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Christian Guardian.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 2, 1839.

It is well to begin a new year with some good work; and to commence serving God after a new manuer.-Jax.

The commencement of another annular period of time suggests reflections of a humbling, solemn, awakening, encouráging character. A self-inspecting retrospect of the past, in respect to parsuits, dispositions, tempers, time, opportunities, privileges, and means of usefulness, is calculated to humble ; the uncertainty of the future in respect to health, comforts, friends, and life itself, is a solemn reflection ; the conscious defectiveness of present moral and spiritual state and attainments ought to swaken ; and past experience, and the sure word of promise that God will be the same hearer of prayer this year that he was last-the same defender, comforter, deliverer, may well inspire humble confidence and encourage grateful hope.

On the present occasion, we earnestly solicit the reader's serious and practical attention to the following advices by the venerable WILLIAM JAY :

"Let us begin the year with solemn reflection-and say, with Job, 'When a few years are come I shall go the way whence I shall not return.' Let me not only believe this; into his pond. If you should see him grow gray in these but think of it, and feel the importance of the sentiment. Yes, in a little time I shall be no more seen. How--where--shall I be disposed of ? The seasons will return as before : but the places that now know me will know me no more for ever. Will this be a curse ? or a blessing ? If I die in my sins I shall return no more to my possessions and enjoyments; to the follies, and absurd disquiets, of the covetous man .- Law. calls of mercy; to the throne of grace; to the house of prayer! If I die in the Lord, I shall, O blessed impossibility ! return no more to these thorns and briors; to this vain and wicked world; to this aching head; to this throbbing heart; to these tempta tions and troubles, and sorrows and sins.

Let us begin the year with self-inspection-and say, with the chief butler, 'I do remember my faults this day.' We are prone to think of the failings of our fellow creatures, and often imagine because we are free from their faults that we are faultless. But we may have other faults; we may have worse ; and while a mote is in our broiher's eye a beam may be in our own. Let us be open to conviction. Let us deal faithfully with our own hearts. Let us not compare ourselves with others, and especially the more vile of our fellow-creatures; but with our advantages; with our knowledge; with our professions ; with the law of God.

Let us begin the year with a determination to abandon whatever appears sinful--and say, with Elihu, 'If I have done iniquity, I will do no more.' Should the evil course or the evil passion solicit, let it plead in vain while the Saviour-Judge says - If thy right eye offend thee, pluck it out, and cast it from thee : for it is profitable for thee that one of thy members should perish, and not that thy whole body should be cast into hell. And if thy right hand offend thee, cut it off, and cast it from thee : for it is profitable for thee that one of thy members should perish, and not that thy whole body should be cast into hell.'

Begin the year with pious and personal dedication, and say with David, "Lord, I am thine ; save me." Through him who is the way yield yourselves unto God. It is your reason-nble service. He has infinite claims to you. You will never truly be your own until you are his.

Begin the year with relative religion ; and if the worship of God has never been established in your family, now commence it-and say, with Joshua, "As for me and my house, we will serve the Lord." A family without prayer is like a house without a roof. It is uncovered and exposed; and we know

spake ;" of Him who has so truly said, "I am the light of the world; if any man follow me, he shall not walk in darkness, but have the light of life." It finds us subject to the shameful bondage of sense and passion; and it sets us upon the honourable throne of self government and moral dominion. It finds the powers of an immortal mind possessed and polluted by the evil spirit which worketh in the children of disobedience: it expels the unholy usurper, and gives back the spirit to the healing and hallowing influence of God. It invests us with the privileges of "sons of God," gives us access to his throne of grace, and confers a covenant right both to pray and to be heard by him; it brings us under his eye, his hand, his wing, his care, his jealousy, his love, his vindication. It gives even our mortal dust an interest in the great redemption; for even that shall be raised again at the last day; and on that day the glory which it has ordained for man shall be completed, for publicly shall the Church be acknowledged, publicly presented to the Father, and publicly received, crowned with "glory, honour, and immortality."-Ib.

THE COVETOUS MAN.-If you should see a man that had a large pend of water, yet living in continual thirst, not suffering kimself to drink half a draught, for fear of lessening his pond. If you should see him wasting his time and strength, in fetching more water to his pond, always thirsty, yet always late to catch the drops of rain, gaping after every cloud, and running greedily into overy mire and mud, in hopes of water, ind always studying how to make every ditch empty itself anxious labours, and at last end a careful, thirsty life, by falling into his own pond, would you not say that such an one was not only the author of all his own disquiets, but was foolish enough to be reckoned among madmen? But foolish and absurd as this character is, it does not represent half the

SUPERNATURAL OBSTACLES IN REBUILDING JERUSALEM .-Alypius was the learned and virtuous friend of Julian the Apostate ; and, possessing the entire confidence of Julian, was the one selected by him to rehuild and beautify Jerusalem with its temple, in defiance of the prophecy of Christ. But history furnishes not only abundant evidence that this order was never executed, but that it was prevented by supernatural obstacles. Julian himself, it is true, died within six months of the order. But Ambrose, Chrysostom, and Gregory Nazianzen, testify that the order was prevented by earthquakes, whirlwinds, and fiery eruptions. The same is confirmed by a witness less exceptionable to the infidel. Ammianus Marcel. linus, as says Gibbon, " a philosophic soldier, who loved the virtues, without adopting the prejudices of his master, recorded, in his candid and judicious history of his own times, the extraordinary obstacles which interrupted the restoration of the Temple of Jerusalem :- ' Whilst Alypius, assisted by the governor of the Province, urged, with vigour and diligence, the execution of the work, horrible balls of fire breaking out near the foundations, with frequent and reiterated attacks. rendered the place, from time to time, inaccessible to the scorched and blasted workmen; and the victorious element continuing in this manner obstinately and resolutely bent, as it were, to drive them to a distance, the undertaking was aban. doned.' Such authority should satisfy a believing, and must astonish an incredulous mind."-[M. W. Journal.

CONTENTMENT.-Is that beast better that hath two or three nountains to graze on, than a little bee that feeds on the dew or manna, and lives upon what falls overy morning from the store-houses of heaven, clouds, and providence ?-- Can a man quench his thrist better out of a river than a full urn ; or drink better from the fountain which is finely paved with marble, than when it swells over the green turf ?- Bishop Jeremy Taylor.

> From Butterworth's Concordance. The Lord's Prover Illustrated.

it brings us to the feet of Him "who spake as never man with few exceptions, I believe and extol. And lest I should possibly burnt offering, the "Lamb of God." All was an adumbration of what be mistaken on the latter, I say, I mean the alliance of the Church, was to come; and the Teacher, the Priest, the King, the Lamb, the with the State—the Sovereign at the Head of the Church, civil pow-with the State—the Sovereign at the Head of the Church, civil pow-and State Institute be like the Jewish, it is typical, and there is someers legislating for her, the Bishops legislating for the nation, the thing more to come. Now, I have proved that the old institute, as barter in Livings, unjust preferment and corrupt patronage, giving to being typical, is bonoured with fulfillment. What is there more to the parishes men uncalled of God, the universal demand of Tythes come after this? If the English Church be proper, because it is Jew-from willing or unwilling persons-from Churchmen and Dissenters ! ish in its constitution, it is typical ; and if so, what, I ask, is there Of the Constitution, in this sense, I say-

IT IS NOT CURISTIAN. Much has been said at different times by the supporters of the English Hierarchy, but they have only a single argument which I think deserves any attention, and which, in a sense, is scriptural; but that, for only one reason-it is grounded on what is in scripture : They set it forth and defend it, because it is supposed to be the counterpart of the Jewish Institute. This is the threadbare comparison long made by the hierarch, and his subordinates, of good old England; and an importation of it to this country has lately been made, as will appear from The Church. That paper, (No. 15, vol. 11.) in a "Summary of Scripture Testimony concerning Establish-ments," has this paragraph : "In the Mosaical dispensation, we find God distinctly and positively enacting an established priesthood; a fixed contribution for its support; and a law against blasphemy and idulatry." This I do not deny ; but I deny the justness of the infer-ence made. God commanded that the Jews should have a tabernacle of certain parts and dimensions, and that it should be put up and taken down after a particular manner. I must admit this, because I find i in scripture; but when you should say, God's people now-a-day must have such a place where to approach him, I must at once concarrying a bucket of water in his haud, watching early and tradict you. This, however, is just your mode of arguing. You live late to catch the drops of rain, gaping after every cloud and under the Gospel dispensation, and adopt the Jewish economy, and say it is Christian because you adopt it; but your adoption of it just leaves it, in its nature, the same : It is JEWISH after all ; and I can demonstrate that it was long since ab lished by Him, who was the end of the law. Place your argument in the true syllogistic form, and what is it ! We will see : What has been appointed by God is Christian ; Judaism has been

appointed by God; therefore, Judaism is Christian.

But your major is worth nothing; of what force then is your argu-ment? If this be sound argument, we should not be very long in proving that the sun and moon, and stars, are christian ; for I believe all admit they shine by God's appointment ! But we must proceed to

particulars and authorities. It would seem that the Jews themselves are the fathers of this sou of logic, and thereby are the rivals of Aristotle ; and that it originated in disappointment and chagrin, and was festered by a love of applaus and wealth; and it very early aspeared under the Christian dispen-sation. Dr. Mosheim, in his History, informs us, that "The Chris tian doctors had the good fortune to persuade the people that the Ministers of the Christian Church succeeded to the character, rights, and privileges of the Jewish priesthood; and this persuasion was a new source both of *honours* and *profit* to the sacred order. This notion was propagated with industry sometime in the reign of Adrian, when the second destruction of Jerusa'em had extinguished among the Jews all hopes of seeing their government restored to its forme lustre, and their country arising out of ruins. And accordingly the Bishops considered themselves as invested with a rank and character similar to those of the High Priest among the Jews, while the Presbyters represented the Priesis, and the Deacons the Levites. "The errors to which it gave rise were many; and one of its immediste consequences was, the establishment of a greater difference between the Christian pastors and their flocks than the genius of the Gospel seems to admit !" This extract is valuable, not merely because it teaches us with whom this artful parallel originated, but for the information we get as to the effects of it: and the effects which appeared in the first centuries have been wonderfully multiplied since. It may be well to bear in mind what Mosheim says,

The Jewish constitution, then, is made the model of Christians And what is the comprehensive substantive to be applied to this mo del ? Nothing less or more than A THEOCRACY. But this is so anti-quated a word, and nothing, for many an age, has been seen on our vide earth warranting us to use it, that we must turn to an old dic. tionary, or to the Old Testament, to know what it means. Johnson says it means "Divine Government." The Old Testament polity means the same .- Divine Government. To amplify a little : Theo cracy means, that God is sole King in politics, that he is sole Hierarch in religion, and that what is done, is done under only his suggestion, and only by his authority. Dr. Adam Clarke, a profound divine, says, "No man attempted to do any thing in that state without the imme-diate inspiration of God." It would not make the case any more favourable for The Church, to say, " Saul was placed at the head of the Jews, and therefore we may do the same." Saul was a man dis Indian Country, our prospects, as far as they are concerned, approved of God, though chosen as King; " He gave him in his wrath, and took him away in his displeasure." And to boast of Saul's supremacy is needless. High Church-men must be told, God did not leave his Throne for Saul ! The same divine says, " God never gave up the supreme Government; he still was King in Israel; and the have seen has tended to bias my mind much in their favour. King, so called, was only the Vicegerent or Deputy, of the Lord. That no King of Judah attempted to be supreme; therefore, they never made new laws, nor altered the old; which was a positive con. Ression that God was supreme Legislator." Fully to show that the Theocracy ought not to be adduced in proof of the propriety and christianity of the English system, I go again for an authority to the Church champion, Paley; and his very first passage on establishments is this : (And Churchmen, mark it !) "A religious Establishment is no part of *Christianity*: it is only the means of inculcating it. Amongst the Jews, the rights and effices, the order, family, and succession of the Priesthood, were marked out by the authority which declared the law itself. These, therefore, were parts of the Jewish religion, as well as the means of transmitting it. Nor so wITH THE new Institution." Though this is conclusive, it must not conclude what I have to say on this subject. As such stress is laid on the argument of theorary, I shall not leave it, but exhibit its characteris-tics, for the sake of assisting others to appreciate the beautiful consistency of The Church,-or rather, her absurd inconsistency. There belonged to the Jewish Theocracy three grand characteristics : it was they have the exclusive right of trade, has been, and still is Divine, Political, and Representative. It was Divine. No one can read the books of Exodus, Leviticus, and other sacred ones, without being convinced that Gon was the King of the Jews, nor without seeing that their civil polity was not merely added to, but blended with their religious. The State was the Church, and the Church was the State : to distinguish them is impossible: Hooker says, the "people was not, part of them the com-monwealth, and part of them the Church of God; but the self same people, whole and entire, and both under one chief governor, on whose supreme authority they did all depend." The Almighty, with ranjesty and awfutness, displayed his perfections, and proclaimed his prerogatives as King. Sinai smoked, and quaked, and the trumpet waxed louder and louder, and law was proclaimed, -- his law -- his law to, his law for, the people; and on many occasions he added to, or amplified his own law. The ritual, the worship, the ministry of the Jews, were all under his cognizance, and supervision, and controul. The people were not left to legislate, nor, when he had legislated, to alter or repeal, much less to disohey. Those who performed the func-tions of the pristhood, were from elect families, and their honours Dare she extal either her head or her system, in this view of the subject ! Hushed be every impious voice! God was their ruler in politics. As a numerous people, " a great nation," they needed many laws on many subjects, and on many occasions. They, as individuals, had precepts to observe. There were laws needed between man and man. They needed them in their in tercourse with other nations, individually, and as a commonwealth And many were those to be practised by them, in their daily walk as persons owing much to God. In all these particulars, they were direc-ted and commanded by God: He constructed their polity. Moses gave the law to the people ; but God gave it to him. Samuel was a Judge in Israel; but God was King, Saul was a Sovereign; but God was supreme. God himself was the legislative and the executive in One! Can this be said of the Sovereign of Britain, however excel-tent and wise? Ought it to be said of any? Can it, without blas phemy ? And can the British, or any nation, be brought to the same visible nearness to Jehovah as the Jewish? Can her inhabitants be said to be, in matters of polity or piety, as chosen and favoured! Every thing advanced to shew that they are, is foreign in its applica-tion, and false in its reasons. Cease every pretension ! The Theocracy of the Jews was Representative. Its persons, al tars, and sacrifices, were the shadows thrown from a mighty substance; they were types of future realities, they were "figures for the time then present." In Moses, was seen the "Teacher," "who spake as never man spake ;" in Aaron, was seen the "High Priest of our pro-

yet to come ? And what records are there to be shown to prove her typical? And what is she type of ? Is our Sovereign the type of some greater Sovereign? Is the Archbishop of Canterbury the type of some Melchisedeck ? Is the whole system a type of one of surpassing glory? What ! are we going to be favoured with a second Epistle to the Hebrews, which shall announce that another sacrifice has been offered for the sins of the world, and that another High Priest is passed into the third heavens! But enough of an argument which is puerile, and sophistical, and disgusting ! Those types no more !

I would r much that the logicians obtruding this argument do not see it in all its ramifications and bearings. But what do I say? Some have seen them, and given heart-rending proof that they have ! Where has the Papist, aye, and the Protestant too, procured his license to pursue, and punish, and extirpate, those who differ from him ! Beyond doubt from the theocracy. Some have pleaded the example of Joshua and David, in exculpation of their guilty conduct ! They have done what has been congenial with the spirit of their system ! Heretics must be slain, non-compliers must be burnt, because the Israelites slew the Canaanites 1 Yes, and execution 1 extermination! bloodsted : can be vindicated, if The Church's reasoning for a Theocracy be sound : "If then a Churchman will take the Theocracy as his defence, he is quite welcome to it; the Dissenters may leave him to himself, since the only use he can make of his trusty and well tempered weapon is to commit a felo de se." So much for the aristocracy plan.

(To be continued.)

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

North Western Indian Mission.

Letter from Rev. Jas. Evans to the President of the Conference. Meshubegwatoong, 13th October, 1838.

DEAR BROTHER,-As we are daily expecting the Hudson Bay Company's vessel from the Sault, and understand that she is to return thither this fall, I send you a few remarks.

Having written you since our arrival here, I need say nothng respecting our journey. God has been very gracious to We are, as we have been, all in good health ; and endea. vouring, according to our humble abilities, to advance the great work in which we have the honour to be engaged.

I shall endeavour to give you a condensed account of this vast field for Missionary exertion, with our prospects, our dis-couragements, (or to speak more properly our difficulties, for I hope we shall never be discouraged,) our hopes, and offer some suggestions respecting our future operations in this region of moral darkness and human degradation.

The sphere of labour here is almost boundless : eastward to Labrador, and westward to the Rocky Mountains, thousands of poor benighted heathen, already lifting up their longing eyes to see the dawn of Gospel day, are scattered as sheep having no shepherd, From the shores of Lake Superior northward to Hudson's Bay, and westward to Swan River above Lake Winnebeg, the country is inhabited by the Ojibway or Kindred Tribes, who generally understand the Ojibway language, as the Crees, the Muskegoes and others. Among these, our native converts, —who are now lying upon their oars, —might find ample scope for usefulness in spreading the savour of a Saviour's name. The Indians, I am informed, are universally impressed with the belief that the true religion which has been received by the Indians in Canada will soon reach them; and, as an old Chief from the head of Lake Superior expressed himself, they are "stretching their eyes to see some teacher to tell them the way." Thus much for the field before us.

As it regards our prospects, we have, through the Divine blessing, found favour in the eyes of the Hudson Bay Co.'s factors; and, as they command the entire influence of the are good. Whatever may have been the course pursued by these men toward the Indians formerly, of which I have heard much not very creditable if true, I can only say, that all I I find that spirituous liquors are no longer sent into this country :- the H. B. Co. discountenance, at least as far as we have gone, the use thereof among the Indians. The aged who can no longer hunt or provide for themselves, are fed and clothed at the Establishments, as I had the satisfaction to witness a few days ago at this post; and, in my opinion, it would be a happy circumstance were their territory allowed o embrace the whole of the hunting and uncultivable coast of Lake Superior and Lake Huron even to Penetangwesheen, as thereby those villanous fortune-hunters, whose sole object is to make wealth at all hazards, would thereby be prevented from succeeding in inducing, the poor Indian to destroy his hunting grounds, to destroy his health by drinking, and reduce. his posterity to beggary and starvation, and his tribe to extinction. The interest of the H. B. Co. is amalgamated with that of the hunters ; and their unremitted exertion, where to preserve the fur animals, and thus advance at once the interest of the Company and the happiness of the Indians. The old proverb, that " Opposition is the life of trade," will not hold good in this country ;-for opposition, by inducing the poor, improvident, and thoughtless savage to destroy his fur-bearing animals at once, is the death of trade, as the once. beautiful and excellent hunting country of Saugeeng and other regions, now impoverished, fully testify. But I have digressed a little : And to return to our prospects, the Indians are everywhere anxious to be instructed-they are the very antipodes of those residing in the immediate vicinity of the white settlements :-- There the Missionary must hunt them ; here they hunt him : There he must entreat them to hear : here they will urge him to speak. Several have been in since our arrival, in order to obtain their fall credit-that is, their supply of clothing, &c., for the winter; they are all not only ready to hear the truth, but they manifest the greatest willingness to be instructed. In several instances, immediately on their landing, they come to us, and express their gratitude for our having come to instruct them. A great and effectual door is open before us. Seldom have we had family worship in the evening without seeing in our little room all the Indians in the place-not standing around, or sitting in sullen carelessness or contempt, as I have often witnessed below, but all devoutly

ho has inreaten a 10 | out his fury upon the families that call not upon his Name.

Begin the year with fresh concern to be useful-and ask, with Saul of Tarsus, " Lord, what will thou have me to do ?" Let me look at my condition ; my resources ; my opportunities. How can I glorify God and promote the welfare of my fellow-creatures? Is there not a Bible to circulate? Are there not Missionaries to support ? Are there none perishing for lack of knowledge that I can myself instruct ? Have I no irreligious neighbours to reclaim? Are there no poor to relieve ? No widows and fatherless to visit ?

Begin the year with more conduct in the arrangement of your affairs, and resemble Ezra and his brethren, who "did according to the custom, as the duty of every day required.' God has said let every thing be done decently and in order. Much of your comfort will arise from regularity in your meals, in your devotions, in your callings; and your piety will be aid. ed by it. Have a place to receive every thing ; an end to simplify it; a rule to arrange it. Leave nothing for to-morrow that ought to be discharged to-day. Sufficient for each period will be its own claims; and your mind ought always to be at liberty to attend to fresh engagements.

Finally. Time, this short, this uncertain, this all-important time, upon every instant of which eternity depends, will not allow of our trifling away any of its moments. Resolve therefore to redeem it. Gather up its fragments that nothing be lost. Especially rescue it from needless sleep : and if you have hitherto accustomed yourself to the shameful indulgence of lying late in bed, begin the new year with the habit of early rising; by which you will promote your health and improve. ment of every kind, and live much longer than others in the same number of days-and say, with David, " My voice shalt thou hear in the morning, O Lord ; in the morning will I direct my prayer unto thee, and will look up."

And if this be your determination, the season will be the date of your happiness. God himself says, "From this day will I bless you.'

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

THE MORAL ADVANCEMENT OF MAN BY THE GOSPEL .- It finds us in degradation and shame; no words can paint our like corruscation, which leaves the surrounding gloom unbroken; sinstical machinery-her form of Church government. The former, feesion;" in David, was seen the "King of Saints;" in the lamb for a may not be so numerous as in some other places. The next

Our Father,.....Isa. 63. 16. Who art in Heaven, Kings 8. 43 The Throne of thy glory, Isa. 66. 1. The portion of thy children, Pet. I. 4. The temple of thy angels,Isa. 6. 1. Hallowed be thy name,Psal. 115. 1. By the thoughts of our hearts,Psal. 86. 11. By the words of our lips,Psal. 51. 15. By the work of our hands,1 Cor. 10, 31. Thy kingdom come,.....Psal. 110. 2. Of Providence to defend us, Psal. 17. 8. Of grace to refine us, 5. 23.

Of glory to crown us,Col. 5. 4. Thy will be done on earth as it is in Heaven, Acts 21. 14. Towards us, without resistance,1 Sam. 3. 18. By us, without compulsion,Psal. 119, 36. Universally, without exception,Luke 1. 6. Eternally, without declension,Psal. 119. 93. Give us this day our daily bread,

Of necessity for our bodies,Prov., 30. 8. Of cternal life for our souls,John 6, 34. Against the commands of thy law, 1 Tim. 3. 4. Against the graco of thy gospel,1 Tim. 1. 13 As we forgive them that trespass against us, Mauh. 6. 15. By embezzling our property, Philm. 18. By abusing our persons,.....Acts 7. 60. And lead us not into temptation, but

Of overwhelming affliction, Psal. 130. 1. Of worldly enticements,1 John 2. 15. Of sinful affections, Rom. 1. 26. For thine is the kingdom, the power,

and the glory forever,Jude 25. Thy power subdues all,Phil. 3. 20. Thy glory is above all.Psal. 143. 13 As it is in thy purposes,Isa. 14. 27. So it is in thy promises, 20 So be it in our prayers,Rev. 22. 20. So it shall be to thy praise,Rev. 19. 4.

"The Church."

VETO VII.- The Church of England. "Reluctantly I throw away the Scabbard."

The prefatory remarks in my last brought us to the particular, and, think, objectionable, form of the Church of England Constitution. What I have to advance respecting it is comprised in three propositions :-- It is not Christian ; It is not Scriptural ; It is not efficient. moral wretchedness, till the Gospel comes into our help. It To save my meaning from misapprehension, I here distinctly state, finds us wholly ignorant, or walking by the insufficient light of that when I speak of the Constitution of the Church of England, I do human science, too dim to direct our steps,-a faint, meteor. not comprise her Doctrines, Articles, and Liturgy ; I mean her eccle.

kneeling with us at the throne of the Heavenly grace. Last week the Chief, a fine-looking fellow, arrived. He ame to see us, and expressed his satisfaction in our arrival. He remained, with two others who accompanied him, over Sabbath. On Monday morning he told us that all his people would rejoice to hear of our arrival, and that they would do anything which we told them, and that they would gladly leave their children next fall when they went to hunt, could we take and instruct them in the white man's wisdom.

Our congregation last Sunday numbered over thirty... We had present one man who is a cannibal, having killed, and, in company with an old woman, eaten two Frenchmen ; but the Gospel can make him a man, and a Christian. There are

belonging to this place about thirty hunters, who, with their families and children, would make a good mission and school ; and this, being the great thoroughfare to and from Hudson's Bay, is important as a Mission Station, although the Indians

GUARDIAN. CHRISTIAN

no inversion of

resort of the Indians is the Peak, where the Company have, a post. I understand the Indians are more numerous there than at this place, and equally disposed to listen to truth. I expect in a week or two to see Mr. McMurray, the Company's agent, and shall learn more particulars.

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The next place is Lake Nippegon, in the interior. Here there is a large body of Indians ;- they are everywhere known as the most wicked Indians in the North-west. I am informed that there is scarcely one who has not killed some of his own tribe. They have been a powerful people, but much reduced -yet still numerous. The Gospel can save them, and ten thousand times worse, if such exist.

The next post is Fort William, for which place I expect the R. Catholic Priest baptized several at this place a fow days ago; and indeed, unless we "go on" and possess the land, they will occupy the ground before us. These are, as far as I have obtained information, the principal places not included in the immediate territory of the II. B. Co. To attempt to enumerate the various places which might be advantageously occupied within their jurisdiction would be vain,-the country is full of poor, perishing heathen. A few may suffice :---

Rainy Lake, between Fort William and Red River-200 hunters, besides about 100 who are not considered such from their idleness and improvidence. Red Lake, north-east of Winnibeg. Lake Sal-150 hunters. Lake Winnibeg-a large lake, many Indians, number unknown. Swan River and Lake-number unknown, numerous. There is so great an anxiety prevailing among the aborigines generally to hear the Gospel, that they are willing to hear and listen to anybody. There is no liquor; the Indians are, consequently, sober and steady-and, as far as we have seen, their appearance is neat and decent for savages. They are much more comfortable, as it regards clothing, than those below were provious to embracing Christianity.

There are of course some difficulties and obstacles in the way of carrying on missionary operations in this country. The winters are long ; and consequently the Indians would be longer absent from the Mission, and progress more slowly in religious knowledge than in a more favourable climate. During the winter they are so scattered that it is impracticable even to visit them to any advantage. The country is so barren, and the summer so cold, that no expectation can be held out to encourage a hope that they can ever do much, if any thing, in cultivating the soil. They must remain hunters. These are the most discouraging circumstances connected with the work, but I hope not sufficiently great to induce us for a moment to think of abandoning so many poor souls to roam in darkness here, and generally, as I fear is the case with the heathen world at large, go down to darkness eternal.

As to our hopes, we expect, God willing, to see the Indians belonging to this post early in the spring, when we shall counsel with them ; and, as we are already assured that they will readily listen to instruction, we shall endeavour, as far as our time will admit, to impart such Christian directions as may, I trust, be serviceable in leading them to serve God acceptably. The Chief says, that all his people would gladly articles which appeared in some of our adverse cotemporaries, stating listen to, and follow, our advice.

October 20th .- Your first and welcome letter came to hand to day. I had " almost" imagined you had forgotten us. I am glad to find that our " plan of operation is approved

by you,-as, next to pleasing God, I esteem the approbation of my brethren. JAMES EVANS.

LONDON (ecclesiastical) DISTRICT, embracing the whole Province west of Brantford.-Extract of a letter from the Rev. E. Evans, Chairman of the District, dated Brantford, Dec. 26.

"I have just returned from my second tour on this District, and have much pleasure in reverting to the gracious seasons of christian intercourse which I have enjoyed with my ministerial brethren and the societies. The preachers, generally, are in good health, and although encompassed with discouragement, and enduring much privation, are assiduously labouring " to cultivate IMMANUEL's land." Several circuits have been visited with divine influence, and have a considerable accession of members. On my recent visit to the western circuits, many of our brethren were giving proof of their "loyal y" by stand-ing in defence of the country against the bordering brigands and traitore. On some circuits scarcely a male member of the Church was at home. I trust that the excitement of the times has not produced any seriously injurious office's upon the general state of piory, althous some have undoubledly suffered spiritual loss. Even in the barracks. or the tented field, the promise stands unsliered, " My grace is sufficient for thee."

I was called by business to Detroit a few days ago, and I fear that our troubles have not yet terminated. A strange infatuation keems to have come over many, very many of our American neighbours May a friendly Providence preserve any of our countrymen who may

In this all-powerful phalanx of a brave and united people, I should certainly have been severely disappointed not to have numbered the members of the Wesleyan Methodist Society; for I have ever found that Society amongst the most zealous supporters of the Crown, of rational liberty, and of civil order, in every part of Her Mojesty's wide spreading

I have already publicly and explicitly declared, that there is no wish or ntention on the part of Government to promote the establishment of any lominant Church in this Province; nor do I believe that such a design is entertained in any quarter. In reiterating, therefore, this declaration, I must express my earnest hope that the members of the Wesleyan Methodist Society, instead of dwelling any longer upon past controversies, and continuing to cherish any jealous or unkindly sentiments towards the Church of England, will be disposed to give to that Church in Upper Canada, as they did a few years since in the Mother Country, on a very

The next post is Fort William, for which place I expect trying occasion, their most cordial support; justly regarding her as a Br. Hurlburt will leave in a few days, D. V. We learn that valuable bulwark to Christianity against the deadly assaults of irreligion and infidelity. For your expressions of personal respect, and of an earnest desire for

the success of my administration of the Government, I beg you will ac-cept my sincere acknowledgments and thanks. GEO, ARTHUR. cept my sincere acknowledgments and thanks.

Her Majesty's Reply to the Loyal Address of the Wesleyan Methodist Conference in Canada.

Government House, Toronto, 29th Nov. 1838. Sin,--I am commanded by the Lieutenant Governor to acquaint you, for the information of the Conference of your Church in this Province, that he has recently received a Despatch, (No. 153, 22nd Oct., 1833.) from the Secretary of State for the Colonies, acknowledging the receipt of the Address of that Body to The Queen, transmitted by His Excel lency in the month of September last, congratulating Her Majusty on Her accession to the Throne, and expressing their attachment to Her Person and Government; and that the same having been laid before Her Mejesly, the was pleased to receive it very gracionaly. I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient, humble Servant, J. W. MACAULAY. The Rev. J. Stinson, President Wesleyan Methodist Conference, Upper Canada.

Christian Guardian.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 2, 1839.

The friends of Indian Missions will read with delight the interestng letter of the Rev. James Evane.

We recommend the elaborate and admirable letter of the Hon, Mr USTICE JONES to the attentive perusal of our renders.

The excellent article on the last page from the Quebec Gazelle, headed, "A Sober View of Canada Difficulties, with the Probable Results," will repay an attentive reading.

Nor will the author of the "Vetos" be unwelcome to those of our eaders who wish to sift the occlusion ical polity questions to the bottom, and be influenced by reason and trath, and not by groundless as sortion and prejudice.

Our remarks, intended for this day's Guardian, on His Excellen-y Sir George Arthur's replies to Methodist addresses-especially the reply to the address from St. Catherines Circuit, inserted in another column-are unavoidably postponed until next week ; as are our observations on an editorial article of the Montreal Gazette, given on the last page. Some weeks since we adverted to several aggressive that we should reply to them as soon 'as the common eneiny had been repelled. We hope to be able to redecar our pledge, at least in part, next week; after which we will feel at liberty to proceed on our course.

THE REV. MR. HARVARD'S PAMPHLET ON THE CLERGY RESERVES.

We have received from the author a copy of the Pamphlet, the notice of which will be found in our advertising columns. We cordially thank the respected author for this very acceptable present, and we sincerely hope it will have a wide circulation and be read extensively. The foundation of Mr. Harvard's publication is the plan of settling the Clergy Reserve question which was suggested by several Wesleyan Ministers last winter in connexion with the "prevailing views and feelings of the Canadians." The pamphlet contains 4S pages octavovery neatly printed at the office of the Quebec Gazette-and abounds with enlightened sentiments and conclusive arguments, forcibly, and, in many instances, very beautifully expressed, and courteously applied. His view of the legal question is, that the Clergy Reserve provision was intended for all Protestant Clergy, with full power given by the Imperial Constitutional Statute to the Provincial Legislature to "vary or repeal" its own provisions respecting the "altorment and appro-priation of lands for the support of a Protestant Clergy." "This power (says Mr. II.) ' to vary or releal,' is given [to the Provincial

Extract of a letter from a WESLEYAN MISSIONARY in L. Canada. The decided testimony from the respected, though personally un. known, author of the letter from which we make the following extract, is not a little gratifying and encouraging at the present juncture. The sentiments contained in this extract are as just as they are worthy of a true Wesleyan, who understands the value and position of Methodism in Canada.

" New Ireland, 14th Decr., 1838.

"I have pleasure in assuring you that the Guardian is well re ceived in these parts; and that the clear, and cogent arguments by which you oppose the lofty and exclusive pretensions of the high church party, are received with great satisfaction by men of different sects, among whom are those of the Church, who equally express dissatisfaction at the high sounding claims of their dignitaries. I am bleased that the merits of a dominant Church are being discussed and though it is painful to witness the spirit of your oppenents, as expressed in the language they use, yet, I believe the Lord will bring good out of evil, and cause these things to work together for our good, eligiously and politically. In unison with the sentiments of thousands I would say to you, Labour on in despite of all their malerolent attempts at your character; and, like our venerated Wesley, believe that your character, as well as your life, is the care of your Heavenly Father. I have smiled in witnessing their great desire to claim Mr. Wesley and his "consistent followers." An article in The Church was shown me a few weeks ago, by a Catechist, in which, by gootations from Mr. Wesley's works, they prove, what we never denied, that Mr. Wesley was a friend of the Church of England, and that he always considered himself a Minister of her Establishment. I asked, what that availed for their present purpose ? did they regard him as such when they ejected him from their pulpits, and persecuted his followers? or would you, I asked, consider Mr. ---- any longer a Minister of the Church were he now to imitate Mr. Wesley, by preaching out of doore, building chapels, raising societies, and ordaining or appointing lay preachers, &c. ? To which he properly replied in the negative. Methodism, I farther remarked, has obtained such a standing in the world that she will not any longer be trampled upon. The Church, by a bitter persecuting spirit, has driven us to our present distance from her pale; and now that she wants us to swell her train, and support her unjust pretensions, she would, ungenteeling 'tis true, invite us back sgain; but it will not do-the game is over Having by a gracious Providence been made free from her trammels, we would not again be entangled by such a yoke. I have yet to learn that they, the hierarchy, really respect Methodism in any shape. have heard much about it, it is true, but I must still declare myself infidel to such a fact. What I lately remarked to Bishop Mountain in a letter upon this subject, I may again remark; "that they," the Church, "have virulently opposed Method am is matter of ar question. able history : and that they now oppose it is with me matter of painful experience." Many of your readers will have read Pilgrim's Progress, and doubtless recollect his two old men, Pope and Pagan, who though they possessed all the persecuting spirit of their youthful days, yet heing clained, and having lost their teeth as well, could no longer injure nor molest the pilgrims. Was good old John now alive, and

they goesessed all the pursecular epiret of their youtiful days, yet here goesested all the pursecular distances from that very important controls the pursecular distances from that very important controls from that very important controls from that very important controls from that very important dogument is important The instructions, but that which belongs to all but, urged on by his high church advieers, that unfortunate Monarch de with period of the Statum against the Melodat Gergunen the celesiastical subjects, that they shall be specially submitted to the set up his conscience (as it is said) against the voice of his subjects, that unear on the Minor has been used and indefiniable ex-erclesiastical subjects, that they shall be specially submitted to the set up his conscience (as it is said) against the voice of his subjects, is a tuby set do and though he succeeded for a time by the power of his armies.— ' rary or repeal,' so far as even to alieuate the Reserves alrogether to another and the generois of understained is left most arbitrarily unfettered, and unconstrained; leaves, of course, no room for alay party to main alies abolute and incluses the instruction of their bearers condition of their bearers is represented in the letter?' anticitient and alieuate tights; excepting in such part of the Reserves as may be already appropriated, according to the reformation of their bearers for the History of Modern Europe (no friend to plain Presby-the provisions of said Act." (p. 14) pulcy, as has been the Government in relation to Upper Canada; but, urged on by his high church advisers, that unfortunate Monarch com set up his conscience (as it is said) sgainst the voice of his subjects, when

the inhabitants had already fought and many of them bled; and the introduction of this new element in the administration of Government and the principles of loyalty is as repugnant to the feelings of the inhabitants of this Province as was the establishment of Episcopacy repugnant to the feelings of the inhabitants of Scotland. Whenever a Government becomes unwilling to identify itself with the great body of the people for whose benefit it exists, suspicion is necessarily awakened in every mind jealous of its liberty and rights. Whenever Government shews such want of confidence in the people as to employ one or more classes of Ecclesiastics as agents of Executive influence, that want of confidence by the Executive thus practically indicated, though verbally disclaimed, will be inevitably returned on the part of the people by a proportionable want of confidence in the Executive. And any body of Ecclesiastics, who are personally depending upon the Executive, and become thus identified with it in contradistinction to the interests and liberties of the people, at once lose the character and interests and feelings of identity with the latter-as much so as if they were the Military officers of Government -they are henceforth regarded as Ecclesiastical officers of State, whose very dignity is promoted by the administration of despotic civil authority and the abridgement of popular rights. Hence in every contest which has ever taken place between tyranny and civil liberty, ecclesiastical state officers have been invariably, with some rare exceptions, arrayed on the side of despotism. Thus was it in the reign of Charles I-thus is it at this day,

When public opinion is too strong to admit of the establishment and maintenance, in the ordinary exercise of Executive influence, of such an ecclesiastical regime, then either a military is called in to its aid—as has long been the case in Ireland--thus roling a country by the conjoint operation of military and occlesiastical power, supported independently of the public voice of the people concerned; or, the whole hierarchy and eivil power are resisted and overthrown, as was the case in Scotland; and, as it has been predicted these ten years will be the case in Canada, if the deprecated ecclesiastical policy be sauctioned and pressed by Government. The conviction of such a result from such a line of policy has been expressed by the highest and most unexceptionable authorities. In 1828, a Select Committee of the House of Assembly inquired into the religious condition of the Province-and after a most laborious investigation, presented a Report, which was adopted clause by clause by the House of Assembly by a majority of 22 to 8. The following are the Yeas for the adoption of that Report : Messre Beardsley, Beasley, (late Col. of Hamibon) Bidwell, Cameron, Coleman, (Col. of Belleville) Futbergill, (Editor of the Pulledium) Hamilton, (late George) Horner, Lafforty, McBride, McCall, McDonald of Prescott and Russel, McDonell of Glengarry, Matthews, Morris, (now the Hon.) Perry, Peterson, Ran-dal, Rolph, White, Wilkinson, and Wilson-22. Nays-Mesars. Attorney General Robinson, (now Chief Justice) Burnham, (now the Hon.) Clark, McLean, (now Judge) Scollick. Thompson, of York, Vankougheett, (now Hon.) and Walsh-8. [Note-The late II. C. Thomson, of Frontenac, was not present when the Report was adopt. ed,-but was present and voice for the Address, founded on that Re. port.] We make the following important extracts from that very important document :

January 2, 1839.

be called to repel future aggressions. That man is doubtless the most safe who conscientiously does his duty. To fear the result of these troubles would indicate cowardice and ingratitude.

To His Excellency Sir George Arthur, K. C. H. Lieutenant Governor of Upper Canada, Sc. Sc.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,-

In the present critical circumstances of this interesting Province, we, the Ministers, and official members of the Wesleyan Methodist Society in the St. Catherine's circuit, deem it our duly to express to Your Excellency our abhorrence of, and decided opposition to, the attempts which are being made by a set of lawless Brigands on the American front er, and a large number of disaffected people who have removed from the province, to promote disorder amongst flor Majesty's subjects, and separation from the Parent State. We beg leave to assure Your Excellency, that, whatever difference

of opinion may exist between us and some of our fellow subjects, with reference to some of the Church questions which are now occupying so large a share of public attention,-however unqualifiedly we disapprove of the attempts which are being made to saddle upon the inhabitants of this province the odious evils of a dominant Church, and, however entirely the praiseworthy and pious efforts of the Editor of the Christian Guardian to prevent so great a calamiry, meet with our approbation, we are not wanting in our warm attachment to Her Majesty's Government, or in our desire for the perpetuity of that connexion of this province with Great Britain which now exists, or in our willingness and determination to support the noble efforts of Your Excellency, in putting down all sedition, privy conspiracy, and rebel-

In thus expressing ourselves, we believe we are giving attoranee to the sentiments of the members of our Church on this circuit, which embraces the village of St. Catherines, the townships of Grantham, Thorold, Pelham, Wainfleet, and a part of Gainsborough,-and we have no doubt that the members of our Society on this circuit, will, in the hour of danger, units with their fellow subjects in maintaining the supremacy of the laws and institutions of our country. With sincere and fervent prayers to Almighty Gud that Your Ex-

cellency may be directed, sustained, and blessed, in d scharge of your numerous and very responsible duties, and with sentiments of respect, we have the honour to be, Your Excellency's obedient Servants,

Joseph Messmore, Minister; James Musgrove, Minister; John Kerr, Steward ; Gorshom Wright, Rufus Wright, Lyman Parsons, William Jones, Alex. Brown, David Brown, Arthur Crosby, Francis Forrester, Leaders.

REPLY.

To the Rev. JOSEPH MESSMORE, and the other Ministers and official Mem here of the Wesleyan Methodist Society in St. Catherines.

I receive with great satisfaction your loyal Address. I am well assured, that the Ministers and official Mombers of the Wes. leyan Methodist Society in the St. Catherines Circuit have viewed with abhorrence the atrocious outrages which have been committed by lawless ruffians upon the anoffending inhabitants of this Colony. There is, in-deed, no sincere Christian of any country or communion that can contemplate such depravity of conduct without the most painful reflections,

Whatever the designs of the conspirators may have been, they have -hitherto been completely bafiled. My own opinion is, that many have been influenced by sordid avarice-others by an eager desire for plunder -and some by feelings of revenge. But whatever the motive may have been, we have seen that, in the prosecution of their plans, every conside- so hurt and ashamed, and feel themselves to have been so grievously ration of humanity has been violated, and indiscriminate slaughter re garded by them with the most heartless indifference.

If, as you suppose, the object was to promote division and disorder amongst Her Majesty's subjects, that intention has not only been entirely counteracted by the hand of Providence, but the very opposite result has been produced: for the community, as a body, has at once knit itself attitude of defence, or of attack, as occasion may require, at the call of the Government.

We have not room for further remarks at present. Our readers

will thank us for the following excellent extracts, to which we shall add many more bereafter:

"The people of Upper Canada have, very generally, been given to understand the nature of the various Royal Despatches to the local Sovernment, relative to the Clergy Reserves. However the successive Administrations may have varied, in other respects, their official allusions to this subject have been most liberal. The Canadians also remember, with gratitude, the expressed and printed wish of Ilis late Majesty, that the Home Government should be aided, in its own ultimate procedure, by some measure of the Provincial Parliament, which would meet "the pre-vailing opinions and feelings of the Canadians." Many of thom have

also perused the Rayal assurance, that "the adwice of the Representatives of the people will be the guidance of the Crown in respect to all religious endowments," an expression which heepeaks, 1st. that the Reserves are act the endowment of any particular Church, but a public provision, out of which such endowments may be made; 2ndly, that the public senti ment is sought on the subject of endowments; and 3rdly, that in making such appropriations, the Crown appears to be utterly unaware of offaring dence to the legally admitted and vested rights of any class of its Canadian aubjects."

" And here we cannot forbear a momentary pause, for the purpose of suggesting to those gentlemen who rigourously maintain the exclusive right to this property of the Established Churches of the Mother Country, the sclemnity of the predicament in which they thus become self-involved. We would remind them that we are not now discussing the question of a Church Establishment for Canada. Were we beginning, de novo, to form a Constitution for this colony, it would, indeed, be a highly suitable matter for consideration. That, however, is not the pre-

sent question. We are now adverting to the actual provisions of a Pro-vincial Constitution already formed; and having been in force and operaon for the greatest part of half a century ; and we simply propose that he future administration of those provisions shall be conducted on princiles of exposition, suggested, at least for our guidance, by the CROWN OF AUR UNITED EMPIRE! We ask those respectable individuals, with these

things in view, if they will not forbear any further exclamations of ' roh bery I spoliation ? and the like, in reference to principles recommended by an authority so sacred; and henceforward, in relation to them, occupy a ground more belitting the friends of loyalty and good order, and fa more in accordance with their own honourable, and long-tried, and wellevinced, attachment to our Imperial Crown and Government ?"

"The Constitutional Act, therefore, being general in its principle and having, besides, given a power of entire and eternal alienation of the Roservo property from clerical purposes altogether; the Imperial Gov-ernment having expressed its wish to meet the desires of the Canadian people in its final disposal; the Canadians having repeatedly protested gainst any exclusive appropriation of the property to any individual Church; the Crown having, so to speak, handed a carte blancke to the Colonists, which they have thus, in consequence, filled up by successive Parliamentary decisions :-- Your Excellency will readily admit that any further contentions on the subject, which may be of an exclusive charac-ter, can only be regarded either as pardonably insane, or provokingly insulting. And I would in the most friendly, yet the most serious spirit,

idmonish all who, in future, may be tempted to become advocates of that antiquated and abandoned side of the question, that they would thereby be taking an attitude, as unlawful in itself, as it must be unlove. ly, and even offensive to all others besides their own immediate party: and not less so to many of the liberal minded and unprejudiced, even of

i ham "Indeed, I am enabled to state, without fear of contradiction, that there are not a few members of Established Churches, in this Colony, who are scandalized by the unlovely characteristics of the exclusive claims mad In behalf of their respective Communions; and are so fully convinced of

what would be the future ill-results of a compliance with them on the part of Government, as that, with all their strong ecclesiastical predilec-tions, they would instantly prefer the absolutely secular disposal of the Reserves, to any settlement of them on the principle of an exclusive asely together for mutual protection; and is ready to assume the appropriation, even to their own Church; if settlement, the endless heart-burnings and animosities it would occasion, could allow such a measure to be truly termed."---pp. 17-19.

of Charles' policy in respect to Scotland ;

Author of the History of Alottern Europe (to friend to plain Presby-terin bism or Puttan & Fanatiesn'') thus narrates the initiatory part of Charles' policy in respect to Scotland : "This prime, from the natural picty, or superstitue of his temper, was extremely anached to chorchnen: and, as it is natural for men to persued themselves, that their increase the power and is fuences of the eccessicial order. He considered the episor-pat chergy as the most faibful servants of the cown, and the great diffusers of heigh among the people. In consequence of this isles, many of the Scottigh prelates were raised to the chief offices of the state; and an attempt was even male to revive the first induction of the colles of justice, and to share equally between the chergy and lay the whole judicial authority, as before the Reformation. These innovations disgusted the bigh minder hobility, who frequently found themselves insuliced by the upstart histogs, whom they considered in the light of intruders, at the same time that they had the mar-tification to see themselves inforin is difficial consequence, and less regulated as the consequence of the chergy; and thereives inforing that while the consequence of the chergy; and thereives to four with the people and the presbyterian preschets. In oppesing the Rig's pinn of enbrogaey, and spreeding who held both in abborrence. The canons while Charles, and his signified eccelerations, which they had uscontent. They were indeed of a nose ablifted ecceleration, and order to appende the final property. Meanwhile Charles, and bis signified eccelerations, and problem in abborrence. The canons while were promutgated in they oralized, anong many other things adhous the analytice and whilling and offsty though received by the nation without much channer of oppasition, occasioned much hisward reprehension and discontent. They were indeed of a nose a house the proper source, and highly grievous to a people joaros of their civil and religinus libetites. They asserted, that the king's antheri

pid in life(I, but whose mouth the Lord hid spend, to the admiration of the whole world. Functions, in a word, mingling with faction, and private interest which the sph rit of liberty, produced symptoms of the most dangerous insurrection; yet Charles, as in nudge the influence of as over-ruling fatality, though fully informed of the ulserders in Scotland, distinctly refused to desixt from this undertaking, now/histanding flue type sentations of his ablest ministers, and most faithful scorants in that kingdom."

The famous Solemn League and Covenant ensued, and the events which followed during the several succeeding years ought to be a warning to rulers how they tamper with the religious views and feel ings of a people. The Scotch maintained at the expense of the choicest blood of their nation that they were the rightful judges of their own religion, in regard both to its form and mode of support. And it is avowed as a principle of Scotch Presbyterianism to employ the sword in defence of the rights of conscience as well as in defence of the principles of constitutional liberty. Hence the Rev. and able conductor of the Ningara Christian Examiner and Presbuterian Review remarks as follows :

ACCURCED FRIDERING ESTIDIOWS : "We have lately been taunted by an episcopal writer (how unjustly and maliclously was well evinced during the late commotions) that "rebellion is in the very blood of Presbyterians." There is one sense however in which we will freely admit the charge, and glory in it, as consistent with our bistory as a partien of the Christian Church, and resulting from any principles. We always endenvoured to repel usurpations on the rights of conscience; we have again and again withstood superstitious rulers to their attempts to impose upon us macriptural ceremonies, and to infringe the liberty wherewith Christ bath made us free."

The Government have been publicly and privately warned, for ten The Government have been publicly and privately warned, for ten tion excepted) to contain the most laborious, the most successful and years past, sgainst the besotted and infatuated attempts to establish a useful body of Ministers in the country-the Methodiats were political ecclesiastical system in this Province. For thirty years after acknowledged to be the most numerous Church in the Province, and element in the principles of lovalty to British supremacy, for which | Church in the Province, (having, in addition to other advantages,

a latiy an estimated, no the reordination of all sound local normal sound agoin of a correct morely, the foundation of all sound local normal sound agoin of the reordination of all sound local parts, by the parts are capsed through a ware which put to the proof the loyaby of the people. If their influence and instructions have source of the transmitter of the loyaby of the people. If their influence and instructions have source dependent for their support upon the voluming contributions of their members have nearly for their property southers. And the very fact that while their chergemen are dependent for their support upon the voluming contributions of allowed with the witnesses, greater than that of the members of any other denomination of almost all the witnesses, greater than that of the members of any other denomination a function have south a tendency: for it would be gross shadder on the loyaby of the people is suppose that they would consident and gross shadder on the loyaby of the people is suppose that they would consident and all there are probably many other persons who are not a transmitter of form of working theore and instructions of the filter of form of working the would be provided with the whole population of the filter of form of working the work of the completer of the filter are probably many other persons who are not a transmitter of the filter are probably many other persons who are not a transmitter of the filter and the recal probably is and person who are on a strenely to a subset of t

entious, and deserving. A country in which there is an Established Church, from which a vast majority of the subjects are dissenters, must be in a lamentable state; the Con-nultee hope that this Province will never present such a speciacle. It is well known that there is in the minds of the people generally a strong and settled aversion to any thing like an Established Church ; and although from the conviction so happily and justly entertained, that His Majesty's Government will never adopt a measure so deeply affecting the interests and feelings of the islabitants of this Province without the most indulgent consideration of their wishes on the subject, there is less anxiety than would otherwise exist, yet the apprehension that it was the intention of His Majesty's Government to incorporate the Church of England or any other Church with the Government, ment in incorporate the Church of England or any other Church with the Government, as an appendage of the Shate—and to invest it with poculiar rights or privileges, civil or peculiary, from which other sects were excluded, would excite alarm through the coun-try; and the actual execution of such a measure would moduce the most general and lasting discontent. There is besides ton accessity for soch as Eahlishment. It cannot a encessary for the secturity of the Government; the loyaity of the people is deep and enthusiastic, and it may be doubted how for it would be improved or increased by any state establishment of dergymen. Religious instruction, it is true, will promote and strengthen loyalty and all other virtues; that to more when communicated by clergymens of the Church of England than by those of other Church's; and probably less if they are or appear to be political teachers and servants of the state, rather than inhibiters of the Gospel. It cannot he necessary for the ends of religion; other denominations of course will not be beneficed by it, and the Church itself will derive probably best if they are on appear to be political teachers and servants of the state, rather than inhibiters of the Gospel. It cannot he necessary for the ends of religion; between the scared functions of the clerical office. In the neighbouring state of New, York, as stated by Dr. Strachan to the Com-mittee, where all denominations have by flaw equal rights, the Church is in a respectable and Bourishing state. Artificial distinctions between men of the same rank, which have to reforence to their meria as loyal, peaceable, obsellent subjects, or to their character for merality and conscientiouses, but merely to fuir religinus ophilons, are mijes tand inpolitic. Men may, and, in fact, do emerating day given Church, its union with the State; if the Church is incorporated with the State, they are compelled by the obligations of conscience to other meria to any Churci whatever, and its union with the State; if the Church is incorpo as an appendage of the State-and to invest it with peculiar rights or privileges, civil or and perhaps not more correct in their epinions upon this subject, their very conscien-ionsness comes by degress to be regarded and treated as a crime. Laws are made to guard agalost any attempts to injure the establishment. To curtail and connecact their guard against any attempts to injute the establishment. To curtain and coninteract their influence they are excluded from the offices and honours of the state and subjected to civil disabilities, and thus in effect freedom of conscience is legislated against; and reli-gion, the rules and sanctions of which are of an industey higher nature, is made to reet injust the precepts and penalities of hughen laws; at the same time the harmony and cha-rity which would otherwise prevait between the members of different sects, are disturbed, and ectarian pride and innoterances and animosity take their place. "Upon this subject it is Majery's Government ought to be failed and distinctly apprised of the centionents and wishes of the people, and as the flowe of Assembly is the consti-mutional overa to force to the thrue their santiments and whether the theorem by is the consti-tutional overa to force the thrue their santiments and the state.

of the sentiments and wishes of the people, and as the House of Assombly is the consti-tutional organ to convey to the chrone their sentiments and wishes, the committee res-pectfully submit to the House the expediency of addressing this Majesty upon the subject."

Now, on the above extracts from the Report adopted by so large a majority of the Assembly, (and the centiments of which have been adopted by much larger majorities of the Assembly during the two succeeding Parliaments) let several things he observed. 1. The Report was adopted ten years ago upon the fullest evidence, given by Dr. Strachan and his friends, as well as by Ministers of other denominations. 2. The Methodist Conference in this Province had not at that time any connexion with the British Conference, yet was it acknowledged by all parties (a small ultra High Church fac-

the establishment of our civil constitution pretensions to such a their loyalty was as fully established then as that of any other Church. system were unknown; and respect for it was never considered as an 3. The Church of England has had greater advantages than any other January 2, 1839.

CHRISTIAN GUARDIAN.

received upwards of six hundred thousand dollars from England) but the United Kingdom give notice that they would, on the 15th Docem i news of the fate of their brethren in infamy who made the attack on was not then, nor has it ever been, held by the Commons of the Province to be The Established Church-and its then new pretensions were regarded as preposterons and startling. 4. It was then the wish New York, in steam vessels of not less than 300 horse power each." of the Representatives of the Church of Scotland, many members of the Church of England, and all others, that Ministers of all denomi-the British Government. nations should be placed upon precisely the same footing-sustaining the same relation to the Government and to the People. 5. The

recognition of Episcopal Clergy protensions was then viewed by the House of Assembly as dangerous to the stability of the Government, as well as destructive to the harmony and happiness of the Province. The same sentiments were expressed by the House of Assembly in late Editor of the Goardian addressed to the writer of these remarks, then in London, a letter on the subject, which was laid before the Noble Secretary of State for the Colonies, with accompanying remarks, and from which we extract the following passages :

. "Should we fail-should radicalism triumph-it must be attributed to Sir John's las owment of the 57 Rectories ! Alas! that the friends of British er set, the ondowment of the 57 Rectories 1. Anat: that the friends of Brillsh connexion are thus downed to meet with stuch insuperable oblanceles from the weapons placed by the Governer in the hands of their ensures. Yes, I repeat it, if radicalism triumph,—if secondary set in the hands of their ensures. Yes, I repeat it, if radicalism triumph,—if secondary set of the fourth of the formation of the off calumbiated friends of the Govern-sent are folled, the future historian will trace the cause to the dogged obstinacy with which a Church establishment was forced upon them. But for this not 3 radicals would be returned. Thut it that that was forced upon theme, But for this not 3 radicals would be returned. The it that that the course be paramet a hittle longer, and the people will rise in the strength of their indigation, and sever the connexion so deat to every hyph heart, and is in the attemat. We cannot recevan it has one your timote influence to obtain a

or die in the attempt. We cannot prevent it Do use your atmost influent entisfactory settlement of this question, and you will stand foremost on the fist of your country's benefactors. Sir Francis, I behave, is a wake to the subject I have had inter-viewa with him respecting it. I have told him plainly that half ways measures will not do—that temporising will be ruinous to the country; and I am convinced that he sees not doed it to be an? and feels it to be so.

and press it to be so." "Let the Government but thwart the wishes of a few interested individuals in this particular, and it will scenre to fiself the interested benefidence of the great mass of the people. Such an object ought to be sufficient inducement to it to use the means." On the day appointed by law for the return judges of these seventeen

The Commission of Synod of the Church of Scotland, in a late The Commission of Synot of the Comment of Schulard, if a late the proper officer, it was found that the votes of a certain ward of the have been sacrificed in repelling an attack which was as unprovoked as set aside by our loss. If every man among the pirates had not fired and set aside by our loss. If every man among the pirates had not fired and set aside by our loss. If every man among the pirates had not fired and set aside by our loss. If every man among the pirates had not fired and set aside by our loss. If every man among the pirates had not fired and set aside by our loss. If every man among the pirates had not fired and out for the security of the security of the security of the security and the Methodist Conference from 1826 to 1838. We wat a pirates kept up of this strenge of the security of the security perpetiators who were people. But the fact is notorious to every body, that the pirates kept up of this strenge of this strenge of this strenge of this strenge of the security of of Assembly and the Methodist Conference from 1826 to 1838. We votes and tally list were lost. The wonder as to the cause of this strange quote the following passage from the Scotch Commission of Synod's abduction or disappearance was lessoned when Mr. Charles J. Ingereoll diress ;

"We say it before God, and in the face of the world-and we say it more in "We say it before God, and in the large of the world--and we say it more region than he anger-that the attempts in establish a Dominani Church in Upper Cannals have done more to alienate the affections of the people from their rules, than he wisses of Attase rulers seem to be fully aware of. We cannot, we dare not, disguise our solemn conviction, that this measure carried fully out, and all is lost. The most matignant sume caller's seem to be may aware on the source of a start not, disguise our source conviction, that this measure corried fully out, and all is lost. The most malignan ingenuity least upon the destruction of this fair province, could have devised no menare better fitted to bring about the disastrons result. Did we, brethren, feel less attached to our isovaluable Constitution—were our loyably but feedle, and our zeal for British conimmense and noisy crowds.

but invaluant constitution - weat the approximately and and an end of the internet of the present end of the The plain import of the various authorities we have quoted is, that the establishment of the Church of England in this Province with any

in common by other denominations, is so foreign to the carly history of the Province-so unsuited to its social state-so repugnant to the feelings of the great majority of the inhabitants-that they view it as a violation of the principles of the civil compact, which binds them to the Mother Country-as abso'ving them from all civil or moral obligations to the Executive Government-and as an staple reason for renouncing their allegiance to the British Crowe-

As to ourselves, we have no apprehensions of convulsions or blond. shed in any alternative on this question : 1. Because it is against the the legislature of the state. and persecuted. 2. Because we believe neither the British House of Commons nor Her Majesty's Government will allow any measure or system adious to the feelings of a great majority of the intelligent inhabitants of this Province to be pressed to such an extremity as obviously to violate the constitutional rights of Canadian British subjects, as acknowledged by successive floyal Despatches. The effect of a persevering exercise of local executive influence to settle shall decide otherwise.

upon the inhabitants of this Province an incongenial system of eccle. sisstical polity, will be to destroy all confidence in the equity and honesty of the Administration, and to extinguish all hope of improvement under the existing system of Colonial Government. This will never received a majority of votes in his district, nor is it believed by any be more especially the case of er the recent proofs of loyally amongst all classes of the population, and their equal liableness to harrassing military calls, and other civil burdens of every description, and the well known sentiments of the Province on this great pending question. Indeed the Scotch Commission of Synod views the case as too strong to require petitioning. They say-

To require performing. They asymptotic formed of what is the mind of the public on these matters to which the petitions would refer, is an insult to the obser vation and understanding of one relevant the public and the suppose that the Government he fully aware of the mind of the public, and yet resolved to from hit with reckless indifference, were to believe that that last and source curse which could before a faut blinderse in the rulers of the pople. Far he is from us to suppose, that this curse of Almighty God has yet come upon us."

Should then all counsel, and remonstrance, and warning, be discegarded, and the will of a self-interested minority be preferred to the repeated and earnestly expressed wishes of a great Constitutional majority of the population, on this most vital matter which, as expeproves, affects the whole spirit and character of the Govern

UNITED STATES.

GREAT RIOT AT HARRISBURG .- Mob Law has been playing some mad pranks lately in Pennsylvania. The election returns for the county of Philadelphia were disputed; both parties took their seats in the Assembly at Harrisburg, and organized themselves for business; so that there was the ensuing Parliament in 1532, by a majority of 27 to 7, and in the the glorious scene of confusion caused by two Legislative bodies transections used apprehensions were expressed by the Methodist Con-ference in an Address to the King in June, 1836. On the 13th of June, 1836,—it then being on the eve of the general election—the to Mathins and about 1.000 volunteers from Philadabhia; and apprehensions are the section and for the sufferings of their guilty associates, killed and taken in the section of the general election—the June, 1836,—it then being on the eve of the general election—the out other militia, and about 1.000 volunteers from Philadelphia; and on prisoners, brought upon themselves by their anholy proceedings. This late Editor of the Gaardian addressed to the writer of these remarks, their approach, the mob relized from their usurped thrones and dominion. you may perhaps pronounce mere vague report,—so you would have No lives have been lost. The Senate has, after several days investigation, decided that the Van Buren party in the House of Representatives are not organized according to law, and consequently that the Whig party form

the legal House. We copy the following account of the origin of this affait from the U.S. Gazette : Affair at Harrisburg--," Come, tell us all about the War."-

The evils under which this state is now labouring, have their proximate cause in the fraudulent attempt to defoat the return of Mr. Chas. Naylor. There is no one doubts he was duly elected. Several days before the election, a scoundrel who had been selected as a Van Buren judge of the election for Kensington, having been detected in another fraud, and be ing dealt with rather severely, as he thought, sent for the attorney general and confessed that not only was it determined that Charles J. Ingersoll should be returned as elected, but that the tally list was at that mo ment already made out.

districts to meet at the State flourse in this city, to receive the account of votes, and to make returns thereof to the proper officers and through the proper officer, it was found that the votes of a certain ward of the

forced himself into the room occupied by the return judges, and impera tively demanded that the whole of the votes of the seven wards of the

majority of votes for him (Ingersoll) in the third district, of which the northern liberties formed a part. Then, too, the citizens understood the call made upon the partizans of Mr. Ingersoll in a morning Van Baren paper, to assemble at the State House. These partizans did assemble, in The fraud contemplated was too paloable to be winked at: and the

sober friends of Mr. Van Buren who had voted for Mr. Ingersoll, turned up their noses in contempt of the high-handed measure, and in scorn of the individual, whoever he may be, who could project such a villanous scheme, or the misorable objects who could lend themselves to the fraud. " civil or pecuaiary" advantages from the Government not passessed A majority of the seventeen return judges made up their minds to return Mr. Ingersoll as elected. Of course only a mejority would consent to such a measure. The minority made their returns of the votes presented. by which Charles Navlor was declared elected.

The Van Buren judges having yielded all to Mr. Ingersoll, returned from the Hall, forgetting or neglecting to make their returns to the pro

returns-the Van Buren county delegation was duclared to be elected. Now the sectorary of the common wealth received the returns of the minority judges through the legal channel, and was bound to hand these returns to the legislature. He has done that, and the Whig delegates from the county of Philadelphia are legally and constitutionally members of the Senate and House of Representatives, until those bodies (in their constitutional character as judges of the qualification of their members,)

The Van Buren Senators returned from Huntingdon never received a majority of votes in that county, nor is it supposed by any one that they did. The Van Buren Senator returned from Chester county. Mr. Bell, Much as one that he did; but because he is returned in the manner prescribed by law, he holds, for the present, his sout. The secretary of the common wealth had no authority to look behind these returns and doclare them declare, that I should prefer hearing that war was doclared between the illegal and another person elected-that would be to assume the authority two governments, rather than continue, for any indefinite period, harwhich the constitution expressly gives to the Senate itself .- U. S. Gaz

UPPER CANADA.

Letter from the Hon. Mr. Justice Jones on Frontier invasions,

under which the people have proved themselves in numerous instances

aince the first expression of disturbance in this province, the feeling of hostility in the United States has been steadily and rapidly increasing.

and that after a year's reflection and observation of the very human

and the Administration of Justice to American Pirates. Toranto, Dec. 17th, 1838.

Sin,-I received your letter of the 10th inst., relative to the situation of the guilty individuals now undergoing their trials before a Militia General Court Martial at Kingston, for their lawless and unprovoked aggression upon our soil, and the murder of our people.

ber, receive tenders for, carrying her majesty's mails and despatches be. Prescott, a band of three or four bundred desperadoes again pollated our Reynolds, of Washington Co. N. Y., lately from Salina; Edmund tween England and Halifax and soil at Sandwich, and again the feelings of humanity were outraged and Holmes, of Clinton Co. N. Y., lately from Salina; Joseph Drummond, disgraced by a repetition of the inhuman and brutal treatment practised indignant population of the countly, in the woods of the forest. Numbers of prisoners have also been taken, for whose trial another Washburn, of Lucern, Warren Co. N. Y., 25; Chauncey Mathers, Conrt. Martial is ordered to assemble.

Conrt. Martial is ordered to assemble. Vast preparations are now muking in Ohio and Michigan, for a renewed attack upon the Western part of the Province, and since I ommenced this letter, certain information has been received that great exertions are making in your immediate neighbourhood to assemble

designated the information received before the last attacks. In addition to all this, mostings have been called, and very numerous resolutions have been passed, encouraging and abolting a conlinuance ind perseverance in their lawless and outrageous proceedings; and in the

good result from ill health, atrages, that the government, despairing of any

forhearance, are resolved, and not afraid, to punish transgressors, whe ther they are traiters to Her Majesty or citizens of a foreign country .- The exercised by the government, and now, when a number of valuable lives but little part in the action against our forces. This last point is spared in the day of battle that they might be tried by the laws of the a heavy and incessant fire, in which every man and boy among them country, and suffer under their sentence. Public expectation may must have been botly engaged. ALIRA

punishment to be carried further than the dictates of humanity might sanction, or the necessities of the case might require; but 1 am northern libertics should be Tirkown our, which would of course leave a satisfied the benignant and morciful feelings of His Excellency the JANUARY, 1839. Liontenant Governor will not permit him to yield to popular clamour Tree. 1, Oakville, anything which strict justice does not exact. Yet public opinion must Wed. 2, 50 mile-Creek, not be wholly disregarded; and when it is observed how utterly Thur, 3 ineffectual a milder course has proved, a necessity appears to exist for Frid. 4 carrying punishment to a groator extent than might otherwise seem Satu. necessary.

The proper end of all punishment is the prevention of crime; and a Mon. solutary and judicious course of punishment pursued on the present Tha, 10, occasion, may (as it should) have the effect of deterring your people Fri. 11, from a repetition of their flagitious conduct. Leniency and mercy have Sat. 12 hitherto failed; a different proceeding now may serve the ends of Sun. 13 humanity; although I must confose that I am not sanguine that any Mon. 14, course which our government may pursue will have any good effect Tae. 15. Colborne, npon that portion of your population engaged in those nefatious under- We. 16. Carrying takings. Thu. 17, Hay Bay

from the Ital, forgetting or neglecting to make their returns to the pro per officer. The whig judges whited in vain for their colleagues, and at length complied with the act of assembly by returning, upon the votes of the several districts then before them, the names of the persons who, according to those votes, appeared to be elected as county delegates to according to those votes, appeared to be elected as county delegates to according to those votes, appeared to be elected as county delegates to according to those votes, appeared to be elected as county delegates to according to those votes, appeared to be elected as county delegates to according to the persons who according to the votes of an according to the persons who accor I have been apprised of a fact, of which perhaps you are not ignorant, Fri. 18, Bay of Quinty, community to employ weapons of war for the main enance of what and manner to the secretary of the secretary

dry up their mothers' gushing tears." While it is enjoined by our Government, that the Canadians shall

forbear committing acts of aggression upon your people, in relatiation for their outrages upon our soil, you are quistly enjoying all the comforts and happiness of peace, and we are in the midst of a must bitter and vindictive war, waged against us by Americans; worse than a lawful war, because in such case we should be permitted to disperse a gathering force in their own country, which we have hitherto forborne to do, and county awaited the attacks, when and where the enemy determined to

Much as I doprocate war, and that war with the United States, when this Province must be the scene of many a bloody action, and when we assed, disturbed, and distracted as we have been for the last twelve months. Not an arm has been raised by the inhabitants of Upper Canada, against the government or laws of the country, since last December; but, nevertheless, we have been in a complete state of war, rendered necessary solely by the lawloss and disgraceful proceedings of your people. What would be your cry if (as is not improbable) civil war shall have

commenced in Ponneylvania, and, after its suppression, we of Canada should fit out an expedition to capture Ogdensburgh, under a pretence of supporting one of the great parties which divide your country ? You say, upon your return from Kingston, where you had gone to enquire into and supply the wants of the unfortunate American prison-ers, you passed through Jefferson County, and that you are entirely the feeling that pervades the entire population of the United States in their friends and the public that they intend removing to the new

On Tuesday morning the following were arraigned. of Oswogo Co.; Gideon Gooderich, from Massachusetts, lately from Liverpool, Onondago Co.; Allen, of Massachusetts, lately of Volney. N: Y.; Hiram Kinney, Onondaga Co., aged 20; Hiram Sharp, Onondago Co.; Joseph Lee, Oswego Co. 21; Russel Phelps, of Watertown; John M. Jones, of New Jersey, lately of Philadelphia, Jefferson Co. ; Samuel

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On Wednesday the following were placed on trial, Calvin Mathers, Onondago Co., aged 24; Pheris Miller, Jefferson Co., 18; John Gillman, Oneida Co.; Charles Crossman, Jefferson Co. 19; Joseph Norris, of Vermont, lately from Rossee village, St. Lawrence Co. N. Y.; Samuel Austin; Jefferson Co., 17; Charles Wilson, Jefferson Co.; Cornelius Goodrich, Salina, 16; Foster Martin, Onondago Co., 32; John A. Brewster, Jefferson Co., 16.

Joseph Norris. Charles Wilson and Foster Murtin were allowed till Wednesday the 26th inst., to send for witnesses and prepare their

defence. On Thursday the following were placed on trial. Philip Conred, a native of Germany, lately from Salina; Joseph Wagner of Germany ly attended along the frontier, in which the most violent and disgraceful and Salina; Henry Jantzer, a German, aged-29; Sebastian Mayers, a resolutions have been passed, encouraging and abotting a continuance Bavarian, 21. Understanding very little English they had a good interpreter allowed them.

public papers some of your own citizens have been pointed out, and the preter and the following were brought up.-fliram Hall, Jefferson Co.; brethren in injuity of the affiliated societies called upon to mark thom aged 15; George Van Amber, Jefferson Co., 17; John S. Swanberrg; as Tories and spice (" the end sanotifies the means,") because they had from Philadelphia, last from Alexandria, Jefferson Co.; Jacob Putnam; bonesty enough to denounce the disgraceful conduct pursued, or refused 19; Nathan Whiting, of Connectiout, lately of Clay near Salina, 43;

to participate in it. Under these circumstances, and a full knowledge that a mild and humane course with such an enemy can only have the effect of provek. ing further aggressions, the time seems to have arrived to exercise such a measure of severity as may convince these who may countenance such a measure of severity as may convince these who may countenance such a measure of severity as may convince these who may countenance such a measure of severity as may convince these who may countenance such a measure of severity as may convince these who may countenance such a measure of severity as may convince these who may countenance such a measure of severity as may convince these who may countenance such a measure of severity as may convince these who may countenance such a measure of severity as may convince these who may countenance such a measure of severity as may convince these who may countenance such a measure of severity as may convince these who may countenance such a measure of severity as may convince these who may countenance such a measure of severity as may convince these who may countenance such a measure of severity as may convince these who may countenance such a measure of severity as may convince these who may countenance such a measure of severity as may convince these who may countenance such a measure of severity as may convince these who may countenance such a measure of severity as may convince these who may countenance such a measure of severity as may convince these who may countenance such a measure of severity as may convince these who may countenance such a measure of severity as may convince these who may countenance such a measure of severity as may convince these who may countenance such a measure of severity as may convince these who may countenance such a measure of severity as may convince these who may countenance such a measure of severity as may convince these who may convince the severity as a measure of severity as may convince these and the sever

The evidence in these cases is merely a repetition of what has been her they are traiters to her Majesty or citizens of a foreign country. The already stated, and the defence too is much the same, consisting of the people of this Province are not satisfied with the forbearance heretofore usual plea of having been deceived, with the addition of having taken

> Plan of Missionary Appointments. 6j, P. M. Fri. 25, Matilda, 61, P. M. Sat. 26, Moulinette, do. Sun. 27, Cornwall, (sermons.) do. February, 1839. 20 mile-Creek. Tues. 5, La Chute, đo Dundas. Bingham's C. Glanford, do. Wed. 6, St. Andrews. do. Thur. 7, đơ. Longueil, Sund 6, Hamilton, (sermons.) do. Satu. 9, Hull, do. Sun. 10, Bytown, (sermons.) 80 doa Whitby do. Mon. 11, do. do Tue. 12, Ferth, Hope Chapel, do. Port Hope, do. We. 13, Rideau, Thu. 14, Kempville, Cobourg, (sermona.) dout đa do do. Fri. 15, Brockville, dò Sun, 17, Kingston. [Hallowell. Carrying Place, e sermons by Br. Lang.) do. Tue. 19, Hallowell, do Wed. 20, Wollington, do. Thu. 21, Consecon, Fri. 22, Sydney, do do. du. San. 24, Belleville, (sermons.) do. Mon. 25, do: do. Thu. 28, Darlington, We. 23, Elizabethtown, đο, do.

Letters received at the Guardian Office, during the week ending

December 25. W. Coleman, E. Evans, W. H. Williams, J. Norris.

UST PUBLISHED-Remarks and Suggestions, V respectfully offered, on that portion of the Clergy Reserve Property (landed and funded) of Upper Canada, "not specifically appropriated to any particular Church," in a letter addressed to His Excellency Sir Geo. Atthur, K. C. H. Governor, and Commander-in Chief, &c. &c

this Province must be the scene of many a bloody action, and when we the Rev. Wm. M. Harvard, late President of the Wesleyan Methodist may look forward to the loss of many, many valuable lives near and Church. Quetees Printed and sold by William Neilson, Gazette Office; dear to us, and the destruction of much property, I do not hesitate to and may be had through the Guardian Office, or any Bookseller in Upper or Lower Canada. Price, 1s. 3d, each.

BRITISH AMERICA FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of Eight per Cent per Annum on the Capital Stock paid in, for the half year ending on the 31st inst., was this day declared, and that the same will be payable on and after Monday, the 14th day of January next.

The Transfor Book will accordingly be closed from the 1st to the 12th lay of January inclusive.

lay of January inclusive. Ly order of the Board,	T. W. BIRCHALL,
British America Assurance Office,	Managing Director.
Toronto, Dec. 26th, 1838.	77 3 w

Office of King's College, Lot Street. Toronto,

Opposite the College Avenue. MINUTE OF THE COUNCIL, October 13, 1838.

rience. ment in every department of its administration, no intelligent and in one instance by a school master, but generally by the travelling Canada refugees, many of whom are without charactor and principle. disinterested observer can be blind to the course of events which must Canada refugeos, many of whom are without charactor and principle, of Americans, in actual possession of a portion of our territory; destroy. You heard of one mother in Brownville who had become insane; and ed, too, at a place virtually in possession of the introders, although a ensue in the present known circumstances of the Province. From what we have heard, and from what we know of the social state of saw others in the deepest distress. You also say that it is desirable that the Province, we don't not but resort will be forthwith had to the con- this most dishonest, unjustifiable, and cruel system of aggression upon stitutional right of petrion to the Home Government for emancipation our country, should be put an end to without delay, and that if you could from such a partial, withering, anti-British system of Government. from such a partial, withering, anti-British system of Government, believe that the hanging or transportation of your youth was necessary to which transforms Royal promises into falsehoode, and substitutes in its this result, you would remain silent. You further say, you have endea-administration the minority for the majority of the constitutional voured to sympathize with the officers of our government in this painful administration the minority for the majority of the constitutional voice of the province. We know not of an instance in history emergency, and after much distressing reflection, suggest for the consideration of the government, the policy and duty arising from bumanity and religion, of pardoning the youths of whom you say there are about forty from 14 to 21 years of age; and that their return home will dry up in which an obstinate disregard of the constitutional and equitable demands of the great body of a people, has not been followed sooner or lator, by a change in the principles of the government itself. many a mother's gushing tears, and this kindness and mercy will causo The constitution of man must be changed if he does not become hosmany prayers to ascend for the peace and prosperity of this province, and noon us in the sacred names of religion and humanity to spare, and even tile to that which is employed against hun as an instrument of injus the narration of their misfortunes will bring upon the heads of the tice and oppression. It is therefore as a friend of the government--a

guilty demagogues a torrent of public indignation. In reply thereto, I beg to remark, that the situation in which the province is placed by the lawless and unbrovoked aggression of a people with whom Great Britain still maintains the relations of peace and friend to the established constitution of the country-a friend to the interests both of Great Britain and Upper Canada--that we u ge, by every variety of consideration and argument, the speedy and equitable and popular settlement of the Ecclesiastical questions at issue. The amity, is unparalleled in the history of nations; and the difficulties clauses of the Imperial Statute, the repeal of which are so justly which have been throw in the way of this government are such as demanded, and the reservations and proceeds of the sales inde in have never been encountered by a Colonial Government. A few unprint are such as 'virtue of which are desired for objects of general moral benefit, were cipled men, having after years of uninterrupted agitation biled to shake a dead letter for more than thirty years. The clause respecting the loyalty of the great body of the people, and having, after a daring Rectories was dormant forty five years-and the inhabitants of but vain attempt to overturn the government, been compelled to seek an asylum in your country, they were there received with open arms, by Upper Caunda have protested against these provisions from the very classes of the frontier population; and though up to that almost all hour that the practical introduction of them was attempted or known moment the most friendly relations and constant intercourse had been The inaptitude and bad effects of the system in the Province have maintained, from that moment every consideration of doty to their own been constitutionally assorted by the inhabitants themselves again and government-every religious and moral restraint-every ordinary feeling of humanity, seems to have been lost in a wild and reakiess desire to again, and the Constitution makes them the judges of the question -right of which they will not be willingly robbed ;--but, even if no overrun this country, and to substitute in the room of the institutions

Lad effects had proceeded from the system, yet, if it could not be proved that good effects had resulted from it, that fact itself would bappy and content to live, their own democratic form of government, as rustify the demand for its repeal, according to the maxim laid down the only one under which civil and religious liberty can find a shelter by Paley, " that a law being found to produce no sensible good Since the first attempt at revolution in this provice, instantly suppressed effects, is a sufficient reason for repeating it, as adverse and injurious by the loyal population, without a soldier in the Province, not ment has taken place within its limits on the part of its inhabitants; to the rights of a free citizen, without demanding specific evidence of and when its peace has been disturbed by your brigands and marauders its bad effects. This maxim (continues Dr. Paley) might be remem they have invariably shewn their readiness to meet the invaders of our bered with advantage in a revision of many laws of this country; soil, and to punish their temerity. The spirit with which these attacks especially of the game laws; of the poor laws, so far as they lay have been resisted cannot have passed unfelt or unnoticed by your restrictions on the poor themselves; of the laws against Papists and people, and yet, the' professing an ardent desire to maintain a leading Dissenters: and, amongst a prople jealous of their liberty, it seems a matter of surprise that this principle has been so imperfectly principle of their constitution,-that every people should enjoy that form of government which is most acceptable to them - they seem deter attended to."--(Moral and Political Philosophy, ch. V.) nined that the inhabitants of this province shall give up their own

That " maxim" has become well understood in Great Britain since attachments and wishes, and submit to such a government as they and a Paley's days, and has become a rule in modern British legislation few fugitive traitors shall prescribe to them. It is a fact abundantly and the people of Upper Cauada are British subjects. notorious, that notwithstanding the noble spirit of devoted affection to our government and laws which has been so conspicuously manifested

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC NEWS.

Latest News from England.

Latest News from England. The London packet ship Gladiator has arrived at New York, bringing domestic traitors, but towards the foreign invaders of our rights, news from London to the evening of the 10th of November. The news thousands, and perhaps tens of thousands of the people living in our are of little importance. Lord Durham's determination to loave Canada immediate neighbourhood, and well acquainted with our situations and our feelings, are ready, under the idle pretence of giving us liberty, to was the principal topic of discussion in the English papers. The Tory papers are severe on his Lordship; the Whig journals are not pleased pour their heatile bands upon our shores and to destroy and pillage our with the abruptness of his departure from Canada. Ilis Lordship had property and murder our people. with the abruptness of his departure from Canada. The Lorenty said not yet arrived in England. Mr. O'Connell's Precursor Society is said to be gaining ground very rapidly in Ireland, even in the northern coun-reputed generous and brave, seems to be mistaken for limidity, and so

troubles in the East.

The commissioners for executing the duties of lord high admiral of

satisfied that the greater part of the boys under 21 have been deceived; consequence of the destruction of the piratical steamer Caroline, employ. Store, No. 8 Wellington Buildings, King Street, about the third week ed in furnishing men, provisions, and munitions of war, to a hostile hand in January 1839.

Tarapta, 20th December, 1838.

port of the United States, where only one unfortunate individual lost hi life.---an act rendered absolutely necessary in self defence ? 11 have only to ask you, and these who now call for mercy, to place yourselves in the situation of the people of Upper Canada. Without the shadow of a pro-O BUILDERS AND OTHERS, Strong representations having been made by several persons inclinat tence, we have been invaded at Navy Island, at Amherstburgh and Bois Blanc Island, at Point Pelee Island, at Hickory Island, at Fighting Island, at the Short Hills, at Prescott, and at Sandwich, and on most of these occasions lives have been lost; think of our business prostrated, our property destroyed, and our friends and relations mardered; think of

the "tears" of the widows and orphans of those who fell by the hands of liberate the offenders whom we have contured! Justice demands that some panishment, even in this world, should follow their murderous proceedings.

It is said that the great bulk of the American people detest the lawless conduct of these brigands and marauders, and their abetters throughout the frontier-what evidence have we of this? It is usual in the United States for the people to express their approval or disapprobation of public men and measures through public meetings. While meetings approving the conduct and in aid of the invaders are constantly being held, I have not yet heard of a solitary one in opposition. How have the people of Ordonsburgh shown their detestation of the conduct of those lawless invaders who, as it is alleged, foreibly took their steamboat to carry on their offensive operations, after she had kindly brought them to their destination; hor commandor, however, *ignorant* of their designs 7 Can you assure me that even the majority of the population in your own village do not still entertain those hostile feelings towards the loyal Canadians which they have heretafore publicly expressed, and which are wholly inexcusable on their part, knowing as they do the situation of the Canadians, and the feelings entertained by them towards your people. I am not personally unknown to many of the inliabitants on the south side of the St. Lawrence, and I am not known to them as having any nakindly feeling towards them-my connection proves the contrary. Nevertheless, when called upon to discharge my official daty in trying the prisoners taken at the Short Hills, and passing the only sentence upon the convicts which the law permitted me to pass, upon the vordic of guilty by a jury of the country, what was the feeling exhibited towards nie in llammond? I was hanged in effigy, and might perhaps, had I happened to be there at the time, have suffered in my own person! I do not mention this circumstance for any other object than to shew the unjust and bitter feeling entertained by your population; and as yet I have een no manifestations of a change for the better. The delusion of these jovenile offenders you attribute in a great mea-

sure to the travelling Casadian refugees, many of whom, you say, are without character and principle. Why not rid yourselves of these worthless wretches, who have, by the infraction of your laws, forfeited that protection which you have extended to them? Why not deliver up to the offended laws of this country Mr. Mackenzie, Bill Johnson, and some others like them, in exchange for hundreds of your deluded subjects, pri-

soners at Kingston and Sandwich?

I will conclude this long letter by asking you whether there is in truth nny reasonable prospect, desirable as it may be, that " this most dishonest, unjustifiable and cruel system of aggression upon our country, will be put an end to without delay," whether those youths are all hanged, or transported, or permitted to return home with impunity. Most respectfully, your obedient servant, To the Hon. John Fine, Ogdensburg, Mem. of Congress. JONAS JONES.

Court Martial at Kingston on the Pirate Prisoners.

From the Upper Canada Herald.

Note.
** The London papers speak of large additions both to the military and forco.
** The Marquis of Clanricarde, ambassador to Russia, had arrived at St.
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The Marquis of Clanricarde, ambassador to Russia, had arrived at St.
The James tunnel is completed to within 10 feet of low-water mark of the most active, vigorous and prompt mean. The London Chronicle—ministerial--pretty strongly intimates that troub is avage rafiane, who disregard the laws of God and man, and seem to have for the most fiendish passions which for Watertown, 27: Lantor S.
Provide generous and brave, seems to be mistaken for limidity, and so
Prom the Upper Canada Berald.
On Monday the 17th inst. the following prisoners were arraigned to mark form Synacuse, aged 26; Alson Owen, Owen, Owen, Owen, Owen, Owen, Owen, Notr., 1838.
On the northern side.
The London Chronicle—ministerial--pretty strongly intimates that troubles in the Exet.
The London Chronicle—ministerial-pretty strongly intimates that troubles in the Exet.
The London Chronicle—ministerial-pretty strongly intimates that troubles in the Exet.
The London Chronicle—ministerial-pretty strongly intimates that troubles in the Exet.
From the Upper Canada Berald.
On Monday the 17th inst. the following prisoners were arraigned to forcours. Sampson A. Wiley, of Watertown, 27: Lantors S. Paek Laffareon Co., 92: Audrew is a the Exet.
On Monday the 17th inst. the following prisoners were arraigned to the most field in the present to mark of the present to mark the sease of the most field in the present to mark the sease of the most field is the fore to have the end of Jone Last, a SMALL of th

disgrace human nature. Immediately preceding the date of your letter, and even after the Thomas Baker, of Winden, N. Y.

-II. Strong representations having been made by several persons, inclined to contract for the Buildings intended for the University of King's College, that the First of November was too early a day to afford them sufficient time to form their Estimates-It was resolved, to extend the period to Friday, the First of February, the savage invadors of our soil : think of all these things when you call 1839, and that this notice be inserted in all the Journals in which the Building Advertisement has appeared. JOSEPH WELLS. (A true Copy.) 63 Registrar & Bursar. UCIUS US But I I, and of the Royal College of Surgeons, &c. &c., corner of Mendler of the Royal College of Surgeons, &c. &c., corner of New gate street and New street, opposite the Bank of the People. Toronto, December 26th, 1838. 475 **FI** O M E D I S T R I C T M U T U A L I N-S U R A N C E C O M P A N Y.--The Directors of the Company have appointed Mr. Michael Meighan their Surveyor, who will

be prepared to view all future risks, and fill up the necessary applications. All porsons in the City, therefore, desiring to effect Insurance will please apply to Mr. Meighan, at the Office of the Company. Mr. Meighan will be considered the agent for the applicant. His charge for surveying and completing the Insurance will be 2s. 6d -to be paid him on com-pletion of survey. T. D. HARRIS, Prest. pletion of survey.

F. IIINCKS, Sec y: 67 4

J. L. PERRIN, & Co.

4 76

Turonto, 11th December, 1838-

OTICE.-THE TRUSTEES of the CLASSICAL and 10 MATHEMATICAL SCHOOL established at BARRIE, County of Simcoe, do hereby notify to those Gentlemen who have promised Education, Twenty-five Pounds per annum, payable in cash or kind. Bedding sent, carefully returned. Letters, post paid, may be addressed to Samuel Richardson, Esq., Oro; Dr. Pass, or Francis flowson, Esq., Barrie.

Burrie, 24 Decr. 1838.

75-8

NOTICE .-- THE SUBSCRIBER begs leave to inform the N Public that he has a Quantity of SILVER CORD and MILITIA BUTTONS on hand; and also, DRESS COATS, FROCK COATS, SURTOUTS, &c. &c .- No. 105, King Inglish

MIHE SUBSCRIBERS have for SALE, at their STORES IN HAMILION, A VERY LARGE STOCK of Common, Fine, and Superfine CLOTIIS and CASSIMERES, which they recommend to, the attention of those who have contracted for the supply of MILITARY CLOTHING .- ALSO, Pilot Cloth, Canadian Grey Cloth, Flushing, Padding, Blankets, Rugs, Flannels, Sorges, Fur Caps, Cloth Caps icimented with Fur, Lined Mitts, Overall Hose, Buffalo Robes, Readymade Winter Clothing, Sheeting, Sacking, AND a General Assortment of other DRY GOJDS, LIQUORS, GROCERIES, &e. &e. &e.

Deer. 17, 1838.

CHARLES BAKER. 7-2m Toronto, Dec. 17, 1838.

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Sti	REET,	opposite	the	E
	011	A DT PO	DA	7 21

CHRISTIAN GUARDIAN.

OPINIONS OF THE CANADIAN PRESS.

continuation of the attempts made last year, in Lower Canada will not submit to receive from any quarter; and we candidly rates, consisting ofcontinuation of the attempts made last year, in Lower Canada will not submit to receive from any quarter; and we canatary and Upper Canada, to expel the British Government from the avoid ourselves as the last who will be put down or silenced by Campoi, Pouchong, Fine Congou, Provinces.

head of the oppositions to the Colonial Governments in the question at issue, we are perfectly and altogether unconscious Canada they had, for many years past, a decided majority in christian spirit.-We had only one great object in view; and the popular branch, which was easily perpetuated by appeals that was the maintenance of the right of the Church of Scot. to the French origin of the majority of the population. In land to be placed in these Provinces in the same rank, and on the Upper Canada, the majority obtained by the opposition was sume footing with the Church of England. In support of this only occasional, and they lost it at the general election of 1836. On the breaking out of the insurrection in Lower Canada some of the ex-leaders of the majority resorted to the same course of between England and Scotland—the opinions of the law offi-violence; but they were defeated by the loval inhabitants of cers of the Crown, confirmed by a committee of the House of and Fiberits; Scubbing, Floor, and Shoe Brushes violence : but they were defeated by the loyal inhabitants of cers of the Crown, confirmed by a committee of the House of that Province without the aid of British troops, while in Lower Canada the rebels were dispersed by the regular forces, aided by the loyal volunteers.

The Chiefs of the insurrection from both Provinces fled to the United States. A community of language, customs and others, or deviate into any field of controversy with the Church manners, and the great intercourse between the people of of England, the only Church that stood between us and our Upper Canada and the United States afforded these Chiefs an rights. We had nothing to do, and never claimed intercourse, opportunity of exciting a strong feeling of sympathy in their or made common cause with the various dissenting sects from the favour, among the frontier inhabitants of the American union. I two established Churches, who, from the tampering and conciliating The grievances which they alleged were nearly resembling policy of Government, venture to lay claim to our joint inheritance. those which is the theme of every person from infancy to age We knew nothing of such sects; for they are not recognized in the United States, and annually read and commented on by the law and Constitution of the country, in as far as the at their celebrations of independence. The result aimed at by present question is concerned; nor did we urge the claims of the rebels was clearly that which the old Colonies had obtain- our own Church, except as an establishment of the Empire, ed, after a severe struggle, in favour of which the feelings of and whose rights had long ago been explicitly, and even practhe whole population is still decided, viz : the expulsion of the tically acknowledged by the highest authority.-Why, then, British Government, and the establishment of a Government should we be blamed for displaying an uncharitable and unfounded on the popular will of the Colonists.

unded on the popular will of the Colonists. It is in vain to quarrel with this feeling. It is of the order ed right? With the utmost respect for the source from which of things which exist, and which we cannot alter. All that we the reflection has proceeded, we cannot, in justification to can do is to protect ourselves, as much as possible against its ourselves, and the cause which we have espoused, do less injurious effects. It is the duty of Government to controul it, than repudiate this attempt to condemn us, as if we were within these bounds. The United States Government, in our unchristian men and uncharitable disseminators of every bad opinion at least, depends too much upon popular feeling. We principle and feeling. have no better right, however, to find fault with the institutions of the United States than they have with ours. All that we can ask of the Government there is, that it bona fide " power into the scale, to gratify the impatient zeal of contenemploy the means in its power to support international law, ding parties," we have only to observe, that, in as far as the and prevent injury to the possessions of a friendly power from rights of the Church of Scotland are concerned, she is the only

from them.

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who have been disappointed in their views, so nereasonable been a charge against them on the present occasion. But the and turbulent before, will now remain quiet. Hope is the last fact seems to be, that the Executive Government of Upper thing that deserts men who have a favourite object in view; | Canada are desirous of placing the claims and rights of the and there are always amongst them persons dovoid of princi- church of Scotland, in respect to the Rectories and Clergy ple or driven by want, who give rain to all the furious and Reserves, on no higher rank or level than those urged by malignant passions, and delight in mischief. Thousands of dissenters. To this we shall never submit. The church to dupes, from the sympathy to which we have alluded, the love | which we belong, and of whose rights we are the humble of adventure, the pressure of want, and the desire of acquiring advocates, is entitled to be placed on the same footing by violence and rapine what they should earn by honest with the Church of England. To none other will she submit industry, will always be found, in a populous country, to listen, to the falsehoods and misrepresentations of the refugee become a party. Let her rights not be mistaken. They are leaders and their associates.

in Canada, even with foreign aid, might turn to their advan- ces will never submit to be deprived of an inheritance secured tage. Repeated attempts, although they fail, by the injury to her by the laws and Constitutions of the country. which they occasion to the inhabitants of the Province, gratify their revenge, increase the difficulties of the Government, occasion heavy expenses to England and tend to disgust the nation with the possession of the Canadas. In the latter hope these leaders are encouraged by a traitorous correspondence with persons in England, and by the doclarations of some public men in the British Parliament.

We may, therefore, expect that the game of the refugees from without, and traitors within the Province, will be kept up so long as they can, utterly regardless of the sufferings which they bring upon those they pretond to befriend, and who become their instruments. The United States Government cannot entirely controul their disorderly citizens on a frontier of several hundred miles with a navigable river and lakes only for a boundary; a Chinese wall would be necessary to shut out these new Tar. tars. But the honest inhabitants of the Canadas and the United States, and their respective Governments, are not, therefore, to submit to the continual violations of law and order, and the growth of a description of men, whose conduct and example is subversive of civilized society. The United States have already augmented their regular army, to keep order on the frontiers ; they have amended their laws for the same purpose, and we have no doubt will endeavour to comply with the requirements of international law. The British Government will probably find it necessary to establish a Government will probably find it necessary to establish a strong and just Government in Lower Canada, promoting the interests of the whole population; and all classes will perceive the advantages of quiet, of protecting authority, and the MOFFAT'S VEGETABLE LIFE MEDICINES possess qualities of the advantages of quiet, of protecting authority, and the renewal of public prosperity. With the restoration of the feeling of fidelity to the existing authority, which was so prevalent in Canada before the turbuleace of ambitious leaders and the spread of revolutionary doctrines had corrupted the minds of a portion of the people, confidence will revive. The militia force alone will then be sufficient to maintain internal peace, and repel predatory inroads, and the whole expense of the British Treasury will be confined to the military force necessary for the garrisons. Canada will still have had the good fortune to have escaped one of those revolutionary crises, of which almost every other country has repeatedly been the victims; and this we will entirely owe to our being a dependancy of the British Crown.

From the Quebec Gazette of Dec. 21st, A SOBER VIEW OF CANADA DIFFICULTIES AND PROBALLS States this season, has failed. These altacks have been in the variable or unchristian conduct, in the vindication of what States this season, has failed. These altacks have been in the variable of the best quality, and on the most advantageous flattery or oppression, let the attempt come from what quarter it

The leaders in these attempts are men who were at the may. In all that we have said and done in respect to the representative branches of the Colonial Legislators; in Lower of ever having behaved ourselves in an uncharitable or unclaim, we adduced an Act of the Imperial Parliament; the Constitutional act of both Provinces-the Great Bond of Union Commons, and by the repeated admissions of the Governments of Her present Majesty, and Her two immediate Royal prede-

cessors.-From upholding this just and simple claim we never went aside to circumvent or depreciate the rights and claims of

As to what is said, with respect to the fierce attack made upon the Provincial and Imperial Governments for not throwing within their limits. In truth, the injury inflicted on the legal and constitutional contending party in the present ques. British possessions is a consequence of the disorders which tion-no other Protestant church, if there be such a church, have been suffered to prevail in the Canadas, and is as have any right of intervention-and that, therefore, the therefore, extremely desirable that all who wish to enter burthensome to the United States as it is to us. Had the influence, power and authority of both Governments, ought British Government maintained peace in its possessions long ago, to have been exercised in her behalf. A solemn adjacent to the United States frontier, that country would have promise to this effect on the part of the Imperial Government, remained quiet, and Canada would not have been disturbed is in possession of the Church of Scotland in these Provinces;

and if her members have displayed any uneasiness on the It can hardly be expected that the refugees from Canada subject of its non-performance, that, surely, ought not to have -- to no other conditions will the Church of Scotland ever identical with those of the Church of England ; and, whatever These leaders play a double game. A successful rebellion that Church may do, the Church of Scotland in these Provin-

ADVERTISEMENTS.

first look around, and laying aside all prejudices, ask themselves this quea

be undeserved; and because a merit is assumed by both the NEW WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCERY

Mustard in jars and bottles, Cloves, Root and Ground Ginger, Cassia Ground Cinnamon, Pemento, and Souchong, and Bohea Teas ; Gunpowder, Ilyson, Young Ilyson, Ground Allspice; Hysun Skin, and Twankny Tens; Rice, Vermicelli, Macarone, and Ar.

Green, Roasted, and Fresh Ground row Root; No. 1 Herrings, Dry salted Cod Fish; Coffee; Plug, Cavendish, and Cut Tobacco; Indigo, Salaeratas, Button Blue, and Scotch, Rappee,& Maccaboy Snuffs; Black Lead;

Molasses; Chocolate; Tobacco pipes; Sallpetre, Brimstone, Sulphur, Alum Wax, Sperm, Mould, and Dipped Ensom Salts; Candles; Shoe Thread, Hambro Lincs, Bed

Windsor, Fancy, and Brown Soap; Cords and Small Lines; Pot and Pearl Barley; Corn Brooms and Whiske, Table

Mace, Nutmegs, whole and ground Stove, Whitewash, and Plasterers Pepper ; do. London Pickles ; Warren's Liquid, Fine, common, and fancy cloth do.

and Falmer's Penny Paste Black. Dusters, Ground Painters, and Sash Tools. ing;

Paints in Kegs and Tin Canisters; Pale Scal, Olive, and Sporm Oil; Boiled and Raw Linseed Oil; . WINDOW GLASS, assorted sizes, and Palty. Spirits of Turpontine ;

17 Families and Country Storekeepers supplied on most favourable ANDREW HAMILTON. 80019 Toronto, Nov. 20th, 1833. 471

TO IANO FOR TES.-Two SPLENDID HORIZONTAL GRAND SQUARE PIANO FORTES, just opened and for Sale, No. 23, Yonge Street. J. MEAD. September 19th, 1838. 64(f

MAYHEW .- MILLINERY AND DRESS ESTABLISHMENT, MAYHEW.-MILLINERY AND DRESS ESTABLISHMENT, BABY LINEN MANUFACTORY, and TOY WAREHOUSE, Yongo Street, botween Richmond and Newgate Streets.

CT TWELVE		immediately	į.
at the above establishment. Toronto. Oct. 16, 1838.		50	

A LEX. GRANT, BARRISTER AND ATTORNE NOTARY PUBLIC, &C., King Street, Toronto, oppos House. March 28th, 1837.

UST RECEIVED, NEW BRITISH suitable for the FALL AND WINTER TRADE, Cheap for Cash, at the Checquered House, King Street, GEO. B. S

October 16th, 1838.

TPPER CANADA ACADEMY .-Term of this Institution will close on the 16th of No mencement of the second Term, the 17th inst., should be their attention to the time as possible, as well on their as to facilitate any modification that the accession of Studer necessary in the arrangement of the Classes.

TERMS.

Extra Charges. French, ... Frawing and Fainling,

A Torm is eleven weeks. MATTHEW D U. C. Academy, Nov. 3rd, 1838.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, 26th Sept

III IS EXCELLENCY THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNO pleased to grant a Licence to practice Physic, Surg wifery willin this Province, to GRORGE HERRICK, Bachelor University of Dublin, and Doctor of Medicine of the Edinburgh.

GEO. HERRICK, M. D. and Surgeon D., and hate of the City of Cork, respectfully informs the Toronto, that he has opened an office for the practice of Physics

NOTICE.-THE Undersigned, having authority to arrange the affairs of the Estate of the late Simon WASHBURN, - arrange the analys of the Estate of the into SiMon WASHDON, Esquire, deceased, requests that all persons having claims against the said Estate, will send them to the Subscriber, properly anthenticated, with every necessary information concerning the same. And it is also requested that those persons who are in any manner indebted to the Estato will make immediate settlement, otherwise steps will be taken to enforce payment. JOS. C. MORRISON. to enforce payment. Toronto, 9th October, 1837. 14tf

A N individual who has passed the Board of Education in Toronto, and who has been in the habit of teaching for a con-siderable length of time, is desirous of taking a School in the Home District for any length of time that may be agreed upon. He is capable of teaching the Latin, Greek, and English Languages, together with the more common branches of Education; and can give the most nocxceptionable references as respects character, ability, &c. Communications addressed to B. D. E., at Cooksville Post Office, will be thankfully received and immediately atrended to.

be thankfully received and immediately attended to. Cookeville, U. C. Sept. 6th, 1838. 46115

COURT OF CHANCERY.-W. C. KEELE, Esq. SOLICITOR and EQUITY DRAFTSMAN, Bishop's Buildings, Toronto. Mr. K. baying practised in the Sopreme Courts at Westminster, offers his services to the profession as CHANCERY AGENT on the usual terms.

AINTING.—HART & MARCH, House, Sign, and Ornamental PAINTERS, GLAZIERS, GRAINERS, and PAPER HANGERS, respectfully inform the inhabitatis of Toronto and its vicinity, that they have commenced business at No. 206, King St., nearly opposite the Farmers' Dank, where they hope, from a competent knowledge of their business, strict attention, and moderate charges, to merit a share of public patronage. 461y Toronto, September 10, 1838.

R. WOOD, DEN'TIST, Chewitt's Buildings, King Street. Mr. W. on his return to the city bogs leave to state, that he her made arrangements for a constant supply of Incorruptible Enamel Teeth. from the best manufacturers in London. Paris, and Philadelphia; and for immediate information of any improvements in the different branches for immediate information of any improvements in the different branches of Dental Surgery. Besides the usual materials for filling decayed teech, gold, platina, silver, and tinfuils. Mr. W. has the Royal Dimerul Cement, which, in certain cases, is preferable to any other substance. Mr. W. may be consulted at his office any hour of the day. Toronto, 21st May, 1838.

immediately	WORDS! SWORDS!! SWORDS!!! The Subscriber respectfully informs the Military Contlemen.	
50	throughout the Country, that he is now prepared to exceute any order he may be favoured with for Swords of every description. New Regula.	
Y AT LAW,	tion Swords constantly on band, with Steel or Leather Scabbardes also, Sword Belts and Scales for the Shoulders made to order, and for-	
385-1f	warded to any part of the Country. SAMUEL SHAW, Toronto, March 16, 1838. 436 No. 120, King Street	
GOODS, and, ss usual, Toronio. PENCER. 66	ISSING.—TWO CASES OF GOODS, marked CB TC&S and J&TC KW T	
The present vember. It is,	Any information respecting them will be thoughtly received by CHAMPION, BROTHERS, & Co. Turonto, Oct. 5, 1838. 466	
r at the com- as punctual in own account, its may render	TOOOT AND SHOE STORE.—JOHN DODSWORTH tenders his grateful acknowledgements to his friends and the public of Toronto and its vicinity, for the liberal patronage he has received since his commencement in business, and begs to apprize them that he has removed to 192 King Street, three doors East of Yonge Street, where he hopes, by strict attention to business, to receive a con- tinuance of their favoure.	
na, 00	Turonto, Nov. 6, 1837. 417tf	
150 200	N. E.W. E.S.T.A.B.L.I.S.H.M.E.N.TR. HOCKEN, from MONTREAL, has opened, and now offers for Sale, at his Store, No. 144, King Street, (opposite W. Cormack's & Co.) a large and general assortment of BOOTS AND SHOES.	
1 10 0 2 0 0 0 10 0	Also: SOLE and UPPER LEATHER : All of which he will dispose of on the most reasonable terms, either wholesale or retail	
be taught.	and solicits intending purchasers to call and examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere.	
MCHEY,	and solicits intending purchasers to call and examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere. Toronto, May 23, 1837. 393 if	
RICHEY, Principal. ember, 1838,	and solicits intending purchasers to call and examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere. Toranto, May 23, 1837. UPERIOR PATENTPUMPS, for Wells, Cisterns, Tanks, ScThe Subscriber instites the	
RICHEY, Principal.	and solicits intending purchasers to call and examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere. Toronto, May 23, 1837. 393 If S. U. P. E. R. I. O. R. P. A. T. E. N. T. P. U. M. P. S.	

January 2, 1839.

36

______ From the Montreal Gazetie.

REPLY OF HIS EXCELLENCY SIR GEORGE ARTHUR, TO THE ADDRESS OF CERTAIN METHODISTS IN TORONTO .- The raply of Sir George Arthur to this Address, is a long but not an unim. portant one, considering the state of the question, with respect to the Clergy Reserves, and the recent establishment of the Rectories in Upper Canada; and is, therefore, deserving of some notice. This is more necessary, on our part, in consequence of an allusion made in the Reply to the conduct of the public press, in relation to the question at issue. It is there stated by His Excellency, that it has given him "the greatest pain to observe the uncharitable and unchristian spirit, in which box of the Pills, told me he was as well as he ever was, and told a gentleman the discussion respecting the disposition of the Clergy Reserves has been some time conducted by the public press, and to see, that while the Government in England and in the Colony, is has been some time conducted by the public press, and to see, that while the Government in England and in the Colony, is freely professing the desire for the settlement of the question, taking your Pills and Bitters, so far recovered that she has been on a visit by the means provided by the Constitution, it is fiercely attack. ed, because it will not arbitrarily and illegally throw executive power into the scale, to gratify the impatient zeal of the con. As for myself, I have been in bad neatth for at years, and under the power into the scale, to gratify the impatient zeal of the con. tending parties."

Now, with every respect to the personal character, and civil authority of the author of these observations, we must be per mitted to pronounce them as very extraordinary and unjustifi. able on such an occasion as the present, and considering the parley which we understand to have existed on the whole an interest in the present question, we find that we have been Bitters. I an very thankfu animadverted upon, in terms which we both feel and know to

This took around, and taying aside an prepares, as themselves this ques-tion — "If my physician cannot help me, is his reputed skill my only resort ?" Perhaps at that moment the beading of this advertisement, " Aloflat's Life Modicines," would catch their eye; and were they in truth divested of foolish prejudices, they might, perhaps, be induced to inquire whether Mr. Moffat's theofy and treatment of diseases differed from that of their own physicians. They would then learn that it did differ, and very widely, and wilk most happy result. nd with most happy results, too. If they pursued their enquiries still further, they would find that all

practising physicians of the present day prescribe MERCURY, in some form, for atmost every disease, and they would learn, too, that mercurial

firm, for almost every disease, and they would learn, too, that mercurial medicines, though they give present relief, undermine the constitution, and always leave the patient in a precarious state of health.
 A GOOD VECETABLE MEDICINE is just the reverse of all this. For hundreds of years before that scourge of mankind, "Mercury," was employed in the healing art. Physicians used nothing but simple herbs. Even the Bible recommends as the "skilful physician" he who prepareth bis medicines from herbs. Witness Ecclesiastes, chap. axiii.
 V 3. The skilful physician shall lift up his head, and in the sight of the great men he shall be in admiration.

the most mild and beneficial nature. They are composed of articles the most anti putrescent, combined with ingredients known as the only certain antidate for fevers of every description. When the disease is produced either from cold, obstruction, bad air, swampy and camp situations, or putrid miasmi, whether malignant or epidemic, or by other causes, these medicines are certain in their operation or effects. They are possessed of twelve years, allorded to the patients with benefit to them and honour to peculiar qualities, which not only expet all disease, but at the same time himself. (Signed) JOHN COPINGER, M. D., Chairman. restore and invigorate the system. When first taken into the stomach, they immediately diffuse themselves, like vapour, through every pore, producing effects at once delightful, salutary, and permanent. When the spark of life begins to grow dim, the circulation languid, and the faculties paralyzed, these medicines are found to give a tone to the nerves, exhilarate the animal spirits, invigorate the body, and re-animate the whole man. THE LIFE MEDICINES have also been used with the most happy success in Nervous and Dyspeptic diseases, Consumption, Asthma, Liver

Complaint, Rheumatism, (chronic and inflammator) Dropsies, &c. &c. For full particulars, the reader is invited to call at Mr. Moffat's office. 367 Broadway, and receive a copy of the Good Samaritan, published grantitously. IF For sale by J. W. BRENT, King Street, Toronto, and T. BICKLE,

King St., Hamilton.

The following letters are lately-selected from a very large number which Mr. Moffat has lately received from different parts of the United States.

New York, April, 1838. Dr. Moffat-Sir : Since your Life Medicines have been introduced in this neighbourhood, they have done wonders. I will merely state a few cases. The wife of my neighbour, Mr. Cornelius S. Roe, who was supposed to be in a decline for the last two years, after taking two bottles of the Phœnix Bitters and one of the Life Pills, says she had her health entirely restored. Mr. Milo B. Root, my next door neighbour, who was laid up with inflam-matory rheumatism, by taking two bottles of the Bitters, and one 25 cent hos of the Pills ridd was here are used as the ones russ and told a continue. in my store who was afflicted, that as soon as he would take the Pills and Bitters, just so soon he would be a well man.

to one of her neighbours.

above is a true statement of a few of the many cases which have come under my observation. You are at liberty to publish this letter, and reference can be had to me as Postmaster at Claverrock, Columbia Co., N. Y. With respect, J. A. VAN VALKENBURGH.

New York, April, 1838. Mr. W. Moffat - Sir: I have heen afflicted with the fever and ague about three monthe, and used a good deal of quinine, which did me no good, but I question of both Clergy Reserves and Rectories. We do this, still grew weaker and weaker until 1 was recommended to try your Life hecause. as a nortion of the "public press" which has taken Pills and Phœnix Bitters, and after taking two Boxes and two bottles of Bitters, I am very thankful to inform you and the public at large, I consider JOHN TENNENT, N. Y.

Yours truly,

Toronto, October 3d, 1838. 165 6m

South Charitable Infirmary.

At a MEETING of the THUSTEES of the SOUTH CHARITABLE INFIRMARY, held on Wednesday the 6th June, 1838.

Sir JAMES PITCAIRN, M. D., in the Chair.

The Resignation of Dr. HERRICK having been received, it was unani-non-dy Resolved-That while we accept the resignation of Dr. HERRICK as Seni r Physician to the South Infirmary, we cannot help expressing ou The Sould r raystean to the Sould Informary, we expect thetp expressing our regret that this institution should be deprived of the valuable services of a Physician, whose emergins have been so long devoted to its best interests, and that at a period when his extensive and chlightened experience is capable of affording such great advantages to the sick poor. It was also *llesolved*. That the above Resolution be communicated to

Dr. HERRICK, through the Secretary, accompanied by an assurance of the high esteem of this Board, and of their warm thanks for his long continued and valuable services to the Infigmary; and that it likewise be published n all the Cork Newspapers. J. PHTCAIRN, M. D.

At a MEETING of the PHYSICIANS to the CORK LYING N HOSPITAL, held June 19, 1838.

Dr. HEARICE's resignation baying been received, it was unanimously Dr. HERRICE, without sincerely and deeply lamenting the loss which this Hospital sustains in being thus deprived of the benefit of his vainable services-services which have been at all times, for a period of more than

SELLING OFF AT REDUCED PRICES, at 173. King Street.—In consequence of the death of the late SAMUEL E. TAYLOR, the whole of his large and well-selected Stock is ellingoff. To persons wanting any description of Dry Goods, and country Storekeepers wanting to replenish their stock, a rare opportunity is offered of supplying themselves at unusually low prices FOR CASH by applying mmediately.

All persons having claims against the Estate are requested to present them as soon as possible, and all indebted to the Estate are requested to call and settle immediately at the Store.

the Store. MARGARET TAYLOR, Executriz. ALEX. HAMILTON, RICH'D. WOODSWORTH, 456-41

Toronto, Aug. 7, 1838.

THE Subscribers are now receiving 1000 STOVES, from the Foundry of Josern VAN NORMAN, of Normandale, Long Point, Upper Canada, consisting of

20, 22, 24, 30, 33, and 40 Inch PLATE STOVES-elegant patterns.

Oval Stoves-double plate.

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

Dog Irons,	Belly Pots,
Bako Paas,	Spiders, &c. &c.
nich will be offered to the trade	e on advantageous terms.
	HAMPION, BROTHERS & Co.
22, Yonge Street, Sept., 1837.	Wholesale Hardware Merchants. 409

22, Yonge Street, Sept., 1837.

ĺwb

S T O V E S. - The Subscribers are now receiving from the Foundry of I. Van Norman a well accorded study of STAVING the Foundry of J. VanNorman a well assorted stock of STOVES, neat Scotch patterns, from 20 σ 40 inches; Dog Irons, Bake Pans, Cauldrons, Sugar Kettles, &c. &c. & Also the VanNorman patent COURTING STOVE, of various sizes, which, having stood the test of competition and experience, has proved its superiority to all the other kinds in use. CHAMPION, BROTHERS, & CO. Toronto, Oct. 1838. 466

K A Y, W H I T E H E A D, & Co. beg leave to inform their Upper Canada friends, that they expect, by the first Vessels, a very Extensive and Choice Assortment of DRY GOODS. Montreal, 20th April, 1838.

desputch.

The above Pumps may be seen in operation at the Stores of SANURA

E. TAYLOR, WILLIAM WARE, and WATKINS & HARME. Price for Cistern Pump £3 00, and 71d per foot for pipe. Price for Well Pump £3 100, and 71d per foot for pipe. Thronto, January 17th, 1838. 431y

WILLIAM AUGUSTUS, FANCY DYER AND RENOVATOR of Gentlemen's and Ludies' Apparel, takes this opportunity to inform his numerous patrons that he has removed from his old stand in York Street, to No. 212 King Street, opposite Mr. Tuton, Druggist, where he hopes to continue to merit a liberal share of public patronage. Toronto, March 28, 1838.

437 y

ARM FOR SALE,-Lot No. 10 in the 7th Concession of Kirley, District of Johnstown, 116 Acres.-The farm is well watered, and has 60 Acres improved, with good House and Barn. Terms may be known by applying to John Morgan on the premises, whom I authorise to sell the property. GEORGE MORGAN. I authorise to sell the property. Searboro', H. D., July 4th, 1838. 451-tf

TO BE SOLD,-A very desirable FARM, consisting of One Hundred and Twenty-Three Acres of well cultivated Land, with a good House, Barn, Stables, and other requisite out-buildings-situated on the Niagura Frontier between Queension and the Whirtpool.

Particulars may	he obtained on applicat	ion (Free of Postage) to DR. HAMILTON,
February, 1838.	1yp431	DR. HAMILTON,
1 001 441 9, 0000.	1) 1401	Queenstan Heights.

ANDS FOR SALE.—In the London District, Upper Canada, 800 Acres of the very finest quality, in the Talbot Settlement, in that most desirable Township, Almonousue, 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; Western Division.

The above are in the midst of an old and flourishing Settlement, with all the conveniences of good roads, Mills, ready Market, &e., and a large quantity of the finest Black Walnut and White Oak Timbor hereon.

Also,-In the Township of Reach, Hong Distance; Lot No. 12, in

he 2d Concession, an extremely valuable Lot. The above lands will be sold low, or the proprietor will be glad to nottgage the same for such period as may be agreed upon. For further particulars apply to II. SPAFFORD, Esq., Brockville. April 20, 1837. 389

TIVE POUNDS REWARD! Strayed from the subscriber, TWO MARUS; one sorrel, with white hind feet, a large white stripe on her forchead, middle size, ten years old; the other, light bay, large star on her forchead, ernoked hind legs, full breast, four years old. They were seen last in the Grand River Swamp. Wheever will give information where they may be found, shall receive Five Pounds reward, JOHN VIVIAN. Oakland, Nov. 5th, 1838. 70 (f

CHRISTIAN GUARDIAN.

C H R I S T I A N G U A R D I A N. The price of this paper is Tooles Shillings and Sizpence a year, if paid in advance or Filters Shillings, if paid in six manths; or Screnteer Shillings and Sizpence, if not paid before the end of the year, exclusive of postage. Subscriptions paid within one, month after receiving the first number will be considered in advance. The Postage is Four Shillings a year; and must also be paid within one month after receiving the first number by these who wish to be considered us paying in advance. ** All traveling and local Preachers of the Wesleyan Methodist Church are author-ised Agents to procure subscribers, and forward their names wills subscriptors; and to all authorised Agents who shall procure tex responsible subscribere, and all die the collection, &c. one copy will be sent graits. No subscriber has a right to discontinue until arrears are paid up.—Agents will be careful to attend to this. All communications, onless from authorised Agents, must be past paid. 30° The proceeds of this paper will be applied to the support of the Contingent Fund of the Wesleyan Methodist Church is Canadia, for making up the deficiencies of poor Chrouits which are unable to support their Preachers, &c., and to the general spred of the Gospel.

J. H. LAWRENCE, PRINTER