

PUBLISHED UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE WESLEYAN METHODIST CONFERENCE IN CANADA.-EPHRAIM EVANS, EDITOR.

Vol. VIII.-No. 4.

TORONTO, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1836.

WHOLE No. 368.

CHRISTIAN GUARDIAN: DEVOTED TO RELIGION, MORALITY, LITERATURE, BCIENCE, COMMERCE, AGRICULTURE, DOMESTIC BCONOMY, AND GENERAL INTELLIGENCE. ,

J. H. LAWRBACE, Printer.

Published every WEDNESDAY, in the City of Toronto, Upper Carrada, at No. 4, Toronto Street, West side of the Gaol.

ORIGINAL. For the Christian Guardian. IRVINGISM.

No. V.

XI. Interpretation of the Scriptures .-On this subject the Irvingites are either inconsistent or diverse, and in error. They claim the right of interpreting the is in fact the ocean of fancy and uncerinto tempests by the winds of absurdity, scepticism, error, and infidelity. Upon what authority, we may ask, are plain and unequivocal passages of Holy Writ to be placed upon the rack of allegory, and to be interpreted by the distorted fancies compound of absurdities ? The will of the Supreme Being is conveyed in the language of men, according to its natural and obvious meaning, but that will must vary like the phases of the moon, and beassertions of men of lofty pretensions and a character-in respect to religion-un. unauthorized claims are to be received for truth; or a mode of interpretation adopted which divests language of all plainness, substance, and certainty, and renders it the vehicle of whatever blind and erring man may fancy or desire.

But we have not yet reached the climax of Irvingite error and folly upon the topic of which we are now treating, for one of these wild and reckless innovators informed me that in reference to myself, of two things for which he was sorry, one was, that I interpreted the word of Gol; observing that " it means what it says, and says what it means,"-and intimating that the language of the Scriptures is not at all equivocal, nor requires any effort for the perception and determination of its mean-Such sentiments are grossly and äng. glaringly inconsistent with the instructions given to Irvingites, namely, to go to their teachers for the true interpretation denying that Messrs. C. & Co. preach of Holy Writ, and display, in superlativeiv wise and infallible teachers, disgusting absurdity and ignorance. What school- bers of credible witnesses. It is fanati-boy acquainted with the exposition of cism, as their unmeaning utterances and his mother tongue, who does not know groundless pretensions to the gift of prothat words and phrases are frequently equivocal or multifarious in their meaning ? The language of man is unavoida. bly so, and the book of God must, like judgment, lord it over men's minds, and, other books, be liable to misconception in fact, claim the attribute of infallibility. and misinterpretation, while to the sin- It is practical infidelity, because it tends ly depicts the way of salvation. The and folly with the garb of Christianity : phecies of Holy Writ, must in the nature and opposing the most useful institutions of things admit of a diversity of oppuon. even among the talented, pious, and learned, and be liable to misconstruction ; and poses, an abomination with God, and we have the testimony of an inspired consequently, a most benious sin. Apostle to assure us that the sacred writings contain " some things hard to be propagators of Irvingism, much superior understood, which they that are unlearned in many instances, to the system--if and unstable, wrest, as they do also the other scriptures, to their own destruc- bour to uphold. Their pretensions to the tion. XII. Benevolent Institutions in the Chris. tian Church .- " He," Mr. Caird, to use certainty in the interpretation of Serio the language of the stenographer who ture, to domineer over men's understand. reported his sayings, "reprobated in ings and judgments;-the boldness of most severe language those blessed institutions, founded and reared by inen, manner, and their sweeping invectives whom we have ignorantly thought wise and holy. Missionary, Bible, Tract. Peace, Temperance Societies, and all the other parts of the machinery employed by the world's improvers, had not one at issue between them and their oppoword of God's truth that pronounced a blessing on them." "God never," said he. "promised to bless the circulation of printed Bibles." 'To mention such language is sufficient to refute it. God has given the seal of his approbation to Bible. Missionary, Tract, and Sabbath School Societies-has blessed them, and made them a blessing; they have shown by their fruits their excellency and utility; and it will require something more on the part of Mr. C. than mere assertion to subvert or retard them. He has been born too, late in the day for the accomplishment of such an object, and while inveighing and disclaiming against them they will be sustained and prospered ;they will flourish and spread, and use. fully and scripturally influence the condition of man, when Mr. C.'s name will perish in oblivion, or his memory be! identified with folly, innovation, and hostility to truth and worth. In opposing such institutions, Mr. C., his colleagues and followers, oppose the best interests of mankind; and what. Societies in question are pouring the stream of truth through the nations, but streams.

pagators of Irvingism endeavour to inter. God be duly consulted in the spirit of BRAVEN be likened unto ten virgins; for passages of the prophe's, expressive both lamps, by pouring in oil, and thus as the cept the rays of truth, and, by opposing prayer, meditation, docility, and ober the phrase, "the kingdom of heaven," of tenderness and reproof, are founded word exodendar signifies, putting them in benevolent and god like operations, to dience; let fervent and faithful prayer always refers either to the gospel dispendupon it. There are also predictions in order for the purpose of meeting the maintain and perpetuate the reign of be employed for ourselves and others; sation, or that which is connected with the Old Testament of the union of the bridegroom, as the resounction of that ignorance, superstition, and sin. If to let error be opposed and truth defended; it, as a part of its administration. As evangelical church with Christ, that spi- profession of devotedness to Christ, and send the word of truth, the light of life, to and let the object of our concentrated en. the parable is founded upon the customs ritual church, composed of believers of attention to the duty of "waiting for his the ends of the earth, by the collective ergies and undivided efforts be, the at observed at Jewish marriages, to state all nations, which was to succeed that appearing," which they had assumed efforts of enlightened and pious individu. Its imment of complete holiness on earth, these will usefully serve to explain the lite. | founded on natural descent from Abraham. als, be censurable and hurtful, an end is and eternal felicity in Heaven. Kingston, October, 18:6. put to all philanthropical effort, and the

christianization of the nations ceases to be an object of ardent desire or delightful contemplation.

X111. Collections for Charitable and Religious purposes. In reference to these Mr. C. publicly stated, "I hate enviable and unscriptural.

XIV. In conclusion, we ask, What is tion of antiquated error, absurdity, delusion, fauaticism, Popery, and practical in- ters ought to set tuemselves apart for the fidelity. It is antiquated error, because, they review and propagate, at least, some of the Jewish notions relative to the ding the word of truth. Mussiah's kingdom. It is absurdity, because, nothing can be more absurd than opinions to which we have already adverted, such as their views of justification or par-los and baptism. It is delusion, because, it disorders the mind, deluder individuals from the good old way, and because its votaries evidence the delusion under which they labor by asserting that the views they now entertain, were held by them, previous to their acquaintance with their present spiritual guide, and by the doctrines that have been boldly and broadly proclaimed, and heard by numphecy satisfactorily prove. It is Popery because, in imitation of the Pope and his Priests, they deny the right of private cere and rightly disposed enquirer it clear. to promote infidelity, by clothing error meaning of the bold and elegant figures, by reviling and misrepresenting the am-the "dark sayings," and unfulfilled pro- bassndors of the Almighty; by decrying

M. N. For the Christian Gaardian.

MINISTERIAL PREPARATION.

Preaching is a matter of vast importance. Everlasting things hang upon it. them, I abominate them, and God abo- Every preacher of the word is required and relations were invited, and with lamps, minates them too;" and yet such was his to teach all the doctrines and duties of piety and consistency, that on the same religion, in all their branches, and appli- the bridegroom returned with the bride, evening he informed his audience that a cations. A tremendous duty! What and her attendant friends; when, after the box would be placed within the walls of pains men take to qualify themselves for customary congratulations, those who Sacred Oracles, and, like Origen of old, the building in which they assemble, to other professions !-- and the mechanic were in waiting joined the train, and with faunch upon the ocean of allegory, which receive whatever monies they were dis. strives to execute his task in the very posed to contribute for the defrayal of bost style. How much more ought the joy, proceeded to the bridegroom's house. tainty, liable to be agitated and tossed expenses. But in reference to the sen. christian minister to strive to excel in his timent itself i observe, that nothing can sacred duty. All the time he can com- among persons of rank was of the most be more unfounded, untrue, and unscrip. mand, all the energy he possesses, to splendid and costly kind. The doors were tural. It is contradicted by scripture gether with all the aid he can derive from then closed to prevent the intrusion of precepts and procedents, accords but too above by a diligent application to a throne strangers. The following extract from well with the depraved nature of man, of grace, ought to be consecrated to this and in its practical operation must be important purpose. There are too many how unchanged many of the customs of of men, conjoined with a heterogenious highly injurious. Not to dwell unneces. preachers who trust to their resources of the east remain, and strikingly illustrates sarily long upon a statement, whose fully the moment. But how are they certain this parable :-- "At a marriage, the proand error are so apparent, we dismiss it that they will happen to hit upon the mind with observing, that it is a specimen of, of the Holy Spirit in the passage they are the bridegroom came from a distance, and and in perfect keeping with, the fanati | treating ! or how can they expect to be the bride lived at Serampore, to which cism and fooleries of Irvingism-requires able to draw all that instruction from it place the bridegroom was to come by come any thing or nothing, if the bold no disproof-and stamps upon its author, the Holy Spirit would have them. Such preachers, to be consistent with their own practice, and the importance of their charge, ought to be plenarily inspired .--Irvingiant? It is, as we have already Inasmuch as it is the will of God, and the described it, a wild and strange combina- practice of the church, to set men apart

to the holy office of the Ministry,-Minis. work of it, that they may be workmen that need not to be ashamed, rightly divis.

MAXIMS.

It is the imperfection of this state to enjoy good only by occasional contrast; and the follower of Christ is " in all things, and every where, to be instructed." Men are not damned or saved for an opinion as some say : Faith is the root of roodness; and a heart of unbelief is an vil-heart, departing from the living God. The operations of omnipotent good and guarded by sepoys. I and others him. ness and mercy, are always under the exposiulated with the door-keepers, but restraint and direction of infinite purity, justice, and truth.-Rev. R. Watson.

Atheism is a characteristic of our day. On the sentiments, manners, pursuits, broad characters-without God in the world !

The approaches of sin are like the conduct of Jael. It brings butter in a lordly dish. It bids high for the soul .--victim, the nail and the hammer are behind. - Cecil.

"Clouds and darkness are round about him ; righteousness and judgment are the habitation of his throne.' -God suffers the justice and judgment, which charac. terize all his dispensations, on some occasions to remain enveloped in obscurity, because he wishes to exercise the faith of his people. s.

sion rendered as brilliant and imposing as waited in a company near the house, till Ward's " View of the Hindoos" shows cession of which I saw some years ago, water. After waiting two or three hours at length, near midnight, it was appound. ed, as if in the very words of scripture, Behold, the bridegroom cometh ! go ye stations in the procession. Some of them had lost their lights, and were unprepared : but it was then too late to seek to the house of the bride ; at which place the company entered a large and splendidly illuminated area, before the house, in vain."

The mystical meaning of the parable may be opened by the following remarks.] the most vigilant, are subject to religious 1. The virgins represent not merely pro- decays, and are apt to fall into a slum. amusements, and dealings of the great fessed members of the church, but per- bering and lukewarm state, do not appear body of mankind, there is written in sons who had all been under the influence to consider that their interpretation inof grace : and this view rendered the pa- volves the absurdity of supposing that rable specially admonitory to the discithose persons whose hearts are abundantples, the professed friends of our Lord, ly furnished with holy affection, which is to whom it was doubtless addressed.undoubtedly indicated by the wise virgins There was a time when the lamps of the having made provision of oil in their But when it has fascinated and lulled the whole ten virgins had been replenished vessels, can sink into this supposed state with oil and were all burning ; a time tool of religious indifference, and that equally in the guise of a human form, enslaves when even the foolish virgins were at their with others ; for whatever this slumbering post of duty, waiting for the bridegroom. and sleeping may signify, it is expressly The oil in the lamp, being of the same said to have happened to the wise and warnings of Christian monitors, "You the five foolish virgins was that of not and slept. This view also allows the stitutions-let slavery,-let our domestic There was deficiency SAFETY of an unwatchful and lukewarm system alone." But what is the Caristaking enough. of quantity; the delay of the bridegroom | state of mind, contrary to the constant discovered the deficiency. The parable doctrine of Christ. Add to this, that no is specially designed to warn them against fault is ascribed either to the wise or resting in a superficial and partial piety. foolish virgins for slumbering or sleeping man. He has a soul ! he was made in The mere number ten does not appear | whilst the bridegroom tarried; but the to involve any particular mystery; this praise of the former was that they had number being a favourite indefinite term prudently taken oil in their vessels with among the Jews, their lamps, and the fatal fault of the lat. 2. Though all the persons represented ter that they had neglected this necessary by the ten virgins are to be considered as provision. Such an interpretation canunder the influence of grace, yet the not, therefore, be maintained; and the work in the hearts of some of them was scope and design of the parable requires more deep and effectual than in the us to understand slumbering and sleeping others. The terms wise and foolish, to represent DRATH. Whilst the Bride. province and pusper, are to be understood in groom tarries, the successive generations the sense of prudent foresight, and the of Christians, whether prepared or not contrary; and the first implies that steady for their Lord's coming, sleep in death ; regard to all future dangers and trials of and it is the last day only that shall fully grace, which leads to a careful prepara. declare which of them have taken oil in tion for them. This is beautifully repre. their vessels ; that is, whose hearts are in sented under the figure of the prudent a state of preparedness to hail his second virgins taking oil in their ressels with their advent with joy, and to enter into his the waves of an angry flood may roll and lamps ; for, although it is true that we everlasting kingdom. 6. The sudden appearance of Christ can lay up no store of grace, so as to render us less dependent upon the aid of at the last day, and the pomp of it, is fi-God in future time than in the present gured by the coming of the bridegroom. hour, yet the vigorous use of our present The gates are suddenly thrown open ; the spiritual strength, that is, of that moral light of the torches of the attendants power we derive from the influence of flashes at once upon the darkness of the Holy Spirit, so leads to these richer midnight; those who precede cry, "The communications from God, and so bridegroom cometh !" then follows the females is not very favourable to domes. strengthens the habit of halv decision in splendour of the procession itself, which, tic happiness. For my own part, I call the will, and serves so to confirm the among the opulent, was elaborate and im. right and vigorous tendency of the affect posing : these were all images familiar tions, that he who is faithful to PRESENT to the Jews, and wonderfully adapted to which tends to consolidate a firm and regrace does by that constantly contribute impress the imagination and to fix the gular system of character-that which to his FUTURE safety. The foolish vir. motal of the whole. There is no rea. tends to farm a friend, a companion, and gins, therefore, represent those who do son to conclude from this that Christ not prudently look forward to the dangers will come to judgment literally at mid. is made up of the shreds and patches of on the interests of true religion, and con- be found at the coming of Christ to judge and conflicts of future life, and so give up night; but this time is here mentioned to sequently demand exposure and repul. the Jewish nation, although its ultimate themselves fully to "grow in grace, and intimate the delay of Christ's coming ; in the knowledge of Christ," but sink into for it was long before midnight that the carelessness and lukewarmness of spirit. | ceremony described in the parable usual. In this case the oil of the lamp burns out, by took place. Several circumstances are and there is no supply in the vessel, be, introduced into the parable which must sions and professions, they are in fact the disposition to give pain or offence need swered to the description of the parable. | cause their hearts are withdrawn from the be interpreted in their general import, and enemies of their fellow creatures. The lessly, but attempts to expose error and It is more satisfactory to consider it as influence of God. Thus the principle not strictly, as if every particular had a defend truth whether men will hear, or relating solely to the day of final account, of spiritual life perishes, and death cuts mystical meaning, and nothing was to be whether they will forbear; and if the but suggested by the sudden coming of off the possibility of restoration for ever. left to complete the narrative and to give the men to whom we have alluded would remarks that have been made prove use- Christ to judge the Jews, which was a 3. The eternal union of Christ with his it grace and action. 'This discrimination mate the value of their children's educadry up the fountain, or raise embank. ful to any, he will not deem his labor type of his sudden second advent to faithful church is represented under the is essential to the sober interpretation of tion by the money it costs, and not by ments to impede the progress of its lost. There appears indeed but little judge the church and the world. That figure of marriage. In the same meta all parables, and particularly to this. We These Societies are, in the prospect or possibility of reclaiming the it is the CHRISTIAN CHURCH, and not the phorical language the covenant relation shall not, however, stray beyond this People of this stamp often take a pride in honoured rays of the sun of righteous. subjects of this fatal delusion, but those Jewish nation, of which the parable of Jehovah and the Jewish people is limit, if we consider the arising of the the expenses of learning, instead of ness, enlightening the benighted human uninfected may be preserved from the speaks, is indicated by the introductory frequently mentioned in the Old Testa- virgins as representing the resurrection taking pleasure in the advantages of it. race, but the deluded and deluding pro. evil; in order to which let the word of formula, Then shall THE KINGDOM or ment ; and some of the most striking from the dead, and the trimming of the -Hannah More.

ral sense of the parable. After the mar- Of this the xly. Psalm' is a beautiful exriage ceremony was performed and attest- ample. Here, in the parable before us, ed, it was customary for the bridegroom, the subject is the union of Christ with his in the evening, to conduct his spouse from church, glorified in heaven. She is to be her friends to his own home, in a proces- brought to the house of the bridegroom "adorned as a bride for her husband," the circumstances of the bridegroom arrayed in all the beauty and glory of would allow. His young female friends grace and purity, to be united for ever with him, and to receive all the expressions of his love, and to render them back with entire and unabated affection. 4. The tarrying of the bridegroom represents the delay of Christ's second advent. That day was made known to no acclamations, and other expressions of man. The first disciples appear therefore to have felt that it might come at any to the nuntial entertainment, which moment, at least after the destruction of been replenished with it, is empty; and Jerusalem, or be combined with that event. The apostle Paul, in writing to past. This last most important point of the Thessalonians, mentions the falling instruction is illustrated by what follows ; away which should come first, in order to which must be understood as intended correct an error into which they had fallen in supposing that that day was "at. hand;" and St. Peter, when rebuking any thing in the case of persons found the scoffers of his age, whilst he seems to justify the use of expressions common Lord, to answer minutely to the applicaprobably in the discourses of the first tion of the foolish virgins to the wise to preachers when they exhorted to prepar. give them of their oil, as though they ation for that event, by referring the de. should apply to them for grace; or in the lay to God's "long suffering;" and yet answer, "Go unto them that sell, and buy hints its delay by remarking that the lapse for yourselves." The general and solemn of ages could make no difference in the admonition and moral of this part of the purposes of God, seeing that with him parable is, that the case of all who, at the out and meet him." All the persons em. ployed now lighted their lamps, and ran with them in their hands to fill up their mode of speaking on this subject was will be as utterly hopeless as that of the adopted to PRACTICAL purposes, and wisety connected the day of our death with the day of final judgment; because the them, and the cavalcade moved forward apostles all taught that after death there could be no redemption for the wicked. and the righteous could not lapse from house, and the doors were shut. The their state of security. Ages have incovered with an awning, where a great deed passed, and the Bridegroom still tarmultitude of friends, dressed in their best ries; but every serious mud will live unapparel, were seated upon mats. The der the influence of the most solemn bridegroom was carried in the arms of a thoughts of that day; because of the unfriend, and placed on a superb seat in the certainty of life, and the equal certainty midst of the company, where he sat a that in the same moral state in which short time, and then went into the house, death transmits him into the eternal the door of which was immediately shut, | world, the day of final account must find

> 5. It is added, they all slumbered and slept. Those interpreters who consider these words as intimating that all, even

during this life. Both the wise and the foolish virgins arose for this purpose ; but it is to be remarked, that the wise only were able thus to rekindle their lamps; as they only had provided oil for this purpose, of which the others were destitute ; and thus we are taught that those only whom the sanctifying grace of God has put in a state of due preparation for eternity will be able to resume even their profession. This lamp, the outward visible sign of connexion with Christ, is in all others for ever quenched by death. and can never again be lighted up. The oil, the small measure of grace, which once supplied its flame, is consumed ; the vessel of the heart, which ought to have the opportunity for obtaining a supply is simply to inculcate this general truth.-For we are not to suppose that there is unprepared for the second coming of our five virgins who when the cry, "The bridegroom cometh !" was already heard, should attempt to purchase oil, when the time would not admit of its being obtained before the bridegroom had entered his period, midnight, when the dealers in oil were not likely to be found at their shops, and the small space of time which remained to resort to them had they been there, rendered success impossible; and it is this impossibility of repairing a previous neglect of salvation, when Christ shall come in his glory, which is the great lesson intended to be conreyed.

CHRISTIAN PHILANTHROPY."

"Iam a man; and whatever concerns man, interests me;" is the noble sentiment of every true, intelligent Christian. Tell the humble missionary that he has no business to intermeddle with the idolatrous system of pagan nations, or with other institutions that are hostile to the spread of pure religion. He answers, I am a man; and whatever concerns man, interests me." Let the being who those of a "skin not colored like his own," cry out, on hearing the faithful have nothing to do with our n itian's response ? "Whoever he may boy wherever he may dwell, whatever may be his language or complexion, he is a the image of God ! "I am a man, and whatever concerns man, interests me." Does fear, do threats, does even deathdaunt the heart of such an one ? No, for he is seeking not his own, but the things: which are Jesus Christ's. His bosom, burns with the philanthropy of heaven. and he disdains all honors, save that of benefitting his fellow creatures. For this, he is willing to labor and toil, to beinstant in season and out of season; to, rejoice in necessities and reproaches, to pity his enemies, and bear with patient meekness the insults of mobs, and the violence of persecution .- Though friends. may falter and draw back--though foes. may rally in mighty opposition-though dash against him, yet does he remain alike unyielding in purpose, unmoved by danger, and firm in the discharge of every duty .- Morning Star.

lections for charitable and religious pur

Nor are the claims and conduct of the system it may be called, which they la ossession of the Apostolical, Evangelical and Prophetic functions, to unerring their assertions, the lordliness of their against anything and everything incompatible with their fancies and speculations, are quite disgusting and intolerable. They condescend not to debate the points nents, nor will they allow their disciples to do so, but having settled their dogmas they require implicit credence and comdark ages they might have laboured with ninetecnth century, such conduct will re- laid open to his view; and a perusal of it will vince the candid and reflecting of the real spirit and tendency of Irvingism.

We have endeavoured to exhibit in a series of observations the enormous sentiments of this fatal delusion. We have no hatred or ill-will against its abettors and propagators, nor do the state of their hearts and their character before God, come under our cognizance or observation : but we have freely animadverted upon their sentiments, conduct, and ed this parable may be applied to the claims, because they have a bearing up. | state in which the Christian church would sion. Whether too great plainness of reference is admitted to be to the day of speech, or undue severity of expression, judgment. We do not, however, know has been employed, it is not for the that the state of the Hebrew churches, ever may be their imaginations, preten. writer to decide. He is conscious of no or that of Jesusalem in particular, an-

SELECTED.

EXPOSITION OF SCRIPTURE.

[We give the following beautiful exposition of the parable of the ten virgins, recorded in the 25th chapter of the Gospel, according to St. Matthew. It is from the pen of that learned and amiable Divine, the late Rev. RIGHARD WATSON, and affords a specimen of his happy manner of opening the meaning of the sacred writings. His Exposition of the Gospels of Matthew, Mark, and part of Luke, and also of part of the Epistle to the Romans, is for sale at the Wesleyan Book plete submission. Had they lived in the Room, in Toronto, and would form a valuable addition to the library of any minister of the success in the pursuit of such a line of Gaspel, or private Christian, who is desirous conduct, but in christendom, and in the of having the mind of the Spirit familiarly coil with ruin upon its authors, and con- not fail to excite regret, that the talents of that eminent man were not earlier engaged in this department of Theological labour, so that before his death he might have furnished a complete exposition of the whole canon of Scripture. So far as he was permitted by Divine Providence to proceed in this work, we hesitate not to say that he has excelled all

bis predecessors .- ED. GUARD.] In an inferior sense it has been suppos-

EDUCATION.

The education of the present race of education not that which smothers a wo. man with accomplishments, but that a wife. I call education not that which useless arts, but that which inculcates principles, polishes taste, regulates temp, er, cultivates reason, subdues the passi, ons, directs the feelings, habituates to reflection, trains to self-denial, and more especially that which refers all actions, feelings, sentiments, tastes, and passions to the love and fear of God.

A certain class do not esteem things by their use, but by their show. They esti, the knowledge and goodness it bestows.

14

CHRISTIAN GUARDIAN.

RELIGIOUS.

TO THE MINISTERS OF THE WESLEYAN METHODIST CHURCH IN CANADA.

Montreal, L. C., November 18th, 1836. RESPECTED BRETHREN :

Having been brought, with my family, ed of these highly-estimated advantages, I in safety, to this place, I am solicitous to have imbibed at least an intuitive affection and open a communication with you; as I have veneration for that great man, and an unalready dono with the several Chairmen of changing regard for those great principles Districts ; and, through you, with our Socie- which he made the rule of his long and laboties and Congregations in your Province .- rious life, and by which God has been pleased You will have heard that the care of the to render him so great a blessing to the Montreal Station has been assigned to me church, the nation, and the world t until the Conference; when it is arranged My humble testimony I am happy to bear, until the Conference; when it is arranged that I shall remove to Kingston. In the that British Methodism continues, in point of meantime, I shall be happy to hear from any principle, to occupy precisely the ground on of you on the affairs of your Circuit, or of the which it was left standing by its honoured Connexion in general. Through the Rev. Wm, Lord, my esteemed the object of heartfelt love. Since that early

predecessor in office, as well as your valued period of observation, I have always admired Representative, the Rev. Egenton Ryerson, 1 its constitution, and jealously watched its pro have heard many particulars of your growing gress ; and I have never discovered any connexion, and of yourselves, as a body of change in its appearance, excepting that zealous Christian Ministers. These have al. which has been occasioned by the more com ready tended to interest me in whatever con plete development of those powers to bless and cerns Methodism and Methodist Preachers in the Canadian District of the British Empire. richly and Providentially endowed. These And I embrace this opportunity of assuring powers, Mr. Wesley was spared to our conyou with how much of lively expectation I am looking forward to our more intimate association in the ministerial work, as well as solicit. generations. So that, as a religious body, we ing a remembrance in your pravers that in due time I may have "a prosperous journey to come unto you by the will of God.".

How unworthy soever I feel of the honorable station I have been commissioned to fill, of the ability which God giveth," we shall and of my own inadequacy to the proper discharge of its important duties, I trust, nevertheless, that it has devolved upon me in the order of a Gracious Providence. On my part and recovering world, with "the knowledge it has most assuredly been unsought and un- of the Lord as the waters cover the sea." expected, not to say desired. But to tender my cheerful compliance to the arrangement,] appeared a call of duty, which, on many ac- cliristian loyalty and attachment to the King counts, I was neither able nor willing to diso. and Constitution of our justly-beloved country. Yet, while I am gratefully conscious of bey. the kindly feeling which occasioned my ap- in that respect, British Methodism stands un pointment to the Presidency of your Conference. I assure you I have a lively and painful by sense of the great responsibility of such a trust. Permit me to calculate on your faith ---- that its pure and heavenly system and deful and affectionate support, as I do on the sign are wholly free from the restless intrigues gracious assistance of Him in whose sacred service we all have the honour to be employ. | niable aim is to save souls, and to advance the ed, and who sendeth none a warfare at their own charges.

In relation to our Canadian Provinces, of course, I have much to learn, and am in consequence greatly solicitous to obtain correct taught us to find inculcated in the Bible.and authentic information. But, I doubt not, Uniformity of opinion on political questions is they are designed of God to prove a considera neither demanded nor desired by us, as a term ble blessing, not to our country only, but also to other lands which may be within the reach we exist for higher purposes. And while we of their influence. Of this immense and but cannot but see the hand of God mercifully partially penetrated part of the globe, it may managing the movements of mankind, we at hese extensive districts will yet become them that are given to change." inhabited and cultivated ; and, after the toils happy multitudes of our fellow men. The present day. In the writings and conduct of present wild shall yield glory to God and our venerable founder, it is observed how good will to man, as the wilds of a former day sincerely and invariably he embraced, in the have already begun to yield. And in these arms of christian charity, the useful and the Provinces there remains a work to be done of devoted of all other nations and denomina. piety as well as of policy, in the performance tions, besides those of his own particular

During our voyage, I have been both in- merely selfish, sectarian and geographical.structed and encouraged in reflecting on the But all things are possible to him that believ unpretending origin of our Canadian Metho-dist Church. Our primitive predecessors in has been well remarked, that the point in

ren, you are all favoured in your several Cir. in connexion with the statements in the respirit, with one mind, striving together for the cuits with the Divine presence, and that you port, showed that there was a movement faith of the gospel. It was my privilege to enjoy the personal friendship and correspondence of several of Lord to prosper in your hands. With sentithe primitive Fathers of the British Connexments of regard to all who love our Lord ion ; devoted men who were admitted into the sacred office of the ministry by Mr. Wesley Jesus Christ in sincerity, L remain, Dear Sirs, your affectionate Brother and fellow.lahimself. With them I have had frequent conbourer in the Gospel,

versations relative to the earliest days of our

Mothodist Zion, and on some of the earliest

doings of her first-born sons. And, possess

benefit the world with which it has been so

nexion sufficiently long, himself to instruct us

how to adapt to all places, conditions, and

have nothing left us to do, but devoutly and

energetically to follow out our own primitive

principle. And if, by divine grace, we pursue

his our easy and obvious nath of duty, " as

be enabled, in friendly co-operation with our

fellow labourers of other churches and coun-

tries, largely to contribute to fill our ransomed

Our British Methodism especially retains

to the present day its original feature of

Though often suspected from the beginning,

impeached and unimpeachable. It has proved

through times of unprecedented political strife

of mere worldly politics. Its only and unde-

essential and eternal interests of mankind .-

Nor has the character of our British Connex-

from the peaceable loyalty which Mr. Wesley

of church membership. As a christian church,

The truly catholic spirit of primitive Meth-

ion ever been compromised by any departure

a century of operation-and that too

W. M. HARVARD.

Extract of a letter from Rev. G. Poole dated Cobourg. Nov. 24, 1836.

" The work of the Lord is prospering on this Circuit in many places. In this Town we are following the direction of the Confer. column. It breathes the genuine spirit of once, "to promote the prosperity and permanency of the work of God in our Societies,' by appointing prayer meetings in private houses. It was announced in the classes on a certain Sabbath some time since, that a thoughts suggested by it, but we are informed meeting for prayer would be held statedly on by the Printers that we have no room. Monday evenings at a friend's house; and to God's glory be it said, at every meeting souls

have been sunctified and enabled to "rejoice with joy unspeakable and full of glory.'

s still going on, has been in progress for the from the Courier of Upper Canada. We last ten days. Every evening some have solicited an interest in the prayers of the people, that God would avert his wrath, and by it, and are imploring the help of the Lord especially at present, that a spirit of fairness and the fellowship of the church."

Extract of a letter from Rev. J. Lever, dated Newmarket, Nov. 21, 1836.

"We have peace in all our borders.l'here seems to be a growing in grace since Conference. We have taken in some new nembers. A number have professed to recoive the blessing of perfect love. Our members in some other places begin to believe for a revival. May the Lord ride on prosperously, our conduct as " presumptuous,"-" offensive subduing the hearts of the rebellious to him- to the feelings of the members" of the Legis-

Extract of a letter from Rev. Edwy Ryerson, dated Oakville, 25th Nov., 1836. " The unpleasant difficulties which existed 'deep regret that it has already perceived, on n our Circuit, have well nigh subsided. We the part of some of its cotomporaries, an inave had some increase the last quarter, and clination to bias the Legislature." there is a growing piety among our people, with pleasing prospects of much good being done the next quarter."

From the correspondent of Zion's Herald.

Wesleyan Methodists - Their financial oper ations-Their usages.

My DEAR SIR,-After visiting the Falls of Montmorenci, which I described in my last, but little of the day remained for viewing the objects of interest in the city. I therefore took the evening for rest, and deferred the laborious task of perambulating the streets, and it he next Monday. On Sunday, I attend different views, and be has a perfect right to a large and attentive assembly. The Wes. lieves if they should, it would be satisfactory levans have no service in the afternoon, till to the country ;-we believe directly the reand privations of a few generations, will be odism, is delightfully prominent in the charac-the admired and beneficial abodes of holy and ter of our connexional proceedings at the and evening. They spend the rest of the afternoon in Sunday School and Bible Class not be matter of regret that the views of our exercises—a most excellent arrangement. They are here, fair specimens of the Me- wish to see religious animosities excited ?the same. They have no embarrassments in of which, if faithful to its trust; our beloved portion of the universal church ! In the midst the last respect, but their fiscal plans work so views as to the effect which such a decision a profound surprise that they were not reform.

earnest desire to search the Gospel of Christ. THE GUARDIAN.

> WEDNESDAY, November 30, 1836.

The letter of the Rev. W. M. HARVARD, President of the Conference in Upper Can. Christianity, and will be carefully read, and heartily welcomed by those to whom it is ad dressed. We had designed to offer a few

Our remarks, in a late number, on the sub-In Haldimand, a protracted meeting which two long articles, and the promise of a third, cannot possibly have any objections to our and candour should dictate their observations. adoption of the latter course, we are led to attribute the errors which sppear in the Courier to the former cause.

> The Courier complains of our "setting up as dictator to the Legislature," and represents lature, " calculated to injure the cause which the writer advocates," &c. But we will give a few extracts :-- " The Guardian expresses its

> Why did the Courier cut this sentence short ? We expressed our regret that there appeared to us "an inclination to bias the Legislature to compromise the principle contended for by an overwhelming majority of the constituency, and to attempt the settlement of it on a plan which could not fail to foment religious animosities, by creating invidious distinctions, and to excite prejudice against the Government of the country."-These are our conscientious views, and are

cotemporary should be adopted ? Would be tholism of the mother country; all their or to see prejudices excited against the Go. As the Courier adds that he "does not of-missionary, itinerant and financial plans are vernment? If not, and if he entertained our fer this as an exact calculation" but is "preany offence having been taken ; and the mem. being the unirequanted home of immorial po-ings, lamentably perishing "for lack of know- any who may present a form or constitution want who may present a form or constitution success of their finances, is the weekly class Sir Francis Head, the Legislative Council, them, have been almost unanimously in ac-

But again says the Courier-" We hesitate not for a moment to aver that the only will see yet more fully the pleasure of the amongst the Jews themselves, evincing an (disposition of the Reserves which will give general satisfaction is, to appropriate the proceeds of them to religious purposes, and to religious purposes alone."

Suppose we should object to this as I presumptuous dictation'!

"The Editor of the Guardian undoubtedly possesses facilities for forming an estimate of the sentiments of the members of his own society ; but from the nature of his position in that body, his facilities for forming an estiada, to the Preachers, will be found in another mate of the opinions of the members of other denominations must necessarily be very lim. ited.*

What does all this mean ? Perhaps it might be found, that from the nature of the position we occupy, the Guardian circulates more among persons not of our denomination than the Courier circulates altogether.

"The people of the Wesleyan Society to which he belongs may be unanimous in favour ject of the Clergy Reserves, have called forth of his plan, (though it is but a few years aco, that they demanded a share of the Reserves themselves,) and the people of some of the other sects of the Methodists, and the Baptists. and the dissenting Presbyterians may be of cotemporaries freely commenting on our views | the same opinion ; but the number of all these sure them. The revival is of a good charac. on this or any other subject on which we edi-ter. Several heads of families are affected torially treat, but it is certainly desirable, and an Methodists, we believe, count about 16,000 members, men, women, and young persons under twenty one years of age; and the members of the other denominations which we The Courier has either misunderstood our have mentioned, may possibly amount to an article, or has intentionally misrepresented it. equal number, say 32,000, add double the As we cannot conceive what could induce the amount for children, and you will have a population of men, women, and children, attached to these denominations, say 100.000."

Before the writer of this extraordinary paragraph attempts again to furnish statistical information on this or any other subject, we hope he will have better " facilities for form ing his estimates" than those from which the foregoing is formed. We have the means of knowing that the number of persons receiving religious instruction in this Province from the Wesleyan Ministry alone, is, at least, 96,000. Admit the supposition of the Courier, that the other denominations alluded to, are equal in number, and you have 192,000, which is a considerable majority of the inhabitants. Add to these, several other dissenting denominations, as the Courier would term them, which he has entirely lost sight of, and then judge of the correctness of his estimates. The assertion relative to the people of the Wes. leyan Society having demanded a share of the Reserves, is wholly incorrect, and cannot be supported.

The following is another proof of the facilities possessed by the Courier for procuring correct information.

partially penetrated part of the globe, it may managing the movements of maintain, we at multiple next addingy. On Summay, 1 along 1, 1 along 1 "We aver as followeth : That if the Referent denominations for religious purposes alone. So are 'the people' of the Kirk of Scotland, And so are the people of the Ro-man Catholic Church. These bodies number together little less than 175,000. Thus giving a decided preponderance to the opponents of our cotemporary's proposition."

of which, if faithful to its trust; our beloved fortion of the universal church ! In the midst is systematically, that every thing goes on re-rewarded by the blessing of Divine Provi-dence. pared to prove that it approximates to the learned something of the irregular state of thereby giving offence, we are not aware of controversy on this unpleasant and irritating through the unconstitutional violence and the many state of the states, and expressed through the unconstitutional violence and the many states of the unconstitutional violence and th subject. It is, however, notoriously incorrect ed-not merely by the official authorities of bers of the Legislature, by referring to public that "the whole" of any of the denominadist Church. Our primitive predecessors in pass ocen well remarked, that the point in your Province, commenced their humble but effectual course of ministerial duty in a day which many genuine christians fully agree, in the church in general Conference, but if they documents, and from their general acquaint, the whote" of any of the denomina-tions mentioned by him, are in favour of the world not ameliorate them, the people ought to the unisity, and not prescrib-ingly cultivated. Whatever attractions the pleasingly practicable to indulge the innocent to render them a practical nollity. The se-tical wants of the ministry, and not prescrib-country now possesses, then, and to them, it and justifiable preferences which we entertain to favour of the members of the transformer of public feeling on this subject. Contained the members of the members of the transformer of the members of the transformer of public feeling on this subject. Again the Courier awa "The Editor of the members of was chiefly the object of intense solicitude as for our own particular church or country, their provisions) ought to be the standard of Again the Courier says "The Editor of those denominations, and the votes of the being the unfrequented home of immortal be- without any unlovely antipathies respecting their allowances. The whole secret of the the Christian Guardian tells His Excellency, members of the Assembly, in connexion with

In another despatch, dated 21st June, 1835, he says :---

"The negroes will improve, because they have done so since the first of August, gradually but certainly, in all parts where severity bas not been practiced. "On the whole, I come to the conclusion,

that the perfect success of the new system during the continuance of the apprenticeship, depends entirely on the conduct of the white people ; and that if it fails, on them will rest the entire blame,"

We have before taken occasion to call the attention of our Agents to the subject of postage, and are obliged again to do so .---One of them remits BLEVEN DOLLARS, and for the one dollar bill we have to pay NINB PENCE extra postage. Another remits REVEN DOLLARS, and the two dollar bill costs us ELEVEN PENCE. Another sends two five dollar bills, and thus puts us to the expense of triple postage for what might have been remitted in one bill.

N. B.-A letter with ONE enclosure is charged DOUBLE, and with more than one. TRIPLE. 'If an Agent has eleven dollars on hand, he had better send a ten dollar bill, and reserve the other till a future time. If however, he is under the NECESSITY of inclosing more than one bill, he may as well put in half a dozen as two, because more than triple postage will not be charged, un-less the letter weigh an ounce.

We think "A Friend to Missions" had better reconsider his estimate of the probable income of Upper Canada. The total population in 1835 was 346,165, including men, women, and children. It may now perhaps be 360,000. Always better to be within the true limit.

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

TUESDAY, Nov. 15, Mr. Secretary Joseph brought down from His

Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, a Mes. sage, and having delivered the same to the Speaker, retired.

The Message was read by the Speaker as fol-F. B. HEAD.

The Lieutenant Governor has received from His Majeaty's Secretary of State for the Colonies, a copy of a Petition addressed to the House of Commons, by a Member of the House of Assembly of Upper Canada.

As the Lieutenant Covernor conceives that the said Petition contains allegations which affect the liberty of the inhabitants of this Province, as well as the character and privileges of the House of Assembly, he deems it advisable that the flouse should immediately be made acquainted with the same, and he, therefore, transmits a copy for their information.

Government House, Nov. 15th, 1836. Copy of Petition was read by the Clerk as follows :—

(Cort.)

To the Honourable the Knights, Citizens, and Burgesses of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, in Purliament assembled : The Fetition of Charles Duncombe, of Bar. ford, in the County of Oxford, in the Province of Upper Canada, Esq., and Member for that County in the present House of Assembly for that Province : HUMBLY SHOWETH.

That your Petitioner has been deputed by the Reformers of that Province, to lay before His Majesty's Government and your Honourable House, the dangerous crisis at which the affairs rage practised and sanctioned by Sir F. Head, the present Lieutenant Governor, and those unhis immediate influence and control, at the tate elections, for the purpose of obtaining a majority in the House of Assembly. That in the County of Oxford, where your.

Petitioner was a successful candidate, John B. Askin, Esquire, Returning Officer, in the early part of his election, while the contest was loubtful, refused to take the votes of many Reformers, long resident in this Province, though had voted at former elections, and offered to take the oaths required by the Statute, some of whom had taken the oath of Allegiance before James Ferguson, Esquire, Returning Offi-cer at the last election, and now the opposing Candidate and Registrar for the County of Ox. ford, upon the ground that they had not the certificate with them of their having taken the oath, which had not formerly been required at of Allegiance at the bustings, where it frequent-ly had been administered at former elections, but which was utterly refused on this occasion by Mr. Askin, the Returning Officer. That efter the election closed in Oxford your Petitioner, who is a freeholder of Middlesex. proceeded on the last day of the election to the polling for that County; on arriving within a mile and a half of the village of London, where the election was held, he met Mr. Moore, one of the successful Reform candidates, escaping from the Orangemen, who he said had threat. ened his life, and that he should not be returned. rection than have their oft-repeated prediction fail, that "the negro could not be freed with fail. That your Petitioner believes suffety." Such a system, productive in every country of such effects, should be looked upon with abhorrence by every follower of Christ. been held, and where it was first appointed by and frowned out of existence. And IT WILL Sir Francis Head to have been held, & it was not BE so! The progress of abolition principles the residence of the Government officers, who at in the United States. is onward, and they London, with Mr. Croyner, a Clergyman of the Church of England, who had been recently inducted into the rectory at that place, were constantly hurraing and cheering on the Orange. men, who were seen running through the streets intoxicated, with clubs, threatening the Reform. with the exception of St. Ann's alone, state that on Monday, the apprentices turned out to their work, with even prentices turned out to menced in the early part of the election, Ed. ward Allan Taibot, and John Scatchard, Esqre., ness, in some places with alacuty, and all Magistrates of that place, swore in some twenty special constables to keep the peace. That Mr. Wilson, the Returning Officer, for. bade the Magistrates from interfering with the rioters during the election, and when Mr. Tal-bot insisted on his right as a Magistrate to keep the peace, at any place, not immediately about the hustings, the Returning Officer threatened to commit him to prison. That of the many complaints the people of Upper Canada have to prefer, the following de. serve the immediate attention of your Honour. able House. That the Lieutenant Governor, the Attorney General, and Solicitor General, and in general every public functionary, made common cause with the Tories and Orangemen against the Re. formers, using every means in their power to overcome the Reformers, and influence the election in favour of the Tory Candidates.

QUEBEC.

liffering therefrom led ve. It was this which drew them to the wilderness. It was this which endeared the dists, we are specially called to the exercise wilderness to them. It was this that rendered its unvisited recesses the place of their su. do as they will," we can well afford an ample preme preference, the uncontested scene of surplus of kindly affection, not only for the their toilsome engagements, and suffering entire christian brotherhood, of every name, in some energy, "even unto death." Blessed but also for the whole and wide circumfer-

men of God ! Noiseless philanthropists and ence of the human family, of every clime benefactors of the Canadian soil ! They in and complexion. boured. . We enter into their labours. Nor Dear Brethren; in these sentiments you are

let us ever forget to inform those who may forward to sympathize. " Whereunto we have hereafter be called to take part with us in already attained, let us walk by the same this ministry, that (in the memorable words rule, let us mind the same thing." Let not of one of your Parliamentary Committees) the memory of Wesley be tarnished in our to the disinterested and indefatigable exer- hands ; let not the name of Christ be dishonoured through us. By the aid of Divine grace Utions of these pions men this Province owes. " much. At an early period of its history,

let us faithfully serve God, in the Gospel of " when it was thinly settled, and its inhabithis Son. Let us daily endeavour to hand ** ants were scattered through the wilderness, down to the next generation, unimpaired and " and destitute of all other means of religious uncorrupted, the doctrines and discipline, the " instruction, these ministers of the Gospel, unbroken system of Wesleyan Methodism, in " animated by christian benevolence, at the principle and in practice, which has been, " sacrifice of health and interest, carried with so many endearing associations and " among the people the blessings, consolations commanding recommendations, solemnly comand sanctions of our holy religion. Their mitted to our trust. And may "the Lord God of our fathers" be with us as he was with " influence and instruction have been condu-" cive, in a degree which cannot be easily es. | them ! May He not leave us nor forsake us! The recent session of the British Confer-** timated, to the reformation of their heavers ence, held at Birmingham, was marked by to-" from licentiousness, and the diffusion of " correct morals, the foundation of all cound kens of the Divine favour. This was grate " loyalty and social order."-Report of the fully recognized in the great unnumity and Committee of the House of Assembly in spirituality of the assembled ministers. As

1828, on the Petition of Bulkley Waters, you have already learnt, through the columns of our truly serviceable and Christian Guarand others.

After such a testimony in favour of Cana' dian, Dr. Bosting and Mr. Newton, were our dian Methodism; which has given it a char-acter so worthy of the principles of our im. of our sittings we had the company of Dr. mortal Wesley, and of the reputation so well- Fisk, of the United States' branch of the earned for itself by our beloved Parent-Con. Methodist family. Ilis eloquent addresses nexion, both at home and abroad, I consider often gratified us, and by the habitual fervour it truly an honour to be associated, as I am, of his devout spirit we were not a little edified. with the Canadian Methodist Church. I cor. Your late excellent President, Mr. Lord, apdially hail, as my brethren in Christ, a body of peared in good health, and was heard with atministers who trace their undisputed succession tention on the affairs of our Canadian consion from the first venerated and unenvied la- nexion : as also your indefatigable brother, bourers in the clerical field of Upper Canada. Egerton Ryerson, whose persevering efforts in And I rejoice that to them has been allotted, behalf of the Cobourg Institution, together with the delicate state of Sister Ryerson's under the unerring direction of a superintend. ing Providence, the spiritual charge of so large health, required his stay in England.

a portion of its present promising population. I shall feel obliged to you, in meeting the The statements which have been received Societies; to remember menffectionately to all in England of the pious and peaceable proour members, and to engage their daily praycedure, and scriptural loyalty, of our Canadiers in my behalf. The tide of emigration has an Methodist Church, have been highly grati- borne to these shores, some with whom I have had the comfort of christian friendship in the fying to the feelings of our Fathers and Brethren in that favoured land. These stateland of our forefathers, and with whom it will ments have tended greatly to augment the indeed be most gratifying to my heart to re-family-interest which British Methodists che-new our suspended intercourse.

In a few days I hope to be able to forward rish in its welfare. By evincing the truly Wesleyan temper by which it is characterised to the Guardian, the arrangements for a tour they have fully justified the official union through the Upper Province which, "if the which now happily subsists between the two Lord will" I am intending to make in the connexions; while, at the same time, they month of January, and in which I hope to be have afforded a hopeful pledge to the world accompanied by our respected brother, the that both will continue to "stand fast in one Rev. Joseph Stinson. I trust my dear broth. I singular and interesting circumstance, taken ought not to expose our errors,

collections. This gentleman was intelligent and pious, and the throwing into the conversation many details of Christian experience and evangelical remarks, in the genuine Wes. already unanimously and irrevocably deter-levan style, added much to the interest of the mined that the Clergy Reserves shall be sold, conversation.

The Methodists here, glory in the valuable poses of education, and that the said ' people' old usages of the cause. They all kneel in will not admit of any other disposition of praver, and each man, woman and child, with them." Did we ever use such language, or hymn book in hand, sings with might and nain, along with the leader. The result is a lutter such sentiments as are couched in the lively devotion, in striking contrast with that cold, dead thing, so common in many parts of extracts ? We stated that such a disposition New England, called Methodism. A man who would not kneel in time of prayer, would hardly be acknowledged as one of the brother. the inhabitants of the country," and is "the hood, or would be assailed with a good hearty exhortation as a backslider here.

THE JEWS.

AN INTERESTING CIRCUMSTANCE .- At the would be better pleased, or its interests more late annual meeting of the London Society, folly and permanently promoted by pursuing for the promotion of Christianity among the Jews, the following statement was made by they ought well to weigh the subject before the Rev. Datiel Wilson, derived from communications received from his father, the they proceed to final action. They have too

Bishop of Calcuita. In the visit of the Bishop to some of the marks made by the press in a proper spirit. Syrian Churches, in his very extensive dio-cese, he had come to a place called Quoquin and we believe that no suspicion is entertained on the coast of Malabar, where he met and of our having any desire to needlessly embar. was most kindly received by settlements of rass them in their deliberations, black and white Jews. The black Jews traced But the Courier continues-" But the Courier continues-" We have two their origin to the dispersion, and the whites, serious objections to all this; in the first

he said, he supposed were the descendants of place we do not like to see the editor of s lews, and some half-cast tribe. These Jews | newspaper-one too, professing to be friendly received him with the gratest respect on his to the constitutional cause-setting himself entrance to the town-they lined both sides up as dictator to the Legislature of the counof the way with lighted torches in their hands. Iry. It is assuming to himself the possession Knowing the object of his journey they re. of more information and more wisdom than is quested him to deliver them an address or ex. possessed by the three branches of the Govhortation, which was a singular request from persons of their creed to a Christian Bishop. Finding there was no difficulty attending the and is unquestionably calculated to injure the matter he did address them, and went on to cause which the writer advocates." prove that Christ the Redeemer, whom they had rejected was the true and promised Mes. siah. To show this he dwelt upon the prophecy of Daniel as to the seventy weeks; he sions" of friendship for the constitutional also quoted to them the prophecy of Haggai; cause. We are not in the habit of trumpet. he also explained to them, that though now dispersed for the rejection of Christ, that the lime would come when they would be restored to God's favour, for which he quoted the pro-phecies of Zechariah. The Jews, who lis-tened to him throughout with the most profound attention, thanked him most cordially disapproves of that cause. Perhaps it is so when he had concluded. They withdrew the veil and showed him their Hebrew Bible .--They then prayed for him by name, and that he might be successful in the labour of love

and the House of Assembly almost in so many cordance with those petitions. The contrary words, that the people out of doors have sentiment prevails most in the Kirk of Scotalready unanimously and irrevocably deter. | land; but even there, we know it is not unanimously entertained. and the proceeds applied to the general pur-

The following extracts from the official Despatches of the Marquis of Sligo, late Governor of Jamaica, exhibit the lamentable effects of the slavery system upon the minds words which we have italicised in the above of the slaveholders. It would seem that the last drop of the milk of human kindness must of them would be "in accordance with the have left the breasts of those, who, indignant oft repeated wishes of almost all classes of at the interference of the British Parliament to re-assert the manhood of the coloured race, only one which will give general satisfacare still beat upon oppressing, to the utmost tion." We believe so still; but the Legislaof their power, their half-emancipated fellow ture will, and ought to act independently of men; and who would rather involve the our views; and if they believe the country Islands in all the horrors of a provoked insuranother course, they ought to do so. But safety." Such a system, productive in every with abhorrence by every follower of Christ, in the United States, is onward, and they must prevail.

In a deepatch of Lord Sligo to the British government, dated Aug. 13th, 1834, he says : their work, with even more than usual readiwith good humor.

" From what Col. Macleod has informed me. ernment; it is presumptuous, and therefore am confident that as soon as the misunder. offensive to the members of these bodies. standing is got rid of, they will be quiet, unless forced into rebellion by the conduct of the overseers, and, I am sorry to say, of many

the mesters and managing attorneys .-Now we have a strong objection to the My letters by yesterday's post have confirmed Courier's insinuations about our "profesthis opinion, as there have been several netty disturbances, attended with cases of punishment, in St. James's, Westmoreland, and St. ing abroad our loyalty, preferring rather to be Elizabeth, in almost every instance caused either by the intemperate conduct of the overseers, or exaction by the proprietors or judged by our actions; and if the course we pursue is " calculated to injure the cause" we managers. The mothers have been refused advocate, we cannot conceive what objections time to suckle their children, the usual old the Courier ought to have to this while he women as nurses have been withdrawn, the paths leading from their huts to their provis-ion grounds have been stopped. Many inweak, that he feels competent to overthrow stances of discontent for similar causes have it without our aid. Qr, perhaps it grieves been reported to me from St. Thomas in the him that we should manifest such puerility of East! but except in those parishes above which was the object of his journey. This judgment. This would be kind ; but then he named, nothing can equal the good temper and tranquility with which all is going on."

That by the general law of Upper Canada, no elector can vote upon a freehold, the transfer title of which has been less than three months

in his possession and registered as such. That Sir Francis Head, in order to overwhelm these legally registered electors, issued a large number of patents or grants of lands, under the

GUARDIAN. CHRISTIAN

Great Seal, in many cases for only a quarter of an acre of wild uncultivated land, on which no ing of the Poll, at which the holders of such grants actually voted.

That the holders of such grants, as in the value of such grants being forty shillings; he declined to do so, and could not vote. That the number of such patents to be pre-pared was so great as to require an additional

number of clerks to get them ready, and your petitioner believes, he would be able to prove thousands of such grants of land were issued and voted upon at the election.

suspicion, however upright and independent That such grants were distributed openly at the places of election, to persons who had not members might be, unless they were so regard. applied at the time for such patents, and who ed by their constituents it were better they should received deeds to enable them to vote, without vacate their seats. He however was not of paying the usual fees. At Simcoo, one of the opinion with some hon, members, that persons many instances, Mr. Ritchie, the Government holding office, and Sheriff's in particular, would Emigrant Agent, thus issued hundreds of those be influenced in giving their votes, but would granis to persons who voted immediately on positively deny it. For his own part he would

not to issue the patents until the purchase money and fees have been paid, and all the conditions of the order in Council been complied with.

That bands of Orangemon, supposed to have been organized by their lodges, committed acts he had too good an opinion of the people of of outrage and violence at many of the else. Upper Canada, to suppose that they would act tions, and the Returning Officer, as at London, refused to allow the Magistrates to interfere to prevent such breaches of the peace.

That at Loods these bands, generally armed with clubs, drove the Reformers and their candidates from the fustings-and at Leeds. pro-cured the return of the Grand Master, Ogle R.

Gowan, as Member for that County. That the rioters then proceeded to Grenville where the Reform Candidates were at the head all others. of the poll-pulled down the hustings, and dea troyed the poll boothe.* mitteo.

That by these, and many other unconstitu tional acis, encouraged by the Licutenant Governor and public functionaries in every part of the Province, the real electors have been whelmed, and their franchise rendered of no avail.

Your petitioner therefore humbly begs, that chair. your Honourable House will institute such inquiry into these grievances, and adopt such ineasures as shall do justice to the people of was on a committee to view the Welland Caust Upper Canada. that the preamble of the bill be read and adopt

CHARLES DUNCOMBE. (Sigued.)

A true Copy. J. Josera

On motion of Mr. Robinson, seconded by Mr.

Murnoy, Ordered-that the Message of His Excellen. ished with equal severity with a criminal coney the Lieutenant Governor, and the accountation of the manslaughter—the punishment of the pring document, he referred to a Select Com-latter was frequently a few weeks' imprisonment, mittee, consisting of Messieurs Macnab, Drap- and the debtor was often incarcerated for a or, Woodruff, Sherwood, and Parke, with power year. He would agree to adopt the preamble. Mr. Thorburn approved of the committee rising-hut he hoped the house would be cau

to send for persons and papers. Mr. Thorbern, seconded by Mr. Cameron, moves, that one thousand copies of the Message tious. Many persons complain that a person of His Excellency, together will the petition cannot be held to bail for debts under tan of Charles Duncombo, Esquire, a Member of pounds, and to his knowledge great impositions this House for the County of Oxford, presented had been practised. by him in hehalf of himself and fellow Reform. ers of Upper Canada, to the Imperial Paulia. ment, be printed for the use of mouthers. On which the year and nays were taken as

Norfolk, Gibson, Parke, Thorburn, Me Donell, of Stormont. McIntosh, McMicking, Morrison, Shaver, Woodruff-12.

Nave-Messers, Aikman, Armstrong, Bockus, Boulton, Burwell, Caldwell, Cartwright, Chis-Solm, of Halton, Cornwall, Detlor, Draper, Punlop. Elliott, Fersie, Gowan, Hotham, Jarvis, adopted. Jones, Kearne, Lewis, Macnab, Malloch, Manu-Jon, Marke, Mathewson, McDonnel of Glengarry. MeDonell, of Northumberland, McKay, Merritt, Murney, Powell, Prince, Richardson, Robinson, Ruttan, Rykert, Shade, Sherwood, Solicitor General, Thomson, Wickens-41.

The quantion was decided in the negative by a majority of twenty-nine.

* Query-Books.

THURSDAY, Nov. 17th.

Second Reading of the Bill to provide for the vacation of the Seats of Members accepting any Office.

In Committee of the whole, Mr. Ruttan in too great expenses of the House. Mr. Chair. the Chair.

Ma. McNAB said that the Bill now before tleman understood it; and as for the sum prothem had, upon a former occasion caused alposed, it was not so great as had usually been ed with many of his hon. friends with whom he The state of the case is this: If a scharman usually acted, and for whose opinion he enter. of the committee on reporting, met the three usually acted, and for whose opinion be enter-tained great deforence. He was therefore glad to see that although there was a great variety of opinions as to the details of the Bill, that the principle was admitted by a very large majority of that House. A member of the House of Assembly, accepting any government situation, changes his position with regard to his consti-tuents, and it was but right that upon such an occasion they should have an opportunity of expressing whether or not they still report confidence in him. It was incumbent upon the confidence in him. It was incumbent upon the House to discountenance the practice of nor wish four and five dollars per day,—he did not wish to reflect upon the late House, but it had crea. and other editors seemed to be perfectly satisted a great deal of noise throughout the coun-fied with the arrangement. There was also a try; it had been argued by some hon, members sum of £25 recommended in the report to be that it would be ridiculous to carry the measure paid to Messrs. Cull & Osborne, as they would no far as to include Commissioners of the Court lie at considerably more expense than others, in of Requests and such like honorary offices, having to publish from manuscript and fornish where the emolument was small, but he thought proof slips. He was not sufficiently acquainted that in every county in the Province, there with the business to know wherein the differ-were plenty of men capable of filling such offic-ence consisted, but had been assured that the es, besides the members who represented it in difference of expence was fully equal to the sum Parliament. Should the majority of the Com-mentioned. He merely intended to state the mittee be of opicion that the Bill went too far, grounds on which the report was made, and to the most proper way would be for the Commit-tee to rise and report, and then refer it to a ed to be given to any paper over another. Select Committee, who might make such alter. ations as would meet the views of the House. ber for Essex (Mr. Prince) in proposing such a Select Committee, who might make such alter. Should it, however, be adopted in its present thing. It would be more becoming the characshape, he was prepared to move an amendment ter which the House of Assembly should sus-that Sheriff's should be altogether ineligible for tain, to expend the public money on objects any county or town over which their efficial much wanted in the country than to give it to authority extended. editors of newspapers. The question of paying

Ma. PARKE thought the hon. gentleman from that house. The report of the committee he house. If he wanted a paper he would pay for considered a very fair one. (The hon. gentle it out of his own pocket. And he must say man here entered into explanations respecting that for his part he did not want to see many of Leeds had taken a very fair view of the Constian acre of wild uncultivated land, on which no beeds had taken a very lair view of the Coust. Cousting of the very lair one. (The none gentle buildings were erected, such grants being gene-tution, but he ought to have recollected that any man here entered into explanations respecting ally dated subsequent to the dissolution of Par. itament, and in some cases even after the open-ciple, might be taken upon that Act. It was found assume a different upper Canada than to refuse to afford encour-ing of the Poll, at which the holders of such like the cameleon, and would assume a different upper Canada than to refuse to afford encourthe papers that were sent to him, and did not expect to pay for them. But as it respected reporting he was in favour of paying for it. The SOLICITOR GENERAL really wished some one would move to strike out that part of the

colour according to the light in which it was agement to report the proceedings of that viewed. He also thought that the bill proposed house. It was important that what he said, and by the Member from Leeds was not general what the hon. member for the third Riding of That the holders of such grants, as in the by the Member from Leeds was not general. case of the Rev. Dr. Phillips, one of the new by the Member from Leeds was not general. Rectors of the Established Church of England, enough in its application. He would include were called upon at the hustings to swear to the every officer who was removable at the pleasure were called upon at the hustings to swear to the of the Executive, and extend the Bill to the hust grants heing forty shillings; he of the Executive, and extend the mejority of whose house did not pay reporters, the debates would house did not pay reporters, the debates would house did not pay reporters, the debates would not be reported. What was an expence of Legislative Council, the majority of whose not be reported. What was an exponent members, (when the absentees were taken into not be reported. What was an exponent into the principle of three or four hundred pounds to affording information to 3 or 400,000 people in Upper Canada? The hoped the report would be adopted.

RICHARDSON had the honor of being the Bill. He considered it of the utmost im Mr. portance that, that House should be above all

friends. Mr. Bourrow had formerly licen opposed to chairman of a committee on reporting last parpaying for reporting from the public funds; but would be willing to subscribe for that purpose if iament ; and the hon, member for the third Riding of York was mistaken in saying that rewould ne writing to subscripe for that purpose it he could gat others to join with him. It would only be about £5 a piece. But if it was the wish of the house to pay reporters, he would move to strike out the £25.—it would be most porters were not paid last parliament, for by ocking at the Journals he would find three reporters were paid by the house. It was pro posed by the relect committee, whose report was discreditable to the house to pass that. now under consideration, to employ three com.

petent persons to report the debates and pro-ceedings of the house; and surely it was all imsolemnly pledge himself that had his election That here to fore the uniform practice has been depended on a single vole which it was in his portant that the country should be informed of the the tot be uniform practice has been depended on a single vole which it was in his portant that the country should be informed of the uniform practice has been depended on a single vole which it was in his portant that the country should be informed of what was said and done there. He had a good power undaty to influence, he would not have been elected; if any class of people had power opportunity of judging in this matter, and he thought the report was not understood. to influence elections, it was far more likely to could say that there was a very great anxiety be Lawyers or Merchants than Sheriffs. But among the poople to be informed respecting the he had too good an opinion of the people of proceedings of the house, particularly during (Mr. Sherwood) opposed it because he says he Upper Canada, to suppose that they would act the present important Session. It had been was misrepresented it, the report of some under any improper influence. Mr. RYKERT hoped that as there seemed to be said, let all editors make such reports as they pleased for their own papers, but he was op member had been misrepresented; but that was posed to that,-he did not wish to see garbled no reason why reports should be withheld from o great a variety of opinion upon the subject, statements go forth to the public from every the motion of the hon. gent, from Brock. ville, to refar it to a Select Committee would editor who pleased to give his own version of prevail. He, for his own part, was favorable to the proceedings of the house; but to have com. the principle of the Bill, but not to its extent, petent reporters employed, who would then feel and would suggest that perhaps it would be het. ter to enumerate all those admissible and exclude themselves bound to give true and impartial reports. The sum proposed he thought was small, and he hoped the report would be adopted, for it was a subject well worthy the considera-The Bill was finally referred to a select Com-

tion of the house. Mr. PARKS said, with respect to that part of

FRIDAY, Nov. 18th.

amounted to £40; the law was uscless as to its

DEBATE ON PAYING REPORTERS.

(Reported by MR. JUNKIN.)

were able to employ their own Reporters. Last

THURSDAY, Nov. 24th.

the report which recommended paying for the papers that were sent into the house, he thought The house went into a committee of the whole upon the hill for abolishing Imprisonment for Dobt. Dr. Dancombe of Norfolk in the newspapers ought not to be forced upon any one, but leave hon. members to receive or re-ject them as they pleased. And with respect to paying reporters he would move in amendment. Mr. Ruttan observed, that this bill was movthat the house do now resolve itself into a committee of the whole on the report of the select ed by his learned friend, Mr. Richardson, who committee, to consider that subject.

-and he should content himself with moving Mr. RUTTAN could not be well heard. He thought the dehates should be reported, and ed, and that the committee should then rise and ask leave to sit again. considered £300 was a small sum for that pur-

Mr. Burwell supported the principle of the Mr. Hotham was in favour of adopting the bill, and said, that it frequently happened that an unfortunate, though honest debtor was punreport, and opposed to the amendment; the de-bates should be reported, and he thought the sum proposed was moderate. Mr. PRINCE thought it was but just and fair

lowards the reporters that they should know whether or not they should be paid. They had been reporting now for some time, and it could not he expected that men of talent, as he be. lieved they were, would continue to do so un less there was a prospect of remuneration.

Mr. Bockus said, he certainly was mistaken in his understanding of the report of the Committee. He, however, still thought that they Mr. Ruttan road the presimble, and stated a should go into a committee of the whole on the report. Though reporters had been paid in case of extreme bardship and suffering from the existence of this law, and he also said that his ormor Sessions, that was no reason why they office of Sheriff made him to become acquainted should always be paid. Last Session they were not paid, and he believed reporting was done se satisfactorily as it ever was. The Solicitor GENERAL was always opposed

design, for not one in five who caused persons to be imprisoned received their debts. Mr. R. to paying money for reporting or employing reporters, and his opposition was founded on this objection was an argument in favour of adopt principle, that in the House of Commons it is ing the report. Another hon, member says, the then read the preamble, and after a few remarks from Messrs. Thorburn, Manahan, Marks, held to be a breach of privilege to report at all, Journals are already printed by order of the though it was overlooked except when members house, and therefore there is no necessity for Thompson, and Burwell, the preamble was editors were called to account, not for misrep. resenting but for a breach of privilege in reporting at all. With respect to the persons pro-posed to be employed, they were very respecta-And besides, it was the words as well as t posed to be employed, they were very respecta. And besides, it was the words as well as the ble : and he believed the most competent that votes of their representatives that the people could be found in the Province.' They had re-Mr. FRINCE, seconded by Mr. Machab, moved that the report of the select committee on re-porting, be adopted by the House. Mr. Bockue spoke against the motion; but only a few words of what he said could be the select coll be be added by the select committee to give faithful and impar-tions be adopted by the House. Mr. Bockue spoke against the motion; but be occasioned by some mistake. He thought would be under no obligation to pay them. that part of the report should be expunged at all Mr. PRINCE could not sit still and see the heard. As he understood the report of the events, which went to reimburse Cull & Os. amendment adopted, which went to striks out committee, it was proposed to give the sum of £300, to one newspaper for reporting the debates of the House. He was opposed to it ; and thought they should not increase the slready

The original question for the adoption of the report of the select committee, was then loudly called for, and when the yeas and nays were taken on it, it was lost by a majority of 2.

FRIDAY, Nov. 25th.

Mr. PRINCE again brought up the question of report which went to remunerate certain persons for the expenses incurred in establishing new paper. He felt a reluctance to touch the subject at all; but if the motion for adopting the The question was again debated in committee. and a resolution passed to pay the sum of £300 report should prevail, it would be most discre-ditable to the house, and a bad precedent if that to Messrs. Fowler, Jankin, and Dalton, Junr. to faithfully report the debates of the present part of it were retained. If the whole subject Session. When the Speaker took the chair, be lost in endeavouring to retain that, let the blame fall on those who professed to be its and the yeas and nays were called for on the

resolution, they were taken as follows: YEAS-Messrs. Aikman, Burwell, Caldwell,

Danlop, Elliott, Ferrie, Gowan, Hotham, Jarvis, Keuros, McNab, Manahan, Marks, Mathewsan, McCrae, McCoonell of Glengwery, McKay, Mer-ritt, Murney, Powell, Prince, Richardson, Ruttan, Rykert, Shade, Thomson. 26. Nays-Messes, Alway, Armstrong, Backus, Cameron, Cartwright, Cook, Cornwall, Detlor, Draper, Dancombe of Norfolk, Gibson, Jones, Mr. McNAB was really surprised to hear the Lewis, Malloch, McDonell of Stormont, McInmotion of the gallant colonel on his right. (Mr. tush, McMicking, Moore, Morrison, Narton, Parke, Rahinson, Shaver, Sherwood, Solieitor Boulton) He was not willing to give £25 to raise the Royal Standard! But seriously, he General, Thorburn. 26. (Hto

The question was carried in the affirmative by the casting vote of the Speaker. SUPPLY BILL-THIRD READING.

[Reported by Mr. Dalton, Junr.] DOCTOR ROLPH .-- The question was not

of his speeches. He was sorry the hon member had been misrepresented; but that was he right of the Assembly to stop the Supplies, but whether the present causes were suffi the people of Upper Canada, because the speech cient to justify them in exercising that right. of one hon, member had been erroneously re It had been by attaching the demands for pop-ular rights to money Bills that our ancestors ported. His hon, friend on his left (Mr. Rykert) was against paying for the papers; but if he would view the matter correctly, he would see had obtained those privileges which formed the principal features of the British Constituthat he could send those papers for the information of his constituents. Mr. Jacob observed, that there seemed to be tion, in support of which he would read an extract from De Lolme on the English Conetitation, an author who it was very well two objections against adopting the report .-

known was more favourable to the preroga-One was the exponse, the other was against paying for the papers. But reporting and papers tive of the Crown than to the liberties of the had formerly been paid for, and he did not see neople. (Dr. R. read an extract from the people. (Dr. R. read an extract from the work.) The amendment he was about to propose did not contemplate the refusal of the Supplies, it merely provided that they should not be granted until all the measures of the Government should be submitted to the consideration of the Executive Council, preparatory to the final and discretionary action of the King's Representative. And until that point was acceded, no public money so far as is voice went, should now or ever be given for the support of the Government. (The honble, gentleman then moved a very long amendment accordingly, as a rider to the bill. Mr. SOLICITOR GENERAL conceived that the hon, gentleman from Norfolk must have

overlooked the absurdity of tacking to the bill such an amendment as he now proposed would refer he would find that a sum of such an amendment as he now proposed --about £96,000 was annually paid by the House of Commons to proprietors of the public press for printing. The money was not, to be sure, which is now offered declares that the grants paid directly for reporting, but it amounted to shall not be made, except under such conduthe same thing, by enabling those papers to times as it is well known would not be acce-employ reporters. The hou and learned men ded to. Such an anomalous description of ber for Brockville very justly complained that bill had surely never been passed by any Le he had been misrepresented in some of the re- lislature. He, (the Sol. Gen.) certainly could

not blame the host gentleman for introducing it had he done so in a Parliamentary manner it was perfectly consistent with his public conduct, and he would add, with his public character, it showed that he still maintained the same opinions which be had formerly expressed when an officer of the Government. But the hon, gentleman could hardly have supposed that a majority of the House would so utterly disregard the voice of their consti tuents as to sanction the principles which it contained, those permicious principles the country had already denounced. The feelings of the people had never been so decidedly expressed upon any question, nor had any question ever been agitated in Upper Canada, a which the arguments on both sides had so fully and so plainly been laid before the pub lic as that of the Executive Council. The result was a matter of History, those who had opposed the views of the majority of the late

Mr. PRINCE fully concurred in the senti-

MONDAY, Nov. 28.

15

After the usual routine of business, the House went into committee of the whole upon the bill to establish a Court of Chancery in this Province. The subject was discussed at great length by Messrs. Solicitor General, Prince, Draper, Macnab, Morrison, Parke. paying reporters, by moving that the house do Jones, Sherwood, and others. The preamble now resolve itself into a committee of the and some of the enacting clauses were adop-whole on that subject, which motion was carried. ted, and the committee rose and reported ted, and the committee rose and reported progress. The debate has been fully reported, but its great length excludes it from this number of the Guardian.

TUESDAY, Nov. 29th.

In committee of the whole on Mr. McKsy's esolutions for an address to his Majesty, praying him to alter the boundary line so as to include Montreal within the Province of Upper Canada. The resolutions were adoptd without much discussion; but when a motion was made to rise and report them. Mr. Sherwood moved a resolution to express llieir opinion against a union of the Provinces, which brought on a long and pretty warm debate. The hour of five o'clock arrived, and the chairman left the chair for the house to adjourn, according to a standing order for adjournment at that hour. The question, of course, is not disposed of, and will be the first thing to-morrow.

MARRIED.

In Trafalgar, on the 22nd inst., by the Rev. Mr. King, Mr. Richard L. Johnston, of this city, to Miss Julia Ann Teitzel, of Trafalgar. By the Rev. II. Dean, Nov. 17th, Mr. Joseph Hill of West Gwillimbury, to Miss Eliza Haines, of the township of King. By the same, Nov. 21st, Mr. James Lang, of

North Gwillimbury, to Miss Mary Willson, of East Gwillimbury.

Letters received at the Guardian Office, during the week ending Nov. 29.

T. Demorest, 2. S. Huntington, J. Musrove, J. Lever, A. Davidson, J. L. Hughes, H. Montgomery, W. Rorke, E. Webster, J. Messmore, G. Poole, J. G. Manly, James Norris, S. Waldron, (former letter not received.) E. Shepherd, Edwy Ryerson, E. Adams, J. Currie, A. Adams, R. Bell.

Quarterly Meetings for the Bay of Quinte District-3rd Quarter.

D.	Belleville,	25th December
e	Sidney,	Dec. 31 & 1st January
g	Peterboropyh.	. 7th and 8th ++
)	Murray,	. 14th and 15th 🥶 👘
ιι	Hallowell.	. 21st and 22nd 🥶
e	Cobourg,	28th and 29th 🥣
] }	Cobourg,	4th and 5th February
-	Waterloo.	11th and 12th 44
) -1	Gananoque,	18th and 19th 🤫
e	Gananoque,	26th ••

Anson GREEN, Chairman. Cabourg, Nov. 16, 1886.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.

THERS. CROOKSHANK informs her friends and the public, that she purposes opening a SELECT SCHOOL for Young Ladies in the town of Hamilton, G. D., in January next. For several years she was successfully en-gaged in educating the young in England and eland, and as she will pay particulat attention a their religious and moral education, she trusts to give satisfaction to those who commit their children to her care.

TERMS.

£ s'n 25 0 42 68 6w November 21st, 1836.

A BREWERY TO LET. At Kempenfeldt, Lake Simcoe.

events, which went to reimburse Coll & Os-borne for the expense of setting up a new press, and commencing a daily paper, &c. even if the house did adopt the other part, which went to pay the reporters. Mr. Shape remarked, that if the hon, and learned Solicitor General would look he would see that the L25 was not to pay them for setting up a new press, but for publishing the reports, an a new press, but for publishing the reports as fast as it was set up; and this he was

any good reason why they should not be paid for this session. Mr. Gowan supposed he would be in the

read it.) Now, for the reasons against paying reporters;-the hon. member for Brockville.

manuscript incurred much greater expense than those who published from printed copy; and, therefore, if how wembers would take a correct view of this case, they would see that this £25 was to remanarate the propriotors of the Royal Standard for the greater expense they would incur above others. The hon, and learned Solicitor General was against employing 70.

would like to ask, would three copies of the Journals to each member give to the country desized to be made acquainted with. The three

minority on the question of amendment, for he would vote against it. Any person who had any acquaintauce with the business of printing must know, that those who published from

porters because it was not done in Eugland That was very true, reporters were not om ployed by the House of Commons; but if he

ports which had already appeared, -- he was made to say the very opposite of what he did say.

say. But the hon, gentleman and the honse ought to reflect that if competent reporters had been employed under proper regulations that would not have happened; and therefore his ing the report. Another hon, member says, the were wilfully missepresented. In such cases the employing reporters. What information, he

Ma. Gowan was sorry the hon. gentleman reporters had engrossed a good deal of public (Mr. McNab) had not made those alterations in attention, and public opinion was settled res-the Bill, which, after the previous discussion pecting it. Whatever might have been the prohad upon it, might have been expected. The priety of paying reporters in former times, at Bill was repugnant to the Constitutional Act this day the conductors of the public press itself, and he would submit to any gentleman of the profession in the House, if his view of the Constitution was not correct.--[Mr. G. here read several extracts from the Constitutional Act in support of his opinion.]

Ma. PRINCE did not agree with the hon, gentleman in his construction of the Canstitutional Act. The Bill did not declare any person ineli-gible who was declared eligible by the Constitution, and he perfectly concurred with the hon. gentleman from Wentworth (Mr. McNab) that they had full power to Legislate upon the sabject

Mr. SHERWOOD observed, that it was quite paid. clear, that no Bill in contravention of the Constitutional Act could be passed by that House, but according to the construction of the hon, gentleman from Leeds (Mr. Gowan) many of last Parliament, which it was said were to retheir Bills must be directly repugnant to it, but munerate reporters. He (Mr. Macnah) knew

should rise and report progress, in order that it might be referred to a Select Committee. MR. Gowan here read a Bill which he would

offer in amendment.

commencing a daily paper was mentioned as pence in publishing the debates, the house should well as furnishing slips, &c.

The yeas and nave were taken on Mr. Parke's mendment ; yeas 22, nays 24.

Mr. SHERWOOD would vote against adopting the report, for the same reasons which had been given by the hon. and learned Solicitor General, and also for other reasons. It not only pro-posed to give £25 to Cull & Osborne for furnishing other editors with slips, but for setting up a new press, &c. Furnishing slips was only entioned in the report as a secondary conside ration, and the principal reason why it should judges of them; but now it was proposed to bo paid to them was because they had corn define them by employing persons to report their menced a new paper. With respect to what had been reported in the Standard so far this house to punish them if they wilfully misrepre-Session, it was the most perverted statement of sented what was said." what was said in that house that he ever saw .---Ile, for instance, was reported to have said in employing reporters unless editors could be one debate, the very reverse of what he did say. induced to publish? The papers should be sent

porters. Reporting gave those who were in the minority on any question, an opportunity of pondent and Advocate newspaper reported to sending forth their sentiments to the public, and the satisfaction of the bouse, both sides, pubtheir reason for the votes they gave. Mr. Rownson said, this was one of those dobates, and furnished papers to members ; and

questions which he had always been opposed to, for all this no chargo was made, no demand was as he considered it a useless expense, and really, made upon the house for remuneration. The believed paying reporters did more harn than increased circulation of the paper, he was told, good; for so long as editors were led to look to covered the expence, and he was authorised to that house to sustain their papers, by voting say that that paper would do so again this ses money for reporting, newspapers in this city sion. It was not only proposed to pay the never would be what they ought to he. Sey, reporters, but also the Editors for publishing,eral copies of the journals were published, and and what? That half of the members of that they would inform the public what was done in house came there for the mean and mercenary what they said, that was important to be known. pillering stationery from the clerk's office !-Indeed, there was a great deal said in the house The askes of the dead had been disturbed, and

parliament reporters were not employed, and he which should not be published. When hon. hoped they would not this one. The house was not only called, by the report of the committee The house was ashamed. Newspapers ought not to be paid for house would not pay for such papers. to pay the reporters, but all the editors also who out of the contingencies, but if any hon. mem pleased to furnish their papers during the Ses. sion. From the experience of last Session, be ber wanted a paper he should pay for it. He would vote against the whole resolution.

thought the less connexion there was between editors of newspapers and the house, the better Mr. PARKE was of opinion that they could not it would be for the country. Mr. MACNAE remarked, that the subject of more effectually mislead the public respecting the proceedings of that house, than by publishreporting had often been discussed, and he had ing such reports as had been made this session.

He was sorry the house did not go into comalways been of opinion that reporters should be The hon, member for the third Riding of mittee to expunge that part of the report which York used to think so too, for his name would goes to pay all editors who sent their papers to be found among the yeas in voting away large the house. The members of that house cught bar and admonished for erroneously reporting a to be left to themselves to judge of what they speech of the Attorney General, the present will read and what not. As that part of the Chief Justice. It was contended at that time sums of money, during the first Session of the report had not been struck out, he would vote that if the resolution for employing reporters

doubt be told, "You pay for publishing your papers, in consequence of publishing the pro-own speeches." Well, let it be so. Their con-stituents wished to be informed of what was employing reporters. He was, however, opposed stituents wished to be informed of what was employing reporters. He was, however, opposed stituents wished to be informed of what was employing reporters. He was, however, opposed

said as woll as done by their representatives in to paying for the newspapers sent into the and lost.

from manuscript copy and furnishing slips to papers as fust as it was set up; and this he was tobler editors. The Soliciron GENERAL read from the report others. He thought it only a more matter of to shew that he was not mistaken, but that justice that if they incurred an additional ex-

On Mr. Boulton's amendment the yeas and

naye were,-yeas 20, nays 30. Majority against striking-out the £25,-10. Mr. Rykenr then moved to expunge that part of the report which went to pay for newspapers

furnished to members. Mr. BURWELL was opposed to the whole report --- it was voting away part of the privileges of the house. They professed that their privileges were undefined, and that they were the only

Mr. PRINCE enquired, what was the use of He trusted that house would not employ them. to the house, and hon. members after reading Mr. MERRITT had always advocated paying them could send them to their constituents. Mr. THORBURN said, last session the Corres

hear, hear.)

house, and it was what they did, and not purpose of receiving ten shillings a day, and the case of a deceased member of that house

MR, CARTWAIGHT was opposed to paying for reporting, as he thought the printers of Toronto vere well enough paid by getting the printing advantage over all others in the Province, and were better off than any others. He remem-

WE. MANN. patience to hear it further argued.

ments expressed by the lion, and learned Sol. General. He had been a good deat amused by the speech of the hon, gentleman from Norfolk (Doctor Rolph) in which he quoted extracts from a book with which they were all very well acquainted, to prove (which no one doubted) that the House of Assembly had the right of stopping the supplies, to provent the assumption of despotic power on the part of the Executive ; but the hon member had failed to show any grounds for exercising that right on the present occasion, had not told them of any grievances under which they aboured, nor of any tyrannical acts of the Government, nor had he pointed out a single instance in which the rights of the people had been trampled upon. The learned gentleman had apparently spen much time and labour in writing the speech which he had delivered, and to that they might perhaps imput his frequent absence from the house at a time when he would have been much better employed, in attending to his parliamentary duties. He (Mr. P.) believed hat the hop, mover was in his place when the resolutions upon which the supply bill was founded were adopted by the house, he did not at that time raise his voice against those resolutions, and he could not suppose that his present amendment would prevail, his object must be to have it placed upon the journals of the house, which he hoped some members would find means to prevent, (hear

Mr. PARKE. The hon. gentleman from Essex (Mr. Prince) had admitted that under certain circumstances, it was not only the right but the duty of the House of Assembly to stop the supplies, he had also said that there were members looked at the Journals and saw the dragged before the public, who it was stated had no reasons for doing so, but he (Mr. Parke) believed that each reason that had been adduced for it was sufficient in itself to justify the House in stopping them. He would ask the hon, gentleman to look at our colonial system of government. A colonial minister of the house, to enable them to employ their system of government. A colonial minister own, reporters. Editors in this city had this was appointed, ignorant of the wants and wishes of the people of the colonies over which he was placed, who was therefore unable to bared that in 1821, a motion was made in the decide upon the matters which were submithouse to employ reporters, and it was lost; and ted to him, particularly as interested persons the same session an editor was brought to the were constantly endeavoring to pervert his judgment. The same ignorance pervaded our local government. A Lieutenant Governor was sent out, who must necessarily be ignorant of our affairs, and as long as he refused which, like the present, were rather in furthers. Well, that it was not possible for editors of against it altogether. ance of the constitution. Mr. S. was in favor of the details of the bigst to employ reporters. He was aware of the principle, but not of the details of the bigst to employing them; and they would not he was satisfied the increased circulation of privileges of the house employing it out the house employing it out the bigst or the the details of the bigst of the bigs

Kempenfeldt, Lake Simeae, November 28th, 1836. 368 1

TO LET.

TOR the term of five years, or less, the well-known CHEQUERED STORE. deep on Toronto Street; with a good cellar the

full size of the Building. Attached 10 the above premises, is a Dwelling House, now rented for £25, which may be used as a Warehouse. Possession will be given on the first of March next.

For particulars, enquire at the Guardian Office. Toronto, Nov. 30th, 1835. 368

LAND AGENCY.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the Public, that he has opened an Office being No. 162, on the North side of King Street, in the City of Toronte, nearly op-posite the Commercial Bank, where Agreements, Powers of Attorney, Bonds, Contracts, Cove-wants, Conveyances, Leases, Letters, Mortgages, Petitions. General Receipts, Releases, Wills, and all other kinds of writings, that are in gen. eral use between man and man, are done with accuracy and despatch. Also, a Register kept for Lands that persons may wish to dispose of, wherein the interests of all Parties shall be equally attended to. People who have business o perform at the Government Offices, will find it to their advantage to consult at his office.

JOHN SMYTH. November 20, 1836.

-67tf N. D .- The Subscriber has done business as Land Agent upwards of twenty years, and is consequently well acquainted with the routine thereof.

LANDS FOR SALE,

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

The above are in the midst of an old and flourishing Settlement, with all the convenien-ces 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 : Lot No. 12 in the 2d Concession, in extremely valuable Lot.

The above lands will be sold low, or the proprietor will be glad to mortgage the same for such period as may be agreed upon. For further particulars apply to J. B.

SPRAGGE, Esq., Land Agent, King Street. Toronto. Toronto, Nov. 13, 1836, 366Lf was then passed by the same majority.

CHRISTIAN GUARDIAN.

For the following lines we are indebted to a friend, lately from England. ' They are the efforts of a youthful mind.

16

PRAYER AT NIGHT. How sweet it is, whene'er the deepening gloom Of night proclaims the weary day is done, My taper glimmering in my lonely room, To worship at Great Beaven's eternal throne l

Dear lonely hour ! when, earthly friends withdrawn My heart in love's hight flame to heaven ascends. Enough ! with God I am not left forlorn, To whom my soul in nightly homage bends.

I cannot worship ever at His shripe : Tired nature fails its service to profong : But there are harps that speak in strains divine, And bring to God all night unceasing song :

All mortal night : for there is none in heaven : Nor sets their glory in a sombre west; But lasting light to their blest sky is given ; The spirits there-they never stay to rest,

From the Wesleyan Methodist Magazine for 1804.

н

DEADNESS TO THE WORLD. Tell me no more of earthly toys, Of sinful mirth, of carnal joys, The things I lov'd bofore; Let me but view my Saviour's face, And feel his animating grace, And I desire no more.

Tell me no more of praise and wealth. Of careless case and blooming health, " For they have all their snares ; Let me but feel my sins forgiven. And see my name enroll'd in heaven, And I am free from cares.

Tell me no more of lofty towers. Delightful gardens, fragrant bowers, For these are triffing things; The little room for me design'd Will suit as well my easy mind As palaces of kings.

Tell me no more of crowding guests, Of gaudy dress, and sumptuous feasts, Extravagance and waste;

My little table thinly spread, ith wholesome herts and wholesome bread,

Will better suit my taste. Give me a Bible in my hand, A heart to read and understand This sure unerring word ; I'd urge no company to stuy, But sit alone from day to day,

And converse with the Lord.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Ice deprived of Air-Bubbles .- Ice may be formed perfectly free from air bubblas, by the following means. A flask is to be partly filled with water, and a stop cock connected with its neck. Then the water is caused to boil, which separates the air from it, and by continued boiling it is driven from the vessel by the steam. While the surface above the water is full of steam, the stop cock, is clos-ed, and then the water is perfectly free from air, and it may be frozen by placing it in a freezing mixture of snow and sult, when it will be found converted into solid ice, perfectly free from air bubbles, and as transparent as the finest glass. It is found to be still lighter than water, and will float on its surface. In this state the ice may be moulded by the hands into a lens, which will concentrate the rays of the sun like a burning glass, and may used for the same purpose.-Scientific Tracts.

Economy in Linen Washing .- A corres poudent of a Dundee paper writes as follows :-- " After many experiments made by myself and others, I find that pipe clay, dis solved among the water employed in washing. gives the dirtiest linen the appearance of having been bleached, and cleans them thoroughly with about half the labour and full a saving of one fourth the scap. The meth-od adopted was to dissolve a little of the pipe-clay among the warm water in a washing tub, or to rub a little of it together with the soap on the articles to be washed. The process was repeated as often as required. until the articles washed were made thoroughly clean. All who tried the experiment, have agreed that the saving of soap and labour is great ; and that the clothes are improved in color equally as if they were bleached. The peculiar advantage of employing this article with the soap is, that it gives the hardest water almost the softness of ram water."

J VAN NORMAN has engaged Messis, Champion, BROTHERS, & Co. to act as AGENTS in Toronto for the Sale the various kinds of Castings made at the LONG POINT FOUNDRY. They have now a Stock on band comprising a General Assortment of STOVES, of various sizes, made after new patterns and Scotch models. Also, J. VAN NORMAN'S

Patent Cooking Stove. This article needs no puffing, its reputation being established beyond the reach of competition.

Persons wishing to purchase at Wholesale can be supplied on fair terms. 362if

Upper Canada Academy. THE Public are respectfully informed that the second Quarter of this Academical Institution commenced on Monday the 12th of September. The friends and guardians of the Students will therefore confer an obligation on the Committee by an early remittance of their Quarterage, &c. which is now due; and those who are in arreatages for the first are particularly requested to forward the same. with the Quarterage now due, at their very earliest convenience. The Committee have no fears but that their friends will at muce see the accessity of their being thus prgent, when the expenses of such an Institution, especially in its commencement, are recollected,-for, not withstanding the utmost economy that can be used, consistently with the comfort of the Stu-dents and the general respectability of the establishment, it will require the most prompt pay-ment on the part of its friends to provent embarrasemont.

The Committee of Management with confi dence invite the petronage of an enlightened community, as they con without feer of con-tradiction, assert that never has this Province been favoured with such happy opportunities for the sound and liberal aducation of its youth. on terms so casily within the reach of most of its respectable, population. It is with much pleasure they state, that, notwithstanding they have had to encounter some of the minor of stacles incident to the commencement of similar institutions, still their success has been, and continues to be, decidedly more than they could reasonally have anticipated; and now they be lieve that there is nothing to prevent their in-fant Academy continuing its operations with increased vigour and prosperity. It may be further remarked, that, as it is not

intended to give any lengthy vacation till next summer, it will be to the groat advantage of all who purpose becoming Students to do so immedistely, and thereby scarre their proper stations in the additional Winter Classes, and the benefit of the Winter Course of Lectures, both of which will now shortly commence. N.B.-The charges will only be made from

that part of the Quarter at which the Pupils onter, though, of course, whenever they ro-move, the charge will be made up to the close of the Term. ADAM TOWNLEY, Sec. Com. of Mangt.

Cubourg, Sept. 1835.

Upper Canada Academy. UTUATED AT COCOURG, IN THE NEWCASTLE DISTRICT HIS Institution is now in operation, and the Committee of Management respectfully solicit in its behalf the patronage of a literal public. The term commenced on the 27th inst. The charges for Board and Tuition are fixed as stated below.

	-	Т	Е	ĸ	ъı	s.

	Board, including washing, fuel, lights, per ann.	22	0	-
•	Tuition-the minor branches of English Edu-			
	cation, including Reading, Writing, Gram-			
	mar, Arithmetic, Book-keeping, and Geo-			
	graphy-per quarter,	9	15	
•	tronomy, Chemistry, Natural and Moral Phi-			

£ s. D.

losophy, &c. &c.- per quarter, 1 5 (Including Latin, Greek, or Mathematics,*--1 10 per quarter, ... Extra Charges.

* The charge will be the same, whether one or all of these branches be pursued. Payments for Board and Tuition to be made nationly in advauce.

Books and Stationery will be furnished at a ensonable rate.

There are to be two Students in each room.

To Architects, &c.

THE CITY OF TORONTO hereby L offer a Premium of Thirty Pounds, to the Architect, or other individual, who may, on or before the first of December next, furnish the most approved set of PLANS and BLEVA. most approved set of PLANS and BLEVA. TIONS for the Buildings to be erected on the Market Block, being that portion of the City which is bounded on the North by King Street, on the South by Front Street, on the West by Church Street, and on the East by the Market Source. Any information remired may be here the plasma of the arrival of their new and extensive stock of DRY GOODS, consist ing in part as follows: Source. Any information remired may be here the plasma of the arrival of their new and extensive stock of DRY GOODS, consist ing in part as follows: Square. Any information required may be had on application to either of the members of the Committee appointed to receive the Plans and Thibet Wool and Silk Shawls, Elevations, viz. the Mayor, Alderman Harper, Printed Muslins, and Mr. Creig, or at the office of the Clerk Crape Silk and Gauze Handkerchiefs, f the Common Council. By order of the Committee.

CHARLES DALY, Clerk of the Common Council. Toronto, October 19, 1836. 63.

Fashionable Tailoring Establishment.

J. PRESTON, Tailor and Draper, No. 168 King-street, returns his best thanks to his friends and customers for the kind patronage they have afforded him. He now bers to inform them that he has on hand a variety of West of England Superfine Cloths, Cassimeres, and Buckskins of various kinds and colours, together with a rich variety of superior. Vestings of the latest patterns, suitable for the

N. B. Orders entrasted to him will be execut. od according to the latest fashion, with the greatest promptitude and despatch. Toronto, June, 1836. 346-tf.

Sloves! Stoves! Stoves!! WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. THE Subscribers beg leave to inform the Public, that they have now on hand the largest assortment of STOVES in this Province, consisting of SCOTCH, AMERICAN, and THREE RIVERS Manufacture, from 24 to 36 inch, which they will dispose of lower than they can be brought from Montreal. Those wishing to purchase are particularly re-quested to call and examine their stock and prices before purchasing elsewhere.

Also, a complete assortment of SHELF GOODS and HEAVY HARDWARE. P. PATERSON & SONS.

No. 116, King Street. 36. 359-11. Toronto, Sept. 20th, 1836.

To all whom it may concern. Morite CE is hereby given, that the Migistrates of the District of London will award the following PREMIUMS for

Plans and Specifications for the Building a New Gaol at London,

Viz: for the best Plan which may be approved of, the sum of £25; for the second best Plan,

&c , which may be approved of, the som of £15; and for the third best Plan, &c., which may be approved of, the sum of £10. The Plans, Specitications, and Estimates to be regulated upon the principle of affording accommodation for Twenty five Criminal Prisoners in distinct Cells, with the necessary Day Rooms, Airing Yards, Debtors' Apartments, and other requisites of a well arranged Building of this description ; the Estimates therefor not to exceed the sum of five thousand pounds.

The several Plans to be handed to the Clerk of the Peace on or before the second Thesday in January next, under envelope without signa-ture, but having a private mark, and addressed to J. B. Asara, Esq., accompanied by a Letter with the corresponding private mark, and real signature and address of the person forwarding such plans, &c.

By the Court. London, U.C., Oct. 20, 1836. 6311

by the Court. Londan, U. C., Oct. 20, 1836. 6311 STOLEN, ON Friday evening, October 7th, from Searborough, 1at Concession, Lot No. 32, near Torento, TWO HORSES, one a dapple gray Canadian Poney, stands about 14 hands high, with a thick mane and short tail; the other a bay roaned Horse, about 15 hands high, with a star on his forchead, marked on each shoulder point, with his neick collar, and a large spot of hair taken off the inside of his hough. Auy person giving information of the said to the subecriber in Scarborough, that ha may obtain there is contended to the inspected. The Subscriber, in returning thanks to his friends who have so long favoured him with their patronage, and the public generally for their support which he has similable handsomely records the bouse formerly occupied by J. W. Breut the bouse formerly occupied by J. W. Breut the support which he has removed the house formerly occupied by J. W. Breut the support which he base formerly occupied by J. W. Breut the support which he has removed to the superimeriment to support which he has removed the house formerly occupied by J. W. Breut occupying the same bed; and each Student shall to the subscriber in Scarborough, that he may furnish two shoets, two pillow-cases, and two obtain them again, shall be handsomely reward.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL ESTABLISHMENT.

CHEQUERED HOUSE, KING STREET. L. PERRIN & Co. thankful for the J

patronage they have hitherto received

Gros de Naples,

1000 pieces Prints, Hosiery, Moleskins, Factory Cotton, &c Sec. Sec.

which have been carefully and judiciously so locted, by their partner residing in Liverpool, from the principal manufacturing Districts, and which they now offer at unprecedented low prices for Cash.

J. L. P. & Co. wish particularly to call the attention of the public at large to their stuck of Fine and Superfine Broad Clothe, and Cosei meres, which they are now celling at very reduced prices, being determined to extend this branch of their business which they are con-vinced their connexion with England onables them to do.

Country Merchants will, find it their interest o call and examine their Goods before they buy, to whom a liberal deduction will be made. 1 - No mond mice

Toronto, Jane,		-	344	-tf.

 Toronto, Jane, 1836, 341-tf.
FSAAC ROBINSON, Merchant Tailor, No. 192 King street, three doors exist of Yong street, opposite Ridout, Erothers & Co., returns his grateful thanks to his friends and a discerning public for the distinguished patron.
age received at their hands, and respectfully solicits a continuance of their favors, which it is all be his daty to merit by strict attention, punctidity and neatness in the saccation of any orders, which status control and the string of punctically and heatness in the street course which and the string of the introduction of any orders, which status continuance of their favors, which it is all be his daty to merit by strict attention, punctidity and neatness in the saccation of any orders, which status correction of any orders, which status correction of any orders, which status corrections of the favors, which is the status of the favors, which is continuance of the favors, which is the status of the status of the status orders, which status to carefully and panetually attended to. She has now on hand a larga at storten favors and status of the status of the subtract of the status of favors and inter the status of the status of the status attended to. She has now on hand a larga at storten favors and status of the status attended to status renearly and status attended to. She has now on hand a larga at stortent of the above atticks, of latest fashion. Toronto, March 24th, 1835. 2800
HENRY BALDWIN, Esq. Barrister at Law, Attorney and Notary, Mathew to the status fashion. Notadar to the superkant of the status the status atter the status of the status atter the status atter that has an ow received a Super Javars of the status of the status and convertion at the status atter that has neany status of the status atter that hasthas and convertions a ISAAC ROBINSON, Merchant Tuilor,

work to order, with neatness and despatch, and at moderate terms. As his Establishment has

Life Pills & Phœnix Bitters. G. BILTON'S TAILORING J. W. BRENT & Co., Agents, Toronto.

ESTABLISHMENT, For Superior and Fashionable Articles.

No. 54, Newgate Street, TORONTO.

B. returns his sincere thanks to his friends for their kind patronage since he commenced business, and begs to inform them. and the public in general, that, having had several years' experience in his business in some of the most fashionable places in England, he is able to make every articlo of Dress in the most approved style and latest fashion. That the strictest altention is paid to the superiority of his articles will be fully established by a reference to any of his numerous customers. The most approved systems of fitting the human frame are now successfully practiced by him. As every article supplied from his Establishment is made under his own superintendence, and heing always supplied with the best and cheapesp Cloths, he is enabled to compete with any cotesaporary in the Province.

August 16th, 1836, 53(5)

NEW SPRING GOODS.

THUE Subscriber takes this opportunity of respectfully intimating to his customers and the public generally, that he has just return. ed from Great Britain with an extensive and choice assortment of STAPLE GOODS, com. prising almost every article in the Dry Goods line, which will not be found inferior to any in either of the Provinces. Having been carefully selected by himself, they are particularly adapted to the country trade; and are confidently recommended to the attention of Merchante. under an assurance that the assortment will bo found as good, and disposed of at as low prices, and on as liberal terms, as any other house can offer, either in Upper or Lower Canada.

GEORGE MONRO. Toronto. 6th June, 1836. 344

THE Subscribers will receive, per first strivula from England, part of their Fall Supply of HARDWARE, which will comprise an assortment of

Nails, Chains, Hollow Ware,

Tin Plates, Canada Plates, Iron Wire, Shelf Goods (consisting of Locks, Latches, . Hinges, Screws, Bolts, S.c. S.c. A.c.) Cutlery, (a very large and general assortment.)

Which, with their present Stock, will be sold Wholesale, at their usual low prices, for Cash or approved Paper.

, CHAMPION, BROTHERS, & Co., Importers of Hordwore. 22. Yonge Street, Toronto, 6th August, 1836. 52

ON HAND, Naylor & Co.'s very celebrated Cast Steel, " Coach * pring Steel, " German Steel, 64

Cutlery, Joiners' Tools, and Saws, Warranted Axes, Cut Noils, Sc. Sc. Sc.

JUST RELIEIVED, and on Sale at the WESLEYIN METHODIST BOOK ROOM No. 4. Toronto Street, the following Works : Crabbe's Synonymes, 1 vol. Svo. neat £1 0.0 listory of England, Dume and Smol.

Rollin's Ancient History, 1 vol. royal 8vo. bound Horne's Works, 2 vols. port folio, neat 3 2 6 Combe on Digestion and Dietetics,*

1 vol. 12mo. bound 0 4 6 * A more useful, and therefore a more valuable book, has not issued from the press for many years. It is suf-ficient for us to say, that it is written by the author of the "Principles of Physiology," and we will only add, that he who wishes to live inspuly and long, should study "Combe on Digestion."- Zion's Herald. Aug. 30, 1836.

MR. WALTER TELFER, SURGBON. THAS REMOVED from NIAGARA to No. 44, Newgale Street, TORONTO. July, 1835. 2961f

> NOTICE. Commissioner of Crown Lands Office, }

> > Midland District.

Life Pills & Pheenix Bitters. J. W. BRENT & Co., Agents, Toronto. J. MOFFAT'S VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS have long and immediate powers of restoring perietic heatin to per-sons suffering under nearly every kind of disease to which the human frame is likele. In many hundreds of certifi-cated instances, they have even rescued sufferers from the verge of an unitably grave, after all the deceptive neatrums of the day lad utterly failed; and to many thousands like have permanently secured that uniform onjoyment of heath without which life is a partial blessing. So great, indoed, has their efficacy invariably and infallibly proved, that it has appeared scarterly test than minarellous to those who were unacquainted with the beautifully philosophical principles upon which they are compounded, and upon which they consequently act. It was to their manifest and sensible action to purifying the springs of life, and enduing them with renewed tone and vigour, that it has and sensible notion to purifying the springs of life, and enduing them with the neaved tone and vigour, that it was wrose lives they had obviously saved. The proprietor reinfices in the opportunity offered by the invest diffusion of the daily press, for placing his Yr orraste Live Trees within the knowledge and reach of every individual to the community. Unlike the boast of perificians quackeries which boast of vegetable ingredi-ents, the Life Files are puely and solely vegetable, and contain orither Morenty, Antimony, Arenic, nor any other mineral, is any form whatever. They are entirely compased of extracts from rare and powerful plants, the virtues of which, though long known to several Indus intels, are altogether mknown to the ignorant proteaders to modical elence; and were never belower administered in so mappily efficacious a combination. The first operation is to linear from the coals of the stansch and lowels the virtues impurities and crudide constantly soling around them, and to remove the hard-end faces which collect in the envintions of the small brough the veing, renews every part of the system, and rightpundy mounts the bauner of health in the blooming

An argument from Experience .- Governor Cass, of Michigan, in an address delivered before the Detroit Temperance Society ou Thanksgiving evening, remarked as follows. "If I may be allowed to speak of myself, standing in this sacred place, I would say, that I stand here a living monument of the utter usplessness of ardent spirits, having never tested them; and yet I have endured my full proportion of fatigue and exposure, in peace and in war."-Jour. Com.

George the Third was extremely punctual, and expected punctuality from every one in this respect. The late Lord Hk-e was the most punctual person that ever attended on His Majesty; he never ever attended on His Majesty; he never tion of civilized nations peopled America many was a second behind his time. He had years before its discovery by Columbus. an appointment with the king at Windsor, at 12 o'clock; on passing through the hall the clock struck 12, on which his lordship, in his rage, at being half a minute too late, raised his cane, and broke Paid. the glass of the clock. At his next audience, the King, as he entered the room. exclaimed "Why, II--k--e ! H--k--e! how came you to strike the clock ?"---"The clock struck first, your Majesty." The King laughed heartily at the grave self, the mock solemnity of the unswer adding zest to the bon mot.

Advertisements.

TRAME OF ADVERTISTICS. -Sixlines and under, 2s 6d. for the first insertion, and 7.d. for every subsequent inser-tion. Above six and under ten lines, 3s 4d. for the first insertion, and 10d. for every subsequent insertion. Over ton lines, 4d. per line for the first insertion, and 1 d per line for every subsequent insertion. A liberal discount made on all advertisements conti-nued for more than six months.

"" Advertisements without written directions will be neerted until forbidden, and charged accordingly.

STRAYED

ROM Lot No. 3, township of. Toronto, a XOKE of STEERS. One dark red, with a white face; the other light red, with white on the back and kidneys,-the property of the Sab. word with the Postmaster at Streetsville, or the owner, shall be well rewarded.

JOHN LOUGHIN. Toronto, Nov. 18, 1836. 3673 wp

towels. Any Students furnishing their own bed and bedding shall have £1 each deducted from their board, which will make it amount to £21 per annum.

Each room will be furnished with bed, table. stove, chairs, and other necessary furniture; ilso with one light, and with word. The wood 4]30 will be furnished in the vard, and the males are to prepare it for their own rooms, unless direc tions are given by their parents to the contrary: in which case an extra charge of 5s, per quarter will be made during the two winter quarters. For the female department the wood will be prepared and carried to the roums, and charged for us above.

Jane 28th, 1836. By order of the Committee of Management

Sec. pro. tem.

AGENTS WANTED

For every District in the Province, VINO solicit subscribers for a popular IL Work, entitled, "AMERICAN ANTIQUITIES AND DISCOVERIES IN THE WEST." Being an exhibition of the ovidence that an ancient popula.

The remuneration will be such as to warrant any young gentleman in the business, who has not a lucrative employment. For particulars apply to the subscriber in Belleville, who will stiend promptly to all communications, if Post Paid. WILLIAM COLTON. September 24th, 1836.

Cast Steel Axe Manufactory.

THE Subscriber, long known as a Partner in the Long Point Foundry, hav-ing retired from that Establishment, is now extensively engaged in the Axe making business. manner in which Lord H. justified him. To those acquainted with J. & B. Van Norman's celebrated Axes, no other recommendation is necessary to effect their sale than the assurance but the same workmen are now in his employ and the same stock used. Mr. GEORGE LEAVITT who formerly carried on the business in Till sonburg, has been induced to act as foreman to the subscriber; he therefore feels rafe in saying that he can fill all orders with an article not surpassed in workmanship and beauty of finishing in Canada. Ilis terms will be as low as can be obtained cloowhere.

All orders, addressed to Middleton, Londor District, will meet with prompt attention.

BENJAMIN VAN NORMAN. Tillsonburg, Oct. 25, 1836.

FOBACCO MANUFACTORY

TILSON R. ABBOTT begs leave to inform the citizens of Toronto and its vicinity, that he has commenced the above business in King Street, nearly opposite the Commercial Bank; where he intends carrying it on in all its branches. From long experience he flatters himself that he shall be able to presen his customers with as good an article as can be procured in the United States, and respectfully solicits the patronage of the public. 354(f) Toronto, U. C. Aug. 22, 1836.

ed for their trouble. WILLIAM SCOTT. Scarborough, Oct. 12, 1836, 64.5wp Rochester, Toronto, Hamilton, Cobourg, Port Hope, & Presque Isle.

THE STEAMER TRAVELLER, Commanded by Cantain J. Stretgetann will on the first July, commence making two trips a week, between the above mentioned places, and leave as follows:

On Monday and Thursday mornings, at 8 o'clock, leaves Rochester for Presque Isle, Co-bourg, Port Hope, Toronto, and Hamilton. On Tuesdays and Fridays, at 12 o'clock, on, leaves Hamilton for Tornato, Port Hope

Cobourg, Presque Isle, and Rochester.

PASSAGE AND FREIGHT.

For Rates of Passage and Freight, apply to the Rail Road Office, Rochester; Habour Com-pany's Office, Cobourg; Mr. McDonell; Toronto, and Mr. Gunn. Hamilton. All Baggage at the risk of the owners, unless

booked as Freight; and all Freight payable on

July, 1836. 31715 City Boot and Shoe Store.

SIGN OF THE GOLDEN BOOT, 91, King Street,

JAMES FOSTER begs leave to in-

Torm his numerous customers, and the public, that he has now on hand a large and general assortment of LADIES'. GENTLEMEN'S, and CHILDRES'S BOOTS and SHOES, which, from his facilities in the Trade, he is enabled to sell at the lowest possible prices.

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

IT J. F. has received, and now offers for sale a variety of Gentlemen's very superior WEL. LINGTON and CLARENCE BOOTS, of British Manufacture, to which he invites attention. Sept. 26, 1836. 59

FOR SALE,

BO ACRES of Excellent LAND, about 18 of which are under cultivation, situated in the roar of Lot No. 5, 2nd Conces. sion, west of Yonge Street, in the Township of House, 30 feet by 30, not four years built, and about 10 tons of choice, well saved Hay, and pwards of 100 cords of good Fire Wood.

The situation would answer any gentleman vishing to live accasionally in the Country, the distance being only 6 miles from the City of Tatanto.

Application to be made to the owner, on the premises, by whom a good title can be given. N. B. The house stands close to the proposed route of the Rail Road from Toronto to Lake Hucon. York Township, Aug. 17, 1836. 354:0

hegs leave to inform them that he has removed to the house formerly occupied by J. W. Brent & Co., three doors Last of the Market Square; and the better to ensure a continuation of gen-eral support, has lately engaged Mr. THOMAS EDMUNES as his Foreman Cutter, formerly in a similar situation with Buckmaster, New Bond Street, London, whose experience in the triad will, on his part, ensure success. By the first pri-vals, he expects a general assortment of West.

of England CLOTIS, fine and superfine, with every other article suitable for the Sommer Trade; and hopes, by punctuality to business, Rheumatism, Dehility for scren years, Violent Sick Headache. Sick Headache. New York, June 19th, 1836.—Respected Friend: I was afflicted with Rivenmatism and with Nervous Dobility for upwards of savea years; my knoes and ankles were so efficied that I could only walk a part of that time by sh dang my feet on the ground about four incluse at a time. I coule not step ou or off a curb-stone without the assistance of my could ot render general satisfaction.

ROBERT HAWKE. N. B. All orders executed with neatness and

lespatch. 339CUTLERY AND SURGICAL INSTRU-

MENT MANUFACTORY.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the inhabitants of this City and the surrounding Country that he has commenced the above business in all its various branches, in the house formerly occupied by Mesers. Henderson & McKenzie, No. 120 King street, a few doors ast of Yonge street.

Alog hy become the ground about notice at other. I coule not step on or off a curb-koine willhowin the asistance of my case. About five weeks ago you recommonded to me the use of your Life Pills and Phomix Bitters. I have used them agreeably to your directions for four weeks. I have received greater benefit from them than 1 ever received from any medicine is rould ten years ago. I non sevenity-two years of ago, and hast Saurday I walked 6 miles, and field but little fungated. For every years ago. I now seven unable to eleep coundly or yeat well, but pince 1 commenced the use of your Life Pills and Phrenix Bitters. I have been unable to eleep coundly or yeat well, but pince 1 commenced the use of your Life Pills and Phrenix Bitters, Thave step to be well, but is be very valuable, and as such to be very valuable, and say it is the interaction as filtered with a violent Sick Headache. I recommended the Phrenix Bitters, To John Moffat. Medical Gentlemen favouring him with their orders may rest assured that no exortion will be pared to merit their approbation. Surgcons' Instruments constantly kept on hand or made to order, to any pattern required. First rate Razors, Pen Knives, Scissors, Table knives and Forks, with almost every other article in the above line constantly kept for sale. As every article manufactured by the subscriber will be warranted, any rticle not equal to the guarantee will be taken

N. B .- Surgeons' Instruments carefully repaired : Razors, Pen Knives, Scissors, Table Knives and Forks, &c. &c., ground and set in the best manner; all sorts of damaged hardware olished and repaired on reasonable terms ; brass lacquored, & c. All orders will be thankfully received and punctually executed.

IF Trusses of every description manufactur. d to order. SAMUEL SHAW. Toronto, Dec. 2d, 1835. 317 t 317 1

York. There is on the Lot a convenient Frame pany, on which the Instalments due, are not paid House, 30 feet by 30, not four years built, and up on or before the first Monday in November a Shed. Stable, and other out-buildings. Also, next, will be declared forfeited, and then sold

fit of the Company, as the law directs. By order of the Board,

The above sale is adjourned to the first Monday in December next, at the same hour and

JOHN JACKSON, Secretary & Treasurer, G. R. N. C. November 7th, 1836. 365 4

CERTIFICATES.

The PHENIX BITTERS, are so called, because they

FILL times and places for the Sale of Crown and Clergy Reserves, during the present year, will be as follows: At Belleville, for Crown Lands in the County

of Hastings, on the 20th June, 20th July, 20th August, 20th September, 20th October, and 21st November. At Napance, for Crown Lands in the Counties

of Lenox and Addington, on the 24th June, 25th July, 24th August, 24th Soptember, 24th Octoher, and 25th November.

At Kingston, for Crown Lands, in the County At Ringston, for Crown Lands, in the County of Frontenac, on the 30th June, 28th July, 29th August, 29th September, 28th October, and 29th November. At Belleville, for Clergy Reservos, in the Coun-ty of Hastings, on the 30th June, 20th July,

20th August, 20th September, 20th October and 21st November.

At Napanco, for Clergy Reserves, in the Counties of Lenox and Addington, on the 24th June, 25th July, 24th August, 24th September, 24th October, and 25th November. At Kingston, for Clergy Reserves, in the Coun-

ty of Frontenae, on the 39th June, 23th July, 29th August, 29th September, 28th October, and 29th November.

and 25th Rovenber, Schedules of the particular Lots to he sold in each Township, and specifying also the terms of sale, have been printed, and will be put up at the Court Honse, at the Office of the Clerk of the Pace, and Sheriff, and at other places in the District, which Schedules can be had on application to the Commissioner of Crown Lands. or to Samuel S. Wilmot, Esq. Deputy Surveyor, who will reside in the District, and superintend the several sales.

PETER ROBINSON.

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

For Sale at this Office.

CHRISTIAN GUARDIAN.

TERMS:

The price of the CHRISTIAN GRANDIAN is twelve shilthe price of the Christian of addition is the and strike lings and six pence on year, if paid in advance; or, ffeca skillings, if paid in six months; or, senonces skillings and six pence if not paid briote the cut of the year, exclu-sive of posteges. Subscriptions paid within one month after receiving the first number will be considered in

Mr. Moflat—Deer Sir: It is with pleasure I herein cor-tify to the value of your Veretahle Life Pills and Phemiz Biners in the months of July and August last, I was afflicted with a severe bilious indisposition and centitued diarthers, antiended with severe pain; in appetite was afflicted with a severe bilious indisposition and centitued diarthers, antiended with severe pain; in appetite was afflicted with a severe bilious indisposition and centitued diarthers, and I became much reduced and unable to attem my business. I tried a number of kinds of medicine usu-advised to take a box of your Pills, and occasionally a glass of your Bitters, and much to my astonisument, found immediate relief. And by the use of one box perfectly restored to its natural section. I thus not an avaing I believe that these pills and bitters cannot be considered inferior to any medicine now known for the cure of bilbous complaints. Purther than this I cannot certify from experience, but believe your medicine to be considered in other coses, and chere fully recommend it to the puble. Yours, &c. Mr. A. V. Hammorn, 170 Spring, now 20 Third-st.

Office of the Grand River Navigation Com'y, (Senera, Grand River, Sept. 20, 1836. 4 NOTICE is hereby given, that all Stock in the Grand River Navigation Com-

by Public Auction, on that day, at the hour of twelve o'clock, noon, at this office, for the bene-

place.

JOHN JACKSON,

Secretary & Treasurer, G. R. N. C.

Apping CONSTRATA, 222 Spring st. To John Moffat. Fever and Agne. Certificate from Mr. Sanual, K. Townsend, 115 Chapel Street.—New York, Decumber 19th, 1835.—1 take dits early opportunity to inform you of the asionishing effects your Files and Butters have had on my complaint. I had been living at liarten, where I was severely attacked with the Fever and Ague. I have been under the hands of nume-rous physicitans, both in Barlem and New York. I have the proprietors of which warranteed in yours, but and input at line of the main of the physicians and have of your Files and Bitters. According is I called to see you, and purchased a 50 cent but of the Pills, and a dollar bottle of the Bitters. Too may recollect the chromatance of any having a chill while in your office, and that you gave me a glass of the Bitters at the time. Before I have office infit is ince. I continued the use of the Pills and Bitters, until I had taken the quantify I bought. I how enjoy por-fect health. I deem your modicines invaluable, and as such, I cheerfully recommend them to only permanent cure known for Fever and Ague. Yours, shoreerly. Mr. John Moffat. Bitters Comming is and Direchees. Mr. John Moßat. Bilious Complaint and Diarrhoen.

Mr. Moffat—Dear Sir: It is with pleasure I herein cor-tify to the value of your Vegetable Life Pills and Phenix Bitters In the months of July and August last, I was afflicted with a severe bitious indisposition and continued