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## THE GUARDIAN.

Wednesday, September 12, 1838.

### Aborigines Protection Society.

This is the name of a Society which was formed nearly two years since in London. In the Guardian of the 18th of April were published by the writer a beautiful and interesting letter from one of the Vice-Presidents, explanatory of the objects of the Society,—a Petition from the Society to Lord Glenelg in behalf of the Sahgeew Indians,—and a short statement of the circumstances which led to his connexion with it. A friend in London has kindly favoured us with the Report of its first public meeting, and the first Annual Report of its operations. The names of several members of both Houses of Parliament, and many distinguished Clergymen, are given as having been on the platform in Exeter Hall at the annual meeting.

We have no room for extracts from the interesting and able speeches made at the annual meeting; but we make the following extract from the Report:

The fundamental object of this Society is declared to be "To assist in protecting the defenceless, and promoting the advancement of uncivilized Tribes;" and towards accomplishing this object the Society purports directing its labours, first, "to the collection of authentic information concerning the character, habits, and wants of uncivilized tribes, and especially those in or near the British Colonies;" and, second, "to communicate, in cheap publications, those details which may excite the interest of all classes, and thus insure the extension of correct opinions."

The various points to which the attention of the Committee has been directed, shall be now briefly recapitulated.

The first has been to open a correspondence with intelligent and benevolent individuals abroad, whose local information and influence the Committee could not but regard as invaluable. They are happy in being able to state that they have opened a correspondence with individuals friendly to their objects in the following parts of the world:—South Africa, Bombay, South Australia, Upper Canada, New South Wales, Western Australia, South Sea Islands, New York, and Brazil.

The Committee are desirous of being favoured with communications from well-informed gentlemen resident in all the various localities to which the Society directs its attention. They beg respectfully to invite such communications, conveying the most specific and authentic intelligence of all circumstances connected with the Aborigines, as the most effectual means of guiding the Society to the adoption of wise and appropriate measures on their behalf.

### NORTH AMERICA.

The attention of the Committee was directed, in a very early stage of its proceedings, to the condition of the North American Indians in our Canadian Colonies. A Memorial on their behalf, though not precisely originating with this Society, but entrusted to its care, and signed by many of its members, was presented to Lord Glenelg, and, it is hoped, not without some effect. The Committee have had various interviews with the intelligent and interesting representative of those Indians from the River Credit, the Rev. Peter Jones; and they ardently hope that his visit to England, aided by the zealous co-operation of the Wesleyan Missionary Society, may not be without extensive and permanent benefit to that remnant of a fine race of people whose unhappy lot cannot fail to arrest the sympathy of the humane in every quarter of the globe.

The Committee has looked, with a feeling bordering on dismay, on the system, they can scarcely refrain from designating as unchristian, of removing from their paternal lands the comparatively small remnant of a once flourishing race of men, to a situation scarcely capable of supporting any portion of the human family, and that man could only die in a quiet grave from the insatiable appetite of an invader and oppressor.

On the appointment of the Right Hon. the Earl of Durham as Governor-General of all Her Majesty's Possessions in North America, the Committee resolved on memorializing His Excellency on behalf of the Canadian Indians; and although an opportunity was not afforded them of presenting the Memorial, with its appendix of valuable official documents, in person, they have received from Charles Buller, jun., Esq. Secretary to his Lordship, a communication assuring them, by his Lordship's desire, "That every attention shall be paid to the interesting subject to which the Society has called his attention." adding, "You need not doubt that it will be the first wish of his Government, in all its transactions with the Native Tribes, to take every precaution that justice and humanity may suggest for their protection."

The Committee have been gratified in learning from a communication conveyed to them by one of their number, Sir Augustus D'Este, "that the Colonial Office has adopted some favourable measures respecting the title deeds, for the time to come, to secure to the Canadian Indians the quiet and uninterrupted enjoyment of their small reservations of land." The Committee are not yet acquainted with the precise nature of those measures, and are therefore not able to pronounce any further opinion on them.

That important changes in the manner of treating the American Indians in our Colony in the Canadas, had become highly expedient, stronger evidence need not be adduced than that contained in the despatch of Sir George Murray, January 25, 1830, in which he remarks, "Whatever may have been the reasons, which have hitherto recommended an adherence to the present system, I am satisfied that it ought not to be persisted in for the future, and that so enlarged a view of the nature of our connections with the Indian Tribes should be taken as may lead to the adoption of proper measures for their preservation and improvement, whilst at the same time, the obligations of moral duty and sound policy should not be lost sight of."

**THE COBOURG CIRCUIT.**—Extract of a Letter, dated Cobourg, Aug. 27, 1838.

This is the most pleasant and healthy part of the country that I have seen. The situation is lovely, the air is refreshing, the prospects are pleasing, and the undulating appearance of the country,

as it retires from the broad blue lake, is truly delightful. When you ascend some elevated hill, far as the eye can reach, you behold these waving, terrestrial undulations. I have often paused, when riding along, to gaze upon the beautiful prospect, where hill is succeeded by valley, as that is followed by hill, as one wave of the sea is succeeded by another. The Town of Cobourg has a lovely situation, rising gradually as it does, as you advance from the lake. The U. C. Academy has the best situation in the place, and appears to very great advantage as you approach on the lake. What has added to the pleasantness of the country is, that, at the time to which I am referring, the fields have been crowned with plenty. The blessings of a bountiful Providence have appeared in rich and matured profusion. The waving meadows and fields of grain, as well as waving forests around, strike the beholder's eye in every direction—increasing our obligations to God, and demanding our warmest returns of gratitude and praise.

The state—the progressive state of religion on this Circuit, is a subject of interest, thanksgiving, and joy. The gracious outpourings of the blessed Spirit with which the Circuit was favoured last year, have not lost their holy and hallowing influence. The work of spiritual regeneration is still advancing; and it is to be hoped it will continue to advance until the saving benevolence and power of the Gospel shall pervade the whole community. The Church is united and happy, her members faithful and zealous, growing in the grace and knowledge of our Lord Jesus Christ.

The people of this District, of this Town and vicinity, gave full proof of their loyalty and zeal in the maintenance of the law last fall. The English, Irish, and Scotch, rallied around the standard of the country. The people of American origin were not behind them in their devotion and zeal for the country's safety; although since the suppression of the rebellion, some who may owe their existence to the loyalty of American born subjects, in connection with that of others, would very willingly proscribo and traduce them. The prevalence of the Spirit's influence on their hearts, and the absence of this ultra and rabid spirit, with an entire dis-association from all the divisive and lucre-loving schemes of the day, may facilitate the diffusion of sound religious knowledge among the inhabitants—if not by those who claim to be the sole "Clergy of Upper Canada," yet it may by those of humbler and less assuming claims.—The reputation in which the *Christian Guardian* is held, the general approval given to its Editor (for I have not heard a single individual disapprove it), the influence which it exerts on the community, with the blessing of God, the prayers of his people, and the sincere labours of their Ministers, will, I trust, all conspire to diffuse the holy leaven of religion till the whole is pervaded and sanctified by Divine grace.

Yesterday was our first Quarterly Meeting. Many were the witnesses of Jesus that attended. It was a holy day. I never saw a day of greater solemnity. Many were those who could say—  
"Lo! God is here, let us adore!  
And own how awfully is this place!"  
O it was a good day, and a feast of love!  
Such, I am sure, it was by every follower of Jesus.

"One day in such a place,  
When thou, my God, art seen,  
Is worth ten thousand days  
Of pleasurable sin."

**AUGUSTA CIRCUIT.**—Extract of a letter to the Editor from the Rev. JAMES CURRIE, August 18.—

"I am happy in being able to inform you, that our prospects in this Circuit are rather brightening,—we have admitted several probationers into society since Conference, principally the fruits of our late Camp Meeting. There is, so far as I am able to form a judgment, an increasing firmness and stability in favour of Wesleyan Methodism."

**DAY OF QUINTE DISTRICT.**—Extract of a letter from the Rev. A. Green, dated Kingston, Sept. 6, 1838.

Our prospects on this district are very fair. All our Quarterly Meetings thus far through the district have been well attended, and our congregations much larger than I ever knew them before since I came on the district. Our largest chapels on the circuits have been quite too small to hold the people who have crowded to hear. Our brethren in the ministry are unitedly looking for and expecting a gracious outpouring of the Holy Spirit, and the members in many places seem to imbibe the same spirit, and join in the same supplications and hopes. My own soul pants for it as the heart pants for the water-brook. May our glorious Emmanuel pour it upon us "like floods upon the thirsty land!"

To the Editor of the *Christian Guardian*.

Lake Simcoe, August 27, 1838.

MY DEAR BROTHER,—None of our Missions have occasioned us more care and fear than those which we have formed at the Narrows of Lake Simcoe, and at Coldwater. The late arrangements made with the Indians who occupy these stations respecting their lands when fully understood, produced much dissatisfaction, and not only indisposed them to provide for the present necessities of their families, but brought a cloud over their future prospects which entirely prostrated their energies, and threatened to neutralize all our efforts to induce them so to labour as to place themselves beyond the

reach of absolute starvation. While the minds of the poor Indians on this side of the Lake were thus harassed and perplexed, they were assailed, in this their hour of darkness, perplexity, and discouragement, by numerous agents of evil, who spared no pains to draw them into the paths of error and sin, and sought, by adding moral degradation to their temporal sufferings, to complete their ruin. The friends of Missions will rejoice to learn that this diabolical design has been, to a great extent, defeated; that amidst the confusion which necessarily attended the breaking up of their homes; amidst the wreck of their temporal comfort; amidst the assaults of their spiritual foes; the majority of our Simcoe Indians have maintained their integrity, "endured hardness like good soldiers," and, although despoiled of their earthly inheritance, are still striving together for the faith of the Gospel.

Had the friends and the enemies of Missions been at our Quarterly Meetings at the Narrows and at Coldwater on the 25th and 26th inst., and had they seen, as we did, nearly two hundred Indians uniting with evident delight in singing the praises of God, and in speaking of their conversion and religious experience, the former would have rejoiced that they had in any measure contributed to the promotion of Indian improvement,—and the latter, if they possessed the least degree of generosity and candour, would have acknowledged that a work had been accomplished among these our red brethren worthy of the approbation and the support of the Philanthropist and the Christian.

Our worthy brethren, Scott and Miller, have laboured vigilantly and faithfully, and to a considerable extent successfully, to keep the Indians of their respective stations together, and to prevent their returning to that wandering mode of life which is so much extolled by the sentimental Infidels of our day, but which, when stripped of the false colours in which they delight to represent it, is in reality a life of poverty, degradation, and misery.—The Indians of both these stations are determined to abandon the wigwam, and to form themselves into distinct settlements; this they do the more readily and cheerfully since they have received assurances from quarters which cannot be suspected of insincerity, that their houses and their lands shall be sacredly protected from the merciless grasp of avaricious speculators of every class who may desire to gratify their cupidity at the expense of justice and humanity.

Besides the Indian work, connected with these stations, particularly with the Narrows, we have, twenty-three appointments where our brethren minister the word of life to very interesting white congregations.

They have formed twenty-three classes, in which there are one hundred and forty-five members, and seven Sabbath Schools, in which they have nearly three hundred children.

There cannot be a greater act of charity than to preach to the settlers who reside in the townships west of Lake Simcoe, many of whom are highly respectable people, who in their Father Land have been accustomed to hail with joy the return of the Sabbath, and to partake of the pleasures and advantages of public worship; of these they would now be almost entirely deprived were it not for the visits of a few travelling Missionaries of the Wesleyan and Episcopal Churches. I have visited several of these new settlements within the last fortnight, and was both pleased and affected with the scenes I witnessed—pleased that amidst all their discouragements and hardships they still cherish a love for the Gospel and its ordinances, and grieved that we had not the means to supply their necessities, and afford them what they so ardently desire, more Missionaries who could live amongst them, and lead them and their children into the peaceful paths of righteousness. The harvest is great, the labourers are few; let us pray that the Lord of the Harvest may send forth more labourers. Yours truly,

J. STRICKSON.

From the *Christian Advocate and Journal*.

Missions in Upper Canada.

Such letters as the following, coming from afar, and somewhat unexpected, are very cheering. They remind us of the words of the wise man:—"As cold water to a thirsty soul, so is good news from a far country."—Eds.

Wesleyan Mission House, Lake Simcoe, Upper Canada, August 3rd, 1838.

Rev. and Dear Sirs,—As an acknowledged agent of yours, I feel it a duty as well as a pleasure to write to you; and though there be a boundary line between us, piety sees it not; and though there were a China-wall intervening, would heed it not. Methodism knows no middle walls.

The *Christian Advocate and Journal* continues to secure the good opinion of the Christians of this country, who are acquainted with it; and so it ever will, while it remains what it is—a *Religious and Missionary paper*. The various works we are receiving from you, through the medium of our Book Room, are much read and valued. I read the paper with much gratification; and especially so when I find any thing from your noble Missionary stations. Western Africa, South America, the Mississippi, and the Rocky Mountains, are names

becoming more and more familiar to me, and more delightful daily, from the charms with which your intrepid Missionaries are investing them.

Notwithstanding the peculiarly untoward circumstances in which our Indian work, in this country, has for some time been placed, we are able to report prosperity. Official representations and plans have brought our tribes into trepidation and distress. Their hearts have been sad and sorrowing—but a day of joy is dawning. The heart of our beloved Victoria has melted, and she utters accents of alleviation to her red subjects; and their affairs will, in future, be conducted in a manner satisfactory and advantageous to them.

We have in Upper Canada twelve regular mission stations, besides parts of several circuits, which are strictly Missionary. We have upward of sixteen hundred members. The schools, from the cause already hinted at, are less encouraging than formerly. The Province has lately become more sensible of the value of missions, and prove it in greatly increased subscriptions. Four years ago about two hundred pounds sterling were raised; the year after, five hundred; the following year above eleven hundred; last year more than twelve hundred.

The success of the Canadian mission is mainly owing, under God, to the Missionary tact, and indefatigable, sleepless zeal of the general superintendent, the Rev. Joseph Stinson, who is universally beloved, and whose life, I pray, may be long spared.

The Head of the Church has been for some time rewarding the piety and liberality of our Missionary friends, in preparing Indian men for the work. We have not a station without its native conductors. To select, for the sake of doing it, would be invidious; but we have brethren whose usefulness is too well known to be passed over. Jones, Sunday, Henry, and Jacobs, are at the head of our chosen pioneers. And O! we like to see them go forth. One is now in England, transacting business at the colonial office; another is at this moment publishing *Christ to thousands of his brethren on the Great Manitowlin Island*; another has lately assisted much in giving us a new translation of hymns for general use; and another is now on his way to Lake Superior. These unassuming men, regenerated and raised up in answer to many prayers, are the crown of our rejoicing.

But I cannot forbear mentioning another individual, the Rev. Wm. Case, whose highest praise is, that he is the father of *Indian Missions in this Province*—an honour for which I would sacrifice a crown, if I were the possessor of one. I venerate him for his wisdom, Christian liberality, and devotedness. His station is Aldersville, where he is forming a village for his loved Indians. He assured his zeal does not decline. Not two years ago, when the tribe first went there, you might have found him with his excellent Mrs. Case in his log shanty, as if just beginning the world, and in winter too, counting all things but loss for Christ—and every thing they do is characteristic. At present they have a manual labour school for Indian youths in their own house. May they long live to be blest, and be a blessing to their forest children! and when they shall stand where all must stand, have the bliss of saying, "Here are we, and the many Indians thou hast given to us!"

In consequence of the inefficiency of our present method of instruction to the native children, which is by having schools at the different stations, the Wesleyan Methodist Missionary Society, in London, to which our Canadian Missions belong, is taking out serious consideration the necessity of having a central manual labor school for children of a certain age; and it is fully expected that one will soon be established. Our general superintendent has laid the matter before the committee, and Brother Peter Jones is with them, exerting himself to promote it. This is an institution which has long been required.

I need not say to you that the very culpable indifference of many parents to the tuition of their children, and the evils attendant on their frequent absence from home, when hunting, demonstrate the necessity of it.—Much labour and expense would be saved by it; and the civil and moral advancement of the tribes much better secured. And that rising province, and Christian government, which, at an expense of more than ten thousand pounds sterling, could bring into successful operation such an academy as that which we now have at Cobourg, can, and will, as much to their honour, give to the Indian population a school and a home.

You will see, from this, that Canada cares for her aboriginal race. And, as another proof of it, I may just name an additional fact. Their present number of stations does not satisfy the Wesleyans. They have Lake Superior, and Hudson's Bay, and the country lying between them, in their plans. Not a month ago, they sent out four missionaries in their canoes, to ride the waves of Lake Superior in search of the wanderers on its shores. This expedition is superintended by the Rev. James Evans, and aided by the Rev. Thos. Hurlburt, and some native missionaries. They have forsaken fathers and mothers,

and wives and children, for at least one year. The wilds, the wilds, are on their hearts! They want the souls that are hidden—long hidden there—and they will have them. The barren rocks of that dark shore shall have a voice—and it shall be the plaintive voice of Indians—and it shall be the voice of Indians lifted to the honour of Jesus. Haste, happy day! So you see, while you are stretching to the tribes beyond, we are stretching too.

At the late anniversary of your New-England Conference Missionary Society, Dr. Bangs told the people that, at a recent meeting of the board of managers, in N. York, they found they were \$10,000 in debt. One suggested that some of the missionaries should be called home. But another said, "Where shall we begin? Shall we call home the Lees, from beyond the Rocky Mountains? No. Shall we ask our beloved Seys back from Africa? Or shall we take Dempster from Buenos Ayres, or Spaulding from Rio de Janeiro? No." These noes are big with faith—full of Methodist hope—and honourable, gloriously honourable to the meeting which so promptly responded to them.—"Come home!" was never a watch-word of Methodism, and never will be. The work must go on; and whenever, "Come home!" is heard, it must be heard coming from the Head of the Church, calling his servants to heaven, as they die at their posts.

Tell your Lees to meet the Canadian missionaries at Fort Mandan. Your labourers shall turn from the Rocky Mountains and enter the forest, and proclaim Jesus to the Blackfeet, the Assiniboines, and Ricarees; ours shall enter the forest from the head of Superior, and proclaim the same name to the Ottawas, the Menominees, and the Sioux; and when these men of God shall meet at the fort, it shall not be to slay, but to embrace each other; not to contend about territory, but to show the scars and the souls they have received in the Lord's battles, and say, "Not unto us, O Lord, not unto us, but unto thy name give glory, for thy mercy, and for thy truth's sake." Wishing you all spiritual blessings and successes, I remain, very affectionately, yours, J. Scott.

### Literature of the Bible.

BY THE REV. DR. BEECHER.

The Bible is the great store-house of classical excellence and beauty. It is an encyclopædia of imagination, taste and beauty. Elegant extracts from the volume of nature, it may be fitly denominated, for all her most sublime and prominent beauties are registered there. It is not possible in this lecture to make extracts and write a critique upon the Bible; we can only say that the history contained in it, is the only well authenticated history which reaches beyond the fabulous ages, and carries back a beam of light to the creation. It is also concise, impartial, perspicuous, chaste. Its eloquence is native, simple, powerful eloquence, in thoughts that breathe and words that burn. Its argument is lucid, direct, and irresistible. Against others, errorists, though vanquished may reason still. But the reasonings of the Saviour and his prophets and apostles stopped the mouths of gainsayers, struck dumb the prophets of Babel, silenced the Sadducees, and left to the opponents of Stephen and Paul no reply but gnashing the teeth and stoning.

The biography of the Bible, in individuality and exactness of delineation, stands unrivalled in the development of the passions, both the powerful and the tender; the malignant and the gentle; touching every chord of tenderness, or kindling up the fire of indignation. The history of Joseph cannot be paraphrased; cannot be touched without ruin. It is nature's self, speaking out both perverted and unperverted feelings, "instinct with life;" and he who can read it aloud and pass through the speech of Judah without faltering, has either very little feeling, or has gained over his emotion a powerful ascendancy.

The poetry of the Bible, who shall describe it without its inspiration? In originality, strength, beauty, variety, simplicity, pathos and fire, it stands unapproached. No sublimity can surpass that of the Bible, and no powerful imagery—no beauty, unless another sun more glorious than our own were lighted up to be the symbol of Divinity, and other stars to fall like autumn leaves, and louder thunders to roar, and winds to rave, and mightier waves to roll. What shall the poet find who came after the Bible, with which to reveal it? Nothing remains. It is all upon the consecrated page.

The allegories of the Bible are finished specimens of that kind of writing; and its metaphors are, as Blair observes, what metaphors should be. Painting from nature and all its descriptive scenery, surrounds us with the glowing reality. While we read, we behold the dark clouds begirt the mountain tops of Sinai; and the lightnings blaze, and the thunders speak, and the voice of the trumpet sounds long and waxed loud. When "God came from Teman and the holy one from Mount Haran, and his glory covered the heavens, and the earth was full of his praise," who does not behold the brightness of the light, and His Majesty where he stood and measured the earth, and his might, when he beheld

and drove asunder the nations, and scattered the everlasting mountains; when the deep uttered its voice, and the sun and moon stood still in their habitation. What other poet ever possessed an imagination that would set on fire the course of nature, or one that could wield the tremendous scenery of the elements, the symbol of omnipotence?

Who, after Job, can describe the warfare—or the confused noise of the battle; of the warriors with garments rolled in blood, after Isaiah; or after David, the storm at sea, with the outcry of the mariner tossed on the mountain wave, reeling like a drunken man, and at his wit's end, or his glad forgetfulness when arrived in port? And who can draw now the harp notes of more touching tenderness over fallen greatness and fallen friendship than those which attended the lamentations of David over Saul and Jonathan? And where shall we find a pencil that has portrayed, or can portray, the desolations of captivity, of famine and of war, to be compared with those contained in the Lamentations of Jeremiah,—and those blessed days which, wrapt in future time, Isaiah saw? Who that reads is not also wrapt into future time; in behold that glorious sun, which in a cloudless day arises and pours its glad effulgence on mountain top and valley, hushing the voice of war, palsying the hands of rapine, and calling forth in a kind alliance the falling and the bear, the lion and the lamb, the leopard and the kid?

And as to the last day, it can scarcely be more vivid to the eye when it comes, than it is made now to the imagination by bright and powerful imagery. The great white throne, and Him that sits on it, from whose face the earth and the heavens fled away, the elements in the meantime melting with fervent heat, and the trump of God sounding, and the earth and sea giving up the dead, to stand before the judgment seat of Christ.

From 'The Life of Dr. Wilson,' by Rev. Hugh Stowell.

### Primitive Christianity.

Reading the Holy Scriptures.—The primitive Christians had the greatest esteem for the sacred Scriptures and read them constantly, that they might be able to instruct their children and servants in the ways of life, and in the knowledge and fear of God; leaving them this as the best inheritance.

Singing of Psalms.—Instead of profane and idle songs, the odes of Satan, (as St. Chrysostom calls them,) they taught their children psalms and hymns and spiritual songs.

Public Prayer.—These were attended to with great reverence, as in the house and presence of God, as observed by angels; they heard the sacred Scriptures with gravity and attention. Even the greatest persons thought themselves obliged to this decency and humility, out of respect to the King of kings.

Heavenly-mindedness.—Their conversation was in heaven. "Nobody," says Justin Martyr, "will charge us with being greedy of riches or pleasures; and, indeed, he that can be content with the necessities of life, need not be much beholden to the world for what he shall want, or be anxious for what will not make him one jot the happier. They valued the riches and honours which God had given them; chiefly that they had something which they could willingly renounce when called for; and valued them as nothing when compared to the love of God. They had no other concern in this world but to do their duty, and to get out of it as soon as they could, that they might enjoy a much better life."

Sobriety in apparel.—A vain garb is a certain indication of a vain mind. A Christian ought to appear to be such in every thing, in his dress, &c. The primitive Christians were far from condemning that distinction in apparel, which is suited to different ranks and employments. Excess and singularity were the two things which they avoided, conforming themselves to the decent manner of the times and places in which they lived. Vanity, costliness, and finery they guarded against, as much as was consistent with the former rules. Emulation in dress they abhorred. "Must we not live like ourselves?" Yes; but be sure it be like Christians, who have renounced the pride of life, lest they should be a snare, and inflame the breast of others with unlawful passions. A painted face cannot, in any sense, be called the image of God.

Temperance and Abstemiousness.—To be temperate in all things was the rule of Christians in those days, especially in meats and drinks. They abhorred excess in every thing. Religion and Sobriety were what regulated their meals. They always prayed to God before they ventured to use his creatures.

Patience under their Sufferings.—They neither fretted nor fainted. Their behaviour was such as became the mild spirit of the gospel, praying for their persecutors, that they might obtain mercy, and bearing their sufferings with composed spirit.

Their Morals.—Do as you would be done by, their great rule; to hurt nobody, and give to every man his due; to act sincerely; they abhorred a lie and all mental reservation. "I speak truly," was to them as firm as an oath. They were tender of men's reputations; never took advantage of the weakness, or ignorance, or wants of any man whatever; and rendered no man evil for evil.



neglect of duty on the part of a noble earl who was not then present—He meant Lord Ripon for whom that noble lord was at the head of the Colonial Department...

Lord Wharfedale observed, that it appeared to him that the nation had bound itself to establish a certain number of endowments for these in Canada. How far the Scotch church had a right to participate with the church of England he did not mean to say...

Lord Glenelg in reply said, that there was no variation in the instructions given to the Earl of Durham, except in some minor points. He had no objection, however, to the production of those instructions.

The Thames Tunnel.—The prosecution of this undertaking is now carried on with vigour, and the shield is rapidly approaching the Middlesex shore. Several of the distinguished foreigners who are now in this country have visited the work.

Large Pave of Glass.—The largest pane of glass in the metropolis is to be seen in the shop-window of 30, Oxford-street; its height is ten feet nine inches, by six feet seven inches in breadth; it cost £111.

Rapid Travelling.—A train on the Liverpool and Manchester Railway travelled the distance on Friday—31 miles in forty-one minutes, leaving the rate of a mile in eighty seconds, or forty-five miles an hour!

Lower Canada.—Lord Durham and the Presbyterian Clergy.—The Ministers, Elders and Trustees of the Presbyterian congregation of the Church of Scotland in Quebec, have addressed a Memorial to His Excellency the Earl of Durham, praying for the restoration of an annual grant of £50, which had been made by Her Majesty's Government to the late Pastor of that congregation.

The following is His Excellency's reply: CASTLE OF St. Lewis, July 2nd 1838. GENTLEMEN,—I am directed by His Excellency the Governor General, to acknowledge the receipt of your Memorial respecting the annual allowance of £50, granted by the British Government towards the support of a Presbyterian Ministry in this country, which allowance ceased in the year 1835.

The 57 Rectories.—The document which we submit, being the opinion of the Crown Law Officers in England on the legality of the endowment of the 57 Rectories in Upper Canada, too vitally concerns the interests of these Provinces, not to receive the utmost publicity the press can give it.

Chaplaincy to Lord Durham.—The Montreal Herald says:—It is announced in the Quebec Mercury that His Excellency the Governor General has appointed the Rev. G. Cowell, Chaplain to the Forces, to perform Divine Service to His Excellency and family, at the Government House, because, as the Quebec Herald reports, the clergy do not preach in terms agreeable to His Excellency. Whether or not this is the case, we have no means of judging, but we think the appointment has been made, in order that His Lordship may have all the advantage of Divine worship, when not disposed to appear in public.

Land Granting Department. The Montreal Courier says:—We are glad to perceive from the correspondence which has passed between His Excellency Lord Durham and the Commissioners of the Quebec and Megantic Land Company, that His Lordship has in contemplation to propose to the Home Government a comprehensive and uniform system of granting Crown Lands.

Crown Land, and Emigration Commission.—We are authorized to state that the Commissioners of Crown Lands and Emigration have nearly concluded their inquiries in this Province. Under the Commission issued for New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, Major Head has been appointed an Assistant Commissioner, and despatched to those Colonies for the purpose of taking evidence. He is instructed to return to the Seat of General Government by the beginning of October.

Communication between Lower Canada and New Brunswick.—We have had the satisfaction of learning from good authority, that among other objects of great importance to the interests of the Lower Provinces, which were brought under the favourable consideration of His Lordship the Governor General, by His Excellency the Lieut. Governor during his late visit to Canada, the improvement of the communications between New Brunswick and that Province was strongly urged upon His Lordship's attention and the proposition met with no doubt that the desirable object will shortly be accomplished.

Employment of Editors by Lord Durham.—It is to us an agreeable feature in the administration of Lord Durham, that he has availed himself of the services of gentlemen who have been or are connected with the press. Mr. Kennedy, who is associated in the above Commission with the editor of the Settler, and formerly of the Montreal Herald, (Mr. Thon), is a gentleman of no ordinary literary reputation, and was concerned in the conduct of a journal in Scotland. Mr. LeClerc, the editor of L'Ami du Peuple has been placed at the head of the police department of Montreal, and is a Commissioner for settling claims for losses during the late rebellion, and Dr. Fisher of Quebec has been appointed secretary to that Commission.

Mr. Buchanan, H. B. M. Consul at New York, arrived in town yesterday from the United States, and proceeded to Quebec by the Steamboat in the evening.—Montreal Herald, September 4.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor has been pleased to appoint the following Gentlemen to be Members of the Board of Education, for the Talbot District: to wit—The Rev. Francis Evans, John McKeown, Joseph Kyerson, Francis L. Walsh, William Salmon, Duncan Campbell, Esquires.

Fire in Prescott.—The Prescott Sentinel of the 7th instant, says:—A fire broke out on the Main Street in this Town between two and three o'clock this morning, which totally destroyed the stable and shed occupied by Mr. John Girvan, Inn keeper, and notwithstanding every exertion that was used, extended to the two story stone house of Mr. Charles McCrea, which, together with several small and enormous buildings of Mr. McCrea in the rear, were wholly consumed.

Quarterly Meetings for the Ottawa District.—Second Quarter. Mississippi, . . . . . October 13th and 14th. Ottawa, . . . . . " 27th and 28th. Hull, . . . . . " 3rd and 4th. Bytown, . . . . . " 10th and 11th. Richmond, . . . . . " 24th and 25th. Osgoode, . . . . . " 28th and 29th. Clarendon, . . . . . " 12th and 13th. Pembroke, . . . . . " 15th and 16th. RICHARD JAMES, Chairman.

MARRIED. At North Port, by the Rev. T. Demorest, on the 3rd September, Mr. Noxen Williams, of Adolphustown, to Mrs. Rebecca Peake of Sidney.

By the Rev. C. R. Allison, sometime since, Mr. William Sproule, of Belleville, to Miss Phebe Schermerhorn, of Ameliasburg. By the same, August 11th, Mr. Nelson Moore, of Cramahoe, to Miss Caroline Delong of Haldimand.

By the same, September 4th, Mr. William Stapleton, of Hiller, to Miss Mary Hutchinson, of the same place. At Fortland, Maine, by the Rev. Mr. Trench, Thomas W. Robinson, Esq., of Kingston, to Miss Ellen C. youngest daughter of the late Thomas Robinson, Esq., of the former city.

On Sunday morning, the Honorable Duncan Cameron, Secretary & Registrar of the Province, in Markham, on the 3rd instant, the infant son of the Rev. Horace Dean, aged one year and five months.

In Oakville, U. C., on the 19th ult., of liver complaint, Mr. Robert Connor, aged 21 years, son of Mr. Matthew Connor. The family emigrated from the County of Wexford, Ireland, to this country in 1823, and settled in Clatham, L. C. where they now reside. It is consoling to the bereaved family that the deceased left convincing proofs of his soul's happy exit from its house of clay to one not made with hands, eternal in the heavens.

At Sandwich, U. C., on the 11th ult., William James Leith Anderson, son of C. E. Anderson, aged one year and eleven days. In Kettle, on the 25th ult. Ephraim Key, the elder aged 89 years, one month and 24 days.

On the 26th August, in the Township of Mersea, at the residence of Mrs. Piquet, Simon Campbell, aged 117. He was a native of Scotland, and when at the age of fifteen, left his native hills and came over to the United States, where he has lived ever since; with the exception of the last 17 years, which he has spent in Canada.

Mr. T. Smith, proprietor of the Courier, died on Saturday last, and was buried yesterday. He was born in the city of Glasgow, and one of his brothers is a Presbyterian clergyman in Greenock. He was for many years an eminent merchant in this city, and was an active and efficient member of the Board of Trade, of which he was at one time President, and since Secretary. His death was sudden, caused by inflammation of the bowels. He has left a widow and four young children.—Montreal Herald, Sept 4th.

Letters received at the Guardian Office during the week ending September 11. A. S. Newbury, C. R. Allison, T. Demorest, S. Fawcett, R. Jones, (oc) J. N. Hume, A. Davidson.

Books have been forwarded to C. F. Pleyter, 1 package, care of J. Connor, Kingston, and Rev. R. Jones, Bytown. C. R. Allison, 1 box; per steamer Com. Barrie, care of Rev. J. Carroll, Colborne. R. Jones, 1 box, per Rideau Canal Company's line.

EDUCATION. GEORGE RACIL, lately from Scotland, and of King's College, Aberdeen, encouraged by the numerous friends to whom he has privately made known his intentions, purposes opening a Classical School in this City, on Tuesday next the 23rd inst., to be held for the present in the second floor of that large Brick House in Yonge Street, occupied by Mr. Eastwood, Paper-Maker and Bookseller. In this School will be taught the Latin and Greek Languages, together with all the subordinate branches of education, viz: English, Spelling, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, Geography, Elocution, Natural History, Chemistry, Mathematics and Astronomy. A share of the public patronage is sincerely and humbly solicited. For terms, &c., apply to Mr. Risch, at his School Room, during school hours.

Mr. R. is willing to devote his vacant hours of morning and evening to private tuition. Toronto, August 21, 1838. 58

AN individual who has passed the Board of Education in Toronto, and who has been in the habit of teaching for a considerable length of time, is desirous of taking a School in the Home District for any length of time that may be agreed upon. He is capable of teaching the Latin, Greek, and English Languages, together with the more common branches of Education; and can give the most acceptable references as respects character, ability, &c. Communications addressed to B. D. E., at Cookville Post Office, will be thankfully received and immediately attended to. Cookville, U. C. Sept. 6th 1838. 461 4f

ROYAL ENGINEERS OFFICE, Toronto, 5th Sept. 1838. FIVE POUNDS REWARD will be given to any person who will give information so as to lead to conviction in a Court of Justice, against any individual who has been or shall be in the habit of teaching in the neighbourhood of the French Fort. J. W. BADDELY, Captain R. Engineers.

DIVIDEND. THE undersigned, Trustees of the Estate of PATRICK BURKE, of the City of Toronto, will pay a Dividend on Friday, the 21st inst. All creditors who have not put in their claims, are requested to do so before that date, otherwise they will be excluded. THOMAS CHAMPION, GEORGE M'OURG, 461 2 w Toronto, 5th Sept. 1838.

WANTED immediately, a good and faithful SERVANT GIRL, who understands Cooking and Housework generally, and can be well recommended. Apply at this Office.

Fancy Scouring and Dying. WM. RICHARDSON begs to tender his respectful thanks to his customers for the liberal patronage he has received since his commencement in business, and begs to inform the Public that he still continues at his old stand, No. 186, King-street, near the New British Coffee House, where he will be ready at all times to Colour and Dress taded Silks, Merinos, and Circassians. Faded Shawls scouring and restored to their original colour. Gentlemen's Coats, Pantaloons, Vests, Cloaks, &c., cleaned and dressed in a superior manner. He hopes by strict attention to business to give entire satisfaction to his patrons. Toronto, June 11, 1838. 61 4e

Information Wanted. MARGARET BELL, who married William Bateman, emigrated to this Province, with her husband, about two years ago, from the County Longford, Ireland. Her sister Martha, who lives in the City of Toronto, is very desirous of ascertaining where they reside. Any person who can give any information respecting them, would confer a great favour by writing to her, addressed to the Office. Toronto, September 12, 1838. 461 3w

LIST OF LETTERS remaining in the Post Office, City of Toronto, September 5th, 1838.

Persons calling will please ask for advertised Letters.

- Hamilton John, Harkins James, Harrison Joseph, Henderson Adam, Heylenda Rev. Raul, Heermans Miss A. M., Healy John, Herron E., Hewett Robert 2, Heenan David, Herron Robert, Hills Frank, Hillcock Francis 2, Hinson Robert, Haskin Warren, Howan Elizabeth, Howe William, Hornbrook Daniel, Holmes John, Huse Robert, Hull Robert, Hunter James, Hutton James, Hutcheson James, Humes Miss Mary Ann 2, Hutton Henry, Hyman Timothy, Hyman Agnes, Irving William, Jackson Mrs. Sarah, James Thomas, Jackson Mrs. Mary, Jennison William, Jones Alexander A., Jones Robert, Johnson Miss Sarah, Johnson Q. S., Johnson Miss Hannah, Johnston Mrs. Elizabeth, Johnston George 2, Kempton William 2, Kearns William, Kelly Thomas, Kerr Robt. J. Esq. 3, Kearns Patrick, Keller Jacob, Kearns John, Kells Thomas, Keith Miss Sarah, Keefe Thomas, Kent Joseph, Kitten William, Kimball & Locket, Kinsey James, King Doodles, Kippatrick James, Kinghorn Andrew, Kingmill George, Knight Robert, Laing Jn., Laughton John, Lee J. Esq., Lee J. Esq., Leach John, Leary Richard, Laty Joseph, Laverty John, Lasky Daniel 2, Lambert Joseph, Larky Daniel, Leane Edward, Leonard Carleton H., Lee Hiram D., Lee Miss Debora, Lenox Henry, Lesly Catharine, Leighton Mary Ann, Leslie John 2, Lemot John, Leonard Noah, Lewis David, Leitch Daniel, Livingston Henry, Little William, Litch John, Lindsey William, Long John, Longman Ann, Longhurst Joseph, Lowney Nancy, Ludlow William, Luke Jacob V., Maxwell William, Malone Maurice, Maxwell John, Mathias Mrs. Mary, Masterson Jn., Martin Mrs., March Stephen 2, Maly John, Mason Walter, Mathewson Andrew, Magary Maxwell, Mahar Daniel, McGuire Miss Sarah, Martin John, Manning Samuel, May Thomas, Mather James, Madden Edward, Merrick Mrs. Lidia B., Meldrum Richard 2, Mea Samuel, Mills Willam, Mitchell, Middleton Mrs., Minshill William 2, Mitchell Robert, Middlemass Thos. 2, Miller Jacob or Jane, Miller Capt. George, Mills James, Mills Thomas, Mills Robert 2, Mills, Middlest Thomas, Mitchell William, Mills Mrs., Moss John, Morgan Elizabeth, Moughan Elizabeth 2, Moore Spencer, Morton Robert, Moir George, Morrison Archibald, Moore Robert, Morrison Lint, J. W., 9th Royl. Ver. Bat., Montgomery William, Moore John (late 27th Foot), Murray Mrs., Murphy Leslie, Mulloy John, Mulloy Patrick, Murphy Hawkins, Murray George, Murray John, Murdy John, Mullat Henry, Murphy James, Mullins Michael, Murrell Richard, Musselman James, McAdam Thomas, McArthur Peter, McBreth Thomas, McClanathan William, McCarthy Timothy, McCoy Anthony, McCollan George 2,

- McCully Joseph 2, McClanathan William, McCagg Alexander, McCormick Duncan, McCordock James, McCormick Jessy, McCormick Miss Cath., McCopeil John, McCogur James, McDermott Thomas, McDowell Ephraim, McDonnell Sergt. J. Jas., 52nd Regt., McDonald Hector, McDonald Hugh S., McDonald Mrs. Alex., McDougal William, McGill Henry, McGowan Samuel, McGregor Hazelton, McGarry Thomas, McGregor Ann, McGregory Miss, McKay Alex., McKay Robert, 3, McKinzie Rodk. 2, McKelvey James, McKelvey Alexander, Mackey William, Mackin John, Mackay John, Mackay James, McKeanie Murdoch, Mackey Mrs., Micklethorn Miss Cath., McKenzie Wm., McLin Henry, McLon Mrs., McLeod Catharine, McMahon Catharine, McMullin Susan, McMunn William, McManagle Thomas, McNeill Miss Mary, McMurray Rev. W., McMillan James, McNeil Duncan, McNeill James, McNeill Archibald, McPherson John, McPherson George, McQuistin Samuel, McKeynolds Miss Phoebe, McWilliams Alex. [to], Nevis Henry, Neeson Michael, Neil James, Newlove John, Netherelph Mrs. North Mrs., Nichol Robert, Norris George, Noake John, North G., O'Brien Terence, O'Callaghan Timothy, O'Connor Henry 2, O'Donohoe Patrick, O'Dr Francis, Ogden Wm. jun., Olanin Mary, Olesner Sergt., Orron Robert, Orr John, Owen Thomas, Owens Alexander, Oxtley Wm. 2, Patterson Miss Betsy, Parratt Esq., Parantean Oliver, Paterson Dr., Patrick Rouben, Parkin Wm., Palmer Charles, Palfister William, Passon James, Perry Austin, Peppet Patrick Richard, Peit Edward, Perry Charles, Perrin Thomas, Peltotier Monas C., Peterson Charles L., Phillips George A., Phillipps Nicholas, Powle William, Porren Elizabeth, Powell Major, Powell Joseph, Priddy Mrs., Priddy — or Jas. Young, Prescott Capt. Wm., Pratt Wm. or John, Purling Lieut. S. 2, Puttering Henry, Pyke T. R. S., Quirk James, 2, Quigly John, Raymond Charles, 2, Rape —, Raw Richard, Ramsay John 2, Ran John, Rascotte Antonio, Ralph Joseph, Read Alexander, Reynolds John N. W., Reynolds William, Reilly Farrel, Redford Joseph, Rispin Thomas, Ritchie Westley 2, Richardson Miss Ag's 3, Richard Francis, Rivers James, Robinson Henry, Rolph —, Round Abram, Robertson Daniel, Robinson Hugh, Robinson David P., Robinson John, Robinson Thomas 2, Robson Margaret, Ross David, Rodick William, Ross Mrs. J., Ross Miss Elizabeth, Robson William, Rath Henry, Rutledge Henry, Russell Thomas, Saunders Sara, Savage —, Sally Mary, Sallans Sarah, Scoger Edward, Sharp James, Shaw John, Sharp Adam, Shanklin Robert, Shepherd Henry, Shepherd William, Siever Jacob, Sirr William, Simpson Alexander, Sides Robert, Simons Hugh, Simpson Robert, Sinker —, Sinclair Archibald, Sinclair Eaph, Simons Eliza, Smith Mrs. Eliza, Smith Robert, Smith Mrs., Smyth William, Smith John, Smith William 2, Smith Roger, Smith David, Smith Benjamin U., Smith John 2, Small John, Snyder H. D. X., Somers Samuel, Somerville William 2, Soumea William, Spurgeon Robert, Spear Charles, Spor John, Spurling Peter, Spreule Robert, Squib George, Stevens —, Stanley William, Storke James B., Steffens Joseph, Steward Thomas, Stinson Mrs. Ellen, Stephenson Henry, Steward Miss Eliza, Stevenson Miss, Stewart James, Stanistreet Henry 2, Stephens Ann, Swanton John, James, or William, Swinburn James 2, Taylor Alexander, Tansley Mrs., Taylor Robert 2, Taylor Joseph, Taylor Alexander, Talbot James, Taux John, Teel Henry, Telfer Betrix, Teare Mrs., Thomas Francis, Thompson Robert, Thompson George G. 2, Thompson Surlin, Thomas James, 2, Thompson Mary, 2, Thompson Sarah, Thompson Cap. Fr. A., Thompson Sarah A., Thomas Richard, Thomas John, Thorne Col., Thorne G., Thompson Geo., To Builders, and others. Office of King's College, Lot Street, Toronto, Opposite the College Avenue.

- Tindil Miss Ann, Tinning Richard, Tomlin Michael, Todd James, Todd James, Tom Margaret, Todd John, Todd Thomas, Travis Jeremiah, Turner Nathaniel, Turner George, Tupper —, Turner George, 85 Reg., Urquhart Margaret, Vandorburgh Richard, Vashon H. 2, Vent Mrs., Vipond Isaac, Warn Leonard, Wallace Sally, Walker Thomas, Wardlaw Peter, Walkinshaw James, Warner Thomas, Walker Michael, Watson John, Walker Alexander, Walsh Abraham, Walton Henry II., Welch Henry J., Wear Miss Rebecca, Weston John, Wilson James, Williams Dr. A., Wiggins William, Wilson William, Wilson Joseph, Wilcox Amos, Wilson John, Winder Dr. William 3, Windsor John, Williamson Dr., Williamson Henry, Wilson Henry, Wisneil Elizabeth, Winford William 2, Wiseler William 2, White Isaac, Wolstencroft John 2, Woodruff Russel, Wright William 2, Wright Jas. Hawthorn, Wyarham Mrs. Mary, Wright W. McLean, Young Alexander, Young Thomas.

SEPARATE SEALED TENDERS, for the undermentioned Buildings of the intended University of KING'S COLLEGE, Toronto, Upper Canada, will be received by the Bursar of the University, on or before the first day of November next, viz:—

- No. 1. The South-East Building, containing the Students' Apartments, &c. No. 2. The South side of the Quadrangle, containing the Chapel, Library, Museum, Lecture Rooms, &c. No. 3. The South-West Building, containing the Hall, (pro tem.) Proctor's Apartments, Steward's Rooms, &c. The Drawings, Specifications, &c. of the several Buildings, may be seen at the Office of Mr. Tio's Young, Architect, No. 98, Newgate-Street, between the hours of Ten and Four, from the 20th of September to the 1st of November, 1838. Each Contractor to provide two good and sufficient Sureties for the due performance of his Contract or Contracts, and the envelope of each Contract to be numbered and directed as above described. The Council reserve to themselves the right of deciding whether any of the Tenders are such as they will accept; and they do not bind themselves to take the lowest Tender, unless they are satisfied of the competency of the person tendering to perform his undertaking in a workmanlike manner. By order of the Council of the University of King's College, bearing date this Fifth day of September, 1838. JOSEPH WELLS, Registrar & Bursar. 461 4

PAINTING, &c. HART AND MARCH, House, Sign, and Ornamental PAINTERS, GLAZIERS, GRAINERS, and PAPER HANGERS, respectfully inform the inhabitants of Toronto and its vicinity, that they have commenced business at No. 205, King St., newly opposite the Farmers' Bank, where they hope, from a competent knowledge of their business, strict attention, and moderate charges, to merit a share of public patronage. Toronto, September 10, 1838. 461y

To be Sold by Auction, ON SATURDAY, the 15th Instant, At the Auction Rooms of P. Burke, the following Lands and Houses: HOME DISTRICT. East half Lot 23, 4th concession of Amaranth, 100 Acres. South half Lot 61, 1st concession of Medonte, 100 Acres. South half Lot 16, 14th concession of West Gwillimbury, 100 Acres. A Town Lot in the intended Village of Bristol, near Barrie. Two Town Lots and Houses thereon in Broad Lane, in the City of Toronto. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock. For particulars apply to William Osborne, Land and House Agent, 203 King Street, eight houses West of Yonge Street. Toronto, September 4th, 1838.

STRAYED from a pasture at the Credit Indian Village, a SMALL LIGHT BAY MISOSSARY at the Credit. He is between five and six years old, has four white feet, and a little white on his forehead. Any person giving information where the said Horse can be found, will be remunerated for their trouble, and will greatly oblige the owner. SAMUEL PRICE, 431 3 w p September 6th, 1838.

Opinions of the Canadian Press.

To the Editor of the Quebec Gazette. Sir—Are we to understand from His Excellency's reply to the Address of the Episcopal Clergy of Montreal, in which he styles the Established Church in Lower Canada as an institution that the claims of the Church of Scotland are to be disregarded?

A SCOTCHMAN UP CANADA. [We do not think that the expression in the answer to the Address of the Bishop and the Clergy of Lower Canada, "authorizing the conclusion which seems to have been drawn from it by some persons, viz: an acknowledgment by the Governor General of an exclusive Church establishment in this Province. Such an acknowledgment, if it had been actually made, would alter nothing as to the true state of the case, which must depend upon the law, and not on the words which might be used by any Governor; but as we understand His Excellency's words, they do not amount to such an acknowledgment. He merely uses, in answering the Address, the description that the Bishop and Clergy had given to themselves, and we apprehend it would not have been consistent with propriety to use any other, if he consented to receive the Address at all. But neither the words used by the Clergy nor by the Governor, amount to the creation of an exclusive Church establishment for Lower Canada. The obvious meaning is the Established Church of England in Lower Canada; not "the Established Church of Lower Canada." Now, that there are Churches of the Established Church of England in Lower Canada, no one can doubt; as to their being an exclusive establishment in Lower Canada, that is quite another thing. It must depend on the law and the fact, neither of which, we apprehend, can be shown to exist; and we will assert further, that no law could ever establish any Church in the British North American Provinces with the exclusive privileges which the Established Church enjoys in England. It is one thing to maintain exclusive Church establishments where they exist, and another to establish them. In no country can they be formed, unless they, at the time, command almost the entire population, an advantage which, without a miracle, will never be enjoyed by any one Church in North America.]

We think it much more suitable for the different Christian Churches in this part of the world, to cultivate peace and good understanding with each other, rather than quarrel about what neither the one nor the other can ever obtain, and which probably none of them, in reality, desire.

The Churches in the Colonies connected with those established by law in the United Kingdom, no doubt, are entitled to the utmost regard from the Government, and all those in authority under it. They are well entitled to the character of "Venerable Establishments;" but it is the advancement of "religion amongst the people" that is the consideration, and it is too late in the day for Governments to pretend that these are confined to Churches established by law.]

EFFECTS OF THE LATE INSURRECTION ON EMIGRATION—The value of wild and improved lands, and the character of the Province—Remedies of these Evils.—The necessity that exists for a general effort to restore peace and confidence to the country, may be inferred from the effect which our disturbances have had on emigration. The number of emigrants up to the 22nd ult. this year is 2298, and to the same time last year was 30,512; making a difference of 18,214 less this year than the last. Now, as the speedy settlement of our waste lands depends chiefly on emigration, the principal source of our wealth is cut off, and the Province is arrested in the career of improvement by the fatal influence of our domestic dissensions. Our wild lands will remain for ever wild, unless sufficient inducements are held out for settlers to take them up, and undergo the requisite labour for subduing them.

There is, however, another point on which we beg indulgence to obtrude a few remarks. This writer says, Mr. E. Ryerson appeared in England in an assumed character for a particular object, which having accomplished, he returned to Canada, and appeared "what he always had been—a Republican."

When I first appeared before the Canadian public in 1826, I professed to be satisfied with the established constitution of the country, and desirous of maintaining its affections and beneficial connexion with Great Britain; but every intelligent man in Canada to be a fabricator from beginning to end. His spleen against the noble Lord at the head of the Colonial Department for applying to a "Methodist Parson" for information on Canadian affairs, is amply exposed by our kind friend Vindez.

It is the latter part of 1833, when the first session and doctrines which involved a subversion of British supremacy in the Province were noted, I pointed them out and gave public warning against them, regardless of any personal or party consideration. Time, which is the best friend of truth, has already shown whether I was correct or not; and many have lived to thank me for the timely warning, who were not pleased with the warning itself when it was given. But I did it with no view to party—I contending with such sentiments, but the able authors of them, until others espoused their cause, and commenced a crusade of extermination against me, and even the whole Church of which I am a member. Some of the ostensible leaders of the party who had been confided in and supported in view of settling the Clergy Reserve Question, having now associated ulterior objects with it, and assumed an attitude of avowed hostility to the Methodist Connection, and other distinguished members of that party not declining any participation in those hostilities—the gradual alienation of the great body of the members of the Methodist Church from them was the natural consequence. The difficulty then was how to advocate and press the measure of equity and wisdom in regard to the Clergy Reserve without availing of the now combined and bitter enemies of our own Church, and measures subversive of British power in the Colony. There were some public men not connected with our assailants and the enemies of British rule, who professed enlightened and liberal views on that great question; these were conversed with and urged to press the question to a final and popular settlement; the leading members of the Methodist Connection appealed also to the justice of the Government on the subject—assigning the exigencies of the Province as the painful reasons of temporary public silence on a matter which so deeply interested them and the great majority of the inhabitants of the Province. They received many fair promises, towards the fulfilment of which not a single step has been taken. A dereliction of principle and consistency on this subject has been imputed to us by certain partisans; but nothing can be more untrue, as I could produce (and may do so at some future period) appeal after appeal that I have myself drawn up and used since 1833 to public men and to Government in favour of those very principles on this question which I have always advocated publicly. Since the suppression of the late insurrection, we feel at perfect liberty to act publicly as well as privately on the subject; and as the party of the Church, instead of showing any disposition to meet their fellow-subjects on common and equal ground, are actually doing their utmost to make the insurrection itself (which others suppressed as well as themselves) instrumental in forwarding their own dominancy, our exertions will be redoubled until the Province is as secure from their measures of dividing its strength and disturbing its tranquillity, as I believe it is from aggressions and commotions of a "priety conspiracy and rebellion."

I have further to say on this point, that my published correspondence with the Colonial Office on the object of my mission to England shows whether I made any the slightest pretension which has not been borne out by the history of my life, and of the religious body I represented; I appealed in behalf of the U. C. Academy on public grounds alone; I wrote the Letter of a Canadian in London, after I had failed in my application to Her Majesty's Government for aid to that Institution; I am inclined to believe that Lord Glenelg, not even suspecting me of being the author of those letters until he learned it from the Canadian press, after they had twice crossed the Atlantic; I never passed one word with his Lordship or either of the Under Secretaries respecting those letters. I was indeed (what I never thought of in London) applauded to satiety by the Constitutional press of U. Canada, and by many individuals, many of whom, on my landing in Canada last year, gave me no small thanks for the result of the elections of 1836. But all that ceased within a week after my return to Canada; nor has it been heard of since. And why? I believe the reason is, that I availed myself of the very first opportunity after my return to submit and press upon Sir Francis and the Attorney General, and others, the importance and necessity of an early and equitable settlement, without ever investigating its merits, and after I had, in deference to the feelings and wishes of the Committee, waived pressing a formal investigation into the facts stated in my petition, provided they chose to let the documents on both sides between Sir Francis and myself go to the world without note or comment, and simply report on the prayer of the petition. It was within a few days of the close of the session, when the opportunity for a full investigation into the matters contained in my petition was past for that session; when the Committee had prepared and were ready to present their excellent Report; when the Trustees of the U. C. Academy had involved themselves to the amount of £2000 and upwards in reliance upon Sir Francis's written promise, as well as verbal assurances—it was at such a time and under such circumstances that Mr. Hagerman came into the Committee-room, and declared that if a clause were not added to the Report, exonerating Sir Francis from the odium in which my petition and the whole correspondence involved him, (Mr. H.) would oppose the Report when it came before the House. I was very courteously and kindly invited into the Committee-room, and informed of the unpleasant circumstances in which the Committee were placed, and shown the clause which had been drawn up at Mr. Hagerman's instigation, and the insertion of which in the Report was insisted upon by him. I examined it, and after a few moments' deliberation, protested against it as unfair, because it impugned me in a matter, the opportunity for investigating which I had lost by yielding my own inclinations to the wishes of Sir Francis, and because the facts of my petition were well founded, as I could more than prove; as contrary to law and usage, as it gave judgment on a case without investigating it. A compromise was proposed; I then erased a part of what had been drawn up at the instance of Mr. Hagerman, and modified the other part, which was at last agreed to—Mr. Hagerman not being present in the House when the matter was disposed of. In this trying moment I am happy to say that I was ably and energetically sustained by the late Editor of the Guardian, the Rev. E. Evans, who maintained with me, that no pecuniary considerations should induce us to consent—nor would our brethren require it—for me, unjustly and without the form of law, to be sacrificed at the instance of Mr. Hagerman, to uphold Sir Francis, or of the former's administration Mr. H. is understood to have been the ruling adviser, as well as the parliamentary and newspaper apologist and advocate. I then felt, as I had never felt, that no British subject in Upper Canada, whatever might be his standing, or character, and labours in behalf of the institutions and interests of the country, had any security against disgrace and ruin, but in the supremacy of both the common and statute law, and the means of maintaining it, in every department of the Government. I then saw that no religious community or class of the population had any security for friendship or justice from Mr. H. and his ultra supporters and followers any more than from the now defunct opposite extreme party. I then felt that it would serve their own ends, if I longer felt as I do now, that as soon as tranquillity should be restored, the state trials disposed of, and the country safe, I would renew and persevere in unremitting exertions to bring about that state of things in which, as His Excellency Sir George Arthur has expressed it, "the rights and privileges of all classes of Her Majesty's subjects will be equally promoted and maintained." And as long as I am sustained by the Church and the public, I shall do my best endeavours to promote that object until it is fully attained—a consummation which I trust, by the Divine blessing, is not far distant.

agreement, nor even a tolerable degree of union on many essential matters, and a just appreciation of motives where a difference of opinion and action is unavoidable. In the heat of party contests it has been nearly impossible to secure a general correctness of motive; indeed, to impute corrupt motives has been a favourite mode of evading facts and arguments. How much this practice has embittered party strife, and alienated men from each other, needs no illustration, as every man must be conscious how such a system would operate on himself. To bring the public mind into a healthy state, and public interests into a course of progressive prosperity, requires, then, a mutual concession of minor points of difference, and a mutual admission of correctness of motive where differences are yet inevitable. In a word, let every public man and measure have a fair reception and a candid examination, instead of being denounced without a hearing and condemned without a reason. As the tempest and whirlwinds of party strife subside, and unbiased reason asserts her sway, men will not regard each other as natural enemies because of a difference of political opinion, but will readily admit and adopt whatever is proved to be just and reasonable, though it may not exactly accord with their preconceived notions. In the prevalence of this spirit we shall present the character of a united people, temperate in controversy when it is necessary, but in all things mutually pursuing the public good. Then we may expect that the streams of emigration will again seek our shores, and the vast amount of wealth now locked up in our wild lands will be set free to fertilize and enrich the country.—U. C. Herald.

ATTACKS UPON THE EDITOR, &c., IN LONDON.

(Deferred from last week.) In a letter to the Editor of the Guardian, from a gentleman in London, (before the late Conference arrangements in respect to the Editorship of the Guardian were known in London) the writer says—"I have sent by this post a copy of the Standard, containing my reply to an infamous attack on our mutual friend, Mr. Egerton Ryerson, which you will have the goodness to insert in the Guardian, as I think it of importance to teach such men as the writer of the letter from Kingston, containing the attack, that there are persons in this country who will not allow the character of 'Methodist Parsons' in Canada to be assailed with impunity." Respecting the authorship of this pretended letter from Kingston, a gentleman in London writes Mr. E. R.—"Sir Francis knows something of your Kingston friend." We have not seen the attack, but this much we supposed by reading the reply. Such an attack is a work of the devil, and the second time he has undertaken it in regard to the writer.

We thank our honourable and gifted friend Vindez with all our heart for his spontaneous and able rebuke to a man whose squalor among us has inflicted injuries upon the Province which years of skillful government and wise legislation, and untiring industry, cannot fully repair. We think it due to Vindez, and respectful to the Canadian public, to explain at some length our course of proceeding, and that of the Methodist body for some years past, in refutation of the distant and covert attacks of this ex-Governor. It appears that one charge of our London assailant was, that Mr. E. Ryerson had sought to get "the entire control of the Indian lands for his own sect." He did indeed seek to prevent Sir F. Head from robbing the poor Indians of their lands; he did seek to have those lands secured to the Indians themselves; but the statement of the London gentleman is known to every intelligent man in Canada to be a fabrication from beginning to end. His spleen against the noble Lord at the head of the Colonial Department for applying to a "Methodist Parson" for information on Canadian affairs, is amply exposed by our kind friend Vindez.

There is, however, another point on which we beg indulgence to obtrude a few remarks. This writer says, Mr. E. Ryerson appeared in England in an assumed character for a particular object, which having accomplished, he returned to Canada, and appeared "what he always had been—a Republican."

When I first appeared before the Canadian public in 1826, I professed to be satisfied with the established constitution of the country, and desirous of maintaining its affections and beneficial connexion with Great Britain; but every intelligent man in Canada to be a fabricator from beginning to end. His spleen against the noble Lord at the head of the Colonial Department for applying to a "Methodist Parson" for information on Canadian affairs, is amply exposed by our kind friend Vindez.

It is the latter part of 1833, when the first session and doctrines which involved a subversion of British supremacy in the Province were noted, I pointed them out and gave public warning against them, regardless of any personal or party consideration. Time, which is the best friend of truth, has already shown whether I was correct or not; and many have lived to thank me for the timely warning, who were not pleased with the warning itself when it was given. But I did it with no view to party—I contending with such sentiments, but the able authors of them, until others espoused their cause, and commenced a crusade of extermination against me, and even the whole Church of which I am a member. Some of the ostensible leaders of the party who had been confided in and supported in view of settling the Clergy Reserve Question, having now associated ulterior objects with it, and assumed an attitude of avowed hostility to the Methodist Connection, and other distinguished members of that party not declining any participation in those hostilities—the gradual alienation of the great body of the members of the Methodist Church from them was the natural consequence. The difficulty then was how to advocate and press the measure of equity and wisdom in regard to the Clergy Reserve without availing of the now combined and bitter enemies of our own Church, and measures subversive of British power in the Colony. There were some public men not connected with our assailants and the enemies of British rule, who professed enlightened and liberal views on that great question; these were conversed with and urged to press the question to a final and popular settlement; the leading members of the Methodist Connection appealed also to the justice of the Government on the subject—assigning the exigencies of the Province as the painful reasons of temporary public silence on a matter which so deeply interested them and the great majority of the inhabitants of the Province. They received many fair promises, towards the fulfilment of which not a single step has been taken. A dereliction of principle and consistency on this subject has been imputed to us by certain partisans; but nothing can be more untrue, as I could produce (and may do so at some future period) appeal after appeal that I have myself drawn up and used since 1833 to public men and to Government in favour of those very principles on this question which I have always advocated publicly. Since the suppression of the late insurrection, we feel at perfect liberty to act publicly as well as privately on the subject; and as the party of the Church, instead of showing any disposition to meet their fellow-subjects on common and equal ground, are actually doing their utmost to make the insurrection itself (which others suppressed as well as themselves) instrumental in forwarding their own dominancy, our exertions will be redoubled until the Province is as secure from their measures of dividing its strength and disturbing its tranquillity, as I believe it is from aggressions and commotions of a "priety conspiracy and rebellion."

I have further to say on this point, that my published correspondence with the Colonial Office on the object of my mission to England shows whether I made any the slightest pretension which has not been borne out by the history of my life, and of the religious body I represented; I appealed in behalf of the U. C. Academy on public grounds alone; I wrote the Letter of a Canadian in London, after I had failed in my application to Her Majesty's Government for aid to that Institution; I am inclined to believe that Lord Glenelg, not even suspecting me of being the author of those letters until he learned it from the Canadian press, after they had twice crossed the Atlantic; I never passed one word with his Lordship or either of the Under Secretaries respecting those letters. I was indeed (what I never thought of in London) applauded to satiety by the Constitutional press of U. Canada, and by many individuals, many of whom, on my landing in Canada last year, gave me no small thanks for the result of the elections of 1836. But all that ceased within a week after my return to Canada; nor has it been heard of since. And why? I believe the reason is, that I availed myself of the very first opportunity after my return to submit and press upon Sir Francis and the Attorney General, and others, the importance and necessity of an early and equitable settlement, without ever investigating its merits, and after I had, in deference to the feelings and wishes of the Committee, waived pressing a formal investigation into the facts stated in my petition, provided they chose to let the documents on both sides between Sir Francis and myself go to the world without note or comment, and simply report on the prayer of the petition. It was within a few days of the close of the session, when the opportunity for a full investigation into the matters contained in my petition was past for that session; when the Committee had prepared and were ready to present their excellent Report; when the Trustees of the U. C. Academy had involved themselves to the amount of £2000 and upwards in reliance upon Sir Francis's written promise, as well as verbal assurances—it was at such a time and under such circumstances that Mr. Hagerman came into the Committee-room, and declared that if a clause were not added to the Report, exonerating Sir Francis from the odium in which my petition and the whole correspondence involved him, (Mr. H.) would oppose the Report when it came before the House. I was very courteously and kindly invited into the Committee-room, and informed of the unpleasant circumstances in which the Committee were placed, and shown the clause which had been drawn up at Mr. Hagerman's instigation, and the insertion of which in the Report was insisted upon by him. I examined it, and after a few moments' deliberation, protested against it as unfair, because it impugned me in a matter, the opportunity for investigating which I had lost by yielding my own inclinations to the wishes of Sir Francis, and because the facts of my petition were well founded, as I could more than prove; as contrary to law and usage, as it gave judgment on a case without investigating it. A compromise was proposed; I then erased a part of what had been drawn up at the instance of Mr. Hagerman, and modified the other part, which was at last agreed to—Mr. Hagerman not being present in the House when the matter was disposed of. In this trying moment I am happy to say that I was ably and energetically sustained by the late Editor of the Guardian, the Rev. E. Evans, who maintained with me, that no pecuniary considerations should induce us to consent—nor would our brethren require it—for me, unjustly and without the form of law, to be sacrificed at the instance of Mr. Hagerman, to uphold Sir Francis, or of the former's administration Mr. H. is understood to have been the ruling adviser, as well as the parliamentary and newspaper apologist and advocate. I then felt, as I had never felt, that no British subject in Upper Canada, whatever might be his standing, or character, and labours in behalf of the institutions and interests of the country, had any security against disgrace and ruin, but in the supremacy of both the common and statute law, and the means of maintaining it, in every department of the Government. I then saw that no religious community or class of the population had any security for friendship or justice from Mr. H. and his ultra supporters and followers any more than from the now defunct opposite extreme party. I then felt that it would serve their own ends, if I longer felt as I do now, that as soon as tranquillity should be restored, the state trials disposed of, and the country safe, I would renew and persevere in unremitting exertions to bring about that state of things in which, as His Excellency Sir George Arthur has expressed it, "the rights and privileges of all classes of Her Majesty's subjects will be equally promoted and maintained." And as long as I am sustained by the Church and the public, I shall do my best endeavours to promote that object until it is fully attained—a consummation which I trust, by the Divine blessing, is not far distant.

can see and feel and acknowledge all this; and yet I can say from much consideration and some research into systems of government, that I have not a Republican feeling in my heart; and I believe it is possible for us under a Monarchical form of government, and in connexion with the Mother Country, to enjoy all the advantages of the Institutions of the United States without many of their disadvantages.

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REMOVAL. HALL & LEAK have to inform their customers that they have removed their Establishment from 34 to 58 Yonge Street. They have on hand a choice assortment of CROCKERY, &c. also SOAP, CANDLE, and POLAND STARCH, from their own manufactory, at the foot of Frederic Street. N. B. Cash paid for Tailors, Lord, and damaged Floor. 59 3

Selling off at Reduced Prices, AT 173, KING STREET.

IN consequence of the death of the late SAMUEL E. TAYLOR, the whole of his large and well-selected Stock is selling off. To persons wanting any description of Dry Goods, and country Stockkeepers wanting to replenish their stock, a rare opportunity is offered of supplying themselves at unusually low prices FOR CASH by applying immediately. All persons having claims against the Estate are requested to present them as soon as possible, and all indebted to the Estate are requested to call and settle immediately at the Store. MARGARET TAYLOR, Executrix. ALEX. HAMILTON, RICH'D. WOODSWORTH, Executors. Toronto, Aug. 7, 1838. 451-1f

ALEXANDER GRANT, BARRISTER AND ATTORNEY AT LAW, NOTARY PUBLIC, &c., King Street, Toronto, opposite the Court House. March 28th, 1837. 385-1f

MR. WALTER TELFER, SURGEON, HAS REMOVED FROM NIAGARA to No. 44, Newgate Street, TORONTO. July, 1838. 2961f

JOSEPH C. MORRISON, ATTORNEY, &c. At the office of the late S. WASHINGTON, Esq. Duke Street. 50

NOTICE. I hereby give notice, that from and after this date, I shall not be responsible for any debt contracted by Mr. John Christie, of the Firm of Mearns & Christie, as a dissolution of the said firm has this day been declared. JAMES MEARNS. Dated Toronto, 27th Aug., 1838. 59-3

PILES, &c. No Cure—No Pay!!! THE Price, One Dollar, is refunded to any person who will use One Bottle of HAY'S LINIMENT for the PILES, without being cured. These are the positive orders of the Proprietors. Several Thousands have been sold, and not a failure known.

PILES, DROPSY, SWELLINGS, ALL SORES, RHEUMATISM. It is absolutely asserted, on the most positive proof, that all the above complaints are arrested, and cured by the timely use of HAY'S LINIMENT. It is impossible to find room in this paper to present those proofs which are conclusive and convincing. They may be seen at length at the Shops named below. The true article has a splendidly engraved wrapper, with Agents' and Proprietors' names. Call at nearly all Druggists in the Province, particularly at J. W. BENT'S, and JOSEPH BECKETT'S & Co. 293, King Street, Toronto. COMSTOCK & Co., New York. Sole American Agents.

DANDRUFF AND BALDNESS. THE late MAYOR of PHILADELPHIA has certified, under seal of the city, to the characters of several Divines, Physicians, and gentlemen of high standing, who declare positively, under their own hands, (all of which may be seen at the place named below) that the BALM OF COLUMBIA is not only a certain preservative, but positively a restorative of the Human Hair; also a sure cure for Dandruff. Who shall dispute, or who go bald? The only true hair a splendidly engraved steel plate wrapper, with the Title of "Hair Oil," &c. on it. Sold by JOSEPH BECKETT & Co. 293, King Street, and at J. W. BENT'S, Toronto, and at most Druggists in the Province. COMSTOCK & Co., New York. General American Agents. 69

HEADACHE.

DR. E. SPOHN, a German Physician of much note, having devoted his attention for some years to the cure and removal of the causes of NERVOUS AND SICK HEADACHE, has the satisfaction to make known, that he has a remedy which by removing the causes cures effectually and permanently this distressing complaint. There are many families who have considered Sick Headache a constitutional incurable family complaint. Dr. S. assures them that they are mistaken, and laboured under distress which they might not only alleviate, but actually eradicate by the use of his remedy. It is the result of scientific research, and is entirely of a different character from advertised patent medicines, and is not unpleasant to the taste. For Sale by many Druggists in the Province, Enquire of JOSEPH BECKETT & Co. and J. W. BENT, Toronto. COMSTOCK & Co., New York. American Agents.

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OF MARIA SAY, from North Bradley, near Trowbridge, Wiltshire, England, who, then unmarried, landed at Quebec about six years ago. The subscriber is informed that she subsequently married an individual named Daniel Paine, and removed to the London District, Upper Canada. Any information respecting her, addressed to her brother-in-law, Robert Gordon, Private in the 1st or King's Dragoon Guards, at the Post Office, Niagara, will be thankfully received. ROBERT GORDON. Niagara, August 27th, 1838. 60

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NOTICE.

THE Undersigned, having authority to arrange the affairs of the Estate of the late SIBON WASSMAN, 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 immediate settlement, otherwise steps will be taken to enforce payment. JOS. C. MORRISON. Toronto, 9th October, 1837. 141f

IMPORTANT.

THE Subscriber having just received his New and Extensive Assortment of DRY GOODS, has fully determined to sell them at a much lower rate than he has hitherto done, and consequently solicits the attention of the public thereto. GEO. B. SPANBER. Chequered House, Toronto, 26th June, 1838. 50

MR. WOOD, DENTIST, Chewit's Buildings, King Street.

MR. WOOD on his return to the city, begs leave to state, that he has made arrangements for a constant supply of the most beautiful and durable Teeth, from the best manufacturers in London, Paris, and Philadelphia; and for complete information of any improvements in the different branches of Dental Surgery. He has the usual materials for filling decayed teeth, gold, platinum, silver, and tin foils. Mr. W. has the Royal Mineral Cement, which, in certain cases, is preferable to any other substance. Mr. W. may be consulted at his office any hour of the day. Toronto, 21st May, 1838.

THE Subscribers are now receiving 1000 STOVES, From the Foundry of JOSEPH VAN NORMAN, of Normandale, Long Point, Upper Canada, consisting of 20 Inch. } Plate Stoves—elegant patterns. 22 do. } 24 do. } 30 do. } 33 do. } 40 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 really good oven, cannot be excelled, if equalled, by any other stove in the Market. Dog Irons, Bake Pans, Belly Pots, Spiders, &c. &c. which will be offered to the trade, on advantageous terms. CHAMPION BROTHERS & Co. Wholesale Hardware Merchants. 22, Yonge Street, Sept., 1837. 409

Kay, Whitehead, & Co. BEG leave to inform their Upper Canada friends, that they expect, by the first Vessels, a very Extensive and Choice Assortment of DRY GOODS. Montreal, 20th April, 1838. 421f

COURT OF CHANCERY. W. C. KEELE, Esq., SOLICITOR & EQUITY DRAFTSMAN. Bishop's Buildings, Toronto.

MR. KEELE having practised in the Supreme Courts at Westminster, offers his services to the profession as CHANCERY AGENT on the usual terms. v.46

Swords! Swords! Swords! THE Subscriber respectfully informs the Military Gentlemen throughout the Country, that he is now prepared to execute any order he may be favoured with for Swords of every description. New Regulation Swords constantly on hand, with Steel or Leather scabbards; also, Sword Belts and Scabbos for the Soldiers made to order, and forwarded to any part of the Country. SAMUEL SHAW. No. 130, King Street. Toronto, March 16, 1838. 436

JUST PUBLISHED, and FOR SALE by EASTWOOD & SKINNER, The Domestic Physician and Traveller's Medical Companion, compiled from the practice of the most eminent Physicians and Surgeons, viz: Sir Astley Cooper, Sir Henry Hallford, Doctors Baillie, Latham, Heberden, Saunders, Batington, Brickcock, &c. &c. Toronto, April 6, 1838. 39

Superior Patent Pumps, FOR WELLS, CISTERNS, TANKS, &c. THE Subscriber invites the attention of the Public to the above article—an assortment of which he has now on hand, at his Manufactory in St. Catherine's U. C.—where he is also prepared to execute all orders for the same, at wholesale or retail, on short notice. The superiority of these pumps over all others, consists in their cheapness, durability, the quantity of water and ease with which it is raised, and their not being liable to freeze in the coldest weather. They occupy but a small space, do not injure the purity of the water, and are not liable to get out of order. N. B.—It is necessary that all orders for Well or Cistern Pumps should give accurate measures of the same, from the top of the platform to the bottom of the Well, &c., so that the length may be formed suitably, at the Shop. A low, but uniform and fixed price is put on these pumps, which taken at the shop; or, as is more common, they will be conveyed wherever ordered, and set in operation at a moderate charge. A. M. MILLS. St. Catherine's, Jan. 4th, 1838.

The following named Gentleman will act as Agents, for the sale of the above Pumps, at their respective places of business, viz: Messrs. WATKINS & HARRIS, Toronto. A. CARENTER, Hamilton.

All kinds of Iron Turning, Drilling, Cutting Screws and Spur Gears, done to order, at the above Establishment, with neatness and despatch. The above Pumps may be seen in operation at the Stores of SAMUEL E. TAYLOR, WILLIAM WALK, and WATKINS & HARRIS. Price for Cistern Pump £3 0 0, and 7½d per foot for pipe. Price for Well Pump £3 10 0, and 7½d per foot for pipe. Toronto, January 17th, 1838. 1431

WILLIAM AUGUSTUS, Fancy Dyer and Renovator of Gentlemen's & Ladies' Apparel, MAKES this opportunity to inform his numerous patrons that he has removed from his old stand in King Street, to No. 6 York Street, where he hopes to continue to merit a liberal share of public patronage. Toronto, March 28, 1838. 1437

BOOT & SHOE STORE.

JOHN DODSWORTH tenders his grateful acknowledgments 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 apprise them that he has removed to 193 King Street, three doors East of Yonge Street, where he hopes, by strict attention to business, to receive a continuance of their favours. Toronto, Nov. 6, 1837. 417f

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

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