

THE GUARDIAN

WEDNESDAY, October 3, 1838.

To the Hon. W. H. DRAPER, M. P., and Member of the Executive Council, &c. &c.

Sir,—In the concluding part of my last letter, I quoted the answer of His late Majesty to the several petitions of the inhabitants and House of Assembly of this Province against the establishment of one or more Churches with peculiar privileges and endowments, and in favour of the appropriation of the Clergy Reserves to educational and other purposes of religious and general benefit.

To the King's Most Excellent Majesty.

The Petition of the Bishop and Clergy of the Diocese of Quebec.

HENRY SHAWWETH.—That through the energy of certain individuals, calling themselves "the friends of religious liberty," great efforts are making in this Colony to obtain numerous signatures to a petition praying the Imperial Parliament to authorize the "appropriation of the proceeds of the sale of lands heretofore set apart for the support of the Protestant Clergy, for the purpose of general education, and various internal improvements."

The most active promoters of this Petition are the Preachers of the Methodist denomination in the Upper Province, who for the most part obtain their ordination in the United States, and who have no connexion with, or dependence upon, the Methodist Conference in England, or upon any religious body within the British Dominions.

Your Petitioners know not what degree of success may attend the exertions every where used to obtain signatures, but from the little difficulty which presents itself on such occasions, when the usual measures are resorted to, they doubt not that the unrestrained efforts of a multitude of subordinate committees, aided by the persevering importunities of local and itinerant Preachers, may procure more than an ordinary number of names.

It has appeared to your Petitioners that the peace of society and the interests of religion would be best consulted by their forbearing to excite even their own congregations to an expression of their opinion in the same popular form or to enter into that kind of contest which would be necessary for opposing successfully the agents of this self-constituted committee; they have, therefore on this account, as well as from a deference to the declared opinion of the Colonial Government, abstained from such measures, at the hazard of subjecting their conduct to the misrepresentation which is applied, in the petition, to the silence of the friends of the Church of England in these Provinces.

The lands which the signers of the Petition referred to, desire to see diverted from their object, are beginning at length to be productive, from the improved condition of this colony.

The religious endowment which certain Methodist Missionaries, through the influence of newspapers and petitions, are now labouring to destroy, was made upon the express recommendation of our late beloved Sovereign, George the Third, in a Message to Parliament; it has the strong and secure sanction of a British Statute; it is coeval with the constitution of these Provinces; it forms a part of the Charter upon the faith of which our very Government rests, and in reliance upon which thousands of the most respectable families from Great Britain have made, and are making, these Provinces their home.

Your petitioners further consider themselves prepared to show, that any legal claim of the Church of Scotland to be maintained as an Established Church out of Scotland, is directly repugnant to the express terms of the act of union; that it is equally inconsistent with the principles recognized by Parliament, and acted upon by the Government since that era, &c. &c. &c.

Your Petitioners humbly supplicate Your Majesty, that these exertions may not be crowned with success; they declare, with that sacred regard to truth which becomes their profession, that the venerable church to which they belong, and the pure worship it enjoins, are not unacceptable to the people of these provinces.—They affirm, on the contrary, that she is increasing with encouraging rapidity under the prospects of support which the law assures her; that she has an interest in the hearts of a large proportion of your Majesty's subjects in this colony, which affords a flattering promise of her future usefulness; and that nothing is requested but the continuance of the fostering care of your Majesty, to sustain her against every effort to excite an unreasonable and injurious prejudice against her.

Up to this time the Methodist Ministers as a body had never expressed any opinion on the subject—it had never been brought before the Conference—although the Preachers individually were agreed in their views, and many of them, had taken a decided part in the question. However, at the ensuing annual Conference, held in Toronto, Sept. 1831, the Episcopal Clergy Petition was referred to a Committee of Preachers, who reported a Memorial in reply to it, for the adoption of the Conference. The Conference adopted the Memorial, from which I extract the following paragraphs:

TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

Most GRACIOUS SOVEREIGN: The Memorial of the President and Itinerant Ministers of the Methodist Church in Canada, assembled in Conference—

Most HONOURABLE SHAWWETH:—That your Memorialists have read with pain a copy of a Petition, purporting to be from the Bishop and Clergy of the Diocese of Quebec, lately forwarded from this Province to be presented to your Majesty by the Lord Bishop of Quebec; in which the motives, character, and conduct of your Memorialists are represented in a false and prejudicial light, and the state of public opinion respecting the claims of the Episcopal Clergy to the Clergy Reserve lands in this Province, is, by intelligible and strong insinuations, stated to be quite different from what it really is.

Your Memorialists regret the occasion of addressing Your Majesty on the topics brought forward in the petition of the Episcopal Clergy. They consider that points of difference, not affecting the essential principles of the Christian faith, but of merely prudential consideration, ought not to destroy or interrupt the exercise of Christian friendship and mutual good will among different classes of Christian Ministers, whose avowed object is to impart to mankind the instructions and blessings of a common Gospel. But your Memorialists conceive that for them, under present circumstances, to remain any longer silent, either as to statements and insinuations which relate to themselves, or to the general

question of a Church Establishment in Upper Canada, would be a dereliction of duty to Your Majesty, to themselves, and to the religious interests of the Province; for the improvement and happiness of which, and its undisturbed continuance under Your Majesty's beneficent Government, your Memorialists deem it alike their duty and privilege to pray and labour.

In the Petition of the Episcopal Clergy—a copy of which, as published in the Provincial newspapers, is herewith annexed, marked A.—your Memorialists are represented as the principal promoters of a certain Petition, praying the Imperial Parliament to authorize the appropriation of the proceeds of the sale of lands heretofore set apart for the support of a Protestant Clergy, for the purpose of general education and various internal improvements. The obvious intention of this statement, taken in connection with other statements in the petition of the Episcopal Clergy, is, to impress upon your Majesty's mind, that the Methodist Itinerant and Local Preachers, and a small portion of the uninformed part of the population of Upper Canada, are the only persons opposed to the claims of the Episcopal Clergy.

That such a representation is altogether gratuitous, is clearly evident from the fact, that the claims of the Episcopal Clergy have been resisted every year for several years past, by nearly unanimous vote of the Provincial Parliament, not more than four or five members of which have at any time, belonged to the Methodist Church, but a large majority of which have professedly belonged to the Episcopal and other Churches. It is a notorious fact, that so decidedly and generally are the people of this Province in favour of the prayer of the petition to the Imperial Parliament, referred to by the Episcopal Clergy; that the Provincial House of Commons passed resolutions corresponding with the prayer of that petition, only a few days before the Lord Bishop of Quebec left the Colony for England,—resolutions which recorded with what had been repeatedly adopted on the same subject by two preceding Parliaments.

Your Memorialists consider it of no consequence to the general question who were the most active promoters of the petition to the Imperial Parliament, seeing that the promoters of the petition only exercised an individual right guaranteed by our constitution. But that others felt a deep interest in the objects of the petition to the Imperial Parliament, and were active in promoting its circulation, is manifest from the annexed copy of a letter, marked B, written by a leading minister of the Baptist Church, whose peregrinations have extended over a large portion of the Province. Many testimonies to the same effect might be adduced, did your Memorialists consider them necessary or any wise important.

The Episcopal Clergy represent your Memorialists as "for the most part obtaining their ordination in the United States, and having no connexion with, or dependence upon, the Methodist Conference in England, or upon any religious body in the British Dominions." From the manner in which the Episcopal Clergy express themselves, they clearly intend to excite a belief or suspicion in Your Majesty's mind, that the Methodist denomination in the Upper Province maintain some foreign connexion, which renders their fidelity to your Majesty's Government at least somewhat objectionable. How far such insinuations are well founded or warrentable, either in fact or in principle, your Majesty will be able to judge from the authentic and correct evidence attached to the annexed Report of a Select Committee of the Provincial Parliament, marked C; a Report which was printed by order of the Parliament only a few weeks before the Lord Bishop of Quebec embarked for England with the Petition containing statements and insinuations so groundless and injurious to the character and interests of your Memorialists. Most pernicious misrepresentations, to the great prejudice of your Memorialists, were made by the heads of the Episcopal Clergy in Canada to the Government of your Majesty's late Royal Brother, their late revered Sovereign; but it had been hoped that the exposure of these misrepresentations before a Select Committee of the Imperial House of Commons on the Civil Government of Canada, and the Imperial House of the Provincial Parliament, as contained in its Journals of 1828-9, would have prevented the recurrence of what is so gratuitous in itself, and so greatly at variance with the Christian law of justice between every man and his neighbour.

The Episcopal Clergy state, that the "support of the various dissenting sects was for a time given to the exertions of the Church of Scotland," as claiming a joint establishment with the Church of England. This statement your Memorialists apprehend, is not borne out by the evidence of fact; and they solemnly declare, that as far as they are concerned, it is contrary to fact. It is true, that some who now countenance the claims of the Kirk Clergy, formerly united with others against the pretensions of the Episcopal Clergy; but never did your Memorialists, or, to their knowledge, any "dissenting sect," give any more support to the claims of the Kirk Clergy, than the communicants of either the Church of England or of Scotland, or both, are less numerous than those belonging to some other denominations of christians, separately taken, your Memorialists do consider, and have always considered, the exclusive claims of both the Episcopal and Kirk Clergy to pre-eminence, to be alike unreasonable.

In the petition to the Imperial Parliament, to the promotion of which your Memorialists are represented as having mainly contributed, no false or disingenuous insinuations were thrown out against the Episcopal Clergy; but, on the contrary, they were referred to in terms the most respectful and courteous that the nature of the subject would admit—and your Memorialists can only account for so different a course on the part of the Episcopal Clergy, from not being that it has uniformly been a principal feature in the representations and measures of the advocates of a Church Establishment in Canada, and seems to be the natural result of their extravagant pretensions.

The Episcopal Clergy state their conviction, that the "agitation" of this question in the Colony is "impolitic and injurious to religion." But it is worthy of remark, that the "agitation" of this question was commenced by the Archbishop of York, who made and repeated the most uncalculated attacks upon, and most flagrant misrepresentations of, the Methodists and other christian denominations. The Archbishop of York was afterwards followed by the Lord Bishop of Quebec, who strongly "agitated" the question in a printed Pastoral Letter to the Clergy of the Diocese of Quebec; and the claims of the Episcopal Clergy have been as fully advocated in printed speeches, pamphlets, letters, newspaper communications, &c. put forth by individual clergymen or members of the Episcopal Church, as, in the opinion of your Memorialists, a more liberal, equitable, and judicious policy has been advocated. These discussions, however, have always resulted unfavourably to the pretensions of the Episcopal Clergy, and as far as public opinion in the colony could affect them; and public opinion against a Church Establishment has become so decided, general, and strong, that the Episcopal Clergy are doubtless anxious to suppress the expression of it on the question. But your Memorialists are not aware that the Episcopal Clergy considered the "agitation" of this question "injurious to the interests of religion," until all prospects of obtaining the countenance of any considerable portion of the Upper Canada population to their measures had failed, and a firm determination was manifested on the part of the people to resist, in every constitutional way, a policy which, it is believed, is fraught with much evil to the Province.

[The following reasons, urged by the Methodist Conference in 1831 against the erection of a dominant Church, have been painfully illustrated by the history of the Province up to the present moment.]

Of the many reasons which have been and may be adduced for an Ecclesiastical Establishment in Great Britain, your Memorialists would not presume to express an opinion; but they now feel it their duty most respectfully to submit to your Majesty, that the erection or continuance of an Ecclesiastical Establishment in Upper Canada, embracing one or more Churches with peculiar immunities, and advantages in the direction of education, &c. is fraught with consequences highly injurious to the interests of the state and of religion in the colony.

1. It appropriates a large portion of the revenue of the country without receiving any adequate equivalent in return. It is evident from the fact, that Churches in the colony which have received no public grants for the maintenance of their clergy, have flourished and increased far more rapidly than the Episcopal Church; and their members are equally moral, equally loyal and equally valuable subjects of your Majesty with the members of the Episcopal Church.

2. It is a fruitful source of misunderstanding and dispute between the different branches of the Colonial Legislature. The principal agitators which have interrupted the harmony between the popular and executive branches of the Colonial Government, have originated in attempts to create or maintain political distinctions on account of religious faith; the natural consequence of identifying one or more denominations of Christians with the Government in contradistinction to all others, though equally respectable, loyal and useful.

3. It arrais large portions of the population in opposition to the measures of the Government, and has a tendency to destroy their confidence in the equity of its administration, when it thus proceeds upon a system of "favouritism and partiality." This effect is the more to be deprecated and more alarming in Upper

Canada, when it is considered that the excluded classes constitute a very large majority of the people.

4. It occasions endless discord, litigation, and animosity among the different classes of the population. The prescribed classes were from the constitution of human nature, the history of past ages, observation, and experience in this province, the tendencies of all bodies, whether ecclesiastical or political, when unchecked, to accumulate and exercise arbitrary power, especially in a small colony, and perceiving that the Executive branch of the Government—designed for the equal protection and encouragement of all classes of loyal subjects—is identified with some one, or more than one, denomination of christians in contradistinction to all others, feel that the only actual security of the continued enjoyment of their civil and religious liberties and privileges, exists in the Representatives branch of the Government. Hence, while continuous wars are produced between the representative and executive branches of the Government, host-barrings and contentions disturb the tranquillity and cover the affections and interests of the several classes of the population.

To these facts may be added another, which, though not of equal weight with the above, is, in the opinion of your Memorialists, of considerable importance to the general question. Whilst there are other christian denominations, separately considered, far more numerous than either the Church of England or of Scotland, they are also prior in respect to the period of their labours and actual existence in the Colony. In a Sermon preached by the Archbishop of York on the occasion of the death of the late Bishop of Quebec, printed in 1826, the author admits that, up to that time, the benefits of the labours of the Episcopal Clergy were little known or felt in Upper Canada. Up to the year 1815, there was but one Clergyman of the Church of Scotland in the Province. This, however, was not the case with several other denominations of christians, whose ministers had laboured and formed congregations in every settled district in the province before this period. These denominations, therefore, stand in a very different relation to the Church of England and Scotland in this province from what they do in Great Britain; and under these circumstances, considering their priority in point of actual existence and numbers, and the fact that very few of their members have ever belonged to either the Church of England or Scotland, your Memorialists conceive the prerogatives sought by the Episcopal and Kirk Clergy have little foundation in reason or good policy, and that the terms "dissenting sects" are quite as applicable to the Churches of England and Scotland in the colony as to those christian denominations to whom the Episcopal Clergy contemptuously apply them.

Your Memorialists most respectfully submit to Your Majesty, that a Church Establishment is no more conducive to the religious, than it is favourable to the political, interests of the Colony.

A Church Establishment in the colony may elevate and in many cases enrich the patronized Clergy; it may in some instances induce persons from worldly considerations to frequent the endowed Church or Churches; it may throw a sort of imposing splendour around the hierarchy, which may thus obtain the compliments and countenance of self interest; but it will do all this, in the opinion of your Memorialists, at the expense of what is confessedly far more important—the popular equity, if not permanency, of the government—the happiness and united interests of the people—the purity and efficiency of the christian religion.

In support of these sentiments, your Memorialists beg leave to add one general fact. In the United States the Episcopal Clergy derive no maintenance from the government; in this country it is otherwise. Yet in the United States the Episcopal Church is "increasing and flourishing in a remarkable degree," whilst in this country she languishingly exists, but does not flourish.

Your Memorialists therefore feel satisfied, that in the state of the population in Canada, neither the real interests of the Church itself, nor of the government, nor of the people, nor of religion, require the endowment sought and claimed by the Episcopal Clergy; but on the contrary, they believe that all those interests will be best consulted and promoted by leaving all ministers of religion in the enjoyment of the same political privileges and advantages, and appropriating the proceeds of the sale of lands heretofore set apart for the support of "A Protestant Clergy" to the purposes of general education and perhaps to other internal improvements. When these Reserve lands, which have heretofore been so serious an obstruction to the general improvement of the country, are appropriated to general purposes, the Catholic and all other classes of Your Majesty's faithful and loyal subjects will be alike benefited by them.

Your Memorialists, from a sense of duty, have thus presumed to vindicate themselves from uncalculated attacks, and in the present exigency, to lay a plain statement of the facts connected with the question of a Church Establishment in the colony before Your Majesty. And should the correctness of any of their statements or representations be called in question, your Memorialists humbly entreat of Your Majesty an opportunity to substantiate them, which they feel themselves fully able to do.

MOST GRACIOUS SOVEREIGN:

Your Memorialists beg leave to approach the Royal Throne, and from warm affections of their hearts, to present to Your Majesty their sincere and grateful thanks for the Royal Assent to the Marriage Act, sanctioning the right of ministers of different christian denominations in Upper Canada to celebrate the bonds of matrimony,—a privilege which has been long and earnestly sought for by the people and their representatives, and the Royal sanction to which has assured and satisfied the people of this province of Your Majesty's earnest desire to comply with their reasonable wishes and promote their best interests.

That Your Majesty, and Your Majesty's Royal Consort, may be blessed with health, long life, and happiness; that the richest blessings of Christianity and Providence may be poured upon the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and its numerous and extensive dependencies; that uninterrupted peace and unvaried prosperity may crown Your Majesty's auspicious reign; and that the deliberations of Your Majesty's Government may result to the satisfaction and promotion of the best interests of every portion of Your Majesty's Dominions and the perpetual honour and stability of the British Throne, is the daily and fervent prayer of Your Majesty's Memorialists.

Y. O. C., September 8th, 1831.

The Memorial from which the foregoing extracts have been made was transmitted to England through Sir John Colborne, then Lieutenant Governor, according to the instructions of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, which had, a short time previously, been published in the U. C. Gazette. In reply to the short address of the Methodist Conference, requesting him to forward the Memorial, with the documents accompanying it, to the Secretary of State, to be laid before His Majesty, Sir John Colborne entered into the merits of the Memorial to the King; His Excellency's answer contained reflections upon the Methodist Conference for discussing the question, and was considered an interference with the right of petitioning the King, and gave great offence to the whole Methodist body, as well as to very many others. It was always supposed that Sir John's unadvised reply was written by a violent Episcopal Clergyman, who was known to be intimate at the Government House, as it was so much at variance with Sir John's general character. It was also understood that when Sir John saw the effect it was likely to produce, and did produce, he deeply regretted it. This much, however, may be said, that Sir John henceforth availed himself of every opportunity to heal the breach—he redressed every complaint made to him in regard to reprehensible Episcopal interference with Methodist Indian Missions—and afforded every facility, and countenance, and assistance in the conversion and improvement of the aboriginal Indian Tribes.—These acts of Sir John were duly acknowledged before the public; and the Editor of the Guardian endeavoured to efface from the minds of his readers and the public the unfavourable impression which had been made by Sir John's unaccountable and unfortunate reply of 1831; but it had sunk deep in the mind of the whole country,—like the declaration of the Duke of Wellington in the House of Lords, before the passing of the Reform Bill, that "no Reform was necessary,"—and was afterwards employed by partisans equally hostile to the Methodists and Sir John as an important instrument in overthrowing his government.

To return from this digression. It is a rather singular

fact, that the Episcopal Clergy who, in 1831, deprecated the idea of circulating petitions among the inhabitants of the Province on this subject, did themselves commence the circulation of petitions among the same inhabitants on the same subject in the course of the following year—yes, they did themselves in 1832-3, what they had condemned others for doing in 1830-1. They seemed to have received an intimation from a high quarter that some counter-expression of public opinion in the Province was necessary in order to justify His late Majesty's Government in rejecting the prayers of more than 10,000 of his Canadian subjects. As mortifying as it must have been for the asserted sole successors of the Apostles, and the only authorised instructors of the people, to pay any the slightest deference to public opinion, and as much as it contravened their own recorded sentiments, they commenced the circulation of petitions in favour of their own exclusive claims to the Reserves—yet not in the open and public way that those whom they had assailed had done, but in a perfectly private manner. So entirely secret did they keep the whole proceeding, that they prosecuted their work from October to February without being discovered or suspected. The writer of these letters was at that time at St. Catharines, Niagara District, on the eve of his first voyage to England, when he was informed that a member of the Methodist Church in that village had been requested to sign a petition (which was in the possession of the Episcopal Clergy) against the establishment of Tithes, and in favour of the appropriation of the Reserves for the improvement of roads and bridges. I confess suspicion was excited in my mind.—By the assistance of a friend, a copy of the petition was with difficulty obtained. The disclosure of this secret proceeding created no small sensation in the Province.—A counter petition to the King was forthwith got up, to which, in the course of two months, upwards of 20,000 names were affixed. Mr. Attorney General was the bearer and advocate of the Episcopal petition, (a) and the writer of these remarks presented and advocated the general petition. (b) The Episcopal petition, which was originally addressed to the King, was metamorphosed into a petition to the House of Lords, and presented by the Bishop of Exeter in March last, six years after signature, as a petition from "the Protestant inhabitants of Upper Canada," signed by nearly 6,000. The Archbishop of York has disclaimed any knowledge of this proceeding. It is also worthy of remark, that the petition to the House of Lords varies in detail of the "religious destitution," considerably from the petition addressed to His late Majesty, to which the names of the petitioners were originally affixed. This anomalous and extraordinary business looks very like the doings of the famous Mr. Bettridge.

When Mr. Hagerman presented the Episcopal petition to the King, to which the 6000 names were originally attached, the Secretary of State for the Colonies, (Mr. now Lord, Stanley) directed him, it seems, to prepare

(Concluded on the last page.)

(a) The following is a copy of the Episcopal petition, (signed by 6000)

TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

MOST GRACIOUS SOVEREIGN:

We, Your Majesty's faithful and loyal subjects, the Clergy and members of the Church of England in Upper Canada, with other inhabitants, deeply interested in its prosperity, most humbly approach Your Majesty on a subject of the utmost importance to the well-being of this colony.

Your Majesty's petitioners are composed of Ministers, Laymen and their children, who took refuge in Upper Canada after the American Revolution, under a solemn pledge of receiving the same constitution as that of the Mother Country; a constitution which includes a decent provision for the due maintenance of the Word and Sacraments, according to the form of the Church of England.

These pledges were fully redeemed by the Statute 31st George III., chapter 23d, entitled "An Act for the better regulation of the Clergy in the Colonies," which provides for the support of a Protestant Clergy, in a way that imposes no burden upon any class of people, or any disability upon those who profess a different faith.

Your Majesty's petitioners consist also of emigrants from the Parent State, who have been more especially induced to leave their native land and to settle in this colony, because they felt secure that they and their children would enjoy the inalienable privilege of worshipping their God, and exercising the duties of their religion, in the same manner as their forefathers had done before them; since, at the most earnest desire of our late King, your Royal Father, communicated to His Parliament, provision was made for the support of the Christian Religion in Upper Canada.

Your Majesty's petitioners beg leave to draw your attention to the Message of your Royal Father of blessed memory to His Parliament, and to the enactments in the Canada Act, made in consequence of that wise and gracious recommendation, and which were sanctioned by the Convention of the Clergy, which in 1792, Your Majesty's subjects the Royal favour and protection to the United Church of England and Ireland, in every dependency of the British Empire, and which we rejoice to see so amply confirmed by Your Majesty's recent Statute, the 28th of May last, extending to the Colonies, and which, in the Royal determination to uphold the Church in the full enjoyment of all her rights and privileges; and that Your Majesty considered the unimpaired property of the establishment to which she had been accustomed, as essential alike to the temporal and spiritual welfare of the people.

We would most humbly represent to Your Majesty, that under all these circumstances, we cannot but consider a provision for the maintenance of a Protestant Clergy in this Province our right, and a duty imposed upon us by the law of the land, as well as by the most solemn pledges; and we feel with deep concern the great injustice of the efforts now making to deprive us of this our vested right; we can express no indignation when such measures tend to our injury, and to the injury of our Majesty's subjects who have done and suffered so much for their loyal and patriotic principles, and who are either ignorant or unable to be acquainted with the principles of our constitution.

On this occasion we do not appeal to your Majesty's well known Grace, which at all other times we feel happy to acknowledge, as to Your Majesty's equity; we claim the continued security of our religious rights;—that justice to which all are entitled—that regard to our religious privileges, which is paid to those of our Lower Canada brethren of the Roman Catholic Religion, to whom the pledges of Your Majesty's Government for the protection of their religion, and the support of their Clergy, are not stronger than those held by Your Majesty's petitioners.

Your petitioners fully trust that Your Majesty will, in your gracious wisdom, maintain to them the advantage of a permanent provision for the support of public worship, according to the National Church of England, granted to them by the most solemn pledges, and by the law of the land, and that they have been in possession more than forty years, and that the ties which bind us to Your Majesty's Government, and which we feel most anxious to maintain, will be rarely broken at the instigation of the enemies of their religion, and of the prosperity of the British Crown.

(b) The following is a copy of the General Petition, signed by upwards of 20,000

COMMUNICATIONS.

THE CHURCH.

To the Editor of the Christian Guardian.

REV. AND DEAR SIR,—I have for some time been a subscriber for the newspaper, rather oddly styled The Church, and scruple not to say, its Editor is a man of vigorous mind, classic taste, and cultivated understanding. The articles, too, are of a strictly religious cast—many written with elegance—some of them evincing no little talent. There wants but the inspiration of a high, and holy, and scriptural liberality, to render it worthy of a recommendation to every family it might reach. But this is wanting; and for this reason, it is an exceptional paper. This great deficiency—the absence of a good, is not to be contemplated as having for its substitute harmlessness. Where christian liberality is wanting, there is found a combination of evils. I am fully aware of the delicacy of the ground on which I am now placing myself; but I shall not retrace my steps to get other footing. While I have read some articles in this paper with unmingled pleasure, I have read others with disgust, and with shame for their writers. The Methodists, and other spiritual persons, come in for a large share of unmanly, unwise, and unguarded when I say, it contains unscriptural statements, barefaced misrepresentations, mean insinuations, sheer slanders: I say no more than—Methodism is insulted.

I may now inform you, that, in being the case, and being a Wesleyan, I cannot stand by unmoved; nor do reason or religion require I should. It becomes every man to put his veto on evil, whether consecrated or not. It is therefore my intention to commence, shortly, a series of articles intimately related to the subject. I design them to comprise four leading topics, namely, National Establishments, the Church of England, Dissent, and Methodism. These are topics which the statements in The Church, and the present position of religious affairs in the Province, require to be discussed. Were I interogated as to my reasons for calling attention to them, my answer would be, I do it, 1st. To defend the Methodists and others from the attacks now made upon them; and, 2ndly, to attempt to show that the Church of England ought not to be established in Canada. The Wesleyans of this country are either right or wrong. An Establishment in it would either be a blessing or a curse. It will be my unremitting endeavour to be fair in my reasoning, and generous in my spirit; and should I fail, I hope the failure will be attributed to my infirmities as a man—not to my motives as a christian.

I have now discovered to you my intentions; as still I need one thing—your consent as a publisher. I therefore beg to ask permission to have the series inserted in your valuable paper, and shall be glad to have an intimation of your consent when convenient to you. My engagements have been such as to preclude the possibility of writing even the first numbers of the series as yet; but should I be favoured with your acquiescence, I shall lose no opportunity given me for commencing it. In the meantime, and ever, my prayer will be, that all may be impressed by Lord Bacon's aphorism: "Certainly it is heaven upon earth to have a man's mind move in CHARITY, rest in Providence, and turn upon the joints of TRUTH."

I am, with great respect, yours,

ESLTON.

Anglicanada, Sept. 1838.

Bytown, Sept. 17th, 1838.

To the Editor of the Christian Guardian.

DEAR SIR,—When I hear of the exclusive, unjust, and illegal claims which the high church party are setting up to one seventh of this noble Province, declared to be one of the brightest gems in England's Crown, I am more than half inclined to ask, what benefit have the inhabitants of Upper Canada derived from their ministerial labours, especially that portion of them (viz. the emigrant and destitute settlers) respecting whose spiritual welfare they have recently expressed themselves with so much concern? Have these Ministers of the word ever attempted to penetrate the wilderness to seek those wandering sheep till after others have succeeded in the arduous work of clearing and cultivating the moral waste, and through the blessing of Almighty God upon their humble efforts, have caused "the solitary places to be glad, and the wilderness to blossom as the rose?" I must say, that I know of no instance in which a Minister of the self-styled Clergy of Upper Canada has been the first to raise the standard of the Redeemer in the wilderness among the destitute settlers. No, Sir; their uniform practice has been to remain at home, caring not for the souls of the people, till by persevering in industry and economy the settlers have brought themselves into circumstances of comparative wealth and comfort. Then those who would not face the storm, or ford their way through swamps and marshes, or lodge in the rude, unsheltered hut, for the sake of carrying to the truly destitute the soul-cheering sound of the unsearchable riches of Christ, have the assurance, and may I not say, impudence, to come among them as the only properly qualified and duly authorized men to feed them with the bread of life. And for this astonishing labour of love they must have one seventh of the whole Province; and if this modest claim should be admitted, we may expect after a few years to hear them confidently ask for one tenth of the produce of all the rest. But perhaps some who are in favour of their extravagant claims may ask how I come to know that Ministers of the Establishment have been so neglectful of those destitute portions of the Province? In answer to this I can say, that as it respects all the new settlements east of Kingston, I know the statement I have made to be substantially correct, beyond the fear of successful contradiction. I have seen the rise and witnessed the progressive improvement of the Paro, Lanark, Fitzroy, and Richmond settlements, and am now employed a part of my time in Clarendon and Pembroke. All of which I know have been cultivated and improved, so that their moral aspect has been very materially changed, by the labours of the Methodist Ministers, and others, before the voice of a Clergyman of the would-be-dominant Church was heard invoking the wanderer to enter the established fold. However, it is quite cheering for us to know that, proscribed as we always have been, and excluded from any pecuniary assistance from the Executive in this Province, and that, too, in opposition to the express wishes of Her Majesty's Ministers, with the exception of a few hundred pounds annually to assist out the Upper Canada Academy, while others have been for many years receiving thousands to build churches and support ministers,—we have nevertheless succeeded, through the blessing of Almighty God, to spread ourselves through the length and breadth of the land; and our success (as far as I am able to judge) has been the greatest during the last few years in those sections of the country that have been recently reported to the British public and Parliament to be in a state of the most appalling and heart-rending destitution. Ten years ago I was appointed to travel in this part of the country as a Missionary. Other brethren had

been here some years before, but still the population was scattered, the roads were almost impassable, and the fare we met with was far from being at all times agreeable. I had to eat and sleep, to study and preach, in the same apartment. On foot, with my satchels slung on my back, I had to make my way through a dense forest, abounding with swamps and marshes, to meet the congregations assembled to worship the God of their fathers. Our meetings were sometimes in private houses, at other times in barns or beneath the foliage of the forest trees. After an absence of nine years, I have, in the order of Divine Providence, returned again, and I must say that I am sincerely thankful to the Almighty for the honor where with He has honored my brethren in the ministry. Assisted from above, they have succeeded in bringing the desert to be a fruitful field. Ten years since there were in all this extensive region of country only three regular travelling Preachers and one Missionary, and some four or five hundred members. Now we have a separate District, composed of one station and seven circuits and missions, on which there are ten Preachers and one thousand six hundred and sixteen church members,—the most of whom are witnesses that the Gospel has come to them, not in word only, but in power, in the Holy Ghost, and in much assurance. Our march, thank God, is still onward. It would have done you good to have been at some of our late quarterly meetings, especially at our Richmond meeting a week ago last Saturday and Sunday. I am sure gratitude would have overflowed your heart to see the crowds of those people who have been so shamefully libelled before the British people urging their way to the sanctuary of the Most High, erected by their voluntary contributions, to feast upon the blessings of His grace. During this meeting some twenty five or thirty precious souls presented themselves as seekers of redemption, eight or ten of whom were enabled so to believe as to know that God was reconciled to them through the Son of his love. To Him be all the praise!

Our brethren are unitedly praying, labouring, and looking for a general outpouring of the Holy Spirit. May it come as floods upon the dry ground!

I am yours, &c.

RICHD. JONES.

RELIGIOUS.

THE BRITISH CONFERENCE.

Wednesday, August 1.

With the exception of receiving the reports of two or three small Committees, the three Sittings of the Conference were occupied with the Second Reading of the Stations. In compliance with a suggestion from the chair, the Bristol Preachers appointed a religious service to be held at Ebenezer Chapel, at half past three in the afternoon, (in connection with which a sermon was to be preached by the Rev. EDWARD FRAZER, in reference to the important and cheering fact that in that day so many would come into the complete enjoyment of their civil freedom. The service was a very solemn and delightful one. It must have been so under any circumstances; but the interest of the general occasion was heightened in an uncommon degree by the appearance and address of Mr. Frazier, himself so important an instance of what, by proper culture, the once enslaved population of the West Indies may become. This afternoon, while the Stations remained under consideration, great interest was excited by the appointment of one of the junior Preachers to a distant Mission. When it was first proposed to him, he stated that although he had expected to remain in his native land, yet, as he had given himself unreservedly to the work of the ministry, he was willing to go wherever the Conference might see fit to appoint him. He had laid the subject before his parents; and the letter which he had received from his father by that morning's post was read in the Conference. We are happy to be able to submit a copy of it, as well as of a letter from the young lady, a daughter of one of the deceased preachers, to whom Mr. — is about to be united for life: Such an example of entire devotedness to God and zeal for the advancement of His cause can scarcely be contemplated in vain.

(1)

My dear Boy,—Yesterday I was preaching an occasional sermon in the Circuit; when just concluding the second hymn, I saw, through the chapel window, your cousin—on the road. My heart sunk within me. He came on to the pulpit, and told me not to be afflicted, (as I had conceived your dear mother had been taken suddenly ill.) I saw I was affected without concluding the two last lines of the hymn. I read the first part of your letter. I lifted up my heart to God, endeavoured to repress my present feelings, and gave out my text. Although not perhaps fully prepared for what the letter contains, no day has ever passed, since you went out, in which I have not frequently placed you before God, and sought for you His special direction. I trust so far my feeble appeals to a throne of grace have been answered. But never for twenty five years, this month, since I began in my simple way to call sinners to repentance, have I been so specially led out in prayer, that the Lord would direct his servants in portioning out each of his servants where, and to whom, they would be most useful, and that the will of each preacher might be lost in God's. I no sooner had read your letter, than the words of your venerable grandfather came forcibly into my mind, in his dying address to one of his class who was just setting out; and I found it must be applied to his child and my child—O my dear lad, give your heart to God, and be determined to be his. He will have our will; we must submit to be guided by Him. Many years I have said, if I were younger, I should offer myself to the committee to go to Van Dieman's Land. I venerate the men who have laboured, and are now labouring, in the Missionary field; in any and every part; but that portion of the Lord's word pressed much upon my mind. Little did I think that my only boy would be one solicited at my hands for that scene of labour. Nature would shrink when the trial comes; but I am the Lord's, I trust, fully. You say you are his; and everything I possess is his right and property; and I dare not hold you back. I throw myself out of myself; I trust you into the hands of the Lord, and say—"Go, and may the God of my father and your father go with you." Now for your dear mother; when I returned home at midnight she was up. It was a trial she did not expect: I was too tired to converse much last night. This morning I find her under the influence of similar feelings with myself,—that is, she does not refuse, and believes it is an awful thing to trifle with the will of heaven. She had anticipated a pleasurable meeting with you before long; but the thoughts of future separation have damped her feelings, and I pray God to give her support. Your sisters look at each other and say—"We little thought it would come to this."—And now my boy I leave you to God, to his church, and to his work; and may we all, as a family, be found faithful.

So prays your affectionate father.

Your letter has occasioned much serious thought and earnest prayer. We have frequently, most solemnly and unreservedly, devoted ourselves, our all to God, and have expressed our willingness to go wherever he appointed. You left yourself at the disposal of the Conference; and had they sent us to worship the God of their fathers. Our meetings were sometimes in private houses, at other times in barns or beneath the foliage of the forest trees. After an absence of nine years, I have, in the order of Divine Providence, returned again, and I must say that I am sincerely thankful to the Almighty for the honor where with He has honored my brethren in the ministry. Assisted from above, they have succeeded in bringing the desert to be a fruitful field. Ten years since there were in all this extensive region of country only three regular travelling Preachers and one Missionary, and some four or five hundred members. Now we have a separate District, composed of one station and seven circuits and missions, on which there are ten Preachers and one thousand six hundred and sixteen church members,—the most of whom are witnesses that the Gospel has come to them, not in word only, but in power, in the Holy Ghost, and in much assurance. Our march, thank God, is still onward. It would have done you good to have been at some of our late quarterly meetings, especially at our Richmond meeting a week ago last Saturday and Sunday. I am sure gratitude would have overflowed your heart to see the crowds of those people who have been so shamefully libelled before the British people urging their way to the sanctuary of the Most High, erected by their voluntary contributions, to feast upon the blessings of His grace. During this meeting some twenty five or thirty precious souls presented themselves as seekers of redemption, eight or ten of whom were enabled so to believe as to know that God was reconciled to them through the Son of his love. To Him be all the praise!

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I am yours, &c.

RICHD. JONES.

RELIGIOUS.

THE BRITISH CONFERENCE.

Thursday, Aug. 2.

In the course of the day, the reports of several of the smaller Committees were received. The Conference, also, by a unanimous and very cordial vote, agreed to request the Ex-President to publish the excellent charge addressed to him the preceding evening by the young men.

The morning and forenoon sittings were taken up by the Stations. The second reading was concluded early in the afternoon sitting, and the Conference proceeded to enquire what applications from Circuits for additional preachers had received the sanction of their respective District Committees.

The Conference also received and confirmed the report of the Committee, appointed, according to rule, to consider whether Dr. Bunting, and the Rev. R. Alder, should be recommended to receive from the Conference of 1839, an appointment to the office of Resident Missionary Secretaries for an additional term of six years.

In the evening, at Ebenezer Chapel, the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper was administered to the Preachers (only) by the President of the Conference, assisted by the Ex-President, the Secretary, and several of the Senior Preachers.

Friday, Aug. 3.

Six o'clock.—The consideration of the applications for additional preachers was resumed.

Nine o'clock.—Applications for additional Preachers still before the Conference. There were some discussions in connection with this question equally important and interesting; but the Conference, however willing to have done otherwise, was obliged to confine its consent to a few of the most pressing cases, as it was found that the Continent had, however economically it might be administered, would not be sufficient to meet the demands upon it which would have been occasioned had all the applications been granted.

In the afternoon sitting, the Preachers' Sons, who are receiving their education at Kingswood School, were admitted, and occupied the front seats in the gallery. The friends, likewise, by whom the Preachers were received, were admitted into the gallery and the side-seats under the gallery. The Schools' Report, and the Report of the Missionary Committee of Review, were laid before the Conference, and the various resolutions arising out of them, put, and carried unanimously. The vote of thanks to the Rev. Robert Smith, who has so long, and with much satisfaction to the parents of the children especially (though not to them exclusively), been the Governor of Kingswood School, was communicated to him by the President in a very affectionate address, and with great feeling acknowledged by Mr. Smith, who, on this occasion, had removed from his place on the platform among his brethren, and sat in the midst of his pupils in the front of the gallery.

The Address from the Canadian to the British Conference, and the Answer to it, were both read.

On the motion of the Rev. Thomas Waugh, (one of the Irish Representatives,) the very affectionate thanks of the Conference were voted to the kind friends (Wesleyans and others) by whom the preachers had been so kindly received and so hospitably entertained.

An evening sitting was held for the purpose of expediting the business of the Conference. The President was appointed to preside at the next Irish Conference, and that he should be accompanied by the Secretary, the Rev. George Arden, and one of the Missionary Secretaries. The usual official visits to Scotland, and North and South Wales, were likewise fixed. The Chairmen of Districts, and Financial Secretaries, were then appointed in the usual way.

Saturday, Aug. 4.

Several alterations were made in various Stations, which occupied a considerable portion of the time of the Conference.

The Missionary Stations were read and confirmed.

The President stated that Mr. Waugh had received intelligence of domestic affliction, and that the Irish Representatives would therefore take their leave that morning. The address of the Irish to the British Conference was read: Mr. Yevers then read the answer to it which had been prepared. The Conference was then addressed by Mr. Waugh, and Mr. Matthews, who very affectionately took their leave of the preachers. Their expressions of attachment and affection were very cordially reciprocated on the part of the Conference, by the President, who, in a very feeling manner, shook hands with them in the name of the preachers. The President, likewise, asked Mr. Waugh, if he could give them a general notion of the amount of Emigrations from the Wesleyan Societies in Ireland during the last fifteen years? Mr. Waugh said that he did not think the number would be less than Ten Thousand; that they might also be called, (together with their families,) the very cream of the society, as they mostly had a little independence, and had thus been enabled to remove from a country in which Protestants deeply felt that they were positively discriminated. He added that many of the more respectable Roman Catholics, who did not like to join in plans of revolt, and even blood, likewise, were glad to emigrate.

After the departure of the Irish Brethren, the several Districts were called over, for the purpose of making the final alterations in such Stations as required them. The Conference broke up between one and two for the remainder of the day; there being no sitting on Saturday afternoon.

Monday, Aug. 6.

Besides the reports of several smaller committees, the reports of the General Book Committee, of the Theological Institution Committee, of the Chapel Fund, and Chapel Building Committee, and of the Education Committee, were presented and received.

The different officers and committees for the ensuing year of these important departments of the general work were at the same time appointed. (When the Report of the Theological Institution was before the Conference, the Resolution of the Committee in reference to the retirement of Mr. Entwisle, (and which we gave last week.) was proposed for the general concurrence of the preachers. This was unanimously agreed to, and the vote was communicated to him by the President with evident signs of strong and respectful affection, and acknowledged by Mr. Entwisle in a very affecting address, in which he referred to his early religious experience, and expressed his unabated love for his brethren.—In the course of the day, a letter was read from the Rev. James Wood, the oldest Methodist preacher living, stating that, at the first establishment of the Theological Institution, he had been opposed to it; but that he had watched its operation and effects since its commencement, and his opinion was now changed, and he was convinced it would be a great blessing to the Connexion; he, therefore, as a mark of his approbation, sent two hundred copies of a work he had published of Scripture, and requested them to be sold, and the proceeds paid to the Institution Treasurer. The Conference directed a letter to be sent to Mr. Wood, thanking him for the donation, and for his testimony in favour of the Institution.

In the course of the day, a very interesting conversation occurred on the subject of City and Town Missions. The result was, a resolution recommending the application of the principle in connexion with the disciplinary arrangements of the body.

Tuesday, Aug. 7.

The Reports of the Children and Auxiliary Funds were presented and received, and the usual resolutions passed in reference to them.

The Report of the Education Committee was presented, and an important conversation ensued upon it. It was agreed, that another Committee should be appointed, to obtain information and report to the next Conference. It was likewise resolved, that the old weekly meetings for children should be resumed wherever a Preacher resided, and that steps should be taken to include the children of Wesleyan parents, between the ages of 14 and 20, as far as possible, in the direct pastoral care of the Preachers.

Several stations were likewise brought before the Conference, and various alterations made; and, as in the case of two or three districts, removals had been made affecting the chairmanship, in these cases new elections took place.

In the course of the day, the venerable James Wood was assisted into the chapel, and sat there some little time. Mr. Wood is now 67 years of age, and has been a Wesleyan Minister 65 years. His weakness was too great to allow him to be heard, but by his son, the Rev. Robert Wood, he told his brethren that he rejoiced to see them all once more, and that he hoped they would spend a happy eternity together.

In the afternoon, the Preachers did not meet as a Conference, but as a Committee of the Methodist Preachers, Assistant Society, for the transaction of its important business.

CROSBY CIRCUIT.

Extract of a Letter from the Rev. H. Wilkinson, dated Sept. 20, 1838.

At the Crosby Quarterly Meeting it pleased God to pour out the Holy Spirit upon his people and upon the unconverted. The result is, the church has been greatly quickened, quite a number of sinners deeply awakened, several persons converted to God, most of whom have united with us in church fellowship. To God be praise!

THE GUARDIAN.

Wednesday, October 3, 1838.

THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE WESLEYAN MISSIONARY SOCIETY OF U. C.

was held in the Wesleyan Chapel, Newgate Street, on Monday evening the 1st instant. Preparatory Sermons were preached last Sabbath by the Rev. JOSEPH STINSON, President of the Conference, and the Rev. MATTHEW RICHEY, A. M., Principal of the Upper Canada Academy. The discourses were most appropriate and impressive, and the Congregations were very large and respectable. Mr. Richey stands in the first rank of pulpit orators, and the composition of his discourses is a model of beauty and elegance. The public meeting of the Society on Monday evening was addressed by the Rev. Wm. Case, (the Father of Canadian Missions,) the Reverend Messrs. Green, Richey, John Sunday, (Native Indian,) Wm. Ryerson, and Wm. Scott. The Rev. A. Townley, J. Ryerson, and others, also took part in the proceedings of the evening. The assembly was the largest ever witnessed in the chapel since the opening of it, and seemed to be highly delighted with the addresses delivered—especially those of Mr. Richey and John Sunday.

The able Report drawn up by Mr. Stinson, and read at the meeting, is the most important and valuable document which has ever been written respecting Indian Missions in America. It is known that the late Lieut. Governor of this Province represented, in his despatches to the Imperial Government, that the Methodist Missions amongst the Indians are an "accursed process of civilization"—is "decimating" the native converts, and substituting in the place of the "simple virtues of the red man" the "germs of Christian guilt," &c. The Report meets these charges by a statement of facts,—containing the STATISTICS, after the most minute examination upon the authority of the best evidence the nature of the subject would admit—the comparative mortality of each tribe of Indians for a given number of years before and since their con-

version to christianity,—the quantity of land cleared and cultivated, of the grain grown, of stock acquired and possessed—the number and description of buildings erected—the educational improvements of the youth; the state of morals, &c. The Report will be shortly printed; and we hope it will be read by every friend and enemy of Christian Missions. When it shall have been got through the press we will turn to it again. The collections during the Anniversary exceeded £30—being an increase of several pounds upon those of the last, or any preceding year, exclusive of nearly £100 collected by individuals in town during the year. In addition to this the President announced a donation of £50 from an excellent gentleman in Montreal to the cause of Missions,—he having been deeply impressed with their importance by statements of facts which he had read in the Guardian. We hope many others will imitate this noble example of christian benevolence according to their several ability.

The conclusion of the proceedings of the BRITISH CONFERENCE will be found in to-day's Guardian. It will be seen that there has been an increase in the Societies of several thousand members both at home and in the Foreign Missions.

We are happy to announce that the Rev. JOSEPH STINSON has been appointed by the British Conference President of the Canadian Conference during the present year.

The important matter of fact letter from the Rev. RICHARD JONES should be read by all candid men concerned in the Clergy Reserve controversy. We should be glad to receive similar letters from the Rev. Wm. CASE and others who have penetrated the wilderness when the new settlers were indeed "as sheep without a shepherd."

THE EARL OF DURHAM AND HIS GOVERNMENT.—The answer of the Earl of Durham to the deputations of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward's Island, (given in another column,) cannot be read without deep interest and emotion. The New York Albion says Her Majesty has addressed a letter to Lord Durham under her own hand, requesting him to continue in his government and adopt such a course as he may think best. The effect of such a request there has not yet been time to learn from Quebec. If any thing can induce Lord Durham to remain, it will be such a request from his Sovereign, and such an expression of unbounded Royal confidence, coupled with the strong wishes of the Colonies.

At the public meeting held in the City Hall, in this Town, on Wednesday last, resolutions were adopted expressing confidence in Lord Durham, and requesting him to continue in the Canadian Government. An address to his Lordship to that effect was recommended for general circulation, and a Committee appointed to obtain signatures, and another to proceed to Quebec and present the address to his Lordship. A public meeting was held on Tuesday the 29th ult. at Cohou, which adopted resolutions, and an address to the same effect. Indeed there seems to be but one opinion amongst all parties on the subject.

The heartless attempt of the House of Lords to ruin Lord Durham's Government, and the paltry subserviency of the Ministry, will only serve to strengthen his Lordship in the confidence and sympathies of the North American Colonies.

His Excellency Sir GEORGE ARTHUR left town on Tuesday in the St. George for Quebec, to see the Earl of Durham.

THE CLERGY RESERVE QUESTION.

The letter addressed to Mr. Draper in this day's Guardian concludes the historical part of the argument on the Clergy Reserve Question. We never intended to revive this part of the argument until since the revival of the old attacks against the character and principles of the Methodist Church by The Church and other newspapers of that school, during the last few months. We have therefore felt it necessary, as well as a duty, to inform the public of the whole matter from the beginning.

When the great debate took place in the House of Assembly on this subject in the session of 1835, we thought from henceforth the question would be argued on all sides upon its own merits; we then fondly hoped the use of the weapons of calumny and abuse would be henceforth discontinued. We here re-assert what we then wrote, and submit to all concerned whether the proposition then made by us had not better be acceded to by them now.

From the Christian Guardian, March 18, 1835.

DEBATE ON THE CLERGY RESERVE.

In our columns of last week, the accompanying supplement, and to day's Guardian, we have given a full report of the debates in the Assembly on the Clergy Reserve. In general the debate is characterized by calmness, candour, and good feeling. There are, however, two or three exceptions. The subject seems to have been treated for the most part, as it ought to have been,—as a question of law and expediency. Happy would it have been for the interests of religion in this Province and its general tranquility, had the Clergy Reserve question always been viewed in this light, apart from personal character. It is, however, known from what quarter the first offence was given—the first attacks made. In the discussion of this question we are free to confess that we have written many severe things of a personal nature—in some instances more severe than we would attempt to justify—but we must likewise add, that our sarcasms have been those of reprob and not of assault; and our attacks have been those of reply, and not of aggression. It is, however, a ground of high satisfaction and congratulation, that a particular view of this question is no longer made, by any party, a test of sound and Scriptural loyalty, and that the advocacy of a particular appropriation of the reserved funds is no longer based upon the fanciful delusion of its being essential to the preservation of an honest and devoted attachment to the institutions of the Country and the unity of the Empire. And now that accusers and accused have been heard at the public tribunal here, and before His Majesty's Government in England,

and the accused have been honourably acquitted we earnestly hope and trust, that in future instead of recriminations and animosity, among different Protestant denominations, there will "in necessary things, be unity;" in non-essential liberty; in all things charity." This will be the best antidote to infidelity and crime, and the most advance the purposes and glory of His whose nature is love, and whose will is the salvation of all men. There are some portions of the population, who, from education and other causes will be most edited by a faithful Episcopal ministry,—others, by a Baptist,—others, by a Presbyterian,—others again, by a Methodist ministry. These denominations agree in the great verities of the Christian religion—and there is room and need for the unremitting and Scriptural labors of them all. While human nature is as it is, there will doubtless be individual instances of invidious jealousy, emulation, and perhaps strife; but as communicants and branches of the same family of Christ, may they never again "fall out by the way?" may they grow up to the measure of the fulness of Christ, and cover the land, in its length and breadth, with the saving knowledge of God! We would apply, to the different bodies of Evangelical Christians in this Province, the words which the late Mr. Watson, in a speech at the Annual Meeting of the British and Foreign Bible Society in 1817, uttered in reference to the Christian denominations of Great Britain, when alluding to a remark of the late celebrated Dr. Mason, of New York, Secretary to the American Bible Society, who had preceded him:—

"I will not add another remark; and I make it because it has been made before, and because it derives its interest from being made often. Our Christian union still continues,—we are still one in the glorious work; the dew of Hermod has not to its rest its refreshing quality; the ointment poured on the head of Aaron still retains all its fragrance. I follow with pleasure the respectable Divine who has just addressed you. He is an American with a truly British heart; and he has furnished me with an American allusion, in reference to the principles of this Society, which embraces Christianity of all names and of all countries." We have lauded the latter of these; the former, which we have laid it, daily eat more deeply into its edge, and more completely destroy its temper. I know but of one medication to the breast of charity; and that is reserved for the man who shall dig a ditch from the earth, and again give sharpness to its edge."

PRESBYTERIAN MEETING ON THE RESERVES AND CLERGY RESERVE.—A meeting of the congregation of the Church of Scotland in this town, was held in St. Andrew's Church, on Tuesday evening the 25th ult. Resolutions were adopted, protesting against the establishment of the Reserves and insisting upon the co-ordinate rights of the Church of Scotland to the same status with the Church of England. The following Resolutions are of a comprehensive and liberal character,—although they do not admit any portion of the Reserves to be applied to educational purposes, and do not therefore include the Methodists and others. We are happy, however, to perceive that they embrace the great principle of justice as the basis in the settlement of the Clergy Reserve Question.

3. That, as members of the Church of Scotland, this congregation have sensibly felt the injury that has been attempted to be inflicted upon them by the establishment of a Dominant Church in the Province, and they therefore more readily sympathize with other denominations of Christ, ever whom the sway of the established Rector extends. The same freedom of conscience, the exercise of which they claim at the hands of their rulers and fellow subjects for themselves, they would willingly extend to others—their desire being to maintain to themselves the exercise of their own rights and privileges, free from encroachment, within their own congregations, and at the same time to extend to other religious bodies the same right to exercise their privileges, free and unobscured, within their congregations.

4. That, concurring in the views expressed by the Right Hon. Lord Glenelg, Secretary of State for the Colonies, of the intention of the original framers of the Constitutional Act, to provide for the removal of any impediment that should be found in its enactments to the actual condition of the colony, and believing that the ecclesiastical provisions thereof cannot be applied without the greatest injury to the peace and prosperity of the country,—this congregation declares it to be their opinion, that the reservation of lands made by the Constitutional Act for the support of a Protestant Clergy should not be regarded—(whatever may be the legal construction put upon the words of the statute)—as being intended for the support of the clergy of any particular church, but rather for the furtherance of pure and undefiled religion in the colony, by such evangelical denominations therein, as may desire a participation in such aid, and as the Colonial Legislature may in their wisdom deem it expedient to support therefrom; and therefore this congregation desires, that the whole provisions of the Constitutional Act, contained in sections 38, 39, and 40, be repealed, and such provisions substituted as are adapted to the actual religious condition and wants of this country.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The able communication of "A Wesleyan Minister" is under consideration. The second letter of "A. T." is unavoidably postponed this week. We shall be glad to hear from our valued correspondent "Epsilon" at his convenience, in the prosecution of the series of articles which he promises in a communication in this day's Guardian. By the contributions of such fellow-labourers we hope soon to be greatly relieved of the most onerous part of our editorial duties, and to be able to devote our principal attention to more agreeable topics of inquiry. We thank "A Reader" for his congratulations and expressions of kindness.

The following sums have been received (towards the Book and Printing Establishment):—

Rev. Matthew Whiting, . . . £6 5 0
Rev. S. Bolton, 2 10 0
J. RYERSON, Book Steward.

Foreign & Domestic News.

Late European Intelligence.

By successive arrivals at New York, we have received English news to the 8th ult. The last arrival is the Great Western steampacket, which sailed from Bristol on the 8th, and arrived at New York on the evening of the 24th—after a sixteen days' passage.

Parliament was prorogued by Her Majesty in person, on the 16th of August.

The Canada Indemnity Bill, as it is called, passed a third reading in the House of Lords on the 13th of August; and on the same day was communicated to the House of Commons, and, on motion of Lord John

Russell, was read a first and second time, after some discussion—Lord John Russell deprecating the course which had been pursued by the House of Lords in respect to Lord Durham. August the 14th the bill was read in committee, when a long debate ensued. Mr. Leader, the radical member for Westminster, assailed the administration of Lord Durham with great virulence; and in the course of his speech he read an extract of a private letter from Mr. Buller—(Lord Durham's chief Secretary)—which had been published in the London Morning Chronicle. From this letter, it appears that Lord Durham perfectly understood his position and the state of affairs in Lower Canada at the time he promulgated his ordinance. The extract of Mr. Buller's letter, written the last of June, is as follows:—

"I enclose you our first great act—about the prisoners. It will appear to you horribly unconstitutional and despotic, but it is really mild. We put no one to death. Our transportation is, you will see, not to be penal, but merely accompanied by measures necessary for security. The rest are merely banishments, and are no more properly so called, than to include a general rule laid down in each case, whom we do not wish and do not intend to treat so harshly. This is rather an advantage, as it will enable us immediately to bring the pardoning power into operation. We would not interfere with the ordinary tribunals, or tamper with the juries. The legal guilt of these men was clear. From an ordinary jury their acquittal was equally clear. These ignorant Canadians would have said either that their leaders in the revolt were right all along, or that the Government had not dared to punish. The British party would have said that our trial had been a mere mockery of justice, and that we had let their guilty enemies loose on them by a trick."

From this extract, connected with the late acquittal of the murderers of Clarendon, by a Canadian jury in Montreal, it is plain that Lord Durham's ordinance was an act of wise statesmanship, and of real humanity to the prisoners on the one hand, and to the loyal inhabitants of Lower Canada on the other. Yet the Ministry have been induced to acquiesce in a censure upon his Lordship, got up by an unnatural cabal and factious opposition in the House of Lords.

ENGLAND.

THE PROSECUTION. Thursday, Aug. 10. This being the day appointed for the prosecution of Lord Durham in prison, considerable anxiety was manifested to witness the proceedings, especially as regards the interior of the House of Lords.

At twenty minutes past two the session of cannon announced Her Majesty's arrival at the entrance, and she shortly afterwards the flourish of trumpets told the Peers that the Queen was then approaching.

The Queen having entered the White Chamber, which is used on these occasions for that purpose, the trumpets announced that Her Majesty was about entering the House, and the heralds immediately followed by the Lord Steward and other officers of the household. The Lord Chancellor preceded Her Majesty, as well as the Earl Marischal, the Earl of Salisbury, the Lord Great Chamberlain, &c. Her Majesty's train was borne by the Duke of Wellington, Viscount Melbourne stood on Her Majesty's left, bearing the Sword of State, and the Earl of Salisbury, the Earl of Devonshire, and the Earl of Devonport, on Her Majesty's right, in usual distinct and emphatic manner, read the following SPEECH:

"My Lords and Gentlemen, The great satisfaction which enables me to close this protracted and laborious session. I have to lament that the civil war in Spain forms an exception to the general tranquillity. I continue to receive from all foreign powers the strongest assurances of their desire to maintain with me the most amicable relations. The disturbances and insurrections which had unfortunately broken out in Upper and Lower Canada, have been promptly suppressed; and I entertain a confident hope, that firm and judicious measures will empower you to restore a constitutional form of Government, which will happily secure to you a peace for a time to suspend. I rejoice at the progress which has been made in my Colonies, towards the entire abolition of negro apprenticeship, with such satisfaction, the attention which you have bestowed upon the maintenance of the domestic institutions of the country. I trust that the mitigation of the law of imprisonment for debt will prove to be favourable to the liberty of my subjects, and safe for commercial credit; and that the Established Church will derive increased strength and efficiency from the restriction of the granting of benefices in plurality. I have felt great pleasure in giving my assent to the bill for the relief of the destitute poor of Ireland. I cherish the expectation that its provisions have been so judiciously framed, and will be so judiciously executed, that they will contribute to relieve distress, they will tend to preserve order and to encourage habits of industry and exertion. I trust, likewise, that the Act which you have passed, relating to the compositions for tithes in Ireland, will increase the security of that property, and promote internal peace.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons. I cannot sufficiently thank you for your despatch and liberality, in providing for the expenses of my Household, and the maintenance of the honour and dignity of the Crown.

I offer you my warmest acknowledgments for the addition which you have made to the Income of my beloved Mother.

I thank you for the supplies which you have voted for the ordinary public service, as well as for the readiness with which you have provided means to meet the extraordinary expenses rendered necessary by the state of my Canadian possessions.

My Lords and Gentlemen, The many useful measures which you have been able to consider, while the settlement of the Civil List and the state of Canada demanded so much of your attention, are a satisfactory proof of your zeal for the public good. You are so well acquainted with the duties which now devolve upon you in your respective Councils, that it is unnecessary to remind you of them. In the discharge of them you may securely rely upon my firm support; and it is only necessary to express a humble hope that the Divine Providence will be graciously pleased to prosper our united efforts for the welfare of our country."

The manner in which this was delivered surprised many who had not before heard Her Majesty's most agreeable, silver-toned voice; it excited great admiration. If any part of the speech could be remembered, it was the words which she uttered as if in solemn prayer.

The Queen had upon her brow, for the first time, the Royal Crown; before her coronation she wore a diadem, or a small circlet of diamonds.

Her Majesty was decorated with the ribbon and order of the Garter; she wore a magnificent diamond necklace, and a diamond tiara of the same costly material. Under her robe she had on a white satin dress, trimmed with gold lace.

The delivery of the Speech the Lord Chancellor again knelt, and received Her Majesty's commands relative to the period of the prorogation, which his Lordship thus announced:—

"My Lords and Gentlemen, It is Her Majesty's royal will and pleasure that this Parliament be prorogued to Thursday, the 11th day of October next, to be then here holden, and this Parliament is accordingly prorogued to Thursday, the 11th day of October."

The Queen then rose and descended the steps of the Throne, preceded the same way as on entering by the Lord Steward, the Earl of Devonshire, the Earl of Devonport, and the Earl of Devonshire.

The Speaker and the Members of the Commons then retired, as well as the Peers and Peersesses who were present during the proceedings.

Steam Navigation between England and New York. The steam ship Royal William is advertised in Great's Advertising, to sail on the 20th of September, and the Liverpool about the 20th of October.

Messrs. Currier and Young, of Limehouse, the builders of the British Queen, have begun to receive orders for a new vessel, to be called the British Queen. She is not to be so long as that vessel, but much wider.

Ambassador to Russia. The Marquis of Clanricarde has been appointed ambassador to Russia. He is the son-in-law of the late George Canine.

Death of Sir John Nichol. The distinguished Admiralty Judge, at a very advanced age, of Sir John Nichol, formerly Colonel of the 26th Regiment of Foot, of Gen-

eral Ombuds; and of the Earl of Annesley. Also of Dr. Russell, an eminent lawyer of Cambridge, aged 83. He was considered one of the best living Greek scholars.

The King and Queen of Belgium arrived at Ramsgate on the 4th of September, and were received at the pier by the Duke of Wellington and a detachment of British soldiers. They left Ramsgate the next morning for Windsor.

Office of the North American Colonial Association, 11, Leadenhall Street, Aug. 14, 1838.

At a meeting of committee held this day, Alexander Gilchrist, Esq. in the Chair, It was unanimously resolved, That it is very in the knowledge of the committee that with great dissatisfaction prevails amongst the loyal inhabitants of Upper and Lower Canada at the present treatment experienced by rebels and brigands, taken with arms in their hands, and by others not so clearly implicated in the late insurrection in these Provinces.

That without entering into the question of how far the Earl of Durham may have exceeded the powers granted to him by the Imperial Parliament, this committee feel bound to state their conviction, and which coincides with their correspondence in Canada, that his Excellency has been actuated in all his proceedings by a sincere desire to promote the peace and permanent welfare of the Colonies.

That this committee, therefore, cannot but regard the discussions which have lately been raised in Parliament as tending to destroy British power and influence in the colony, by encouraging the disaffected, and disheartening the loyal; and they and their constituents having more property in jeopardy in the Colonies, they owe it to themselves, as loyal subjects, they owe it to Her Majesty the Queen, most solemnly to declare their serious apprehension that these proceedings are calculated to retard the pacification, if, indeed, they do not lead to the loss, of these valuable appendages of the British Crown.

That a copy of these resolutions, signed by the Chairman, be immediately transmitted to his Grace the Duke of Wellington, the Right Hon. Lord Glenelg, the Right Hon. Lord J. Russell, M. P., and the Right Hon. Sir Robert Peel, Bart. M. P.

ALEXANDER GILCHRIST, Junr., Chairman.

MISCELLANEOUS. British Scientific Association.—The British Association had commenced its meetings in sections, at Newcastle upon Tyne, and the London papers give long reports of the discussions. At the meeting of Section B, on the 2nd of August, Dr. Brewster, the learned exhibitor and lecturer upon a skull, said that of Eugene Aram. Dr. Inglis undertook to say, on philological principles, that Aram was guilty of the crime of which he was accused. A sharp question arose as to the identity of the skull, one medical gentleman insisting that it was the skull of a young man, whereas Aram was 24 years of age.

The Harvest.—The weather has been so far from being so good as it was in the autumn of 1837, that the crops have been sadly injured. The wheat is a failure, and the corn is a failure, and there is some apprehension of a scarcity.

A Stinking Kitter's Fortune.—The Leeds Times gives some particulars of the marriage of a young man, who had been a stinking kitter, and who had accumulated a fortune of about £200,000. He was married to a young lady, who was the daughter of a gentleman of fortune, and who had a fortune of about £100,000. He was 34 years of age, and she was 24 years of age. He came into the title and estates by reversion, being the grandson of a cousin to the late possessor.

Duel Murders.—A Mr. Mirfin was killed in a duel with a Mr. Widdowson, on the 22nd of August. After a protracted investigation the coroner's jury returned a verdict of wilful murder against Captain Mirfin and three others. The surviving parties fled to France.

Effects of Railways.—Railway conveyance is daily adding value to all sorts of agricultural produce. We have heard of a farmer in the Shireburnshire, an extensive Sheffieldshire estate, who has a coalfield, and who has a railway constructed from Birmingham to Sheffield, which will increase by one pound per head the value of every fat beast in the counties of Montgomery and Salop, by the facility it would afford for conveying them, without loss or delay, to the markets where they are chiefly consumed."

Singular Event.—John Christopher and Mary (Christopher's wife, at the Receptacle, in Hallow, both died on Tuesday, the 26th instant; one in the morning, and the other in the afternoon, each 74 years of age. We understand they had expressed a desire, when living, not to survive each other long.—(Wigan Gazette.)

Gradation.—Shakespeare has well described the gradation of demerit, and the changes which it produces in the mental eyes of an individual by saying:—"Now, a sensible man; by and by, a fool; and presently, a beast."

Curious Coincidence.—The Atlas, of ninety guns, launched during the American war at Chatham (England), had on her beam the figure of Atlas supporting the globe. By an error of the globe was placed so high that part of it was obliged to be cut away before the bowport could be fitted in. This part happened to be no other than all North America, and the carpenter who cut it away was an American.

FRANCE. The Duchess of Orleans gave birth to a son, on the 26th of August; who was immediately baptized and named Louis Albert, and the Duke of Orleans, of the name of Louis Philippe, and the Duke of Orleans, of the name of Louis Philippe, and the Duke of Orleans, of the name of Louis Philippe.

Louis Bonaparte.—It appears that the Diet of Switzerland has refused to expel Louis Bonaparte, but a proposition was rejected, and strongly supported in the Diet, that the Diet of Switzerland should be requested to charge itself with the duty of requiring from him a disavowal of his pretensions as a French citizen, and that he should never be admitted into the territory of the Swiss Confederation, in which the Duke was ordered to demand his passports if Switzerland should refuse to expel him.

A lady affair of honour.—Two gristmills of Paris fought a duel with pistols, on the 23rd of August. A lady was in the case, and she was fired twice, but nobody was hurt, and the seconds interfered.

The trial of General Brossard, for peculation and other offences in the Algerine campaign, has terminated on Thursday, the 14th of October, and acquittal on the other three.

Prince Polignac was at Munich, Aug. 23, on his way to Verona, where he intended to pass the winter, the change of Bavaria being too severe for his shattered health.

FRANCE AND MEXICO. Three men of war, the Neriside frigate, corvette Creole and brig Courier, sailed from Brest for the coast of Mexico, on the 1st instant. The Courier was commanded by the Prince de Joinville. Admiral Baudin comes on in the Neriside, to take command of the blockading squadron. Three vessels were to reach at Cadix, and there be joined by the frigate Gladiateur and Medea.

ALGIERS. A French bishopric has been established in Algiers, by a Papal bull.

PORTUGAL. The advices from Lisbon are of Aug. 25th. The elections were nearly over, and it was confidently believed that the charlatans had prevailed and their success, it was supposed, would cause a change of ministry.

SPAIN. The advices from this unhappy kingdom are disastrous for the Queen. She has been terribly defeated and repulsed in his attack upon Terceira, and consequently retreat with several loss of men and munitions. A great impetus was given to the Cortes cause by this success. Cabrera had been enabled to advance with 15,000 men, and had defeated the Cortes forces in Valencia, where there was no adequate force to oppose him, and it was feared that the city of Valencia would fall into his hands. His march was very rapid.

It was reported that General Narvaez would supersede Orens in the command.

The Duchess of Orleans was said to have caused great commotion at Madrid, by her disapprobation of the unpopularity of the ministers. One effect of the disaster was to induce the government to enter into a contract with the Cortes, by which the Cortes were to receive 15,000,000 francs in money in 5 months, and the other 15,000,000 in government bonds, the latter to be convertible into the product of the quicker prices of Almonds, at 6 dollars the quintal. These are considered very bad terms for the government.

TURKEY. The London papers have letters from Constantinople, dated August 17. Redifil Pacha, who was

said to be in disgrace, was about setting out for England on a special mission, and this is supposed to be a convincing proof of the decline of Russian influence. [The letter written always being Russia in, whatever may happen, it is said to be a letter of condolence for Paris and London, before he proceeds to London; and the object is said to be, to gain the adhesion of France, Austria and Prussia to a certain treaty with England, preparatory to the execution of great reforms, much needed in his dominions.]

RUSSIA. The erratic Emperor arrived quite unexpectedly at Munich, about the middle of August, travelling under the name of Count de Adelsberg. A number of amusing anecdotes are told of his movements. On his arrival at Munich, instead of driving to the palace, he stopped at the post-house, and leaving word for the King (of Bavaria) where he was to be found, he started off for Keurb. On his way thither, he left his carriage and got into a small cart belonging to a peasant who he met, and proceeded on his journey, meeting with considerable opposition from the gendarmes, who were ordered to stop him. He was not satisfied, even by an inspection of his passport. At one station the guard was on the point of stopping him, as a suspicious person, and Nicholas was obliged to disclose his real character; and even then his story was not received without suspicion.

THE POLES. The German papers contain a new message against Poland, by which the Poles are forbidden to the Polish colonies, but commanded to assume the Russian—which, they are told, is much more economical.

EGYPT. The Auzburg Gazette (good authority) affirms that Russia will take sides with Turkey against the Pacha of Egypt, which he attempts to establish his independence of the Sultan.

GREECE. The accounts from Athens do not improve. The kingdom is represented to be going on from bad to worse. The Queen was about to leave Athens on a visit to her parents, who she was to meet at Rome, in Switzerland; and it is said that she was to visit Greece, where she was to see the effect of his presence on his refractory subjects.

LOWER CANADA. The Earl of Durham and the Deputations from Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward Island, have been in London, and by the Governor of the three Lower Provinces to consult with the Earl of Durham at Quebec, on matters affecting the general government and interests of the North American Colonies. On leaving Quebec, the Deputations presented to the Earl of Durham the following Address, which is followed by his Lordship's important, and, under the circumstances, deeply affecting reply:

To His Excellency the Right Honourable John George, Earl of DURHAM, G. C. B., Governor General in North America, &c. &c. &c.

In approaching your Lordship on the eve of your departure from your Quebec, we beg unanimously to offer to your Lordship the expression of our highest respect, and of the deep concern with which we have heard of your Lordship's rumoured intention to resign the Government of these Provinces.

The duties of the mission with which we have been intrusted by the Lieutenant Governors of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward Island, and the frankness of communication permitted by your Lordship, have brought us into acquaintance with your Lordship's feelings, and we are in relation to British North America, and irresistibly impressed our minds, with the conviction, that your Lordship cherishes an ardent desire to elevate the Colonies committed to your government, and entertain conceptions calculated to render that desire effective.

In a review of the short period of the Government under your Lordship's personal direction, we behold your Lordship, with that feeling so congenial to Englishmen, which turns with resignation from the shedding of blood on the scaffold, blending mercy with justice; while returning tranquility had already rewarded an administration conducted without the sacrifice of human life; and we were aware of the improved laws and institutions, which in preparation, which your Lordship has introduced, and which will ever associate your Lordship's name with the highest prosperity of the Colonies.

We are unwilling to abandon the hope, that your Lordship may yet continue in the administration of your high office. Under any circumstances, we beg to assure your Lordship, that our most ardent wishes for the happiness of the Colonies of North America, and your family, will accompany you through life.

J. W. JOHNSTON, Member of the Legislative Council, Nova Scotia.

JAMES B. UNIACK, Member for County of Cape Breton, and Member of Council.

WILLIAM YOUNG, Member of Assembly for the County of Inverness.

M. E. ALMON, DEPUTATION FROM NOVA SCOTIA.

CHARLES SIMMONS, Member of the Executive Council, and Speaker of the Assembly of New Brunswick.

HARRY PETERS, Legislative Council.

A. BOTSFOED, Member of Executive and Legislative Councils.

HUGH JOHNSON, Member of the Executive Council and House of Assembly.

JAMES KIRK, JOHN ROBERTSON, DEPUTATION FROM NEW BRUNSWICK.

T. H. HAVILLAND, Member of Executive and Legislative Councils.

GEORGE DALRYMPLE, Speaker of the House of Assembly.

JOSEPH POPE, Member of Assembly for Prince County.

DEPUTATION FROM PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

To which Address, His Excellency was pleased to return the following answer:—

It is impossible for me to express to you in language sufficiently strong, the feelings of gratitude and pleasure with which I have received this address.

Representing, as you do so worthily, the three Provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward Island, this high proof of your confidence in me, and approbation of the principles on which my Administration has been conducted is most gratifying to me.

I assumed the Government of the North American Provinces, with the predetermination to provide for the future welfare and prosperity of them all; never doubting that such a provision would be the best, nay, the only real security, for their permanent connection with the British Crown. In communications which have taken place between us, and from which I have derived equal pleasure and information,

you have been fully apprised of my views and intentions. These you have appreciated and appreciated in a manner for which I can never be sufficiently grateful. I have, indeed, had a difficult and laborious duty to perform. The result of my endeavours, however, is one of which I need not be ashamed. In the short space of little more than three months, I have seen tranquility restored, and confidence revived. I have caused substantial justice to be administered, tempered by mercy. I have carefully examined, with a view to reformation, all the institutions of the Province more immediately committed to my charge; and I was on the point of promulgating such laws as would have afforded protection to all those great British interests which had been too long neglected. I had also, as you well know, devoted the most careful attention to all subjects which could affect the general interests of all the Colonies, and had brought nearly to maturity the plan which I intended to submit in the first instance to the consideration of the Provinces, and eventually of the Cabinet and the Imperial Parliament. In this, I trust, useful course, I have been suddenly arrested by the interference of a branch of the British Legislature, in which the responsible advisers of the Crown have deemed it their duty to acquiesce. Under these circumstances I have but one step to take—to resign that authority, the exercise of which has been thus so weakened as to render it totally inadequate to the grave emergency which alone called for its existence.

To be assured, however, of this gentlemen, that this unexpected and abrupt termination of the official mission which I had undertaken in the North American Provinces, will not weaken in my mind the feelings of deep interest which I shall ever take in their fate, or render me less anxious to devote every faculty of my mind, every influence I may possess, to the advancement of their interests, and to the establishment, on the most lasting foundation, of their welfare and prosperity.

The Boundary Question.—All danger of an immediate collision on this subject is now removed. The parts in the Legislature of the State of Maine, which passed resolutions last spring, authorizing the Governor to run and establish the boundary line by the authority of that State alone, has been defeated at the general election on the 19th instant. The party which agrees with the General Government of the United States, in a desire to terminate the difficulty amicably, is now in power in all the three branches of the Legislature of Maine, and will take care that nothing is done to bring on a premature collision.—Quebec Gazette.

Value of Real Estate at Quebec.—We regret to learn from the Oil Quebec Gazette, that real estate in that city, advantageously situated, which 18 and 20 years ago cost £2000, was recently sold for £3,744, notwithstanding that considerable improvements had been made on the premises. It is a melancholy truth, that real property is at present in both the Canada almost a drug in the market; but we hope for a better state of things—and that speedily.—Kingston Chronicle.

UPPER CANADA. Notice to Commuted Pensioners.—All Commuted Pensioners residing in Upper Canada are directed to send in their names, and the number of the Regiment from which they were discharged, as well as the date of the discharge, and length of service, to the Justice of the Peace nearest to their place of residence.

The Magistrates are requested to enclose the lists of the names furnished to the Clerks of the Peace for their respective Districts, who will please to make their returns to this Office, as soon as possible.

As these poor men are in many instances objects of charity, and may not happen to see this notice, the Lieutenant Governor hopes, that all humane persons will take an interest in this matter, and assist in collecting and transmitting the information desired by the Government.

Chief Emigrant Agent for Upper Canada, Emigrant Office, Toronto, Sept. 22nd, 1838.

Appointments.—By the Official Gazette of the 26th inst. we learn that John Bogert, Esq. has been appointed a Trustee of the Macdonald's Road, in this neighbourhood, in the place of Sir Daniel Jones.

James Morris, Esq. M. P. P. for Leeds, a Commissioner for the Improvement of the Navigation of the St. Lawrence, in the place of Hiram Norton, Esq. resigned.

It is also said that David Jones, Esq. has received the appointment of Register of the County of Leeds.—Brookville Recorder.

BIRTH. In this city, on the 23th of Sept., Mrs. Thos. Champion of a daughter.

MARRIED. On Thursday last the 27th ult., by the Rev. James Harris, Mr. William Rannels to Miss Margaret Lumsden, both of this city.

DIED. At Charlottsburgh, on the 16th inst., deservingly regretted, Mrs. John Aikin, a native of Fifehire, Scotland.

At Lochiel on the 11th inst., at the advanced age of 104, Angus McMillan. He has left upwards of 70 grand children and 200 great grand children—was a respectable farmer and much regretted.

Sudden Death.—On the morning of the 20th inst. a man named Samuel Cairns left the residence of his son in Nassagawys, and walked to Dundas Street, a distance of about ten miles, and soon after, while taking some refreshment, complained of being unwell, and in a few minutes expired. He was a native of the County Down, Ireland, and died in his 70th year. He first emigrated to this country in 1831.—Hamilton Journal.

Nelson, Sept. 25, 1838.

Letters received at the Guardian Office during the week ending October 2.

S. Brownell, R. Jones, J. McIntyre, J. Douce, W. Chisholm, B. F. Laine, J. G. Manly, J. B. Allison, (do.)

* The time for which W. H. has paid is not expired yet.

Books have been forwarded to A. Davidson, 1 box and 1 package, per steam or Queen Victoria. W. Coleman, 1 box, care of A. Sharp, Bradford. J. Black and J. G. Manly, box, per steam or Queen Victoria, care of Mr. Farnham, Wellington. H. Wilson, 1 box, per steam or Queen Victoria, care of L. Houghton, Brookville.

PIANO FORTES. TWO BEAUFORT HORIZONTAL GRAND SQUARE PIANO FORTES, just opened and for sale, No. 23 Yonge Street. J. MEAD, 64th September 19th, 1838.

BIG IRON for Sale by CHAMPION, BROTHERS, & CO Toronto, 17th Sept. 1838. 462.

WILLIAM AUGUSTUS, Fancy Dyer and Renovator of Gentlemen's & Ladies' Apparel, MAKES this opportunity to inform his numerous patrons that he has removed from his old stand in York Street, to No. 212 King Street, opposite Mr. Tuton, Drugist, where he hopes to continue to merit a liberal share of public patronage. Toronto, March 23, 1838. 437.

UPPER CANADA ACADEMY.

THE second academic year of this Institution closed on the 6th of July. The next commencement is fixed, Decembris, for the 1st of September.

Preparations will be made, in the interim, to give increased efficiency to the Institution in all its departments. The vacant situation of Mathematical Teacher will be filled by a person of undoubted ability. To the junior classes in the male department, the entire time of an assistant instructor will be devoted. A young gentleman, distinguished for his penmanship, and in other respects of established reputation as a teacher, is engaged for this situation. It is also intended to procure such books and apparatus as are of immediate necessity to render the Lectures at once more attractive and useful; for which purpose a superior set of globes have been recently obtained.

TERMS. £ s. d. 1. Board, Lodging, and Washing, per Annum, 22 0 0 2. Tuition—English Education, including Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Book-keeping, Geography, and English Grammar, per Term, 1 0 0 Higher Branches of do., including Natural and Moral Philosophy, Astronomy, Geometry, &c. &c. including Latin, Greek, or Mathematics, 2 0 0

Extra Charges. French, per Term, 1 10 0 Drawing and Painting, " " 1 0 0 Music, Drawing, and Painting, " " 2 0 0 Use of the Piano, " " 0 10 0 * The charge will be the same whether one or all of these branches be taught.

A Term is eleven weeks. Each Room will be furnished with bed, table, chair, stove, and other necessary furniture; also, with fuel and light. The sum of 5s. per quarter will be charged for cutting and carrying wood to the rooms during the two winter quarters; except where directions are given by the parents for students to cut and carry for themselves.

There are to be Two Students in each Room, who will lodge together. Each Student will be required to provide two sheets, two pillowcases, and two towels. Books and Stationery will be furnished at a reasonable rate.

With a view to render the terms as moderate 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 discontinued. It must, however, be distinctly understood that under this reduction in the charges, it will be impossible to dispense in any case with payment for each term in advance, or a note of hand and interest for the amount. The apartments in the Academy can accommodate 150 students. M. RICHIE, Principal. U.C. Academy, } July 21, 1838. {

JUST PUBLISHED, Price 1s. 3d., THE LAST JOURNEY, A FUNERAL ADDRESS, DELIVERED in the Wesleyan Methodist Chapel, St. James Street, Montreal, on Sunday Evening, July 8, 1837, occasioned by the death of the late

REVEREND M. JOHNS BARRY, Wesleyan Missionary; with a Sketch of his Ministerial Life and Labours; and an Appendix, by R. L. USHER.

Sold by H. C. McLeod, Notre Dame Street; G. Brown, St. Francis Xavier Street; and W. Greig, St. Paul Street, Montreal, and at this Office.

Meeting of Creditors. THE Creditors of PATRICK BURKE are requested to meet at the North American Hotel, on Friday, the 12th inst. at 7 o'clock, P. M., on particular business.

THOS. CHAMPTON, Assignee. GEORGE MOORE, } Toronto, 2nd October, 1838. 642w

INFORMATION WANTED. JOHN BRADON, a young man who left his Father's house, Lanark, in April, 1835, with the intention of going to the western part of the Province. His father having heard nothing respecting him since, is very desirous of ascertaining his place of residence.

Any information respecting him would be thankfully received, addressed to Lanark post office. JAMES BRADON, } Lanark, Sept. 18, 1838. 464 3 w

NOTICE. THE Public are cautioned against receiving a Promissory Note, dated 12th February, 1838, signed HALL BARKER, as the Note is lost. The Note was in favour of JOHN TAYLOR, and was to the amount of Eight Pounds Five Shillings, currency. JOHN TAYLOR, } Nelson, Sept. 27th, 1838. 3 w 64

Dry Goods, Teas, Groceries, &c. BY AUCTION. THE Subscriber proposes to sell by Auction, positively without reserve, on Wednesday the 10th of October next, the whole of his stock of DRY GOODS and GROCERIES now on hand, with several packages of Cottons, &c., daily expected.

The Dry Goods principally consist of Cloths, Flannels, Balz, Linens, Muslins, Ticks, Bombazines, Woolens and Cottons, Hosiery, Vesting, Corduroys, Molelins, striped Cottons, Umbrellas, Shawls, Cotton Balls, Threads, &c. Two Cases of Ladies' Shoes and two Cases Post Paper.

The Groceries consist of Young Hyson and Trankay Tea, Sugar, Raisins, Port Wine, Blacking, &c. &c. 150 Kegs White Paint, Window Glass, 3 cts. Scales and Weights, &c. &c. The attendance of town and country Merchants is particularly requested, as every article will be sold without reserve.

Terms of sale.—For all sums under £20, cash from 20 to £50, four months; from 50 to £100, six months; all sums over £100, nine months credit, by further approved promissory notes. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M. GEORGE MONRO, } Toronto, September 20, 1838. 463.3w

Partnership Dissolved. NOTICE is hereby given that the copartnership heretofore existing as the Firm of LAWSON & WALKER, Merchant Tailors of this city, is this day dissolved by mutual consent; and that the business will in future be carried on by ROBERT WALKER alone, by whom all claims against the above Firm will be adjusted.

All persons indebted to the said Firm are requested to make immediate payment to the said Robert Walker. Signed this 1st of September, 1838, WILLIAM LAWSON, ROBERT WALKER, } THOMAS THOMPSON, } Witnesses. THOMAS THOMPSON, } Toronto, September 20, 1838. 463.3w

JOURNEYMEN SHOEMAKERS WANTED

his statement in writing in support of it. In a note from the Colonial Office, dated July 13, 1833, Mr. Under Secretary Hay informed me—"I am directed by Mr. Secretary Stanley to acquaint you, that Mr. Hagerman is preparing a statement in writing of his views on the Clergy Reserves, and that Mr. Stanley will have no objection to receiving a communication from you made in the same mode."

I now return to the proceedings of the Legislature. I have stated that in the most tory Assembly that was ever elected in Upper Canada, a resolution to dispose of the Reserves for educational purposes was adopted, in the Session of 1833, by a majority of 30 to 7, and that an amendment of Mr. Hagerman's to re-invest them in the Crown was negatived by the same majority. I also gave the names of the yeas and nays. In the following Session of 1834, a bill, entitled "An Act to provide for the Sale of the Clergy Reserves in this Province for the purpose of general education in the same," passed through its several readings by a majority of 22 to 12, and was sent up to the Council, where it was rejected. In amendment to this bill in the Assembly, it was moved to introduce a bill to re-invest the Reserves in the Crown for the general purposes of religion; but it was rejected by a majority of 27 to 8.

In the first Session (1835) of the new Parliament, the same bill to appropriate the Reserves to educational purposes, was passed by a majority of 39 to 7; but was rejected by the Legislative Council. In the following Session the same bill was again passed by the Assembly, by a majority of 33 to 5; and an amendment moved by Mr. Hagerman to submit the subject to the decision of the King and Imperial Parliament was negatived by a majority of 43 to 4.

About this time the erection and endowment of the Rectories was made known by a Message from the Lt. Governor to the House of Assembly. That untoward event was announced by the late Editor of the Guardian in the following forcible language:

"We have learned with extreme regret, that His Excellency Sir John Colborne has thought proper, during the latter part of his administration of the affairs of this Province, to take a step which we are confident, will meet with the strongest disapprobation of nineteen twentieths of its inhabitants, and which will have a greater tendency to create discontent than any other act of his administration. We allude to the establishment of Rectories, to the number of forty four, each with an endowment of from 105 to 800 acres of Clergy Reserves, some including valuable Town lots, as will be seen by the Schedule which we publish to day. The value of the endowments is not so much the subject of animadversion, as the principle involved in the act itself, a principle directly opposed to the known wishes of the country, and, in our opinion, directly at variance with its religious interests. After the repeated expression of the opinions of His Majesty's subjects in this colony, against the establishment of any church with exclusive rights and privileges, opinions expressed time after time in the addresses from the popular branch of the Legislature, in which all parties have been nearly unanimous, and in numerous signed petitions to His Majesty's Government and the Imperial Parliament, supported by Christians of every denomination, including a very respectable portion of the members of the Church of England—we had been led to entertain a hope almost amounting to certainty, that no attempt would be made to force upon this country an established religion."

It was during this Session that the rupture took place between Sir F. Head and the late House of Assembly respecting the Executive Council, in consequence of which the supplies were refused and the Parliament was dissolved. In the elections of 1836, you know, Sir, the question decided had no relation to the Clergy Reserves. It was whether the inhabitants of this Province would remain an integral portion of the British Empire? This was the light in which I viewed that contest—those were the words in which I put it in letters which were very extensively circulated at the time—this was the light in which it was stated by Sir F. Head himself, and viewed by almost the whole constitutional party. And before the present House of Assembly should proceed to settle the question upon a different principle from that which has been insisted upon by the inhabitants and sanctioned by preceding Parliaments for a period of fourteen years, there ought to be a dissolution and an appeal to the country interested.

At the next annual Conference of the Ministers of the Wesleyan Methodist Church, after the erection of the Rectories in 1836, an Address was adopted to his late Majesty, deprecating the erection of the Rectories, or the establishment of any one or more Churches in the Province with peculiar privileges or immunities. The present Assembly at its first session adopted a resolution in favour of appropriating the Reserves for the religious and moral instruction of the Province. But its proceedings during the late session were so vacillating, that it is now difficult to say what the opinions of the members of the present Assembly are. They were elected with a view of maintaining the connexion of the Province with the Mother Country, although I believe a very considerable majority of them gave distinct assurances at the time of their election that they would advocate the settlement of the question without delay in accordance with the known wishes of their constituents. Should any of them be unwilling, from any considerations, to represent the real wishes of their constituents on this question, they are bound in honour and in justice to resign their places into the hands of their constituents.

On the 8th of last November, a meeting of several Wesleyan Ministers took place in this City, at which this subject was taken into most serious consideration. The result of the deliberations of that meeting was shown you a short time afterwards. Last winter every thing in our power was done by my brethren and myself to obtain an adjustment of the question. In addition to our efforts, I addressed a letter publicly to the Speaker of the Assembly, imploring the immediate settlement of it, as best for the Government, for the Church of England itself, and for the peace and welfare of the country, and deprecating the question being left an open subject for renewed agitation. I therefore disclaim all responsibility in relation to the present discussion or any consequences that may arise out of it. I have done all in my power to prevent it. In my printed letter to the Speaker of the Assembly last winter, I stated the inevitable consequences of postponement. We expressed a readiness to make very considerable concessions and sacrifices of feeling in order to effect the adjustment of the question,—concessions that are not likely to be made again. Upon the heads, therefore, of others be the responsibility of this protracted controversy.

Having now briefly sketched the rise, progress, and present state of the agitation of this vitally important question, I beg, in concluding the historical part of the argument, to remind you of the leading facts which have been established in this and the two preceding letters.

1. That not even the controul of any portion of the Clergy Reserves was placed in the hands of the Episcopal Clergy for twenty-eight years after the passing of our constitutional Act; that that controul was not given to them by the consent of the Legislature of this Province, or with its knowledge, but by a Royal Charter secretly obtained in 1819, through the efforts of a minister of the Crown, notorious for the bigotry, partiality, and injustice of his colonial administration in matters of this kind; while at the same time the constitutional Act contained an

express provision for legislating upon every thing that appertains to the Province for the support of "a Protestant Clergy," by the Provincial Legislature.

2. That the proceeds of the Reserves never have been placed in the hands or at the disposal of the Episcopal Clergy—their pretensions to long possession being a mere fiction.

3. That the doubts as to the legal right of the Episcopal Clergy to the exclusive benefit of the Clergy Reserve provision originated with a high church minister of George the IV in 1819, and so questionable did their pretensions appear that he felt it necessary to apply for legal advice.

4. That the exclusive pretensions of the Episcopal Clergy were publicly disputed in this Province as soon as they were publicly known.

5. That the moment it was known in this Province that an Imperial Act had been passed to sell a portion of the Reserve Lands, the Provincial Assembly prayed the King to apply the proceeds of those sales to the equal benefit of all protestant denominations, insisting that such was the intention of the constitutional Act.

6. That the inhabitants of this Province have ANNUALLY, through their representatives, besides frequent petitions, for a period of FOURTEEN YEARS, protested against the endowment of one or more Churches in the Province.

7. That, with very little variation, the representatives of the Canadian people, during the successive Parliaments for fourteen years, have almost unanimously insisted upon the appropriation of the proceeds of the Clergy Reserves to purposes of General Education—leaving the Established Churches of the Empire to look to the Parliament of the Empire for any support they might desire not granted to their brethren of other christian denominations.

8. That in this important object the majority of the members of the Churches of England and Scotland, in every succeeding Parliament, have concurred, until the present Parliament.

9. That this protracted controversy has originated and has been embittered and perpetuated by successive attacks of the Episcopal Clergy upon the character, as well as aggressions upon the rights, of other Christian denominations—especially the Methodists and their Ministers, who have been formally and gratuitously attacked, 1st, by the Episcopal Bishop and Clergy in a memorial to the King in 1823; 2ndly, by the Archdeacon of York in 1825, in a printed sermon, published principally for circulation amongst the members of the Imperial Government and Parliament; 3rdly, by the same dignitary in his correspondence with the Home Government in 1827, as agent of the Episcopal Church; 4thly, in a memorial of the Bishop and Episcopal Clergy to the King in 1831; besides less official attacks in publications confessedly under Episcopal patronage and control in these matters, and independent of late attacks in "The Church," which have given so sharp an edge to present discussions in the newspapers. Sir, the cause of surprise is not that my brethren and myself feel so strongly on this subject, but that we do not feel more strongly.

10. That the Government of Upper Canada has been administered for fourteen years in utter contempt of the wishes of the inhabitants, constitutionally, continuously, and almost unanimously expressed through their Representatives and otherwise, on a subject which concerns their highest and best interests, and which, as the history of Great Britain amply shows, has always more deeply interested British subjects than any other. Sir, on the unseparably important subjects of religion and education, our constitutional right of legislation has, by the arbitrary exercise and influence of Executive power, been made a mockery, and our constitutional liberties a deception; and it is to the influence over the public mind of the high religious feelings and principles of those classes of the population who have been so shamefully calumniated by the Episcopal Clergy and their party scribes, that the inhabitants of Upper Canada are not doing in 1838 what Englishmen did do in 1688, when their feelings were outraged, their constitutional liberties infringed, and the privileges of Parliament trampled upon, in order to force upon the nation a system of religious domination which the great majority of the people did not desire.

Sir, whatever may be the speculations of the philosopher, or the theories of the divine, or the dogmas and pretensions of ecclesiastics, on the general question of a Church Establishment paid by the State in a country, I submit to you that that is not the primary question for the Statesman in respect to this Province; I submit, Sir, that the first question for you and every other Legislator to consider is, whether you will violate the essential principles of free Constitutional Government in order to erect and endow an ecclesiastical hierarchy in the Province, embracing one or half a dozen different forms of religious faith? For that the ye of the Province is against such an endowment, is as clear as day. If you doubt it, appeal to the country by a dissolution of Parliament. It is a more important subject to Upper Canada than Parliamentary Reform was to Great Britain, on which an appeal was made by all parties to the British Nation. If you undertake to legislate on this subject in disregard of what may fairly be termed Public Opinion, I venture to predict that you will soon have as many petitions, and as many names to them, on the Council table for a dissolution of the present Parliament, as there were in 1836 for the dissolution of the last Parliament, and the country will have as strong a claim to the privilege of recording its "verdict" in 1839, as it had in 1836. Such a process would indeed be a small price for so great a boon as political justice to all classes, tranquility and contentment to the Province, and proper facilities for the instruction of the rising generation; but, I fondly hope, that, guided by the experience of the past, and governed by a regard to those cardinal principles of civil polity which form the basis of our Constitutional Government, you and others who occupy so responsible places in the administration of our affairs, will anticipate any such result, by an equitable, statesmanlike, and popular adjustment of the question.

I have the honor to be, &c. &c. &c.

E. RYERSON.

September 29, 1838.

The Bathurst District Grand Jury and an Established Church in Canada. We last week copied a paragraph from the Montreal Gazette stating that the Grand Jury of the Bathurst District had adopted an address to the Queen, deprecating the erection and endowment of the Rectories. In that paper of the 25th ult., we find a copy of the address itself. The first paragraph relates to the late rebellion, and the loyal manner in which the inhabitants of the Province generally had suppressed it. That part of the address which relates to an Established Church in this Province is as follows:—"Yet, whilst we rejoice that a traitor dare not raise his voice in our land, it is with extreme sorrow that we learn that an attempt is about to be made to wound the feelings, and we dread, alienate the affections of a great proportion of your Majesty's truly loyal subjects, by encroachment on their most sacred liberty—the liberty of conscience, by attempting to establish the Church of England with the same dominant powers as it possesses in England in this province."

"Far be it from us to undervalue that Church, at the altar of which our beloved Sovereign bows, and to the doctrine and discipline of which many of ourselves firmly adhere, nor do we, in this our humble address to your Majesty, mean to advocate any particular claim that it or the Church of Scotland has to any special endowments of lands or other public grants or emoluments. But we beg most sincerely to assure your Majesty, that, in our opinion, it would be the most unwise

and impolitic scheme, that your Majesty's advisers could possibly devise, for the peace of this Province, to attempt to establish any Church with dominant powers within it. It would be easy to show to your Majesty the real proportion which the members of the Church of England bear to the rest of the population, and which we feel would at once convince your Majesty, that it has not the shade of a claim to point of numbers to any supremacy, but we trust that this will not be necessary, and that your Majesty will be graciously pleased to take such steps, as will allay the fears of your Majesty's loyal and dutiful subjects, and completely prevent any true cause of envy or jealousy amongst them."

JAMES WYLLIE, J. P. Foreman.
JOHN M'KAY, J. P.
DONALD FRASER, J. P.
SIMON FRASER, J. P.
DANIEL O'CONNOR, J. P.
JOSIAS TAYLOR, J. P.
JOHN FERGUSON, J. P.
JOHN HAGGART, G. J.
ARTHUR M'NAB, J. P.
JOHN M'INTYRE, J. P.
WM. THOMSON, G. J.
ANTHONY LESLIE, J. P.
JOHN M'NAUGHTON, J. P.
MATTHEW LEACH, J. P.
HENRY GLASS, J. P.
JOSUDA ADAMS, J. P.

Grand Jury Room,
Bathurst District, Sep. 12, 1838.

Mr. WALTER TELFER, SURGEON,
HAS REMOVED FROM NIAGARA to
No. 44, Niagara Street, TORONTO,
July, 1838. 2961f

JOSEPH C. MORRISON,
ATTORNEY & C.
At the office of the late S. WASHBURN, Esq.
Duke Street. 59

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THE Undersigned, having authority
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any manner indebted to the Estate will make
immediate settlement; otherwise steps will
be taken to enforce payment.
JOS. C. MORRISON,
Toronto, 9th October, 1837. 141f

IMPORTANT.
THE Subscriber having just received his
New and Extensive Assortment of
DRY GOODS.
has fully determined to sell them at a much
lower rate than he has hitherto done, and conse-
quently solicits the attention of the public there-
to.
Chequered Hoops, Toronto,
26th June, 1838. 59

MR. WOOD, DENTIST,
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MR. WOOD on his return to the city,
brings leave to state, that he has made ar-
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Dental Plates, from the best manufacturers
in London, Paris, and Philadelphia; and for
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sides the usual materials for filling decayed teeth,
gold, platinum, silver, and iron foils, Mr. W. has
the Royal Mineral Cement, which, in certain
cases, is preferable to any other substance. Mr.
W. may be consulted at his office any hour of the
day.
Toronto, 21st May, 1838.

THE Subscribers are now receiving
1000 STOVES,
From the Foundry of JOSEPH VAN NORMAN,
of Normandale, Long Point, Upper Canada, con-
sisting of
20 Inch
22 do.
24 do.
26 do.
28 do.
30 do.
32 do.
34 do.
36 do.
Plate Stoves—elegant patterns.
Oval Stoves—double plate.
Also—All sizes of the very justly celebrated
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CHAMPION BROTHERS & Co.
Wholesale Hardware Merchants,
22, York Street, Sept. 1837. 409

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ten lines, 4d. per line for the first insertion, and 1d. per
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A liberal discount made on all advertisements con-
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Selling off at Reduced Prices,
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All persons having claims against the Estate
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and all indebted to the Estate are requested to
call and settle immediately at the Store.
MARGARET TAYLOR, Executrix.
ALEX. HAMILTON,
RICH'D. WOODSWORTH, } Executors.
Toronto, Aug. 7, 1838. 456-f

PILES, & c.
No Cure—No Pay!!!
THE Price, One Dollar!!! is refunded
to any person who will use One Bottle of
HAY'S LINIMENT for the PILES, without
being cured. These are the positive orders of
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other Staple and Fancy Goods.
B. & Co.'s motto for this season has been
selected in the Home Markets with the greatest
care by their Mr. J. B., and they feel that they can
confidently recommend their present extensive
stock to the notice of their regular customers, as
well as of the Trade generally.
Front Street, Toronto, O. C.
20th September, 1838. 63 s

Fancy Scouring and Dying.
W. RICHARDSON begs to tender
his respectful thanks to his customers
for the liberal patronage he has received since
his commencement in business, and begs to inform
the Public that he still continues at his old stand,
No. 186, King Street, near the British
Coffee House. Where he will be ready at all
times to Colour and Dress faded Silks, Merinos,
and Circassians.
Faded Shawls scoured and restored to their
original colour.
Gentlemen's Coats, Pantaloons, Vests, Cloaks,
&c., cleaned and dressed in a superior manner.
He hopes by strict attention to business to give
entire satisfaction to his patrons.
Toronto, June 11, 1838. 61 40

STRAYED from a pasture at the Credit
Indian Village, a SMALL LIGHT-BAY
HORSE, the property of the Rev. E. Stigar,
Missionary at the Credit. He is between five
and six years old, has four white feet, and a
little white on his forehead. Any person giving
information where the said Horse can be found,
will be remunerated for their trouble, and will
greatly oblige the owner.
Credit, August 29th, 1838. 60

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selected in the Home Markets with the greatest
care by their Mr. J. B., and they feel that they can
confidently recommend their present extensive
stock to the notice of their regular customers, as
well as of the Trade generally.
Front Street, Toronto, O. C.
20th September, 1838. 63 s

Fancy Scouring and Dying.
W. RICHARDSON begs to tender
his respectful thanks to his customers
for the liberal patronage he has received since
his commencement in business, and begs to inform
the Public that he still continues at his old stand,
No. 186, King Street, near the British
Coffee House. Where he will be ready at all
times to Colour and Dress faded Silks, Merinos,
and Circassians.
Faded Shawls scoured and restored to their
original colour.
Gentlemen's Coats, Pantaloons, Vests, Cloaks,
&c., cleaned and dressed in a superior manner.
He hopes by strict attention to business to give
entire satisfaction to his patrons.
Toronto, June 11, 1838. 61 40

STRAYED from a pasture at the Credit
Indian Village, a SMALL LIGHT-BAY
HORSE, the property of the Rev. E. Stigar,
Missionary at the Credit. He is between five
and six years old, has four white feet, and a
little white on his forehead. Any person giving
information where the said Horse can be found,
will be remunerated for their trouble, and will
greatly oblige the owner.
Credit, August 29th, 1838. 60

PAINTING, & c.
HART AND MARCH,
House, Sign, and Ornamental PAINT-
ERS, GLAZIERS, GRAINERS, and PA-
PER HANGERS, respectfully inform the in-
habitants of Toronto and its vicinity, that they
have commenced business at No. 206, King St.,
nearly opposite the Farmers' Bank, where they
hope, from a competent knowledge of their busi-
ness, strict attention, and moderate charges, to
merit a share of public patronage.
Toronto, September 10, 1838. 461y

BOOT & SHOE STORE.
JOHN DODSWORTH tenders his
grateful acknowledgments to his friends
and the public of Toronto and its vicinity, for
the liberal patronage he has received since his
commencement in business, and begs to signify
that he has removed to 192 King Street,
three doors East of Yonge Street, where he
hopes, by strict attention to business, to receive
a continuance of their favours.
Toronto, Nov. 6, 1837. 417f

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.
R. HOCKEN, from MONTREAL, has
opened, and now offers for Sale, at his
Store, 144 King Street,
(Opposite W. Comack'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. 3931f

TO LET,
THE Premises in the North East
corner of the Market Buildings, lately
occupied by Messrs. Maria, Newbigging, & Co.,
consisting of a Store fronting King Street, with
an extensive Granary attached, and a spacious
Cellar extending underneath a considerable
portion of the front wing of the said building—
the whole being well adapted for a mercantile
establishment.
Apply at the Chamberlain's office,
Toronto, 16th July, 1838. 531

Valuable Freehold Property in
the Village of Reservoir, in
FOR SALE CHEAP.
A Cottage and Lot containing nearly
half an acre of Land, is offered for sale con-
siderably beneath cost; the house is commodious,
perfectly new, well finished, and painted through-
out; there is on the premises a Carriage House,
Stable and Wood Shed, &c. It is a desirable
private residence, or is suitable for business, being on
the main street, in the centre of the Village. The
terms will be very reasonable. Apply to the
proprietor on the premises, or at his Office.
JAMES WILSON,
Reservoir, August 21, 1838. 591f

A FARM FOR SALE,
IN the Township of Toronto, being part
of Lot No. 3, in the 3d Concession, west of
Hogartown Street, containing 150 ACRES of
Land, with Farming Stock and Implements. The
terms will be made known on the premises.
GEO. & B. MONGER,
May 17th, 1838. 445-f

FARM FOR SALE,
LOT No. 10 in the 7th Concession of
Kitley, District of Huron, 118 Acres,
The farm is well watered, and has 60 acres im-
proved, with good House and Barn. Terms may
be seen by applying to John Hays on the
premises, whom I authorize to sell the property.
GEORGE MORGAN,
Scoborne, H. D.,
July 4th, 1838. 451-f

TO BE SOLD,
A VERY desirable FARM, consisting
of One Hundred and Twenty-Three
Acres of well cultivated Land, with a good
House, Barn, Stables, and other requisite
out-buildings—situated on the Niagara Frontier
between Queenston and the Whirlpool.
Particulars may be obtained on application
(Free of Postage) to—Dr. HAMILTON,
Queenston, Ontario.
February, 1838. 1343A

FARM FOR SALE,
AN EXCELLENT FARM FOR SALE,
being the North-West Half of Lot
Two in the 7th Concession in the TOWNSHIP
SHIP OF TORONTO, within half a mile of the
Village of Streetsville, containing One Hundred
Acres, sixty of which are in a high state
of cultivation; with a good two-story Frame
House and Log Barn, and a very fine young
Orchard.
Also, Forty Acres opposite said Farm; twenty
of which are cleared, with a good Frame House,
two story and a half. Both Farms are well
watered.
This property is offered for sale on the most
reasonable terms. Apply to the subscriber, on
the premises.
HENRY SHELL,
Toronto Township, Nov. 27, 1837. 501f

LANDS FOR SALE,
IN the London District, Upper Canada,
800 Acres of the very finest quality, in
the Talbot Settlement; in that most desirable
Township, Atokougon, which is bounded in
front by Lake Erie, and in the rear by River
Thames, being Lots Nos. 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24
Con. Eastern Division; 6, in 5th Con. Western
Division.
The above are in the midst of an old and
flourishing Settlement, with all the conven-
iences of good roads, Mills, ready Market, &c.,
and a large quantity of the best Black Walnut
and White Oak Timber thereon.
Also, in the Township of Reach, Home
District; Lot No. 12, in the 2d Concession, an
extremely valuable Lot.
The above lands will be sold low, or the
proprietor will be glad to mortgage the same
for such period as may be agreed upon.
For further particulars apply to H. SPARROW,
Esq., Brockville,
April 20, 1837. 389

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

CHRISTIAN GUARDIAN.
The proceeds of this paper will be applied to the
support of the Contingent Fund of the Wesleyan Metho-
distic Church in Canada, for making up the deficiency of
poor Circles which are unable to support their Preachers,
&c., and to the general support of the Gospel.

his statement in writing in support of it. In a note from the Colonial Office, dated July 13, 1833, Mr. Under Secretary Hay informed me—"I am directed by Mr. Secretary Stanley to acquaint you, that Mr. Hagerman is preparing a statement in writing of his views on the Clergy Reserves, and that Mr. Stanley will have no objection to receiving a communication from you made in the same mode."

I now return to the proceedings of the Legislature. I have stated that in the most tory Assembly that was ever elected in Upper Canada, a resolution to dispose of the Reserves for educational purposes was adopted, in the Session of 1833, by a majority of 30 to 7, and that an amendment of Mr. Hagerman's to re-invest them in the Crown was negatived by the same majority. I also gave the names of the yeas and nays. In the following Session of 1834, a bill, entitled "An Act to provide for the Sale of the Clergy Reserves in this Province for the purpose of general education in the same," passed through its several readings by a majority of 23 to 12, and was sent up to the Council, where it was rejected. In amendment to this bill in the Assembly, it was moved to introduce a bill to re-invest the Reserves in the Crown for the general purposes of religion, but it was rejected by a majority of 27 to 8.

In the first Session (1835) of the new Parliament, the same bill to appropriate the Reserves to educational purposes, was passed by a majority of 39 to 7, but was rejected by the Legislative Council. In the following Session the same bill was again passed by the Assembly, by a majority of 33 to 5; and an amendment moved by Mr. Hagerman to submit the subject to the decision of the King and Imperial Parliament was negatived by a majority of 43 to 4.

About this time the erection and endowment of the RECTORIES was made known by a Message from the Lt. Governor to the House of Assembly. That untoward event was announced by the late Editor of the Guardian in the following forcible language:

"We have learned with extreme regret, that His Excellency Sir John Colborne has thought proper, during the latter part of his administration of the affairs of this Province, to take a step which, we are confident, will meet with the strongest disapprobation of nineteen twentieths of its inhabitants, and which will have a greater tendency to create discontent than any other act of his administration. We allude to the establishment of Rectories, to the number of forty four, each with an endowment of from 105 to 800 acres of Clergy Reserves, some including valuable Town lots, as will be seen by the Schedule which we publish to day. The value of the endowments is not so much the subject of animadversion, as the principle involved in the act itself, a principle directly opposed to the known wishes of the country, and in our opinion, directly at variance with its religious interests. After the repeated expression of the opinions of His Majesty's subjects in this colony, against the establishment of any church with exclusive rights and privileges—opinions expressed time after time in the addresses from the popular branch of the Legislature, in which all parties have been nearly unanimous, and in numerous signed petitions to His Majesty's Government, and the Imperial Parliament, supported by Christians of every denomination, including a very respectable portion of the members of the Church of England,—we had been led to entertain a hope, almost amounting to certainty, that no attempt would be made to force upon this country an established religion."

It was during this Session that the rupture took place between Sir F. Head and the late House of Assembly respecting the Executive Council, in consequence of which the supplies were refused and the Parliament was dissolved. In the elections of 1836, you know, Sir, the question decided had no relation to the Clergy Reserves. It was whether the inhabitants of this Province would remain an integral portion of the British Empire? This was the light in which I viewed that contest—those were the words in which I put it in letters which were very extensively circulated at the time—this was the light in which it was stated by Sir F. Head himself, and viewed by almost the whole constitutional party. And before the present House of Assembly should proceed to settle the question upon a different principle from that which has been insisted upon by the inhabitants and sanctioned by preceding Parliaments for a period of fourteen years, there ought to be a dissolution and an appeal to the country interested.

At the next annual Conference of the Ministers of the Wesleyan Methodist Church, after the erection of the Rectories in 1836, an Address was adopted to his late Majesty, deprecating the erection of the Rectories, or the establishment of any one, or more Churches in the Province with peculiar privileges or immunities. The present Assembly at its first session adopted a resolution in favour of appropriating the Reserves for the religious and moral instruction of the Province. But its proceedings during the late session were so vacillating, that it is now difficult to say what the opinions of the members of the present Assembly are. They were elected with a view of maintaining the connexion of the Province with the Mother Country, although I believe a very considerable majority of them gave distinct assurances at the time of their election that they would advocate the settlement of the question without delay in accordance with the known wishes of their constituents. Should any of them be unwilling, from any considerations, to represent the real wishes of their constituents on this question, they are bound in honour and in justice to resign their places into the hands of their constituents.

On the 8th of last November, a meeting of several Wesleyan Ministers took place in this City, at which this subject was taken into most serious consideration. The result of the deliberations of that meeting was shown you a short time afterwards. Last winter every thing in our power was done by my brethren and myself to obtain an adjustment of the question. In addition to other efforts, I addressed a letter publicly to the Speaker of the Assembly, imploring the immediate settlement of it, as best for the Government, for the Church of England itself, and for the peace and welfare of the country, and deprecating the question being left an open subject for renewed agitation. I therefore disclaim all responsibility in relation to the present discussion or any consequences that may arise out of it. I have done all in my power to prevent it. In my printed letter to the Speaker of the Assembly last winter, I stated the inevitable consequences of postponement. We expressed a readiness to make very considerable concessions and sacrifices of feeling in order to effect the adjustment of the question,—concessions that are not likely to be made again. Upon the heads, therefore, of others be the responsibility of this protracted controversy.

Having now briefly sketched the rise, progress, and present state of the agitation of this vitally important question, I beg, in concluding the historical part of the argument, to remind you of the leading facts which have been established in this and the two preceding letters.

1. That not even the control of any portion of the Clergy Reserves was placed in the hands of the Episcopal Clergy for twenty-eight years after the passing of our constitutional Act; that that control was not given to them by the consent of the Legislature of this Province, or with its knowledge, but by a Royal Charter secretly obtained in 1819, through the efforts of a minister of the Crown, notorious for the bigotry, partiality, and injustice of his colonial administration in matters of this kind; while at the same time the constitutional Act contained an

express provision for legislating upon every thing that appertains to the Province for the support of "a Protestant Clergy," by the Provincial Legislature.

2. That the proceeds of the Reserves never have been placed in the hands or at the disposal of the Episcopal Clergy—their pretensions to long possession being a mere fiction.

3. That the doubts as to the legal right of the Episcopal Clergy to the exclusive benefit of the Clergy Reserve provision originated with a high church minister of George the IV in 1819, and so questionable did their pretensions appear that he felt it necessary to apply for legal advice.

4. That the exclusive pretensions of the Episcopal Clergy were publicly disputed in this Province as soon as they were publicly known.

5. That the moment it was known in this Province that an Imperial Act had been passed to sell a portion of the Reserve Lands, the Provincial Assembly prayed the King to apply the proceeds of those sales to the equal benefit of all protestant denominations, insisting that such was the intention of the constitutional Act.

6. That the inhabitants of this Province have ANNUALLY, through their representatives, besides frequent petitions, for a period of FORTY-THREE YEARS, protested against the endowment of one or more Churches in the Province.

7. That, with very little variation, the representatives of the Canadian people, during the successive Parliaments for fourteen years, have almost unanimously insisted upon the appropriation of the proceeds of the Clergy Reserves to purposes of General Education—leaving the Established Churches of the Empire to look to the Parliament of the Empire for any support they might desire not granted to their brethren of other christian denominations.

8. That in this important object the majority of the members of the Churches of England and Scotland, in every succeeding Parliament, have concurred, until the present Parliament.

9. That this protracted controversy has originated and has been embittered and perpetuated by successive attacks of the Episcopal Clergy upon the character, as well as aggressions upon the rights, of other Christian denominations—especially the Methodists and their Ministers, who have been formally and gratuitously attacked, 1st, by the Episcopal Bishop and Clergy in a memorial to the King in 1823; 2ndly, by the Archdeacon of York in 1823, in a printed sermon, published principally for circulation amongst the members of the Imperial Government and Parliament; 3rdly, by the same dignitary in his correspondence with the Home Government in 1827, as agent of the Episcopal Church; 4thly, in a memorial of the Bishop and Episcopal Clergy to the King in 1831; besides less official attacks in publications confessedly, under Episcopal patronage and control, in these matters, and independent of late attacks in "The Church," which have given so sharp an edge to present discussions in the newspapers. Sir, the cause of surprise is not that my brethren and myself feel so strongly on this subject, but that we do not feel more strongly.

10. That the Government of Upper Canada has been administered for fourteen years in utter contempt of the wishes of the inhabitants, constitutionally, continuously, and almost unanimously expressed through their Representatives and otherwise, on a subject which concerns their highest and best interests, and which, as the history of Great Britain amply shows, has always more deeply interested British subjects than any other. Sir, on the unspeakably important subjects of religion and education, our constitutional right of legislation has, by the arbitrary exercise and influence of Executive power, been made a mockery, and our constitutional liberties a deception; and it is to the influence over the public mind of the high religious feelings and principles of those classes of the population who have been so shamefully calumniated by the Episcopal Clergy and their party scribes, that the inhabitants of Upper Canada are not doing in 1838 what Englishmen did do in 1688, when their feelings were outraged, their constitutional liberties infringed, and the privileges of Parliament trampled upon, in order to force upon the nation a system of religious domination which the great majority of the people did not desire.

Sir, whatever may be the speculations of the philosopher, or the theories of the divine, or the dogmas and pretensions of ecclesiastics, on the general question of a Church Establishment paid by the State in a country, I submit to you that that is not the primary question for the Statesman in respect to this Province; I submit, Sir, that the first question for you and every other Legislator to consider is, whether you will violate the essential principles of free Constitutional Government in order to erect and endow an ecclesiastical hierarchy in the Province, embracing one or half a dozen different forms of religious faith? For that the voice of the Province is against such an endowment, is as clear as day. If you doubt it, appeal to the country by a dissolution of Parliament. It is a more important subject to Upper Canada than Parliamentary Reform was to Great Britain, on which an appeal was made by all parties to the British Nation. If you undertake to legislate on this subject in disregard of what may fairly be termed Public Opinion, I venture to predict that you will soon have as many petitions, and as many names to them, on the Council table for a dissolution of the present Parliament, as there were in 1836 for the dissolution of the last Parliament, and the country will have as strong a claim to the privilege of recording its "verdict" in 1839, as it had in 1836. Such a process would indeed be a small price for so great a boon as political justice to all classes, tranquillity and contentment to the Province, and proper facilities for the instruction of the rising generation; but, I fondly hope, by a regard to those cardinal principles of civil polity which form the basis of our Constitutional Government, you and others who occupy so responsible places in the administration of our affairs, will anticipate any such result, by an equitable, statesmanlike, and popular adjustment of the question.

I have the honor to be, &c. &c. &c.

E. RYERSON.

September 20, 1838.

The Bathurst District Grand Jury and an Established Church in Canada. We last week copied a paragraph from the Montreal Gazette stating that the Grand Jury of the Bathurst District had adopted an address to the Queen, deprecating the erection and endowment of the Rectories. In that paper of the 25th ult., we find a copy of the address itself. The first paragraph relates to the late rebellion, and the loyal manner in which the inhabitants of the Province generally had suppressed it. That part of the address which relates to an Established Church in this Province is as follows:—

"Yet, whilst we rejoice that a traitor dare not raise his voice in our land, it is with extreme sorrow that we learn that an attempt is about to be made to wound the feelings, and we dread, alienate the affections of a great proportion of your Majesty's truly loyal subjects, by encroachment on their most sacred liberty—the liberty of conscience, by attempting to establish the Church of England with the same dominant powers as it possesses in England in this province. Far be it from us to undervalue that Church, at the altar of which our beloved Sovereign bows, and to the doctrine and discipline of which many of ourselves firmly adhere, nor do we, in this our humble address to your Majesty, mean to advocate any particular claim that it or the Church of Scotland has to any special endowments of lands or other public grants or emoluments. But we beg most sincerely to assure your Majesty, that, in our opinion, it would be the most unwise

and impolitic scheme, that your Majesty's advisers could possibly devise, for the peace of this Province, to attempt to establish any Church with dominant powers within it.

It would be easy to show to Your Majesty the real proportion which the members of the Church of England bear to the rest of the population, and which we feel would at once convince Your Majesty, that it has not the shade of a claim in point of numbers to any supremacy, but we trust that this will not be necessary, and that Your Majesty will be graciously pleased to take such steps, as will allay the fears of your Majesty's loyal, and dutiful subjects, and completely prevent any true cause of envy or jealousy amongst them."

JAMES WELLS, J. P. Foreman.
JOHN M-KAY, J. P.
DONALD FRASER, J. P.
SIMON FRASER, J. P.
DANIEL O'CONNOR, J. P.
JOSIAS TAYLOR, J. P.
JOHN FERGUSON, J. P.
JOHN HAGGART, G. J.
ARCH. M-NAB, of M-Nab, J. P.
JOHN M-INTYRE, J. P.
WM. THOMSON, G. J.
ANTHONY LESLIE, J. P.
JOHN M'NAUGHTON, J. P.
MATTHEW LEACH, J. P.
HENRY GLASS, J. P.
JOSHUA ADAMS, J. P.

Grand Jury Room,
Bathurst District, Sep. 12, 1838.

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Grand Jury Room,
Bathurst District, Sep. 12, 1838.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.—Six lines under, 2s. 6d. for the first insertion, and 7d. 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, 4s. 6d. for the first insertion, and 12d. 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 Courier is extensively circulated in all parts of the Province, and among all classes of society, rendering it a very desirable medium for advertising.

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

IN consequence of the death of the late SAMUEL E. TAYLOR, the whole of his large and well-selected Stock is selling off. To persons wanting any description of Dry Goods, and country Stock, keepers wanting to replenish their stock, a rare opportunity is offered of supplying themselves at unusually low prices FOR CASH, by applying immediately.

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

ALEX. HAMILTON,
RICH'D. WOODSWORTH, Executors.
Toronto, Aug. 7, 1838. 456-11

PILES, &c.

No Cure—No Pay!!!
THE Price, One Dollar, is refunded to any person who will use One Bottle of HAYS LINIMENT for the PILES, without being cured. These are the positive orders of the Proprietors. Several Thousands have been sold, and not a failure known.

PILES, DROPSY, SWELLINGS, ALL SORES, RHEUMATISM.

It is absolutely asserted, on the most positive proof, that all the above complaints are arrested and cured by the timely use of HAYS LINIMENT. It is impossible to find rooms in this paper to present those proofs which are conclusive and convincing. They may be seen at length at the Shops named below.

The true article has a splendidly engraved wrapper, with Agents' and Proprietors' names. Call at nearest Druggists in the Province, particularly at J. W. BRENT'S, and JOSEPH BECKETT'S & Co. 202, King Street, Toronto, and COMSTOCK & Co., New York, Sole American Agents.

DANDRUFF AND BALDNESS.

THE late, Mayor of PHILADELPHIA has certified, in order of the city, to the characters of several eminent Physicians, and gentlemen of high standing, who declare positively, under their own hands, (all of which may be seen at the place named below) that the BALM OF COLUMBIA is not only a certain preservative, but positively a restorative of the Human Hair; also, a sure cure for Dandruff. Who shall dispute, or who go bald?

The only true hair a splendidly engraved steel plate wrapper, with the Balms of Niagara, &c. on it. Enquire at JOSEPH BECKETT'S & Co. 202, King Street, and at J. W. BRENT'S, Toronto, and at most Druggists in the Province. COMSTOCK & Co., New York, General American Agents.

Imports of Fall and Winter DRY GOODS.

ISAAC BUCHANAN & Co. beg to intimate to their respective customers in the different parts of the Province, that they have now got to hand a very large and complete Stock of DRY GOODS, consisting of Flannels, Blankets, Superfine and Common Fine Cloths, Broad Cloths, Kerseys, Molehairs, Brown Cottons, Printed Calicoes, &c.; besides a very general assortment of other Staple and Fancy Goods.

I. B. & Co.'s supplies this season have been all selected in the Home Markets with the greatest care by Mr. I. B., and they feel that they can confidently recommend their present extensive stock to the notice of their regular customers, as well as of the Trade generally.

Front Street, Toronto, E. C. 202
20th September, 1838. 63-8

Fancy Scouring and Dying.

WM. RICHARDSON begs to tender his respectful thanks to his customers for the liberal patronage he has received since his commencement in business, and begs to inform the Public that he still continues at his old stand, No. 136, King-street, near the New British Coffee House. Where he will be ready at all times to Colour and Dress faded Silks, Merinos, and Circassians.

Faded Shawls scoured and restored to their original colour.
Gentlemen's Coats, Pantalons, Vests, Cloaks, &c. cleaned and dressed in a superior manner.
He hopes by strict attention to business to give entire satisfaction to his patrons.
Toronto, June 11, 1838. 61-40

STRAYED from a pasture at the Credit Indian Village, a SMALL LIGHT BAY HORSE, the property of the Rev. B. SIZANT, Missionary at the Credit. He is between five and six years old; has four white feet, and a little white on his forehead. Any person giving information where the said Horse can be found, will be remunerated for their trouble, and will greatly oblige the owner.
Credit, August 29th, 1838. 60

Mr. WALTER TELFER, SURGEON,
HAS REMOVED from NAGARA to
No. 44, Newgate Street, TORONTO,
July, 1835. 2961f

JOSEPH C. MORRISON,
ATTORNEY, &c.
At the office of the late S. WASHINGTON, Esq.
Duke Street. 2961f

NOTICE.

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

JOS. C. MORRISON,
Toronto, 9th October, 1837. 141f

IMPORTANT.

THE Subscriber having just received his New and Extensive Assortment of DRY GOODS, has fully determined to sell them at a much lower rate than he has hitherto done, and consequently solicits the attention of the public thereunto.

Geo. B. SPENCER,
Cheapside House, Toronto,
26th June, 1838. 59

MR. WOOD, DENTIST,

Chewitt's Buildings, King Street.
MR. WOOD on his return to the city, begs leave to state, that he has made arrangements for a constant supply of, *Incorruptible Natural Teeth*, from the best manufacturers in London, Paris, and Philadelphia; and for immediate information of any improvements in the different branches of *Dental Surgery*. Besides the usual materials for filling decayed teeth, gold, platinum, silver, and tin foil, Mr. W. has the *Royal Mineral Cement*, which, in certain cases, is preferable to any other substance. Mr. W. may be consulted at his office any hour of the day.

Toronto, 21st May, 1838.

THE Subscribers are now receiving, FINE FOOD STOVES.

From the Foundry of JOSEPH VAN NORMAN, of Normandale, Long Point, Upper Canada, consisting of—

- 20 Inch Plate Stoves—elegant patterns,
- 22 do.
- 24 do.
- 30 do.
- 33 do.
- 40 do.

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 equaled, by any other stove in the Market.

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

which will be offered to the trade on advantageous terms.

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

May, Whitehead, & Co.

BEG leave to inform their Upper Canada friends, that they expect, by the first Vessels, a very Extensive and Choice Assortment of DRY GOODS.

Montreal, 20th April, 1838. 431f

COURT OF CHANCERY.

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

MR. KEELE having practised in the Supreme Courts of Westminster, offers his services to the profession as CHANCERY AGENT on the usual terms.

Swords! Swords! Swords!

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the Military Gentlemen throughout the Country, that he is now prepared to execute any order he may be favoured with for Swords of every description. New Regulation Swords, constantly on hand; with Steel or Leather Scabbards; also, Sword Belts and Scabbards for the Shoulders made to order, and forwarded to any part of the Country.

SAMUEL SHAW,
No. 120, King Street,
Toronto, March 16, 1838. 436

JUST PUBLISHED, and FOR SALE, by EASTWOOD & SKINNER.

The Domestic Physician and Traveller's Medical Companion, compiled from the practice of the most eminent Physicians and Surgeons, viz: Sir Astley Cooper, Sir Henry Hallford, Doctors Bailie, Latham, Heberden, Saunders, Babington, Brickell, &c. &c.

Toronto, April 6, 1838. 39

Superior Patent Pumps, FOR WELLS, CISTERNS, TANKS, &c.

THE Subscriber invites the attention of the Public to the above article—an assortment of which he has now on hand, at his Manufactory in St. Catherine's U. C. where he is also prepared to execute all orders for the same, at 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 size, from the top of the platform to the bottom of the Well, &c., so that the length may be formed suitably, at the Shop.

A low, but uniform and fixed price is put on these pumps, when taken at the shop; or, as is more common, they will be conveyed wherever ordered, and set in operation at a moderate charge.

St. Catherine's, Jan. 4th, 1838.

The following named Gentlemen will act as Agents, for the sale of the above Pumps, at their respective places of business, viz:—

Messrs. WATKINS & HARRIS, 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 WARD, and WATKINS & HARRIS.

Price for Cistern Pump £3 0 0, and 7½ per foot for pipe.
Price for Well Pump £3 10 0, and 7½ per foot for pipe.
Toronto, January 17th, 1838. 1131f

PAINTING, &c.

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

Toronto, September 10, 1838. 461f

BOOT & SHOE STORE.

JOHN DODSWORTH tenders his grateful acknowledgments to his friends and the public of Toronto and its vicinity, for the liberal patronage he has received since his commencement in business, and begs to apprise them that he has removed to 192 King Street, three doors East of Yonge Street, where he hopes, by strict attention to business, to receive a continuance of their favours.

Toronto, Nov. 6, 1837. 417f

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

H. HOCKEN, from MONTREAL, has opened, and now offers for Sale, at his Store, 144 King Street,

(Opposite W. Cornack'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. 3931f

TO LET.

THE Premises in the North East corner of the Market Buildings, lately occupied by Messrs. Murray, 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. 531f

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

A Cottage and Lot containing nearly 1/2 an Acre of Land, is offered for sale considerably beneath cost, the house is commodious, perfectly new, well finished, and painted throughout; there is on the premises a Carriage House, Stable and Wood Shed, &c. It is a desirable private residence, or suitable for business, being on the main street in the centre of the Village. The terms will be very reasonable. Apply to the proprietor on the premises, or at this Office.

JAMES WILSON,
Reservoir, August 21, 1838. 691f

A FARM FOR SALE.

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

GEO. & B. MONGER,
May 17th, 1838. 445-11

FARM FOR SALE.

LOT No. 10 in the 7th Concession of Kitley, District of J. Hartwood, 116 Acres. The farm is well watered, and has 60 Acres improved, with good House and Barn. Terms may be seen by applying to John Morgan on the premises. A full authority to sell the property.

GEORGE MORGAN,
Scarbrough, N. D.,
July 4th, 1838. 451-11

TO BE SOLD.

A VERY desirable FARM, consisting of One Hundred and Twenty-Three Acres of well cultivated Land, with a good House, Barn, Stables, and other requisite outbuildings—situated on the Niagara Frontier between Queenston and the Whirlpool.

Particulars may be obtained on application (Free of Postage) to Dr. HAMILTON, Queenston Heights, February, 1838. 11p431

FARM FOR SALE.

AN EXCELLENT FARM FOR SALE, being the North-West Half of Lot No. Two in the Third Concession in the TOWNSHIP OF TORONTO, within half a mile of the Village of STURGEVILLE, containing One Hundred Acres, six of which are in a high state of cultivation; with a good two story Frame House and Log Barn, and a very fine young Orchard.

Also, Forty Acres opposite said Farm; twenty of which are cleared, with a good Frame 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 premises, to HENRY SHELL, Toronto Township, Nov. 27, 1837. 204f

LANDS FOR SALE.

IN the London District, Upper Canada, 800 Acres of the very finest quality, in the Talbot Settlement; in that most desirable Township, Apsarouch, which is bounded in front by Lake Erie