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Christian Guardian.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1838.

State of the Work.

OTTAWA DISTRICT .- The Rev. R. Jones writes-" As it respects the state of religion on the District, I think I can conscientiously say, that we are in the strength of the Lord moving forward. Our Quarterly Meetings are generally seasons of refreshing, and at some of them sinners are converted to God."

Augusta District .- The Chairman writes, that, amidst many discouragements from the peculiarity of the times, there are some conversions of souls to God in various places.

WATERLOO CIRCUIT .- The Rev. Win. Haw writes, that the work was advancing in several places on that Circuit, and about twenty conversions at a protracted meeting lately held on one part of the Circuit. We regret to learn that our beloved brother, the Rev. E. Healy, has been confined some weeks to his house by illness.

Methodist and Church Riblsters.

DEAR SIR,-In a late No. of the Guardian, I found a sentiment and an emotion which I have often felt well expressed by my friend M. N. at the conclusion of his second article on the Clergy Reserves. He says "he cannot relish * * * the imafeel, and the consequent reserve and disdain with which they treat the ministers and members of other denominations." I say, and others say, the same. But white Methodist ministers disapprove of the contempt, it must not be imagined that they are anxious for the esteem, of Church ministers; for having so long endured the presence of the former, and the absence

of the latter, a habit is obtained, and what is habitual is easy. That Church ministers feel themselves superior to other ministers in general, and to Methodist ministers especially, is known to all; and the effects of this feeling I have often wit. nessed. And, if required, thus could speak each of a large majority of Wesleyan Methodist ministers in Great Britain, Ireland, and the Colonies. But is this feeling founded on fact ? or is it born of fancy, and nursed by vanity? When I consider the ability dwelling in our ministry and connexion, to give these questions a triumphant unswer, I must say, Sir, that I member, "Has he suitable abilities for our itinerant work?" durst not show you mine opinion." But wishing public at. Have Church Ministers any grounds for thinking themselves tention directed to this subject, observing no one directing it this way, and thinking an indifferent attempt to promote this end better than none, I venture to say, " Hearken even to me, I * * will show mine opinion.

1. I suppose no one will deny my premises, that Church ministers believe themselves superior to Methodist. (By the first mentioned class, I mean, the bulk of it, excepting a small minority; and by the last, I mean, those composing the English, more or less successful than an equal number of Methodist? Irish, and Canada Conferences.) Therefore, in proof of the premises, I need only say, that they are inferred from the opinion received and nurtured by Church ministers, that they, and they only, are of apostolic descent; and from their conduct towards Methodist ministers, displaying condescension or contempt. But is their superiority fancied or real?

2. Are they superior in character? Let us enquire. (1) The Church requires morals in her bishops, priests, and deacons.* or sanctify. A man personally ignorant of Christ is incapable Yet, through laxity in her executive and head, men were and are allowed to ascend the desk and the pulpit, to distribute the exertion. Each employs himself but on a small area. Each signs at the altar and the font, whose morality is imperfect and whose piety is unborn. Long before the Methodist ern, the the Ottawa circuit, there are three Church Ministers. One character of the national clergy was disgraceful. This fact lives in Vaudreuil, attends two small congregations, and preachcaused Mr. Wesley to write and publish a soothing sermon "On es, or reads, regularly four times a month. Another lives in attending the Church Service;" in which he answers, to the Argenteuil, attends one congregation, and does likewise. The advantage of the clergy, the question, "Should we attend the third lives in Grenville, and imitates the last. Here are three has improved. Yet who will prove, or assert, that the Church occasionally may read a discourse on some day, not Sunday; ministers of England, (comprising 2 archbishops, 24 bishops, but I am not certain. By way of contrast, look at what two 700 dignitaries, and about 10,000 parochial men) of Ireland, Methodist Ministers have performed for years. They have not of Scotland, and of the colonies, are now free from immorali. confined themselves to four places, but have visited four seigty? that each has renounced "the devil and all his works, the nories, Papineau, Argenteuil, Longueil, Vaudreuil; and six pomps and vanities of this wicked world, and all the sinful lusts townships, Chatham, Grenville, Wentworth, Chatham Gore, of the flesh"? Sorrowfully do I say, that the evidence to the Hawkesbury, Plantagenet. In each of these seignories and contrary is strong; evidence of many who have shared and townships, they have established from one to four preachingrelished the employments of the chance table, the ball room, places, which they have visited once in two weeks, making a the theatre, the course, the horn, and similar carnal vocations. However, I do not believe this body of ministers is so deficient this labour: what they do, they should and will do, while their in morality as piety. The moral may form a majority, but the pious certainly constitute a minority. In the capital of the west of England, six years since, out of 39 parochial ministers, besides a number of prebendaries, priests, vicars, lecturers, circuit, but is nearly the same throughout Canada and England. but one or two bad the reputation of piety. This is a sample. Before I pass from this subject, I will venture to offer some Instead of a want, the possession, of piety is reckoned the ex. advice to our fifty Church Ministers in Canada. Condescend ception to the general rule. Indeed, while the Church requires to imitate your (supposed) inferiors. Let each of you enlarge character, she provides for, and therefore expects, a deficiency; the boundaries of your work. Instead of one or two places or why the 26th article, declaring the unworthiness of ministers hinders not the effect of the word and sacraments? Painful day, and three times on the evening of working days; and thought that those of apostolic descent have so little of the thrice on the next Sunday, and the remainder, as before. apostolic character! (2) The Methodist Conferences require Thus will you visit twelve places, and supply twelve congre every candidate to bring, and every member to retain, a moral gatious, in a fortnight. You may think this an arduous work and religious character; or the consequence is, the rejection but remember that you will be more useful. You must not be of one, and the expulsion of the other. These conferences are too careful, any more than your inferiors, about roads, or manresolved to keep a pious ministry; and to obtain this end, they ners, or food, or sleeping, or lodging; but resolve to "endure yearly investigate the conduct of each of their members. On hardness as a good soldier." You will thus visit these 12 plathe ground of the last investigation, we may challenge the ces twenty-six times a year; and that is not too seldom, conworld to produce an immoral Methodist minister! Let church sidering that you complain of labourers being few. Supposing ministers inquire; and if they find otherwise, let them expose each of the fifty to hearken to this advice, the number of plaus. (3) What conclusion do the preceding remarks bring? ces visited will be six hundred. What a contrast! Now the ter? No. . That they are equal? No. That they are inferi. dred places and congregations! If the fifty thus work, four

3. Are they superior in learning? Let us inquire. I do not mean-does this body contain more knowledge than the other body of Ministers? For this, I have no objection to alit, if the contrary were true. But I mean-is there more suit. to each, these would require 250 men to supply them. But if able knowledge in 1550 of the former, indiscriminately select. the 50 supply the 600, they would save two hundred and fifty ed, than in the same number (for so many are employed by, or men, who might occupy places where spiritual dearth is felt. compose, the English, Irish, and Canadian Conferences,) of (3) It will save money; save at least £25,000 a year; for each the latter? When the contents of each body are weighed, we of the 250 would require at least £100, and 250 salaries shall find a satisfactory answer; but not before. Such a pro- amount to this large sum. (4) It will prevent Mr. Bettridge ceeding has not been, and, of course, cannot be, instituted: revisiting England, exciting the laughable pity, and receiving therefore all conclusions, in its absence, must be doubtful. the misemployed generosity of an English public. I hope the Why, then, do some conclude themselves superior without premises? I will grant Church Ministers two things; (1) at his next visitation, he will insist on its adoption, saying to the That most of them may have visited and walked the academic groves, and lived in, and enjoyed or endured the instructions of the porch; (2) That some of them are eminent for learning. Yet the majority seem deficient ministers. They seem deficient of mental parts. Or why do others write their discourses? Why do they cater and modify "other men's stuff?" Why, if they think, are their sermons so superficial, immetho. members of the Church of England are well proportioned. dical, cold, and so little calculated to instruct and persuade? Allowing 300 worthy communicants to each of the fifty, makes ries of God to our own reason; but the contrary, rathey seem deficient of elocution: hence the unsuitable and the total 15,000; and this number must exhaust Canada of advance our reason to the divine truth.—Lord Bacon.

have thought or obtained. Like their predecessors, the Apos. shepherds, -shepherds descending from, and inheriting the tles, they should think and then speak, and not write and then blood of, the apostles. Why then do the shepherds cry that in praying as preaching. Who of them does, or can, pray when the prayer-book is absent? The employment of Church Ministers is so simple and trifling, being a series of readings, that a child or childish man is almost qualified for it.

On Methodist Ministers the charge of ignorance has been, published 1830. S But Methodist Ministers are not an ignorant body of men. Several proofs may be adduced. (1) Their writings show that they love and cultivate learning. Methodism has existed but a century, yet it has produced numerous respectable writers, and many valuable works. Among these are three excellent and popular commentaries of the Scriptures. It is doubtful whether Church Ministers, according to their numbers, have issued so many and useful books in the same time. (2) The qualifications required in a probationer before admittance into the Conference. I will mention only what is required in Canada. He must be versed in the philosophy of his own language; in various parts of polemical divinity; in ecclesiastical, ancient, and modern history; in geography; in natural and moral philosophy; in logic and rhetoric; and the ginary superiority which they (Church ministers) appear to knowledge of the original Scriptures is recommended, but not required. Now a man who adds this knowledge to some previously acquired knowledge of the Bible, of doctrinal and prac tical divinity, and of himself and God, should not be called ignorant. (3) The discourses they extemporaneously deliver which may vie with those read, in sense, style, and piety, and which excel them in the manner of delivery. In this respect the least informed and eloquent excels the best reader in the Establishment. (4) The formation and stability of the Methodist body. Surely 400,000 persons would not become or conlinue members of a Church whose ministers were vulgar and illiterate men. The consideration of these four facts must convince any of the faisity of the charge that Methodist Min-isters are ignorant men. The Methodist Conferences are resolved not only to keep a pious, but a well-instructed, ministry, Hence the question, to be answered yearly relative to each Have Church Ministers any grounds for thinking themselves

superior? I believe not. 4. Are they superior in usefulness? If so, it may be a proof of superior ability. Let us inquire. A minister's duty and work is, by operose and scriptural exertions, to promote the conversion of the ungodly, and the sanctification of the pious. And he who obtains most frequently this end, is the most successful minister. Is an equal number of Church Ministers Against the success of the former, there lie three formidable obstacles. (1) Their want of piety, but a minority possessing it. An unconverted minister is spiritually blind and dead: and how unfit is he to enlighten and revive others! (2) Their want of ability, arising from a want of piety. They may read ethical sentiments from Solomon, or Epictetus, or Seneca, or even sound theological discourses; but these will never converemploys himself but seldom. I will offer an instance:-On monthly route of about 300 miles. No complaint is made of strength comes from on high. But why are not Church Ministers equally willing and laborious? The contrast in the labours of the two classes of ministers is not peculiar to this scize on twelve. Preach or read twice or thrice on one Sun That Church ministers are superior to the Methodist in charac. fifty visit about sixty or seventy, or a hundred; then six hunimportant ends will be obtained. (I) Many who do not visit other ministers, may visit them, and be benefitted. (2) It will save men; save at least 250 men! "Impossible!" most true. I will allow the 50 to occupy two places each, which makes bishop will notice and approve this recommendation, and that, demurring, "If any will not thus work, neither shall he eat." At the first Conference in Iroland, this question was proposed, What if a preacher be unable to preach twice each day? The answer, "He can only be a local preacher." Though

unscriptural mode of reading, instead of preaching, what they its Church deposit. These sheep are not too numerous for the read. As it was in the time of Queen Elizabeth, so it is now: they are too few to save their sheep from the sectarian folds, public acknowledgments.

5. I have now, Sir, shown my opinion on the question. and now is, often cast; but, in general, by persons ignorant of From what I have read, seen, and heard, I believe, considering them, or ignorant themselves. Mr. Wesley had often to refute the unequal numbers of the two bodies, that Church ministers the charge. I Some years after his death, the Examiner peri- are not superior, nor equal, but inferior to Methodist ministers, odical published a series of Essays to show the folly and dan in ministerial character, ability, and usefulness. That the latter ger of Methodism; the first of which was on the vulgarity and have silently submitted themselves to this indignity, proves ignorance of the Methodists and their preachers. The charge their humility; and that the former have believed and proclaim is repeated in "Mill's Apology for the Church of England," od themselves above others, proves their vanity and their folly. ed themselves above others, proves their vanity and their folly. 'They measuring themselves by themselves, and comparing themselves among themselves, are not wise."

6. I conclude this letter with an inference suitable to the spirit and discussions of the day. If Church of England ministers, in this province or elsewhere, be not superior to Methodist or dissenting ministers, in ability and usefulness, then they have no superior claim to patronage and aid from the people, G. F. P.

church, or government. L'Orignal, Nov. 29th 1809.

* This appears from the licence, which runs thus: "Christopher, b divine permission, Bishop of Exeter, to our well beloved in Christ (name) greeting. We being duly certified of your morals, learning, and knowledge of the scriptures, do by these presents, give and grant to you our licence and faculty to preach and expound the Word of God, and to be a

public preacher in and throughout our dionese."

† Preface to the Humilies as printed in 1562. This was the reason why the humilies were re-printed by the Queen, because the Clergy in

general were incapable of writing their own sermons.

In his 105th Sermon, he clears one body of men, and lays it on another. "It has been loudly affirmed, that most of those persons now in connexion with me, who believe it their duty to call sinners to repent. ence, having been taken immediately from low trades; tailors, shoemakers and the like; are a set of poor, stupid, illiterate men, that scarce knew their right hand from their loft; yet I cannot but say, that I would sooner cut off my right hand, than suffer one of them to speak a word in any of our chapels, if I had not reasonable proof, that he had more knowledge in the holy Scriptures, more knowledge of himself, more knowledge of God and of the things of God, than nine in ten of the dergymen I have conversed with, either at the universities, or elsewhere. The Examiner says, "How are their ignorant preachers to know what to reject, or what to retain? Not unly is their want of education a sa tire upon almost every word they utter, but their superiors, who have really had an education, confirm them in all their ignorance, by teaching them to despise scholastic learning." "Ignorance produces vulgarity a went of rational conviction produces vehemence; and accordingly ou

Methodist preachers are vulgar and vehement." § Mr. Mills says, "Not only are the doctrines maintained by our Weseyan brethren at variance with the more sober, more rational, and

or an armonic more rational."

Output

Description

Descriptio leyan brethren at variance with the more sober, more rational, and I hope, more evangelical doctrines preached by the great majority of the Clergy of the Church of England * * * but they differ from them * * in their style of preaching those doctrines, and in their mode of delivery. In their style of preaching, not merely because that in descending to the capacity of their hearers (who consist almost exclusively of the lower orders) they employ colloquial phrases and expressions better suited to common conversation than to the solemnity of public instruction, but because (unlike our Saviour and his apostles) they address the passions of their congregation, instead of appealing to their judgment." Hore vulgarity of style is attributed to thom.

The Day of Christ's Power.

Such a day of power was the Pentecost, when the Hole Spirit was poured out, and three thousand souls were converted Christianity. Such were the earliest ages of the Church. during which a rich effusion of Divine influence was vouch. safed to believers; in consequence of which, men in great numbers were raised up to preach Christ crucified, a way was are taught to expect still greater things.

Hear the animating language of prophecy :-- " the voice of him that crieth in the wilderness, Prepare ye the way of the Lord, make straight in the desert a highway for our God Every valley shall be exalted, and every mountain and hill shall be made low; and the crooked shall be made straight, and the rough places plain; and the glory of the Lord shall be revealed, and all flesh shall see it together: for the mouth of the Lord hath spoken it;" Isaiah xl. 3-5. Fulfilled in part as this prediction was, in John the Baptist, and the personal Il accomplishment. It belongs to a class of predictions which have a successive and a germinant accomplishment. Its full meaning is to be displayed only in the latter day. Heralds shall precede the full manifestation of our Lord; and their voices shall be heard in the wilderness of pagan lands. Such are the missionaries of modern days. Into how many of these wildernesses have they penetrated! Behold them in the wilds of the west, in the deserts of Africa, in the distant islands of the South Seas, in the steppes of Tartary, on the verge of China, in the jungles of Ceylon and India, crying, Prepare ye the way of the Lord, make his paths straight."

Special operations of Providence seem likewise to be pro mised in this prophecy, to be effected in the day of the Lord's power. "Every valley shall be exalted, and every mountain and hill shall be made low." Old systems of government, hostile to Christianity, shall be overthrown; commerce shall bring pagan nations into beneficial intercourse with Christian people; and a way shall thus be opened for the general spread defined and employed the phrase "Church of England," must alw of "the glorious Gospel of the blessed God." Kings shall in justice and honesty, be taken into the account.—En. Guard.] become nursing fathers, and queens nursing mothers, to the Church; and in various ways, under a secret influence from above, "the earth shall help the" mystical "woman." And then "the glory of the Lord shall be revealed, and all flesh shall see it together." Precisely the same ideas are contained in a subsequent part of the chapter, containing the striking low, seeing it is seven times larger, and that shame must cover 100. Then there are 500 places left; and allowing two places prophecy to which we have just referred. When "Zion gets up into the high mountain," rouses herself to exertion, and looks out for the opportunities of usefulness; when Jerusalem, the depository of "good tidings," lifts up her voice with strength, and no longer hides the word, and whispers only, as though half ashamed of it, but obeys the Divine command, "Lift it up, and be not afraid,"—then, "Behold," says the it accordingly. prophet, "the Lord God will come with a strong hand; his arm shall rule for him, his reward is with him, and his work before him;" or, as Lowth renders the passage, "Behold, the Lord Jehovali shall come against the strong one," the god of this world, "and his arm shall prevail over him." Then, too, when he has thus gathered Jew and Gentile into one fold, "he shall feed his flock like a shepherd; he shall gather the lambs with his arm, and carry them in his bosom, and shall gently lead those that are with young."—Richard Watson. willing, if unable, the itinerant work must be relinquished. Besides these four things, it will be found that the ministry and

We ought not to attempt to draw down or submit the mysteries of God to our own reason; but the contrary, raise and Good Hearing makes good Preaching.

Every one must have been struck with the freedom with which preachers of the Gospel are criticised in the present day, not only by those who may be competent to the task, but "All they which are appointed ministers have not the gift of when they would, perhaps, accomplish this end, if they abridg by all others. Neither experience, or wisdom, are requisite preaching sufficiently to instruct the people which is committed ed themselves of ease? Do they love ease more than the to constitute a modern critic; the art comes by a kind of unto them." Few are "apt to teach." Few show ability "to sheep? I hope not. I return to the question. As the three intuition; and honce every one who takes his stand in the exhort and to convince the gainsayers." They seem as deficient obstacles lying in the way of Church ministers do not lie in the sacred desk, must calculate that his auditors, from the oldest way of Methodist ministers, I immediately conclude that the to the youngest, from the wisest to the most ignorant, are latter are more useful than the former. This conclusion is sitting in judgment on the style of his composition, the confirmed by constant observation and frequent private and manner of his address, the relevancy of his arguments, and the justness of his views. It never seems to be suspected by them, that some little study is requisite to form a fair judgment in these matters. They know precisely how a minister should preach, and they can, or at least think they can, point out all his merits and defects. This prevalent habit of criticism is productive of two pernicious effects, one of which is to embarrass the preacher and make him forget the sole object of his high commission; and the other, to confirm the false impression of hearers, that the pulpit is to minister to their entertainment, rather than their instruction. We have often seen ministers run up or run down in popular favour, by their self constituted critics, without much regard to the true merits of the case; and they becoming aware of this power in their audience, must possess much virtue and piety, if they do not, to the neglect of more evident duty, study the modes of catching the popular breeze. It is to this critical mania that we trace the very common inquiry, why is it that we have so few good preachers? With much greater propriety might we ask, why have we so few good hearers? Let an audience be well prepared to hear the Gospel, and we will engage without difficulty to supply them, with what they will esteem a good preacher, for every Sabbath in the year. Good preachers are y no means scarce? wherever we turn our eyes, we can find many who preach Christ with godly sincerity, and who present the great truths of revelation in a plain but edifying manner; and yet they do not pass current with the multitude, from a lack of disposition to improve by their instructions. Perhaps, ostensibly, they may be pronounced wanting, from some deficiency in oratorical grace, but the real objection lies further back, and is found in a heart which is not prepared to receive the sincere milk of the word. Good seed, if cast on a good soil, will always spring up and bear fruit when accompanied by the fertilizing dews of heaven, but is a very different hing when cast upon a rock or a beaten path-way. It is under this view that we say, good hearing makes good preaching. The qualifications for a good hearer are something like the following, humility and self-diffidence; prayerfulness, and a desire to receive spiritual profit; a just view of the nature and design of the ministry and the fear of God; where these meet in the heart, the word of the Lord will distil "as the dew of Hermon, and as the dew that descended upon the mountains of Zion." Their absence, however, will render the preacher's duty most difficult; his efforts will be like water spilled on the ground which cannot be gathered. Great indignity is often done to God and to that ministry which he has appointed, by hearers casting blame on their pastors which they should assume to themselves. Thus they will say, "our minister gave us a poor sermon to day-he dont arouse us as some ministers do-he is so dull, that I could scarcely keep awake-I do not profit under his hearing." But suppose the same hearers should tell the precise truth, they would probably say, "I have been so much engaged during the week, that I have not read one chapter in my Bible or visited my closet once for secret prayer. I am becoming so worldly minded that I take less and less interest in religion-my temper is pecvish, and I was made quite angry just before I came to church, by my disobedient servants and unruly children—the minister said some very severe things to-day, which offended me, because they reflected on my conduct." A thousand things of opened for the exercise of their ministry, and the Lord mightily the latter kind will occur to disturb the mind, distract the gave testimony to the word of his grace. Such was also the attention, and harden the heart of hearers; and then, because time of the Reformation, when suitable instruments were they are not profited by the sermon, the lash is applied to the raised up to revive primitive Christianity; men who chose rather to pass through the fires of martyrdom than deny the truth,—who succeeded in delivering whole nations from the truth,—who succeeded in delivering whole nations from the that she had never heard a sermon from which she could not Church when the Service is administered by an ungodly minis. ministers to four congregations! Three perform the work of tyranny of the "man of sin,"—and by whose instrumentality derive profit, for in the absence of every thing else there was ter ?" Since, confessedly owing to Methodism, that character one. One might perform even more. I do not say but they a new and irresistible impulse was given to the cause of true the blessed text; and so it will be with every one, who goes religion. Such, also, is our own day, in which we witness a up to the sanctuary of God in a right frame of heart. The great and blessed revival of apostolical Christianity; but we Lord will speak to them the words of instruction and consolations. tion, and instead of murmurings against the matter and style of the preacher, their hearts will swell with gratitude, they will see the stately steppings of the king in the sanctuary, and their exclamation will be, "how amiable are thy tabernacles, O

> MR. WESLEY'S DEFINITION OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND .-"What is the Church of England?" It is that part, those members of the universal Church, who are inhabitants of England. The Church of England is that body of men in appearance of Christ, no one supposes that it then received its England, in whom "there is one Spirit, one hope, one Lord, one faith;" which have "one baptism," and "one God and Father of all." This and this alone is the Church of England, ecording to the doctrine of the Apostle.

Lord of Hosts !"-Presbyterian.

But the definition of a Church, laid down in the 20th article, ncludes not only this, but much more, by that remarkable addition: "In which the pure word of God is preached, and the sacraments be duly administered." According to this definition, those congregations in which the pure word of God (a strong expression) is not preached are no parts either of the Church of England, or the church catholic; as neither are those in which the sacraments are not duly administered.-Sermon on the Church.

In the above definition Mr. Wesley does not acknowledge its revenues or connexion with the State as forming any part of the Church of England even in England, much less in the Colonies. When Mr. Wesley's authority is appealed to, this sense in which he defined and employed the phrase "Church of England," must always,

TAKEN BY SURPRISE .- At the time whom Mr. Peale was exhibiting his beautiful picture of the "Court of Death," in Boston, he sent the late Rev. Dr. Osgood a ticket, on which was inscribed-" Admit the bearer to the Court of Death." The old gentleman, never having heard of the picture, was utterly confounded. "I expect to go before long," said he, "but I was not prepared for so abrupt a summons." Alas! how many thousands are taken by surprise, and wholly unprepared!

THE SABBATH .- Mr. Philip Henry used to call the Lord's Day, the queen of days, the pearl of the week, and observed

> "Sweet day of rest, for thee I'd wait; Emblem and earnest of a state, Where saints are fully bless'd! For thee I'd look, for thee I'd sigh I'd count the days till thou art nigh, Sweet day of sacred rest,"

A STRING OF COMPARISONS.

How brittle is glass, and how slippery the ice! How fleeting a shadow-a bubble how thin-So brittle, so slippory, so fled in a trice Are the joye of the world, and the pleasures of sin. How glorious the sun, and how pure is the light! How firm is the rock, and how boundless the sea! But more full and more firm, and more pure and more bright, Are the blessings, Religion, created by the thee.

EDITOR OF THE GUARDIAN'S GENERAL DEFENCE.

Though the Parator is utterly unworthy of notice on his own account, yet recognized as he avowedly is as the "spirited and ablo ally" of The Church, and encouraged and supported as the metropolitan organ of the High Church party, we shall fulfil our promise and notice some of his lucubrations in reference to Methodist affairs, and the Editor of the Guardian in particular.

He says he assailed us incressantly during the first three years of our Editorial career. This is true, and those were years during Canadas:" which Mr. Dalton was an avowed republican and an applauder of Fanny Wright-a pretty plain proof that we were neither the one nor the other.

He says he "pursued" us "till he drove" us "for resuge to an alliance with the British Conference." If the Patriot, even in imatille affairs of the Province generally were administered in the letter and spirit of high gination, "drove us to take refuge" in that measure, how happened be to employ "unflinching zeal" against the union, both before and after its completion? If he will turn to the Guardian of the 13th November 1833 (several weeks after the union) he will find a longthened article in defence of that measure against the attacks of certain Editors, the names of whose Papers are placed at the head of the article-namely, "Colonial Advocate, The Patriot and the Courier." In the Guardian of the 6th of the same month, he will find another Editorial in defence of the same measure, concluding with the follow. ing words .- " We shall only add, that it appears rather singular that Mr. Mackenzie, Mr. Dalton, and Mr. Gurnett should act in such perfect unison in regard to the union; nor is it the least recommendation, in our judgment, of the wisdom and excellence of any measure, that it should be alike opposed by the fag ends of all extreme parties."—Thus much on the Patriot's advocacy of an "allience with the British Conference."

THE PATRIOT has made a much ado that three brothers, Ryersons, are at present situated in Toronto. If he will not allow Methodist Ministers equal privileges with their Episcopal contemporaries, he will perhaps allow them the privilege of transacting their own business as they please. Now it happens that the eldest (Rov. William it is plain that our proposed system of Canadian Government was Ryerson) of those brothers was first appointed to Toronto in violence based upon the established constitution of the Province, as interpreted to his own expressed wishes, in compliance with the request of leading members of the Toronto Society.—At each Annual Conference, a Committee of five are elected by ballot to advise with the President in the appointment of Chairmen of Districts-the appointment of the Rev. I. Ryerson to the Toronto Districts—the appointment of the Rev. I. Ryerson to the Toronto District was the result of such a Committee's advice. The Book Steward (who has charge of the Book and Printing establishment, and the responsibilities connected that it is chosen annually by hallot by the whole Conference, and With a view to the furtherance of that system (to use the words of Mr. I. Ryerson was elected to that important office for the second Tard Printing against it." Mr. J. Rycrson was elected to that important office for the second year almost manimously. His District embraces the whole region of administration of the Local Government which we considered necestary between Lake Simcoe, Brock, and Whitby on the one side, and Dumfries, Ancaster, Canborough, Stamford, and Niagara on the Province, we advocated, as is known, certain additions of liberal men the spirit of his party, and the nature of long continuance, that the Patriot's statements, however important it once a quarter. The Editor is also elected annually by the suffrages of the whole Conference, by ballot. Whether we make our office a sinecure or not, can be judged by others. Such is the manner, and such the circumstances in which three brothers have been appointed to Toronto. But how pitiable and contemptible is the kind of warfare that resorts to declaration on such circumstances in discussing the great question of a Dominant Church in Upper

In the next place, the Patriot adduces the testimony of an Irvingite Preacher against us personally. This is the usual mode of High Church argument—strike at the man instead of answering his reasonings. What we have been, or what we are, does not affect regard to honour, fairness and truth, when he adopts a mode of that the religion of every man is hypocrisy in the eye of Irving-ism, who has ever heard its dogmas and believed them not,—that all politics are unprincipled which allow of any other legislative deliberation than the mandates of despotism. We may not doubt the sincerity of a witness, but we cannot ailmit his testimony in regard to either religious or political matters, after he has gone twice eround the compass in relation to both. Whether sincerely or not, as we the compass in relation to both. Whether sincerely or not, as we have received the Lord Jesus in youth, so have we walked in him to support and we will now appropriately that the compass in relation to both. Whether sincerely or not, as we that pledge been redeemed? Has it not been as grossly violated as how received the compass in relation to both. Whether sincerely or not, as we that pledge been redeemed? Has it not been as grossly violated as any contract that was ever made under heaven? In his dismissals this day; and we will now proceed to show that our political doctrines have been as consistent as our religious profession, though if we had seen our error in any doctrine, we should not be ashamed to confess it, and retrace our steps.

THE PATRIOT alludes to a series of what he calls "able and that it is because the Farrier and more for whom he ages, have use parted both from the letter and spirit of those "loyal letters" that we are rejuctantly at issue with them. We have been in England twice, in 1833, and in 1836-7, and have been variously accused of sauctioning decrines and measures inconsistent with what we have Committee of the British House of Commons, and the entire "liberal Committee of the British House of Commons, and the entire "liberal continued to the British House of Commons, and the entire "liberal continued to the British House of Commons, and the entire "liberal continued to the British House of Commons, and the entire "liberal continued to the British House of Commons, and the entire "liberal continued to the British House of Commons, and the entire "liberal continued to the British House of Commons, and the entire "liberal continued to the British House of Commons, and the entire "liberal continued to the British House of Commons, and the entire "liberal continued to the British House of Commons, and the entire "liberal continued to the British House of Commons, and the entire "liberal continued to the British House of Commons, and the entire "liberal continued to the British House of Commons, and the entire "liberal continued to the British House of Commons, and the entire "liberal continued to the British House of Commons, and the entire "liberal continued to the British House of Commons and the entire "liberal continued to the British House of Commons and the entire "liberal continued to the British House of Commons and the entire "liberal continued to the British House of Commons and the entire "liberal continued to the British House of Commons and the entire "liberal continued to the British House of Commons and the entire "liberal continued to the British House of Commons and the entire "liberal continued to the British House of Commons and the entire "liberal continued to the British House of Commons and the entire "liberal continued to the British House of Commons and the

with the Colonial Office in the following words: (dated July 20, 1833.)

With the Colonial Office in the following words; (after fully 20, 1875.)

"I beg also to disclaim any the least ankindly feeling towards the clergy of the Church of England in this discussion. I can hear testimony to the good conduct of some among them, and owe them as a hody nought but good will. And notwithstanding the decided and pointed manner in which I have fell it my duty to rests their recessions, and to correct their estroneous statements, yet I do not when to be understood to push my conclusions to the extent of imploring or desiring His Majesty's Government to withdraw from the present Ciergy the grants which they receive through the medium and as missionaries to the Society for the propagation of the Gospel la foreign parts. As mission aries of that Society they were and are now employed; but, as I kink I have shown, with no better legal claim to the Reserves than the missionaries of any other Protestant demonstration.

and semissionates to the society for me propagation of the tooghest they were and are now employed; but, at I think I have shown, with no better legal claim to the Reserves than the missionates of any other Processant denomination.

The Colonial Executive in regard to the measure, I is and heaven for many years past, that of determined apposition to the people of U. Canada. This naturations from Ills Majesty's Government have been as therefor and just as they have been court intory and parental. But what avail the best instructions, or even the test theory of property, and general distrust. Under these "Church and King" and parental. But what avail the best instructions, or even the test theory of property, and general distrust. Under these "Church and King" and parental. But what avail the best instructions, or even the test theory of property, and general distrust. Under these "Church and King" and parental. But what avail the best instructions, or even the test theory of property of the colonial Executive and Legistation of the Colonial Property of the Advanced St. November, or appears from the Royal departs to the Lieut. Government, or appears from the Royal departs to the Lieut of U. Canada, and and St. November, or appears from the Royal departs to the Lieut. Government, or appears from the Royal departs to the Lieut. Government, or appears from the Royal departs to the Lieut. The colonial authorities—nowithstanding the good institution and secure many blessings for our native from the state of the Government—resist with such degged obstinancy a measure so reasonable and so loudly called for by the body of those interested, it can be added to the Government—resist with such degged obstinancy a measure so reasonable and so loudly called for by the body of those interested, it can be actually the such as a such

respondence with the Colonial Office in 1837, we extract the following

observed, were written at a distance of four years from each other; and [FROM A CANADIAN.] yet do they or do they not express the same sentiments and feelings! "The rage of the h

in 1836-7; but we will quote only what we wrote and published in the heart of one man is support of you and the country's cause. The Methe London papers. A Mr. W. B. Wells attacked us and our "loyal thodists (this countrymen) reprobate the confuct of those who lend themletters" in one of the London papers, Pebruary, 1837. Among many selves to Datton to injure you and support high Churchism. I see that the other things, he asserted that the people of Upper Canada had long of the party are determined to crush us if possible. But God is on our advocated a change in the Constitution, because they contended for the appropriation of the Clergy Reserves to educational purposes. Mr. Wells likewise asserted with great vehemence, that the Methodist Conference had been bribed to apply for a portion of the Clergy Reserves, though it formerly contended for the appropriation of them in accordance with the known wishes of the people. Our answer (published Feb. 29, 1837,) to these sharges was as follows:

(published Feb. 20, 1637.) to these sharges was as follows:

"4. Mr. Welle's next statement is as absurd as the one noticed last is untrue. He says the people of Upper Canada have contended for the amendment of the constitution, because they sought to:"divert the concrious grant therein made for the support of a Protestant Clergy." For more unfortunate than "ignorant of history." must Mr. Wells obe to have suppressed and perverted the well-known fact, that those persons who have taken the most conspicuous part on the popular side of the clergy reserve question, have uniformly contended that their proposition did not involve a change in the constitution of the province; that it did not affect the constitutional powers of any branch of the government; that though the Constitutional Act made the provision in question, yet that very act contained a clause also for providing for the "varying or repealing" of that provision at the discretion of the provincal legislature, under certain forms, by and with the consent of His Majesty In Conucil. In confirmation of this remark I have the authority of even a royal despatch on this very question of the clergy reserves. It was transmitted to the House of Assembly by Sir John Colborne, on the 25th of January. 1832, and concludes in the following words:—"Dis Majesty therefore Invites the House of Assembly of Upper Canadia, to consider how the powers given to the provincial legislature by the Constitutional Act, to very or repeal this part of its provisions, can be called into exercise most advantageously for the spiritual and temporal interests of His Majesty's fairhful gubjects in this province."

"11. In reply to Mr. well's nitack upon the Wesleyan Conference in Canada, I will

"In former years partialities and abuses did exist in the administration of the Canadian Governments, that, in my opinion, justified the greater part of the complaints which were at that time made against them. The character of the Government of Lower Canada was exclusive; its acts were, in many instances, partial, and its general mein was rather haughty. In Upper Canada the administration of the executive power was equally exclusive; favoritism prevailed, in many instances, over ment; the more numerous religious denominations were not authorized to hold even a foot of land for chapts, &c.; and

ous cenonimations were not altitrotized to note even a foot of land for chapels, &c.; and the affairs of the Province generally were administered in the letter and spirit of high ultraism.

Such was the state of Canadian affairs when a select committee of the House of Commons was appointed in 1829, to investigate into the civil government of the Canadas. With the report of that committee the complaining parties in the Canadas expressed themscires voil satisfied, especially the House of Assembly of Lower Canada. Though all the objects recommended by that Committee have not been carried into effect so early and so extensively as has been desired both by his Majesty's Government and its best friends in the Canadas, yet, every Colonial Secretary of State, from that time to this, has inquired into and proposed remedies for more or less of the subjects of Canadian complaint. The Royal Despatcher which have from time to time been scat out to the Canadas, have been most liberal in their character, and have affolded ample proof of the anxious attention betwood upon the interests of these prominers on the part of this Majesty's Government. The local administrations, under the direction and influence of successive royal instructions, have undergone an entire chance in their spirit and character, and to some extent in their very composition. In Upper Canada, the appointments to the offices of magistrate, &c., have, for several years past, been impartial, even upon the confession of the majority of the Radieal Journal; *a uncomplaina* of any importance have been made against the administration of Justice: civil disabilities on account of differences in rolligious faith have been entirely removed; promess and impartiality have, for the most part, characterized the administration of unfairs in that province. This improved spirit in the government has been as apparent, and the former grounds of those who formerly complained of grievances have gratefully acknowledged the obvious intentions and efforts at His Majesty's Overnment

and recommended to be administered by the Canada Committee of the British House of Commons in 1823, and successive Royal Despatches—especially Lord Ripon's, dated Nov. 8, 1832, and Lord Glenelg's, dated Dec. 15, 1825. It is also clear that we con-Lord Durham's proclamation) of "comprehensive liberality" in the [FROM A CANADIAN] to the Provincial administration. When, therefore, a majority of the late House of Assembly withdrew all confidence from His Majesty's Government, and sought not merely organic changes in the constitu-tion, but had recourse forthwith to the extreme measure of withholdog the supplies in order to enforce their demands, instead of making heir representations to the Home Government in the first instance, we felt correlves compelled to oppose publicly the measures and reelection of those very persons whose appointments to official situaions we had advocated.

We now come to the all-important point. Those very Despatches which recommended a "comprehensive liberality" in every department, and in all the acts of Government-which conceded in full to popular demands on the question of the Clergy Reserves, and against We will give one passage in proof, out of a score, from Sir F. Head's reply to an address from the Ottawa District: "Gentlemen-My plans and projects are all contained in and PUBLISHED in the INstructions which I have received from the King."

Here was the understanding and pledge under which the inhabitants of Upper Canada elected the present House of Assembly. But has from office, his appointments to office, and in the whole tone and spirit of his government, did not Sir F. Hend become forthwith the head of a party, instead of the Governor of the Province? And what have the majority of our Legislature done, in utter and outrageous violation of good faith with the constituency of the country ! loyal letters" published by us in London. Now we have to remark grieve to say, that Reports of Committees in both Houses were pre-that it is because the Patriot and those for whom he acts, have de-instead adopted last session which make war then the very principle. pared and adopted last session which make war upon the very princisanctioning doctrines and measures inconsistent with what we have advocated on other occasions in this Province. We will now reply once for all to these statements, and leave every man in Upper Canada, of any party, to judge whether we have been moved from our stead as ness, or betrayed confidence reposed in us either in regard to Clergy Reserve Question itself, or a just and liberal government. In 1833, we advocated the prayer of unwards of 20,000 Petitioners on the Clergy Reserve question (praying for the appropriation of the Reserves to educational purposes,) and concluded our correspondence with the Colonial Office in the following model of the constitutional comprehensive and the colonial of the following model of the constitutional comprehensive and the colonial of the colonial of the following model of the colonial of the constitutional, comprehensive, and just government; not a party domination.

The result of this new system of government already is, derange. ment of the currency—insurrection—bloodshed—loss of propertydemoralization, by calling large bodies of men in every part of the Province from rural to initiary employments—decrease of population are stoll-hed—no matter what hirelines or empirical men may say con —cessation of immigration—decrease of credit—decrease of revenue ceroing you. I can assure you that you have the good wish of the well --increase of the public debt--decrease in the value of property-inerense of popular dissatisfaction-wast military expenditures from the will shortly substantiate to you. seeking its shores ! and wealth increasing on every side! We have

written before the publication of the last Guardian, and exhibit the people. I am not belief any person in the Province in regard to loyalty, and yet I cannot avoid perceiving that if the opinions of Sir George

and can do us little harm. Permit me to atk, now that. His Excellency has avowed himself so much in unison with "The Charch," on what principle passage:

"A majority of whom (the Legislative Council) whenever the questions of Religion and Education have come before them, have really shown a disposition to leave the tabiliates in total ignorance rather than that they should be instruced by any other than a high church agancy."—"I had hoped that the successive libral and parental Despatches of His Mujesty's Government or educational and religious questions, and mast experience, would have prevented a repetition of such ultraism on the part of the ruling party in the Legislative Council."

The Church, on what principle are you in duty bound to cease discussing, fairly and temperately, the Clerk are you in duty bound to cease discussing, fairly and temperately, the Clerk are you in duty bound to cease discussing, fairly and temperately, the Clerk are you in duty bound to cease discussing, fairly and temperately, the Clerk are you in duty bound to cease discussing, fairly and temperately, the Clerk are you in duty bound to cease discussing, fairly and temperately, the Clerk are you in duty bound to cease discussing, fairly and temperately, the Clerk are you in duty bound to cease discussing, fairly and temperately, the Clerk are you in duty bound to cease discussing, fairly and temperately, the Clerk are you in duty bound to cease discussing, fairly and temperately, the Clerk are you in duty bound to cease discussing, fairly and temperately, the Clerk are you in duty bound to cease discussing, fairly and temperately, the Clerk are you in duty bound to cease discussing, fairly and temperately, the Clerk are you in duty bound to cease discussing, fairly and temperately the cease discussing, fairly and temperately the cease discussing, fairly and temperately the cease discussing fairly and temperately fairly and tempe and then in another he supplies additional fact to the flames. Wishing The letters from which the above extracts are made, it will be you Divine direction and prosperity. I temain," &c.

yet do they not express the same continents and feelings!

As to the Clergy Reserve question itself, we might give many dian in the Landon District, than their friendship ever did, Go on your Colonies from our unpublished correspondence with the Colonies in the country sympathise with you, and are beginning to arise as is confessedly prejudicial to the general welfare. There is nothing more

"P. S That portim of His Excellency's reply to your address, in which he exhorts you, and through you all those with whom you have influence, to cease from discussing the Clergy Question, white His Excellency makes no attempt to stop the high Church party, is regarded with no small degree of surprise "

[From a Canadian.] Demorestville, (Prince Ed. Dist.) Dec. 7. "New things are reaching us almost daily. It is passing strange that when the public pulse heats as it does—when the Journals of one party are fanning with such diligent labour the flame of hatred against a large portion of the religious community. His Excellency should step forth, as he does, under the auspices of a 'Reply,' and identify himself with a party! His opinions have come fully to day-light Hoping the Great Head of the Church may abundantly sustain your mind, I am yours," &c. [FROM AN IRISHMAN.]

Trafalgar, (Gore Dist.) Dec. 8. "His Excellency's reply to those led on by the Patriot, and others of that party, is a most extraordinary document; and also his reply to the ministers and members of our Church residing in the city, excites no small concernit would appear from these replies that His Excellency has taken un his position at the very head of the high Church party. Will these documents pass the Editor of the Guardian without the most correct explanation, in a mild but firm, and, if necessary, severe manner?" Instead of discontinuing Guardian (the organ: of the Conference) that advocated the separa. are all Methodists. 🐃

reater necessity than ever exists for renewed diligence and unwearied perseverance. As we have embarked in the scriptural cause of civil and religious liberty, let us never draw back from the fear of man; our cause is the cause of truth and righteousness: it is the cause of God, and must pre-

The following fact is a specimen of the liberty which we may expect to flow from the spiritual jurisdiction of the dominant Church party in this province. The Rev. Mr. G.—, one of the high Church Ministers, is in In relation to the General Government of Upper Canada, we make the habit of holding Divine service in a school house near Mr. C — 's, in the following extract from our second letter on the "Affairs of the Canadas:"

Canadas:"

In former years partialities and abuses did exist in the administration of the Canadian are not sure which, he delivered a political exhortation to his heavers; and amilet various observations, the Rev. gentleman gave them this piece of advice. Don't read the Christian Guardian—commit it to the flames burn it? Oh how deeply may we regret putting confidence in men of power who support such an unconverted ministry which is doing all it can to annihilate us! They that urge the burning of the organ of the Conference, no doubt will shortly seek the destruction of the Conference itself."

FROM AN ENGLISHMAN.] (Midland District.) Dec. 1). "In your arduous and important labours, in these affairs. I beg respect

fully to offer you my best wishes of success. If should, perhaps, say more correctly, my assurance that you will triumphantly succeed. "With regard to the slander and reproach cast on you and the most es eemed President of the Conference, I would consider it an honour to be participator. I exceedingly wonder how any one having a clear understanding of things, and a moderate knowledge of history, without being in some way interested, can support a privileged monopolizing Clergy in this prov-

ince.
"Yesterday I had confirmation enough of my opinions, if I needed it, in the English Church. The Clergyman, without any qualification, charged on England the prevalence of infidelity in the United States - this 'sin laid at her door, for she had from the beginning neglected the religious instruc-tion of her Colonies—and (he continued, instrucing the present troubles in this province,) they must also be laid to her charge from the same cause. Very appropriate for the soldiers-a considerable part of the audience. So much for instructing them in loyalty. Blair's sermon on Soldiers, do lence to no man - be content with your wages,'-though I suppose they had heard it often, would have been better."

[From an Inishman] Cooksville, (Toronto Tutonship,) Dec. 10. "In conversation with an intelligent and respectable gentleman the other day, he gave it as his opinion that no persons in the province would advocate understandingly the claims of the high Church party, or oppose the prayer of the petition, but the selfish, or those who are in offices or com-missions at the disposal of the Executive, and those who are seeking Gov.

Trafalgar, (Core Dist.) Dec. 8. "As to the ravings of that muck-rake, the . Patriot, it does us no harm, lact of long continuance, that the Patriot's statements, however important they may be, are never credited, (without there happens to be some internal marks of the probable truth of its statements,) unless they are authoritizated by the Guardian, or some other paper of veracity. Indeed the Guarlian is read with increased interest; nor have I heard of one of its readers (and there are many through these part-) who ever supposed a single article calculated to prevent men from doing their duty as Christians and subjects."

Brockville, Dec. 12. FROM AN ENGLISHMAN. "It appears that the first loyal address with your own and other responsible mames attached thereto, has engendered a 'DESIRE' in the mind of His Excellency to confide in our loyalty. How many will mature that desire into full confidence? I opine that a cart-load of them will not do it, but that a single one would do it, should the address convey the idea that the question at issue one way or the other. Truth is truth by whom the establishment of any "religious corporations" until the "advice of the advocacy of equal civil and religious rights would be immediately respectively. The high Church party have set the province in a flame, regard to honour, fairness and truth, when he adopts a mode of those very Despatches Sir F. Head and his supporters promised to faid had it not been for Methodists and real reformers, they had to a man argument to which delicacy forbids a reply. It is sufficient to say carry out when he appealed to the electors of this Province in 1836, been manuring the earth, and their goods divided among an invading gang of reckless Yankees. The Methodists and reformers were the first to tepe the invaders at Prescott. One of our brethren in this town lies seriously ill with a wound he received at the wind-mill. '- 'The CUNNINGHAM business shows a horrible state of things. Has Sir G. A. really no more penetration and independence than to full into the woke of vessels so lately wrecked in the Canadian wa ers? I fear the answer must be in the nega-

> Methodist addresses is striking, and is not without its moral. Matilda, (Johnstown Dist.) Dec. 11. "I hope you will not be silent on the Rectory and Reserve Questions any onger than is imperiously demanded by greater and more general interests, if greater and more general interests there are,) while there is a prospect that discussion will avail any thing. If this subject is not extistactorily dis-posed of soon, it appears to me almost certain that it will lay the foundation of such 'deep and general dissatisfaction, that somer or later it will read this country from the parent state. There appears an infatnation—a mad-ners, in the advocates of high Church claims on this point. When will they learn moderation and wisdom? When? I fear not till they rain both

The difference of tone and feature in the answers to the two To onto

hemselves and us." [Want of room prevents us from inserting the communication of A Churchman" entire. The respected writer (an old countryman) in the first part of his communication adverts with satisfaction to the address of the President of the Conference and other Ministers and members of the Methodist Church to His Excellency the Lt. Governor-to His Excellency's reply-to the loyalty of the Methodists in his neighbourhood, and concludes as follows:]

"Dear Sir. I am sorry to are you one of those Ministers, and of high standing in the Church, abused and insulted from day to day with the name of rebel, traiter, knavish political demagague, and disturber of the prace. I have looked earnestly to see what your canning wil-s were, or the sin you ave committed, but have been unable to discover it, unless it is your op position to a dominant Church. If that is all, go on Sir, until the Rectories cerning you. I can assure you that you have the good wish of the well disposed and loyal inhabitants of this part of the country, as your petition I am, &c.

" Toronto Township, Dec. 10th, 1833. A Churcuman,"

COMMUNICATIONS. To the Editor of the Christian Guardian.

Rev. Sin. -- The address to His Excellency, signed by Alexander Hamilton and others, which appeared in the last Guardian, as well as in a late number of the Patriot, must appear to every impartial spectator ex ceedingly inconsiderate and impolitic. Inconsiderate, because it places the individuals in the very unenviable light of being reckless of the welfare of the community to which they professedly belong; and impolitic, ecause, while it leaves those persons liable to the suspicion of being but cominal Methodists, it evinces that they have done their atmost to provent you from persevering in the very important object of having the Rectory and Reserve questions brought to a speedy and favourable issue. on sense and observation might have taught them that to throw any obstacle in the way of settling these vexed questions, would, in the same proportion, retard the interests both of the Government and the Arthur on this sul just "concur with those of the Chryy and members of the Church of England," the sooner His Excellency abandons those opinons the better, if he wishes to accommodate himself to " the desires of the great body of the community;" for, whatever His Excellency may think, they are now at complete variance. The Ministers of the Church of England will never consent to have the matters in dispute settled according to the general wish, and what will be the consequence? An enhancement of discontent.

Though I do not belong to your church. I think I have all along view ed your efforts in a proper and impartial light. It is not difficult to perceive, that while you streamously uphold the interests of Government, you as steadily maintain the rights and liberties of the people; and that instead of incurring the implied censure of Messra. Hamilton & Co., you have deserved their sincere thanks and support, provided they are truly loyal, and anxious, as they ought to be, that these Colonies may long remain in happy connexion with the Mother Country. I am, with thou o than the Rectory endowments, and the partial appropriation Clergy Reserves; and I am free to confess that in your nowerful efforts. hich are so much dreaded by a small minority, I recognize you as a true friend to Government, and a benefactor of your country. Whatever may have been represented to His Excellency regarding the tendency of those efforts, nothing can have a more beneficial effect in altaying discontent, since they afford a prospect of the speedy termination to what considered the greatest provincial grievence

I shall conclude these very cursory remarks by saying, that "Censure a tax which every man must pay for being eminent." I am, Rev. Sir, s a tax which every man must pay for being eminent." your admirer and humble servent An Irishman.

Rose Hill, Niagara District, Dec. 10, 1838.

To the Editor of the Christian Guardian. REV. SIR. - As the Methodists of this City; with the exception of two or three, (one of whose names is affixed to the Address presented by certain members of the Church to Sir George Arthur, 29th ult.) took up arms to suppress rebellion twelve months ago, and as the Methodista were true to a man in defending Prescott from foreign invasion, and as this course is also warmly recommended in an Address from the President and Secretary of the Conference, dated 21st ult., I confese myself totally at a loss to know what need there was for such a vindication of their character for loyalty as the former

the public discussion of the Rectories and Clergy Reserve Questions, a tion of this Province from the Mother Country, my surprise would not be so great that they should try "for ever hereafter to remove any doubt respecting the loyalty of the Wesleyan Methodist body to the Government of Great Britain." Under these circumstances it is but reasonable to suppose that the charge from which these persons vindicated themselves must have come from high quarters, or surely they would have considered such slander unworthy a reply. Who, then, doubted their loyalty ! Did Sir G. Arthur ! Hear his own words:—"From long personal experience I can vouch for your steady loyalty." From whose minds, then, were they so anxious to remove doubts? Who that doubted their loyalty before, has, since they presented their Address, been satisfied of it? It may be answered, the Public is satisfied. If so, I hope those who were prominent n getting up that Address will have no objection to favour us with the names of one score, or one dozen, or one individual whom it was worth their while to take so much trouble to satisfy. I may also ask whether these brethren considered their loyalty more doubtful or questionable than that of all the other Methodists of the City, as here are many of them who never saw the Address until they saw it in the public prints; though they have been more ready and forward, in the hour of real danger, to shoulder their musket in defence of the City and Province than some of the signers of that Address? I am, Mr. Editor,

A BRITISH WESLEYAN.

City Toronto, Dec. 11, 1833.

To the Editor of the Christian Guardian.

DEAR SIR,-In consequence of the use made by the Editor of the Patriot of the Address of certain Wesleyans to His Excellency the Lieutenant overnor, presented on the 29th ult., nearly all the signers of the said Address have been waited upon to obtain their sentiments upon the same. By this course one important truth has been elicited: The leading persons engaged in getting up that Address have declared that the course which the Guardian has taken on the Church quostion was the cause of their doing so. Now there can be no doubt that they would have the community believe, that they are perfectly competent to judge If the course of the Guardian; yel, strange to say, with the exception of two or three persons, they have frankly confessed, that they have not read a single one of your letters to W. II. Draper, Esq., M. P. P., on the Clergy Reserve question. Some of them even observed, that they had not read a "line in the Guardian for two months past." Of their competency to judge of the " course of the Guardian" the public can deter-- FRIEND TO CONSISTENCY. nine as well as a

Remarks by the Editor .- We have reason to believe, that many of the friends who signed that Address were not aware that the Guardian was implicated by it at all-in more than one instance we are informed they overe assured of the reverse when they made the nquiry at the time the Address was presented to them for signature.

We understand that exception has been taken to our remark that no Preacher had been consulted in getting up the unofilcial address to His Excellency, as it is said the President of the Conference had been spoken to on the subject. Our remark was founded upon the President's published letter, from which it appears that whether the Presideat of the Conference was spoken to or not on the subject, he was never consulted in the sense of the Discipline, from which we stated the proceeding to be a departure; for the proceeding took place in lirect opposition to his counsels.

We don't think any personal unkindoess was intended by the morrs of the unofficial address, much less evil to the Church. But they lid not see the end from the beginning; it was evidently viewed as a shrowd mancouvre to trip up the Editor of the Guardian, and destroy the fruits of his labours; but, we trust in God, it will result in a two. fold increase of those fruits. We heartily forgive, as we hope to be forgiven. The affair may teach good meaning brethren that the adrice of the President of the Conference is rather to be followed than the ceaseless promptings of a high Church schismatic of the Dalton school, who has alternately abused and courted the Methodists these several years for a particular object.

Christian Guardian.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1838.

METHODISTS IN THE BATTLE OF PRESCOTT -- The following letter from the Rev. A. Hurlburt-son of an old British Loyalist-speaks more forcibly than an address to the Governor. Comments are an encumbrance when trumpet-tongued facis are the text.

Matilda, December 11th, 1838. To the Editor of the Christian Guardian.

Sin,-I am able to give, to some considerable extent, the informarion which you requested in the Guardian of the 28th ult., as to "what proportion of the killed and wounded, and what proportion of those who went forward to repel the recent invesion at Prescott, were either members of the Methodist Church, or of Methodist connexions and predilections." I have inspected the rolls of three companies from the Township of Matilda who were at Prescut on Tuesday the 13th ultime, at the time of the engagement. The result of this inquiry is most gratifying for the purpose for which the information was requested. It furnishes a "practical reply to calumny," if any such were really necessary to vindicate the aspersed character of the Methodists on the ground of loyalty. It shows that a very fair proportion of those who rushed forward in the hour of danger for the defence of their country were members of the Methodist Church, or under Methodist influence; and that they are not a whit behind their brethren of other denominations, or their fellow-subjects in general, in supporting the Government and institutions of their country in the time of need. It is rather humiliating, that we who have never done any thing to forfest our claim to the confidence of the Government. or of the public, should have our motives continually misrepresented, and that any defence of our loyalty should be considered necessary. when we have never been proved guilty. The three companies which I send you an account of were from the Township of Matilda. There were three other companies from Williamsburgh at Prescott at the same time, but the proportion of Methodists with them was comparaively small, as Methodism there has had far less influence than in Matilda, and of course we cannot expect a place to turn out many persons of any description in which there are few or none. Though there were some with these also, yet I have not been able to ascerain the exact number.

The following is the report of the three Companies from Matilda:

1. Captain Jacob Brouse's company, himself a Methodist and classleader; Lieutenant Samuel Shaver, a Methodist; Eusign N. Brouse, Son of a Methodist; Sergeant Levi Shaver, brother to Lieut, Shaver; other; two Sergeants of Methodist connexions; 6 others members of our Church, and about 24 besides of Methodist predilections and connexions. The company numbered about 50.

2. Captain John Doran : his father, who is dead, was a Methodist; ientenant John Parlow, (not Pardow,) who was wounded, a Methodist; 9 of the company, members of our Church, and about 12 others of Mathodist connexions and predilections.

3. Captain N. Shaver, a Methodist and Leader; 7 Methodists, and about 15 methodistically inclined.

2 of 3 Captains Methodists; 2 Lientenants do.; 21 of the three ompanies do.; and 51 others of Methodist connexions, and more inclined to Methodism than anything else.

This statement I am persuaded is quite within bounds. A desire to enlarge might have given a greater proportion in favour of Methodism; but I wished not to include doubtful cases. As to Methodistic connexions, there are very few families in Matilda of the old inhabitants who have not some of their relations in the Methodist Church. The influence of Methodism has in this Township been of such long standing and so extensive, and what has in hate been called "Yankee Episcopal Methodism" too, that, had its influence had any tendency to induce disaffection to the Government, it is certain that it would by this time at least begin to display its real tendency, if it be this. But we wish no better defence on this point than the real facts of the case as connected with the late unhappy affairs at Prescott. I cannot persuade myself that our calumniators really believe their own statements in reference to us; but they hope to make others believe them in order to excite a prejudice to our disadvantage in the minds of those who are to arbitrate on questions in debate between us and themselves. I am certain that any person who in these parts should attempt to impugn the loyalty of our people would gain himself very little credit by so doing.

It is my melancholy duty to record the death of a young man, Jeremiah Bouck] a member of the Wesleyan Methodist Church, who ell in the field of action at Prescott, on the 13th Nov. [Obituary next week.] A. HURLBURT.

P. S. Capt. George Brouse, a member of our Church and Circuit Steward, was at Prescott with a company of men, but not in time for the engagement on Tuesday. I do not know how many of his men answer to the description of your inquiry.—Lieut. John Dulmage, Address alluded to professes to be. Had I ever seen a passage in the who was killed, has been a Methodist for several years. His relations

ARD WATSON.—It will be seen, under the head of " Opinions from Province,-at such an eventful and portentous time, we have thought the Country," that in one place, a rector exhorted the People to "burn it advisable to occupy a column, on the last page, with extracts from the Christian Guardian," &c .- in another place, another rector chargestandard writers on some important principles of Civil Government ed the British Government with the guilt of American infidelity; in which are now in most danger, of being abriged or infringed; also another place we are informed by a gentleman present, that an Epis- important principles and precepts in relation to Government and DISTRICT, GENERAL ORDER. copal Rector from his reading-desk denounced the Editor of the public affairs which ought to be well understood and practiced by our Guardian by name. This same Clergyman threatened our informant fellow-subjects. (who was a volunteer on duty all last winter) with imprisonment for sedition for circulating the Clergy Reserve Petition. The man was actually apprehended by several militiamen at a muster, and taken to the Colonel, who said he had seen the petition-there was nothing seditious in it-and the man could not be taken up for circulating it, although he ought not to do it in these times. We would take the citizens—says, "In the mean time, the existing laws have been, and liberty of suggesting to the friends of civil and religious liberty will continue to be, faithfully executed, and every effort will be made that from the advantage which is possessed and exercised for purpo- to carry them out in their full extent. Whether they are sufficient or ses of intimidation at the present moment, under the suspension of not to meet the setual state of things on the Canadian frontier, it is the Habeas Corpus Act, and the convenient plea of danger it may be for Congress to decide? well to delay the further circulation of the Petitions a few weeks, unless in cases where names can be obtained now as well as hereafter. The same means employed new to establish a Dominant Church will continue to be employed to perpetunte it—as is the case in many parts of England and Ireland—and therefore let nothing be left undone, which can in due time be done to prevent its establishment, Let us stand fast in and maintain our liberty, and be not entangled in the yoke of bondage to any man. All the vnet religious and civil interests involved in this long and painful controversy are wrapt up in the events of a few coming months—we therefore for the time being give it the precedence of every thing else--all that has been done for these many years are only preparations for the impending struzgle. Perfect civil equality amongst all denominations in this Province. is the essential Key stone in the arch of continued British power-it is the only sure foundation and the corner stone of our civil edifice. The year 1839 may be ushered in with darkness and confusion; but we are confident as to the result. "So (says a favourite nother) we have seen a gloomy morning followed by a bright and joyous day. We have seen dark clouds gather around the marning sun, as if to in a series of resolutions, that their constitutional rights had been extinguish his beams; and four condense themselves, as though to invaded by an act of the Imperial Parliament and by Royal Proclamashroud the earth from his influence; we have seen too the glorious burst of his splendour, the light subduing the darkness; we have watched the progress of the heaven directed orb, till, having scattered life over the world, he has closed the day amidst the homage of the same clouds, gorgeous in his splendours, and beightening his original glories with floods of molten light, and richest forms of reflected

We know the personal ill will to which our present position expos es us; but we are not to confer with flesh and blood, or think sacrifice or dang r, where duty is concerned -- where the welfare of a country is endangered by the selfishness of the few. We have no other interest in this or in any public matter except that which we have in common with our fellow-subjects at large. We are encouraged by noble examples as well as impressed by mighty considerations Of the Rev. Richard Watson, his biographer, Mr. Jackson, save :

4 Reference has already been made to Mr. Watson's loyalty, and his confidence in the existing administration, to which he was very connoence in the existing manufacture, to which he was very sincerely attached; but his regard for the person and government of the sovereign, strong and decided as it was, did not render him indifferto the liberty and rights of the subject. When these were endangered, he was among the first to raise the warning voice."

In 1811, when Lord Sidmonth brought a bill into the House of Lords under the pretence of rendering "Dissenting Ministers more respectable," but which in reality abridged their privileges, especially those of the Wesleyan Methodists, (a respectability promoting mea-sure such as seems to be contemplated in this province on the Clergy Reserve question) Mr. Watton unmasked the fallacy of the whole scheme, and was the first to rouse Methodists and Dissenters to peti tion against it. The appeal that be published on the occasion, ad dressed " to the Protestant Dissenters of Manchester and its vicinity," and signed "A Protestant Dissenter." is given in his Life, by Mr. Jackson. We extract the concluding passages. After having explained the nature and tendency of the bill, Mr. Watson proceeds as

"Against a bill fraught with evils of this magnitude, it is highly requisite, that, without delay, we should resort to our constitutional right of petitioning. Its injuries are not greater than its follies; but follos are dangerous. The veriest novice in polities, a lad just started out of hieminority, could scarcely, in his haste to distinguish himself as a politician, have stumbled upon an idea so mischievous; upon a measure whose direct tendency is to inflame religious animosity, at a time when the body politic ought to be compacted together in the strongest honds, and animated with one spirit of fraternity and patriotism. If eny thing can add to the fully, it is, that this attempt to curtail the rights of Protestant dissenters is made at a time when the demands of the Catholics are urged in so foud a tone, and are acquiring so extensive a support. If such hopes are hold out to the Catholics, must the Protes. tent dissenters he driven out of the pale of the constitution, harassed and degraded? Have we refrained from orging claims, as substantial, surely, as those of the Catholics, from teazing the government from year to year, from the menace and activity of factious restlessness,—only to have our moderation construed into cowardice and tameness? only to encourage the enemies of our privileges, and the enviers of our growing prosperity, to make an experiment upon our patience? And are we to learn from Lord Sidmonth's conduct, that the only means of obtaining our lowest privileges is to urge the highest claims with petulance and audacity? Will the ministry thank him for the bird be has given us?

'the Church is in danger.' This, I suppose, is the true source of the hill; and for this very reason we angle to petition, and in our peritions to show that from whatever quartor the Church is endangered, it is not endangered from Protestant dissenters. We are no We respect an establishment whose annals are adorned with the records of martyrs, confessors, witnesses, renerable names of piety and learning. The veriest high tuning us would lean with rapture to hear of her pulpits being filled with men of the same spirit as the compilers of her liturgy, and the writers of her articles. But the Church is in danger. It is in danger from infidelity, from luxury, from the vices of a pampered state of society, from the sloth and immorality, the gross immorality of many of her ministers. Here is the true danger of the Church. But it is much more convenient for plura lists and non-residents, men who are determined neither to amend their doctrines nor their lives, to persuade Lord Sidmouth that it is not they poetical distich will hand down to posterity: themselves who drive the people from the Church, but that dissenters seduce them.

"Those of you, gentlemen, who have had the opportunity of perusing the bill in question, need not be told that it is necessary for the disseniers of this town to make an immediate application to parliament to at least, being the most dull, business like, matter-of fact people con prevent it from passing into law. On that subject there is no difference of opinion. Suffer me, however, to press the necessity of prompt exist. The peasantry of all that part of France called Britanny and of opinion. Suffer me, however, to press the necessity of prompt exist. The peasantry of all that part of France called Britanny and exertions. A general meeting is certainly the most eligible mode of Vendee have given up dancing altogether; the richer inhabitants of be fixed on as a day of meeting, that the petitions may lie in the of tobacco, under the shapes of cigars, souff, etc. May this extraor different places of worship on the Sunday following for signatures.

" Let us petition; and let us petition in a menly spirit. Let us go to the house of peers, and tell Lord Sidmouth that we love our venerable govereign as fervently as any of his subjects; that we are as constitutional in our politics as his lordship himself: that, so far from deserving the frowns of the legislature, we merit its encouragement that, but for the efforts of dissenters, the lowest classes in many manu facturing districts would have sunk into intellectual and religious character of men, Christians, and patriots, the Professant dissenters will less the blood described by you as their potation! I sometimes also she sought and found, to the joy of her soul, the pardoning mercy of yield the palm of preference to none; that they have ever been thank heard very ferocious expressions from students in medicine and law, God-united herself as a member to the Methodist Church, of which she and that, for the legislature to curtail them, under such circumstances would be to inflict a punishment where no crime is alleged.

A PROTESTANT DISSENTER."

It being evident that judicious legislation in England, during the next Session of the Imperial Parliament, in relation to our affairs, French youths: he may profit by the example, being doubtless very will depend very much upon a correct understanding of the affairs of young himself. Upper Canada in contradistinction to those of Lower Canada, we think, Sir, that you, the Editor of a semi-official paper, would be Kerr, was appointed to the circuit on which she lived. Under an exhorpurpose shortly to commence a series of Letters on the affairs of more worthly engaged in calming the deplorable exceperation of par-Upper Canada, with a view to their republication in England, addressed to Members of the British House of Commons. We will revenge. Before damning an entire nation for a cruelty, visible only spirit, the forfeited favour of God. In this she continued to rejoice until publish them here, that they may undergo a thorough scrutiny; and to your jaundiced eye, re-consider your own continual calls for the line of the day of her death. About four months previous to her death. About four months previous to her death about the day of her death. we will endeavor to invest them with that internal evidence which indiscriminate destruction of your misguided countrymen. Recollect cannot be successfully controverted in England by such men as Sir F. B. Head. Lord Durham and Mr. Buller will also be witnesses, if land, whose doctrines you disgrace by advocating a murderous policy; need be, of the correctness of what we shall advance. It appears yes, murderous, for it involves in the same ruin the innocent and the medical aid could afford was procured; but all in vain. that the Rev. Mr. Bettridge has put a "History of the Church in guilty. Upper Canada" into the hands of the Members of both Houses of Parliament. We purpose not to forget this gentleman's history or doings in our cursory review. The British Parliament ought not to be deceived, nor a generous nation robbed, for the benefit of a few, and the injury of the many in this Province.

LAST PAGE--CIVIL GOVERNMENT .- At a time when there is an evident wish and effort to suppress free discussion, and by official and other intimidations to prevent a fair and unmolested expression of public sentiment, with an obvious view to promote a theory on the Church question which is unsuited to the circumstances, and incon-

SPIRIT OF A DOMINANT CHURCH-THE PETITIONS.-REV. RICH. | genial with the feelings, of the great body of the inhabitants of this

THE United States Congress assembled on the 5th inst. The President's Message is an elaborate document. He auticipates an amicable settlement of the North Eastern Boundary Question-reprobates at considerable length the invasions of Canada by American for Congress to decide."

Judges PARET and BEDARD have been suspended by Sir John Colorne until Her Majesty's pleasure shall have been known. It is said the Judges will proceed to England to vindicate their late decision.

ABBEY and GEORGE (Colonel and Paymaster amongst the Prescott invaders) were executed in Kingston on Wednesday last. A Watertown correspondent of the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser cays, Abbey was a man of considerable property, with a very interesting family of one son and two or three daughters.

IMPORTANT FROM JAMAICA.-The Jamaica Legislature was assemled on the 3rd ult. The House of Assembly refused to proceed to business, until they should learn from Her Majesty whether they were to be treated as a *conquered Colony or as British subjects; alleging, tions. The Governor prorogued the Legislature a short time, with a view to dissuade the members of the Assembly from their purpose.

To Cornespondents .- Several communications under consideration. We regret that the communication of "An English Wesleyan Methodist" was accidentally overlooked until too late for to day's Guardian. We regret also at being under the necessity of deferring A" until next publication. "An Old Country Methodist," in defence of the brethren in this city who have been assailed by the Patriot, came too late for this day's Guardian. Probably they require no defence, as it cannot be proved that any of them can even be suspected of promoting their own interest in signing the President's address. They were loyal in the first instance to the laws of Methodism in what they did; and all who are acquainted with them know. that in civil matters theirs is not the "loyalty of expediency," but of "free and untrammelled choice," and of established religious principle. We trust that such is the loyalty of every individual signer of both addresses to the governor; and it is matter of deep regret that any of them thought proper to adopt a method calculated to throw unmerited odium upon their equally loyal and unoffending brethren, upon whom the suspicion of party pique or self-interest could never attach in any thing they have done or are likely to do in the matter. However deeply the affair may influence the Executive in its ultimate consequences, brotherly kindness may consistently, and ought to continue among the private individuals of both classes concerned. It is, however, a legitimate source of mortification to any ingenuous and christian mind, to be applauded by Mr. Dalton in such an affair. And of Mr. Dalton's well known associate in this crusade against certain peace. able members of the Methodist Church, and the factious promoter of discord, an "Old Country Methodist" thus speaks :

"Associated in this instance with the Editor of the Patriot, as generally believed, is an individual, who is a well known promoter, and supporter of Faction; notorious even for creating schisms in the Church of which he is professedly a Member, who, not long ago, endeavoured to promote a quarrel between the Reve. Drs. Harris and Strachan, when he received such a severe castigation from a Mr. F., as I should think has not been obliterated from his memory up to the present time. Extracts from it would detail at large his past history, relative to his conduct to his creditors at home, in one or two instances, but at present I forhear, Suffice it to say, that he was always associated at home with a party at war with the Irish Conference—that his first place of destination was:
Botany Day—next the United States, from whomce he returned to Upper Canada as better for his business, to which his loyalty has ever been made tributary."

To the Editor of the Christian Guardian.

Sir,-If you have room in your respectable paper, I beg you to insert the following letter, by which you will much oblige Your respectful servant, E. DE St E. DE St. REMY. To Mr. T. Datron, Editor of the Patriot:

Sig,-Being the son of a Frenchman, I was struck by the truly diffesophical tone of your article of the 27th November, on the French. Having resided, from 1815 till 1835, in various parts of France, and mixed with different classes of men, I presume to offer few facts, which may assist you in further enlightening the public. Before entering on my task, allow me to express my admiration of your ingenious creation—the "monkey tiger." I had heard of griffins, satyrs, syrens, and other devices of classic notoriety; but the fore-half of a tiger attached to the hinder part of a monkey, presents, to the most dull imagination, a combination of forms at once more appropriate and sublime than any thing it was ever my luck to meet with-and fully deserves the honours of sculpture. The moral qualities so happily depicted by this allegory, seem to be immeasurable ferocity, coupled with the characteristic frivolity, which the following

" Go to Prance,
To fiddle, take snuff, and dance."

As to the latter wicked propensities, nothing can be said in pulliation unless it he their no longer existing: the French, of the present day procedure, in order to frame resolutions expressive of our opinions towns being almost the only persons yet indulging themselves in that The first in the 18th, the second in the 19th, the third in the 20th, and and to propose a form of petition. To morrow, at farthest, ought to way. I must, however, confess the consumption of a large quantity the fourth in the 22nd year of her age; leaving behind her to mourn dinary propensity meet with your indulgence! As to the monstrons cruelty of the French, the general behaviour of all parties, during and ince last revolution, has proved-1. That the French (different in that from all other nations) do make civil wars: 2. infandum dictu! kill each other whilst fighting. I do not know of much killing under which candour will not allow me to pass unavowed. On certain ocbarbarism; that in sobriety, industry, loyalty, benevolence, and every ing the corpses of slaughtered animals, drink a crimson fluid, doubt. an anxious concern for the salvation of her soul. ful for their privileges, and in no circumstances have abused them; attorneys clerks and apprentices. The most remarkable circumstance lived and died an acceptable member. But, unfortunately, as she began articles of a most sanguinary hue, calling for gallows and slaughters by wholesale, and fire and faggot for entire districts. Should you know such a person, inform him of the sobering effect of age on

Enough of trifling. All men of correct sense and feeling mus that you pretend to be the staunch supporter of the Church of Eog.

E. DE St. REMY. P. S. Being informed that Mr. Dalton is in the habit of questioning the loyalty of all those who are so bold as to call murderous lip loyalty by its own name, I will only state that, learning, on my landing at New York last Dec., of the rebellion of both Provinces, through the American border press, I immediately repaired to Chippewa and volunteered in Captain Benson's Company of Port Hope, and only left when not a single man of that corps remained there. I am a British born subject, having Stradford in Essex for birth-place. My father is a French loyalist emigrant who was wounded fighting for the united cause of England and his native King, and whose head was at a latter period put at price by the Consul Buonaparte.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC NEWS.

UPPER CANADA.

Invasion of the Western Frontier-Official Account.

Toronto, Dec, 10, 1838. DISTRICT GENERAL ORDER. Tovento, Dec., 10, 1838.

His Excellency Major General Sir George Arthur feels much pleasure in communicating to the recular forces and militia, the gratifying information received by him from

nelemency of the season, there is every reason to conclude that the remainder will be

or must perish to the woods.-fords His Excellency, the Light. Governor sincere pleasure to notice the unanimi-

It affords His Exe-liency, the Lient. Covernor sincere pleasure to notice the unanimity and alactify displayed by the militia, in which the inhabitants, whether of British or Caudism origin, vice in with each other in zoat and interpility, in attacking and defeating this bend of Ruffaus; as well as in performing the harassing duty of guarding the portion of the frontier left to their charge.

To Captain Broderick, and the detachments of the Royal Artiflery, and 3th Regiment, from Amboraburgh, much praise is due for their alactity and zeal.

Of Captains Beil, Sparke, Lestin, Tigebo, Phiot, and the unitin under their command, as well as of hany gentlement of Sandwich, who assisted in the attack and defeat of the invading force, Colonel Prince makes honorable mention; and to those officers are distincted by the complete overthrow of the invaling force at Prescott, cannot full to undeceive the triminal accomplices who remained behind their piratical associates on the American where, of the utter impelessness of their attempts either to intimidate or corrupt the faithful and loyal people of Upper Canada: and if we have to appeal in value to their feelings, and to the laws of both Nations which they so unjustly violate, in making unprevoked war upon this province, common prudence, it may be hoped, will prevent their exposing themselves to the elecat and ignominious punisiment which bayes in the the Freediment the last of covernor and Infantated attempts to lavade Upper Canada.

Canada.

It is pleasing to It's Excellency the Lieut. Governor and Major Ceneral Commanding, to announce, that the loss of Her Majesty's subjects, with the exception of the victims of the murters before stated, has been very small;—only two men being killed, and two slightly wounded, in the pursuit of the enemy.

By Command.

C. Foster, Colonia, Springer & Science & & Science

fightly wounded, in the persont of the enemy.

1. Server, Calend, 1. Server, Calend, 2. Server, 1. Head Quarters, Sandwich, 5th December, 1838.

haved with the greatest gallatity. Among the former were Chas. Daty, Joseph Woods, C. Askin, and W. R. Wood, Esquires; Mr. Grant, Editor of the Sandwich Herald, and Messrs. Catifield, Laughton, and Paxton, of Sandwich. I am about to order the prisoners to be removed either to London or Ambersthurgh, (if you approve of it,) because the gool here is not sufficiently large to hold them, and the many more that I have no doubt our Indians and scouring parties will soon bring in.

I learn from unquestionable authority that the brigands and pirates swarm in the city.

of Detroit, that they set the civil and military authorities at defiance, and that we may be spect another attack hourly. We are quite prepared for them, and shall no doubt give a good account of the influence miscreaux, come when they will. A man agned Win. Pulnara, from the London District, is their second in command. Their "General" is a

Yanker 1 sales have the honour to luclose for your perusal and information a number of papers I also have the brigands, which you will perceive disclose their plans and inachinations, and among which are the names of several apparently respectable persons of Detroit, parties to their unboly cause. These papers you will be pleased to take the greatest care of.

I have the honour to remain, Sir, your most obt service.

JOHN PRINCE, Col. Commanding at Sandwich, W. F.

To Colonel Arrey, &c. &c. &c., Commanding at Amberstourg and W. F. P. S -Since writing the above, I have learned that the Putnam mentioned above has

> BELLEVILLE TERRETARE TO THE PROPERTY OF THE OBITUARY.

Dian, at the residence of her father, in the township of Malahide, London District, on the 22nd of November, in the 22nd year of her age, Marilla Ann Rose, consort of the Rev. S. Rose, and daughter of the Rev. C. and LAVINA GURDICE.

This is the fourth daughter, within fourteen years, that has been taken by consumption out of this affectionate and deeply afflicted family. The first in the 18th, the second in the 19th, the third in the 20th, and their loss an affectionate companion and little daughter, 6 months old, Church. her aged parents, one sistor, and two brothers, with a large circle of friends and acquaintance. The deaths of those affectionate sisters have all been the most triumphant, furnishing the most indubitable avidence that they have only been removed from the church militant to take their places in the church triumphant, where, with an infant brother and sister, they will unite their kindred voices in singing the praises of Him who has other circumstances. There is one fact, however, of dire import, loved them, and wanted votes in engaged and made them heirs of in consequence of having received Money to a considerable amount and which candour will not allow me to pass unavowed. On certain occertain acceptant and which candour will not allow me to pass unavowed. On certain occeptant life. Martina Ann, in common with the rest of the family, was not refunded the same. casions Frenchmen assemble around oblong tables, and after devour. favoured with pious parental instruction, which produced, in early life, was, that a few additional years, and a profession radically cured their to advance in life, and mix too much with the irreligious, however verbal ferocity. I hear there is in this town a person who writes moral, she soon found that spirit begetteth spirit, and that she had drank

In this state she found herself in the year 1833, when her now bereaved companion, in connection with his much esteemed friend, the Rev. P. attacked with a severe cough, attended with cold chills and fever. It YELLOW COW, about 7 or 8 years old; which will be restored to the was thought advisable to remove her to har father's, in hopes that s change of air, &c., would be beneficial. Here every assistance which gradually to sink beneath the ravages of disease until all hope of recovery was extinguished. When apprised of this, and after making knows her wishes concerning her dear little babe-the strongest tie, said she that binds me to the earth-she said to her afflicted partner, " I have now done-I must give up all." From this time, although she converse often and freely on religious subjects, she was never heard to express one wish concerning her little babe, or the things of the world. On Sunday she was more comfortable than she had been for some days past, so much en, that by the assistance of a friend, she was enabled to walk from her room to the kitchen. Becoming wearied, she was helped back to her room, where, after resting a little on her bed, she again joined her friends 1839, and that this notice be inserted in all the Journals in which the in cheerfully conversing on religious subjects. Mr. Rose, as his daily Building Advertisement has appeared. Custom was, and himself by her bed side, and read to her a few extracts (A true Co E. DE St. R. from the Journals of the Rov. L. Richmond. She seemed to profit much

in hearing this, and her soul appeared to be exceedingly happy. After an hour of so spent in this, she requested to be removed to her chair, saying, "I am tired of the bed." Accordingly she was helped from the bed, and while walking to the chair, she remarked to her partner, "If it were not for my weakness, I should be very comfortable." Scarcely had she been seated, when it was observed that she was becoming faint. Every assis. tance was immediately afforded, but all in vain. She was then removed to her bed, around which all in the house were soon assembled. Casting her eyes upon her friends, she said, "Can this be death?" Her parents His Excellency Major General Sir George Arthur teets much pleasure in continuous to the recular forces and militia, the gratifying information received by him from the Western frontier.

A large body of pirates and brigands belonging to the hostile combination in the neighbouring contary, which has of late so much distincted the peace of this province after assembling in the neighbourhood of Detroit, and shewing themselves at different points in the vicinity, at length had the hardihood to effect a landing near Windsor, about three miles from Sandwich, on the morating of the 4th tant, where they immediately commenced their work of destruction, by burning a steamboat called the Thames, and a house, used as a harrack, making prisoners a much, but agilant party of militia, quartered therein, who, is defending themselves against the attacking bandint, shot their leader, and evenually effected their escape.

During the short from the displacement of the contract of

On the intergence of these our ages reaching Sandwich, the trace and gallant minds in time in assembling and, under the command of Col. Prince, a spirited and mark was her happy spirit took its flight home to glory, the time did not exceed forthwith made upon this wicked and inhuman handlitt, who find with precipitation to the woods, leaving behind them twenty-six of their analyse killed, and twenty-five of our esteemed departed friend, sanctified by the grace of God, was inclemency of the scarce, there is every reason to conclude that the remainder will be such as commanded the respect of all who know her, for those who knew her best loved her most. As a child, she was ever dutiful to and affectionately fond of her esteemed parents. It was enough for her to know her parents' will in order to do it. As a sister, she was loving and kind: and, as a wife, it was her anxious solicitude to render her society desirable and always agreeable-the home of her partner such as to make his return from his pastoral labours refroshing and acceptable. As a christian, she was humble, devoted, and pious. She strove to lic an every day christian, ever living the life which she lived in the flesh by the faith of the Son of God, who loved her and gave Himself for her. On the 27th, a funeral sermon was preached by the Rev. J. Norris, from lst Cor. xv. 26, to a large, attentive, and deeply affected congregation : after which, her mortal remains were carried to the house oppointed for all living, and deposited by the side of her three elder sisters, with them to sleep till the dead shall hear the voice of the Son of Man and come forth. Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord! Amen, and amen! May reader and writer fully possess the triumphant faith she possesed; then, like her, their end shall be everlasting peace.

Malahide, Nov. 29th, 1839.

Dien, on the 20th of November, in the Township of Malahide, London District, at the residence of her con-in-law, Dr. Dancy, at an advanced age, Mrs. Betsey Joyce, leaving behind her a satisfactory evidence that ie has gone to join the blood washed company who sing "the Song of

Just as Mrs. Joyco was in the agonies of death, and while all in and about the house were arrested by the solomn call of death, it was discovered that the house was on fire. The fire, it appears, took in an apartment in which two joiners were at work, but who, on hearing the call and lamontation of Mrs. Dancy, had left the room and ran to the apartment in which the expiring aged mother lay. On learning that the house was on fire, the men ran down stairs to discover, if possible, from whence it proceeded. The discovery was not, however, made in time to arrest its progress. The room in which the fire broke out, being full of dry shavings, was soon filled with a blaze. The smoke now began to rush into and fill the room in which the dying mother and her weeping daughter were, which admonished the living that that was not their abode. The frighted and afflicted daughter, in the absence of the men. was now compelled to lasve her expiring mother to be consumed in the flames or carry her with her down stairs. She tried the latter, and succeeded in removing her to the foot of the stairs, when her strength failed her. At this moment Dr. D. arrived at the scene of suffering end conflagration, only in time to carry the dying mother and his fainting companion from the place of destruction to the main road, to escape utter destruction. It was now discovered that, during this removal, the spirit of our departed friend had made its escape and left "the poor body nactive and dead "

The neighbours by this time began to assemble, in time only to snatch from the devouring element a small portion of Dr. Dancy's goods, leaving, however, all his medicine, to the amount of some £40 or £50 worth, and all the goods belonging to the deceased mother, which, as I was informed—including money, plate, and apparel—was of considerable value. The Doctor's loss, it is thought, cannot be less than from two to three thousand dollars. Among the other losses occasioned by this sad occurrence, and which created much sympathy, was that of a young mechanic, who had that morning taken into the unfinished apartment a complete set of joiner's tools, comprising his all by which he was to provide for a young family. These, with some valuable clothing, were all consumed. Thus was furnished, not only to the sufferers, but to all around, indubitable evidence of the vanity of worldly aggrandizement, and how subject earthly riches are to take to themselves wings and fly away,—yea, and the great necessity of laying up treasures where the devouring element cannot destroy. On the 30th this mournful and afflictive occasion was improved by a Sermon from the Rev. S. Rose to a large and deeply attentive congregation, when the mortal remains of our steamed and aged friend were deposited in the silent grave, free from the noise of the contending elements, to sleep until the final dissolution of A BYSTANDER.

Malahide, Dec. 4, 1838.

MARRIED-By the Rev. A. McNab, on the 13th ult. Mr. Jacob owden of Rochester, to Miss Phobe Ann Smith of Glanford. By the same, on the 28th ult. Mr. John Clinton to Miss Mary Mc. r'm non, both of Ancaster.

Toronta Mariat Dulger

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Letters received at the Guardian Ofice, during the week ending December 18.

A. McNah, C. R. Allison, J. Armstrong, C. Biggar, A. Hurlburt, II. Biggar, J. G. Hodgins, R. Phelps, (we have none.)

OTICE.—THE SUBSCRIBER begs leave to inform the 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 Street, opposite the English CHARLES DAKER.

Toronto, Dec. 17, 1838.

OTICE.—THE SUBSCRIBER requests his Customers, and all indebted to him, NOT TO PAY ANY MONEY TO EDWARD NIXON, late in his employment, es he is now discharged

ROBERT C. FERRIER,

Toronto, Dec. 12, 1838.

Lot Street. 7-2w.

OTICE.—THE TRUSTERS of the CLASSICAL and MATHEMATICAL SCHOOL established at BARRIE, County moral, she soon found that spirit begetteth spirit, and that she had drank of Sincoe, do hereby notify to those Gentlemen who have promised in so much of the spirit of the world as to reduce her religion to a bare form. She then found, by sad experience, what the poet meant when he said,

"Tis worse than death my God to love,
And not my God alone."

To this state the found herself in the year ISSS when her now hereaved.

To this state the found herself in the year ISSS when her now hereaved.

The state one found herself in the year ISSS when her now hereaved.

The state of the spirit of the west ISSS when her now hereaved.

The state of the spirit of the spirit, and that she had drank of Sincoe, do hereby notify to those Gentlemen who have promised their support by sending their Children as Boarders, and to others within the intended District who may patronise this Establishment, that the Teachers will be prepared, by the TWENTIETH PROXIMO, to RECEIVE BOARDERS into their Domicile.—Terms, for Board and 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 Hewson, Esq., Barrie. Barrie, 2d Decr. 1838.

TRAY COW.—Came into the Premises of the Subscriber, Lot No. 13, 4th Concession, Township of York, (near Charleton's Settlement,) towards the end of June last, a SMALL.

Owner on proving property and paying charges.

JOHN FULLARTON. . Decr. 17, 1838.

Office of King's College, Lot Street, Toronto, Opposite the College Avenue.

MINUTE OF THE COUNCIL, October 13, 1838.

O BUILDERS AND OTHERS.

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 safficient time to form their Estimates—

It was resolved, to extend the period to Friday, the First of February,

JOSEPH WELLS. (A true Cony.) Registrar & Bursar Purden Captain

Quirke James

Rankin Dr.

Rankin William

Read Joseph 2

Reed Thomas

Reid Mrs. Maria

Ritchie Wellsy. 2

Rissiter James

Richards John

Rickle George

Robinson Win.

Robie Mrs. M.

Ross George Rush Joseph

Sager Thomas

Sanders W. Hy. Sanders Thomas

Scott Mr. E. T.

Shaw William 2

Shay George

Sheppy John

Simpson George Simons Eliza

Simpson Wm.

Slade Thomas

Smith John 2

Smith Mrs.

Smith T. S. Smith —

Smith Eli

Smith Oliver

Stevenson -

Thomas John

Wade Wm

Walker James

Watson Thomas

Watson Mrs Saral

Walsh Serg't II.

Wade John

Wallis James

Webster Mrs P.

Werden R. B.

Whitesides Arthus

Winchell Elder R.

Williams Sherrod

Williams Dr. Ado

Wilson Miss Agnes

Wilson Rev. Jas.

Wilkinson Wm

Wilson -

White John

White Miss

Wentherhead W.

Simpson Henry 2

Simmonds Mr. G.

Smith Anthony Smith Thomas 2

Scully Daniel

Robertson David

Rowand Abr'bam

CIVIL GOVERNMENT.

The Constitutional and Scriptural Right of free Discussion, Petition, f.c. Both the right and duty of exercising the privileges recognized and secured by law, and on some occasions, of even lawfully, forcibly stated by the eloquent Richard II. Watson: "The lawfulness, nay, even duty of it must often be allowed; but under certain qualifying to the late S. Washeurn, Esq. Duke Street. 50 circumstances. As, I. That this resistance of opposing and inculpating opinion is not directed against the government, as such, however strict, provided it be just and impartial. 2. That it is not personal against the supreme magistrate himself, or his delegated authorities, but relates to public acts only. 3. That it springs not from mere theoretical preference the attention of those who have contracted for the supply of MILITARY of some new form of government to that actually existing, so that it has in it nothing practical. 4. That it proceeds not from a hasty, prejudiced, padding, Blankets, Rugs, Flannels, Serges, Fur Caps, Cloth Caps or malignant interpretation of the character, designs, and acts of a government. 5. That it is not factious; that is, not the result of attachment to parties, and of zeal to effect mere party objects, instead of the of other DRY GOODS, LIQUORS, GROCERIES, &c. &c. &c. general good. 6. That it does not respect the interests of a few only, or COLIN FERRIE & CO. general good. 6. That it does not respect the interests of a few only, or of a part of the community, in the mere local interests of some places m opposition to the just interests of other places. Under such guards as these, the respectful, but firm expression of opinion, by speech, writing. petition, or remanstrance, is not only lawful, but is often on imperitive duty, a duty for which hazards even must be run by those who endeavour to lead up public opinion to place itself against real encroachments upon the fundamental laws of a State, or any serious maladministration of its offairs. The same conclusion may be maintained under similar reserves. when the object is to improve a deficient and inadequate state of the supreme government. It is indeed especially requisite here, that the case should be a clear one; that it should be felt to be so by the great mass of those who with any propriety can be called the public; that it should Anderson Thomas not be arged beyond the necessity of the case; that the discussion of it should be temperate: that the change should be discussion of it. should be temperate; that the change should be directly connected with Andrew William Anderson J. W. Anderson J. W. Anderson J. W. Arnelson Edw. an ordinance of God; no blameable resistance "to the powers that be."

Armstrong Edw. Douglas Lie at I. Lowis Easto an ordinance of God; no blameable resistance "to the powers that be."

Armour J. G. Donaghoe Joseph Lesley John since it is only proposed to place them in circumstances the more effectually to fulfil the duties of their office; nothing contrary, in fact, to the original compact, the object of which was the public benefit, by rendering its government as efficient to present the most of their office. ing its government as efficient to promote the good of the State as possible, and which therefore necessarily supposed a liability to future modifications, when the fairly collected public sentiment, through the organs by which it usually expresses itself as to the public weal, required lit."—Theological Institutes, Vol. III. pp. 311, 312.

Causing render, Audijo John Awburn William Boylan Patrick Barry Thomas Baker William

General Voice of the People in Matters of Government.—
I am not ignorant, that it hath been made a Point of Debate, whether, in political Matters, the general Voice of a People ought to be held worth much Regard. Right sorry I am to observe, that this Doubt is the Growth of later Times; of Times, too, which bosst their Love of Batty Thomas Barber Joseph Freedom: But ought, surely, to blush, when they look back on the general Voice of ancient Days, which Days we sligmatise with the Barnett Umphre Barnett Levi Rentley Gentain Name of slavish. Bentley Captain

Thus runs the Writ of Summons, to the Parliament of the Twenty.

third of Enward the First.
"The King to the venerable Father in Christ, R. Archbishop of Can-"The King to the venerable Father in Christ, E. Archdisnop of Can Board Andrew terbury, Greeting: As the most just Law, established by the provident Benford Mrs Eliz. Wisdom of Princes, doth appoint, that what concerns all, should be Begg Alexander Approved by ALL; so it evidently implies, that Dangers common to all. Bell William Should be obviated by Remedies provided by atl."

A noble Acknowledgement from an Enguism King, which ought never, Bell Thomas to be forced for a treat wader foot by Enguism Subjects!

A noble Acknowledgement from an English Aing, which ought never, sure, to be forgotten or trod under foot by English Subjects!

There are two manifest Reasons, why, in a degenerate State, and a declining Period, the united Voice of a People is, in general, the surest Test of Truth in all essential Matters on which their own Welfare depends, so far as the Enns of Political Measures are concerned.

First, Because in such a Period and such a State, the Body of a People Blair William

ple are naturally the least corrupt Part of such a People. For all general Black George Garrey Dennis Corruptions, of whatever Kind, begin among the Leaders, and descend Biodgett Miss M. Gallowsy George from these to the lower Ranks. Take such a State, therefore, in what Blancy Miss Sar'b Gass John H. 2 from these to the lower Ranks. Take such a State, the reserve, in what Period of Degeneracy you please, the higher Ranks will, in the natural Bloxom Captain Course of Things, he farther gone in the railing Evils than the lower; and therefore, the less to be relied on.

Secondary, A still more cogent Reason is, that the general Body of the Boale G. A.

People have not such a Bias hung upon their judgment by the Prevalence Bond Goorge E. Duffy. of personal and particular Interest, as the Great, in all Things which relate to State Matters. It is of no particular or personal Consequence Regt. Gilmer Miss Mo relate to State Matters. It is of no particular or personal Consequence Regt. Gilmer Miss Mary to the general Body of a People, what Men are employed, provided the Brown Jonathan Glesson Edward general Welfare be accomplished; because nothing but the general Briggs Charles Goring Foster 2 Welfare can be an Object of Desire to the general Body. But it is of Bronte Mathew 2 Godfree Miss M. much particular and personal Consequence to the Great, what Men are Brown C. S. employed; because, through their Connexions and Alliances, they must Brydges II. J. 3 generally find either their Friends or Enemies in Power. Their own private Interests, therefore, naturally throw a Bias on their judgments. and destroy that Imparitality which the general Body of an uncorrupt Peo. Bray, or Brag, Cap. Grover Dr. Jos.

ple doth naturally possess.

Hence then it appears, that the United Voice of an uncorrupt People is, in general, the safest Test of political Good and Evil.; and therefore, the best Aid and Assistant to an upright Prince, in the Choice of such Ministers as may secure to them the Good, and divert the Eath.—Rev. Briggs Robert Dr. Browne's Estimate of the Principles and Manners of the Times, 1758.

Browne's Richard

True Spirit of Reformation .- A system of fundamental teform will scarcely be effected by massacres mechanised into revolution. We cannot therefore inculcate on the minds of each other too often er Brush John with too great earnestness, the necessity of cultivating benevolent effect. Burns David tions. We should be cautious how we indulge the feelings even of Buchanan Ge tions. We should be cautious how we indulge the feelings even of virtuous indignation. Indignation is the hendsome brother of anger and hatred. The temple of despotism, like that of Tescalipoca, the Burdett Richard 2 Haughey Mise A 2 McCannis Jas. McCann not wantonly offend even the prejudice of our weaker brothren, nor by ill timed and vehement declarations of opinion excite in them malignant Cacotna J. feelings towards us. The energies of mind are wasted in these intem. Carthy Sarah perate effusions. These materials of projectile force, which, now carelessly scattered, explode with an offensive and useless noise, directed by wisdom and union, might beave rocks from their base, or perhaps (dismissing the metaphor) might produce the desired effect without the convulsion .- S. T. Colerulge.

Liberty.-Liberty is to the collective body, what health is to every individual body. Without health, no pleasure can be tasted by man without liberty, no nappiness can be enjoyed by society.-Bolingbroke.

Of Abuses.-There is a time when men will not suffer bad things because their ancestors have suffered worse. There is a time when, the heary head of inveterate abuse will neither draw reverence nor obtain

Want of Public Spirit -It would be a happy thing if such as have real capacities for public service were employed in works of general use; but because a thing is every body's business; this is for want of public spirit.—Addison.

he that will not apply new remedies must expect new evils; for time is the Clark Jos & Step. Hord Mark greatest innovator; and if time, of course, after things to the worse, and Clock David Hodgson Michael windom and counsel shall not after them to the better. risdom and counsel shall not alter them to the bette;, what shall be the end ?- Lord Bacon.

Opinions ought not to be formed without Examination .- Our first and great duty then is, to bring to our studies and to our inquiries after knowledge a mind covetous of truth; that seeks after nothing else. and after that impartially, and embraces it, how poor, how contemptible, how unfashionable soever it may seem. This is that which all studious men profess to do, and yet it is that where I think very many miscarry .- Locke.

Honour to be conferred on Merit only.

For who shall go about To cozen fortune, and be honourable. Without the stamp of merit! Let none presume To wear an undeserved dignity. O, that estates, degrees and offices Were not derived corruptly! and that clear honour Were purchased by the merit of the weater! How many then should cover, that stand hare! How many be commanded, that command !- Shakspeare.

Free Discussion .- Whoever is afraid of submitting any question, civil or religious, to the test of free discussion, seems to me to more in love with his own opinions than with truth. - Bishop Watson. Freedom of the Press .- The liberty of the press is the true

measure of the liberty of the people. The one cannot be attacked without Crothers Clericy Johnson Abraham injury to the other. Our thoughts ought to be perfectly free; to bridle Creage Robert Jones George them, or stifle them in their sanctuary is the crime of leze humanity. Crawford Rebocca Johnson Wm C. them, or stifle them in their sanctuary is the crime?—Mercier.
What can I call my own, if my thoughts are not mine?—Mercier.

On the Liberty of the Press .- Now without the absolute unbounded freedom of writing and publishing, there is no liberty, no shadow of it; it is an empty sound. For what can liberty mean, if it does not mean the liberty of exercising, improving, and informing our understandings? "A people have liberty," said a truly good king of England (Alfred) "when they are free as thought is free." "What is it makes a city? (saith the good Alcues, a poet, whose muse was always sacred and Culter & Cameron Keevans John faithful to the best of causes,) it is not walls and buildings: no! it is being Culham Jas. jun. Kelly John inhabited by men; by men, who know themselves to be men, and have suitable notions of the dignity of human nature: by men who know what Dailey Timothy it is that alone exalts them above the brutes." Can we be either virtuous Darell H. Dawes William ledge? and can we have knowledge if men dare not freely study, and as freely communicate the fruits of our studies? What is it that distinguishes human society from a brutish herd, but the flourishing of the arts and sciences, the free exercise of wit and reason? Is it indeed, that we may merely eat, drink, sleep, sing, and dance, with security, that we choose governors, subject ourselves to their administration, and pay taxes? governors, subject ourselves to their administration, and pay taxes? Dalgarna George King John Price James
Yet take away the liberty of the press, and we are all at once stript of the Davis James Kirkland Cath. Preston William use of our noblest faculties: our souls themselves are imprisoned in a Denison Miss M S Kirk Miss Mat. 2 Prossor Patrick dark dungeon; we may breathe, but we cannot be said to live.—James Dennis Louisa Thomson, author of the Seasons.

Demora Thos. 2

ADVERTISEMENTS:

RS. JORDAN, MILLINER and DRESS-MAKER 218, North side King St., Opposite Chewett's Buildings, Toronto.

THE SUBSCRIBERS have for SALE, at their Stones IN HAMILTON, A VERY LARGE STOCK of Common Rice IN HAMILTON, A VERY LARGE STOCK of Common, Fine, and Superfine CLOTHS and CASSIMERES, which they recommend to

Hamilton, Novr., 1838.

I S T O F L E T T E R S romaining in the Post Office, City of Toronto, December 5, 1638. Persons calling will please ask for Advertised Letters.

Lane Edward 2

Lamb -----Lambert John

Lambert Wm

Latham Henry

Lowis Eastor

Lemin John

Lonex II. & Robt Read Patrick

Decker Henry Knapp Wm Devinish William Knott Mrs E. Acheson James Adair George Dick Thomas Adams Samuel Dickson Miss Alliesion James Dike John Disard James Andrew William Doherty John Dobson John Armstrong Edw. Douglas Rie'd H. Lee James Dronnan David Atkinson Henry Drishale Elenor

Board Andrew

Blair William

Brewer Richard

Brennan James

Bradley Lewis S

Carrol James

Carlton John

Christie John 2

Chandlery Wm.

Christmas Wm.

Clark James

Clarke Mary

Clegg James

Clarko William 3

Codling Robert

Colohan Joseph

Conway Michael

15th Regt. Coulter Tha. S. 2

Connel Richard

Contson Francis

Corbet James Contreall Daniel

Davis James

Daly Thomas

Demora Thos. 2 King Wm

Cook William

Cotton Robert

Leon Mrs Durwa (or Du. Lecke Wm weo) Antoine Linn John 2 Lindsay James Dunn Thomas J. Lives Uarkles Duff John Duncan George Long II. Love James Dulmage Andrew Lucus Miss E. Barnes William Duggan G. W. Lumsden Goorge Ruff William Dwer Mre Mary Lynch Adolphus Rusk Alexander Lymborner Matw Ryan James Bacon Win. W. Dyka George Eastbury Wm. Barber Joseph Barnett Umpbrey

Manuell Joseph Ensignts Samuel Martin John 2
Earl Lienry Madden Miss Ca Earl Henry Elliutt Forbin Mack Wm B. Marsh Wm Elson John 2 Mahson John Shirls James Maywood David Shanklin James Bell Mies Ailsie 2 Emery Hannah Emond Rabert Magee Patrick Manning Samuel Sherman Crla. A. Marshall Thomas Shuter John Fay Bryan Falknor Douglas Farwell A M & A Markel John Marsh John M. Farr Mrs Megin Charles Meckham Wm Ferris George Fludder Mrs Miller John Miller Henry

Foster George Francis Thomas Minkler Lawra Gallegher Patrick Mills Samuel Mills Robert Minskull Wm Millard Wm Gallagher Serg't Millard Mrs Milne Mrs James Smith S. R. Ganton John Gally Walter Miller Jacob Gibson James, or Monkman Mrs J. Monck John

Gilmer Miss Mary Morrison Lt. J W Small John Moree Mrs E. 2 Smith Robert Moore Capt Wm Smith David Moore Jane Moore Capt John Stewart John Graham E. Brydges H. J. 3 Gracey John Munro James Stavely James Brown Alexander Greennan Hugh Mulkins Thos J. Stinson Mrs Eliz. Murphy Arthur Stanley Robert Brennan Mathew Graham Rebecca Grover Dr. Jos. Muller Mrs Stewart Wm Graham Mrs Juo Mulley jr. Patrick Stevenson Miss J. Graham Thomas Murray H. or Jos. Stones John Green Hugh Mulholland Thos St. Clair Samuel Green Hugh .. Mulholland He'y Steward George Grant Dungan Broderick Cap. J

Guerin Mary Ann Magill Samuel Stratton George Macaulay Mrs. 2 Steward Alex's McArthur Arcd. Stuart A. McAvenney Jn. Steet Nathaniel Hanley John McBride Mrs E. Stuart Donald McBride Sarah Sutherland Capt J. Hayes Orange Harrison James Buchanan George Harrison Mes

McBride Patrk. Sullavan Martha
Burriss Michael Hamilton A. & M. McCappin Log. McCollagh John Thow Mrs Ann Hanagan John Hamilton G. T. McCormick Cap. Thom Wm

Harrison Jos. Lot tain S. 15 west Yonge st McDonell Epm. Thom Miss McDonell John Thomas Richard Damilton Thos McGuire Elden Thompson Geo.
McHroy John Thompson R. Cameron Captain Handy John Carruthers James Hall David McIlroy John McKennan Bart, Thompson Major Halo William McKennan Bart, Thompson Mrs W McKinney Ared. Thompson Mrs W McKechnie Ann Thompson James Carter Henrietta Harden William Campbell Mast. J. Harding Thomas Carmichael Doug Heron Samuel McKay Messrs. Thorp John Cassedy Miss
Cameron Donald
Cameron Robert
Campbell John
Carlton John
Carlton John
Cassedy Miss
Hensey Timothy, McKenzie Mrs.
Taylor John
Tippin Rebecca
McLaughlin Wm Tremain Geo. C. Cameron Donald McLaughlin Wm Tremein Geo. C. McLeod John Turner Margaret Hitand John Higgins Charles Macklen Henry Turnsworth Jos Hickman James, McMahon Patrk, Turner George 24th Regt. McMillan James Terington Oliver Hogarth George August Land Turner Levisle. Charles Elizabeth Hogarth George McMohon Fras. Twiner Josiah McMullen Jas.

McMaster Jas. 2 Vance —— D.C. McNamara Mcl. Hoops Joseph 2 Holmes John McQuade Cath. Watson Mrs L. McQuillen Mhl. Walker Mrs Robt Horkan Wm. McSpaddin 2 Hunter Henry McWilliams Jn. Wallace David ordingley Wm. Hunter John Hughes Wm. Newlove John Hughes, Esqr.

Nelson John Irvine Roseanne Nelson Mrs. Mrt. Wallace Wm Cole Henry Jardine Andrew Cox Samuel, late Jackson Mrs M. Nethercleft Sml. Nicholas Robert Jacobs Joseph B. Nishet Mr. James, jr. Robert Nicol James Jackson Wm Nicholson Mr. Jackson Wm Jenkins W. H. 2 Noble Chrstpher, H. 2 Wells Wm. Jeffers Miss Susan O'Brien Timothy Codling Hannah Jewell John G. Conlon Edward Jones Ford O'Brien Denis Johnson Win O'Bryan Mrs. Johnson widow R O'Brien Dr. Lucs. Collison Thomas Johnson Sam'l 2 O'Hara Roderick Whates T. Conveness Wm. Johnson Wm. Oliver Captain Croughnan Wm. Johnson J. S. Cran Miss Marg't Johnston Mrs A. O'Niell Miles Crothers Clericy Johnson Abraham O'Sullavan Patk. Owen Mrs.

Parker Robert Crookshanks Jno. Curruther James Karburn -Curruther James Karburn - Page William Cumberland Jno 2 Kane Jane Maria Paul Mrs. Mary Cotton William Kearns John Cummings Jas A. Kellett Joseph Cunningham Jas Kenny John Cubitt Mrs S. A. Kent Miss Maria Kenton Daniel Kendle J. Kere John Kennedy Hugh Kempt John Kennedy John King Maria Kirbyson David Dalton Michael

Wilson John M. F. Paddon T. James Wilson Hugh Wilkine Richard Pake James S. Patterson Joseph Williams Rev. R. Patmore Henry Wilson John Parker Andrew WordonJeremiah Peggs Maryan Perry Edward Worner G. -Worturton Miss Perry Sent. Maria Penefeather Jas. Workman Benj. Pickott Stephen Wood Mrs Pickering J. F. Polk Noah L. Wood B. B. 2 Porteous Thomas Woods John Privat Moner. L. Writ John Price John Writt Joseph Price John Waite Mathew Preston William Wright James Wright Dorsey Proctor Henry Yeorm Charles

TPPER CANADA ACADE MY.—The present Term of this Institution will close on the I 6th of November. It is therefore, extremely desirable that all who wish to enter at the com mencement of the second Term, the 17th inst., should be as punctual in their attention to the time as possible, as well on their own account as to facilitate any modification that the accession of Students may rends necessary in the arrangement of the Classes.

TERMS. Extra Charges, 1 10 0 1 0 0 1 10 0 2 0 0 0 10 0

A Torm is eleven weeks. MATTHEW RICHEY,

U. C. Academy, Nov. 3rd, 1838.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, 26th September, 1838. IIIS EXCELLENCY THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR has been pleased to grant a Licence to practice Physic, Surgery, and Midwifery within this Province, to Gronge Herrick, Bachelor of Arts of the University of Dublin, and Doctor of Medicine of the University of Edinburgh.

GEO. HERRICK, M. D. and Surgeon A. B. T. C. D., and late of the City of Cork, respectfully informs the Citizens of Toronto, that he has opened an office for the practice of Physic and Surgery at No. 42 Lot Street, adjoining the house lately occupied by Dr. Rolph where he will give his undivided attention to the practice of the profession in its various branches. Dr. H. having brought from England a supply of the most genuine Medicines, which will be compounded by an experienced ssistant, he trusts that the confidence which a generous public may repose in him will not be misplaced.

Dr. 11. will give gratuitous attendance to the poor, afflicted with eye diseases, from 8 to 9 every morning. Toronto, October 3d, 1838.

South Charitable Infirmary.

At a Meeting of the Trustees of the South Charitable INFIRMARY, held on Wednesday the 5th June, 1838.

Sir JAMES PITCAIRN, M. D., in the Chair. The Resignation of Dr. HERRICK having been received, it was unanimously Resolved—That while we accept the resignation of Dr. HERRICK, as Senior Physician to the South Infirmacy, we connot help expressing our regret that this institution should be deprived of the valuable services of a Physician, whose energies have been so long devoted to its best interests. and that at a period when his extensive and enlightened experience is

apuble of affording such great advantages to the sick poor.

It was also Resolved—That the above Resolution he communicated to Dr. Herrick, through the Secretary, accompanied by an assurance of the high esterm of this Board, and of their warm thanks for his long continued and valuable services to the Infirmary; and that it likewise be published in all the Cork Newspapers. J. PITCAIRN, M. D.

At a MEETING of the Physicians to the CORK LYING IN HOSPITAL, held Jane 19, 1838.

Dr. Herrick's resignation having been received, it was unanimously Resolved—That we cannot record the retirement of our respected Co league, Dr. Hearick, without sincerely and deeply lamenting the loss which this Hospital sustains in being thus deprived of the benefit of his variable services—services which have been at all times, for a period of more than twelve years, allorded to the patients with benefit to them and honour to himself. (Signed) JOHN COPINGER, M. D., Chairman.

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

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 them as soon as possion, and an indicate call and settle immediately at the Store,
MARGARET TAYLOR, Executrix.

MARGARET 1 ALLEX.
ALEX. HAMILTON,
RICH'D. WOODSWORTH,
456-tf

Toronto, Aug. 7, 1838.

THE Subscribers are now receiving 1000 STOVES, from the Foundry of Joseph 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.

Belly Pots, Dog Irons. Bake Pass. Spiders, &c. &c. which will be offered to the trade on advantageous terms.

CHAMPION, BROTHERS & Co. Wholesale Hardware Merchants.

22, Yonge Street, Sept., 1837, 409 FOR SALE, by the Subscribers, to which they will continue to receive additions, until the close of the navigation-

15 Barrels Scotch Snuff, 50 Boxes Tobacco Pipes, 10 Bales Hops, first quality, toxes Tobacco Pipes, 500 Wheat Bags, plain & twitled, 70 Boxes and Kegs Raisins, 150 Kegs and Boxes Tubacco, 600 Segars, various kinds 30,000 Segars, various kinds, 150 ps. Brown Sheetings, 36 inch.
A Ls 0:—Cassia, Currants, and Rice,

Cut Tobacco, (in papers and bulk.)
Expected Jaily, by Brigs "Rowley and Victoria" from BritainPost, Pot, Demy, and Imperial Paper,

Cordage, Twine, &c. &c. THOMSON & LAWSON.

New Street, Toronto, Oct. 12, 1838.

JUST RECEIVED, NEW BRITISH GOODS suitable for the FALL AND WINTER TRADE, and, as usual Cheap for Cash, at the Checquered House, King Street, Toronto. GEO. B. SPENCER. October 16th, 1838.

TOVES. — The Subscribers are now receiving from the Foundry of J. Van Norman a well assorted stock of STOVES, neat Scotch patterns, from 20 a 40 inches; Dog Irons, Bake Pans, Cauldrons, Sugar Kettles, &c. &c. &c. Also the VanNorman patent COOKING 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.

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

I I A NO FORTES .- Two SPLENDID HORIZONTAL GRAND SQUARE PIANO FORTES, just opened and for Sale, No. 23, Yonge Street. J. MEAD. September 19th, 1833.

MAYHEW.—MILLINERY AND DRESS ESTABLISHMENT, BABY LINEN MANUFACTORY, and TOY WAREHOUSE, Yonge Street, between Richmond and Nowgate Streets. MAYHEW .- MILLINERY AND DRESS ESTABLISHMENT,

OF TWELVE APPRENTICES wanted immediately the above establishment. Toronto, Oct. 15, 1838.

A LEX. GRANT, BARRISTER AND ALLOWING THE Court NOTARY Public, &c., King Street, Toronto, opposite the Court LEX. GRANT, BARRISTER AND ATTORNEY AT LAW, March 28th, 1837.

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

JOS. C. MORRISON. Toronto, 9th October, 1837.

N individual who has passed the Board of Education in Toronto, and who has been in the habit of teaching for a considerable length of time, is 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 Communications addressed to B. D. E., at Cookeville Post Office, will be thankfully received and immediately attended to. 461af Cookeville, U. C. Sept. 6th, 1838.

COURT OF CHANCERY .- W. C. KEELE, Esq. Solicitor and Equity Draftsman, Bishop's Buildings, Toronto. Mr. K. having practised in the Supreme Courts at Westminster, offers his services to the profession as CHANCERY AGENT on the usual terms.

A I N T I N G.—H A R T & M A R C H,

House, Sign, and Ornamental PAINTERS, GLAZIERS,

GRAINERS, and PAPER HANGERS, respectfully inform the
inhabitants of Toronto and its vicinity, that they have commenced business
at No. 206, King St., nearly opposite the Farmers' Bank, where they hope,
from a competent knowledge of their business, strict attention, and
moderate charges, to merit a share of public patronage.

Toronto, September 10, 1838.

461y

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

WORDS! SWORDS!! SWORDS!!!

The Subscriber respectfully informs the Military Gentlement throughout the Country, that he is now prepared to execute any order he may he favoured with for Swords of every description. New Regula-tion Swords constantly on hand, with Steel or Leather Scabbards: also, Sword Belts and Scales for the Shoulders made to order, and for-warded to any part of the Country. SAMUEL SHAW. warded to any part of the Country.
Toronto, March 16, 1838. 436

INT ISSING.—TWO CASES OF GOODS, marked CB TC&S and J&TC

forwarded from Montreal last fall. Any information respecting them will be thankfully received by

CHAMPION, BROTHERS, & Co. Toronto, Oct. 5, 1838.

DOOT 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 Yongo Street, where he hopes, by strict attention to business, to receive a conlinuance of their favours. Toronto, Nov. 6, 1837;

EWESTABLISHMENT.—R. 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.

Also: SOLE and UPFER LEATHER :-- All of which he will dispose of on the most reasonable terms, either wholesale or retail, and solicits intending purchasers to call and examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere Toronto, May 23, 1837.

SUPERIOR PATENT PUMPS. for Wells, Cisterns, Tanks, Sc.-The Subscriber invites the attention of the Public to the above article-an assortment of which he has now on hand, at his Manufactory in St. Catherine's U. C .. where he is also prepared to execute all orders for the same, at whole-sale or retail, on short notice. The superiority of these pumps over all others, consists in their champness, durability, the quantity of water and ease with which it is raised, and their not being liable to freeze in the coldest weather. They occupy but a small space, do not injure the purity of the water, and are not liable to get out of order.

N. B .- It is necessary that all orders for Well or Cistern Pumps, should give accurate measures of the some, from the top of the platform. to the bottom of the Well, &c., so that the length may be formed suitably, at the Shop.

A low, but uniform and fixed price is put on these pumps, when taken

at the shop; or, as is more common, they will be conveyed wherever at the shop; or, as is more common, ..., and ardered, and set in operation at a moderate charge.

A. M. MILLS.

The following named Gentlemen will act as Agents, for the sale of the above Pumps, at their respective places of business, viz:—
Messrs, WATKINS & HARRIS, Taronto. A. CARPENTER, Hamilton. Mr All kinds of Iron Turning, Drilling, Cutting Screws and Spur Gears, done to order, at the above Establishment, with neathers and

The above Pumps may be seen in operation at the Stores of SAMUEL E. TAYLOR, WILLIAM WARE, and WATRING & HARRIS.

Price for Cistern Pump £3 0 0, and 7½d per foot for pipe.

Price for Well Pump £3 10 0, and 7½d per foot for pipe.

Toronto, January 17th, 1838.

BAYILLIAM AUGUSTUS, FANCY DYER AND RENOVATOR of Gentlemen's and Ladies' 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.

O L E T.—The Premises in the North East corner of the Market Buildings, lately occupied by Messis. Murray, Newbigging, & Co., consisting of a Store fronting King Street, with two extensive Granaties attached, and spacious Collacs extending underneath a considerable portion of the front wing of the said hulldings-the whole being well adapted for a mercantile establishment, Apply at the Chamberlain's office. Teronte, 16th July, 1838.

ARM FOR SALE,—Lot No. 10 in the 7th Concession of Kitley, District of Johnstown, 116 Acres.-The farm is well watered, and has 60 Acres improved, with good House and Barn. reims may be known by applying to John Morgan on the premises, whom I authorize to self the property. Office MORGAN. I authorise to self the property. Scarboro', H. D., July 4th, 1838.

SO 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 Niagara Frontier between Queenston and

Particulars may be obtained on application (Free of Postage) to Dr. HAMILTON February, 1838. 1yp431 Queenston 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, Aldeborough, 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 Western Division. The above are in the midst of an old and flourishing Settlement,

with all the conveniences of good roads, Mills, ready Market, &c., and a large quantity of the finest Black Walnut and White Oak Timber hereon. Also,-In the Township of Reach, Home District; 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 mortgage the same for such period as may be agreed upon For further particulars apply to II. Searrond, Esq., Brockville.

April 20, 1837.

OR SALE.—AN EXCELLENT FAR M,—being the North-West Half of Lot No. Two, in the Third Concession in the TOWNSHIP of TORONTO, within half a mile of the Village of STREETSVILLE, -containing One Hundred Acres, sixty of which are in a high state of cultivation; with a good two story Frame House

in a high state of cultivation; with a good two saw, and a high state of cultivation; with a good two saw, and a very fine young Orchard.

Also, Forty Acres opposite said Farm; twenty of which are cleared, with a good Frame House, two story and a half. Both Farms are well watered. This property is offered for sale on the most reasonable terms.

IENRY SHELL.
2016 Toronto Township, Nov. 27, 1837.

PAIVE POUNDS REWARD! Strayed from the subscriber, TWO MARES; one sorrel, with white hind feet, a large white stripe on her forehead, middle size, ten years old; the other, light bay, large star on her forehead, crocked hind legs, full breast, four years old. They were seen last in the Grand River Swamp. Whoever will give

information where they may be found, shall receive Five Pounds reward.

JOHN VIVIAN. Oakland, Nov. 5th, 1838. 70 if CHRISTIAN GUARDIAN.

The price of this paper is Twelve Stiflings and Sizpence a-year, it paid is advance or Fifteen Skillings, it paid is ak months; or Seventeen Skillings, and Sizpence, if not paid before the end of the year, exclusives of postage. Subscriptions paid within one month after receiving the first number will be considered in advance. The Postage is Four Skillings a year; and must also be poid within one month after receiving the first number by those who wish to be considered as paying in advance.

* All travelling and local Preachers of the Westgous Methodist Church are authorised Agents to procure subscribers, and forward their names with subscriptions; and to all authorised Agents who shall procure ten responsible subscribers, and ald in the collection, &c. one copy will be sent gratis. No subscriber has a right to discontinua and orrears are paid up.—Agents will be careful to attend to this.

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

3. The proceeds of this paper will be applied to the support of the Contingent Fund of the Westgous Methodisc Caurch in Canada, for making up the deficiencies of poor Circuits which are unable to support their Preachers, &c., and to the general epread of the Gospel.

J. II. LAWRENCE, PRINTER.