; the decisions of the Imperial administration may be appealed from to Parliament; but to attack its principles and motives of action, and to pour ridicule upon its course of proceeding, is calcula-Into the discussion of the merits of the ree, ted to bring it into contempt in the colony, pective or joint legal claims contended for and to weaken our connexion with the Parent State, the same as attacking the principles and motives of our Judges, and ridiculing their general course of proceeding, would pressing my conviction that the letter of the tend to bring the administration of Justice under suspicion and into contempt. In like all classes of Protestant Clergy. The latter manner do I deprecate the attack upon our view, I have on many occasions advocated; Constitutional Act by a distinguished member of the Church of Scotland, who in supporting construction of the Act, and the intention of the peculiar claims of his own communion, its framers, as may be inferred from the pronounces the Charter of our civil rights a violation of the articles of Union between prompts to such attacks upon the tribunal of Province, can no longer therefore be supported upon the ground or by the plea of loyalty. puted author of the Constitutional Act) On the other hand, it is humbly and earnestly submitted whether a plan based upon the

> every loyal member of the Church of England and privileged instructress of the people.-While alluding to this point, I think it The Hon, and Ven. Dr. Strachan has frankly right just to notice an objection which I have I stated in a printed Discourse on the occasion

ed upon the justice and wisdom of those who cerity of those who urge it, and admitting Presbyterian Church government cannot be at encroachment and domination."-(Pascational developement, and moral elevation? Act to be correct, it does not appear to have (p. 17) There was but one Minister of the proposed plan recommends the pecuniary is appointed for fasting and prayer among the Who can foretell and who is prepared to as been recollected or understood that the Clergy Church of Scotland settled in Upper Canada exertions of different forms of religion as the people called Methodists. Such a day has sume the responsibility of the effects upon the future feelings and conduct of the inhabitants of this province, should it occur that after they have at a moment's warning rallied from the form most to meet the responsibility of the effects upon the future feelings and conduct of the inhabitants of this province, should it occur that after they have at a moment's warning rallied from most to response the reverse, assumes that the grant and from most to response to the foreign parts, there were the foreign parts to restrict the foreign parts to restrict the foreign parts. The foreign parts to restrict the foreign parts to restrict the foreign parts to restrict the foreign parts. SERVE QUESTION, AND IN SUPPORT east to west and from north to south, around Britain in 1791 consisted of idiots or knaves. Province during the late war with the United the Constitution of the country, the Legisla- If then the provision was a public one, the States. The inhabitants of Upper Canada tive champions of that constitution were to question of individual claim falls to the ground. then, up to a late period, have been principally indebted to other instrumentality for the pone the consideration of a question on which tenure upon which the Clergy lands were religious instruction which they have received more anxiety, and feeling, and impatience granted? Was it the same as that by which in perfect accordance with these admissions religious instruction which they have received. individual freehold property is held? Nay, and statements, the Committee of the British far otherwise. It was held under the express House of Commons on the civil government demon of rebellion, in ridding the Province of the vipers upon its prosperity, and in restoring to a loyal, and insulted, and endangered population at the conscious security of liberty, peace and happiness. A proud day the speedy and satisfactory adjustment of this the speedy and satisfactory adjustment of this at its pleasure, as much as any individuals, or liberty, peace and happiness. A proud day the speedy and satisfactory adjustment of this at its pleasure, as much as any individuals, or liberty, peace and happiness. A proud day the speedy and satisfactory adjustment of this at its pleasure, as much as any individuals, or liberty, peace and from the number of its legal right to vary or repeal the province of Upper Canada—on the part to the Scotch Church, claims have been strongly urged on account of its establishment in the Empire, and from the number of its of Canada in 1828, observe that "At present, was it for Upper Canada when the sponta- question, as the debates of last winter's ses-body of individuals, can have their legal right in the Empire, and from the number of its penetrated with the true spirit and vital influ-body of individuals, can have their legal right in the Empire, and from the number of its penetrated with the true spirit and vital influ-body of individuals, can have their legal right in the Empire, and from the number of its penetrated with the true spirit and vital influ-body of individuals, can have their legal right in the Empire, and from the number of its penetrated with the true spirit and vital influ-body of individuals, can have their legal right in the Empire, and from the number of its penetrated with the true spirit and vital influ-tion possess or enjoy, that provision until it is adherents in the Province;"—"but the evithus varied or repealed. The objection, there. dence has led them to believe that neither the fore is perfectly futile, whether it be viewed adherents of the Church of England, nor those of Christ has been beautifully likened, by the as a case of conscience, or a question of of the Church of Scotland, form the most great Apostle of the Gentiles, to a system time to agitate the question in the Legislature, law.

numerous religious body within the Province | composed of different parts, an narmonising of Upper Canada."

Upon the ground there-to a common end; and the particular example of Upper Canada."

To return to the proposed plan of settling of Upper Canada."

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To return to the proposed plan of settling of Upper Canada."

To return to the proposed plan of settling of Upper Canada."

To return to the proposed plan of settling of Upper Canada." The fact that this plan is fore of past labours and usefulness, I appeal which he selects, and which affords a happy

> Let it be all o remembered that the Church of England has already received much more forms and modes of external Christianity be public aid than any other religious body in well and wisely adapted, by Divine Provimember of the Church of England or Scot land. I am, indeed, aware that the reputed ciety for the propagation of the Gospel in organs of the Church of England have given a painful example of disaffection to the Home given by in this Province have been aided to the of mankind, until the 'leaven shall have Government on this subject. Thus, the Hon. amount of upwards of five hundred thousand leavened the whole lump! "-Pastoral Letter, amount of upwards of five hundred thousand leavened the whole lump!" -- Pastoral Letter, dollars, (the greater part Parliamentary pp. 10, 11. -- Lastly, The proposed plan preopposes the views of Her Majesty's Govern. Grants,) besides various grants of land from ment, but broadly states in his fifth letter to time to time, Rectories, interest, &c. of the the Hon. Mr. Morris,-" We do not believe proceeds of the Reserves, controll of educathat the leaning of the Colonial Department tion, and peculiar privileges in the solemnizaagainst the Rectories proceeded from any tion of matrimony up to a late period. The love to your church, but from an antipathy Church of Scotland has not fared so sumpto Church Establishments in general, which tuously, though annual grants from the Govseems to have obtained a footing in high ernment were made to her Clergy several places." The Editor of "The Church" years before assistance was extended to any newspaper, in writing on the same subject, other religious body, and grants of land have deals freely in impolations of a similar kind. been made to Scotch Congregations to the "The unwillingness of Her Majesty's Minis. amount of 2000 acres; in some instances, ters (he says) of the Colonial Department to one or two hundred acres in a place, notwithbe embarrassed or discomposed by a very standing the Provincial Statute which restricts troublesome Conservative opposition in the to five acres the quantity of land to be House of Commons, and a still more troub'e held in any one place by the Scotch and some one in the Lords, is the very system of several other Churches in the Province. weak and unprincipled policy, which, instead In aid of instruction through Methodist instruof manfully facing and firmly grappling with mentality, a grant of £1000 was made in the colonial difficulties that present them. 1833, and another of £550 in 1834. To selves, suffers agitation to proceed and con-fusion to reign until some quiet to the con-to the U. C. Academy, only a part of which has as yet been paid. The amount, paid at The amount, paid at

> ness of doctrine and purity of practice."-tions responsibility to other hands, this different times to the Roman Catholics, I am provinces." Now, had persons and journals Church, Dec. 30,) that he "pleaded (while in high quarter in England, endorsed by the report of another description charged Her Majesty's England in 1826.) the propriety of providing peacedly expressed views of the Sovereign. deacon would hardly advocate in support of perfect accordance with what the writer of

Her Majesty's Government in reference to Ireland, but which he ought in all decency to

These facts clearly show that the very great advantages which have been enjoyed by the Church of England over every other religious denomination in the Province will still place Reserve bill lately dismissed from the Journals her upon the vantage ground in relation to ceeds should be given for purposes of general of the Assembly of a clause transferring the the proposed plan of division, and ought in all education and internal improvements. But, of the Assembly of a clause transferring the the proposed plan of division, and ought in all education and internal improvements. But, Clergy lands from the Provincial Legislature, reason to satisfy her members in respect to it. should His Majesty's Government not approve Her Majesty, but "under the authority of the Parliament of the United Kingdom ordinary proposel to place his Church in the decisions and Ministers of the Throne to thus represented and treated in this Dr. of Her Majesty, but "under the authority notwithstanding the Hon. Mr. Morris's extrathe decisions and Ministers of the Throne to third of the Reserves, -- I am happy to be able have the local affairs of this Province with the local affairs of England, Ireland, or Scotch Clergy, not only as unjust and partial, gislature,—and concluded by laying it over for Scotland, which divide the great political parties in Great Britain? The local administration may indeed be supported or opposed tements, is to make a provision for churches may be deemed uncharitable, but I do not he ament. and schools, suitable to the wants and wishes situte to avow my belief, that whatever may to the people religious instruction in the form Canada of that which cannot be kept from and manner which is most congenial to their them by just and Honest Legislation. feelings and habits; and though you may not The writer of these remarks and hundreds thereby extend the bounds of any particular of others have not publicly pressed this melanchely prevalence of infidelity and apathy, not because of the slightest change in their with regard to Religion, is owing, in a great views, or feelings, or purposes; but because measure, to the want of an appropriate and of the use made of their influence for the congenial mode of religious instruction; and promotion of ulterior objects which they ab they must lay an undne stress, assuredly, on horred. They therefore preferred enduring England and Scotland. The system which religious modes and forms, who would sacri- every inconvenience, and wrong, and con fice to them the spirit and substance of Chris- tumely, rather than be, in the slightest degree Her Majesty, and the Constitution of the tianity." [Pastoral Letter, pp. 12, 14, 15] accessories to revolution. But I might men-Province, can no longer therefore be support. Such enlightened views the authors of the tion many names to whom I could appeal, as principles of a revered Monarch's Despatches does not possess strong claims upon the atten. Canada in 1823, have expressed themselves settlement of this question—repeatedly stating tive consideration and cordial support of to the same effect. "But they venture to the painful reasons of public silence. But

proposed plan have already quoted from the having during these years, while silent for the successive despatches of Her Majesty's Go-vernment; and the Committee of the House pleaded again and again, with those who had of Commons on the Civit Government of the power to press the early and equitable Canada in 1823, have expressed themselves scitlement of this question-repeatedly stating press (say the Committee) the early consider- thanks be to Him whose providential interinfluenced by the state of the population, as never cease to reason, to persuade, to peto religious opinions at the period when the tition, to remonstrate, on this subject, in every decision is to be taken."—Secondly, the pro- lawful and christian way, until truth, and reaposed plan secures equal religious liberty and son, and justice, shall prevail over prejudice, advantage among different denominations. On this point the Scotch Clergy exhort—

it is absurd to suppose that any exclusive party On this point the Scotch Clergy exhort--The liberty which we claim, Brethren, to ourselves, let us never envy to others. The rights and privileges which we feel it our luty, at the present crisis, to assert with temperate firmness and meekness, but with reso-

inhabitants of Upper Canada. ution, let us never even wish to infringe, I confidently hope, Sir, that your influence under any circumstances, in the case of religion which teacheth us to seek not our

I have the honour to be, with sincere respect and admiration, your most obedient humble servant,

toral Letter, pp. 22, 23.)--Thirdly, The which appears to us to form a good test of the disposition or tendency of the people with respect to different forms of religion, viz. what voluntary contributions could be obtained in the different settlements in favour of each of the established Churches."—(Past. Letter, p. 8.) Fourthly, The proposed plan is founded upon the principle that different exter-nal forms of Christianity may be united and ence of Christianity, especially with the spirit of charity and brotherly love."—"The Church

composed of different parts, all harmonising in perfect accordance with the principles and to the honour and justice of members of the illustration of his subject, is the human body sentiments expressed even by Sir George Churches of England and Scotland against the and its members; 'for as the body is one, of that one body, being many, are one body, so also is Christ.' May not the different well and wisely adapted, by Divine Providence, to accomplish the great ends of its institution, and to diffuse and impress its influences on all the various orders and classes seats the strongest inducement for each denomination to labour diligently in its own tion would labour within its proper sphere, morality, avoiding, as much as possible, collision and controversy with other sects, the cause of real Christianity would be much more effectually served."—" Under this perof these Provinces until effectual security be provided that there shall be no danger of enroachment on the one side on the pretence of prosclytizing, and, on the other, no ground of jealousy or apprehension of what they may be disposed to regard as usurpation or oppression."--" We cannot cordially approve

> (Pastoral Letter, p. 20.) Such are some of the reasons for the proposed plan of adjusting the Clergy Reserve ques-tion, besides those enumerated by the ostensible these remarks advocated in The Guardian, of the 24th of September, 1831, in case of the failure of the education scheme, and in accordance with the principles upon which all depublished in 1828. "It is (they said) the general wish of the inhabitants that the pro-

of any way of making converts but by sound.

painful apprehensions on this subject, arising our Quarterly Meeting last Sunday, when of at least a majority of the population."- be the pretexts to quiet or allure into this But if the mode of instruction is not conge-course a majority of the Assembly, the nial to the inhabitants of the colony, the whole real and back-stair cause of postponement is, fabric, like an inverted pyramid, will become to deprive, BY DELAY, the great body of the more unstable the higher it is raised."-" Give loyal and deserving inhabitants of Upper

in the Province can long interpose its veto against the repeatedly avowed sentiments and

the Legislature will be employed in securing for this great question that early and dispasionate consideration which its intrinsic imortance and the expectations of the public lemand, and which will lead to its final, and satisfactory, and beneficial adjustment.

EGERTON RYERSON. Toronto, January 23, 1838.

For the Christian Guardian Ma. Entron,-I rejoice to see, that a day been observed by some other Christians in Canada; but not so generally as it ought to

have been.
All Christians profess to put their trust in God. How very desirable then, in a time of trial and alarm, that all should convene and publicly return thanks for that kind protection which has been granted, and implore God's

gracious assistance in future.

David, Hezekiah, and Daniel, sought the Lord by fasting and prayer. They obtained deliverance.

So may all expect assistance from a merciful God, who will approach the throne of grace, in faith and humility.

All are invited to read the lviii. chapter of

saiah; there it will be seen what is the kind f fast which the Lord hath chosen. That all may be assisted in keeping such fast is the prayer of,

T. Osocop. Toronto, Jan. 20, 1838.

MISSIONARY

Extract from a teller from Rev. James Evans, Wesleyan Missionary, dated "St. Clair Mission, 10th January, 1838."

" We rejoice in the success with which the LMIGHTY has been pleased to crown the efforts of His Excellency and the loyalists in Toronto. It is probable that you in the metropolis think that we in the wilderness are perfectly safe and exempted from those per-plexities which fall to the lot of your civilized citizens. I assure you, however, that we are far from being free from the turmoil of the present commotion. For about two weeks past we have been in expectation of a party of rebels, or rather marauders, from the opposite sphere, and provides most effectually against shore, and all the men in the Township have mutual encroachment. "We believe, (say been in arms on the frontier. A watch patroles the Scotch Clergy) that, if each denominating the river every night, all is made ready to give the river every night, all is made ready to give them a warm reception, and by their actions and try to promote, in its own body, practical the loyalists eny in the nervous language of our brave Head, " Let them come if they dare."

The Indian women are all removed to a place of safety, in the depths of the forest, and cur sturdy Indians, no longer emaciated sots, suasion, we believe that there never will be but sober, healthy and strong, are on the spot, repose or unity among the different Churches prepared to defend the territory of the Queen against any who may dare to invade it, or to disturb its peace.

In the midst of these commotions we are endeavouring to fortify their minds, and to encourage them to duty, not by the war-dance, but by prayer and communion with God; and must do them the justice to say, that I beheve they are as ready and as brave a set of men as can be found, and that I have the greatest confidence in their courage and efficiency should they be brought into action. I have assured them that if called to any distant point in defence of Her Majesty's Government. and the Hon, and Ven. Dr. Strachan states 1001, nestoes those states at the Hon, and Ven. Dr. Strachan states 1001, nestoes those of it—a plan which originated in a I shall accompany them, to teach them "the authors of it—a plan which originated in a I shall accompany them, to teach them "the authors of it—a plan which originated in a I shall accompany them, to teach them "the authors of it—a plan which originated in a I shall accompany them, to teach them "the authors of it—a plan which originated in a I shall accompany them, to teach them "the authors of it—a plan which originated in a I shall accompany them, to teach them "the authors of it—a plan which originated in a I shall accompany them, to teach them "the admit, and to act my part with them as a Government with "antipathy" to every thing for the religious instruction of the Roman founded upon the principles of reason and faithful subject if called to oppose the enemics else but "national churches," and represented Catholics in the Province"—a stretch of lib. justice, and adapted to the habits, wants, and of our once happy country. My excellent erality which I strongly suspect the Arch- feelings of the inhabitants;—a plan, also, in colleague, Mr. Hurburt, and myself have built-descen would hardly advocate in support of perfect accordance with what the writer of a good wigewoum back in the woods, to which the females of the Mission family can resort in case of necessity, and where they have already spent one night when we exdance with the principles upon which all denominations set out in 1827, as is stated in the third Report of their Central Committee, purpose and marched to Detroit, to join their associates below Sandwich. Last night, seventy fine fellows marched into our village from Goderich, and eighty more will be in to-day. Our new Chapel is occupied by them as barracks, and we now muster about four hundred effective men.

Our people have been very faithful, and I am thankful to God that I believe the disturbance has not proved detrimental to their religious experience and practice. We held

May God bless you all, and keep you in safety; speedily confound and scatter our enemies; and establish our land in peace.-

THE GUARDIAN.

WEDNESDAY, January 24, 1839.

In accordance with the appointment of the

President of the Conference, Friday, the 26th Church, you will ultimately occomplish much question during the last two or three years inst, is to be observed by the Wesleyan Megood in the cause of Christian piety and with the same frequency and effort that thodist Church, as a day of special humilian morals. Indeed, it appears to us that they had done on some former occasions, tion, fasting and prayer, if peradventure God they had done on some former in their inst, is to be observed by the Wesleyan Mewill be gracious to us as a Church, and as Province at large. The affairs of individuals and of communities assume a character, of poculiar importance, when viewed in connection with the interesting truth that the Supreme Being is concerned in them. An acknowledgement of his authority is alike claimed as his due and enjoined upon us for our advantage. A Scriptural view of His overruling Providence in all our concerns, will operate as a salutery stimulus to self abasement for our past criminal forgetfulness of Him, and to a more settled determination hereafter, to act with more special regard to his revealed will. The sacred records furnish ample testimony, to all who carefully peruse them, that however stable and unalterably fixed may be the purposes of God with regard to the ultimate ends of His moral Government, yet, various means are at the Divine disposal for the accomplishment of those ends; and the fact, though in itself mysterious, is clearly revesled, that the Divine mind is capable of being materially influenced in the selection of means, by the conduct of men. Is the welfare and prosperity of a nation intended? that welfare may be brought about by a continual bestowment of providential blessings, productive wishes of the British Throne, and the repeat- of happiness throughout the whole progress of edly avowed sentiments and wishes of the events, or, by a series of judicial visitations, inflicted as chastisements for past ingratitude and present rebellion, and as salutary checks upon and the exertions of every honest member of future conduct. It is alike the duty and interest of every Christian patriot, to endeavour to se, cure the employment of the more welcome instrumentality, by adopting such means of propitiating the Divine Ruler, as He has declared to be acceptable.

The recent afflictive circumstances in which, as a Province, we have been placed, should be viewed in connection with that delightful trait in the Divine character, "Ile doth not afflict willingly, nor grieve the children of men," and numerous and aggravated, must be confessed, be implored for the sake of his Son, our Saviour Jesus Christ; and a more fixed determination must be formed to improve more suitably our privileges, and to perform more faithfully our dutice, before we can be justified in expecting a continued cessation of judgments.

The comparative rest which we are now enjoying, through the merciful and astonishing deliverances which God has recently wrought for us, should only be looked upon as a probationary respite, granted for the purpose of affording opportunity to profit by the alarm which has been sounded. Care should be taken lest we provoke the Almighty to anger by conforgetfulness of the Rock of our salvation .-There is a fatal pronences in man to ascribe his successes to his own wisdom and prowess. "Our own sword and our own bow have gotten us the victory" is the spontaneous language of we may be left painfully to experience the fear. the Lord."

We indulge the pleasing hope that a very general and devout observance of the appointed fast will take place throughout the Weslevan Societies, and that they will be joined by other Christians in this their reasonable service. We noticed with pleasure in a recent number of the same day, although a prior period had been fixed upon by them. We are glad to hait any

ALAS! ALAN! "You that have tears, prepare

Annual Conference, that slavery, as it exists in the United States, is not a moral evil.

Resolved, That we view slavery as a civil and domestic institution, and one with which, as ministers of Christ, we have nothing to do, slave, by endeavouring to impart to him and

Sainted spirit of the venerable Wesley ! Could shame and anger disturb thy deep and holy tranquillity, this would call them into exercise! paid for the present volume? If not, do so If for aught thou couldst wish to revisit this without delay. world of grief and sin," it would surely be to erase from the records of Methodism so foul a ment in advance is expected in all cases. blot upon the character of the system which (for which we thank them,) will attend to this. claims thee as its founder; or to inscribe beneath We rely on our Agents to make every exertion it, in emblazoned capitals, thy firm protest, to collect the accounts sent to them, and make Gladly wouldst thou, with Heaven's permission, thave recorded, in a "handwriting upon the inform us of any, who still receive the paper, wall" of that Conference room, thy unchanged from whom payment cannot be got, in order belief of the true character of " American that such names may be erased from our sub Staveny, the vilest that ever one the sun." scription list. But "If they hear not Moses and the prophets neither will they be persuaded though one rose from the dead."

A much esteemed Agent in the East informs us that some of the readers of the Guardian are "offended at our remarks on the destruction of the Caroline," and think the act was unjustifiable. We are sorry for this, but really cannot help it. Our views on that point are unchanged, of the communication from The Trustees of Were the two parties again similarly situated, St. Andrew's Church; not from any doubt as we think it would be the duty of Col. MacNab to its correctness, but because of the articles to do se he did on that occasion. If the Amer, to which it refers not having appeared in the icans have sustained loss by the destruction of Guardian. that piratical vessel, they have themselves to blame for it. We might fill several columns with extracts from the most respectable portion of the American press, which bear us out in this Friday next, as follows:—Prayer meetings of the American press, which bear us out in this at 7 A. M., and 2 P. M., and a Sermon at assertion; but we have only room for the fol. at 7 A. lowing, from that widely circulated Journal, The New York Commercial Advertiser :

One thing we do not healtate to say. The blood of him who perished, or of them, if there was more than me, lies upon the heads of all who have taken part in stirring up the wild and criminal excitement that for the last three weeks has pervaded our fromtier population. Their conduct and the acts of others, which they have encouraged and approved, were the causes of the event at which they are now so indigeant. They have street upon the idle and thoughtless of their vicinity to invade the territory of Canada, and have supplied them with the means—they have seen the peaceable Canadians—peaceable at least towards the United States, against which they were engaged in no hostile act—fired upon by Americans at Navy Island, and have chuckled with ferocious joy at the helief that several were killed—they have shouted with delight when they heard the roar of the cannon which Americans were firing at Chippewa, of at Britten subjects gathered together upon their own territory—they have done all these things, and upon them has the responsibility for every drop of blood that is shed in consequence.

No are the skirts of our national and state fewards.

Service to commence, in the forence at the forence at the responsibility for every drop of blood that is shed.

Not are the skirts of our national and state Executives free from the sanguinary stain. It was their duty to prevent the crimes against Great Bittain, which have been daily committed by American citizens with absolute impunity; they have not done it, and, if we may judge from the conduct and language of their official organs, they have actually approved where they should have mest pointedly condemned; and the civilized world will not entain them in demanding reparation for an outrage that is but the natural and almost necessary consequences of other outroges, which they have meither prevented nor shemselver the responsibility.

Service to commence, in the forence at eleven, and in the evening at six; and a collection to be made on each occasion in favour of the funds of the Institution.

*** The Wesleyan Methodist Missionary Society has its Missionaries are engaged in guages its ordained Missionaries are engaged in disseminating the truths of our holy religion, by schools, translating, printing, preaching. On the outroges, which they have taken upon them are than 50,000 communicants, besides a greater number who attend its applies.

Mr. Lount, for whom as a prominent actor in the late insurrection a reward of £500 was not less than £4,000 sterling. On these grounds, offered by His Excellency, has been taken, and among others, the friends of the Society solicit is now in gool in this city. He has been skulk. ing about the Province, ever since the affair at Montgomery's, endeavouring to effect his escape to the United States. He applied to the owner of a boat at the mouth of the Grand River to proceed with him to Buffalo, to procure, as he proceed with min to bonate, to proceed, as in proceeded, a cargo of salt for the Queen's forces. The vovage was begun, but a gale of win obliged the boat to put back. Various circum stances excited suspicion that he was a fugitive and he was accordingly arrested.

That Lount was a principal in the nefariou

which have urged the merciful Jehovah to the compared with the blood thirsty Mackenzie. — above meetings. The Circuit Preachers are reexecution of his "strange work." Such an en. It is ascertained that his treatment of the prison. quiry, conducted in the spirit of candour and interpolition producted in the spirit o quiry, conducted in the spirit of candour and interposition prevented the burning of Mr. She. seriousness, will probably enable us to discover riff Jarvis's house. Some of our cotemporaries those causes in the sins with which as a nation express an opinion that on these accounts he we are chargeable, and especially in the sins of the professing Church of Christ. These sins, feited to the laws of the country; and should it be spared it cannot be on account of any claim abhorred, and forsaken; the mercy of God must which he can have upon such clemency, but CIVIL GOVERNMENT-THE LATE CONSPImust be viewed as an act of mercy on the part of the Sovereign against whom he has ungratefully rebelled, and for the destruction of whose faithful subjects he deliberately prepared the instruments of death.

By request we have given insertion to the emperate and excellent address of the British Constitutional Society, to the citizens of the United States, with the hope that it may exert a beneficial influence upon the minds of some of the many who appear to be intoxicated with of the many who appear to be intoxicated with hundred copies, which we have consequently their foolish notions of "sympathy for Canada." been unable to supply. We think of publish-We trust that our exchange papers in the United ing a second edition: any agents who may tinuing in our sins, and by adding to the list of States, particularly the religious Journals, will wish to obtain more copies will please let us tinuing in our sins, and by adding to the list of give it an insertion. And here we cannot but know when they write.

Some transgressions those of ingratitude and expressions deep regret at the course pursued John Ryenson, Book Steward. express our deep regret at the course pursued by most of the latter. They continue from week to week to circulate the shamefully false and inflammatory reports of the American border presses on Canadian affairs; and, with am unrenewed heart. Such a course may yet only two exceptions, have we hitherto seen bring upon us the sorer displeasure of God, and the slightest correction of them, even after authentic intelligence has been laid before ful import of the Divino denunciation, " Cursed them. Are they desirous to fan the unholy be the man that trusteth in man, and maketh flame of excitement into open war? We flesh his arm, and whose heart departeth from trust not, and hope that we shall yet be and the Gore Banks, statements of the affairs of convinced that our trust is not misplaced.

First Riding of the County of York in the Provincial Parliament, in the place of David the petition of W. T. Slater, of the township of Gibson-expelled-is to take place at Shepard's Darlington, (Durham.) Inn, Yonge Street, on Monday next. Three Mr. Gowan gave notice that he will on Thurs. The Church, that some of our friends of the candidates—Lowrence, Gamble, and Duggan—day next, move that an address be presented to and that Messrs. Bockus and Manahan be a Church of England have resolved to observe are already in the field, and another is speken. are already in the field, and another is spoken ing that His Excellency may be pleased to con-of. As the contest on the present occasion for upon Alderman Powell, Mayor elect of this fixed upon by them. We are glad to hail any will not be between friends and enomies of the city, some mark of His Excellency's favour for reported progress, and obtained leave to sit the gallant conduct displayed by that gentle.

Constitution—all the candidates being men of the gallant conduct displayed by that gentle. the different branches of the Christian family; undoubted loyalty—it becomes important for and are happy to say, from our own knowledge, every elector to enquire, before he records his that had the President of the Conference known

The election of a member to represent the

vote—"Which of the candidates who ask my Upper Canada was preserved from the awful suffrage unites, with his attachment to the effects of a premeditated attack by a band of of England, it would have been readily adopted by the Wesleyan body.

That a day had been appointed by the Church suffrage unites, with his attachment to the effects of a premedite constitution and laws, the greatest portion of the roles and plunderers.

Pursuant to the order and of that conscientious and religious regard to the them now." The Georgia Methodist [?] above the level of party animosities or partial—conference, at its recent session, passed the following Resolutions:—

These points being satisfactority settled, it will be an easy matter to make a wise selection.

REMITTANCES.

Necessity compels us to keep this subject before our friends. Relying on their punctuality further than to ameliorate the condition of the we have contracted heavy pecuniary responsihis master the benign influence of the religion by be paid. Reader, are you in arrears for the Donell, of Northumberland, McDonell, of bilities for this establishment, which must short. Guardian? If you are, we want what you owe, Stormont, McIntosh, McLean Merritt, it is of much consequence to us, although Murney, Morris, Norton, Richardson, you may not think so. Pay then, to the first Rykert, Shade, Shaver, Sherwood, Thom-Agent you can see. If not in arrears, have you

To new subscribers we would say, that payhope Agents who have sent as new subscribers, remittances to us with as little delay as possible.
They will also have the goodness promptly to

It is our intention to issue a Supplement at the close of the week, containing the latest Foreign and Domestic News, and the proceedings of the Provincial Parliament, much of which is necessarily excluded to-day.

TO COURESPONDENTS.

We must respectfully decline the insertion

Anniversary of the Toronto Wesleyan Methodist Auxiliary Missionary Society. ON SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 4th, 1838, TWO SERMONS

Will be preached in the Wesleyan Chapel, Foronto, in behalf of the above Society; in the ment, and that there are persons at the door morning by the Rev. Win. Ryerson, and in the evening by the Rev. Joseph Stinson.

The Public Missionary Meeting will take place on the following evening. Monday the 5th, when a Report will be made of the proceedings of the Society, and Office Bearers appointed for the year ensuing.

Service to commence, in the forencen at

tions; and in advancing the temporal condition of the Aborigines and destitute settlers in the Canadian Provinces, it expends annually a sum

a continuance of liberal support.

APPOINTMENTS FOR MISSIONARY AMMITTERSANTA

•••	ANNIVERSARIES.
he	Jan. 28. Niggara Mission's Sagnana
18.	Meeting,
nd	" 31, Stoney Creek do
117	red 1, Aucaster, do, do, RP M
e.	n 41 Aversout, 00. do 6 P. M.
	5. do do Martine
4	" 6, Whitey, do. do
95	", Darangton, do. do
)ė	N. B. The Rev. Messra, W. M. Harvard T.

above meetings. The Circuit Preachers are re-quested to make timely arrangement for their to believe, that several of its members were una-Public Meetings.

January 1st, 1838.

Sup't. of Missions. BOOK CONCERN.

RACY.

JUST PUBLISHED, A Seniron delivered by the Rev. Egerton Ryerson, in Kingston, U. C., December the 31st, 1837, on the occasion of our late providential deliverance from a formidable and wicked conspiracy,-published by request.

We would inform our friends, that the edion of the Rev. E. RYERSON'S Sermon on Wesleyan Methodism," is all gone. We have received orders for between one and two

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. MONDAY, 15th JANUARY, 1838.

The House met. The minutes of Saturday were read. Mr. Speaker reported that he had received from the Cashiers of the Bank of Upper Canada

hose Institutions, which were read. The following petitions were severally brought p and laid on the table: By Mr. Boulton,-the petition of William Weller and one hundred and twenty four others, of the District of Newcastle; and by Mr. Elliot,

Pursuant to the order of the day, the house to the greatest possible extent, equal rights went into committee on the bill to re-invest the and privileges to all classes of the community. Clergy Reserves in Her Majosty, which was read the second time.

The House was put into a committee of the hole on the bill. Mr. Duncombe, of Norfolk, in the chair. The Honse resumed.

The Chairman reported that the committee

On the question for receiving the report, the Yeas and Nays were taken as follows:

YEAS .- Messrs. Armstrong, Cald. well, Cameron, Cook, Cornwall, Detlor, Duncombe of Norfolk, Dunlop, Gowan,

son, Thorburn, and Woodruff .- 29. NAVS .- Messrs. Attorney Gen. Bock us, Boulton, Burwell, Cartwright, Elliott, We Ferrie, Lewis, Manohan, Marks, Parke, and Solicitor General .- 12.

The question was carried, majority 17, and he report was received. Pursuant to the order of the day, at twelve clock, noon, the House was called

Members absent.

Mesers. Aikman, (on military duty,) Alway, Chisholm, J. Chisholm, A. (on military duty.) Duncombe, C.

> Hotham, (sick,) Macnab, (on military duty.) Mathewson, (sick.) McDonell, G. (on military duty.) McMicking, (sick.) Moore. Morrison, Powell,

Prince, (on military duty,) Rolph, Wells,

Wickens, (on military duty, & on leave.) Mr. Secretary Joseph brought down a Mes. sage from His Excellency the Lieutenant Gov. rnor. The Message was read by the Speaker

as follows.

wood, Sol. General, Thomson, Thorburn, and Woodruff-38.

On motion of Mr. Gowan, seconded by Mr. Morris, moved, that Mr. Speaker do issue his That Lount was a principal in the nefarious plot against the lives and property of our citizens there can be no doubt; as a large number of the pikes of the rebels were made in his shop,—
Ryerson, J. Stinson, W. Ryerson, Eg'n Ryerson, of York, in the room of David Gibson, Esquire, and Ephraim Evans, have engaged that two of expelled this House.—Ordered. Warrant to the Clerk of the Court of Chancery,

Mr. Gowan, seconded by Mr. McKay, moves, respective Anniversaries, giving notice of them ble to attend in their places and answer to their in their several neighbourhoods, and engaging names at the call of the House, ordered for and their local agency to render assistance at the Public Meetings.

J. STINSON, being detained in custody on highly crimical charges, and others having absconded the Province, by reason of rewards having been offered by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, and for other causes; he it therefore Resolved. that a Committee of Privilege be now appointed from of the last Parliament. to enquire into the cause of the absence of the members of this flouse, who have not this day answered to their names; that the said committee consist of Mesers, Solicitor General, Norton, Robinson, Thorburn, and Morris, with power to send for persons and papers, and to report to this House. Which was carried nem. con.

Paesent-[as above.]

Mr. Bockus, from the committee to wait on His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor with the Address of this House for the census of the towns of Cobourg and Picton, reported delivering the same, and that His Excelioncy had been pleased to make thereto the following answer:

GENTLEMEN, -- I request you will acquaint the flouse of Assembly, in reply to this Address, that no special return has been received by me of the population either of Cobourg or Pictor, but that in the General Roturn for the District of Newcastle for 1837, the former town is men-tioned as containing 1653 inhabitants.

Mr. Gowan brought in a bill to prevent the return to this Province of those who have ab. sconded to the United States during the rebelion—which was read the first time, and ordered for a second reading to-morrow

Mr. Gowan moved that 200 copies of the bill printed.—Carried.

Mr. Richardson moved that the House do this day, at 3 P. M. proceed to elect by ballot, a committee of nine of its members, to whom shall be referred the Public Accounts.—Carried.

Mr. Richardson moved that an humble address be presented to His Excellency, praying that His Excellency will be pleased to transmit to this House, any Census Returns that may have been received by His Excellency from the Clerk of the Peace of the District of Niagara, for the County of Haldimand, and likewise from the Clerk of the Peaco of the District of London.

committee to draft the Address.—Carried.
The Bond Head Harbour bill was read the econd time and committed, and the chairman again tomorrow.

Mr. Secretary Joseph brought down a mes

age from His Excellency, which was road as

Ilis Excellency the Lieutenant Gayernor tkinks it necessary to apprise the flouse of Assembly, that in consequence of charges of fligh Treason and treasonable practices having been preferred against John Rolph, David Charles Duncombe, Thomas D. Morri son, Robert Alway and Elias Moore, Members of the House of Assembly. Warrants have been issued against these persons for their apprehension, and that Thomas D. Morrison, Robert Alway, and Elias Moore are now in confinement awaiting their trial.

John Rolph, Charles Duncombe, and David Gibson having absconded from the Province, the Lieutenant Governor has felt himself called unon to offer a reward for their arrest Government House, 15th January, 1838.

Mr. Gowan moved that the above Message e referred to the Committee on Privilege.-Carried.

Mr. Richardson moved that Mr. Gowan be added to the Committee on Priviloge.-Carried. Mr. Bockus reported an Address to His Excellency founded on a resolution respecting the census of Haldimand and Huron, which was read the third time and passed (To be Continued.)

Foreign & Domestic News.

GREAT BRITAIN.

House or Lords, Menday, Nev. 20. Her Majesty this day came down to the house, in state, for the purpose of opening the session of Parliament, in form, with a gracious speech from the throne.

At 12 o'clock the Lond Chancellor took the woolsack, and prayers laying been read by the Bishop of Hereford ogreat many took the oaths. About two o'clock the discharge of artillery gave notice of fler Majesty's approach. Here was an act of atroctous murder, which cought not to be passed without evere punishment which cought not to be passed without evere punishment which outlined for the murderers. He would regreat artiputed with England; but ample abone the would regreat artiputed with England; but ample abone the would regreat artiputed with England; but ample abone the would regreat artiputed with England; but ample abone the country, to state their claims and ment should be required at all hazards.

Mr. Hayers defended Mr. Forsyth's letter against the imputation of tanceness.

Mr. Hayers defended Mr. Forsyth's letter against the mount of the country than taking any attention to accury trand taking, in carrying arms any attention to accury trand taking, in carrying arms any attention to accury trand taking, in carrying arms and munitions of war to Navy Island.

Mr. Fillmore said the letter contained forthing to justify this carrage.

Mr. Gay said he did not introduce it as affording any literation was borne by the Duchess of Sutherland and the Marchioness of Lansson Soon after Her Majesty's entrance the Lord Chancellor administered to fler the oath of declaration.

The Lord Chancellors them directed Sir Angustus Clifford Ithe Genellome at Lange of the Courter of the present farties of the forting for the honor of arrorders. He would regret a rupture were purchased to the remainder of the present farties of the late of the would regret which couls not an early the country, it is usual for those offering for the honor of representing their fellow-Freemen in the Country for the would regret a rupture against the mount of the munities of the feet against the mount of the munities of the feet of ok the Lone

shall be propared and laid before you.

"Desirous that the expenditure in this, as in every other department of the Government, should be kept within doe limits. I feel confident that you will gladly make adequate provision for the support of the honour and dignity of the

"The estimates for the service of the next year are in course of preparation, and will be laid before you at the accustomed period.

"I have directed that the utmost economy should be enforced in every branch of the public

expenditure. My Lords and Gentlemen:

The external peace and domestic tranquility which at present happily prevail are very favourable for the consideration of such mean ares of reformation and amendment as may be necessary or expedient, and your attention will naturally be directed to that course of legislation which was interrupted by the necessary dissolu-

"The result of the enquiries which have been made into the condition of the poor in Ireland has been already laid before Parliament, and it will be your duty to consult whether it may not be safe and wise to establish by law some well regulated means of relief for the destitute of that country.
"The municipal government of the cities and

owns in Ireland call for better regulation. "The laws which govern the collection of the

tithe composition in Ireland require revision and amendment. ' Convinced that the better and more effectual

you for the improvement of the law.
"You cannot but be sensible of the deep importance of those questions which I have submitted to you, and of the necessity of treating

them in that spirit of impartiality and justice which affords the best hope of bringing them to a happy and useful termination. "In meeting this Parliament, the first that

has been elected under my authority. I am anxious to declare my confidence in your loyal ty and wisdom. "The carly age of which I am called to the sovereignty of this kingdom renders it a more

mperative duty that, under Divine Providence, I should place reliance upon your cordial cooperation, and upon the love and affection of all

Lower Canada.—In the House of Commons, on the 1st of December, the affairs of Lower Canada were again to of December, the affairs of Lower Canada were again to offer the affairs of Lower Canada were again to Offer the Affairs of Lower Canada were again to the Lower Canada were again to the Lower Canada were again to the Cosford had applied for such increase, and the causes of such application on the part of his Lordship. He wished also to ask whether there had been any increase in the amount of desertion in the British troops stationed in Lower Canada; and tastly he wished to know when the amount of desertion in the British troops stationed in Lower Canada; and tastly he wished to know when the amount of desertion in the British troops stationed in Lower Canada; and tastly he wished to know when the amount of desertion in the British troops stationed in Lower Canada; and tastly he wished to know when the amount of desertion in the British troops stationed in Lower Canada; and tastly he wished to know when the amount of desertion in the British troops stationed in Lower Canada; and tastly he wished to know when the amount of desertion in the British troops stationed in Lower Canada; and tastly he wished to know when the amount of desertion in the British troops stationed in Lower Canada; and tastly he wished to know when the amount of desertion in the British troops stationed in Lower Canada; and tastly he wished to know when the amount of desertion in the British troops stationed in Lower Canada; and tastly he wished to know when the amount of desertion in the British troops stationed in Lower canada; and tastly he wished to know when the amount of desertion in the British troops stationed in the British Riding, by the expulsion of Mr. Davin Ginson from the House of Assembly, on a charge of laving been engaged in treasonable to have Ginson from the House of Assembly, on a charge of knving been engaged in treasonable to have Ginson from the House of Assembly, on a charge of knving been engaged in treasonable ton

he believed there had been some sent from New Brunswick to Lower Canada, Lord Gosford having been
authorised to withdraw them.
With respect to any application which had been made
for any increased force, he must for the present decline
answering the question which had been put to him (hear,
hear); and with respect to the descript of soldiers
belonging to Her Majesny's troops in Lower Canada, he
was not aware that any account to that effect had reached this country, although he knew that attempts had bern
anade, and pains had been taken, by selflitous persons in
the colony (tout cheen from the conceilion), in order to made, and pains had been taken, by seditions persons in the colony (tout cheets from the opposition), in order to promote descrition among Her Majesty's troops. With respect to the last question, as to the time when any measures night be brought forward on the subject, he could not now state any positive determination. He could only state what the present opinion of the government was, but that opinion was of course liable to be varied by the latedigence which might be received from Canada in the meanwhile. But, whatever they might think themselves bound in justice to do, Her Majesty's government felt deeply persunded that it was their duty to support in Canada the cause of those who were well affected to the crown of this country. (Loud cheers.)

UNITED STATES. From the N. Y. Commercial Advertuer

House of Representatives, Jan. 8, 1833. The Canadar-Outrage on the Caroline-Mes. sage from the President.

sing from His-Excellency the Lieutenant Governor. The Message was read by the Speaker of the House of Common of Mr. Attorney General, seconded by Mr. Solicior General, moved that Message of this day.—Ordered.

Mr. Gowan, a member of the County of Leeda, attaining of the County of York, has been seen is arms in robellion against the governor period and in the House that Mr. Gowan, a member of the first Riding of the County of York, has been seen is arms in robellion against the governor was a considered by Mr. Solicior Speaker of this House, having staled in his place, acquainted in the House of Commons to stated at the House of Commons to attend the House of Commons to attend at the House of Commons to attend the House

LEGISLATURE OF NEW YORK.

In Assembly, Monday, January 8.

men from sanctioning the marriage contract, and from setting as insecting of public schools, which was read find referred to the judiciary committee.

3.7 We would respectfully suggest to members of the

ET We would respectfully suggest to members of the Legislature, whether they are bound to present such infamous peritions as that noted above, from Monroe county, signed by Joseph Sibley and others. Or, if they do present them, ought not the names of the signers all to be published, as marks for score to point her slowly nawing finger at?

he published, as marks for scora to point her slowly nuving finger at?

Since the foregoing remark was written, we find the
following paragraph in the Albany Evening Journal,
referring to the same subject:—

3TP Petitions of an extraordinary character were to day
presented in the Assembly, by Mr. Sibley, who in offering
them remarked, that however much he differed in sentiment from the memorialists, he held the right of petition
to be sacred. In reply to an inquiry of Mr. Taylor, and iv
what sort of people bad signed this petition, Mr. Sibley
replied that the gentleman whose name stood at the head
of it was last winter appointed First Judge of Morroe
County!!—N. Y. Com. Ads.

BIRTHS At Ballingarry, Ireland, the lady of Robert dell, M. D. of a daughter.

MARRIED

By the Rev. Wm. Ryerson, Jan'y, 22nd., adminstration of justice is amongst the first Mr. Thomas Jordan, Printer, to Sarah, soduties of a sovereign, I request your attention to those measures which will be submitted to

Letters received at the Guardian Office,

during the week ending Jan. 23. J. Brock, J. Carroll, A. Macpherson, A. S. Newbury, F. W. Walkins, W. Kont, R. Phelps, T. Demorest, J. C. Davidson, M. Cryderman, 2. W. Rorke, 2. W. Coleman, R. Jones, G. Brouse, A Davidson.

*Let us know, when you write again, the data of the efforthat was not acknowledged, and we will tell your thether it was received.

To the Free and Independent Electors of the First Riding of the County of York. GENTLEMEN,-It is probable that you will be shortly called upon to exercise

course with many of you, will, I trust, obviate the necessity, at present, of entering at large into an avowal of my principles. I shall, there fore, only say, that I love the Sovereign to whom I have sincerely sworn allegiance, and the Constitution and form of Government under which, with you, I have the happiness to live. and which secures to all classes equal and impartial protection; and that I most adently desire the peace, happiness, and prosperity of this noble Province, with the welfare of which my nwn interests and those of my children are

An uninterrupted residence of twenty seven years in this Riding has afforded me ample opstances, wants, and interests ; and my occupation as a Farmer necessarily gives mon common

interest with you. Should a majority of you think proper to honour me with your confidence and support, it will be my unwearied endeavour, to the best of my humble abilities, to support those meassage from the President.

After the journal was read, a message was received from the President of the United States, directing the attention of Congress to the outrage committed on the States territory, and the benile invasion of the United States territory, and the great excitement now prevailing on the frontier.

The President informs Congress, that in order to guerd against the recurrence of such acts, the has ordered the militia to be called out, and posted along the frontier. Information of this outrage was communicated to the British minister, and all steps taken to procure the necessary facts to substantiate a claim for reparation.

The President concludes with a request for such appropriations as may be necessary to meet the new exigencies of the flines.

The accompanying documents were then read—They consisted of a communication from Mr. Rogers, district alterney of Buffalo, in respect to this outrage upon the Caroline. The orders from the war department rives to General Scott, and a letter from Mr. Forsyth to Mr. Forsyth to Mr. Forsyth to Mr. Thompson condemned the letter of Mr. Forsyth as far too tame. Explanation was not all that thould have ures which may tend to secure our present

of our Property, and rum of our Country. am a Member of the Church of England; and while I claim the right of worshipping my God according to that form, my conscience holds the pirest; upon the same ground I freely admit the right of others to do likewise. I am an enemy to intolerance, and a firm friend of religious literty. Should I be favored with a majority of your votes, my best exertions shall be made in the cause of Education, the support of Internal Improvements, the encouragement of Agriculture, and the general welfare of our Country. . I shall always he happy to listen to the suggestions of my Constituents: but claim for myself the free exercise of my own judgment slike untrammelled by petty localities, sectional differences, or Executive influence. I trust I shall be found at once the unflinching advocate of the people's rights, and the firm supporter of the just prerogatives of the Crown; being fully persuaded that although Foreign hostilities may threaten us from without, and the embers of disaffection, though smothered for the time, be still glowing within, yet the great interests of the country, the stability of the law, the full enjoyment of freedom, can never be impaired while we preserve inviolate that spring of happiness, that source of greatness—The Brit-

ish Constitution. JOHN W. GAMBLE.

LOS.T.

FEW days ago, between Darlington A and Toronto, a LETTER, containing the names of Nine Subscribers to the Christian Guardian, and Eight Dollars in Bills. Any person having found the same will have the goodness to forward it to this office, or to Mr. MICHAEL CRYDERMAN, Darlington. Reason. able expenses will be paid.

Toronto, January 24, 1838.

STRAY HORSES.

CAME into the enclosure of Mrs. Nichol, South half Lot No. 6, 1st Con-Prayer by the Rev. Dr. Campbell.

Petitions read and referred.—By Mr. M. M. M. M. Of William
G. Griffin, and twenty-one other citizens of Monroe source for a law prohibiting praying and the recting any the Bible in all schools and academies which receive any portion of the common school or literature france, which should not a referred to the literature committee; Mr. Sister also presented the petition of Joseph Sibley and thireen other citizens of Monroe, for the passage of a law repealing all laws which prevent labour on the Toroute, Jan. 18th, 1838.

3 w p 28. cession, York. West of Yonge Street, on the

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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

*** Advertisements without written directions will inserted until forbidden, and charged accordingly

ALEXANDER GRANT BARRISTER AND ATTORNEY AT LAW, NOTARY

Public, &c., King Street, Toronto, opposite the

Plana Forte Maker.

THE Subscriber begs to inform the

Gentry of Toronto and its vicinity, that he intends to remain in this City during the

Instruments tuned and repaired on mode te terms. THOS. BROWNING.

HREE or FOUR GENTLEMEN may

in a private family, by applying at this Office. Toronto, Jan. 2, 1838.

FARMERS' BANK.

having been put forth, for the purpose of injuring the CREDIT of this Institution, We,

the undersigned, think it due, as well in justice to the Bank as to the Public, to state, that We

have full confidence in the stability of the Far-

MERS' BANK, which has never refused its own Notes, whether payable on demand or other.

We further declare our willingness to take, in

payment for Debts due us, and for any Goods We have for Sale, and in all our business trans.

actions, the Nores of the Farmers' Bank,

whether payable on demand or otherwise :-

Wm. Ketchum.

Wm. Musson,

James Saxon,

J. Ransom, J. Eastwood,

Chas. Thompson,

G. Doggan, Jun., Wm. Sharpe,

E. W. Thomson

Matthew Stone,

John Hatcheson

lohn Wesley,

John Mills.

John C. Schofield.

James Armstrong

Lawson & Walker,

Thos. Thompson,

Thos. Walker,

uke Sharp

Vm. Atkinson,

lenry Sherwood,

Thos. Musson, Wagstaff & Bigelow,

J. Armstrong, aze mak. James Myers,

WANTED, AS TEACHER in a private family, a

Subscriber, at the Humber.

JOSEPH DENNIS.

ON HAND, 25 CASKS COMMON

REMOVAL.

JAMES RODDEN. CLOTHIER AND TAILOR,

AS removed to No. 118, King Street,

liberal patronage hitherto extended to him. He will continue to exert himself to please his cus-

Catting out on the shortest notice. Toronto, Dec. 1, 1737.

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

Store, 144 King Street,

(Opposite W. Cormack's & Co.)

A LARGE AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

Boots and Shoes.

Also : SOLE and UPPER LEATHER ;-

All of which he will dispose of on the most reasonable terms, either wholesale or retail, and

olicits intending purchasers to call and examine

his stock before purchasing elsewhere.

Toronto, May 23, 1837. 393 tf

HENRY BALDWIN:

Public, and Solicitor in Chancery.

OFFICE in the rear part of No. 75,

3990

HOCKEN, from Montreal, has

opened, and now offers for Sale, at his

and solicits a continuance of the very

SHUTER & PATERSON.

person competent to teach the following

Toronto, December 23, 1837.

TUMBLERS.

Toronto, Nov. 14, 1837.

nost reasonable terms.

Henry Midlemist.

Nov. 29, 1837.

Barber & Mason.

ohn Cullen,

. Shannon

James Foster,

W. B. Crew.

K. M. Sutherland & Co

J. P. Marshall & Co.

Thos. Stokes & Co.

idney S. Hamilton,

Hall & Leak.

Jos. Bloor.

in payment of Debis due the same; and

John Ritchey,

S. Evans, T. J. O'Neill,

M. J. O'Beirne,

Silas Burnham,

William Ware,

Joseph Rogers.

Jonathan Dunn,

H. G. Bernard,

J. Armstrong, Merch

D. Botsford, Andw. M'Gleshau,

J. Wickson, Jan.,

J. Wickson, Sen.,

George Bostwick, R. A. Parker,

Edward Cooper.

II. Piper, William Flock,

D. M. Paterson.

Wm. Campbell,

Edwd. Musson,

Furnace.

R. C. Ferrier,

James Trotter, Owen Miller & Mills,

John Dodsworth, E. Henderson & Son,

Sheldon Dutcher & Co.

G. L. Norton, Union

James Bell,

Cornelius Vanostrand

John Graham,

Geo. Levic,

I. W. Brent,

Thos. Giassco.

find respectable BOARD and LODGING

EVERAL anonymous publications

assing winter, and will follow his business.

ate terms, THOS. BR 34 York Street, Nov. 3, 1837.

Court House.

March 28th, 1837.

For the Christian Guardian.

[Sr. Matthew, v. 7.] "The quality of Mercy is not strained; It droppeth as the gentle rain from heaven Upon the place beneath. It is twice blessed, It blesseth kim who gives, and him who takes. Tis mightlest in the mightlest: it becomes The throned Monarch better than his crown. It is an attribute of God himself: And earthly pow'r doth then show likest God's,

When Mercy seasons Justice.

Though justice be thy plea, consider this, That in the course of justice, none of us Should see Salvation. We do pray for MERCY; And that same prayer doth teach us all to render The purps of Mercy.

Why, all the souls that are, were forfeit once; . And He who might the 'vantage best have took, Found out the remedy. . How would you be, If HB, who is the top of Judgment, should But judge you as you are? Oh! think on that, And Mercy then will breathe within your lips, Like man new made.

How shall thou kope for mercy rend'ring none?" " Blessed are the merciful: for they shall obtain mercy

ADDRESS

From the Members of the British Constitu tional Society of Upper Canada to the Citizens of the United States.

Every American most by this time be fully aware that in the beginning of last December as insurrection broke out in the Province of Upper Canada. The insurgents, who were acting in concert with the French party in Lower Canada, had nearly succeeded in surprising the defenceless city of Toronto, but on the alarm being given were compelled to retreat; and in a few days both in the Home and London Districts, to which portions of the Province the Rebellion was confined, the insurgents had either hastily dispersed, or surrendered themselves prisoners on the approach of the Loyal Militia. Their utmost number, including all who appeared in arms against the Government in both Districts. never exceeded one thousand, while ten thous and men voluntarily repaired to Toronto, direct the news of its being invested by a Rebel force was spread through the country; and additional thousands were daily pouring in to the defence of our metropolis, until the Licuton ant Governor issued a Proclamation declaring that the insurrection had been quelled, and that further assistance was unnecessary. In the London District a similar result followed close on the frevolutionary outbreak in that quarter. -The persons who thus rose up in resistance to the constituted authorities were, with a few exceptions, either worthless characters, or blind dupes of their leader, William Lyon Mackenzie

They were reduced to submission, not by the Queen's troops, (for there was not a British Soldier in the Province) but by the andisciplined inhabitants of the country, who rose in one mass to confound their treasonable designs. The question, do you wish to change your form of Government and become a Republic? was fairly put to the people. The people unawed by military force, and exercising an unfettered will, decided in the negative by an overwhelm

ng majority. Dofested in his first attempt, Mackenzio sucto these hostile acts on the part of your fellow. Majesty's Government, and to counteract by citizens, they have made prisoners of some constant and earnest effort the designs of the British Subjects, and fired upon the British treasonable and seditious.

Forces from Grand Island, which is situated Moved by W. Lyman, Esq.—seconded by Lo. This act, so conformable to the dictates of solf and in the other from personal observation, as preservation and self-defence, and so accordant from an experience of the mild and equitable with the principles and practice of international character of the local Government, are enabled law, has been artfully made use of by designing to declare totally unfounded, and perversely the British Government and the United States.

The grossest misstatements have been indus. Charles triously circulated, and no artifice left untried that could have the slightest effect in inflaming your passions against us, your Canadian neigh.

gradually o'diterating the traces of that rancor. ous animosity which so long poisoned the intercourse of the British and Americans. The scars inflicted by the late war were healed over, and brotherly feeling bad supplanted suspicion and dislike. We travelled through your country and beheld your growing prosperity with satisfaction; you visited us, and we felt gratified at being the objects of your kindly curiosity. declare our readiness, by every means in our in the restoration of international tranquility, no inconsiderable commerce was carried on power, by our councils, our influence, and our in the restoration of international tranquility, between us .- our knowledge of English literature was almost entirely derived through your to the laws, and in restoring peace and good Press,—such of your laws as were adapted to order under her Majesty's government through our situation and did not clash with the principal out the land. Press,—such of your institutions, we gladly horrowed ples of our institutions, we gladly horrowed from you, and incorporated into our Provincial Statute Book; and though you still preferred Etatute Book; and though you still preferred Teacher Ward, Esq.

5th. Resolved, That copies of the foregoing and flercest passions of national animosity be again unchained, and the fair visage of this world be marred by the gore and gashes of a solution, together with the respective will be marred by the gore and gashes of a solution of the fair visage of this world be marred by the gore and gashes of a solution of the fair visage of this world be marred by the gore and gashes of a solution of the fair visage of this world be marred by the gore and gashes of a solution of the fair visage of this world be marred by the gore and gashes of a solution of the fair visage of this world be marred by the gore and gashes of a solution of the fair visage of this world be marred by the gore and gashes of a solution of the fair visage of this world be marred by the gore and gashes of a solution of the fair visage of this world be marred by the gore and gashes of a solution of the fair visage of this world be marred by the gore and gashes of a solution of the fair visage of this world be marred by the gore and gashes of a solution of the fair visage of this world be marred by the gore and gashes of a solution of the fair visage of this world be marred by the gore and gashes of a solution of the fair visage of this world be marred by the gore and gashes of a solution of the fair visage of this world be marred by the gore and gashes of a solution of the fair visage of this world be marred by the gore and gashes of a solution of the fair visage of this world be marred by the gore and gashes of a solution of the fair visage of this world by the gore and gashes of a solution of the fair visage of the fair visage

annexing it to the United States.

and mutual good will. The late and passing events to which we already have aliuded in brief, threaten to interrupt the continuance of this happy understanding. William Lyon Mackenzie, an unprincipled adventurer, who has long harrassed our Province with turbulence and sedition, and

tain the wish, -this restless and wicked dema- To the inhabitants of the United States of MR. EDITOR,—Should you deem the gogue is the person who, if he be much longer following elegant and nervous saying of endanger the amity that at present exists, one of our best poets, worthy, at this between the British and American Governof your readers; you may give it a place in your Journal.

MERCY.

Detween the British and American Governments, and jeopardize the peace of the world ments, and jeopardize the peace of the world their unhallowed attempts to overturn the authorities therein, we deem it our imperious duty to address you upon the subject of the present troubles in which the country is unfortunately involved—and from the fact of our being generally emigrants from New England, or descenting the subject of the proper direction bed made him a blantant instead of a tion, had made him a blessing instead of a dants of such, we do this more confidently, curse to our community. Devoted admirer of feeling assured that our representations will be your institutions as he now professes himself to be, there was a time when he disapproved of your republican form of government, and maintained the superior excellence of that under which he was born. In the Colonial Advocate of the 6th April, 1826, (a paper of which he was the editor and proprietor.) he accuses the rights which we are equally incapable of the 6th april, 1826, (a paper of which he was the editor and proprietor.) your institutions as he now professes himself to of "grasping at the pacific ocean and its shores," and subgrzes the Government of Britain as the best and most virtuous and noble Government on earth." In some subsequent numbers of the same journal, he recommends a Colonial Here ditary Peersge, as "a blessed exchange for I original to the color of the same journal of the same journal, he recommends a Colonial Here ditary Peersge, as "a blessed exchange for I original to a same journal of the color of the same journal of the same j Legislative Councillors, whose honours are under this government. It has protected us in consigned to the tomb with those who wear all our civil and religious privileges. It has in them," and expresses his preference for British no case oppressed us; and notwithstanding we over American liberty. Such is the consistency of this political incendiary. William Lyon cal views, and desired that some reforms in the Mackenzie. We do not say that his mere administration of government should take place but we do assert that many defects which existed in our Colonial Administration in 1826 ave been gradually removed, and that the our institutions have assumed a more popular character, instead of furnishing him with reasons for change of opinion, has only more fully natified his commendation of the British

Sovernment as expressed in 1826. The Province of Upper Canada contains the majority of our people, if they felt the yoke and have pretended to draw a parallel, which of their Government intolerable, and wished to this meeting is enabled to declare failacious, exchange their old institutions for new ones from a knowledge of the political circum-similar to yours, would long hesitate to make stances of the two countries, derived, in the similar to yours, would long hesitate to make the attempt? Surrounded on almost every eide by you our republican neighbours, what power on earth could prevent us from becoming Republicans ourselves were such our disposition and determination? The inference is obvious! WE CHERISIT THE BRITISH CONSTITUTION, the love we bear to it in spite of the geographical and moral tendencies of a contrary nature by which we are environed, attaches us to that form of government under-which we were born. and under which we are determined to live. If the Colonial sway of Britain be harsh and tyrannical, why do your fellow citizens come under its shelter ?-and not only that, why do they magnanimously offer to risk their lives and properties in defence of its supremacy! Peruse Americans who have settled in the two Canadas, weigh well their spontaneous declaration of attachment to the paternal Government that protects them in the enjoyment of the failest liberty, and then will you not say that all American Citizens who aid and abet William Lyon Mackenzie are not only violators of the laws of nations, but bereft of character, principle : and common sense?

No. 1. Declaration of the American Residents of

Montreal.

From the Montreal Courier, Nov. 29. The public meeting of the citizens of Monceeded in reaching the territory of the United treat, of American origin, took place yesterday, Dr. L. Cross-States. The citizens of Buffalo received him at the place and time appointed. The pressure Resulved, The with open arms—sympathised with him as if he of other engagements prevented us from looking had been a Tell, a Wellace, a Washington, or a in at the meeting, to give a report of our own in Riego; and furnished him with the means of regard to it. We understand, however, that it waging war against the British Government in was very numerously attended; few or none of Upper Canada. Since then, it must be notorious our more respectable American residents being to you all, he has taken possession of Nevy Is absent. Even Mr. Jacob De Witt. M. P. P. land which lies in the Nisgara River, about two we are told, was present, and voted as every one

ens have joined him on the Island, and fresh state of the Province, it is a duty imperative commence. We, therefore, call upon you to numbers are daily crowding to his assistance, upon all lovers of good order, zeatously to discredit the inflammatory statements that may reach the control of the laws and Her control of the laws and Her counteract by the part of your fellow. Massett's Government, and to counteract by

within your Territory, as well as upon a boat gan Fuller, Esq.
bearing the British flag from your main land 2d. Resolved, That the leaders of the revolubearing the British flag from your main land 2d. Resolved, That the leaders of the revolu-near fort Schlosser. It was after these aggrava- tionary party have endeavoured to excite the ted and unprovoked aggressions, that a Piratical sympathy and secure the support of the inhabit Steam boat, named the Caroline, chartered by tants of the United States, to their desperate Mackenzie himself, and employed in conveying men, arms and provisions to Navy Island from Province to that under which the old colonies the American shore, was cut out of fort Schlosically a separation from the British Empire, ser by our troops, on which occasion, six of the ret by our troops, on which occasion, six of the and have pretended to draw a parallel, which Pirates, stated to be American citizens, were this meeting, as well from a knowledge of the killed, and the vessel itself, after being set on political circumstances of the two countries fire by us, was sent adrift into the current.— derived in the one case from the page of history.

Moved by J. E. Mills, Esq., and seconded by

Charles Gales, Esq.
3d. Resolved, That this meeting, composed of British subjects of American birth and origin, impelled by the obligations of their allegiance. bours. Rumours, confirmed by the tone of and a desire to preserve the harmony happily several of your journals, daily reach us, that an subsisting with the neighbouring United States. act of self-defence on our parts has been mis-find themselves called upon to prevent, to the construed into a wanton, hostile aggression; utmost of their power, the practice of a gross that meetings have been held to assist the and wicked imposition upon the citizens of that Patriots, (so the rebels who have been guilty of country to the prejudice of this; and they acmurder, arson, and robbery, and have deliber-cordingly now express, deliberately and selema ately fired at women, have been ridiculously by, their conviction, founded on long observation termed;) that armed bodies of American citizens and experience, that no just cause for disaffection exists in this Province; but, on the contrary, its Government is calculated to secure the attach are being organized with the intention of marching to the frontier, invading our province, and ment and support of every honest man; and Such is our present relative position. What that the attempted revolution is to be ascribed was it two short months ago? Every day was solely to the false representations and treasons. ble designs of a few ambitious and unprincipled

power, by our councils, our influence, and our and in the suppression of what, betwee physical strength, to aid in enforcing obedience. Nations speaking the same language and ownin order under her Majesty's government through but the land.

Moved by S. Ogden, Esq., seconded by S. S. S. Ward, Esq.

Shalt the madness of a worthless desperade plunge the world into carnage—for if England and America draw the sword, what Power of Europe will stand passive by? Shall the worst

newspapers of those cities.

Declaration agreed on at a meeting of Americans held at Sherbrooke, Lower Canada. [The Committee in drawing up this document consisted of the following gentlemen.—C. F. H. retarded the cause of real reform by the Goodhue, Samuel Brooks, of Sherbrooke; propagation of lawless and revolutionary doc. Benjamin Poomroy, of Compton; John Lebortrines, who has checked the influx of emigration, year, of Eaton; Hollis Smith, of Lennoxville; and whose silence, may, whose support, might John Adams, of Shipton; and Alexander Rea, United States, and in British North America, long since have been purchased by our local of Hereford Esquires, and it contained the following striking passages:

Having understood that great exertions have en, and are still making, by the rebels in this province, to enlist your sympathy and aid in their unhallowed attempts to overturn the aurally emigrants from New England, or

the editor and proprietor,) he accuses the rights which we in common with yourselves, Americans of a wish "to drive the British inherit, and which are equally held by us as Government out of this continent altogether." unaltenable. We hold not to the divine right

We have hitherto lived peaceably and quietly change of opinion is a proof of his dishonesty; still we have never for a moment harboured the idea of a resort to arms, to effect these reforms No. 3.

intervening period of twelve years, during which Resolutions adopted by the American Resi dents of St. Catharine's, Upper Canada Resolved. That the Leaders of the Revolutionary party have endeavoured to excite the sympathy, and secure the support, of the inha-hitants of the United States, to their desperals The Province of Upper Canada contains within its boundaries a British population of charles 400,000 souls. Do you think then that the majority of course of the majority of the ma ne case, from the page of history, and in the other, from a conviction that the British Go. vernment entertains towards us, feelings the

ost mild and paternal. Resolved, - That this meeting, composed of British subjects of American birth, or origin and other Americans, impelled by the obliga tions of their allegiance, and a desire to preserve the harmony happily subsisting with the neigh-bouring States, feel themselves called upon to prevent, to the utmost of their power, the practice of a gross and wicked imposition upon the citizens of that country, to the prejudice of this; and they accordingly now express, deliberately and solemnly, their conviction, founded on long observation and experience, that no just cause he following documents, emanating from native exists for Rebellion in this Province, and that the attempted Revolution is to be ascribed solely to the false representations and treasonable designs of a few ambitious and unprincipled Lead

> Resolved, That with the opinions and feelings above expressed, we will promptly and fearlessly stand forward in defence of our adopt. ed country, in the hour of need; and we now declare ourselves in readiness, by every exertion in our power, by our counsels, our influence, and our physical strength, to aid in enforcing obedience to the laws, and restoring peace and zood order under her Majesty's Government, broughout the land.

Moved by Lyman Parsons, and seconded by Resulved, That the proceedings of this meeting the published in the St. Catharine's Journal, and

O. PHELPS, Chairman. in handbills. L. PARSONS, Secretary. In making this appeal to your sound judgment and honourable feelings as American Citizens, we do not of course by any means recognise you as vested with a right to inter land which lies in the Nisgara River, about two manifelds above the Falls, and which forms a portion of the British Territory. To fortify this spot he has broken into the public Arsenals at Buffa. The chair was taken at the appointed hour by low Batavia and carried off several stands of arms and other munitions of war. The proper resolutions were then submitted and passod authorities of the State of New York have unanimously.

Moved by C. D. Day, Esq.—seconded by J. A, this state of things, however unfortunate may be the negative of things. to add, several hundred armed American Citizens have joined him on the Island, and fresh state of the Province, it is a duty imperative commence. We, therefore, call upon you to We, therefore, call upon you to the Piratical Steamboat Caroline. Even in a time of war (1814) your elequent countryman, the far famed Dr. Channing, spoke of Britain as "on illustrious nation, which for ages has defended and nurtured the interests of religion, science, and humanity; a nation to which grateful Europe is now offering acknowledge. nents for the protection which she has extended over the oppressed, and for the vigour with which she has co-operated in prostrating the bloody and appalling power of the usurper when such a nation is our foc, we should feel it unworthy to encourage a rancorous and vindictive spirit. True she is sending her armies to our shores, (which we are not doing); but let us not forget that our own Government (your fellow citizens now) first sent slaughter and conflagration into her unoffending Provinces." This spirit so generously breathed in a time of actual war we call upon you to cherish towards us in this critical time of peace ve confide in the integrity of your Government, in the sense and honour of your people-but we cannot be blind to the fact, that unless every American Citizen exerts his utmost moral infla ence over his neighbour, the most disastrous consequences may ensue. We deprecate war as the greatest calamity that can befall us; and we would make any sacrifice, compatible with honour, to avert its fearful visitations from our shores. But if we are reluctantly forced into a struggle for all that we hold dearest on

> the world that Upper Canada is no degenerate offspring of your and our common ancestors. We use not this language to provoke, or to taunt. by Harrison Stevens, Esq., and seconded by Harrison Stevens, Esq.
>
> 4th. Resolved, That with the opinions and feelings above expressed, we will promptly and fearlessly stand forward in defence of our adopted country in the hour of sead and analysis to be feed as a feed and a feelings above expressed. Nations speaking the same language and owning a kindred origin, may be called a civil wa

> > ecessity that forces us to regard as enomies,

[The Editor of every Newspaper in the

Toronto, Upper Canada, 10th January, 1838.

earth-if foreign aggression leaves us to no

alternative, but the sword—then, trusting in the God of Battles, in the righteousness of our

cause, in our Provincial resources, and fighting

beneath the banner of that great and glorious

Empire, the unity of which we will maintain with our last drop of blood,—we will show to

Mr. WOOD, Dentist. AS removed to the late residence of G. Walton, Esq., Chewett's Buildings,

King Street. Toronto, Oct. 31st, 1837.

Toronto, July 4th, 1837.

A Watch Found.

OUND, on Yonge Street, on have discharged our duty. We have addressed you as friends, and it will be a dire and ruthless Thursday morning, the 14th December, Watch; which the owner can obtain by apply those whom one God, one origin, one language, ing to the Subscriber, and paying reasonable charges. THOS. COSFORD, one common love of freedom, ought to link with us in the bonds of brotherhood and peace. charges. Lot 22, 1st Con. Tecumseth. Dec. 22, 1837.

> BLANK DEEDS AND MEMORIALS (WITH AND WITHOUT BAR OF DOWER.)

> > For Sale at this Office.

Fresh Importations of New Goods.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL WAREHOUSE. 173 King Street.

Trans or Advertising.—Six lines and under, 3s. 6d. for the first insertion, and 7dd. for every subsequent insertion. Above six and under ten lines, 3s. 4d. for the first insertion, and 10d. for every subsequent insertion. Over ten lines 4d. per line for the first insertion, and 1d. per line for every subsequent insertion. S. E. TAYLOR, having opened his New Brick Warehouse, 173 King Street, four doors East of his former well-known stand, begs to inform his customers, and the public generally, that he means to continue his old system of Low PRICES, which heretofore has The GUARDIAN is extensively circulated in all parts of the Province, and among all classes of society, repdering it a very desirable medium for advertising. given so much eatisfaction.

S. E. T. has now on hand an extensive assortment of STAPLE DRY GOODS, comprising every variety of Fine and Super fine Broad and Narrow CLOTHS, Fancy Cassimeres, Vestings, Moleskins, Bar-RAGONS, and Fustians; Grey and White COTTONS, Printed CALICORS, MUSLINS, LINens, Flannels, Bedtices, &c. &c., which he intends very materially to enlarge by his Fall importations.

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

N. B. The lowest price which can be taken will be asked at once, from which no abatement will be made. Toronto, August 1st, 1837

City Boot and Shoe Store. SIGN OF THE GOLDEN BOOT.

91, King Street, JAMES FOSTER begs leave to inform his numerous customers, and the public, that he has now on hand a large and general assortment of Ladies'. Gentlemen's and CHILDREN'S BOOTS and SHOES, which from his facilities in the Trade, he is enabled to seilat the lowest possible prices.

(All orders punctually attended to. Toronto, Aug. 31, 1836. 55tf

IJ. F. has received, and now offers for sale variety of Gentlemen's very superior Wellington and Clarence Boors, of British Manufacture, to which he invites attention. Sept. 25, 1836.

MR. WALTER TELFER, SURGEON. MEAS REMOVED from NIAGARA to July, 1835.

HE Subscriber having taken the premises, 181 King Street, lately occupied by S. E. Taylor, begs leave to acquaint the public, that he has just received an extensive and well selected Stock of Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Blankets, Flannels, Figured and Plain Merinos, Moleskins, Grey and White Cottons, &c., &c., which he now offers to the public at very low prices for cash only.

II. STEWART. 414 tf F Purchasers are requested to call and examine his goods and prices before they buy.

CLOTHING PANOPTICON. AND FASHIONABLE

TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT;

77 King Street, third bouse East of the Market Square THE Subscriber, in returning thanks to his friends who have favoured him with their patronage, and the public generally for the support which he has hitherto received, begs leave to announce the arrival this week of a splendid assortment of West of England Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Devonshire Kerseys, and Buckskins; together with Trimmings, Vestings, and Summer Goods; of a quality not usually offered here, and such as he feels confident will render ample satisfaction, as he had them partic ularly selected at Home for this market. Mr. Thomas Edmunds, his Foreman Cutter, whose experience in the Trade, having been in lar situation with Buckmaster. Now Bond Street Landon, warrants the subscriber in saying, that a trial will, on his part, ensure success; and he hopes, by punctuality to business, to render general satisfaction.

branches, viz: Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English, Grammar, Geography, Book Keeping, &c. None need apply who cannot furnish testunonials as to character and capability. Trans made known on application to the Subartibor at the Humber. N. B. All orders exec despatch. ROI Toronto, May 7th, 1837. ROBERT HAWKE.

AY, WHITEHEAD & Co., beg to inform their friends in Upper Canada, that they have received, per Winscales, an ex-tensive supply of FALL GOODS, and are daily expecting to augment it by other vessels not ye

Montreal, 8th Sept. 1837.

SURGEON DENTIST.

R. S. V. R. FARRAR respectfully informs the inhabitants of Toronto and vicinity, that he has taken rooms at the Ontario House, where he expects to remain a short time. and will be happy to attend with his professional services in scaling, filling, setting, or extracting the TRETH. Mr. Farrar inserts the Porcelain win continue to exert minselt to please his cus-tomers, by either consulting their wishes in making any peculiar style of garment, or by adopting the latest fashion.

Every article in his line furnished on the (incorruptible) Teeth, from one to a full set, which are justly celebrated for their beauty and durability. Also, all kinds of Artificial Teeth.

Mr. F. can produce from highly respectable Physicians in the United States, satisfactory credentials respecting character and professional ability. He has also letters from Medical gentlemen and others in Upper Canada, who have avoured him with their patronage.

Mr. Farrar, with permission, begate refer to C. A. Hagerman, Esq., Attorney General; and Dr.

P. S .- Mr. Farrar intends making periodical

visits to this place.
Toronto, U. C. June 19, 1837. 99tf

LANDS FOR SALE, IN the London District, Upper Canada,

800 Acres of the very finest quality, in the Talbot Settlement, in that most desirable Township, Aldronougu, 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

Attorney, and Barrister at Law; Notary The above are in the midst of an old and flourishing Settlement, with all the conven-ionces of good roads, Mills, ready Market, &c., and a large quantity of the finest Black Walnut and White Oak Timber thereon. corner of KING STREET and NEW STREET, North of the Market Buildings.

Also,—In the Township of Reach, Hone Disprict; Lot No. 12, in the 2d Concession, an extremely valuable Lot.

The above lands will be sole low, or the

proprietor will be glad to mortgage the same for such period as may be agreed upon. For further particulars apply to H. STAFFORD

Esq., Brockville. April 20, 1837.

FOR SALE.

AN EXCELLENT FARM, being the North three fourths of Lot No. 56, in the lst Concession of Vaughan, on Yonge Street, only 19 miles from the City of Toronto,—containing 1571 Acres, 70 of which are under improvement. There are on the Lot a good Orchard, a Log House and Barn, and a good stream of water crossing each end of the Farm. For particulars, apply to the proprietor on the premises.

JOHN ENDICOTT premises. JOHN Vaughan, August, 1837.

MONEY! MONEY!! TATE ARRIVALS, at the CHEQUER-AND WINTER GOODS, which will be sold GEO. B. SPENCER.

NOTICE.

CHEAP FOR CASH.

Toronto, Oct. 19, 1637.

THE Undersigned, having authority to arrange the affairs of the Estate of the late Simon Washburn, Esquire, deceased, requests that all persons having claims against the said Estate, will send them to the Subscriber, properly authenticated, with every necessary information concerning the same. And it is also requested that those persons who are in any manner indebted to the Estate will make mmediate settlement, otherwise steps will be taken to enforce payment.

Jos. C. MORRISON.

Terente, 9th October, 1837.

14tf

New Hat and Cap Mart. Opposite the U. C. Gazette Office, King Street.

CLARKE, from Montreal, Maken and Importer, respectfully announces to the public of Toronte, the opening of the above-Mart, with a choice and Fashionable Stock of HATS, CAPS, FUR GLOVES, COAT COLLARS, &c. &c. at moderate Cash prices.
Toronto, Nov. 5, 1837. 17 13

THE Subscribers are now receiving 1000 STOVES, From the Foundry of Joseph Van Norman, of Normandale, Long Point, Upper Canada, consisting of 20 Inch.

22 do. 24 do. Plate Stoves -- elegant patterns. 33 / do.

Oval Stoves-double plate.

Also, -All sizes of the very justly celebrated VAN NORMAN COOKING STOVE. Which for simplicity of construction, economy in fuel, and realty good oven, cannot be excelled, if equalled, by any other store in the

Dog Irons, Bake Pass, Belly Pots,

Market.

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

CHAMPION, BROTHERS & Co. Wholesale Hardware Merchants. 22, Yonge Street, Sept., 1837. 4

Woodstock Temperance House. HE undersigned, having Leased for a term of years the premises known by the name of the "Rising Sun," has opened the same as a Temperance House, for the accommodation of the public, and pledges himself to give every attention to the comfort and convenience:

of those who may favour him with a coll. Grand Stabling, &c.
LEVI HAYT PERRY.
Oxford East, London District, U. C.
October 25th, 1837.
4171f

BOOT & SHOE STORE.

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

417tf ... Toronto. Nov. 6, 1837. MACHINE BUILDING.

BUSSEL RICH would inform Wook len Manufacturers that he is now prepared to make all kinds of Woolten Machinery, warranted to be equal to any that can be had in the Province or the United States. Also, a Machine for grinding S. Parson's Shearing Machine Blades; Wood and Iron Engine Lathes made to order: Brass and Iron Turning, of all descripions, done with neatness and despate

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

FARM FOR SALE. N EXCELPENT FARM for SALE,-being the North-West Half of Lot No. Two in the Third Concession in the TOWN. SHIP of TORONTO, within half a mile of the Village of STREKTSVILLE, -containing One Hundred Acres, sixty of which are in a high state of cultivation; with a good two story Frame House and Log Barn, and a very fine young

Orchard.
Also, Forty Acres opposite said Farm; twenty of which are cleared, with a good Frame House, two story and a half. Both Farms are well

This property is offered for sale on the most reasonable terms. Apply to the subscriber, on the premises. HENRY SHELL. Toronto Township, Nov. 27, 1837. 2007

FOR SALE.

GOOD and well finished two story HOUSE, 20 by 30 feet; an excellent Cellar under the whole, with good Out Offices; situated on the Bank of Lake Ontario, in the rising Village of Wellington Square—a desirable city. rable situation for a genteel family, or for Met-cantile business. For further particulars apply to the Subscriber on the Premises. WILLIAM WOOD. Wellington Square, Feb. 4, 1836.

FOR SALE.

VALUABLE FARM, being the East end of Lot No. 5, in the 3rd Concession of York, West side of Yonge Street, and only six miles from the City of Toronto,-containing 50 Acres of excellent Land, 30 of which are under a high state of cultivation. A good House, 30 feet square; also Barn and other outbuildings; a good Well, and a flourishing Orchard are on the Lot. For terms of sale, apply to the proprietor on the premises.

ALEX. WALLACE.

CHRISTIAN GUARDIAN.

406-1f.

York, August, 1837.

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

 $T E \overline{R} M S$: The price of the Christian Guardian is twelve thiling and six pence a year, if paid in advance; or, fifteen shiltings, if paid in aix months; or, seventeen shiltings and six pence if not paid before the end of the year, exclusive of postage. Subscriptions paid within one month after receiving the first number will be considered

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

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

Atl communications, unless from authorised Agents 3wp. 406tf. must be post paid.