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THE GUARDIAN

Wednesday, August 22, 1838.

Book and Printing Establishment.

In one or two instances, surprise has been expressed that we have incurred the very heavy responsibility of erecting buildings for been said the state of public affairs is unsettled; will be principally in advance." the question of our own chapel property is MATILDA CIRCUIT.-Extract of a letter undecided; the pecuniary interests of the country are depressed. All this is true-but the work of the Lord is not to stand still on these accounts. We have been emboldened to carry into effect the instructions of the Conference in this respect, 1. In the fullest confi-

promote by these arrangements. That our confidence has not been misplaced that we will not be allowed to soffer, but think the Circuit is ripening for a reformathat our expectations will be realized-we gather from the following extracts of letters received during the past week. The many flattering testimonies, with one objection, which have been received respecting the Guardian, are for obvious reasons suppressed, but are an additional stimulus to the Book Steward and Editor to continue their best exertions to meet the wishes and expectations been guilty, I have for a few years past reof their friends and the public. Such extracts. with the accompanying fruits, as those which

follow, are not a little encouraging to our hearts and hands in our responsibilities and John Ryenson, Book Steward. EGERTON RYERSON, Editor. To the Editor of the Christian Guardian.

DEAR Sin,-Last Conference I put down £10 as my subscription to our Book Room. half of which, according to rule, I was to pay next January, and half the January following.

1, however, now have the gratification of sending you a draft on the General Superintendent witness your solicitude, unmoved, even if it ere inconvenient for me to respond to the call. You are resolved to commence the erection without sufficient funds. This is truly characteristic; this is British Methodism transplanted to Canada. Let me say it is not the first building the Methodists have commenced in faith; and it is faith in God-and stands personal piety among the members of God, the God of Methodism, will honour it. the Church. The piety of the Church is made Mr. Jackson tells us. that "during the three up by the piety of individuals. Man is indiviyears in which he resided at City Road, Mr. dually responsible for his principles and con-Watson was a frequent visitant to the Wes. duct; in eternity he exists only in his indivileyan Book Room in the immediate neigh. dual relation, and will be individually punished bourhood of his own house; and his judicious or rewarded. As individuals we must be born and successful management by his friend. Mr. egain-must deny ourselves, watch, prav. Mason, afforded him the highest pleasure. He read, meditate, and be holy "in all manner of often saw from six to ten tons of books sent conversation;" that is, in the scriptural accepfrom that place in the course of one month. to supply the home stations and the foreign Missions; and when he reflected upon the character and tendency of these publications, his satisfaction arose to gratitude."-I owe my all to Wesleyan Methodism, and would give some proof, however humble, of a heart felt gratitude. I know, at present, our Book Establishment is limited, but we look down the vista of futurity, and see the children's children of the present dwellers in Canada thronging: we look again, and see that which is now weak become a mighty instrumentality, diffusing knowledge among them-Wes leyan, scriptural, sanctified knowledge. Canada, aye the world, is destined to be unutterably blessed by the institutions of Methodism. on a topic dear to my heart, I only add, I wish you all the success your worthy work deserves, and remain, very truly, yours, J. Scott.

Lake Simcoe, Aug. 14, 1833.

Stanstead, 6th August, 1838. . My DEAR BROTHER,-I am heartily glad that you have come to the determination to erect suitable buildings for a Book Room and Printing Establishment; the want of which must, I am sure, have been felt for a long time: and I sincerely hope that you will be enabled to carry that resolution into effect without any embarrassment from a want of others "enter into the holiest by the blood of the requisite pecuniary resources. With all Jesus," let him make his own way thither. your other cares, from any anxiety on that If he would see the Church as "fair as the ground I am sure you ought to be relieved.

We have a very comfortable Circuit, and have lately had some interesting instances of in the Lord and in the power of his might;" conversion, and we have a very encouraging let his whole soul be renewed, and elevated, the only sceptre that can sway the un-

* One individual gave up the Guardian because it was stated in the oblinary of the late Mr. Rauray, of the Niagara District, that the begisted of unconditional and particular reprobation and election was too short, and its covering too narrow, for the comfort of his "eplarged heart and well instructed mind."

short of this can eatisfy me, though I know ably, and believingly? Ought not the preach. there is no family discipline, a liberal and how very possible it is to rest without it.

> as I am, att and Very affectionately, yours. THOMAS TURNER.

To the Rev. E. Ryerson,

City of Toronto. P. S. You will please accept the enclosed 84 as a trifling evidence of the interest I take n the contemplated erection of buildings for a Book Room and Printing Establishment. т. т.

Extract of a letter from the Rev. H. Wil-

kinson, Brockville, Aug. 15, 1838. "Please to send the Guardian to" [six new subscribers.] * " The preachers concerned will a Book and Printing Establishment. It has attend to the payment. It is all good, and

from the Rev. G. Ferguson, Aug. 13, 1838.

"In making my first tour around the new held of labour assigned me for the present year. I found a number of pious and devoted souls, who are strongly attached to our Methodist institutions, some of whom enjoy and dence that the questions relative to the general profess the inestimable blessing of perfect love, interests of the Province, and of our Church, and quite a number are earnestly seeking it. will be safely and satisfactorily settled in due We had large congregations in every appointtime. 2. In implicit reliance upon the good ment, and precious and refreshing seasons in faith, united, and active co-operation of our the most of them-a general quickening in brothren in the ministry and in the church, the classes-two converted and several awa-3. In humble and strong faith in the blessing kened. There are indeed a few cold and of Him whose glory it has been sought to lukewarm, and some superfluous branches on the vine, which my colleague [Rev. A. Harlburt] is using the proper means to prune. I tion."

"I have impressed upon all the classes and individually the importance and imperative necessity of aiding and helping forward all the institutions of the Church—the duty of every one to do as the poor widow in the Gospel did. I am sure there has been too much false delicacy among us on these subjects. Having pented and been bringing forth a little fruit."

rious advantages of taking it—a great deal selfishness of unregenerate humanity, the might be done in this respect to promote the great principle of benevolence would flow interests of the Church. Is it too much for through the world with all the majesty of a every travelling and local preacher to get six new subscribers? I got fourteen last year upon a Circuit where the paper had very little cover the sea. They who, under the reign of of the Missions for fifty dollars, being an circulation, and paid for twelve of them. I increase of ten. In doing this, I am aware I think I will be able myself to make up twelve am a transgressor of Minute-Law; but should new subscribers this year. If we make 'a I be charged next Conference with irregular- long pull, and a strong pull, and a pull altoity, my only plea must be, the necessities of gether,' we will do wonders. A great deal is that circle to embrace the world, but to multithat establishment. I cannot read your appeal to be done in relation to our institutions this ply and diffuse themselves in happiness to its sion reigns within, and disorder without. in the Guardian of the 25th ult ., -I cannot year, and great are the expectations of the utmost circumference. Feeling that good is The fireside is the scene of domestic

The Wesleyan Methodist.

No. V. Next to personal picty in the Ministry, tation of the phrase, in our whole carriage, deportment, course of action, in regard to times, places, conditions, and circumstances. The strength and glory of a Church is its piety; and the increase of picty, and conse-

upon an increase of piety in individuals. interest of the strictes; inquiry and deepest meet its wants, and other more extended tion were wholly disregarded! They interest-Am I born into the kingdom of forms were introduced. But still, the would be left unprotected and unprovided Christ? Am I answering to the Christian family constitution has ever remained, as for, to grow up in ignorance, to follow character! Am I doing this one thing? Am it were, the first law of nature; and their own depraved inclinations; and very I concentrating and exerting all my powers to the one object of the "mark for the prize of my high calling of God in Christ Jesus?" Am I practically impressed with the conviction, the family, it will rarely be elsewhere. that my success in attaining personal salvation The stubborn and self-willed boy will Begging pardon for having given you so much depends upon my singleness of purpose and make a turbulent and disorderly citizen: energy of action in my Christian course? that while the child that is respectful and obe-I am to seek the kingdom of God first-am dient to his parents, will make a peaceful, to strive in order to enter into the strait gate- quiet, and orderly citizen. And it will portion, O God: Whom have I in heaven should never be sacrificed. It will be am to wrestle with opposing principalities and generally be found true, that the laws are but thee?" powers—am to take the kingdom by violence respected, and the government casily

subject home to his own heart, as if the salva ly discipline is relaxed, there we may Christ Jesus. By his stripes we are disregard the positive injunctions of the tion of the entire world depended upon his individual piety. Let this charity begin at face. What, then, would be the state of home. If he would see others brought into government, were the family constitution God's "marvellous light," let him become "light in the Lord" himself. If he would see moon, as clear as the sun, and as terrible as an army with banners," let himself "put on the whole armour of God," and be "strong prospect before us. As it regards myself, I and expanded with that piety which has its seat in the heart, which corrects and purifies We must, then, come to the conclusion,

whole conduct.

ing of the word and all the ordinances to be enlightened government cannot be mainthere not to be daily and faithful self-exami upon our tree of liberty ! nation? Ought not a humble, a devotional, a gentle, a benevolent spirit to be cherished in our intercourse with the world?

Was each member of the Church, old and young, to make religion his chief and great business, what mighty results would follow! in the grace of Christ to the whole, a token heart in which such love glowed, finding itself allied to every other Christian heart, and the whole feeling themselves reinforced with the their nature would be consumed, the most enlarged designs of benevolence would seem too small, the most costly sacrifices too cheap; they would feel as if they must precipitate themselves into some boundless field of beneficence, as if they could only breathe and act in a sphere which knows no circumference. Combining and concentrating all the elements of moral power, their love would move only to conquer and to increase the means of con- elevating influence upon society. Its ten-* * "The interests of the Guardian quest. It would behold its foes converted into have not been forgotten; I have obtained five friends; and then, assigning to each an appropriate station of duty, would hid him forthwith the agents were to inquire in every place they go and try upon others the power of that printhe agents were to inquire in every place they ciple which had subdued his own opposition— gies. Where general purity prevails and visit, whether the Guardian was taken, and the omnipotent power of love. Thus thawing family government is well sustained, there why, if, not taken-shew the peculiar and va- and turning into its own substance the icy a mild, bland, and courteous demeanour river, widening and deepening at every point of its progress by the accession of a thousand streams, till it covered the earth as the waters ignorance and selfishness, had sought to con- ment is overturned, there you will find tract the circle of happiness around them till society fast approaching a state of barbathey had reduced it to their own little centre, rism. There are no tender associations; under the benign and expansive influence there is no courtesy, no gentleness, no of the Gospel would not only seek to enlarge people in relation to the Guardian. I hope indivisible,—that to be enjoyed in perfection by one, it must be shared and possessed by all, and pray that they may be more than realized they would labour till all the race were blend-tous tumults. Good society cannot exist they would be society cannot exist they would be society is ed in a family compact, and were partaking together the rich blessings of salvation; till, where the first element of society is by their instrumentality, the hand of Christ had carried a golden chain of love around the world, binding the whole together, and all to

From the Christian Spectator. The Family Constitution

the throne of God."

are taught the first elements of govern. ment. If subordination is not learned in -am to be fervent in spirit, serving the Lord ! administered, in proportion as family gov. | salvation ? "We are justified freely by Every individual reader ought to press the ernment is maintained. Wherever fami. grace, through the redemption that is in look for a rictous and ungovernable popu. healed." abrogated? This question may be answered, by reference to those heathen nations where this institution' is either broken down, or its sacredness and purity generally disregarded. Such is the state of society in many parts of India. Such it was in the Sandwich Islands, before the introduction of the Gospel. And such it still is in many other parts of the heathen world. But the iron rod of despotism is the Lord." governable passions of such a people.the principles and feelings, and regulates the that the perpetuity of our excellent civil Lord."

and political institutions, is identified with

world, and filled with God. Nothing, nothing, not the Scriptures to be read diligently, teach. will be no family government; and where Jesus. attended punctually, faithfully, and devontly? tained. In this view of the subject, what Ought not religious and spiritual conversation can be more alarming than the general with those "who fear the Lord," to be sedu.

2. Its influence upon the Church .- The domestic institution is one of the most powerful auxiliaries of the Gospel. Indeed, we see not how it would be possiwithout its influence. This is one of the Was the entire law of love written in each most, if not the very most formidable of sin? "Now mine eye seeth thee, bleart,—and why may it not?—what brotherly-obstacle to the introduction of the gospel wherefore I abhor myself. God be merkindness, what unity, what benevolence, would into many portions of the heathen world. | ciful to me a sinner." reign amongst the members of the Church. The family constitution is undermined by and how would their energies be combined the general prevalence of impurity. and exerted for the calvation of the world! There is no family government-no pa-Converging from the most opposite points, rental authority to second the efforts of your mind. Grow in grace." they would meet at the cross; and the princi- the missionaries-no family instruction. ele which had drawn them to that would bind. What would become of religion in this affecting views of sin, as having occasthem to each other. Each would behold in land, if every family altar were broken every other the memorial of his Lord, and see, down, all family instruction abandoned, and all parental authority destroyed ! The of that grace to himself in particular. Every mind of the individual, who has never submitted to the control of parental authority, is too stubborn to receive the gospel. The mind that has never listened to parental instruction is unprepared to receive benevolence of heaven, would meditate the the instructions of God's word, or the conversion of the world. As often as they messages of his servants. Such soil is glad when they said to me, Let us go approached a throne of grace, they would find too hard, sterile, and barren to receive into the house of the Lord.' themselves touching the springs of universal the good seed of the word. It will take and almighty love: and would they not yearn no root there. It will not spring up. It to behold these springs in activity for the will not bring forth fruit. We say not world? As often as they thought of that love that such are beyond the reach of God's embracing themselves, their own love would grace; but we say that in the ordinary burn with ten-fold fervoor; the selfishness of operation of his grace, it is exerted chiefly in connection with faithful parental discipline. To this the whole history of the Church will testify. The success of the gospel, then, is identified with the preservation of the integrity and purity of the family relation.

3. Its general influence upon society.-Where the family constitution is maintained, and its design to any considerable extent fulfilled, it exerts a purifying and dency is to soften and refine the human character, at the same time that it cultivates and strengthens all its noble enerwill distinguish the inhabitants. Order, decorum, peace, and harmony, will prevail, at the fire side, in the social circle, and in the public meetings of the citizens. But where impurity has undermined the domestic constitution, and family governkind and affectionate attentions. Confu. wanting.

4. Its influence upon the character and destiny of children.-Children will gene. their being lawgivers, which no prophet rally discover by their conduct the character of the family to which they belong. If there is no discipline in the family, they will be rough, untractable, and mis-We propose this week and the next to chievous abroad. If impurity has des. like to Christ as Moses was. If we canoffer a few remarks on the influence of troyed the delicacy of the parents, the not find such an one, then we have found the family constitution upon the various children will be obscene and lascivious in departments and interests of society, their conduct. In ninety-nine cases out hoping thereby to contribute our mite to of a hundred, they will carry through life the cause of moral reform. We begin the habits and feelings which have been cherished and cultivated at the parental Its influence upon the Government. All fireside. Very much in proportion as the government is in fact derived from the end and design of the family constitution family constitution. This was the origin is maintained, the children will grow up nal form of government instituted by the respectable, courteous, amiable, and pi-Creator; and for many generations, it ous; and in proportion as it is regarded. quently of success, in the Church, depends was the only form of government known they will be rude, unamiable, turbulent, in the earth. But in the advancement of and irreligious. What, then, would be It is then a matter of individual inquiry and society, the patriarchal system did not the condition of children, if this instituwithout it, it would be scarcely possible soon human society would be but one re-

" Are You a Christian ?" 1. Do you surrender yourself unreser-

vedly to the government of God? "Thy will be done." 2. Do you take God for your supreme

and eternal portion? "Thou art my 3. Do you trust in Christ alone for

4. Is it the ruling purpose of your mind

to serve. Christ in the promotion of his cause? "Ye are not your own. For me to live, is Christ." 5. Are you faithful in secret devotions?

"Lord, teach us to pray. Praying magistrates; to be ready to every good always with all prayer and supplication in the Spirit." 6. If you are at the head of a family

do you always maintain family devotions? "As for me and my house, we will serve 7. Do you carry the principles of your

walk within my house, we will serve the 8. Are you faithful to your covenant

themselves."

11. Are you increasingly convinced

12. Do you earnestly seek to be delivered from all sin, and grow in grace? "Be ye transformed by the renewing of

13. Do you sometimes have very ioned the sufferings and death of Christ? "He was wounded for our transgressions.

word is a lamp to my feet, and a light to my path."

15. Do you love the Sabbath, and the preaching and ordinances of the Gospel? "My soul thirsteth for God. I was

H. WINSLOW.

CHRIST.

which sought his life.

Refused to be made

Overcame and cast

Confirmed his relig

Promised a better

ion by many miracles.

country, that is, a hea-

venly. Fasted forty days in

with a few loaves and

Fed five thousand

Walked on the soa,

Reboked both the

In his transfloura.

tion his face shone as

By his word healed

Appointed seventy disciples.

Sent twelve disciples

Was our intercessor

Was that paschal

wind and the sea.

the sun.

divers lepers.

out evil spirits.

the wilderness.

Мовия. " Fled from his conn Was conveyed into Egypt to avoid the hands of Berod. try to escape the hands of the king. Was hid to return; for Arise, take the young child, for they are dead the men were dead that

sought his life. Refused to be called the son of Pharach's daughter. By divine power overcame the magicians. Confirmed his relig-

ion by many signs and wonders. Promised a holy

land. Fasted forty days in Mount Sinai. Supplied bread in the

wilderness. Walked through the

ea, as on dry ground. Caused the waters to go backward.

His face shone when he came from the

By prayer cured Ma-riam of the leprosy. Appointed seventy elders over the people. Sent twelve men to

py out the land. to visit all nations. grassors, and caused an and atonement. atonement to be made Instituted a passover

when a lamb was secrificed, none of whose bones were broken. Promised another

Promised another Comforter. prophet. •

"But the greatest similitude was in was, besides Moses and Christ.

. " Search the records of universal history, and see if we can find a man who is so like to Moses as Christ was, and so the son of Joseph."-Dr. Jortin.

From the Maine Weslevan Journal. Obedience due to Unrighteous Govern · ments.

The following instructions were given by the American Board of Foreign Missions, to a company of missionaries destined to the Indian Archipelago. Whatever may be said in reference to the governments under which we have natural rights-rights which we hold in common with others; we cannot but regard it wise and christian,-policy dictated alike by that wisdom which seeks the best means to promote the best ends, and sentiments impressed upon the heart by experimental religion-that the American Board have enjoined upon their missionaries to pay proper deference to the powers even of Heathen Govern. ments.-Indeed, we think the sentiments hold good under all governments, chris. tian or heathen; although duty to God seen, however, it is but the language of the Bible.

"In respect to the case before us, the committee do not think you may properly lawful authorities, although the effect of them for a time may be to exclude you from the fields of labour you would prefer. We put you in mind, wherever you may be in Netherlands India, to be subject to principalities and powers; to obey work; to speak evil of no man; to be no brawlers, but gentle, showing all meekness unto all men .- If they perse. cute you in one city, flee unto another. Render to all their dues : tribute to whom tribute is due, custom to whom custom. fear to whom fear, honor to whom honor. religion through your family? "I will Have your conversation honest among the gentiles; that when they speak against you as evil doers, they may, by your good works which they shall behold, In order to this, ought not the closes to be the purity and integrity of the family con. with the Church? "And hath made us I glorify God in the day of visitation .--

ardently long to be more abstracted from the entered statedly, frequently, devoutly? Ought stitution; for where this is violated, there sit together in heavenly places in Christ Submit yourselves to every ordinance of man, for the Lord's sake; whether it be 9. Do you, with Christian boldness to the king as supreme, or unto govern. and meekness, labour to secure the con- ors, as unto them that are sent by him version of all whom you can influence? for the punishment of evil doers, and for Go, work to day in my vineyard. He the praise of them that do well. For so that converteth a sinner from the error of is the will of God, that by well-doing you lously and affectionately cultivated. Onght seems to have become an excrescence his ways, shall save a soul from death, may put to silence the ignorance of fool, In meekness instructing those that oppose ish men; as free, and not using your liberty for a clock of maliciousness, but 10. Do you, as a sleward of the Lord, as the servants of God. Should you conscientiously contribute of your pro-suffer from abuses of power, remember perty to extend his kingdom? "The that this is not strange in a world which. ble for the institution of the Christian silver is mine, and the gold is mine, has revolted from the God you serve; religion to obtain a permanent footing saith the Lord." must at length become known, where there is power, and where there will be

Scene after Battle.

the disposition to remedy the evil.!":

The battle of Soldin, between the Russians and the king of Prussia, was warmly contested; and after it was over. a clergyman went upon the ground, and afterward wrote the following account of what he saw :--

"At one o'clock the cannonading ceased, and I went out on foot to Soldin 14. Do you love the Bible? "Thy to learn in whose favour the battle had turned. Towards evening seven hundred Russian fugitives came to Soldin. It was a pitiful sight: some holding up their hands, cursing and swearing; others praying and praising the king of Prussia, without hats or clothes; some on foot, others two on a horse, with their heads and arms tied up; some dragging along by the stirrups, and others by the tails of

the horses. When the battle was decided, and victory shouted for the Prussian army, I ventured to the place where the cannonading had been. After walking some way, a Cossack's horse came running full speed toward me. I mounted him; and on my way for seven miles and a half on this side of the field of battle I found the dead and wounded lying on the ground, and sadly cut in pieces. The farther I advanced the more these poor

creatures lay heaped upon one another. "That scene I never shall forget, The Cossacks, as soon as they saw me, cried out, ' Water ! dear sir, water ! water!' Gracious God, what a sight! men, women, and children, Russians and Prussians, carriages and horses, oxen. chests, and baggage, all lying upon one and enabled Peter to do another to the height of a man; seven villages all around me in flames, and the inhabitants either massacred or thrown

upon the fire. "The poor wounded soldiers were still firing at one another in the greatest exasperation. The field of battle was a plain two and a half miles long, entirely covered with dead and wounded! There. was not room to set my foot without treading on some of them. Several brooks were so filled up with Russians, that they lay heaped up upon one ano-

ther as high as ten or twelve feet, and appeared like hills to the even ground. lamb; not a bone of "I could hardly recover myself from the fright occasioned by the great and miserable outcry of the wounded. A noble Prussian officer, who had lost both his legs, cried out to me, 'Sir, you are a priest, and preach mercy; pray show me some compassion, and dispatch me at

once.' Just reflect for a moment on the spirit of those combatants. Even in death they retained their insatiable thirst for revenge, and kept " firing at one another him of whom Moses in the law and the in the greatest exasperation." Here is prophets did write. Jesus of Nazareth, the genuine spirit of war. Is it like that of the gospel? Do we find it commended in the Sermon on the Mount? Yet war never did, never will, never can exist without it. Mark also the murderous desire of the officer-a suicide in purpose. Can such a murderer have eternal life? Yet this is the mildest

> Observer. From the New York Observer. THE STREAM OF DEATH. There is a stream whose parrow tide The known and unknown worlds divide: " Where all must go; Its waveless waters, dark and deep, Mid aullen silence, downward sweep With mounloss flow.

form of the war-spirit .- New York

I saw where, at the dreary flood, A smiling infant prattling stood, Whose hour was come; Untaught of ill, it neared the tide, Sunk, as to cradlod rest, and died Like going home.

Followed with languid eye anon. A youth, diseased, and pale, and wan; And there alone Ile gazed upon the leaden stream, And feared to plunge-I heard a scream, And he was gone.

And then a form in manhood's strengths Came bustling on, till there at length He saw life's bound; He shrunk and raised the bitter prayer Too late-his shrick of wild despoin The waters drowned.

Next stood upon that surgeless shore, A being bowed with many a score
Of toilsome years. Earth hound and sad he left the bank, Back turned his dimming eye, and sank,

Ah! full of fears,

How bitter must thy waters be, Oh death: How hard a thing, ab me! Another child of mortal men. 3. 2. 3. 3. With smiles drew night.

"Tis the last pang," he calmly said-"To me, O Death! thou hast no dread-Saviour. I come! Spread but thine arms on yonder share-There is my home !"

RELIGIOUS.

City of Toronto, August 20, 1838. MY DEAR BROTHER,—I have had the privilege of attending two Quarterly Meetings within the last fortnight, and have been delighted and profited while witnessing the satisfactory evidences which these meetings have presented of the progressive advanceof experimental piety amongst our beloved people. As far as I am able to judge, onward with increasing zeal, and unity, and springing up around it, had not a place of energy in the path of christian duty. While worship within a distance of 7 miles"!!! enjoying these sacred and soul renewing Now, Sir. 1 respectfully request you, or forcibly,—the oneness of christian experience, he can, to inform us where this heathenish and the prevalency of parental prayer. In our Love-feasts at Whilby and at the River enquired throughout Lower Canada, but have Credit, we heard the experience of persons not been able to find it. Is it in the Upper who are natives of England, Ireland, Scotland, Province? for I perceive in your last number leveller?"
Germany, Canada, and the United States; that the Parent Society has "determined to What and last, but not least, the Aberigines of our send out instanter firity additional Mission-wilderness—and nothing could be more plain aries to Upper Causda." I was aware that than the cheering fact, that all these had felt many places in both Provinces were but scanthe enlightening, the saving, and hallowing tily supplied with the ministry and ordinances influence of that blessed Spirit, with whom of religion, but I had to learn that there was all these distinctions are light as vanity, and the object of whose agency is to form out of the various nations of the earth, one beautiful Temple—composed of living stones—in which is to be offered spiritual sacrifices acceptable any one of all the religious denominations, to God through our Lord Jesus Christ. If all was to be found within several miles of them! the moral power of our church can but be I will not conceal from you that I very much confined and concentrated on the grand efforts doubt the truth of this representation. I hapof elevating the love of personal piety, and pen to know something of the Rev. gentleman promoting individual and general usefulness, we shall soon see our beloved Zion go furth in her pristing strength, the light of the world Atlantic, and therefore that this awful case o and the joy of the whole land; let us pray and labour for the peace of Jerusalem -- they

Every day offords its powerful evidencethat in the great work of extending the benign clergyman or place of worship connected with conquests of Truth, Christian Parents are the Episcopal Church of England was to be conquests of Truth, Christian Parents are called to bear an efficient part. Within the last few days I have heard scores of my fellow sinners rehearse the steps by which they have been brought from darkness to ordinances. A case of this kind has recently light, and from the power of Salan unto God : and in two thirds of these conversions has been attributed to the influence of Parental Instruction. Parental admonition and parental intercessions -- when the public ministrations of the sanctuary have fallen powerless upon an Episcopal Clergyman at head quarters, as the mind-those entreaties and those tearsthose prayers which have issued from the fountain of parental tenderness and solicitude. attended by the Divine blessing, have arrested the wayward progress, humbled the prond spirit, and softened the hard heart of the youthful transgressor, and led him, in the attitude of penitential enquiry, to seek mercy and salvation of his father's God. I shall excited in the Whitby Love feast by the statement of Br. -, who related his experience. He is one of a large family; they came to this country some years ago, in a state of deep poverty; they are now rising by industry and economy-economy combined with great christian liberality-rising to a state of comparative affluence. He told us that he ever resisted the force of pious admonition and pious example; so much so, that his pious mother, in a moment of despondency, one all her exertions, her children appeared to get information desired by "An Enquirer." worse and worse, and she feared they would all be lost. This remark, like an arrow, pierced his stubborn heart, and produced those deep convictions of his sin, his ingratitude, and ation of our readers the following most his danger, which led him to seek the salvathe Gospel; a blessing which he soon found; and in the course of a few weeks three of his brethren followed his example and were made partakers of the same inestimable blessing; and they all stand fast in the liberty of the Gospel, and are now bright ornaments of their religious profession. Deanery of Blackburn, in all of the Incorsources of unspeakable comfort to their porated Society for the Propagation of the parents-a blessing to the church and to the Gospel in Foreign Parts, agreed to at a

who thus love her, shall prosper.

Think of this ye pious parents, and continue to labour and pray for the salvation of your children; for in due time ye shall reap if ye faint not. That this fact may encourage our pions friends to continue their efforts for the salvation of their offspring-and that they may at last stand before the bar of Godclothed in the garments of salvation-and say, here are we and the children whom thou hast given unto us -- is the sincere prayer of J. STINSON.

From Allen's Table.

]
SUMMARY						L
Of Baptists in U. States and British America.						
States.	Asso,			Baptien		w of
Maine,	10	248	.177	844	17,132	οί
N. Hampshire,	ß	90	63	387	8,667	c
Vermont,	9	139	86	159	10,375	te
Massachusetts,	11	193	189	929	21,312	is
Rhode Island,	1	26	25	240	4.484	ç
Connecticut,	5.	93	72	192	10,143	ai
New York,	39	756	536	4858	70,552	ü
New Jersey,	3	45	40	419	4,378	le
Pennsylvania,	14	216	135	827	15,534	af
Delaware,	1	8	. 4		394	in
Maryland,	4.	41	26	58	1.554	m
Virginia,	25	445	188	2854	55,760	լե
N. Carolina,	.25	419	171	201	25,145	
S. Carolina,	12	357	202	961	32,588	pe in
Georgia,	23	758	218	563	39,278	CE
Alabama	18	363	156	45	15,605	te
Мівзіввіррі,	7	120	51	607	3,933	-
Louisiana,	2	15	. 9	***	288	18
Arkansas,	. 5	18	6		380	23
Tennossee,	31	563	256	558.	28,328	fo
Kentucky,	36	568	232	1622	35,972	of
Ohio,	. 29	404	221	655	15,748	ar
Indiana.	25	352	179	235	12,379	fe
Illinois.	23	276	152	323	7.306	te
Missouri,	16	210		173	8,158	16
Michigan,	3	73	52	309	3,230	
Upper Canada,	4	. 49		•••	2,515	EC.
Lower Canada,	1	7	5	76		68
New Brunswick,	. Î	40	21	,,	2,070	tie
Nova Scotia.	1	63	37	393	5.222	th
West Indies.	ī	31	16	2076	17,017	įв
Other Sects of	. –			4210		se.
Eaptists,	3	142	528	1647	41,986	ιþ
				1041	41,200	de
Totale,	409	7135	4160	93079	518 196	fii in
Totale. 409 7135 4160 23072 518,126 By this Table the whole number of						
Baptists in the United States, is, 449,640						
					27,490	w
A		. "	•		21,430	la

A Society has been formed in England for the purpose of embossing the Holy Scriptures for the use of the blind, and the torned

Other Sects of Baptists,

THE GUARDIAN

Wodnesday, August 22, 1838.

RELIGIOUS DESTITUTION OF CANADA!!! To the Editor of the Christian Guardian.

DEAR SIR,-Allow me to inform you that on Friday the 26th of January, in the present there seems to be an increasing desire and year, a public meeting was held in Bath (Eng. Government into contempt, than the above determination amongst our Brethren in the land) in connection with the anniversary of Ministry, and amongst the official and private thd "Bath and Wells Diocesan Association of our Church, to live in the true of the Incorporated Society for the Propagaspirit of the Gospel, and to merge all inferior tion of the Gospel in Foreign Parts;" a report interests in the one noble and momentate of which now lies before me, and to which I jects, by being told that the Government of interest of cultivating and promoting the reign am led to advert for the purpose of furnishing of evangelical religion in our Circuits and you and your readers with the following as throughout our land. The simple and sublime tounding extract:—"The Rev. J. Algar ad the Government selected by two British Sov-principle and aim of our venerable Wesley, "to enjoy and spread Scriptural Holiness" is generally, and instanced one Fact which had meaning the design of the United Kingdom in two processing the second selected by two British Sov-principle and aim of our venerable Wesley, and instanced one Fact which had inhabitants of the United Kingdom in two principles. taking faster hold of the judgments and the come under his notice, in which a town of feelings of our church, and leading our people 800 inhabitants, with several smaller villages

> town is to be found? I have travelled and in either Province a town with several surrounding villages, whose numerous population were in circumstances of such awful destitu who made this statement, and have reason to believe that he was never on this side the destitution must have been brought under " his notice" by some of his correspondents in Ca nada, who must surely have made some mis take. But perhaps the truth is, because of found in this town and population, therefore the people must be all heathens, however oth erwise supplied with religious teachers and occurred in reference to a settlement not many housand miles from this city, in which, though there is a chapel erected and a minister stationed and labouring among the people very much to their satisfaction, is represented by being in an affectingly destitute condition as to religion, merely because his Church is not Conada is still sufficiently destitute as there to the means of religious instruction without

indulging in exaggeration or disingenuity. Yours, &c. An Enquirer.

The highly respectable and unquestionable source from which the above communication never forget the thrilling interest which was proceeds, entitles it to the fullest confidence Its statements are also important in relation to the religious and moral character of the inhabitants of the Canadas. We know of no such town or villages in Upper Canada as those referred to by the Rev. gentleman of Bath: nor do we believe any such are to be found. If there is such a "heathenish town," with surrounding "heathenish" villages, the Editor of The Church is of course painfully day said to him and his brothers, that after aware of it, and will, we trost, furnish the

> In connexion with the above extreordinary disclosure, we have to submit to the consider.

UNJUSTIFIABLE INTERFERENCE COLONIAL AFFAIRS.

The interference to which we refer is " The humble Petition of the Committee, Members and Subscribers of the Association in the Deanery of BLACKBURN, in aid of the Incor-Public Meeting of said Society on Ascen sion Day, 1838." "Signed, in their name,

JOHN WILLIAM WHITTAKER, D. D., Vicar of Blackburn, one of the Vice-Presidents, and Chairman. "May 24, 1838."

This extraordinary document is introduced to the readers of The Church by the following equally extraordinary remarks of the Rev.

Editor of that journal :-" We subjoin a document, extracted from the endon Morning Herald of the 31st of May, which we recommend to the particular attention of our readers. It is a petition to the House Commons from members of the Established hurch in Blackburn, England, vigorously conending for a principle, the maintenance of which is as important to the mother country as to her olonial possessions,—we mean the integrity and perpetuity of our church property. While his petition, like the one lately given from the enrued and influential University of Oxford, ffords gratifying evidence of a growing interest n the United Kingdom for the spiritual improvenent of these Provinces, it may be regarded as he index of a rising spirit, -- soon we believe to ervade the great mass of the intelligent and country,-which will never suffer the best inte ests of these colonies to be sucrificed to the im rests of these colonies to be satisfice to the im-potent and unchristian policy which of late years is so frequently to be discerned in the manage ment of the affairs of our great Empire. While for the maintenance of place, and its appendages this modest and lauded document:—

for the maintenance of place, and its appendages
of lucre or authority, the present cabinet court
and avail themselves of the support of the most
ferocious and unprincipled opponents of our Protestant Constitution in Church and State; and
while, swayed by this unhallowed influence, they
seem willing to surrender to any normatter the
same time-honoured safeguards of our Constitution here; we have, happily, that check upon
their heedless and revolutionary projects, which
is furnished in the conservative might and conservative principle of the mother country. In
the face of that powerful and patriotic body, they
dare not carry into effect their plans of spaliation: the thunders of an unrivalled eloquence
in the legislative halls, and the plandits with
this modest and lauded document:

"That your petitioners beg leave, very respectfully but
finally, to enter their prosest and removes and act of Furlament, in or about
the samplion of those lands in Upper and Lower Canada,
Nova Scotia, New Brunewick, and Prince Edward's
Island, which were, by an act of Furlament, in or about
they can their provisions of the chercy of siles of churches and
schools: The provisions of that act of the Legislature
were distance, they are the church of England, for the spiritual benefit of the settlers
and other emigrants there, and of their descendants, and
being made in equal good faith with any lay grants, your
positioners conceive that metalwere distance, they are respectfully but
from the respect and set of respect the community.

In the face of that powerful and patriotic body, they
dare not carry into effect their plans of spaliation: the thunders of an unrivalled eloquence
in the legislative halls, and the plandits with the legislative halls, and the plaudits with hich that eloquence is greeted by millions without, tell them, in language not to be mis-

14.

editorial article of the organ of the Episcopal Church? Are the inhabitants of the Canadas to be made contented and loyal British subthe great Empiro of which they form a partsuccessive general elections-is "impotent and unchristian" in its "policy"—is governed by the love of "place" and "lucre"—is in league with "ferocious and unprincipled" characters—is promoting "revolutionary projects" and "plans of spolizion"—and is only prevented by cowardice from yielding up the "throne" inself to the "infidel and the leveller?"

What democratic scribbler has ever said more than this of any British Government 1 the bright of the project of the figural and protect to the utmost of their power."

And your petitioners would observe, that if the people of England do not loadly express the indignation which the process prover. "And your petitioners would observe, that if the people of England do not loadly express the indignation which the process prover."

And your petitioners would observe, that if the people of England do not loadly express the indignation which the process prover."

And your petitioners would observe, that if the people of England do not loadly express the indignation which the process prover."

And your petitioners would observe, that if the people of England do not loadly express the indignation which the process prover."

And your petitioners would observe, that if the people of England do not loadly express the indignation which the process prover."

And your petitioners would observe, that if the people of England do not loadly express the indignation which the process prover.

And your petitioners would observe, that if the people of England do not loadly express the indignation which the process prover.

And your petitioners would observe, that if the people of England do not loadly express the indignation which the most process provers and the most process provers and the process provers and the most process provers and the people of t and unchristian" in its " policy"-is governenjoying these sacred and soul renewing Now, Sir, I respectfully request you, or league with "ferocious and unprincipled" ordinances, two things have a ruck me most through you the Editor of "The Church," if characters—is promoting "revolutionary pro-

more than this of any British Government! states in an nerriging, indemnities losses which she Sappose a print of another political school shuitar acts of aggression;" in the Province had imputed such a character and rabid party politics of the self-asserted North America are Colonies! "Clergy of Upper Canada?" If the inculcation of such sentiments and feelings is Upper Canada had Her Majesty's Government rewarded by the Government patronage and long since compelled its servants in the Prosupport it claims, then, indeed, will Her vince to obey its instructions, and consult the Majesty's Government be proved to be all that wishes of the people in respect to the Clergy The Church declares it to be.

the British Nation, to administer the affairs these remarks concluded one part of the requently expressed conviction was strengthened, that it mattered little to the Canadas what political party was in power in England, as I found those in the Colonial Office and those Colonies.".

We turn from The Church to the famous which reads as follows:--

The writer of these strictures spent a part twice or thrice a week. Truly the vision of atlantic Colonics-and to judge by intuition, without the process of inquiry and knowledge, by an enanimous resolution of the Association, of their laws, wishes and interests. How highly honoured and favoured we are to be under the supervision of such dictators !

The day is recent and fresh in the recollection of our readers, when a Hume, a Roebuck, and others, were denounced from the St. Clair to Quebec for their officious intermeddling with Canadian affairs, with which they had no business, and respecting which they were incompetent to judge. In that of The Church? But were not Messrs, the British Crewn. Is a fraction of the popu-Hume and others in London much more competent judges of Colonial affairs-and could class, to be proportionally proscribed and dereasons for their interference, as the vicar and men of print and shuttle celebrity in Black burn? Yet is the former condemned, and the latter is matter of gratulation with The Church!

We should like to know the "indubitable authority" on which these Blackburn gentry officential conservative population in the parent proceeded in the form of a "humble petition" to enlighten the British Parliament on the offer any opinion on the appointment of persubject of North American law and govern. ment. We make the following extracts from case of Mr. Chapman is quite an exception to this modest and lauded document :---

resumption of these lands, which has already taken place to a great extent, is not only an act of flagrant lojustice in liself, but has also been effected in a fraudulent and illegal

27,490 taken, that Britons are not yet so degenerate as believe to be illegal, no colonial authority having power to part with their Protestant privileges,—not yet to rescious and after consider that the same of the considered as to yield to the demands of the suprement classed the consideration that the infided and the leveller, the best, the surest safe infided and the leveller, the best, the surest safe least of placing the permanent property of the church in them is a combat also for as; and victory there will be re echoed in the fulness of its triumph will be re echoed in the fulness of its triumph here."

This act of the Colonial Logislature your petitioners believe to be illegal no colonial authority having power to rescite the surest consideration; and the joint anthors of their crimes and missery to be rewarded with office? Is the same description of characters who are exiled in Canada to be elevated to office in London? If this be so, sedition must rise to a premium, and allegiance fall to a discount; and it becomes impossible to cherish the respect of Mission, will attend on the occasion.

Such are the sentiments and instructions of The Church. We have been told a hundred and a hundred times that the establishment and patronage of the Episcopal Church in this Province was necessary to the maintenance of attachment and loyalty to the British Government; but does not the above article exhibit the utter absence of such attachment and loyalty? Did any radical print in British North America ever produce an article more fully adapted and intended to bring Her Majesty's present muistry to pursue and authorise.

by the present advisers of the British Crown: and that the judgment and the heart for the Imperial and Local Executives at the same time. We deeply regret the occasion of such a line of remark. It is alien to our feelings—to this transaction, which your petitioners conceive to the acts of those on whom rest that the utter absence of such attachment and loy. Stolia, &c, have been to a great extent soid, and the produce an article more fully adapted and intended to bring Her Majesty's present muistry to pursue and authorise of the acts of those on whom rest that responsible quarter at bone, the land in question, originally granted no good faith by an act of Parliament to the church of England. The Consequence of British subjects to support established and intended to bring Her Majesty's present muistry to pursue and authorise of our troubles, impels us to the foregoing remarks, and to a decided protest for the colonial efficiency. the colonial office proves that it is the avowed internion of her Majesty's present mitistry to pursue and authorise this system of confiscation, and to place the money, arising from the sale of the Glergy Reserves, at the disposal of the colonial figislature, without even stipulating for any portion being applied to the purposes for which these lands were set apart by act of Parliament. In Prince Edward's Islands, the lands reserved for the sites of churches and schools have been sold for four thousand months for the propers, so that pounds currency, and applied to other purposes, so it they have passed away for ever from the church and h ministers. This set of wanton and unprovoked agra-sion your petitioners consider to be in every way mischic in its consequences and illegal in its nature, and have been prompted by a spirit of animosity against the church, of which our sovereign is the supreme head clearth, and which the British crown and lu responsible servants are bound by every obligation, both moral at religious, to uphold and protect to the utmost of the nower."

From these extracts it would appear, that to the British Government, would it not have the learned vicar and weavers of Blackburn been denounced if not suppressed for its dis know of but one Legislature in British North be executed at Nisgara on the 31st instant. affection? Is one-seventh of the Province to America; that that Legislature is responsible be appropriated for the inculcation of such to a Committee of the House of Commons; sentiments and feelings upon the minds of its that the Colonists are dunces and idiots; that inhabitants? Is this a practical illustration of Her Majesty's Ministers are perjured plunthe superior loyalty and claims of the Episco. derers and robbers; that virtue, and knowledge pal Clergy over those of other religious de- and religion are indigenous to Blackburn, of nominations? And are such the exclusive which, it would appear, the Provinces of

Happy, indeed, would it have been for Reserves; but alas! it appears still to be the Any Government which is selected by the unhappy lot of this country to be not merely take place on the following Monday evening, Sovereign, and confided in by a majority of the field of internal sedition and democratic aggression, but to become the victim of trans. of the Empire, is entitled to the respect and atlantic insult and invasion. If this is the confidence of the Colonies. The writer of mode of warfare which is to be pursued to force upon the inhabitants of Canada a domport of his mission to England in 1836, in the inant Church Establishment, it is beginning following words: "My previous and fre- to be high time for them to see to it, and prepare for the contest;

THE FIFTY-SEVEN RECTORIES .- When we prepared the preceding article, we little who had retired from it, equally favourable to thought we would have to record what folthe object of my Mission, and equally desi- lows. We have been favoured with the perurous of promoting the best interests of the sal of a copy of the legal and united opinion of the Law Officers of the Crown in England on the erection and endowment of fifty-seven Blackburn petition, the first paragraph of Rectorles in this Province. It has been decided that "the crection or endowment of the "That your petitioners, from statements resting on indubtuble authority which has been laid before them, respecting the present state of the Church of England in British North America, have reason to believe that certain proceedings have taken place there under the auspices of Her present Majesty's Government, which are not only highly prejudicial to the interests of the church and the colonies themselves, but indefensible in respect of moral equity and unjustifiable as regards the maxims of the British constitution, and the legal vested rights of British boast of the "glorious uncertainty of the law." We have, from the beginning, inclined to the opinion that the act was legal, though it was Ferguson. In last week's Guardian, in Mr. of a day and attended a public meeting in this an impolitic and an unjust act, as was forcibly Stinson's letter, for " honey bread and honey famous town of Blackburn, in the autumn of stated by our predecessor at the time of its first announcement. But it was averred again and again by the Attorney General during the two last sessions of our Provincial Parliament, "A Subscriber" is informed that the from London—containing a population of that the Rectors had no power over any other omission of D D, in the case to which he about 25,000-enveloped in eternal smoke- than the members of the Church of England. refers, was entirely accidental, and did not ship from India wrecked near Boston, worth remarkable for its calico manufactures and But behold! it turns out at last, that not only prints-intersected by a branch coach about is a large quantity of land surreptitionsly shuftime too when that very land was in abeyance upon the article which "A Novascotian" these smoke-proof calico printers and weavers by repeated representations of one branch of desires us to re-publish. is amazing beyond example—to encompass the local Legislature, as well as by the remon-and penetrate the very Constitution of transbut that very Clergy are made euclemastical lords over the entire community!

We need say no more. The abused confidence, the invaded rights, the wounded feel. ings and disappointed hopes of the great majority of a loyal Province, may tell the rest. The crection of a Clergy into an establish. ment, with legal prerogatives over the entire population, in a country which has a constitutional Legislature of its own, and contrary to the successive appeals of the representative evening.

branch of that Legislature, is a proceeding imprecedented in the history of nations. towards defraying the expense of erecting the surely this cannot be the reward which it is intended to be s'ow upon Upper Canada for of Methodism in general is particularly requestdenunciation we united-and did not the party the integrity and devotedness of its loyalty to ed, as their assistance is especially needed. lation to be elevated, and all the rest, of every they not urge quite as strong and disinterested graded? We cannot conceive it; and we

STRANGE DOINGS .-- Under this head will be found an article on the last page from the Quebec Gazette, on the appointment of Mr. H. S. Chapman to an office of honour and Gosfield, emolument in England. It comes not within the limits we have prescribed to ourselves to sons to, or their removal from office. But the the general rule. We happen to have some personal knowledge of this man's doings in by the Quebec Gazette, the violent and revo. Charles Mittleherger, Esq., 1lutionary London Correspondence of the late Correspondent and Advocate, during the From the following gentlemen in Niagara, per last few months of its existence, was from Mr. Peter H. Swartz, Mr. Chapman's pen-the original in Mr. Chapman's own hand having been frequently seen by a respectable person of our acquaintance-correspondence which we doubt not has been the means of rousing many a credulous man to rebellion against his Sovereign, to the ruin of himself and family. Are the dupe of Mr. Chapman and his coadjutors to be ban This act of the Colonial Legislature your petitioners ished or executed, and are their deceiver

foregoing remarks, and to a decided protest against such a subversion of allegiance to the Throne, come from whence it may.

SHORT HILLS REBELS AND PIRATES .-Fourteen of the rebels and pirates who were implicated in the attack on the Lancers, and he robbery of Ousterholdt, at the Short Hills, and who have been lately tried and found guilty. at Niagara, were brought over and sent down to Kingston in the St. George Steamer yesterday morning. The sentence of death upon these fourteen has been commuted. Three of them, George Buck, Murdock McFadden, and Sands, (a coloured mun) are to be sent to the Penitentiary, we believe, for three years. Eleven--Linus Wilson Miller, Geo. Cooley, Norman Mallory, William Reynolds (Ameri-McNulty, David Taylor, James Waggoner, Garret VanCamp, and John Vernon (British Subjects) -- are to be transported for life .--Alexander McLeod, Samuel Chandler, Benj. Waite, and Jacob Beamer, are sentenced to

WESLEYAN MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

The annual meeting of the U. C. Wesleyan Missionary Society will be held in Newgate Street Chapel in this City on Monday evening the 3rd of September.

Preparatory Sermons will be preached in Newgate Street Chapel on the Sunday previous. (D. V.) the Rev. Joseph Stinson, Sui perintendent of Missions, will preach in the morning at 11 o'clock; and the Rev. Matthew Richey, A. M., Principal of the U. C. Academy, will preach at 6 o'clock in the evening. The annual public meeting of the Society will when the Report of the Society will be read, and the Rev. Mesers, Stinson, Richey, and others, will address the meeting. The Rev. Dr. Bangs, of New York, is also expected to be present and take a part in the proceedings. A collection will be made during each service in aid of the Society's Missions.

THE METHODIST CHAPEL CASE is yet undecided: On the second day of the Term, the Hon. Solicitor General Draper, Counsel for the Wesleyan Trustees, moved for judg. ment in the case. The Hon, the Chief the Term. A day or two after, the Chief Justice was taken ill, and was unable to attend the future sittings of the Court-which closed and lawful acts;" and "that the Rectors of until the next Torm-in December. We are menced, and some officers of Engineers have got until the next Term-in December. We are happy to learn that the Chief Justice is convalescent.

> ERRATA.-On the first page of this day's Guardian, for the "Rev. J." read Rev. G.

attract our attention, until his note led us to \$100,000 .- [Evening Post. examine. We are unable to lay our hand The New Great Seal of England,-

DEDICATION.

The Wesleyan Methodist Chapel, Thornehill, Youge Street, will be opened for Divine Service on Sunday, the 9th of September, when three Sermons will be preached—that in the afternoon which the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper will be administered.

The services to commence at 10 in the forenoon, 21 in the afternoon, and 6 o'clock in the

Appointments for Quarterly Meetings on the London District-2nd Quarter. . Dumfries. October 13th and 14th venture to add, the country will not quietly Brantford, "20th and 21st abide it." 27th and 28th Ancaster, "27th and 28th Walpole; November 3rd and 4th. Simeue, "...." "
Oxford, "...." " 10th and 11th. 17th and 18th. 24th and 25th Thames,December 1st and 2nd 8th and 9th Howard, 15th and 16th. St. Thomas. 22nd and 23rd. EPHRAIM EVANS, Chairman. The Trustees of the Hospital-Street Charel

gratefully acknowledge the following donations in aid of liquidating the debt of the chapel: From the following gentlemen in Montreal, per W. R. Abbott. London; and in addition to the facts stated John Mathewson, Esq.£1 5 0

٠	" W. T. Cameron,	0	5	۴
σl	E. C. Campbell. Esq.,	0	- 5	•
	W. II. Dickson, "	0	10	
. 1	Robert Dickson, " Mr. George Varey, John Burns,	0	. 5	
ויי	Mr. George Varey,	0	5	
۱٠	14 John Burns.	0	10	:
이	" Alexander Fee,	0	. 5	
s į	A friend,	0.	5	٠,
ا •ا	John Young, Esq.	0	10	
8	Messrs. Price and Davidson,	0	5	
	Mr. Stanton	0	5	

Canada to be elevated to office in London? Methodist Society at Gueloli will be held in tainty of the law," indeed! Why, it is certain

Confidence of the state of the

Foreign & Domestic News.

No later News from England. MISCELLANEOUS.

£50,000 .- [London Chronicle.

Duke of Sussex and the Bible.-The sentiment which the Duke of Sasser expressed to a deputation of Dissenters in London ought to be known. - His Royal Highness said, "Genlemen, I am now 65 years old; 35 of these I have spent in indisposition. Gentlemen, that sobers a man—that makes him think—that corrects many of the opinions he might have entertained in former years. It has done so with me. I am accustomed every morning alone to read for two hours in the Bible before breakfast; and if any man reads that book as he ought, h himself will in some measure become inspired by it." His Highness's biblical library contains 1500 Bibles in different tongues and and estimated to be worth from £10,000 to

Dr. Lardner on Atlantic Steam Navigation. - The Doctor scems disposed to back out of his Theoretical Prophecy. The last Monthly Chronicle contains an interesting article on ocean steamers, evidently from the pen of Dr. Lardner, who expresses his gratification at the recent achievements of the Great Western and Sirius stoumers. The writer denies that he ever committed himself against the possibility of making the transationtic voyage by the power of steam; but only that he expressed strong doubts as to the practicability of the experiment. The cans), James Gamble, John Grant, John Jas. alleged remark was made by Dr. Lardner in a cture delivered in the winter of 1836, at the Mechanics' Institute, on steam intercourse with America, in which he denied the practica. bility of making a veyage by steam direct from England to New York; and also in a letter from Macgregor Laird, Esq., in reply to the Doctor's essertion. "As to the project, however," said the doctor, "which was announced in the newspapers, of making the voyage directly from New York to Liverpool, it was, he had no hesitation in saying, perfectly chimerical, and they might as well talk of making a voyage rom New York or Liverpuol to the moon. Mr. Laird denied this dictum of the doctor, and has practically proved its unsonadness by the performance of the voyage within two years of the time in which it was put forth from the lecturer's chair.

The Duke of Wellington and Marshal Soult-Some curiosity having been expressed as to the meeting of these two distinguished soldiors, it may be as well to mention that they are excellent friends. Soult has mever sanctioned the foolish protensions which have been set up by the French Republicans respect. ing the claim of the victory of Toulouse. Indeed the Duke of Dalmatia has more than encefreely admitted the success of the "Hero of hundred fights" on the occasion in question. On Friday night last his Excellency and the Duke met at her Majesty's concert, and, after the most friendly greetings, were in conversa-

Increase of Population in Great Brit. ain and Ireland -It is calculated by an eminent political economist, that the average increase of population in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland is one thousand per day.

English Monarchs .- From the Norman Conquest to the accession of Victoria 770 years have elapsed, and 35 judividuals have held the Kingly office. All of these, with the exception of one individual, Oliver Cromwell, have been rela-Justice was ready—one or two of the other ted to the Conqueror, either by lines or collaterJudges said they would be prepared during at descent. Out of the number, or have been leposed, of whom four were either murdered or died in prison, one was tried and executed, and

Survey of Scotland .- The Scottish an order of readiness for this duty.

Sub-Marine Armour .- This apparatus. ased successfully as a substitute for the diving bell, we learn is now at work on the wreck of the ship Bristol, off Rockway; and his sob marine Excellency has already fixed his iron claws upon a good quantity of rail road iron, bozes of teel, and other valuable articles, which are nisted up into the schooner over his head. The whole apparatus consists of a figure in the shape of a man, cased with iron and india rubber, into which a person enters and goes down omission of D D, in the case to which he application from an Insurance Company for

The following is a description of the new "Great Seal," which has just been finished by Mr. Wyon, principal Engraver of her Majesty's seals. It is said to be a beautiful specimen of art:-Obverse-An equestrian figure of Her Majesty, attended by a page. The Queen is supposed to be riding in state; over a riding habit she is attered in a long robe, or cloak, and a collar of the order of the Carter; in her right hand she carries a sceptre, and on her head is by the Rev. Joseph Stinson, and that in the placed a royal diadem... The attendant page, evening by the Rev. Egerton Ryskann; after with his hat in hand, locks up to the Queen. whilet gently restraining the impatient horse, which is richly decorated with plumes and trappings. The inscription. "Victoria Dei Gratia Britanniarum Regina, Fidei Defensor," is engraved in Gothic letters, and the spaces hetween the words are filled with heraldic roses Reverse-The Queen, royally robed and crown. ed, holding in her right hand the sceptre and in the left the orb, is seated upon the throne, beneath a rich Gothic canopy; on the other side is a figure of Justice and Religion; the whole encircled by a wreath or border of oak and roses,"

> The Emperor Nicholas .- The present autocrat of Russia appears to be a more incomprehensible being than Napoleon. His own subjects adore him, as every thing noble, brave, generous and patriotic. Foreigners who have visited his Court, especially Americans, are charmed with his affability and domestic virtues, while the newspapers of our country universally abuse him. How is this to be explained? -[American Republican. Clerical Mugistrates .- We are glad to

> see many of our colemporaries, both of the metropolitan and provincial press, speaking out on the subject of that gross corruption in ecclesiastical matters, which has been so long tolerated in the permission given to the clergy to become magistrates. The case of the Rev. Dr. Poore, who headed the soldiery in the late melancholy affray in Kent, has led to this strong and proper expression of public opinion. And well it may produce such a result. It is an un. seemly sight to behold a minister of peace marching to bloodshed at the head of all "the pomp and circumstance of war,"-and it is a sight which the law should never permit to be set before the eyes of the people.-[Liverpool Chronicle.

A Lawyer's Bill.—The Nottingham Review of last week has a verbatim copy of a lawyer's bill in an undefended action in a court called the Peverul Court, in that County, for £2.: and the costs (even us taxed by the x2.; and the costs (even as taxed by the pro-thonotary,) amount to £41. 4s. 8d.? What would the costs have amounted to if this two pound action of debt had been defended? And A QUARTERLY MEETING of the Wesleyan of the Wesleyan for extra costs? Talk of the "glorious uncerand allegience fall to a discount; and it ber. The Rev. B. Slight, from the Credit lose. Does not this case call for an immediate reform in the practice of this Peveral Court.

The Board of Trade and the "Swinish Multitude."-A curious correspondence has for some time past been going on between the Board of Trade and the owners of Irish steam vessels as to the best mode of protecting her Majesty's subjects from the danger which not unfrequently arises from the large cargoes of pigs crowded on board. When a squall comes on, the swinish multitude becomes very squeaky, and their general turbulence greatly obstructs the right working of the vessel. At present, the matter is receiving the grave consideration of the Right Hon. Mr. Poulett Thompson, but it is not expecied any thing can be done in the present session of Parliament. In the next it is ex. pected to be made a cabinet measure.-[Belfast

paper, , as Y's: Coronation Costume of a Quaker .-- Mr. Peace, who was hailed with cheers, was dressed in a manner well worthy of observation-for. while the tenets of his class prevented him wear. ing a court dress, it must be acknowledged by every one, that his costume was a combination of great simplicity and much elegance. Any epectator would, at a moment, admit, that al though the dress of the hon, gentleman was the finest quality. It consisted of a brown coat of the best style of fashion, according to the rules of the Society of Friends, a satin waist-coat and silk stockings, all of the same colour, with extremely next silver buckles in his shoes. Thus, while the hon, member conformed to the rules laid down by the society to which he helongs, he did not infringe any of those conventional forms which are adhered to on an occasion like the present.

The Temperance Cause -- We say of this work as Wilberforce said in reference to the slave trade, "In this case it is impossible to retire. I lie down in peace and quiet; I rise up refreshed, and continue my, work with alacrity and delight." It is the cause of human ity and religion. God's blessing has rested upon every faithful effort which has been made. And while God is with us we must succeed If there is a work that is acceptable and pleasing in his sight, it is that which goes to ameliorate the condition of man, to diminish the amount of human suffering, and augment the sum of earthly happiness. The temperance cause aims at this .- [Maryland Tomperance Herald.

The River of Intemperance.- An Eng. lish paper calculates that the quantity of liquor, alias poison, drank in England and Ireland every year, would be sufficient to form a river sixty feet wide, three feet deep, and eight miles long. A more frightful calculation would be one showing the miscries that are occasioned by intem perance; the number of men whom the wave of this modern Styx bear into prisons, madhouses, and the grave-of children who perish of hunger while their parents wallow in drunk. enness, and of wives who pass their nights in anguish, lamanting the intemperance of their husbands .- N. Y. Com. Adv.

The oldest Apple in Devon .- There is now in the possession of a goutleman residing in the parish of Exminster, an apple which was grown in the year 1787. It was presented by the father of the possessor to his grandson on his christening in the May following. It was grown in a buttle—the bottle being fastened to the branch, and closely scaled as soon as it was cut. It is now as fresh as ever.

Allegovichi imiBERMUD'A.

Canadian State Prisoners in Bermuda. -The British Brig, Queen Victoria, arrived yesterday from Bermuda. By a paper published there on the 28th, we learn the arrival there of the Canadian exiles from Quebec in H. M. ship Vestal. They are admitted on their parole of

UNITED STATES.

to the State of Vermont for imprisoning an American pirate in Lower Canada last winter. The Montreal Regard says, that His Excellency stone in the spartment served to contain the the Governor-General has resolved to defray all the expenses that may be incurred by Captain the occasion.

Davidson, in defending the suit, brought against

It has been stated in some of the Kingston him by one Paddock, who had arrested Captain papers, that a crowbar was given us, and other Davidson within the boundaries of the United assistance rendered from without. Such is not States, for an alleged wrongous imprisonment the case; we received nething whatever in the of Paddock, on this side of the lines, by the way of assistance from any person; and the Huntingdon Volunteers, during last winter. only tools used, or we had to use, was a crook. Captain Davidson will, of course, find bail to ed nail or spike about five inches long, and a appear at Albany, about the first of October, to defend the action.

Specie Payments .- Yesterday was a memorable day in this city, and, perhaps we enay say, throughout the Union. The resumption of specie payments by the banks was with out commotion, without injury to themselves, and without inconvenience to the mercantile part of the community .- [Phil. U. S. Gazette, Aug. 14.

. North Eastern Boundary Question .-The Boundary question is not calling forth unanimous feeling, even in the State where they ere most interested in it. The Eastern Argus ways, that "the talk about backing the Commissioners with a competent military force is not only ridiculous in itself, but is put forth solely as a bait for political gudgeons."

. In alluding to a probable declaration of war, this paper says further, that Governor Kent's ponsibility by a change of administration." is good advice, and well calculated to get the vernor out of the dilemma into which he has fallen .- [New York Correspondent of the Mon. treal Courier.

Canadian Traitors and Pirates .- The condemnation of the traiters at Niagara is calling and can only be opened on the inside. On raisforth some expressions of impotent malice from ing the shutter an entrenchment fifteen feet the illiberal portion of our press. It is strange deep was perceptible on the outside right under that the attempts of the Canadian agitators the port holes for the whole length of the gun should call forth any sympathy, when none was rooms, and faced with masonry, through which offered for the discord, misery, and evil which our passage lay. Not having the means of desthey occasioned. The most amusing thing is, cending into this entrenchment we returned however, the modest manner in which they have and reported progress, and another visit was constituted themselves the Earl of Durham's made at dawn next morning, all of which time advisers. "If his Lordship does so and so, such a double sentry was placed on our door; four and such an effect will be produced, we advise others were in different parts of the parado, and him not," &c. Still, these persons are wofully one on the ramparts. in the minority, and the press throughout the country, speaking generally, considers that should be made on Sunday night, notwithstand mercy has been largely blended with justice in ing the opposition of a few unwilling ones of the Colonial acts .- [N. Y. Correspondent of the the party, who however acquiesced in the end. Montreal Courier,

Mr. Mackenzie, in unblushingly advocating the doctrines of Van Burenism, and most shamefully libelling the Whigs, has perpetrated an indiscretion which will be received as an insult, and as an act of treachery, by many of his (hitherto) friends. To rank men who have borne the brunt of obloguy and contempt to save his carcass from famine and his neck from the balter, with the Tory Whige of England, is a stretch of impudence and ingratitude which would have read better from any other pen. -IRochester Democrat.

To the Editor of the Watertown Jeffersonian. Of the escape of the State Prisoners from

Fort Henry. Watertown, Aug. 7, 1838. Sir-In reply to your note of yesterday requesting a statement of the escape of myself and fellow sufferers, late in adversity, from the strong-hold of the enemy in Canada, I beg leave to state that, on the 2d of June last, fifteen of us were heavily ironed, and sent from Toronto to Fort Henry, Kingston, and confined in a strong room in the garrison, under a double sentry of the Regulars, and the daily inspection of a Bailiff, appointed by the authorities of

To any one who has visited the Garrison, its appearance is impregnable; and on my first acquaintance I had imagined that it would take more powder to blow us out of it than I was able to calculate. On a close examination matters appeared more favourable, and no opportunity was neglected in extending the inquiry in every instance that offered.

We were permitted, in about three weeks after our arrival, to walk for half an hour each day on the parade; and on one occasion, the . yet, that it was in the best taste, and of cell next that in which we were confined being open, myself and another person entered, partly to avoid the oppressive rays of the sun, and partly to see how the land lay around us. On being observed by the Bailiff, he ordered us out; but not before one of us discovered a trap door at the end of a dark passage at one end of the cell. Being acquainted with military engineering, and being at this time tolorably acquainted with the plan of the Garrison, the idea occurred that this passage had a subterraneous commo nication with the sally port and gun rooms for the defence of the ditch and the outworks of the Fort, the port holes of which we observed from the port holes in the cell.

This discovery seemed to offer a hope, the other difficulties apparently insurmountable in themselves occurred, not the least of which was scaling the outer wall. In being taken to the Garrison some of our party observed a low point in this wall for the purpose of allowing a gun placed on the ramparts to bear upon any object approaching the shore, which appeared a favourable scaling point. In examining the cell, we saw that it had a communication with the one we occupied by a strong pannel door, the recess of which was filled with solid masoury on our side four and a half feet thick. From all the subsequent observation and inquiry that lay in our power to make, an escape by mining a passage through this doorway appeared leasile; yet it was not till an answer was received from Montreal to an address presented to Lord Durham, by a majority of the prisoners in the Garrison, on his return from Toronto, stating that he (Lord Durham) had referred the address n question to Sir George Arthur, that a deter mination was agreed upon to place more reliance upon this passage and upon our own exertions, than is the Lieutenant Governor or Lord Durham, in whose hands we lay.

With these views, on last Friday evening, 3d inst. after the Bailiff and guard had visited us or the day. I brought up the subject again in full meeting, pointing out the utier hopeless ness of our case, and reported upon the north west passage, as we called it, asking leave to commence the undertaking, saying

Where's the slave so lowly, Coudemn'd to chains unboly, Who, could he burst fits bonds at first, Would pine beneath them slowly?

Leave was granted by a majority, and about o'clock, one of our party as contractor of the ndertaking, (and well and most satisfactorily lid he execute the work,) commenced the plan which was to mine a passage level with the floor, two and a half feet square through the mazonry in the door way, and when arrived at honour to a residence in the main Island, and the door a pannel and munton was to be removwill experience no interruption in their excur- ed by cutting out the groove on the inside, sions to any part of it.-[N. Y. Cour. and Enq. carefully preserving the moulding in front, in order to replace the pannel should the way out be found to be impracticable. The stones in A Captain Davidson has been arrested front of the wall were numbered and carefully dry mertar that crambled and was taken out on

> piece of cast iron of two inches wide, eight inches long, and shaped like the letter L, pro-bably a brace belonging to one of the gun carriages, both of which we picked up while walking on the parade as we did the smallest trifle, even to a lead button of the soldiers'

day evening we set to again and removed the me the necessity of pleading the privilege of my pannel, and at six o'clock a dark lantern being years and declining them all. prepared, I had the pleasure of passing through ollowed by two others of our party, entering human Freedom is falling into younger and the trap door and descending a narrow subterrancous passage by a ladder of some eight or ten "reflection—or in default of that, his political steps, placed under the trap door—following advisers—will tell him that such an experiment this passage we ascended to the level of the would be too palpable an infraction upon the room we left by a ladder placed at the opposite of an age pampered with prosperity and langeod sense and permanent interests of the peo- and of the passage—and entered the works in guishing into servitude, is a melancholy truth good sense and permanent interests of the peo-end of the passage—and entered the works in ple of Maine—and policy will dictate to him to avoid any necessity for such a step, even on the and four small rooms all studded in front with, eyes. But the summons has gone forth. The ground assumed by his friends, by keeping his port holes for musketry-thence by a short Commissioners upon the undisputed portion of passage turning at right angles and ascending a the boundary, until winter shall put a stop to lew steps into the gan rooms, from whence we their operations, and he shall be relieved of res. were enabled to survey the ditch and low point

> each a mounted gon and a store of ammunition the spear of Ithuriel. I live in the saith und with port hole, sufficiently large enough to admit a full grown person, each of which is tian Liberty, and expect to abide by the same in secured with an oak shutter hang in a groave

The passage was as usual closed up for the day, and on visit of the guards and Bailiff, every thing seemed to be in its proper place .- Having all got ready at half past ten at night the procession began to move slowly and quietly-all in their stocking feet, and with a very small ca passed a law having provisions somewhat portion of clothing and provisions, and arrived at the gun rooms, when a halt was made untilit. Among other things, it was ordered that no man could be ascertained where the sentry stood on of colour should go out after dark, except in live at a distance, that Ma. OLIVER GRAthe ramparts by his calling out "All's well,"
certain specified cases of urgency, and then to HAMS, of Fredericksburgh, was yesterday
which was passed around every half hour to all
be always provided with a lanthorn, or be liable found doed in a marsh, near his place of resialk round the rampart every half hour.

18 inches sport to serve as a ladder in scaling single dioner for a family of four. had taken their places under the garrison wall, a storm was visibly gathering in the horizon. a storm was visibly gathering in the horizon, att on the steam pressure—incrmometer, vo.—
The moon was going down, and the sullen gloom of the firmament was beautifully illumined by fitful flashes of lightning, which showed our way in the total darkness of the storm of the visible of fig. did the farealities in storm, as the pillar of fire did the Israelites in their escape from Pharaok. We awaited the storm, and soon as the rain

began, which it was expected would encare the sentry in his box, the ascent was to commence, The calculation was a good one and answered our expectations. In a few minutes the rain began to fall in torrents, all was enveloped in darkness, and in moving on Mr. Montgomery under its effects. The ladder was applied to the wall within about 100 feet of the sentry on the amparts, by means of which one ascended on he glacis, and a rope made from a portion of our bedding was suspended from above, which drew up all hands in a few moments; at that time the storm began to abate. The ladder was drawn up and east away, and a quick march best till about 100 rods north of the garrison, when a halt was made and all hands mustered, and it vas discovered that Mr. Parker was missing. Observing him much agitated on reaching the glacis, it occurred that he might have fallen into a deep ditch, that lay within a few feet of our landing. I returned, accompanied by another, examined the glacis, and descended into the ditch, and after an anxious search could observe no traces of him, nor can we account for the cause of his departure from us. We again joined the party, who awaited us, got on our boots, assisted Mr. Montgomery, by a person getting under each arm, took up a quick march. ind in a little time fortunately gained the river road to Gananoque, just as the guards were crying out "all's well," at half past 12 which we travelled till day light when we

Mr. Montgomery's situation enabled us to make very little progress after having halled, they must all jump up and clear out as if On Wednesday night we succeeded in getting they had been shot. Especially ought it to be into a boat, and after passing several craft on the

My letter being perhaps rather lengthy, I shall address you further at another time. close with the names of all who have reached

here.
John Montgomery, John Anderson, and Gil-Thomas Tracy, Edward Kennedy,

Marr, William Stockdale, John Stewart, Walter Chase, and myself, had received no sentence, but as these things were all managed by the the garrison,

Very respectfully, your obdt. servant,

INTERESTING LETTER FROM EX-PRESIDENT ADAMS.

Quincy, 28th July, 1838.

EDUUND QUINCY, Esq., Boston:

Dear Sir .- I have received your kind invita. tion in behalf of the Committee of Arrange.

I rejoice that the defence of the cause of more vigorous hands. That in three score years from the day of the Dectaration of Inde-pendence, its self-evident truths should be yet struggling for existence against the degeneracy com which I should in vain attempt to shut my youthful champions of the rights of human nature have buckled and are buckling on their armour, and the scourging oversear, and the were enabled to survey the ditch and low point lynching lawyer, and the servite sophist, and the faithless scribe, and the priestly parasite. The gun rooms are three in number, having will vanish before them like Salan touched with death. You have a glorious and arduous career before you, and it is among the consolations of my last days, that I am able to cheer you in the pursuit, and exhort you to be steadfast and immovable in it. So shall you not fail, what. ever may belide, to reap a rich reward, in the blessing of him that is ready to perish, upon your soul.

I am, Dear Sir, faithfully, Your friend and servant, J. Q. ADAMS.

A Brush between the Sioux and Chipbrush quite recently on the Chippewa river, Courier. which terminated in the death of one Sioux and five Chippewas. One of the latter was roasted and eaten by the former.- [Detroit Adv.

American Legislation,-The Legisla lure of one of the south western states of Amerion guard, ending with the sentry on the ram-parts, where it began-whose duty it was to erally obeyed, for each black carried a good and guson, Esq., Coroner, and after due enquiry

of our party who remained behind to answer "Fruit of Ireland."—We have the fol-enquiries if the sentry should make any during lowing sorrowful intelligence from undoubted "Fruit of Ireland."-We have the folour departure, passed out two planks through authority. A farmer within forty miles from our the port holes, which were ripped from a bench city, could only obtain (owing to the drought) in the cell and lashed together, holes being cut the outer wall, and immediately joined the season from one hill only upon the same soil, party in the gun room, while another was exam, was obtained the same quantity. We shall party in the gun room, while another was exam was obtained the same quantity. We shall ining the scaling point outside. At a signal have to build a steam stip provisionally, and given by him, the descent was continued, and freight her from Ireland with potatoes. In their at the time that all were out in the ditch and voyage they might be cooked by the propoling had taken their places under the garrison wall, power, and thus save time, for now a days we are all on the steam pressure-thormometer, 93.

coast on the Atlantic and Pacific being blockaded by the French, Chilian, and Mexican vessels of war, to say nothing of Mexico in North America, also by the French. While these powers-some of them too insignificant to carry a pavilion on the occan—have broken up the entire commerce it may be said of the world, to these extensive and rich regions the two greatest naval nations on the earth - Britain and the United States entrenchment at an angle of the ditch, which coasts, are from international effenette, owngen rendered him almost unable to walk. He was more, and not dare to interpose! Such a state of more, and not dare to interpose! Such a state of more, and not dare to interpose and to justice. met with a serious accident in fulling into an with ample fleets on the whole line of these things is contrary to common sense and to justice.

Saratoga Springs .- The arrivals at Saratoga Springs last week were 2,000, and the departures 2.214. The Sentinel estimates the resent number of visitors in the village at not ess than 3,000.-[N. Y. Com. Adv. Aug. 15.

THE RIGHTS OF WOMEN - Some ladies have listinguished themselves by declaiming agains the oppression of woman, which they say exists in our Christian land. They say women are kept n a condition of inferiority to men, and that of right they ought to be equal. We have been thinking the matter over, and have come to the conclusion that the wrong is quite the other way; and that if rights ought to be divided half and half we should be for a new division. Not on the ground upon which Miss Grinke goes, that men ite not women, or permitted to engage in women's occupations, but because, when the simple question of superiority is at issue, the men always have to give up. If ladies and gentle-men meet on the sidewalk who has to turn out If there are not seats enough for all the company, who has to stand up? When there is danger to face, who must go forward? If there is curi-Owing to the loss of Mr. Parker our plan of arrangement for crossing the river was disorganized; and seeing Mr. Montgomery quite held and the most respectable position? We could mention a hundred other cases in the could mention a hundred other cases. osity to gratify, who goes behind? If there is celpless and dispirited, myself and two others of simple question of right, every thing is yielded to our party volunteered to remain with him, and the women. But there are many cases in which bring him away or share his fate. The remain the condition of men is still worse. For instance, ten divided themselves into two parties, if on any public occasion a new at church, or a and left us for some favourable point down the seat any where, he occupied by men ever so respectable or aged, a smirky little beauty trips along and presents herself at the top of the seat. river, we put into a bay on Long Island; car. to he made, the whole burden of performing the field our skiff across, about a mile and a half, leunched her on the other side, and arrived at Cape Vincent about 6 o'clock on Thursday evening, where we were received with marked kindness and hospitality by the inhabitants.

Its claim boundary to he made, the whole burden of performing the boundary of launched her on the other side, and arrived at the women six and say no, no, no, as iong as they like, and never say yes until they have a mind to.

Mrs. Angelina Grimke Weld may show a cata-Mrs. Angelina Grimke Weld may show a cata-logue of grievances if she can.—N. Y. Journal of

NEW BRUNSWICK,

John Montgomery, John Anderson, and Gil.

Most distressing Catastrophe—Nincbert F. Morden, were sentenced to be executed,
and had no commutation of their sentence.

Thomas Trans France France France Countries of the most distressing events with it is presumed ever happened in our immediate vicinity. This morning as a boat containing 24 or 25 persons was passing through the little falls, it struck upon Hunt's rock and immediately but as these things were at managen by the Executive Council, as the trials of Emmet and filled, and melancholy to relate, nineteen perothers were in Iroland forty years ago, by passing sentence before the trial, there is no doubt in our minds but transportation for life to some whom resided in Portland or at York Point, front of the wall were numbered and carefully preserved, and the remainder placed under our beds along the walls of the cell, while a large slone in the apartment served to contain the slone in the Watson, completed the entire number who left Maria IIale, sister to Mrs., Triniman and Mrs. Maniton; Miss Sarah Adams, daughter of the late Josiah Adams; Mrs. Osborne, widow and which he faithfully warned them. STEPHEN BROPHY, son; Miss King, an aged woman, a native of Engineers in the Patriot England; and Thomas Stevenson. Miss King at ention of the people by his discourse, he told them that if they would repair with him to the hausted that she expired. None of the bodies had been found when we obtained our informa-tion, except one of Mr. Haynes' children.— [St. Johns Gazetto.

NOVA SCOTIA.

The First Born of Halifax .- We have just seen the first male that was born at Halifax alter its see thement in the year 1749. His name is Cornwallis Moreau, and he now resides at Petitle Riviere, in this county. He was born on trifle, even to a lead button of the somers trifle, even to a lead button of the somers of diseas, that came in our way.

These two pieces of iron, which are probably ere this found in the stove into which they were put, and a stick of firewood, were all that were used in removing the masonry, which was effected, and the front stones replaced, filling the colonial Possessions of Great Britain.

It would give me pleasure to comply with the invitation, but my health is not very firm; my roice has been affected by the intense heat of the season; and a multiplicity of applications is every probability. His eye is not dim, nor his natural force too much abated to pievent from societies, political and literary, to attend memory yet but little impaired. He was born on the Rivierc, in this county. He was born on Christmas-day, of the year above mentioned, and consequently will enter upon his 96th year if woice has been affected by the intense heat of the season; and a multiplicity of applications his conversing with animation, and shewing a memory yet but little impaired. He was the son of the Rev Mr Moreau, who came out with Governor Cornwallis, and was the first clergyman that officiated in Lunenburg. He states that the Governor, before his birth, directed that he should our his name, and afterwards spoke of a pension to be given him as being the first male child born in Halifax. The former distinction he has worn to this day, but with the latter he has not been burthened; and he is now left, the last of his race, to struggle on in dependant and indigent circum stances, until the hour comes when the body will want no more -[Col. Churchman.

LOWER CANADA,

The Last Journey .- We have received a pamphlet containing a sermon bearing the above ti-tle, delivered by the Rev. R. L. Lusher, on the ceasion of the death of the Rev. John Barry. In addition to the excellent discourse, which i roplete with faithful admonitions, this pamphlet contains a short memoir of this excellent man during his labours as a missionery in the West Indies, &c. Many of our readers will probably recollect him as the staunch advocate of Negro emancipation, who, while in Jamaica in 1829, was called upon to defend himself in an action maliciously brought against him by A. fl. Beau mont, Esq., a Magistrate, for an alleged libel, in a letter published in the Kingston Chronicle, in stated, in reference to that gentleman, that "he never saw a magisterial dignity so sunk." The splendid speech of Mr. Barry on that occasion, is given at length, with many other interesting documents illustrative of his newas .- We have just seen a letter from Fort devotedness to the cause of freedom. We re-Snelling to a gentleman in this city, dated July commend it to our readers, as containing much 13th, stating that the Chippewas and Sioux had that cannot fail to interest them.—[Montreal

UPPER CANADA. Murder !-- We beg the attention of our ontemporaries to the following account.

To the Editor of the Upper Canada Herald.

Richmond, 13th August, 1838. Sig.-You are requested to insert in your paper, for the information of his family. Mackenzie has come out fully on the side of Van Buren. The N.Y. Express is now reading him a lecture. Formerly, in the estimation of that print, the Toronto rebel was the very pink of patriotism. Now, he is a black. very pink of the deepest dye.—[N. Y. Correspondent of the Montreal Herald, and at a signal given on the outside, one dent of the Montreal Herald, and at a signal given on the outside, one

water. The son had gone out to work in harvest; he left here on Monday and returned on Saturday evening, and could find nothing of his father. His bed lay on the floor, on which was his clothes where he had left them on going to bed. This of course caused suspicion at once. and search was made during the night and until the following morning, when his body was found to preach every Sabbath, when his health per-with evident marks of violence thereon. It mitted, in Elizabethtown and its vicinity, up to appeared in evidence that a person (who is at times insune) was seen making his way to the poor old man's house, and was heard to say that he was going there to cross the river. This was late on Thursday afternoon, and strong suspicions rest that he was the perpetrator of the deed. This man was bare footed, and similar tracks were found in the march through which he had to wade in order to get to the house,

I am, Sir, yours, &c. D. ROBLIN. Release of Prisoners from the Toronto Jail.
On Tuesday, the 14th inst. His Excellency
Sir George Arthur was pleased to extend to the following prisoners Her Majosty's pardon, viz. Seymour W. H. Stockdell, John McCormick. hree years.

Abraham Haling, Jesse Cleaver, Silas Bardnell, John Brown, John Haling, Joseph Mil-batn, Asa Wixon, Joel Wixon, John Hill, Dan

Gore Bank .-- The annual Election of Directors took place on Monday the 6th inst when the following gentlemen were choson. William Chisholm, David A. Macrab, Edmund Ritchie, James Gage, Colin C. Ferrie, J. M. Whyte, E. Stinson, J. O. Hatt, Hous Wm. Dickson, Captain McDiarmid.

Theft.-The U. C. (Kingston) Herald of the 14th instant, says-illenry Cassady, Esq., was robbed of \$900 by his servant yestorday afternoon. In Mr. and Mrs. Cassady's absence, the fellow opened the desk with a false key, took out the money, and decamped. By referring to in giving victory over death the advertisement it will be seen that a reward a grown he slept in Jesus. of £50 is offered for the man's apprehension.

The Kingston Chronicle of the following day says -- We are gratified to learn that Mr. C. has obtained a clue to the detection of the robber,

and is in parsuit of him. Peterboro' .- The Cobourg Star of the 15th instant says-A great meeting is to be held to day in Peterboro', for the purpose of recom-

the sympathising newspapers on the American frontier, we beg to essure them, that John G. Parker is not "loaded with irons," nor is he in a damp dungeon," He was only ironed when first arrested, and is allowed to walk every day in the area of the fort .- Kingston Chronicle.

OBITUARY.

Died, on Monday, August 6th, at the house of er son-in-law, Mr. John Mathewson, Montreal, Miss Sarah Hicks of Marysburg. Mrs. Eliza Gaattan, aged 63. She was a native of Ennishillen, Ireland, and for more than formy years was a pious and most exemplary member of the Weslevan Methodist Society. Her first religious impressions were received under the ministry of the Rev. Gideon Ouseley. She lis-tened to that faithful minister of Christ on one ccasion, while preaching in the street. His sulject was one the most striking - the way to hell; which he clearly pointed out to the people, and of ished his address, and having awakened the Methodist Chapel, he would also point out to them the way to heaven. Mrs. G. was induced to accompany the faithful preacher to the chapel.

The evil of which you justly compluin has been corrected; but the fault was not chargeable to us for these two awakening sermons, she was file should enquire of the Rev. R. Jones, in whose care her were sent. state, and the necessity of recking salvation. She sought, and soon after obtained mercy; and from hat time lived in the enjoyment and practice of that religion which was her consolution and support to the end of her days.

Her plety was cheerful, yet enlightened, con sistent, and solid; and her spirit and conduct unisistent, and soud; and her spirit and conduct ma-formly such as to recommend the religion she professed to all around her. She was a woman of much prayer and strong faith. The Bible was her study and delight, the statutes and the promises of which were her songs and her solace in the house of her pilgrimage. The spiritual welfare of her children and family lay near her heart, and she was permitted to see, as the fruit of her pions instructions, labours and prayers in their behalf, her children all brought into the road which leads to everlasting life Although her health was generally delicate, she did not allow t to prevent her from regularly attending the public ordinances of religion. Her last affliction, which was of more than twelve months continuance, was very severe, and attended with great pain; but she was chabled to hear it with great atience, and even cheerfoloess. Her mind was kept in constant peace, and frequently was filled with joy. She was eminently favoured with the Divine presence, and with unclouded as d glorious prospects of the future. While she had the pow er of articulation, she snoke of the joy she felt and of the heaven to which she was going, and exhorted her children and friends to meet her art God's right band. Shortly before she died. having partaken of the Sacrament of the Lord's House in Yonge Sweet, occupied by Mr. Easthaving pariation of the Sacrament of the Lord's House in Yonge Sweet, occupied by Mr. Lasty Supper with great comfort, she raised and clasped wood, Paper-Maker and Bookseller. In this her hands, and said with much lervour and confidence,—" Christ is the tork of my salvation! School will be taught the Latin and Greek Languages, together with all the subordinate branches. Christ is present and precious! Glory he to God!" Soon after she fell asleep in Christ, leav. Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, Geogration us to write. "Blessed are the dead which distance Bloomion. Natural History. Chemistry. ng us to write, " Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord." From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

The Rev. Thomas Morrell departed this life, at his residence in Elizabethtown, on Thursday morning, 5th instant, at the advanced age of ninety years, eight months and seventeen days. " days which tried men's souls," during the whole of the revolutionary war, Mr Morrell was a captain and major in the continental army, and belonged to the fourth regiment of New Jersey militia. He was in the battle of Long Island, and received a ball in his right breast, which passed through his hody, above his ungs, and fractured his shoulder blade, from the neighborhood of which the ball was subsequently extracted. He also received another wound in extracted. He also received another wound in his right hand. He narrowly escaped the continued fire of the British troops, by leigning himself dead, and after the battle he was borne from the 26th July last, a small BROWN MARE, the field to New York, in a hardle, and his borne years old, the property of Rev. A. S. Newther field to New York, in a hardle, and his borne years old, the property of Rev. A. S. Newther field to New York, in a hardle, and his borne years old, the property of Rev. A. S. Newther field to New York, in a hardle, and his borne years old, the property of Rev. A. S. Newther field to New York, in a hardle, and his borne years old, the property of Rev. A. S. Newther field to New York. the field to New York, in a hurdle, and histhe field to New York, in a hurdle, and his bury, of London. When lost she was shod on her wounds were dressed by the surgeon-general of fore feet, and had a large sore on her back, occathe army. Before his wounds were fully healed should be saddle. Any person giving inforthe army. Before his wounds were fully healed he rejoined the troops, and was at the battles of Brardywine and Germantown, as well as performed various services for the committee of safety; until, by ill health, he was compelled to retire.

London, August 11th, 1838 458 sufficient empty lanthorn. Herenpon the angry being made, a verdict of WILFUL MURDER, safety, until, by ill health, he was compelled to

The circumstances attending his death are truly appalling. The old man and one of his sons lived together alone on a small piece of land, which, owing to the unusual height of the Rav. is this year completely surrounded with Rav. is this year completely surrounded with more and Charleston, S. C. He travelled extensively with the venerable Bishop Ashury, by whom he was greatly beloved, and for whom he always retained the greatest affection. At length, by a rupture, occasioned by his successive labora in the itinerant field, he was obliged wholly to desist from travelling, although he has continued mitted, in Elizabethtown and its vicinity, up to-August, 1835, when he preached his last sermon, heing then nearly 88 years of age.—Until this time his physical energies were but little impaired, and it is said, that though more than four score years old, he could preach as long and as loud as he could forty years before. His intel-lectual vigour did not even then fall him, as his manuscripts show, many of them giving evidence of uncommon originality and aculeness of thought. Indeed up to the hour of his death, he retained full possession of the faculties of his mind. The following entry in his journal, made with his own hand on the first of January fast, is written in a style of penmanship, which is truly astonishing, showing no evidence of tremor in his hand or faltering in his nerves. It is introdu-John Gillingham, Daniel Snoll, and William Delang,—on condition of their giving security to keep the peace, and be of good behaviour for perance, virtue, and piety. perance, victue, and piety.

cy of God, I have lived to see the beginning of another year, being now 90 years, I month and 9 days old, a longer period than any of our family barn. Asa Wixon, Joel Wixon, John Hill, Dan junys out, a Libave many things to be thankout fel Shophard, and Charles Dorand:—on con-dition that they banish thomselves within three dition that they banish their liberation from age, having the faculties of my mind in perfect prison, from this Province, and that they remain exercise, my health telerably good, sleep cound, appetite good, my wife in health, my children all religious, and in health, my son successful as a preacher; my own soul devoted to God, and every-thing in plenty of temporal things. Would to God I was more thankful; more holy and heaven ty-minded. This morning I have again dedicated my soul and body to God, and though I am unable to preach as formerly, yet I am endoavouring by grace to walk with God."

Soon after this record was made he took cold and suffered much from a screness in the throat, which continued to afflict him until his death, which occurred on the 9th inst., when, after giving his dving testimony to the power of religion in giving victory over death, without a struggle or Thus lived and died an eminent pattern of patriotism and Christiani-ty, in a joyful hope of a glorious resurrection. Precious in the sight of the Lord is the death of

the saints.
His funeral took place on Friday last, and was attended by a large corcourse of affectionate tiends, together with many of the neighbouring no day in Peterboro', for the purpose of recommending that importantly situated Town to the notice of His Excellency the Earl of Durham, as a suitable location for the future metropolis of Upper Canada, in the event of any contemporated change of the present seat of Government, which he had so long preached, and being placed in the alter, solomy religious services were performed, after which the corpse was deposited in the family vault. He has left a widow and three children, and a number of grand children, to the family vault. And the church of which clergymen of different denominations. boundary, are in our opinion superior to any be was so long a minister and an ornament, will long regard his name and memory with respect be manifested, and there is nothing like speaking and veneration. This brief tribute is made by in time one who knew and loved him when living, and J. G. Parker. - For the information of now mourns on the occasion of his death, father!' My father! the chariot of Israel and the horsemen thereof?"

MARRIED.

At Sophiasburg, on the 4th inst , by the Rev. John Cochran, Mr. William Hamilton, of Belleville, to Mary, youngest daughter of Mr. Robin, son of Sophiasburg.

In Hallowell, on the 31st ulr., by the Rev. J.
G. Manly, Mr. Joseph Rousseau of Hallowell, to

DIED,

In Niagara, on the 17th ult. Isabella, infant daughter of Mr. Robert Maitland Roy, of Newtham, Berwickshire, Scotland, aged eight In this city, on the 11th instant, Mr. John Kay,

native of Edinburgh, Scotland, aged 23.

Letters received at the Guardian Office during the week ending August 11. S. Brownell,* A. S. Newbury, B. Flint,

ADVERTISEMENTS.

JUST PUBLISHED, 🚉 Price 1s. 3d.

THE LAST JOURNEY. FUNERAL ADDRESS, (c) ELIVERED in the Wesleyan Me-

thodist Chapel, St. James Street, Montreal, on Sunday Evening, July 8, 1837; occasioned by the death of the late REV. JOHN BARRY, Wesleyan Missionary; with a Sketch of his Min-

isterial Life and Labours; and an Appendix, by Sold by H. C. M'Leod. Notre Pame Street; C. Bryson, St. François Xavier Street; and W.

Greig, St. Paul Street. Montreal, August 16.

EDUCATION.

EORGE RIACH, lately from Scotland, and of King's College, Aberdeen, encouraged by the numerous friends to whom he has privately made known his intentions, purposes opening a Classical School in this City, on: Thursday next the 23rd inst., to be held for the: present in the second floor of that large Brick. plry, Electrion. Natural History, Chemistry, Mathematics and Astronomy. A share of the public patronage is sincerely and humbly solicited. For terms, &c., apply to Mr. Riach, at his School:

loom, during school hours. Mr. R. is willing to detote his vacant boars of morning and evening to private tuition. The Patriot will please give this three insertions

WANTED TO EXCHANGE-A small Farm, within I mile of Lockport, N. Y., containing 34 Acres, 30 under improvement, with large Frame House, for a Farm in the ricinity of this City. Apply at this Office.
Toronto, Aug. 21, 1838. 458-3w.p

MR. WALTER TELFER, SURGEON, JAS REMOVED from NIAGARA to No. 44, Newgate Street, TORONTO. 1 July, 1835. 296tf

STRANGE DOINGS .- The loyal inhabifrom justice" into the United States.

man has certainly great merit in his way, so anti-British, inhuman, and anarchal, it is on principles of economy that the says,-"Let the Volunteers recollect of a few hundred pounds a year, which can save the judges much trouble in the its infancy; that it was then considered the same sum, by which a good Farm may be was probably the cause of his great and business of trying such vagabonds."

These every way unjustifiable and England and when special of the same sum, by which a good Farm may be as a sect dissenting from the Church of and companionship. The Advertiser returns by the cause of tree and companionship. successful exertion in the cause of trea. These every way unjustifiable, and England, and when spoken of, was sposuccessful exertion in the cause of trea. These every way unjustifiable, and England, and when spoken of was spot the Western next trip. Apply at the Post Office, son and rebellion in the North American most improper intimations, savour of the ken of as dissenters. That the law does Niaga a, (if by tetter, addressed A.B.,) or at the Colonies, might produce other rebellions, direct features of revolution and insubor. not include the Kirk, for it does not say office of the Guardian newspaper, Toronto. which will be cheaply prevented by giv. dination, as well as of reckless inhuman. Protestant Churches, but Church. This ing a few thousand pounds to Mr. Chap. ity, -- and fully keep in countenance the we maintain is the law, and until amend. man. The great danger however is very worst species of Lynching which ed, the Clergy of the Established Church that others equally active and well dis. disgrace a neighbouring territory. Yet of England are the proprietors. posed as Mr. Chapman, may be induced they emanate from those who would call economy after all.

ing very authoritatively, as if backed by Novascotian. Parliament, and even Ministers, was regularly translated and published in the same object, with persons in the United

Perhaps, after all, this appointment is

indicate, would be ruinous to British power and interests in North America. -Que. bec Gazette.

EXTRAVAGANCE AND EXTREMES OF THE U. C. PRESS .- Canada intelligence news items-yet, that it does so, is more owing to the effect of habit and imagina. tion, than the actual facts of the case. There is much to disgust, and to repel, in the general mass of Canadian news and comments. Gross exaggeration, political bickering, and party malignity, mark most of the articles which come from that quarter.

Movements of insurgents are related one day, and contradicted the next, and paltry squads are represented as bodies of men calling for the intervention of the combined bayonets of the Provinces.

The party bitterness is a worse feature than the exaggeration. The Government have, on the whole, acted with great coolness and moderation,-and yet a party beyond the lines, (for within them; a censorship, to a certain degree, seems to be established,) raves of the despotism and cruelty of the "blood stained rulers," of the "ten-fold vengeance" which is hoped for,-and of "hands dripping with gore in the beautiful Provinces." This, a wicked and reckless attempt at a vio. lent insurrection has been quelled, and the only consequences, in the way of forfeitures, are, two lives, some half dozen transportations, and a few recognizances for good behaviour. Great Britain, and her representatives, can afford to be magnanimous, and what other power would exhibit such magna. nimity? The expiations on the scaffold have been deplored as unnecessary and unwise, but the victims were leaders when property was destroyed by fire, and blood was shed out of the field of

Opinions of the Caundian Press, foreigners, than a triumphant Govern. form a coalition with the better part of at its extirpation by fire and sword .tants of the North American Provinces But, if some charge the Government mand what is called a working majority. will have a hard mouthful to swallow in with too much sternness-others make an the appointment of Mr. Henry S. Chap. outery directly opposite, and seem almost man, "late merchant at Quebec," late inclined to unfurl the flag of insurrection have above said, -it is our opinion, that Mathematical Teacher will be filled by a person partner in the late Montreal Daily Ad. themselves, because their desire for blood vertiser, and late hired agent of Messrs. and bonds has not been satiated. In one Papineau & Co., jointly with Mr. John part of Canada the Judges of the land Arthur Roebuck, late correspondent of the have been browneaten because they have Montreal Vindicator, and late correspond. carried the lenient measures of Governent of the Rebels and Traitors who "fled ment into effect; in other parts the wild. est and wickedest language has been The appointment must be in the pat. used in consequence of acts of mercy, or ronage of Lord John Russell, Minister to deter from such ;-and in two or more for the Home Department. Mr. Chap. instances, political partizans, have been although we should have doubted if it is as to excite the Volunteers ordered on precisely that kind of merit which should service, not to make prisoners, - to induce a Minister of our gracious Queen become murderers instead of soldiers. to recommend him for an office under her Government. Perhaps, however, their bayonets. A Montreal incendiary we deny most pointedly. appointment has been suggested. Mr. that they need not make prisoners."
H. S. Chapman has done more than Another, writing at Toronto, says: "If any man living, not excepting Mr. J. A. the Government in Canada will not act subject of the Reserves and the Rec. Roebuck and Mr. L. J. Papineau, to with vigour, we are resolved to do the toriessaddle England with an expense of several best we can for ourselves. Few prisonsaddle England with an expense of several best we can for ourselves. Few prison-millions sterling to put down and keep ers will hereafter be taken, if those we reserved for the Established Church; Let ed to any Gentleman who can command down rebellion in Canada. The want have now are not punished.—Our troops and that at that time Methodism was in from 7 to £300. The Advertiser will join him in

that gentleman, with the disaffected in prevented from circulating in Canada, lary system will not, cannot suffice. Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, [he was why cannot those, to whom extreme mistaken, however, in his man, when he power, in such matters, is intrusted, also men of the Church of England can be applied to Mr. Joseph Howe,] New prevent the circulation of such barriers presented with a Rectory, for the law Brunswick, Upper Canada, &c. His to good government and peace as these expressly lays this down as the duty of plan was to get them all to join in insist. ultra paragraphs present?—It is not here the Governor. But that such Rector has and Commission Merchant, are required to fur into their own hands, from which it is but sary or wise, for perhaps the evil had congregation, and cannot control others. fair to suppose he saw some immediate better escape through the Press, and be advantage for himself and friends, or if answered in a similar manner; than to advocated, and which; until convinced of that was not to be done peaceably, then find more secret channels,—but certainly our error, we shall ever openly advocate : to rebel, "drive the British troops into the if extremes at one side are to have the and if, in these opinions, the Editor of the river," or the sea, and join the United gag applied, common sense and justice Guardian can show the "advocacy of a States. He did not mince the matter. - seem to demand that some check should privileged Church in contradistinction to His correspondence from London, speak. be given to extremes on the other .-

Minerve and other seditious papers pub. of THE NATION THE RULE OF GOVERNMENT, mind can discover .- Belleville Intell. lished in the French language, and con- - We extract the following remarks from the tributed more than any thing else to deceive N. Y. Albion, not because we would wish to DIAN .- We insert the above from the Belleand corrupt the minds of the people in the be understood as endorsing the epithets appli- ville Intelligencer, not merely as containing District of Montreal, and bring on the ed by the Editor to the members of the Im his opinions, but because of his complaint that rebellion. Mr. Chapman, we believe, perial Government-for whom it appears Her we had misrepresented his sentiments on a had also an active correspondence for the Gracious Mejesty herself has a decided pre- most important subject—a thing we trust we a clear exposition of the standing of the Min- vidual. We have no hesitation in saying, that | Monarchy the Government can be as free and such a system as this appointment would popular in its administration as under a Republic :--

production of the orders moved for on the sec the palpable contradiction between his the coast of Spain, what would have been to desire the appropriation of the proceeds of still continues the most attractive of our the result? Defeat of course to the Min- the Reserves in aid of "all the loyal and well. the result? Defeat of course to the Ministers; but would they have gone out of
affected Churches," yet his doctrines restrict
office? We doubt it, for Lord Melbourne them to one Church, and still he denies "most"

Sir Astley Cooper, Sir Henry Halford, Doctors
Bailie, Latham, Heberden, Saunders, Bailington,
Brickbeck, &c. &c.

Brickbeck, &c. &c. stands so firmly at Court-his influence, jesty's uncle, is so great over the royal if offered. But let us suppose that the Queen had found it expedient to accept the resignations of such a Ministry, who would have been the successors? Not Mr. O'Connell, certainly; nor Mr. Hume, nor Alr. Grote, for we are not ready for a Radical cabinet in England yet. The power must have been given to the Conservatives, who are in a minority in the House of Commons! Without a majority in the House of Commons on the leading quarrelled with every obstacle that impolicy of the Ministry, no Ministry can stand, whatever be its politics.

" Let us trace this matter a little further, The House of Commons consists of 658 members, of whom 300 are Conservatives, 200 are Radicals, and the residue Whigs. Supposing a change to have considering the late and present posture been made in favour of the Conservatives, of affairs, is very farcical,—a foolish, but the moment Sir R. Peel had appeared in the House as the leading Minister of the Crown, the Whigs would have fallen back upon, and formed a junction with their old allies the Radicals, us was so success. fully practised in the spring of 1835.— These two lovers would have forgotten all their late disputes, reproaches, and bickerings, and joined in the old war cry, Down with the Tories," and on the first division that ensued, the numbers would have stood thus:

Allied force of the Whigs and Radicals, 358 Conservatives, 300

battle. The transportations were of those Majority against the Conservative Cabinet, 58 who must have expected a redder re- which would have immediately fallen to venge,-who notedly raised the arm of pieces. The numbers might not have force against the Government, induced been exactly in this proportion in conseothers to do so, and took the posts of quence of Absentees, Neutrals, &c., but danger and responsibility, influenced the above is sufficient to show what would either by a vision of political liberty and have been the result. "A Conservative regeneration, or the much less excusa. cabinet cannot obtain an efficient majori. ble lures of personal excitement, pride, ty in the present House, and to resort to

those guilty of being abolitionists, or must abide their time, unless they can foreigners, than a triumphant Govern. form a coalition with the better part of THHE second academic year of this Inment has taken on those who aimed the Whigs, so as to be able to secure a stitution closed on the 6th of July. The sufficient number of their votes to com. next commencement is fixed, Deo volente, for the

> "To retrace then succinctly what we Melbourne would have resigned; and into power, whether they could have held office for a week."

of a privileged Church."

By this the Editor of the Guardian

1st. That by the law the Reserves are

2d... We contend that an amendment to take up his business with similar suc- themselves ultra-loyal! The kind of should be made, but that it can only be cess, in the hope of a like reward, in loyalty which influences them is easily effectually done by the Imperial Parlia. which case it would be no great feat of detected; is is, not that rational loyalty ment, and we contend that, in making an which a good man freely acknowledges amendment; the Reserves cannot be selves at unusually low prices FOR CASH by Lord John Russell cannot, we appred and exhibits towards the sovereign and diverted from the original purpose, but applying immediately.

All persons having claims against the Estate that the Crown may take them back, and hend, have been acquainted with the the laws of his country, -but loyalty to that the Crown may take them back, and entire merits of Mr. Chapman. His lat their own exclusive views, and bad pas. in lieu, by special but permanent grants, bours were not confined to his paid agen, sions, and unprincipled adherence to enable all the loyal and well affected cy for the Lower Canada traitors. There violent partizanship. If periodicals of Churches to extend their ministry as far exists a voluminous correspondence of decided insurrectionary influence are as possible, maintaining that the volum-

3d. That by the law, none but clergy.

These are the doctrines we have ever loyal, equally moral and exemplary, HER MAJESTY'S MINISTERS-THE WISHES | more than any unprejudiced, unbiased

REMARKS BY THE EDITOR OF THE GUARdilection; but we insert them as containing could not knowingly do in regard to any indi-

cannot "divert them from the original pur. pose"—which he maintains was for one taken to enforce payment. Church. Can be for one moment suppose "Suppose the Duke of Wellington had that any portion of the public, or of his read. joined Lord Broughum and voted for the ers, is so destitute of discernment as not to 10th of July, relative to the operations on | doctrines and his professions? He professes them to one Church, and still he denies " most pointedly" his "advocacy of a privileged and that of the Duke of Sussex, her Ma. Church." We do not understand this, and have therefore nothing more to say on the and youthful mind, that we doubt if the subject of the Intelligencer's opinions or pro-resignations would have been accepted fessions. We hope, however, he will henceforth advocate what he professes, regardless of what he had laid down as having been his opinions. Complete the control of the control

INFATUATION .-- No men were, perhaps, more decidedly subject to infatuation than those concerned in the late rebellion, in this Province. They seemed constant. ly to be labouring for their ruin, and ment in the reform of all the abuses against which they had petitioned; tion as established by Act of Parliament, the preservation of which " intacte" they of almost every thing for which it had contended .- Quebec Gazette.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Trans or Advertistro.—Six lines and under, 2s. 6d. for the first insertion, and 71d. for every subsequent insertion. Above six and under ten lines, 3s. 4d. for the first insertion, and 10d. for every subsequent insertion. Over ten lines, 4d. per line for the first insertion, and 1d. per line for every subsequent insertion.

A liberal discount made on all advertisements continued for more than six months.

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

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

JOSEPH C. MORRISON, ATTORNEY, &c. 1 4 or profit. A mob in the United States a new election would be hazardous at At the office of the late S. Washburn, Esq. scriber. would take much wider vengeance on this moment. The Conservatives then Duke Street.

UPPER CANADA ACADEMY.

Ist of September.

Preparations will be made, lu the interim, to give increased efficiency to the Institution in all its departments. The vacant situation of if the Duke of Wellington had joined of undoubted ability. To the junior classes in Lord Brougham in the attack on the night of the 10th of July, it is doubtful if Lord gentleman, distinguished for his penmanship, and in other respects of established reputation more doubtful if his resignation would as a teacher, is engaged for this situation. It have been accepted by the Queen; and is also intended to procure such books and apparatus as are of immediate necessity to render the rangements for a constant supply of Incorrupti.

Lectures at once more attractive and useful; for ble Enamel Teeth, from the best manufacturer. more doubtful still if the Torics had got ratus as are of immediate necessity to render the recently obtained.

With a view to render the terms as moderate "We differ in toto from his advo cacy as possible, and thus place instruction within the reach of those whom Providence has not blessed with affluence, the Board is reduced to £5 10s. per term, and the charge of Room-rent is diswould insinuate that we have advocated continued. It must, however, be distinctly unwith payment for each term in advance, or a note of handand interest for the amount. The Our opinions are and ever have been, spartments in the Academy can accommodate since we undertook to reflect upon the 150 students.

M. RICHEY,

U.C. Academy, July 21, 1838. Principal.

July 30th, 1838.

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

N consequence of the death of the late SAMUEL E. TAYLOR, the whole of his large and well-selected Stock is selling off. To persons vanting any description of Dry Goods, and country Storekeepers wanting to replenish their stock,

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

MARGARET TAYLOR, Executrix. ALEX SIAMILTON. RICH'D. WOODSWORTH, Executars. Toronto, Ang. 7, 1833.

Notice to Creditors.

ALL persons having claims against Parrick Bunke, of the City of Toronto, Auctioneer ing on the whole Government being put estimated that such prevention is neces only the power and control of his own bish their Accounts, duly authenticated, to the indersigned Assignees, on or before Saturday he 25th inst. THOMAS CHAMPION, the 25th inst. GEORGE MOORE.

Toronto, August 10th, 1839.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Subscriber has lost two Notes of Hand-one against Mr. Mulock, of Orilia Township, of the amount of £31, 5s., and the other against A. E. other religious denominations, equally Parker, of Beaverton, £2 los.; both of which loval equally moral and exemplary." are hereby made invalid to any person but the he can find more than we intended, or owner, as payment will be stopt to any other per-Hope, July 30th, 1838. 456-3n.

WANTS A SITUATION. as GROOM, a Young Man of sober steady habits, 21 years of age. Toronto, July 24, 1838.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned, having authority to arrange the affairs of the Estate of the late Simon Washburn, Esquire, decessed, re-Perhaps, after all, this appointment is not true; but if it is, we should fain hope that Lord John Russell has been shame. fully imposed upon, and that he will resent it.

The Intelligencer disclaims the advocacy of a privileged Church, yet he contends that the contends that under the British and that even the Imperial Parliament itself.

We have no hesitation in saying, that immediate settlement, otherwise steps will be part of the Country.

Toronto, 9th October, 1837.

LEXANDER GRANT,
BAHRISTEH AND ATTORNEY AT LAW, NOTARY

DRY GOODS.

TSAAC BUCHANNAN & Co. are now receiving very large supplies of Stuple and Fancy Dry Goods, suited for the Fall and Winter demands; and as Mr. I. B. is remaining or some months in the English and Scotch Markets, they will continue to receive additional 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.—

Front Street, Toronto, U. U. 13th July, 1838.

FOR SALE.

HE Large and Convenient BRICK HOUSE, and Premises on Duke Street. peded their progress. When they ceased to co-operate with the British Govern. Office. The Building is 42 feet by 44—four stories high, including basement. There are on the premises a Starle, Carriage House, Wood Shed, Smoke House, an excellent Well, and good

and now tenanted by R. E. Burns, Esq.

Together with the HOUSE and GROUNDS, had so often, and so recently, insisted miles from the city, comprising 12 Acres, under upon, they were under the influence of good cultivation — with Barn, Stables, Carriage an infatuation, which has led to the ruin Houses, Wood Sheils, Garden, Orchard, a Well of and exile of many of them, loss of char-the wants of a respectable family. The House at acter to the country and the jeopardizing present contains a Patlour, Drawing Room, six of almost every thing for which it had Bed Rooms, Kitchen, Cellars, with Pantries and losets, and a Verandalı surrounding it on three sid is. Its desirable location being so well known. a further description is deemed unnecessary."

Application to be made to Messre. Baidwin and Solicitors, -A. T. McCord, Esq. -or to the prietor. J. S. HOWARD, Proprietor. . . August 6th, 1838.

STOLEN OR STRAYED. on the 14th instant, from Lot No. 9. 1st

Con., North of Dundas Street, in the township of Trafalgar, a small BAY GELDING, abou thirteen and a half hands high, with a switch tail, Fancy Dyer and Renovator of a star in the forehead, and both hind legs white Gentlemen's & Ladios' Appared

A. W. SULLIVAN. Trafalgar, July 28th, 1838:

IMPORTANT. HE Subscriber having just received New and Extensive Assortment of DRY GOODS,

has fully determined to sell them at a much ower rate than he has hitherto done, and cousequently solicits the attention of the public there-GEO, B. SPENCER.

Checquered House, Toronto, 26th June, 1838.

Mr. WOOD, DENTIST, Chewitt's Buildings, King Street.

TR. WOOD on his return to the city begs leave to state, that he has made ar which purpose a superior set of globes have been in London, Paris, and Philadelphia; and for immediate information of any improvements in he different branches of Denial Surgery. sides the usual materials for filling decayed teeth gold platina, silver, and tin foils, Mr. W. ba the Royal Mineral Cement. which, in certain ases, is preferable to any other substance. Mr. W. may be consulted at his office any hour of the

Toronto, 21st May, 1838.

THE Subscriber having taken the premises, 181 King Street, lately occupied by S. E. Taylor, begs leave to acquaint the public, that he has just received an extensive and well selected Stock of Broad Cloths, Cassi. meres, Blankets, Flannels, Figured and Plain Merinos, Moleskins, Grey and White Cottons, &c., &c., which he now offers to the public at ery low prices for cash only.

H. STEWART. 414 tf IF Purchasers are requested to call and xamine his goods and prices before they buy.

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

sisting of 20 Inch. 22 do. 24 do. Plate Stoves--elegant patterns.

30 do. 40 do. Oval Stoves-double plate.

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

Dog Irons, Bake Paxs, Belly Pots, Spiders, &c. &c.

which will be offered to the trade on advanta geous terms.
CHAMPION, BROTHERS & Co.

Wholesale Hardware Merchants. 22, Yonge Street, Sept., 1837. 40

Kay, Whitehead, & Co. BEG leave to inform their Upper Ca. Vessels, a very Extensive and Choice Assort.

nent of DRY GOODS. Montreal, 20th April, 1838.

COURT OF CHANCERY. W. C. KEELE, Esq., SOLICITOR & EQUITY DRAFTSMAN.

BISHOP'S BUILDINGS, TOXONTO. R. KEELE having practised in the Supreme Courts at Westminster, offers his services to the profession as Chancery Agent or the usual terms.

Swords! Swords! Swords!

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the Military Gentlemen throughout the

SAMUEL SHAW,

No. 120, King Street. Toronto, March 16, 1838. 436 JUST PUBLISHED, and For SALE

Poblic, &c., King Street, Toronto, opposite the Court House.

March 28th, 1837.

March 28th, 1837. most eminent Physicians and Surgeons, viz: Toronto, April 6, 1838.

Superior Patent Pumps,

FOR WELLS, CISTERNS, TANKS, &c.

fore find I. B. & Co's Stock of Dry Goods very where he is also prepared to execute all orders general and extensive during the next three for the same at wholesale or retail on short for the same, at wholesale or retail, on short notice. The superiority of these pumps over all others, consists in their cheapness, durability, the quantity of water and ease with which it is raised, and their not being liable to freeze in the coldest weather. They occupy but a small space, do not injure the purity of the water, and are not liable to get out of order,

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

noderate charge. A. M. MILLS. St. Catherine's, Jan. 4th, 1838.

The following named Gentlemen will not as Agents, for the sale of the above Pumps, at their respective places of business, viz:--Messrs. WATKINS & HARRIS, Toronto.
A. CARPENTER, Hamilton.

All kinds of Iron Turning, Drilling, Cutting Screws and Spur Gears, done to order. at the above Establishment, with neatness and despatch.

The above Pumps may be seen in operation at the Stores of Samuel E. Taylor, William Ware, and 1.00

WATEINS & HARRIS. Price for Cistern Pump £3 0 0, and 71d per foot for pipe.
Price for Well Pump £3 10 0, and 71d per

foot for pipe.
Toronto, January 17th, 1838. WILLIAM AUGUSTUS,

merit a liberal share of public patronage.

Toronto, March 28, 1838.

BOOT & SHOE STORE.

JOHN DODSWORTH tenders his gratoful acknowledgements to his friends and the public of Terente and its vicinity, for the liberal patronage he has received since his commencement in business, and begs to apprize them that he has removed to 192 King Street, three doors East of Yonge Street, where he topes, by strict attention to business, to receive continuance of their favours. 41716 Toronto, Nov. 6, 1837. ...

NEW ESTABLISHMENT. HOCKEN, from Montreal, has opened, and now offers for Sale, at his Store, 144 King Street, (Opposite W. Cormack's & Co.)

A LARGE AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

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

TO LET.

THE Promises in the North East corner of the Market Buildings, lately occupied by Messra, Muriay, Newbigging, & Co., consisting of a Store fronting King Street, with two extensive Granaries attached, and spacious Cellars extending underneath a considerable portion of the front wing of the said buildings—the whole being well adapted for a mercantile establishment.

Apply at the Chamberlain's office. Toronto, 16th July, 1838.

Valuable Freehold Property in the City For Sale Cheap.

53

HOUSE AND LOT, on Lot Street East, near Yonge Street, is offered For Sale, considerably beneath cost. The House is commodious, perfectly new, well finished and painted throughout. There is on the premises a very superior Well of Water, a safe Wood Hoose, &c. It is a desirable private residence, or, from its preximity to the centre of the City, would make a good Boarding House.

The Terms will be very reasonable. Apply at

this Office. Toronia, April 17, 1838.

A FARM FOR SALE,

IN the Township of Toronto, being part of Lot No. 3, in the 3d Concession, west of Horontario Street, containing 150 ACRES of Land, with Farming Stock and Utensils. The terms will be made known on the premises. GEO. & B. MONGER.

May 17th, 1838 FARM FOR SALE.

The farm is well watered, and has 60 Acres improved, with good House and Barn. Terms may be known by applying to John Morgau on the premises, whom I authorise to sell the property.

GEORGE MORGAN.

451-tf

Scorboro', II. D., }
July 4th, 1838.

TO BE SOLD, VERY desirable FARM, consisting Acres 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 Niegara Frontier, between Queenston and the Whirlpool. Particulars may be obtained on application (Free of Postege) to Dn. HAMILTON,

Queenstan Heighte. February, 1838. 1yp431

FARM FOR SALE.

N Excellent FARM for SALE, being the North-West Half of Lot No. Two in the Third Concession in the TOWN. SHIP of TORONTO, within half a mile of the Village of Streetsville, - containing One Hun-dred Acres, sixty of which are in a high state of cultivation; with a good two story Frame House and Log Barn, and a very fine young

Orchard.
Also, Forty Acres opposite said Farm; twenty of which are closeed, 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. Apply to the subscriber, on the promises.

11 ENRY SHELL.

Toranto Townshin, Nov. 27, 1837.

2016

LANDS FOR SALE.

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

The above are in the midst of an old and FOR WELLS, CISTERIA, And I tourishing ionces of good roads, Mills, ready Market, according to the Public to the above article—and and a large quantity of the finest Black Walnut and White Oak Timber thereon.

Township of Reach, Home

District; Lot No. 12, in the 2d Concession, an extremely valuable Lot.

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

Esq., Brockville, April 20, 1837.

FOR SALE.

AN EXCELLENT FARM, being the North three fooths of Lot No. 56, in the lst Concession of Vaughan, on Yonge Street, only 19 miles from the City of Toronto,—conthrew aside the pacific despatches of Garden—the Lot being 60 feet by 200.

Lord Goderich, of 1831, and determined to withhold the supplies till an organic stnated on George Street, in the vicinity of the skew at the shop; or, as improvement. There are on the Lot a good change should be effected in the Constitu-For particulars, apply to the proprietor on the premises.

JOHN ENDICOTT...

Vaughan, August, 1837.

3wp. 406tf,

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

CHRISTIAN GUARDIAN.

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

$T E \overline{R} M S$:

The price of the Christian Guandian is include this lings and six pence o year. If paid in advance; or, fifteen skillings, If paid in ely months; or, soventeen skillings and six pence if not paid before the end of the year exclusive of postage. Subscriptions paid within one month after receiving the first number will be considered in advance. u advance.

The Postage is four skillings a year; and must also be paid within one month after receiving the first number by those who wish to be considered as paying in advance. a star in the forehead, and both hind legs white from the fethocks; when lost was in good condition, and shod before.

Any person returning or giving such information as may lead to the recovery of the above Gelding, will be liberally rewarded by the Sub-Street, where he hopes to continue to scriber.

A. W. SULLIVAN.

Gentlemen's & Ladies' Apparel,

** All travelling and local Preachers of the Wesleyan

**All travelling an

attent to thes.

All communications, unless from authorised Agents

1f437 must be post paid.