[Whole No. 461.

CHRISTIAN GUARDIAN: Toronto, Upper Canada, at No. 4, Toronto Street, West side of the Gaol.

J. H. LAWRENCE, Printer.

# 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 put. lished 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 Sangeeng 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 Exerce 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 purposes 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 obroad, 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 Brazils.

The Committee are desirous of being favoured with communications from wellinformed gentlemen resident in all the various facilitate the diffusion of sound religious and their lands shall be sacredly protectlocalities to which the Society directs its knowledge among the inhabitants—if not ed from the merciless grasp of avaricious attention. They beg respectfully to invite by those who claim to be the sole "Clers speculators of every class who may desire such communications, conveying the most gy of Upper Canada," yet it may by to gratify their capidity at the expense of specific and authentic intelligence of all circomstances 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. 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 singed 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 representaive of those Indians from the River Credit, the Rev. Peter Jones; and they ardently hope that his visit to England, aided by the zeahous co operation of the Wesleyan Missionary Society, may not be without extensive and permanent benefit to that remeant of a fine race of people, whose unhappy lot cannot fail to arrest the sympathy of the humane in every quarter of the

The Committee has looked, with a feeling bordering on dismay, on the system, they can scarcely refrain from designating as unrighteous. 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 do ire as a quiet grave from the insatiate appetite of an invader and

On the appointment of the Right Hoh, the Earl of Durham as Governor-General of all Her Majesty's Possessions in North America, the Committee resolved on memorializing this Excellency on behalf of the Canadian Indians; and although an opportunity was not afferded them of Memorial, with its appendix of valuable official documents, in person, they have received from Charles Buller, jun., Esq. Sceretary 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 had 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 our of their number. Sir Augustus D'Este, "that the Colonial Office has adopted some favourable measures respecting the fitte 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 pro

nounce 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.

as it retires from the broad blue lake, is reach of absolute starvation. While the becoming more and more familiar to me, Published every WEDNESDAY, in the City of truly delightful. When you ascend some minds of the poor Indians on this side of and more delightful daily, from the charms year. The wilds, are on their tered the everlasting mountains: when elevated hill, far as the eye can reach, the Lake were thus harassed and perdulations. I have often paused, when hour of darkness, perplexity, and disriding along, to gaze upon the beautiful couragement, by numerous agents of evil, prospect, where hill is succeeded by val. who spared no pains to draw them into wave of the sea is succeeded by another. by adding moral degredation to their tem. ation, rising gradually as it does, as you The friends of Missions will rejoice to advance from the lake. The U. C. Acadelearn that this diabolical design has been, demy has the hest situation in the place, to a great extent, defeated; that amidst and appears to very great advantage as the confusion which necessarily attended you approach on the lake. What has the breaking up of their homes; amidst added to the pleasantness of the country the wreck of their temporal comfort; is, that, at the time to which I am refer. amidst the assaults of their spiritual foes; ring, the fields have been crowned with the majority of our Sincoe Indians have plenty. The blessings of a bountiful maintained their integrity, "endured Providence have appeared in rich and hardness like good soldiers," and, almatured profusion. The waving mea-dows and fields of grain, as well as wav-ance, are still striving together for the ing forests around, strike the beholder's faith of the Gospel. eye in every direction—increasing our Had the friends and the enemies of obligations to God, and demanding our Missions been at our Quarterly Meetings

with which the Circuit was favoured last conversion and religious experience, the the following year above eleven hundred; year, have not lost their holy and hallow. former would have rejoiced that they had ing influence. The work of spiritual re. in any measure contributed to the promogeneration is still advancing; and it is to ton of Indian improvement, and the Gospel shall pervade the whole commu acknowledged that a work had been nity. The Church is united and happy, accomplished among these our red breth. beloved, and whose life, I pray, may be her members faithful and zealous, grow. ren worthy of the approbation and the ing in the grace and knowledge of our support of the Philanthropist and the Lord Jesus Christ.

The people of this District, of this those of humbler and less assuming justice and humanity. community, with the blessing of God, the gregations prayers of his people, and the sincere la-

tified 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, Where thou, my God, art seen, Is worth ten thousand days

Of pleasurable sin."

AUGUSTA CIRCUIT. - Extract of a letter to August 18:-

rather brightening,--we have admitted several probationers into society since Conference, principally the fruits of our late ardently desire, more Missionaries who Camp Meeting. There is, so far as I am could live amongst them, and lead them firmness and stability in favour of Weslevan Methodism."

BAY 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 for 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 oo small to hold the people who have crowded to hear. Our brethren in the ministry are unitedly looking for and expecting a gracious ontonuring of the Holy Spirit, and the members in many places seem to imbibe the same spirit, and join in the same supplications and topes. . My own soul pants for it as the heart panieth for the water-brook. May our glorious Emanuel pour it upon us "like floods upon the thirsty land !" .

#### To the Editor of the Christian Guardien. Lake Simcoe, August 27, 1838.

and fear than those which we have form continues to secure the good opinion of additional fact. Their present number ry surrounds us with the glowing reality, of the gospel, praying for their persecutors ed at the Narrows of Lake Sincoe, and the Christians of this country, who are of stations does not satisfy the Wesley. While we read, we behold the dark that they might obtain mercy, and bearing at Coldwater. The late arrangements acquainted with it; and so it ever will, ans. They have Lake Superior, and clouds begirt the mountain tops of Sinai : their sufferings with composed spirit. made with the Indians who occupy these while it remains what it is—a Religious stations respecting their lands when fully understood, produced much dissatisfaction, and not only indisposed them to protein the medium of our Book Room, ies in their canoe, to ride the waves of God came from Teman and the holy act sincerely; they abhorred a lie and act sincerely is a vide for the present necessities of their are much read and valued. I read the Lake Superior in search of the wander. one from Mount Haran, and his glory mental reservation. I speak truly, This is the most pleasant and healthy families, but brought a cloud over their paper with much gratification; and es- ers on its shores. This expedition is covered the heavens, and the earth was was to them as firm as an oath. The part of the country that I have seen. future prospects which entirely prostrated pecially so when I find any thing from superintended by the Rev. James Evans, full of his praise," who does not behold were tender of men's reputations; never The situation is lovely, the air is refresh. their energies, and threatened to neutral your noble Missionary stations. Western and aided by the Rev. Thos. Hurlburt, the brightness of the light, and His Ma. took advantage of the weakness; or ing, the prospects are pleasing, and the lize all our efforts to induce them so to Africa, South America, the Mississippi, and some native missionaries. They jesty where he stood and measured the ignorance, or wants of any man who undulating appearance of the country, labour as to place themselves beyond the and the Rocky Mountains, are names have forsaken fathers and mothers, earth, and his might, when he beheld ever; and rendered no man evil for evil.

you behold these waving, terrestrial un. plexed, they were assailed, in this their investing them. ey, as that is followed by hill, as one the paths of error and sin, and sought, The Town of Cobourg has a lovely situ- poral sufferings, to complete their ruin.

warmest returns of gratitude and praise. at the Narrows and at Coldwater on the has lately become more sensible of the The state—the progressive state of re- 25th and 26th inst., and had they seen, value of missions, and prove it in greatly ligion on this Circuit, is a subject of inte- as we did, nearly two hundred Indians be hoped it will continue to advance until latter, if they possessed the least degree the saving benevolence and power of the of generosity and candour, would have

Christian. Our worthy brethren, Scott and Miller, Town and vicinity, gave full proof of their have laboured vigilantly and faithfully, loyalty and zeal in the maintenance of the and to a considerable extent successfully, aw last fall. The English, Irish, and to keep the Indians of their respective jutors. To select, for the sake of doing Ottawas, the Menominees, and the Sioux; meantime melting with fervent heat, and Scotch, rallied around the standard of the stations together, and to prevent their country. The people of American origin returning to that wandering mode of life thren whose usefulness is too well known at the fort, it shall not be to slay, but to earth and sea giving up the dead, to were not behind them in their devotion which is so much extelled by the sentiment to be passed over. Jones, Sunday, embrace each other; not to contend stand before the judgment seat of Christ. were not behind them in their devotion which is so much extolled by the sentimento be passed over. Jones, Sunday, embrace each other; not to contend and zeal for the country's safety; altho' tal Infidels of our day, but which, when Henry, and Jacobs, are at the head of about territory, but to show the sentimentory. since the suppression of the rebellion, stript of the false colours in which they our chosen pioneers. And O! we like the souls they have received in the some who may owe their existence to the delight to represent it, is in reality a life to see them go forth. One is now in Lord's battles, and say, "Not unto us, loyalty of American born subjects, in of poverty, degradation, and misery.— England, transacting business at the O Lord, not unto us, but unto thy name connection with that of others, would The Indians of both these stations are colonial office; another is at this moment give glory, for thy mercy, and for thy very willingly proscribe and traduce determined to abandon the wigwaum, and publishing Christ to thousands of his truth's sake." Wishing you all spiritual them. The prevalence of the Spirit's to form themselves into distinct settle- brethren on the Great Munnetoolin Is. blessings and successes, I remain, very influence on their hearts, and the absence ments; this they do the more readily land; another has lately assisted much affectionately, yours. of this ultra and rabid spirit, with an en- and cheerfully since they have received in giving us a new translation of hymns tire dis-association from all the divisive assurances from quarters which cannot be and lucre-loving schemes of the day, may suspected of insincerity, that their houses

bours of their Ministers, will, I trust, all in which there are one hundred and for. village for his loved Indians. Be assur. cated history which reaches beyond the of respect to the King of kings. conspire to diffuse the holy leaven of re- ty-five members, and seven Sabbath ed his zeal does not decline. Not two fabulous ages, and carries back a beam ligion till the whole is pervaded and sanc-Schools, in which they have nearly three years ago, when the tribe first went of light to the creation. It is also con-

hundred children. reside in the townships west of Lake pectable people, who in their Pather Land 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 the Editor from the REV. JAMES CURRIE, I witnessed-pleased that amidst all their discouragements and hardships they still "I am happy in being able to inform cherish a love for the Gospel and its ordimen and the means to supply their necessities, and afford them what they so 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. STINSON. 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."-Ens.

Wesleyan Mission House, Lake Simcoe, Upper Canada, August 3rd, 1838. Rev. and Dear Sirs,-As an acknow. us, piety sees it not; and though there school and a home.

were a China-wall intervening, would heed

with which your intrepid Missionaries are

Notwithstanding the peculiarly untoand 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 conadvantageous to them.

We have in Upper Canada twelve the cause already hinted at, are less encouraging than formerly. The Province increased subscriptions. Four years ago 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

long spared. The Head of the Church has been for some time rewarding the piety and liberality of our Missionary friends, in prefor 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, claims.—The reputation in which the Besides the Indian work, connected whose highest praise is, that he is the volume of nature, it may be may denote the stations, particularly with the stations, particularly with the father of Indian Missions in this Province minated, for all her most sublime and to with great reverence, as in the house minated, for all her most sublime and presence of God, as observed by prominent beauties are registered there. not heard a single individual disapprove monts where our brethren minister the a crown, if I were the possessor of one. It is not possible in this lecture to make angels; they heard the sacred Scripit), the influence which it exerts on the word of life to very interesting white con. I venerate him for his wisdom, Christian extracts and write a critique upon the tures with gravity and attention. Even berality, and devotedness. His station They have formed twenty-three classes, is Aldersville, where he is forming a contained in it, is the only well authenti-Simcoe, many of whom are highly res. for Christ-and every thing they do is direct, and irresistible. Against others, characteristic. At present they have a errorists, though vanquished may reason have been accustomed to hail with joy the manual labour school for Indian youths still. But the reasonings of the Saviour return of the Sabbath, and to partake of in their own house. May they long live and his prophets and apostles stopped worship; of these they would now be forest children! and when they shall the prophets of Baal, silenced the Sadu.

Indians thou hast given to us!" In consequence of the inefficiency of The biography of the Bible, in indivi-our present method of instruction to the duality and exactness of delineation, native children, which is by having stands unrivalled in the development of that they might enjoy a much better life. schools at the different stations, the the passions, both the powerful and the Wesleyan Methodist Missionary Society, tender; the malignant and the gentle: a certain indication of a vain mind. A. in London, to which our Canadian Mis. touching every chord of tenderness, or Christian ought to appear to be such in rou, that our prospects in this Circuit are nances, and grieved that we had not the sions belong, is taking into serious consi. kindling up the fire of indignation. The every thing, in his dress, &c. Thur. deration the necessity of having a history of Joseph cannot be paraphrased; primitive Christians were far from concentral manual labor school for children cannot be touched without ruin. It is of a certain age; and it is fully expected nature's self, speaking out both perverted which is suited to different ranks and that one will soon be established. Our and unperverted feelings, "instinct with able to form a judgment, an increasing and their children into the peaceful paths general superintendent has laid the mat. life;" and he who can read it aloud and were the two things which they avoided. ter before the committee, and Brother pass through the speech of Judah with conforming themselves to the decent Peter Jones is with them, exerting him. out faltering, has either very little feeling. manner of the times and places in which self to promote it. This is an institution or has gained over his emotion a powerwhich has long been required.

I need not say to you that the very civil and moral advancement of the tribes ledged agent of yours, I feel it a duty as my as that which we now have at Co well as a pleasure to write to you; and bourg, can, and will, as much to their It is all upon the consecrated page. though there be a boundary line between honour, give to the Indian population a

My Dear Brother,-None of our it not. Methodism knows no middle walls. cares for her aboriginal race. And, as what metaphors should be. Painting neither fretted nor fainted. Their beha-Missions have occasioned us more care The Christian Advocate and Journal another proof of it, I may just name an from nature and all its descriptive scene. viour was such as became the mild spirit;

perity. Official representations and plans to the honour of Jesus. Haste, happy have brought our tribes into trepidation day! So you see, while you are stretching to the tribes beyond, we are stretch-

'At the late anniversary of your Newty, Dr. Bangs told the people that, at a recent meeting of the board of managers, ducted in a manner satisfactory and in N. York, they found they were \$10,-000 in debt. One suggested that some of the missionaries should be called home. The harp notes of more touching tenderness regular mission stations, besides parts of But another said, "Where shall we several circuits, which are strictly Mis- begin? Shall we call home the Lees, sionary. We have upward of sixteen from beyond the Rocky Mountains? No. hundred members. The schools, from Shall we ask our beloved Seys back from Africa? Or shall we take Demp. portrayed, or can portray, the desolaster from Buenos Ayres, or Spanlding tions of captivity, of famine and of war, to from Rio de Janeiro? No." These be compared with those contained in the noes are big with faith-full of Methodist Lamentations of Jeremiah, and those hope-and honourable, gloriously hon. blessed days which, wrapt in future time, rest, thanksgiving, and joy. The grauniting with evident delight in singing the about two hundred pounds sterling were ourable to the meeting which so prompt. Isaiah saw? Who that reads is not also cious outpourings of the blessed Spirit praises of God, and in speaking of their raised; the year after, five hundred; ly responded to them.—"Come home!" wrapt into future time; in behold that glowas never a watch-word of Methodism, rious sun, which in a cloudless day arises and never will be. The work must go and pours its glad effulgence on mountain on; and whenever, "Come bome!" is top and valley, hushing the voice of war, heard, it must be heard coming from the palsying the hands of rapine, and calling Head of the Church, calling his servants forth in a kind alliance the falling and the

to heaven, as they die at their posts. Tell your Lees to meet the Canadian and the kid? missionaries at Fort Mandan. Your And as to the last day, it can scarcely labourers shall turn from the Rocky be more vivid to the eye when it comes, Mountains and enter the forest, and than it is made now to the imagination by proclaim Jesus to the Blackfeet, the bright and powerful imagery. The Assineboines, and Ricarces; ours shall great white throne, and Him that sits on paring Indian men for the work. We enter the forest from the head of Superhave not a station without its native cond- for, and proclaim the same name to the it, would be invidious; but we have bre. and when these men of God shall meet the trump of God sounding, and the J. SCOTT.

## Literature of the Bible.

and beauty. Elegant extracts from the and spiritual songs.' Bible: we can only say that the history teeth and stoning.

ful'ascendancy.

The poetry of the Bible, who shall de culpable indifference of many parents to scribe it without its inspiration? In ori. lation in dress they abhorred. Must we the tuition of their children, and the ginality, strength, beauty, variety, sim. not live like ourselves? 'Yes; but be evils attendant on their frequent absence plicity, pathos and fire, it stands map. sure it be like Christians, who have from home, when hunting, demonstrate proached. No sublimity can surpass that the necessity of it.-Much labour and of the Bible, and no powerful imagery- should be a snare, and inflame the expense would be saved by it; and the no beauty, unless another sun more glo. breast of others with unlawful passions: rious than our own were lighted up to be A painted face cannot, in any sense, be, much better secured. And that rising the symbol of Divinity, and other stars called the image of God.' province, and Christian government, to fall like autumn leaves, and louder which, at an expense of more than ten thunders to roar, and winds to rave, and be temperate in all things was the rule of thousand pounds sterling, could bring mightier waves to roll. What shall the Christians in those days, especially in into successful operation such an acade. poet find who came after the Bible, with meats and drinks. They abhorred exwhich to reveal it? Nothing remains, cess in every thing. Religion and So. It is all upon the consecrated page. Briefy were what regulated their meals.

specimens of that kind of writing; and ventured to use his creatures. You will see, from this, that Canada its metaphors are, as Blair observes,

and wives and children, for at least one and drove asunder the nations, and scathearts! They want the souls that are the deep uttered its voice, and the suit hidden-long hidden there-and they and moon stood still in their habitation, will have them. The barren rocks of What other poet ever possessed an imaward circumstances in which our Indian that dark shore shall have a voice-and gination that would set on fire the course work, in this country, has for some time it shall be the plaintive voice of Indians- of nature, or one that could wield the been placed, we are able to report pros- and it shall be the voice of Indians lifted tremendous scenery of the elements, the symbol of omnipotence?

Who, after Job, can describe the warhorse-or the confused noise of the bat. tle; of the warriors with garments rolled in blood, after Isaiah; or after David, England Conference Missionary Socie the storm at sea, with the outery 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 over fallen greatness and fallen friendship than those which attended the lamenta. tions of David over Saul and Jonathan? And where shall we find a pencil that has bear, the lion and the lamb, the leopard

And as to the last day, it can scarcely it, from whose face the earth and the heavens fled away, the elements in the

From 'The Life of Bo. Wilson,' by Rev. Hogh Stoweil.

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.

The Bible is the great store-house of fane and idle songs, the odes of Satan. classical excellence and beauty. It is (as St. Chrysostom calls them.) the an encyclopædia of imagination, taste taught their children psalms and hymns

the greatest persons thought themselves obliged to this decency and humility, out

... Heavenly mindedness .- Their conversation was in heaven. 'Nobody,' says there, you might have found him with cise, impartial, perspicuous, chaste. Its Justin Martyr, 'will charge us' will There cannot be a greater act of cha. his excellent Mrs. Case in his log shan. eloquence is native, simple, powerful being greedy of riches or pleasures; and, rity than to preach to the settlers who ty, as if just beginning the world, and in cloquence, in thoughts that breathe and indeed, he that can be content with the winter too, counting all things but loss words that burn. Its argument is lucid, necessaries of life, need not be much beholden to the world for what he shalf want, or be anxious for what will not make him one jot the bappier. They valued the riches and honours which God the pleasures and advantages of public to be blest, and be a blessing to their the mouths of gainsayers, struck dumb had given them, chiefly that they had something which they could willingly almost entirely deprived were it not for stand where all must stand, have the bliss cees, and left to the opponents of Stephen renounce when called for; and value the visits of a few travelling Missionaries of saying, "Here are we, and the many and Paul no reply but gnashing the them as nothing when compared to the love of God. They had no other con: cern in this world but to do their duty. and to get out of it as soon as they could,

> Soberness in apparel.—A vain garb is demning that distinction in apparel. employments. Excess and singularity they lived. Vanity, costliness, and finery they guarded against, as much as was consistent with the former rules. Emu-

Temperance and Absteniousness .- 'To The allegories of the Bible are finished They always prayed to God before they

Patience under their Sufferings .- The

### RELIGIOUS.

Weslevan Conference in IRELAND. Friday, June 29 .- The regular questions of the Minutes were proceeded with. ers were recommended to be received into full connexion; seven to be continued on trial, as having travelled three years, ... five, two years, and seven, one year. Seven had offered in the different districts, as candidates for the ministry, of whom five were appointed to different cir. cuits, one reserved for the Wesleyan Theological Institution, and one for the first vacancy

that might be required as on the list of reserve. Saturday, June 23 .- This morning, the important and solemn question was asked,— "What preachers have died since last Confer-It was, as Mr. Stewart observed, " the death roll of the year?" I. Charles Mayne, brother of the late Judge Mayne, to whose excellent character many bore witness, as well as to his triumphant death; as a man, as a Christian, as a gentleman, as a minister, his worth 2. George Stephenson, who, amicst much affliction of body, triumphed over the last enemy. 3. Francis Russel, not less exteemed,—who had long borne the heat and burden of the day; and 4. Armstrong Halliday, a young man of great promise, cut off in the midst of his usefulness—the dying scene of this young man was also very triumphant.

The examination of character closed the week, Sunday, June 24 .- On this day the President preached at Kingstown, at noon; the Rev. R. Newton, the Anniversary Sermons, at Abbey. street chapel, at noon and at seven in the eve The collection amounted to £100. The Lord Mayor and Sheriffs attended the noon day The Rev. E. Hoole preached at Whitefriers street chapel in the evening. The other Chapels in the city and its vicinity were supplied by the brethren attending the Conference. The congregations were good; many friends from different parts of the kingdom came to attend these religious services, and it is hoped the good thereof will be found after many days.

Monday, June 25 .- A long conversation took place this morning, on the practicability of placing the Supernumerary Preachers in such situations as would be likely to be most useful. The Conference then proceeded to examina the receipts of the different funds for the last year, -to compare the numbers of the different circuits with those of last year; - and to inquire into the causes of any particular changes that had taken place. In the evening, Mr. Peter Jones addressed a very large congregation in White Friars-street chapel, from "Come all ye that fear God and I will tell you what he has

done for my soul."

Tuesday, June 26.—The morning was occupied in finishing the examination of the accounts of the circuite; after which the representatives of the British Conference were chosen. Thomas Waugh and John Frazie. Matthews were appointed,—the latter by a ma fority of one over William Reilly.

During the foreneon, the Stationing Commit-tee retired to complete their arrangements, whilst the Conference proceeded to examinthe young men about to be received into full connexion. The stations were then read in

Conference, but not confirmed until Friday.

In the evening of this day, the Chapel at White Friars street was crowded to excess. The service began by the President giving out a hymn, when Rev. Dr. Waugh prayed. The six young men then gave a brief but clear account of their conversion to God and their call to the ministry. Their names were, I, Henry Giles: 2, Edward M. Banks; 3, William Park er Applebe; 4, John Boyle Bennett; 5, William Atthur Darby; and 6, John Liddy. One was wanting, namely, Armstrong Halliday; but the Great Head of the Church had called him early: to his reward. Dr. Bennet referred to this circumstance when speaking of his being preserv ed to bear testimony to the truth before the congregation that night. After the usual questions had been not by the President, and answer ed very satisfactorily, by the young men, they were received into full Connexion by the Con THE SPIRIT OF A CANADIAN DOMINANT ference, and ordained by the imposition of ich tha R and T. Waugh prayed, and the president diamissed the assembly with the benediction.

Wednesday, June 27.—The morning was

occupied by the reading of the Stations, and the usual business followed, according to the questions in the Minutes. At twelve o'clock, there was open Conference for nearly two hours, when the Chapel Fund Report was read, and the account of the distribution of payments for furniture during the past year: after which. Mr. Newton gave an account of the work of God in the Leeds Circuit, and Mr. Robinson Scot gave also an account of the revival in the President gave the Charge to the young men in Abbey street Chapel. Mr. Hoole began the service, and Mr. Doolittle concluded.

Thursday, June 28 .- The Chapel affairs were resumed for consideration, as well as the debts on the Preschers' Houses, and the inquiry pur sued if the engagements entered into last year had been fulfilled by the parties.

At noon on Thursday, -the day of the core nation, Mr. Peter Jones preached at Abbeystreet Chapel, and a collection was made for the There was no service this evening at any of the chapels on account of the illumin

Friday, June 29 .- The Stations were confirmed, and the chairmen chosen by ballot;-then the Reports of the Committee were receivedviz, the Missionary and Auxiliary Funds, which gave rise to conversations on the improvements necessary to complete missionary deputations.

Saturday, June 30 .- In the morning, the chairmen met to appropriate the grants of the Contingent Fund, and in the afternoon the Conference closed by the reading of the Min. utes, and the signing of the Journal. The President gave out Hymn 534, and concluded

with prayer. Sunday, July 1 .- On this day, the President preached at Ahbey street Chapel, at noon; the Rev. Robert Newton, at Kingstown, at noon, and at Abbey street in the evening: the Rev. Wm. Reilly at White Friars-street, in the evening; and the other chapels were supplied Monday, July 2.—The anniversary of the Hibernian Wesleyan Methodist Society took

place in the Rotunda at noon, and an adjourned meeting at Abbey street Chapel in the evening. The whole amount of the proceeds of the day exceeded those of last year by a few

# THE GUARDIAN:

Wednesday, September 12, 1838.

The friends of Indian Missions and Indian rights will peruse with pleasure the article on the first page, headed "Aborigines Protection Society," and the interesting and excellent letters from the Rev. Messrs. Stinson and

The conclusion of the proceedings of the Irish Conference will be found in another

The article on the last page from the U. C. Herald should be attentively perused by those who take an interest in public affairs.

On the last page will be found the reply of the Editor to Sir F. B. Head's anonymous attacks upon him in London,—in which re told—

mind of the Statesman with the distinction of Christendom, (except the party of The tion.

lown yesterday for Niagara, Drummondville, and ability:"

our Indian Missions :

Alnwick, August 28th, 1839.

£6 5s. towards the building,

THE HAMILTON JOURNAL .- We have reto have been established, guarantees the a dominant church, and advert to two or three coundoese of its principles, and the respect to the statements themselves. soundness of its principles and the respects. terprise of the inhabitants. We hope the declare. Journal will be an important auxiliary towards

Scat gave also an account of the revival in Londonderry; subsequently Mr. Hoole epoke the banner of our Protestant Church."

Londonderry; subsequently Mr. Hoole epoke of Assembly, which proposed any the least the Province is addreed by The Church, the organic change in the Constitution, or in any Attorney General &c., as a proof that the ment is "impotent and unchristian"-that terms the " revolutionary politics of the the Rectories. Our unravelling the taysterithe British Cabinet is governed by a love of country." "place" and "lucre"—is promoting "revo lutionary projects"—is in league with "fe rocious and unprincipled" characters—and after that that section of the Church of Engis only prevented by cowardice from yielding land which espires to be the sole religious leveller."

tions which may be coupleyed by The Church of Methodism up to this very hour, and that panish in England " has, during his life, the and his partizans in reference to ourselves, neither Mr. Wesley, nor the Wesleyan Ma freehold in himself of the parsonage house, after the application of such epithets to Her gazine, nor the Methodists in England, have the glebe, the tithes and the other dues."—
Majesty's Government. The Church of last ever had any fellowship with that section of This we think is as plain as that two and two ample additional illustration of the lovel and ample additional illustration of the loyal, and 5. In regard to Methodia's from the Old meek, and charitable spirit of a dominant Country, and Old Country people generally, Church in Canada. The first example relates -they, as far as we have learned, feel

guardians [Her Majesty's Ministers] of the National Church, are surrendering its outborks one by one to the besserging hosts of Radicalism. Pepers, and Dissent. He sickens at the sight of monasteries, numeries, and Jesuit seminaries, cauting their baleful shadows over the Protestant land. He views with a scowl of sighteous indignation the superstitious ceremonies of a banished faith restored to a splendour and publicity, denied to them since the addication of the bigot James. He hears Popish peers and Popish Commoners, violating the oath which they look to respect the sights and property of the Establishment; and he views the various seers of Dissenters.—that branched off from the Church soon after the Reformation because the retained whatsoever was scriptural in the destribers and apsendic in the nearly soft of Rome.—coalescing with their old enemy, and willing to burn the Ribbe at Paul's Gross, could they only involve the sacred edifice of that name, and every other Church throughout the kingdom, in the conflagration."

Our second illustration relates to the Presbyterians of the Church of Scotland, of whom the chief secretary of The Church says-

dists, who come next in order to the "rebel"

ply we have taken occasion to explain the position and course of proceeding of the Methodist Connexion in relation to the Clergy Reserve Question for several years pastalso some other circumstances of a recent date.

We thank the Editor of the Statesman for his kind and courteous remarks; and in reply to his strictures we observe, that to point out the errors of a particular government, and to denounce the motives, the principles, the connexions and the whole character of that government, are two very different things.—
A moment's reflection will impress the acute mind of the Statesman with the distinction

Our fourth illustration involves the whole character mind of the Statesman with the distinction of the Reserves."

Our fourth illustration involves the whole character mind of the Statesman with the distinction of the statesman bave to deprive the Church of the mere name."—"They suive to deprive the Church of the mere name."—"They suive to deprive the Church of Its mere name."—"They suive to deprive the Church of the sarely characteristics of their denomiant partion of them, seem to have lost all the mere name."—"They suive to deprive the Church of the sarely characteristics of the 57 endewed Rectories, which their official organ, inconsistently enough, arows that he was from the bezinning inclined to consider keal. They mere name."—"They suive to deprive the Church of the streated rights, and of the 57 endewed Rectories, which their official organ, inconsistently enough, arows that he was from the bezinning inclined to consider keal. They mere name."—"They suive to deprive the Church of the streated rights, and of the 57 endewed Rectories, which their official organ, inconsistently enough and organ in early enough and organ in enough end of the 5

we here make, and the importance of it in Church,) from Her Majesty's Government reference to the subject alluded to by him, down to the veriest sectaring. The following is The Church's doctrine and advice of "do His Excellency Sir George Arthur left ing good to all men as there is opportunity

town yesterday for Niagara, Drummondville,
Dunaville, and Brantford. We understand
His Excellency is to review the troops at
Niagara and Drummondville—to examine the
side-cut of the Welland Canal and the improvement in the navigation of the Grand
River—to spend Saturday and Sabbath at
Brantford, and return to Toronto. We are
told His Excellency intends to make a tour
to the West in the course of the autumn.—
While at Brantford it is said His Excellency
will be employed with some affairs in relation
to the Indian lands.

Book and Printing Establishment.—
We could wish for a thousand imitators of the
following example by the Venerable Father of
following example by the Venerable Father of

Stoch are seminated focks of destitute Episcopallansean
and ability:

"Till the scattered focks of destitute Episcopallansean
be blossed with the presence and residence among them
of an authorised twather presence and residence among them
of an authorised traches of Golf word, they will receive of
an authorised traches of destitute Episcopallansean
be blossed with the presence and residence among them
of an authorised traches of Golf sword, they will receive of
an authorised with the presence and residence among them
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of an authorised with the presence and residence among them
of the church, although read by a lay nau, than by
of their Church, although read by a lay nau, than by

Such are specimens of the first fruits of a dominant church in Canada If each he the Rev. And Dear Six—Pine, plan of your first froits what will be the harvest? Do not Building, for the new Book Room and Printing the doctrines, and precepts, and spirit of the Office, which I had the pleasure of surveying above passages involve an extinction of all the last week, pleases me much. The site, on King charities of social life in the Province—the Street the most inspires a place in the Court Street, the most business place in the City, in extermination of all but the dominant church well chosen; and all the arrangements which I -the reign of the most cruel bigotry and des well chosen; and an area area and will give potism, as far as power may be possessed, witnessed, are as they should be, and will give potism, as far as power may be possessed, satisfaction to the friends of the establishment, that ever convulsed and highted and crimson. Who may calculate the amount of good which ed any country! The spirit of the would be W. C. tleman who has just returned from a journey to the London District, that the members of the Church of England themselves who ad-The Hamilton Journal.—We have re-vocate a domination over their fellow subjects Jerence from the doctrines of The ceived the first two numbers of a new paper are "few and far between;" that the united and his patrons, and was as follows: bearing this title, published by a Company in spirit of the country is roused against it. We Hamilton, Gore District. The standing of leave the reader to make his own comments the gentlemen under whose auspices it is said and reflections on these incipient blessings of

1. Whether being a Presbyterian three bility of its character. The existence of three months would make even St. Poul a rebel, papers in that beautiful and important town is may be left to Presbyterians themselves to anhighly creditable to the intelligence and en lewer and to the history of the Province to

2. It may also be submitted without further settling the Clergy Reserve Question upon remark to Bis Excellency the Earl of Durham

Some weeks since, we quoted a few passa. lities of the country," is totally unfounded as ges from The Church-written before the the writer himself must have known when be present Editor of the Guardian came into of made it. In the first place we deny, and we fice—inculcating the most intelerant spirit to. call upon this modern Bonner, or any man in the collection of titles, we expessly mention about odious names, and about odious names, and about odious names, and about odious names, and about of the cans, that there were edit and the use that has been and is being or private or public threats: Duty is ours: tility towards Her Majesty's Gavernment. In any "revolutionary politics" in the country at the time when the great body of the Me. one of these passages it was insisted that "it thodists was more or less identified with Reargues sheer ignorance to fight the battles of formers. We deny the adoption of any reso. conservation against the three-fold league of lution in any public meeting throughout the papistry, sectarianism, and radicalism, save whole Province-we deny even the introducblood and banishment of every one who may branch of the Government, or any infringe. be executed or transported for his participa. [ment upon the established prerogatives of the tion in the late rebellion, and who, had there Crown. The sum-total of all that the Me been an effective Established Church, would thodists have ever desired, is what we now have breathed a political atmosphere purified smoong all classes of Her Majesty's subjects in by national Christianity, instead of the nox- the Province .- In the second place, we deny ious malaria of revolution and infidelity,-are that, if there be any "revolutionary politics" chargeable upon our Rulers and Legislators in the country at this time, we are in the and their abettors." We also copied an article in which the Editor of The Church de-larger ago than last week we publicly, in the Guardian, unequivocally condemned the established that their abettors. clared that "the management of the offairs sentially leading doctrine advocated by the Officers to say so, whenever they think it will of the Empire" by Her Majesy's Govern understood organ of what The Church writer best answer their purposes, as in the case of

4. As to the Methodists having lost all the "throne" itself to the "infidel and the instructress of the People of this Province, the same authority in their respective parishes has persecuted and assailed Mr. Wesley and

to Her Majesty's Government, and is as full more strongly on this subject than the native inhabitants of the Province-and for this rea-"At this present crisis, the churchman in England, on long accustomed to regard the sanctuary as no less guaranteed in its integrity by the cash of the Sovereign and of every member of the Legislature, than protected by the Divine favour.—reluctantly discovers the constituted of the result in the section of them to come to this Province; and however some of the Divine favour.—reluctantly discovers the constitute them may have been induced to acquiesce in Church, are surrendering its enterprise by one to the section, where it had grown a with the

and nursing mother of all postilential heresy, ment rectors were invested with power over intelligence—which has inelted off the chains of 800,000 slaves in the West Indies—which the chief secretary of The Church says—

"The Preshyterian, not confining himself to an uncomposition of them with thousands of happy and holy wors to be his rights, all but threatens to attempt the disnerm the bernsent of the Empire, and tagges so furiously as to show that Man Major Released was not altogether wrong when the seattered, withering Aboriginal in the very blood of them."

The Preshyterian, not confining himself to an uncomposition of them with thousands of happy and holy worship to the conceives have redemined qualities—very be suffered to make the instruction of the most at the instruction of the most attempt the distinction of the three than instituted in The Church, the thousands of happy and holy worship to the people in the remotest portion of the the thousands of happy and holy worship to the people in the remotest portion of the the thousands of the people in the remotest portion of the that the feeling of dissatisfaction on the Rectory and Clergy Reserve Question is confining himself to a uncomposite to provide for their instruction of the order had none,—and they are exert, in the spirit of Lord Mansfield in The others had none,—and they are exert, in the spirit of Lord Mansfield's remarks on the reasons for their instruction of the reservants of the month of the serving of dissatisfaction on the Rectory and Clergy Reserve Question is confining himself to a people in the reasons for their instruction of the redeming qualities—very be suffered in the month.

The others had none,—and they are exert, in the spirit of Lord Mansfield's remarks on the reasons for their instruction of the redeming qualities—very be suffered in the month.

The others had none,—and they instruction of the remarks on the reasons for their instruction of the redeming qualities—very be suffered in the month.

The others had none,—and they instruction of the remarks on the reasons for their instruction of the remarks on the reasons for their instruction of the service in the sum of the instruction of the service in th has erected the temples of Jehovah, and filled

Our third illustration concerns the Metho. bled a Wesley and his coadjutors, and their successors, to kindle and spread a flame of Presbyterians. Of the Methodists we are divine truth and love in England and abroad protested against them in the strongest terms, which we devoutly trust and pray will never be extinguished until it envelopes the entire against them. The institutions of the proworld; -a system which never erected an Inquisition-which never martyred a Cranmer, a Latimer, and a Ridley—which never Church now contemns were put forth in main-kindled the fires of Smithfield—which never taining our connexion with the mother country. proscribed, and persecuted and imprisoned, 2,000 godly ministers in one age and in one island—which never stoned a Wesley and a Whitfield ;-a system which does not leach in Upper + anada that all religious denominations are exectable rebels, or hypocrites, but the party of a Dominant Church. The voluntary system may induce both Legislatures and individuals to contribute to the cause of religion and education, as well as to other objects of public enterprise, but it is the antipodes -- and God grant it ever may be !-- of a political or ecclesiastical church domina-

THE CHURCH AND THE RECTORIES .-

The Editor of last Saturday's Church says: "And what are the powers, the alleged mag-nitude of which has provoked so many dolorous whines on the one hand, and so much forecious defiance on the other ?-- With a wickedness and falsebood, the full extent of which nobody knowa better than its propagators, the publi are told-yes, through the medium of public answer, as they so promptly answered to the oes of the country, that an Act stands recorded and unrepealed upon our Provincial Statute Book, expressly providing that Tithes shall OT BE COLLECTED IN THIS PROVINCE ?"

Now it happens that the allusion to the

subject of Tithes was made by the Guardian, and copied into two or three other papers. Whether the charge of "never being very sparing in the dissemination of slander and untruth" is applicable to the Guardian or The Church may be decided by those who have read the representations of the Rev. Mr. Bettridge respecting the religious condition of this Province and The Church's praises of his labours, and who have also read the extracts from The Church we have given in another article in this day's Guardian respecting the Queen's Government, the Preshv. may accrue to the religious interests of the dominant church as indicated above, is, we terians, and the Methodists. It bappens also country, from so valuable an institution! May dominant church as indicated above, is, we terians, and the Methodists. It happens also the Divine blassing rest on your labours in the good work! As ever, affectionately.

As ever, affectionately. the mass of the members of the Church of as to what we have propagated is upon a par England as to the feelings of other classes of with its good temper and moderation. We P. S .- On the other side you have a draft for the population. We are informed by a gen-never stated that "tithes may now be established through the powers conferred upon the lately appointed Rectors." Our statement on this subject was a simple and undeniable in-ference from the doctrines of The Church

and his patrons, and was as follows:

"It comes to this, that we have no security for anything on this subject, until the cause of all our past divisions and strife is removed. Nay, it now appears as plain as day that we are not secure from lithes, church rates, and the whole paraphernaia of an occlesiastical hierarchy. It has always been contended by Mr. Atty-Gen'l Hagerman, and others, that the Church of England is the Established Church in this Province, even independent of Statute Vist of Geo. III. c. 31. The passing of an Act in ISI7, prohibiting the collection of tithes in this Province, has been adduced in Illustration. The Constitutional Act of the 31st of Geo. III. c. 31. did not authorize the collection of tithes; yet the passing of an Act by the Provincial Legislature to prohibit their collection, it has been argued, was an acknowledgement of the liability of the people to pay tithes up to that time, by virtue of the Church of England being the Church of the Empire By the last week's Guardian our readers will have remark to the Excellency the Earl of Durham and all whom it may concern—and it ought to concern every man who desires personal security and civil liberty—whether The cover, ascertained the intended course of the proprietors of that Journal on this all important subject.

THE SPIRIT OF A CANADIAN DOMINANT CHURCH.

Some weeks since, we quoted a few passa.

Here it will be seen that so far from deny-Here it will be seen that so far from deny-ing or concealing the fact that there is a pro-never recede." We make no pretensions to tineful Act on our Statute Book prohibiting made of it by the party of The Church. Now the security of person and the success of our let The Church deny his own doctrines, or humble labours are with Him whose we are let hup recall his "slander and untruth" against us. The case may be very simply and Joinly stated thus:

1. The existence of a local Act on the ght of collecting tubes once existed in the rovince; which must have been by virtue of he Church of England being the established Church of the Empire, as no provision to that effect is contained in the 31st Geo. 3rd c. 31.

2. The Church and his party deny the ight of the provincial Legislature to touch he property of the Church of the Empire. 3. Therefore the provincial Act on our Statute Book prohibiting the collection of tithes is an unlawful and nugatory act; the Rectory party may get the English Crown

ous process of their policy, and giving the public timely warning, easily accounts for The Church's rage. The case may be stated with equal plain. sees in another way. The Crown Officers have decided that the rectors in Canada have "as are vested in a rector of a parish in We ought not to complain of any appella the Methodists in England from the beginning | England." Blackstone says the rector of a epithets to us as he is accustomed to apply to

> believe that black is white in the face of Judge Blackstone and the English Crown Officers Now our belief is, that our Local Legislature has a legal and constitutional mahi to repeal the rectory corporations-to dispose of he Clergy Reserves, and all the proceeds of the Reserves which have been sold, and there. fore we submit the whole question to the

Her Majesty's Government, but he cannot

make the common sense people of the country

consideration of the Canadian public. The Church ridicules the feeling which exists on the rectory question, because he says the validity of the Act of endowment was made public by him some months ago. But who knew until lately that by that endowtheir fellow subjects and a dominant church became established? The Attorney General had stated very differently on this subject. We shall hereafter advert to the aggravated circumstances of injustice, and insult and imposition upon the inhabitants of this Province under which the rectories were established, and the reasons for their abolition.

Rectories was first announced in 1836, the mously unjust and despicable policy as has been pursulate Editor of the Guardian deprecated and protested against them in the strongest terms, empire." Rectories was first announced in 1836, the and the Conference adopted a remonstrance ince were, however, at that time in jeopardy, taining our connexion with the mother country. the late and present Editor of the Guardian, on this question, may be inferred from the following extracts of a letter addressed by the which the following extracts are made, was strong accompanying representation on the from one of the above extracts.

"The affairs of this Province are, in my opinion, in a state unprecedentedly critical; and there never was a period in which more intense. that the Assembly was dissolved on the 28th May, and that the new elections are to take place for the towns on the 20th inst., and for the counties on the 27th. This step has been taken partly as a matter of necessity, and partly, perhaps chiefly, in consequence of numerously igned addresses, praying for a dissolution, from serve question, they are sure to succeed.

"Should we fail, should Radicalism triumph, it must be attributed to Sir John's last act, the endowment of the 57 Rectories. Alse! that the friends of British connexion are thus doomed to fond hopes of the oft calumniated friends of the trace the cause to the dogged obstinacy with which a Church Establishment was forced upon in the attempt. We cannot prevent it. Do use your utmost influence to obtain a satisfacto. nefactors. Sir Francis, I believe, is awake to especting it. I have told him plainly that halfway measures will not do-that temporising will beneath the ermine robe of the Peer." s rainous to the country; and I am convinced that he sees and feels it to be so."

" Let the Government but thwart the wishes of a few interested individuals in this particular, and it will secure to itself the immoveable confidence of the great mass of the people. Such an object ought to be sufficient inducement to to use the means."

The Church sneers at unanimity amongst fferent denominations of christians on this subject; but if different denominations are agreed to their views respecting it, having a common interest in its settlement, they will devise the most fessible means of premoting their united wishes and interests, as have members of various denominations in England in promoting the circulation of the Scriptures, religious tracts, the abolition of slavery, &c., and as they have formerly united in this province in order to obtain the long resisted rights and privileges of holding Chapel and burying grounds and solemuizing matrimony.
The Church says he will " not take alarm &

be terrified into surrender," but " despises the threats" of different denominations in this matter, and that "he will place his feet upon the rock of principle, [that is of self-interest, in the vocabulary of his school] and from this moral courage, we are not however concerned about odious names, and abusive vituperations, and whom we profess to serve. Of the result in this matter we have no doubt.

To Her Majesty's High Commissioner th Earl of Durham, de. de. de.

My Lord, Permit a faithful subject of Her Majesty, and a devoted friend to the unity of the British Empire, to draw your Lordship's particular attention to the following extracts:

From the Cobourg Star, August 22.

From the Cobourg Star, August 22.

"The Earl of Imrham in his earlier political career had heen leagued with the Humes, the Molesworths, the Loaders and the Roebucks of his day,—and had been much more notorious for his hove of innovation, than for attachment to the established institutions of his country."

"He has promised to procure us see institutions. We do not most them, and we will not have them."

We hearily agree with every samineral of "The Church," as given in the article quoted by the Guardian.—The present Ministry dave shewn by their acts that they have lost all regard for political honesty; they have bown the neck to the lawless dicates o, an inciter to muder—they have become claimed to his footstoot, and nowen the neek to the fawiess decired to his focision, and dare not take one step without his permission and approval; they have assalled in every way the Protestant religion; they have encouraged civil discord in Ireland.

From the Toronto Patriot, August 31.

180, whatever the Tories may have lost, it is plain THEY HAVE NOT LOST THER HONOUR. We wish England may be able to say as much when she loses her North American Colonies, for which we now begin to despair; and we should be guid li lier Majesty would be graciously pleased to send some of her steam ships to convey away her friends, that they may at least be out of the rach of the rifles, daggers, and howic knives of the murderous turking dogs that are turned loose upon them "Indeed every horrid villain that has best belped to stain and pallate with deadliest crime our little historic page is SAFE.—Safe quotha—ay HONOURED. We call for no more tampents—no more provincial corps—no more black regiments—no more Indians. All we call for now is plently of steam-ships to carry away the friends of Queen Victoria and of her topping Crown to some for Queen Victoria and of her topping Crown to some form the shelf, they may be brought back to resuscitate her honour, resks her tupsy-tury throne, put a strait jacket on Mercy-ron-mad, reconstruct the defences of England's chief outwork, drive back the Yunkee revolutionary Jacobius, reestablish order, maintain the last refuse of civit and enligious theury, and between the From the Toronto Patriot, August 31. volutionary Jacobius, re-establish order, maintain the stretuge of civit and religious fiberty, and perpetuate Baron made several other observations, which were almost inaudicide in the gallery.

From the Cobourg Star, Sept. 5. "The present Ministry bave flung away the British North American Colomies for ever The crime of treason is blosted out from the Statute Book; and an attempt to topple down the trewn, and to wade through slaughter, conflagration and pillage to a Republican form of government, is nothing more than a glavious aspiration after freedom, which perhaps may be carried to an extravagant and romanule length, but cannot amount to the enormity of a crime."

Crime."

"We have now resided several years in this Province,
-- and often, too often as it has been our lot to witness the
hundilation of the British Empire, while its guidance has
been entrussed to a well-meaning but feeble Goderich, and "We will so back to the execution of Lount and

"We will go back to the execution of Lorse and Matthews. Arguing a posterior; we assert that Lorse has been murdation of sentence, in his case. The government very properly would not listen to their mediation, and Lorse explained his treason on the gallows. Sutherland. Beamer, Chandler, Waite and MeLeed had not one to interede for them,—and they live to comber the earth, and to mock at the imbedity of our dastard government.

The papers, my Lord, from which the above extracts are taken, hold the same relation to the high church party in this Province, that and the united exertions of those whom The the John Bull and Morning Herald do to that party in England: they hold the same relation to the local Executive-the Lieut. Governor Yet the feelings and private exertions of both excepted—that the Morning Chronicle and the late and present Editor of the Guardian. Globe do to the present Imperial Government. The Patriot is the medium through which the following extracts of a letter addressed by the Archdeacon of York and the Attorney Gene-late Editor of the Guardian to the writer, ral of the Province communicate with the while in England in 1836. The letter from public; and the Star is the handmaid of The Church, as well as the echo of its sentiments enclosed by the writer to Lord Glenolg with a and its defender, as your Lordship will observe

Your Lordship well knows that if the moral power and influence of the British Government over this Province is destroyed, its strong hold upon the country is lost, -its sole nterest was excited, or more vigorous exertions remaining strength must consist in the bayomade by both parties (for there are, strictly nets of its soldiers. I know that your Lord-speaking, but two) to support their poculiar ship's enlightened mind recoils at the idea of views, and maintain the positions which they maintaining a government in Upper Canada have taken. You will probably have learned at the point of the bayone! But in what way can the moral power and influence of the British Government over this Province be so offectually destroyed as by such publications as those to which I have presumed to draw your Lordship's attention? Has any executpapers, never very sparing in the dissemination of slander and untruth, they are told—that trines may now be established through the powers conferred upon the newly appointed Rectors.—Need we then for the hundredth time times and selectors.—Need we then for the hundredth time times are proposed. The province we then for the hundredth time times are proposed, who will set it is exceedingly hazardous to offer an opinion; but the powers conferred upon the hundredth time times the results and the province are proposed. The province of this Province ever used more opprobrious and selectors.—Need we then for the hundredth time times the province are proposed. The province of this province ever used more opprobrious and selectors.—Need we then for the hundredth time times the province of the province of the province of this province ever used more opprobrious and selectors.—Need we then for the hundredth time times the province of the ed, or exiled, or imprisoned traitor, of this tional principles are proposed, who will act in spirit of the above extracts, to value connexaccordance with our views on the Clergy Re- ion with the mother country a single straw, except in so far as it may contribute to his own personal and selfish interests ? Must not every inhabitant of Upper Canada who has not been in England, despise and loathe the meet with such insuperable distacles from the sovereign and nation who choose and support veapons placed by the Governor in the hands such a government as is described in the foreof their enemies. Yes, I repeat it, if Radical going extracts? Is it then, my Lord, to be ism tramph, if revolution succeed it—if the lolerated and persisted in, that the periodical tolerated and persisted in, that the periodical press of the local Executive is to breathe and Government are foiled, the future historian will inculente the spirit of sedition against the Imperial Executive? - Is not this a house divided against itself? Are her Majesty's subjects in U. them. But for this, not three radicals would be C. who respect and confide in her Government returned. But let that course be pursued a to be scouted and proscribed as revolutionists bottle longer, and the people will rise in the by the newscaper organs of the local adminisby the newspaper organs of the local adminisstrength of their indignation, and sever the tration? Must not the most illiterate farmers connection so dear to every loyal heart, or die and mechanics in U. Canada see and keenly feel this? At a public dinner in Newcastle. ry settlement of this question, and you will England, in 1834, your Lordship is reported stand foremost on the list of your country's be. to have said—" I know that there is as much sound sense, and as much true honour, and the subject. I have had interviews with him as much real independence, to be found under the coarse working jacket of a mechanic, as

Your Lordship's estimate of the sound sense, and honour, and independence of the working mechanics of Great Britain, apply with equal force to the working people of U. Canada, most of whom are constant readers of newspapers; and are they to be thus trainpled upon by the newspaper expounders and representatives of a local dynasty? Are thousands of British soldiers to be employed, and hundreds of thousands of pounds of Br. lish taxes to be expended, to maintain such a state of things in the Province? I feel confident, my Lord, these facts will have their due veight with your Lordship in the preparation of your contempla ed measures for the future good and popular Government of this Province; so that the favourites, and organs, and members of a local dynasty may not with impunity beard, and defy, and denounce Her Majesty's Government on the one hand. and abuse and trample upon Her Majesty's subjects in the Province with equal impunity and releptiess hostility on the other, but that there be due responsibility, loyalty, and justice in every department of the local as well as

imper al government. Sutherland (if such a character be possible) the benefit of an illegal proceeding, (occasioned by the blundering acts of some among ourselves.) is indeed an honour instead of a reproach to Her Majesty's Government. It proclaims to the world, to the shame of the scandalous portion of the press of a neighmiring country, that under an enlightened British Government the most beinous of offenders shall not be punished illegally, while he punishment of Theller gives assurance that the majesty of the laws and the lives and property of Her Majesty's subjects will be se-

I have the honor to be.

cured.

Your Lordship's most obedient And most humble servant.

A BRITISH SUBJECT. Sept. 9, 1838.

Foreign & Domestic News.

Imperial Parliament. ESTABLISHED CHURCH (CANADA.) House of Lords, July 26.

Lord Wharneliffe presented a petition from the Rev. John Taylor, B. A. and rector of Woodstock, in the Province of Upper Canada, comlands in Canada, which were intended for the support of the Established Church there, had not been appropriated to that object. Much inconvenience and injury had been sustained by the hurch in consequence, and the petitioner called on the Legislature to make a suitable provision for the Established Church in that country.

Lord Glenely said, that the petition certainly of the high respectability of the petitioner and the importance of the subject to which it related. He entered into a short statement of the law inespect to reserved lands in Canada, and observed that he felt every disposition to support and further the interests of the Established Church in Canada. If, therefore, the Government could not comply with the prayer of the petition, it did not arise from any indisposition or unwillingness on their part, but was to be attributed entirely to other and very different causes. The Noble

were a most inaudible in the gallery.
The Bishop of Exeter had not been aware that this matter was about to be brought before their Lordships' consideration. He was nevertheless rejoiced that it had been brought forward, and te was equally rejoiced at the temperate manner in which the Noble Baron who presented the netition had pointed out the course which should be pursued in matters of this description by a Christian government. This was a colony containing not less than half a million of Britis subjects, whose spiritual interests it would be in the highest degree criminal to neglect. It was unnecessary for him (the Bishop of Exeter) to dwell upon the great encouragement which had been given to the inhabitants of this country to emigrate to that colony. Was it to be supposed that they were to be induced to emigrate to a land which was to be cursed, by a short-sighted policy, with an insufficiency of Christian minis-ters? The sworn servants of Her Majesty were

tised Letters.

Adair James

Allen Wm.

Arnold John

Archibald ----

Barrett John

Barnes John

Baxter F.

Rlair John

Brown Mrs. John

Baird Charles

Armsley J.

Allen John II. 3

Alexander John

Allan A.

neglect of duty on the part of a noble earl who was not then present—he meant Lord Ripon for when that notice for was at the head of the Colonial Department this bill passed the provincial Legislature, and the noble carl, in advising his late Majesty to give the royal assent to that measure; had violated the constitutional law of 1792. The disposition of the clergy reserves was left to the consideration of the Farliament of Lower Canada, but there was no reason why, if Government had thought proper to throw this duty on the Parliament of Lower Canada, the Christian emigrants from this country should be deprived of the bread of life. Was it derent for a colonial minister to step forward and urge such that he would deliberately insult any clergyman is the colonial minister to step forward and urge such that he would deliberately insult any clergyman is that the sould deliberately insult any clergyman is the colonial minister to step forward and urge such that he would deliberately insult any clergyman is the colonial minister to step forward and urge such that he would deliberately insult any clergyman is the colonial minister to step forward and urge such that he would deliberately insult any clergyman is the colonial minister to step forward and urge such that the would deliberately insult any clergyman is the colonial minister to step forward and urge such that the would deliberately insult any clergyman is the colonial minister to step forward and urge such that the sould deliberately insult any clergyman is the colonial minister to step forward and urge such that the sould be constituted to the forces, to perform Divine Service to the Revellency to the R for when that noble lord was at the head of the a colonial minister to step forward and urge such a plea! Under all these circumstances, he did hepe that some good would result from the presentation of this petition, and although it Land Granting Department. The Mon-

upon the opinion of the Crown's law offiit. The Government having referred the ques-At. The Government having referred the ques-tion of the clergy reserves to the House of Assembly, was bound in common honesty to adhere to that reference. It was no difficult adhere to that reference. It was no difficult matter, in discussing a question of this kind, to

him that the na ion had bound itself to establish Toronto, for the purpose of making the neces-recturies and to furnish endowments for them in sary inquiries in Upper Canada. It is expected Canada. How for the Scotch church had a right that the Commissioners will have concluded do participate with the church of England he did their investigation by the beginning of October, not then mean to say, but he could not believe and that they will make their report before the that it would be legal to make a division of the end of that month. We are informed that the

this opportunity of putting a question to the Noble Beron of which I gave him no ice some time. ago. That question is, in the instructions, or any official letter to the Earl of Dorham, see there any variations from, or modifications of, the faction of learning from good authority, that since the acquisition of the colony, so far as reapents the conduct which he is to pu one towards were brought under the favourable consideration the established church in that colony, or towards of His Lordship the Governor General, by

. The Bishop of Exeter said, he was anxious to

they might be laid on the table at once. Lord Glene'g was understood to acquiesce. The Bishop of Exeter then gave notice, that on Monday next he should probably put some

questions to the Noble Baron on the subject of less instructions. The Thames Tunnel .- The prosecu.

The Thames Tunner.—In prosecution of this undertaking is now carried on with
aigour, and the shield is rapidly approaching the
Middlesex shore. Several of the distinguished
foreigners who are now in this country have visithave been or are connected with the press. Mr.

liament passed for the construction of a public latterly of the Montreal Herald, (Mr. Thom.) is railway. Since that time nearly 200 have follow a gentleman of no ordinary literary reputation, a gentiemen of no ordinary inertary reputations, and the analysis and was concerned in the conduct of a journal and was concerned in the conduct of a journal and was concerned in the conduct of a journal and was concerned in the conduct of a journal and was concerned in the conduct of a journal and was concerned in the estimated during the present sea.

Advantage of the conduct of a journal and was concerned in the conduct of a jour

or forty-five miles an hour! Sydney Herald, that 19,933 hales of wool were official duties from a class who have hither-

LOWER CANADA. ..

Lord Durham and the Presby'erian Clergy.—The Ministers, Elders and Trustees of the Presbyterian congregation of the Church of Scotland in Quebec, have addressed a Memorial to Hie Excellency the Earl of Durham, praying for the Talbot District: to wit—The Rev Fran for the restoration of an annual grant of £50, which had been made by Her Majesty's Govern. ment to the late Pastor of that congregation. After detailing the circumstances under which After detailing the circumstances must be the grant was discontinued, and advocating its been pleased to appoint the following Gentle. men to be Trustees of the Talbot District continuance of the salary to the new Episcopal School: to wif—The Rev. Francis Evans, Col. beg respectfully to solicit Your Excellency's good offices with Her Majesty's Government, that the allowance formerly granted to us, be continued. At the same time, we beg to state, that we now approuch Your Excellency, not so much for the purpose of entreating that the small sum which has been withdrawn from the corpo ration of St. Andrew's Church should be rester ed, as to bring under Your Excellency's notice this Province, to the support of Her Majesty's

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 re ceipt of your Memorial respecting the annual John Cirnash, Inn keeper, and notwithstanding allowance of £50, granted by the British Gov. every exertion that was used, extended to the Ministry in this country, which allowance cons. Ministry in this country, which allowance ceased in the year 1835. And I am to acquaint you modious buildings of Mr. McCrea in the rear, that His Excellency has forwarded a copy of were wholly consumed. By this unfortunate Your Memorial to Lord Glevelg for the infor. metion of Her Majesty's Government. I am, Gentlemen, Your most obedient Ser. CHARLES BULLER,

The Rev. John Cook. The Hon. JOHN NEILBON. CHARLES STEWART, Esquire. and the other Trustees and Elders of Saint Andrew's Church, Quebec.

The 57 Rectories .- The document 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. We do not feel inclined, at present, to say more on this subject, than that it now only remains for the people on the old ground, to commence on Friday, of the Canadas to resolve, whether they will the 14th of September. The Preachers on scriber, shall be rewarded for his trouble or will not have a Dominant Church Establish. the adjacent circuits are particularly requested.

JONATHAN DUNN, Butcher. ment .- Montreal Courier.

Chaplaincy to Lord Durham. - The Montreal Herald says :- It is announced in the Quebec Mercury that His Excellency the Gov-

could not be expected that the noble baron would treat Courier says:—We are glad to perceive give any pledge on the subject, yet he trusted from the correspondence which has passed between His Excellency Lord Durham and the Lord Glenelg who was hardly audible in the Commissioners; of the Quebec and Megantic gallery, was understood to say that with respect Land Company, that His Lordship has in conto what had fallen from the Right Rev. Prelate templation to propose to the Home Govern-upon the tesponsibility of the Ministers of ment a comprehensive and uniform system of the Crown, he had never said that the Minis-ners were not responsible because they acted another branch of the Executive in either Province, which has more need of sweeping to. cers. All that he had said was, that after the opinion which had been given by the highest legal this same land grenting, or, it may be called, authority. Ministers were resolved to act upon the Constant of the Constant of

Crown Land, and Emigration Commisgast out of view the most important features in rion - We are suther sed to state that the Comthe case to disregard the relation subsitting missioners of Crown Lands and Emigration the case—to disregard the relation subsiting insulates in Crown Labos and Emigration between the colonies and the Moller country—lave nearly concluded their inquiries in this to make light of the views entertained by the Province. Under the Commissions issued for Colonial Legislature, and then to take up one isolated point, and promounce oracularly that has been appointed an Assistant Commissioner, the Government had been guilty of a dereliction and departched to those Colonies for the purof duty. If he had done otherwise than he had pose of taking evidence. He is instructed to done, he should indeed have been guilty of a return to the Sent of General Government by derection of duty, and on this he was ready to the beginning of October. Mr. Hanson, the appeal to any tribunal under heaven. other Assistant Commissioner, with the Secre-Lord Wharncliffe observed, that it appeared to tary of the Commission, are on their way to ecclesiastical property among the different rects.

Here the conversation ended.

The Bishop of Exerce.—My lords. I will take before it is transmitted to England.—Quebec

Communication between Lower Canada and New Brunswick .- We have had the satis. standing instructions given to his predecessors, among other objects of great importance to since the acquisition of the colory, so far as res. the established church in the tectory, or towards of His Lordship the Governor General, by the Roman Cartallace with it, especial. late visit to Canada, the improvement of the Lord G onelg in reply said, that there was no communications between New Brunswick and warration in the instructions given to the Earl of that Province was strongly urged upon His Bucham, except in some minor points. He Lordship's attention and the proposition net by had no objection, however, to the production of His Lordship in a manner so favourable as to leave no doubt that the desirable object will The Bishon of Exeter said, that perhaps the shortly be accomplished. We understand that Noble Baron would allow him to move that they our Lieut. Governor, while at Quebec, caused be laid on the table at once. Lord Glenelg.—You had better give notice for practicable for wheel carriages both the Mens or Kempt Road and that by the head of the

Lake Timisquata (upon a new and improved get out of town, if possible, before the end of the line) to be prepared under the superintendance privately made known his intentions, purposes week, and, as he had given no ice, he hoped of the active and intelligent head of the Post opening a Classical School in this City, on Office department. - Fredericton Sentinel. Mr. Buchanan, H. B. M. Consul at

New York, arrived in town yesterday from the United States, and proceeded to Quebec by the Steambout in the evening .- Montreal Herald, September 4.

Railways. - In 1801 the first act of par- mission with the editor of the Settler, and A large Pass of Glass.—The largest the late rebellion, and Dr. Fisher of Quebec has pane of glass in the metropolis is to be seen in the shop-window of 30, Oxford-street; its height is Mr. Dunkin, the political editor of the Morning He is capable of teaching the Latin, Greek, ten feet nine inches, by six feet seven inches in breadth; it cost £111. breadth; it cost £111.

Rapid Travelling.—A train on the important Commission which is to enquire into the subject of Education. The talents of five diverpool and Manchester Railway travelled the editors are thus employed in the public service distance on Friday—31 miles—in forty-one min- of this portion of the Empire. We repeat, that utes, being at the rate of a mile in eighty seconds, in our opinion it reflects no little credit on the discrimination of His Excellency the Governor It appears from a statement in the General that he has thus made selections for exported from New Sou h Wates in 1837. The Australasian colonies are becoming valuable to Great Britain. general information, to make themselves quite

as useful as any others.-Kingston Chronicle. UPPER CANADA. His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor has been pleased to appoint the following Gentle men to be Members of the Board of Education,

cis Evans, John McKelcan, Joseph Ryerson, Francis L. Walsh, William Salmon, Duncan Campbell, Esquires,
Ilis Excellency the Lieutenant Governor line

George C. Salmon, A. A. Rapelje, Hutchins T. Williams, James Fraser, Jun. Esquires.
His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor has een pleased to appoint the undermentioned Gentlemen Trustees of the District School, of

wright, the Honorable & Right Reverend Bishop Macdonell, the Rev. John Machar. as to bring under Your Excellency's notice, Deniel M'Martin, Esq. Barrister of this general claims of the Scottish Church in place, has been appointed a Master Extraordinpry in the High Court of Chancery for this Province.—Bathurst Courier...

Fire in Prescott.-The Prescott Sentinel of the 7th instant, says - A fire broke out his hard earnings for several years past; the

town will doubtless do something on his behalf, Quarterly Meetings for the Ottawa District-Second Quarter.

Mississippi. . . . . October 13th and 14th, 27th and 28th. Ontawa, . . . . . . . . . Hall, . . . . . . . . Novem'r 3rd and 4th. Bytown, ... 4 10th and 11th.
Richmond, 4 24th and 25th.
Osgoode, ... Decem'r 8th and 9th. RICHARD JONES, Chairman

> A CAMP. MEETING will be held in Oxford, to attend.

Adolphustawn, to Mrs. Rebecca Peaks of

By the Rev. C. R. Allison, sometime since, Mr. William Sproule, of Belleville, to Miss Abbott Willson Phebe Schermerhorn, of Ameliasburg.

By the same, August 11th, Mr. Nelson Moore.

Adair James

of Cramahe, to Miss Caroline Delong of Haldimend. By the same, September 4th, Mr. William Stapleton, of Hillier, to Miss Mary Hutchinson,

of the same place. At Portland, 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.

DIED. On Sunday morning, the Honorable Duncan Cameron, Secretary & Registrar of the Province. In Markham, on the 3rd instant, the infant son of the Rev. Hornce Dean, aged one year

and five months.

In Oakville, U. C., on the 19th plt., of liver complaint, Mr. Robert Connon, aged 21 years, son of Mr. Mathew Connor. The family emi grated from the County of Wexford, Ireland, to this country in 1823, and settled in Chatham, L. C. where they now reside. It is consoling to the hereaved family that the deceased left convincing proofs of his soul's happy exit from its house of clay to one not made with hands, eter-

hal 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 Ketley, on the 25th alt. Ephram Keyl, 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 Scot-land, 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. Bailey William He was burn in the city of Glasgow, and one of Bayliss William his brothers is a Presbyterian elergyman 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 inflamation of the bowels. He has left a widow and four young children .- Montreal Herald,

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

Books have been forwarded to G. F. Pluyter. I package, care of J. Counter. Kingston, and Rev. R. Jones, Bytown. C. R. Allison, 1 box, per steamer Com. Barrie, care of Rev. J. Carroll, Cobourg. R. Jones, 1 box, per Rideau Canal Company's line.

EDUCATION

EORGE RIACH, lately from Scotland, and of King's College, Aberdeen; encouraged by the numerons friends to whom he has Thursday 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. Easis wood, 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, Geograplay, Elecution, Natural History, Chemistry, Mathematics and Astronomy. 'A share of the public patronage is sincerely and humbly solicited. For terms, &c., apply to Mr. Riach, at his Scho-I Room, during school hours. Mr. R. is willing to devote his vacant hours of

morning and evening to private tuition. 58 Toronto, August 21, 1838, N individual who has passed the Board of Education in Toronto, and who has been in the habit of teaching for a considerable length of time, is desirons of taking a School in the Home District for any length of time that

the most unexceptionable references as respects

character, ability, &c. Communications addressed to B. D. E., at Cooksville Post Office, will be thankfully received and immediately attended to. Cookeville, U. C. Sept. 6th 1838. 461 tf

ROYAL ENCINEERS 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, againstany individual seen removing Stone from the Bank forming the Southern Boundary of the Military Rece., hood of the French Fort.

J. W. BADDELY,

Radingers of the Military Reserve in or about the neighbour

Captain R. Engineers.

DIVIDEND.

HE undersigned, Trustees to the Estate of PATRICK BURKE, of the City of Toronto. will pay a Dividend on Friday, the 21-1 inst-All Creditors who have not put in their claims, a e requested to do so before that day, otherwise they will be excluded.

TROMAS CHAMPION, GLORGE MOURE, Toronto, 5th Sept. 1838. 461 2 w

ANTED immediately, a good and Caffyn Eb'r faithful SERVANT GIRL, who Carter Miss Henrietta understands Cooking and Housework generally, and can be well recommended. Apply at this

Fancy Scouring and Dying. W. RICHARDSON begs to tender his respectful thanks to his customers for the liberal patronage he has received since on the Main Street in this Town between two his commencement in business, and begs to inform and three o'clock this morning, which totally the Public that he still continues at his old stand, destroyed the stable and shed occupied by Mr. No. 186. King-street, near the New British No. 186, King-street, near the New British Coffee House. Where he will be ready at all times to Colour and Dress laded Silks, Merinos, and Circassians.

Faded Shawls scoured and rea o ed 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 4to

Information Wanted. ARGARET BELL, who married William Bateman, emigrated to this Province, with her husband, about two years ago, from the County Longford, Ireland. Her sistor 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 this Office.

Toronto. September 12, 1838. TRAYED from Cot. Givens' Farm, near the Blue Bell Tavern, a middle size red OX, rather staggy in his head, with thick

Toronto, September 11, 1838. Crawford William, 2 461 Crowder Catey

MARRIED.

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

Persons calling will please ask for adver-

Crothers James Crowley Jeremiah Col! Charles, 2 Adams Mrs. Charlotte Cull John Cummer John Cunningham Thomas Conningham James Davison John Dart Nathaniel N. Davis Richard :.

Alves Miss Jannete Ailken R. or Aitken Anderson Peter Dafany Mrs. Anderson Richard Anderson George Dalton Michael Anderson Jane Davis Henry Anderson Mrs. John Dane Thomas Dalby Joseph Anderson Joseph Arthur George Delany John Deyoung & Co. John Armstrong Margaret Armstrong James, 2 Demond Thomas, 2 Dewor Jobn Armstrong Edward Dennis John Armstrong William Arnold Miss Jane Dean Junies Dew Mrs. Wm. Dickson William, 4 Dick Alexander Dods George Arnold Charles Atword Miss Ellen Dod Mre. Dougall John Archer Joseph Doose William Doran Michael Baring Edward Donaldson J. A. Donnelly Alico Drysdall Alexander Drake Henry Barclay Matthew. Dreanan Miss Marg't

Dancan Ann Baker Mrs. Douglas Elizabeth Baker William, 2 Bale Mrs. A. Dunit Master John Bartlett Dr. C. Dancan Alexander Dyntt Mrs. Elizabeth Bayliss William D'Este Mrs. Barnstead George Easton Mrs. J. 2 Beaty John, 2 Eiston Joseph, 2 Beatty Miss Mary T Edey John Beatty James Beveridge James, 2 Beattie Robert Edwards Henry, 3 Edwards Miss Carol'e Elhott Michael Bealy James Ellnor Samuel Bellingham Wm. 2 Ellice Lieut, Col. late Beauchamp Louis 85th Regt. Ellioit Forbis Bell John, 2 Berry Hugh Beattie - Esq Bellas William Edmond Robert Erans William Evans John Bergan James Berry Frank Exton John Berry Henry Faux John Bleak William

Ferguson Edward Blancher Andrew Feagan Miss Etiza Blake F. Esq. Bleden John Feehau D. K. Fee Thomas Perrahar Daniel Black John Fitzpatrick Fearmou't Boling Mrs. care o Fuzgerald Miss Jane Wm. Noble, Esq. Fitzpatrick William Boyd Coptain David, Fuzgerald Maurice Pisher Daniel D. Finlaison Ensign,

Francisca Mes Sa-

R. N. Bonds S. Boyde William Queen's Own. Bower Charles Cole Fitzgerald John Boyland Patrick Fludder Mrs. Boys Jas. Graham, 3 Bower George Fludder James Flinn Barney Boid Barnard Fleming Thomas Bolton John Flanagin Mary Brownice James Flemming Mrs. Ann Bredon Mrs. Jas. Foley Daniel Rob't ' Forsyth William Brook Samuel Fox Samuel Bryant Patrick Fraser Alexander Brogan —

mantha, 2 Bradburn John Fraser James, Frith Thomas uggs Charles Brown Thomas Franks Charles Brown Alexander Fughny Miss Mary Brandon William Fuller Stephen J. Brown Henry Gale Robert Brady David Ganton Mrs. Bruce Dancan Brese Peter Gale Enoch Ganes Miss Frances 2 Ganton John Burns Michael Galley Walter Buckners Mrs. Gardiner Thomas G. Butters Grantham Gass John II. Borke Mrs. Fras. Burd Dr. S. Gardam John Gedd William Burns George George James Burges Mrs. Colin. 2 Gibson Wm. late 1st Bullock George Rol. Vetn. Batn. 2 Buchanan Walter Gibson Miss Kate Butler Miss ...

Gibson Elijah Byrnes James Giles Ann Bysbia Misa Gibson James Gibbs Lawrence Carman Edward Gillaspy — Gibson George Carver Samuel Carrill James Gibbs Susanali Çampbell Alex. Gibson John Carmichael Hugh Gilbert Riram B. Carter Joseph Gordon James Canan John Goulding Thomas Cameron Rob't A Goodman Mrs. M. Campbell Duncan Gordon L'eut, John Carr Joseph Caldwell John M. 3 James . Grant Theodore junt Camble John, 2 Graham William Griffith Thomas 2 Graham John Grant John 2 Cavanagh Hugh Gravdon James Chapman William Graham Thomas Chisholm Miss Ann Graham Andrew Chillars Mies Jane Graham Mrs. John Clay James : Gray Miss Nelly Clary - William Grayham James Clarke Joseph Graham Rev. George Clarke William Greenan Patr Cloyes — Graydon Robert Connely Miss Ellen Graham Hugh Cooper Heber T. Granan Thomas Coshy Rev. Edmond Coffee Jeremiah Grant Charles Graham Mary Connell Mrs. Ellen Cook Henry

Cowper William

Cotton George

Coultar Andrew

Coulthard George

Coulter Margaret

Covey Eldoah, 2"

Cooper Mrs. Mary

Cooper John W.

Couthard Thomas

Crokes William

Coates John

Corbit Martha

Cook William

Councy John

Cook Ellen

Court James

Craun Miss

Craige Martha

Connell Miss Ellen

Cormack John S. 2

Cotter Henry

Hardee Robert Harrison Mary Harris James Hallowell William Huggitt Darcy Haight J. M. Hamilton John late 88th Regt. Hackland Miss Hamilton Sergeant Hawket John Hanley Judy Harrington Thomas Hamilton John Harvey Duncan Harris John Musselman Jacob Hawkins Dr. Thos.

Hawthorn Ann

Hampton John

Hanayan Mrs.

Hargraves Jo.

Haves Thomas

Hamilton James

McAdam Thomas McArthur Peter: McBrien Thomas McClanathan William McCarthy Timothy McCoy Anthony

Henderson Adam Heylands Rev. Rauly Heermans Miss A. M. Healy John Herron E. Hewett Robert 2 Heanen David Herron Robert Hillock Francis 2 Hibson Robert Haskin Warren Howan Elizabeth Howe William Hornibrook Daniel Holmes John Huse Robert Hall Robert Hanter James Hotton Jamea Hutcheson James Humes Miss Mary Ann 2 Hutten Henry Hyman Timothy Hyman Agnes

irving William Jackson Mrs. Sarah Jaques Thomas Jackson Mrs. Mary Jennison William lones Alexander A. Jones George Jones Robert Johnson Miss Sarah McMunn William Johnson Q. S. Johnson Miss Hannah Johnston Mrs. Eliz'th McMurray Rev. W. McMillan James Johnston George 2 Kemptom William 2

Kearos William Keliy Thomas Kerr Robt. J. Esq. 3 Kearns Patrick Keller Incob Kearus John Kella Thòmas Keith Miss Sarah . Keefer Thomas: Keut Joseph Kittson William Kimball & Lacket Kinsley James King Doodes Kilpatrick James Kinghorn Andrew Kingmill George Knight Robert

Laing Ja. Laughton John Law J. Laughlin E. Latty Richard Laron Joseph averty John Lasky Daniel 2 Lambert Joseph Larky Daniel Lane Edward Leonard Carleton II. Lec Hiram D. Lee Miss Debora Lenox Henry Lesly Catharine Leuighan Mary Ann Leslie John 2 Lemot John Leonard Noah Lewis David Leitch Daniel Livingston Heary Little, William Linch John ndsey William انجا 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 athewson Andrew lagary Maxwell Mahar Daniel Magaire Miss Sarah Martin John Manning Samuel May. Thomas Mather James Madden Edward Merrick Mrs. Lidia B.

Meldrom Richard 2 Mea Samuel Mills William Minshal! William 2 Mitchell Robert Middlemass Thos, 2 Miller Jacob or Jane Miller Capt. George Mills James Mills Thomas Mills Robert 2 Mills -Midealf Thomas Mitchell William Mossip John Morgan Michael Monaghan Elizabeth 2 Moore Spencer Morton Robert Moir George Morrison Archibald Moore Robert Morrison Lient, J. W.

9 h Royl. Vet. Bat. Montgomery William Saunders Sara Moore John (late 27th Savage Sally Mary Foot) Murray Mrs. Murphy Leslie Mulloy John Mulloy Patrick Murphy Hawkins Murray George Murray John Mardy John Mullett Henry Murpley James Mullins Michael Murphy Richard

Simpson Alexander Sides Robert Summons Hagh Simpson Robert Sinkler -----Sinclair Archibald Sinclair! Euph. Simmons Eliza Smith Mrs. Eliza Smith Robert McCallum George 2

McCully Joseph 2 Smith Smyth William McCoggy Alexander McCormick Duncan Smith John Smith William 2 McCordock James Smith Roger Smith David McCormick Jessy McCormick Miss Cath. Smith Elizabeth Smith Benjamin U. McCopell John Smith John 2 McCogur James McDermott Thomas Small John Snyder II. D. X. McDowell Ephraim McDonnell Serg't Ja: Savder Samuel Somersette William 2 32nd Rogt. McDonald Hector Somers William Sourgeon Robert McDonnell Hugh S. Spear Charles McDonald Mrs. Alex. Spor John Sparling Peter McDougal William McGill Henry McGowan Samuel Spreule Rohert Sauib George McGregor Hezlot McGarry Thomas McGregor Ann McGregor Miss McKay Alex. Storne James B Steffens Joseph Stoward Thomas McKay Robert, 3 McKinzie Rod'k, 2 Stinson Mrs Ellen Stophenson Henry McKelvy James McKiney Alexander Steward Miss Eliza Stevenson Miss Mackey William Stowart James Mackin John Stanistreet Henry 2 McKay John McKay James Steephons Ann Swanton John, James McKenzie Murdock Mackey Mrs. Mickkernen Miss Cath. or William Swinburn James 2 McKenzie Wm. Taylor Alexander McLin Henry Tansley Mrs McLean Mrs. McLeud Cathron

McMahon Catharine

McManagle Thomas

McMillin Miss Mary

McMallin Susan

McNair Duncan

McNeill Archibald

McPherson John

McPhorson George

McQuistin Samuel

McNeis James

McNeil John

Navins Heary

Neil James

Nical Mrs.

Noake John

North G.

Necson Michael

Newlove John

Nothenelipt Mrs.

Northard Robert

O'Brien Terence

O'Callaghan Timothy

O'Connor Honora, 2

O'Donohoe Patrick

Oder Francis

Ohanlin Mary

Oleamer Serg't

Ocrom Robert

Owen Thomas

Owens Alexander

Parratt Esc. Perantean Oliver

Patrick Reuben

Parkin Wm. Palmer Charles

Passon James

Pelitt Edward

Perry Charles

Perrin Thomas

Pelletier Mons. C.

Peterson Charles L

Phillips George A. Phillipps Nicholas Powle William

Porren Elizaboth

Young Prescott Capt. Wm.

Pratt Wm. or John Posdon Lieut. S. 2

Pullinger Henry

Purcil Catharine

Onirke James, 2

Ravinond Charles, 2

Pyke T. R. S.

Quigly John

Ran John

Ramsay John 2

Rassicot Antonie

Ratph Joseph

Reid Alexander Read Joseph

Reilly Farrel

Redford Joseph

Rispin Thomas

tickerd Francis

Robinson Henry

Rouand Abram

Robertson Daniel

Robinson Hugh Robinson David P.

Robson Margaret

Rabiuson Thomas 2

Ross Mrs. J. Ross Miss Elizabeth

Robinson John

Rodick William

Robson William

Ratiedge Henry

Rumore Henry Russell Thomas

Sallans Sarah

Sharp James

Shaw John

Sharp Adam

Seager Edward

Shanklin Robert

Shepherd Henry

Siever Jacob

Sire William

Shepherd William

Rath Henry

Ross David

Rivers James

Rolph -

Ritchie Westley 2

Richardson Miss Ag's :

Reylands John N. W.

Revnolds William

Power Major

Powell Joseph Privat Mrs.

roudfoot -

Perry Austin

Pallister William

Pepper Patrick Richard

Paterson Dr.

Patterson Miss Betsy

Oxtoby Wm. 2

Orr John

Ogden Wm. jun.

Norriss George

Taylor Robert 2 Taylor Joseph Taylor Alexander Talbot James Taux John Teel Henry Telfer Betrix Teare Mrs. Thomas Francis Thompson Robert Thomson George G. Thompson Sarlina Thomas James, 2 Thompson Mary, 2 Thompson Sarah Mc Reynolds Miss Phos Thomson Cap. Pr. Art's Thompson Sarah A. McWilliams Alex. [6 Thomas Richard Thorne Col. Thorne G.

Thompson Geo.

Tindill Miss Ann Tinning Richard Timmon Michael Tolmir James Todd James Tom Margaret Todd John Tonroe Thomas Travis Jeremiah Turner Nathaniel Turner George Turner George, 85 Reg, Urquhart Margaret Vanderburgh Richard Vashen H. 2 Vipond Issue

Warn Leonard

Wallace Sally Walker Thomas Wardlaw Peter Walkinshaw James Warner Thomas Walker Michael Watson William Walson John Walker Alexander Walsh Abraham Welton Harvey II. Volch Henry Wear Miss Rebecca Weston John Wilson James Williams Dr. A. . Wiggins William, Wilson William Wilson Joseph Willcox Amos Winder Dr. William 3 Wilson John Williamson Dr. Williams Henry Wilson Henry Wienel Elizabeth Whitford William 2 Wheeler William 2 White Isanc Wolstencroft John 2 Wandruff Russel Wright William 2 Wright Jas. Hawthorn Wyarham Mrs. Mary Wright W. McLean

Young Alexander Young Thomas

To Builders, and others. OFFICE OF KING'S COLLEGE, Lot Street, Toronto, Opposite the College Avenue.

SEPARATE SEALED TENDERS, for the undermentioned Buildings of the intended University of Kind'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, con-

taining 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, con-

taining 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. Tho'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 describ-

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 saisfied 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.

PAINTING, &c. ART, AND MARCH House, Sign, and Ornamental PAINT. ERS, GLAZIERS, GRAINERS, and PA-PER HANGERS, respectfully inform the in-habitants of Toronto and its vicinity, that they have commenced business at No. 206, King St., nearly opposite the Farmers' Bank, where they hope, from a competent knowledge of their busis ness, strict attention, and moderate charges, to

mer I a share of public patronage. Toronto, September 10, 1838. 461yTo be Sold by Auction, ON SATURDAY, the 15th Instant. at the Auction Rooms of P. Burke, the lollowing Lands and Houses;

HOME DISTRICT. East half Lot 24, 4th concession of Amaranth, 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 Oshorne, Land and House Agent, 203 King Street, eight

owes West of Yonge Street. Toronto, September 4th, 1838. Every description of Agency business transacted by William Osborne.

TRAYED from a pasture at the Credit Indian Village, a SMALL LIGHT BAY HORSE, the property of the Rev. B. SLIGHT, Missionary 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. Credit, August 29th, 1838.

## STRAY STEER.

CAME into the enclosure of the sub. scriber, Lot No 1 and Concession, east of the Centre Road, Toronto, last Fall a BRIN-DLED STEER, three years old, with bent-in horns. The owner is requested to prove pro-perty, pay charges, and take him away.

ALSO-A STRAY MARE came into my enclosure on the 16th of August last, of a chesnut colour, with one white hind foot, a white spot in the face, and is a little foundered in the fore feet. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

SAMUEL PRICE.

September 6th, 1838.

## Opinions of the Canadian Press,

To the Editor of the Quebec Gazette Sin, Are we to understand from His Excel-

of Scotland are to be disregarded? Province, which I have just left, on this subject, perhaps you would take the trouble to resolve the question. I am, Sir. &c.

A SCOTCHMAN OF UPPER CANADA. [We do not think that the expression in the answer to the Address of "the Bishop and the Clergy of the Established Church in the Proof Lower Canada," authorizes 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 Excellen cy's words, they do not amount to such an He merely uses, in answeracknowledgment. ing 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; emount to the assertion of an exclusive Church establishment for Lower Canada. The obvious meaning is the Established Church of England 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, peither of England. It is one thing to maintain exclusive Church establishments where they exist, and they be formed, unless they, at the time, com-prehend 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 peaco and good understand ing with each other, rather than quarrel about what neither the one nor the other can ever obtain, and which probably none of them, in renlity, desires.

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 and piety" that is the main consideration, and it is too late in the day for Governments to protend that these are confined to Churches established

EFFECTS OF THE LATE INSURRECTION ON EMIthe 22nd ult. this year is 2298, and to the same for information on Canadian affairs, is amply time last year was 20,512; making a difference or posed by our kind friend Vindex. of 18,214 less this year than the last. New, as Unavailing, that settlers will not again he disturb. egent here, that it is impossible to dispose of land in Canada now at any price, so much has the rebellion discouraged the people from ven turing into Canada. Until this distrust is reand confidence is restored by a return to settled peace, it is vain to expect any extensive emigration, or any rapid settlement of the waste lands in the Province.

And besides the stoppege of all demand for the emigration from the Province. This, on the improved land was to be had much under its land, but also reduced the price of other improved lands also. While the farms of persons who were removing from the Province could be had for half value, of course other farms could not wild lands became unsaleable, and improved

ed a great deal in character by having suppress ed the insurrection without the aid of any regu had not been an insurrection at all? If, when per one had retained its fidelity and pcace, and ble to produce any outbreak, the moral effect to have had an insurrection, though it was soon his recovery from sickness; but how much bet. If the pleasure of recovery from sickness could find that an intemperate man has become soper, principle and consistency on this subject has tions of a neighbouring country; as I can wit and a vicious man become virtuous; but how much more gratifying for a man to have been always sober and virtuous? And thus, whatever pleasure there may be in having suppressed the insurrection, and whatever the moral effect of that suppression may be, there would have ment in favour of those very principles on this been infinitely greater pleasure and more moral effect if there had not been any insurrection at all, as, with due care, would have been the case. No real or supposed benefit of the suppressed licity as well as privately on the subject; and as rebellion can counterbalance the evils it has the party of The Church, instead of showing any inflicted, of which the stoppage of emigration is disposition to meet their fellow subjects on comnone of the least.

To remove these evils, and restore the Province to more than its wonted prosperity, requires the best exertions of both the govern. ment and the people. The plans of the former will have but little effect without the co-operation of the latter. And besides this, there strength and disturbing its tranquillity, as I be. than to abuse the inhabitants of the United Private in the 1st or King's Dragoon Guards, at should be a spirit of mutual yielding among the lieve it is from aggressions and commotions of States, where it is known there are ten times as the Post Office, Niagara," will be thankfully people. If every extreme opinion is to be stiffly "privy conspiracy and rebellion." ROBERT GORDON. maintained, there can never be any general

contests it has been nearly impossible to see of my life, and of the religious body I represented a general correctness of motivo; in sented; I appealed in behalf of the U. C. Aca lency's reply to the Address of the Episcopal deed, to impute corrupt motives has been a demy on public grounds alone; I wrote the Let-Clergy of Montreal, in which he styles them favourable mode of evading facts and arguiters of a Canadian in London, after I had failed "The Established Church in Lower Canada," ments. How much this practice has embittered in my application to Her Majesty's Government as an intimation that the claims of the Church party strife, and alienated men from each other, for aid to that Institution: I am inclined to be needs no illustration, as every man must be lieve that Lord Glenelg did not even suspect m As the greatest anxiety and agitation exists conscious how such a system would operate on of being the author of those letters until he amongst my fellow countrymen in the Upper himself. To bring the public mind into a learned it from the Canadian press, after they healthy state, and public interests into a course had twice crossed the Atlantic; I never passe and condemned without a reason. As the temptions of 1836. But all that censed within posts and whirlwinds of party strife subside, and unbiassed reason asserts her sway, men because of a difference of political opinion, but myself of the very first opportunity after my will readily admit and adopt whatever is proved return to submit and press upon Sir Francis and exactly accord with their preconceived notions, ance and necessity of an early and equitable. In the prevalence of this epirit we shall present of the Clergy Reserve Question, in 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, fron gentleman in London, (before the late Conerence arrangements in respect to the Editor ship of the Guardian were known in London) the writer says-" I have sent by this post a depend on the law and the fact, neither of copy of the Standard, containing my roply to which, we apprehend, can be shewn to exist; an infamous attack on our mutual friend, Mr. 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 the maintain the maintain the exclusive privileges which the Established Church enjoys in England. It is one thing to maintain the m who will not allow the character of 'Methodist another to establish them. In no country can Parsons' in Canada to be assuited with inpunity." 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 benetting Sir Francis, and the second time he has undertaken it in regard to the writer.

We thank our honoured and gifted friend us has inflicted injuries upon the Province which years of skilful government and wise legislation, that if a clause were not added to the Report and untiring industry, cannot fully repair. We exonerating Sir Francis from the odium is 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 controll of the Indian lands for his own sect." He did indeed seek to prevent Sir F. Head from robbing the poor Indian: GRATION -on the value of wild and improved of their lands; he did seek to have those lands Lands, and on the character of the Province- secured to the Indians themselves; but the Remedies of these Evils .- The necessity that statement of the London scribbles is known to exists for a general effort to restore peace and every intelligent man in Canada to be a fabrica; confidence to the country, may be inferred from tion from beginning to end. His spleen against the effect which our disturbances have had on the noble Lord at the head of the Colonial Deemigration. The number of emigrants up to partment for applying to a \* Methodist Parson'

There is, however, another point on which the speedy settlement of our waste lands depends we beg indulgence to obtrude a few remarks.

insisted that in order to accomplish that object,

varied it? Is it not the same at this day? timents and doctrines which involved a subvermooted, 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 wild land by the arrest of emigration through thank me for the timely warning, who were not the rebellion, this event has also thrown into pleased with the warning itself when it was market a large quantity of improved lands by given. But I did it with no view to party--1 involved no person in the responsibility of whole, has been considerable, and when so much countonancing such sentiments but the individual authors of them, until others espoused their value, it not only stooped all demand for wild cause, and commenced a crusade of extermination against me, and even the whole Church o which I am a member. Some of the estensible that state of things in which, as His Excellency leaders of the party who had been confided in Sir George Arthur has expressed it. "the rights and supported in view of settling the Clorgy be sold at all, except on the same terms, and thus Reserve Question, having now associated ulte rior objects with it, and assumed an attitude of lands reduced in price in consequence of the avowed hostility to the Methodist Connexion .-and other distinguished members of that party It has been said that Upper Canada has gain not disclaiming any participation in those hose a great deal in character by having suppress tilities—the gradual alienation of the great body of the members of the Methodist Church from lar troops. But how much more would the them was the natural consequence. The diffi Province have gained, even in character, if there culty then was how to advocate and press the measures of equity and wisdom in regard to the the Lower Province became rebellious, the Up Clergy Reserves without supporting the now combined and bitter enemies of our own Church, the utmost efforts of the agitators had been una. and measures subversive of British power in the Colony. There were some public men not conmerely would have been infinitely greater than nected with our assailants and the enomies of British rule, who professed enlightened and uppressed. We may congratulate a friend on liberal views on that great question; those were Monarchy and a Republic are the same, as are conversed with and urged to press the question the essential principles of the different forms of ter is it not to be sick at all? Is the pleasure of to a first and popular settlement; the leading Protestant Church government. But as I am atknowing that our constitution is strong enough members of the Methodist Connexion appealed is field of the intrinsic excellence of my own form to overcome a fit of sickness, equal by a thou also to the justice of the Government on the of Church government, so am I alike satisfied sand times to the pleasure of continued health? subject—assigning the exigencies of the Pro. with the form of civil government under which vince as the painful reasons of temporary public countervail for that sickness, then men might silence on a matter which so deeply interested them set; or might take a dose of poison for the of the Province. They received many fair probleasure of using the stomach pump, and swalmises, towards the fulfilment of which not a lowing a nauscous draught. It is gratifying to single step has been taken. A dereliction of cets of my own country by abusing the institu-

been imputed to us by certain partizans; 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 made since 1833 to public men and to govern question which I have always advocated publicly. Since the suppression of the late insurrection, we feel at perfect liberty to act pubfor the further to say on this point, that my as there are in all British North America. I Nisgara, August 27th, 1838.

agreement, nor even a tolerable degree of union published correspondence with the Colonial Of on many essential matters, and a just apprecia- fice on the object of my mission to England tion of motives where a difference of opinion shows whether I made any the slightest pretenand action is unavoidable. In the heat of party sion which has not been borne out by the history of progressive prosperity, requires, then, a one word with his Lordship or either of the Unmutual concession of minor points of difference, der Secretaries respecting those letters. I was and a mutual admission of correctness of indeed (what I never thought of in London) apmotive where differences are yet inevitable. In planded to satiety by the Constitutional press of a word, let every public man and measure have U. Canada, and by many individuals, many o a fair reception and a candid examination, whom, on my landing in Canada last year, gave instead of being denounced without a hearing me no small thanks for the result of the elecweek after my return to Canada; nor has it been heard of and perhaps not admitted since. And will not regard each other as natural enemies why? I believe the reason is, that I availed to be just and reasonable, though it may not the Attorney General, and others, the import sent the character of a united people, temperate order to satisfy the expectations of thousands in controversy when it is necessary, but in all who had roted for Constitutional candidates, and things mutually pursuing the public west, in order also to units and advance the welfare of Then we may expect that the stream of emigra- the country. The very moment it was seen tion will again seek our shores, and the vast that my views and intentions on that subject amount of wealth now locked up in our wild remained unchanged, I saw a change in the lands will be set free to fertilize and enrich expression of countenances. Sir Francis indeed expression of countenances. Sir Francis indeed never thanked me for any thing I had written -be wished me to say nothing about the Clergy Reserve Question; and within four weeks sent a calumnisting letter against me to Lord Glenelg: and Mr. Attorney General Hagerman. so far from remembering the estimate he pro fessed, on my return from England, to place upon my services to the Province, sought last winter to get a clause inserted in the Report of the Select Committee on the U. C. Academy. impugning my motives and exonerating Sir Francis from the allegations contained in my petition, 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 docu ments on both sides between Sir Francis and myself go to the world without note or com ment, and simply report on the prayer of the polition. It was within a few days of the clos 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 propared and were ready to pre sent their excellent Report; when the Trustee of the U. C. Arademy had involved themselve to the amount of £2000 and upwards in reliance upon Sir Francis' written promise as well as Vindex with all our heart for his spontaneous verbal assurances;—it was at such a time and and able rebuke to a man whose sejourn among under such circumstances that Mr. Hagerman came into the Committee room, and declars think it due to Vindex, and respectful to the which my petition and the whole correspond Canadian public, to explain at some length our once involved him, he (Mr. II.) would oppose the Report when it came before the House. 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. Hagorman's instigation, debt contracted by Mr. John Christie, of the and the insertion of which in the Report was firm of Mearns & Christie, as a dissolution of insisted upon by him. I examined it, and after the said firm has this day been declared a few moments' deliberation, protested against it

JAMES MEARNS. as unfair, because it imprened me in a matter. the opportunity for investigating which I had lost by yielding my own inclinations to the wishes of the Committee; as unjust, because the facts of my petition were well founded, as I could more than prove; as centrary to law and usage, as it gave judgment on a case without investigating it. A compromise was proposed; I then crased a part of what had been drawn up the speedy settlement of our waste lands depends we begindulgence to obtrude a few remarks, at the instance of Mr. Hagarman, and modified hein chiefly on emigration, the principal source of This writer says, Mr. E. Ryerson appeared in the other part, which was at last agreed to-Mr. the our wealth is cut off, and the Province is arrested in the career of improvement by the fatal
lar object, which having accomplished, he
influence of our domestic dissensions. Our wild
lands will remain for ever wild, unless sufficient
inducements are held out for settlers to take
When I first appeared before the Canadian, the Rev. E. Evans, who maintained them up, and undergo the requisite labour for public in 1826, I professed to be satisfied with with me, that no pocuniary considerations subduing them. Especially must inducemental the established constitution of the country, and should induce us to consent nor would our be held out for an extensive emigration, and the desirens of maintaining its affectionate and brethren require it—for me, unjustly and with chief one will be, or rather, all without it is beneficial connexion with Great Britain; but out the form of law, to be sacrificed at the in stance of Mr. Hagerinan to uphold Sir Franed by warsand rumours of wars. An Irish gen by maintaining loyalty among all classes of the cis, of whose withering administration Mr. II. tleman who owns some tracts of wild land in population, equal protection and encouragement is understood to have been the ruling adviser, this Province, and who has heretofore sold a lought to be given to all classes. This was the las well as the parliamentary and newspaper good deal annually, has lately written out to his sum total of my political creed: Have I ever apologist and advocate. I then felt, as I had never felt, that no British subject in Upper Ca. nada, whatever might bo his standing, or character, and labours in behalf of the institutions sion of British supremacy in the Province were 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

> deavours to promote that object until it is fully attained-a consummation which I trust, by the Divine blessing, is not far distant. As to being a republican, I have a word to say. I am not insensible that the different forms have been left by the Divine Being to human choice, according to times, places, and circumstances; -- that whatever may be said about forms, " that government is best which is hest administered," and most effectually secures the protection of life, liberly, and property; and that the great essential principles of a free British I live; as I am not disposed to advance the institutions of my own church by abusing the ness and appreciate and rejoice in the enterprise and success of another christian community, so can I witness and appreciate with pleasure the enterprise and success of our American neighbours, in education and science, in various inter nal improvements, and population, and especially in the amezing spread and influence of Chris tianity over the nublic mind in that country, as is evinced in their religiously conducted Colleges in every state, their religiously conducted Aca demies in every town and almost every village, their neatly and elegantly finished and numer mon and equal ground, are actually doing their ously attended churches and chapels, their utmost to make the insurrection itself (which unnumbered extensively circulated religious others suppressed as well as themselves) instru- monthly and weekly periodicals, their numerous mental in forwarding their own dominancy, our Sunday Schools, and Institutions of benevolence exertions will be redoubled until the Province is and charity. In several of these respects it Upper Caneda. Anyinformation respecting her, as secure from their measures of dividing its would be more honourable for us to emulate addressed to her brother-in-law, "Robert Gordon,

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 par-

ty, any longer than it would serve their own pur-

quillity should be restored, the state trials disposed

of, and the country safe. I would renew and

persevere in unremitting exertions to bring about

and privileges of all classes of Her Mojesty's

subjects will be equally promoted and maintain.

Church and the public. I shall do my best en

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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naged for sucre than my months:

\*\*\* Advertisements without written directions will be userted until forbidden, and charged accordingly. inserted until forbidden, and charged accordingly.

The GUARDIAN is extensively circulated in all parts of the Province, and among all classes of society, rendering it a very desirable medium for advertising.

### REMOVAL.

TALL & LEAK beg leave to inform their customers that they have removed their Establishment from 34 to 58 Youge Street. They have on hand a choice assortment of CRO-CERIES, &c. also SOAP, CANDLES, and POLAND STARCH, from their own manufactory, at the foot of Frederic Street.

N. B. Cash paid for Tallow, Lard, and dam'

SiLT for sale.

#### Selling off at Reduced Prices. Ar 173, KING STREET.

IN consequence of the death of the late Samuel E. Taylor, the whole of his large an I well-selected Stock is selling off. To persons wanting any description of Dry Goods, and counry Storckeepers wanting to replenish their stock, 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, Executriz.

ALEX HAMILTON.
RICH'D. WOODSWORTH, Executors. 453-tf Toronto, Aug. 7, 1833.

ALEXANDER GRANT,
BARRISTER AND ATTORNEY AT LAW, NOTAKY Public, &c., King Street, Toronto, opposite the Court House March 28th, 1837.

MR. WALTER TELFER, SURGEON, TAS REMOVED from NIAGARA to No. 44, Newgute Street, TORONTO. July, 1835.

## JOSEPH C. MORRISON, . ATTORNEY, &c.

At the office of the late S. Washburn, Esq.

## NOTICE.

hereby give notice, that from and after this date, I shall not be responsible for any

Dated Toronto, 27th Aug., 1838.

# I L E S.

No Cure-No Pay!!! HE Price, One Dollar, is refunded to any person who will use One Bottle of HAY'S LINIMENT for the PILES, without heing cured. There are the positive orders of Proprietors. Several Thousand have been sold, and not a failure known.

### PILES, DROPSY. SWELLINGS, ALLSORES RHEUMATISM.

It is absolutely asserted, on the most positive proof, that all the above complaints are arrested and coved by the timely use of 11 Y'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 cograved wrapper, with Agents' and Proprietor's names.

Call at nearly ali Druggists in the Provinces, particularly at J. W. BRENT'S, and JOSEPH BECKETT'S & Co. 202, King Street, Toronto. COMSTOCK & Co., New York. Solo American Agents.

# DANDRUFF

ty, any longer than it would serve their own purposes. I then resolved afresh, that as soon as tran-THE late Mayor of Philadelphia has certified, under seal of the city, to the characters of sevoral Divines, Physicians, and gentlemen of high standing, who declare posiively, under their own hands, (all of which he 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 have a splendidly engraned steel plate or apper, with the Falls of Ningara. &c. on it. Engaine at JOSEPH BECKETT'S & Co. 202 King Street, and at J. W. BREN P'S, Toronto, and at most Druggists in the Provinces. COMSTOCK & Co. New York.

General American Agents.

# HEADACHE

R. 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 HEAD ACHE, has the satisfaction to make known, that he has a remedy which by removing the causes cures effectually and permanently this distress-ing complaint. There are many families who have considered Sick Headache a constitutional incurable family complaint. 1)r. S. assures them that they are mistaken, and labouring under distress which they might not only adeviate, but

ctually 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

For Sale by many Druggists in the Provinces, Enquire of JOS. BECKETT & Co. and J. W. BRENT, Toronto. COMSTOCK & Co., New York, American Agents.

· INFORMATION WANTED

OF MARIA SAY, from North Bradley, neat Trowbridge, Wiltshire, England, who, then unmarried, landed at Quebec about six years ago. The subscriber is informed that she beequently married an individual named Daniel Paine, and removed to the London District.

NOTICE.

MIE Undersigned, having authority to arrange the affairs of the Estate of the grateful acknowledgements to his friends late Smon Washburn, Esquire, deceased, re- and the public of Toronto and its vicinity, for any manner indebted to the Estate will make a continuance of their favours. immediate settlement, otherwise steps will be

taken to enforce payment.

JOS. C. MORRISON.

Toronto, 9th October, 1837.

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### IMPORTANT. IIIE 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. SPLNCER.
Checquered House, Toronto,

26th June, 1838.

## Mr. WOOD, DENTIST,

Chewitt's Buildings, King Street. R. WOOD on his return to the city, begs leave to state, that he has made ar rangements for a constant supply of Incorrupti ble Enginet Teeth, from the best manufacturers ia London, Paris, and Philadelphia; and for unmediate information of any improvements in the different branches of Dental Surgery. Besides the usual materials for filling decayed tenth, gold platina, silver, and tin foils, Mr. W. has the Royal Mineral Coment, which, in certain cases, is preferable to any other substance. Mr W. may be consulted at his office any hour of the

Toronto, 21st May, 1838,

THE Subscribers are now receiving 1000 STOVES, From the Foundry of Joseph Van Norman, of Normandale, Long Point, Upper Canada, con-

20 Inch. 24 do. 30 do. Plate Stoves--elegant patterns.

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 fact, and really good oven, cannot be excelled, if equalled, by any other stove in the

> Dog Irons, Bake Pass, Belly Pots, Spiders, &c. &c.

which will be offered to the trade on udvanta: geous terms

CHAMPION, BROTHERS & Co. Wholesale Hardware Merchants. 22, Yonge Street, Sept., 1837. 409

# Kay, Whitehead, & Co.

DEG leave to inform their Upper Ca.

Hurontario, Street, containing 150 ACRES of Land, with Farming Stock and Utensits. The Land, with Farming Stock and Utensits. The terms will be made known on the premises, ment of DRY GOODS.

May 17th, 1828. Montreal, 20th April, 1838. 42.tf.

# COURT OF CHANCERY.

W. C. KEELE, Esq., SOLICITOR & EQUITY DRAFTSMAN. BISHOP'S BUILDINGS, TORONTO.

R. KEELE having practised in the Supreme Courts at Westminster, offers his services to the profession as Chanceny Agent on

Swords! Swords! Swords! HE 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 Scales for the Free of Postage) to Dr. BAMILTON, Shoulders made to order, and forwarded to any

part of the Country.

SAMUEL SHAW.

SAMUEL SHAW. No. 120, King Street Toronto, March 16, 1838.

JUST PUBLISHED, and For SALE by EASTWOOD & SKINNER, The Domestic Physician and Traveller's Medical Componion, compiled from the practice of the Sir Astley Cooper, Sir Henry Halford, Doctors Bailie, Latham, Heberden, Saunders, Bahington,

most eminent Physicians and Surgeous, viz: Brickbeck, &c. &c. Toronto, April 6, 1838. Superior Patent Pumps,

FOR WELLS, CISTERNS, TANKS, &c. reasonable terms. Apply to the subscriber invites the attention the premises. HENRY SI Toronta Township, Nov. 27, 1837.

assortment of which he has now on hand, at his Manufactory in St. Catherine's U. C.—

1. A N D S. FOR SA I 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 easo with which it is raised, and their not being liable to freeze is the coldest weather. They occupy but a small

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

A low, but uniform and fixed price is put on extremely valuable Lot.

The above lands will be sole low, or the proprietor will be glad to mortgage the same A low, but uniform and fixed price is put on wherever ordered, and set in operation at a for each period as may be agreed upon. moderate charge. A. M. MILLS.
St. Catherine's, Jan. 4th, 1838.

The following named Gentlemen will act as Agente, for the sale of the above Pumps, at heir respective places of business, viz: Messes. WATKINS & HARRIS, Terento. A. CARPENTER. Hamilton

IF 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 Ware, and WATEINS & DARBIS.

Price for Cistern Pump £3 0 0, and 71d per foot for pipe. Price for Well Pump £3 10.0, and 74d per Toronto, January 17th, 1838.

WILLIAM AUGUSTUS,

Fancy Dyer and Renovator of Gentlemen's & Ladies' Apparel,

MILLIAM AUGUSTUS,

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.

"A K E S 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 ment a liberal share of public patronage.

Toronto, March 28, 1838.

BOOT & SHOE STORE. OHN DODSWORTH tenders his

quests that all persons having claims against the liberal patronage he has received since his the said Estate, will send them to the Subscriber, commencement in business, and begs to apprize properly authenticated, with every necessary them that he has removed to 192 King Street, properly authenticated, with every necessary them that he has removed to 192 King Street, information concerning the same. And it is three doors East of Yonge Street, where he also requested that those persons who are in hopes, by strict attention to business, to receive

Toronto, Nov. 6, 1837. NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

HOCKEN, from Montreal, has opened, and now offers for Sale, at his 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 solicits intending purchasers to call and examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere.
Toronto, May 23, 1837. 393 tf

TO LET

FMIIE Premises in the North East corner of the Market Buildings, lately occupied by Messis. Murrar, Newbigging, & Co., consisting of a Store fronting King Street, with two extensive Granaties attached, and spacious two extensive Granafies actached, and apacious Cellais extending underneath a considerable portion of the front wing of the said buildings the whole being well adapted for a mercantile

stablishment.

Apply at the Chamberlain's office.

Toronto, 16th July, 1838.

- 53 STOLEN OR STRAYED. on the 14th instant, from Lot No. 9. 1st Con., North of Dundas Street, in the township of Trangar, a small BAY GELDING, about thirteen and a half hands high, with a switch tail, a star in the forehead, and both hind legs white from the fetlocks; when lost was in good condi-

ion, and shod before. Any person returning, or giving such informa-Golding, will be liberally rewarded by the Subscriber.

A. W. SULLIVAN. Trajalgar, July 28th, 1838.

### Valuable Freehold Property in the Village of Recsorville, FOR SALE CHEAP.

Cottage and Lot containing nearly Cottage and Lot contacting half an Acre of Land, is offered for sale considerably beneath cost; the house is commodious, siderably beneath cost; the house is commodious, siderably beneath enisthed, and painted throughperiectly new, well amoned, and painted integra-out; there is on the premises a Carriage House, Stable and Wood Shed, &c. It is a desirable pri-vate residence, or is suitable for business, being on the main street, in the centre of the Village. The terns will be very reasonable. Apply to the p optietor on the premises, or at this Office.

JAMES WILSON.

Recsorvitle, August 21, 1838. -A FARM FOR SALE, N the Township of Toronto, being part of Lot No. 3. in the 31 Concession, west of

May 17th, 1838

FARM FOR SALE.

OT No. 10 in the 7th Concession of Kitley, District of Johnstown, 116 Acres. The farm is well watered, and has 60 Acres im-proved, with good House and Barn. Terms may be known by applying to John Morgan on the premises, whom I authorise to sell the property.

451-tf

GEORGE MORGAN. Scorbore', H. D., } July 4th, 1838.

TO BE SOLD, VERY desirable FARM, consisting VERY desirable ration, of One Hundred and Twenty-Three Acres of well cultivated Land, with a good House, Barn, Stables, and other requisite out buildings-situated on the Niagara Frontier between Queenston and the Whirlpool.
Patticulars may be obtained on application

Queenston Heights. February, 1838. 1yp431

FARM FOR SALE.

N EXCELLENT 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 STREETSVILLY .- containing One Hun. died 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 flouse, two story and a half. Both Farms are well

This property is offered for sale on the most easonable terms. Apply to the subscriber, on the premises.

HENRY SHELL.

## LANDS FOR SALE, N the London District, Upper Canada,

800 Acres of the very finest quality, in the Talbot Settlement, in that most desirable Township, Aldbergugh, which is bounded in front by Lake Erie, and in the rear by River Thurses, being Lots Nos. 19, Con. A.; 18, in 2d space, do not injure the purity of the water, and are not liable to get out of order. The above are in the midst of an old and

N. B .- It is necessary that all orders for flourishing Settlement, with all the convenwell or Cistern Pumps should give accurate iences of good roads, Mills, ready Market, &c., and a large quantity of the finest Black Walnut and White Oak Timber thereon. Also,-In the Township of Reach, Home

District; Let No. 12, in the 2d Concession, ap

For further particulars apply to H. Sparrons

Esq., Brockville.
April 20, 1837. BLANK DEEDS AND MEMORIALS

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

## CHRISTIAN GUARDIAN.

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

TERMS:

The price of the Christian Guardian is twelne shillings and six pence a year. If paid in edvance; or, fifteen shillings, if paid in eix months; or, seventeen shillings 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 in advance.

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