CHRISTIAN UARDIAN.

PUBLISHED UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE CONFERENCE OF THE WESLEYAN METHODIST CHURCH IN CANADA

Vol. IX.—No. 36.]

TORONTO, WEDNESDAY, JULY 11, 1838.

[Whole No. 452.

CHRISTIAN GUARDIAN:

SCIENCE, COMMERCE, AGRICULTURE, DOMESTIC ECONOMY, AND GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

Street, West side of the Gaol.

J. H. LAWRENCE, Printer.

THE GUARDIAN

Wednesday, July 11, 1838.

About this time the Preachers have arrived have received their old or new pastors. On his reception and treatment by the people earth. In the exercise of this your Minappointments, and perhaps some painful disappointments. But the yielding up of one's own taste, and inclinations, and interests, in year. On the other hand, when they receive regard to both preachers and people, is an him with the arms of Christian affection in system. It is one of its heaviest crosses, as labours at a Throne of Grace-and provide well as one of its greatest blessings. It is also attended with ample encouragement. The Preacher can and ought to feel, that whether his appointed sphere of labour accords with his private wishes or not, it is the allotment of the Lord of the whole vineyard through his appointed agency; the hearer can and ought to feel, that whether the Preacher sent to him is the object of his private choice or not, he is the messenger whom the Lord Jehovah, in his providential and gracious nrcangement, both sent to him. And bow often, in these very arrangements, has the apparent foolishness of God proved to be wiser than men, and the weakness of God to be stronger than men!

· Ought not every Preacher therefore to regard his circuit, or station, or charge as the primitive Christianity! May the present Conlabour? and ought not every hearer to receive his Preacher as the instrument of the Divine appointment for his edification and salvation? An acquaintance and union commenced in this spirit cannot fail to receive the seal of the Divine approbation. The mutual confidence, and affection, and prayers, and labours of the Minister and his charge, will, through the intercession of the all-prevailing Advocate, bring down showers of blessings and secure teeming fruitfulness throughout the spiritual field.

In recuming or entering upon his new year's that of the writer, is perhaps overwhelmed with a consciousness of deficiency and a sense of responsibility. His work, in its various aspects and relations, is connected with ETER. NITY. The salvation of souls, the glory of God, the happiness of the world, are more or less involved in his every day's work, in his and solemnity, and responsibility of the every where, -in whose heart and life Christ is all and in all. Our sufficiency is of God; and in God there is an all-suffic ency; and that all-sufficiency is at the disposal of prayer, and is matured in the understanding and heart by study and experience. Luther has long since said, "Prayer, meditation, and temptation, make a Minister." The pieus Quesnel observes, "The Spirit by his unction is the great master in this science, and it is by prayer that we become his scholars. Much prayer and little study advance the work of God more, than abundance of study without praydy is presumption." Nor can it be too frequently reiterated and too deeply impressed, that "the Bible, and the Bible only, (as Chillingworth says.) is the religion of Protestants."-that the Bible is the Minister's as well as the Christian's spiritual armoury, and the sword of the word of God the only sufficient instrument of successful warfare. That pious Clergyman, the Rev. Daniel Wilson, has truly said, "Nothing sanctifies and saves but truth. The Holy Bible is the only storehouse of religious doctrine. The Divine Word must not be adulterated and weakened by any admixtures of man, or our maladies will never be cured."

And what doctrine in the word of God is so prominent, so important, so sublime, so powerful, as the Cross of Christ ! Matthew Henry has beautifully romarked, " The Scrip. tures are the circumference of faith, the round of which it walks, and every point of which destroy. In proportion as Christianity compass it toucheth; yet the centre of it is has been corrupted, this repulsive and cribe from his notes a sketch of these honours the most illustrious benefactors of the Christ. That is the polar star, on which it resteth." "Preach Christ Jesus the Lord." "Determine to know nothing among men, but conspicuous; and the equal aspect of its the great work of God in America,-these Christ crucified." "Let Christ (says the charity to the souls of men has been thus early standard bearers of the banner of evanjustly admired Bridges) be the diamond to distorted. The Christian priest recog. gelical truth in the American world, these the characters of genuine Wesleyan he may do, is one thing; what he will their dead. We are to fight on through shine in the bosom of all your sermons." Nor nizes in civil life the distinction of ranks men of God, who have emphatically counted can this be done with too much plainness, and and orders of men: 'Honour to whom simplicity and fervour. "Can any man (asks honour, fear to whom fear,' is one of the Bishop Wilson) imitate a greater master of most explicit precepts of the religion he eloquence than Jesus Christ was, whose great is appointed to teach to others, and to excellence appears in making great truths un. excellence appears in making great truths unbut in the exercise of his solemn office, lebrated Pavillon describes the faithful Minis- of universal 'love' with which his heart ter, as "the sun in his aphere, imparting the is touched annihilates all the distinctions spiritual light of Divine truth, as well as the of this life, and views man, stripped of spiritual heat of Divine fervour;" and the circumstances of external distinction, Charles V. remarked of one of the German whether splendid or sordid, only under Reformers, "He preached with such spirit his relations to God and eternity; wan- short extract will show that our esteemed brethren," which our Lord made the dis- done with the sermon; but the sermon; we may be faint, we are not to flee. We and devotion, as might also serve to make the dering in a darkness which he is to dis. friend, the Rev. Wm. Lord, has not for- tinguishing mark of genuine discipleship. has not done with us, till it has judged us should resemble Gideon and the subduers very stones ween."

When the servants of God enter upon their which his warning voice must dissipate; to feel an interest in our cause in this he enforces it as a virtue; others have for the Closet.

DEVOTED TO RELIGION, MORALITY, LITERATURE, and aims, and feelings, what success may they Published every WEDNESDAY, in the City of quiet ! What impediments can arrest their pilgrim to the skies, whose steps he is your Conference closes; if so, please Toronto, Upper Canada, at No. 4, Toronto progress? "The picasure of the Lord shall appointed to guide. Be the full inspirator present my kind love to the President and the Lord of Hoste shall assuredly perform this." From Sandwich to the Ottawa will the incense of prayer, and praise, and intercession ascend the Throne of Him who has the residue of the Spirit, and great grace will rest upon all those who love our Lord Jesus

Christ in sincerity. But how much of the Preacher's very frame of spirit-how much of his confidence, his at their several fields of labour, and the people faith, his courage, his comfort-depends upon both sides there are doubtless many agreeable among whom he is called to employ his the foundation of his failure during the whole inseparable accompaniment of the itinerant the name of the Lord-and bear him and his quarterly for his quarterly wants-how is his confidence and faith encouraged-how is his heart enlarged -- how is his tongue loosened -with what humility, gratitude, and fervour does he say to Christ and his Church, here's

Only Thou possess the whole."

And what results will follow! In the wakening and conversion of sinners-the edification of believers-the joy of the church -the glory of God-the ultimate consummation of heaven!

May the Spirit of the Lord God now be poured out from on high upon the whole Church! May Preachers and People drink into the spirit of primitive Methodism-of place of the Divine appointment for him to ference year be a year of mighty faith-of unwearied labour-of enlarged benevolenceof lofty Christian enterprise-of universal harmony -- of unprecedented success! Amen.

National Prejudices and Distinctions. The prejudices of birth and national origin are indications of intellectual weakness, and are a fruitful source of unpleasantness and enmity in a country inhabited by a mixed population. In a Christian the indulgence of them is sinful; for it involves an impeachment of the wisdom of Him who has appointed the bounds of our habitation, and who has labour, the mind of every Preacher, as well as made of one blood all nations of men to dwell on all the face of the earth. How unreason. able and absurd is it! Is a man the better or the worse for the climate or country of his birth? It has been well and truly said,-

" Mind makes the man, want of it the fellow;
All the rest is leather or prunello."

Settled as Upper Canada is by the offspring of various nations, the indulgence or counteevery sermon, in his every conversation and nancing of national distinctions is as impolitic prayer. The peculiar state of the Province as it is absurd, foolish, and sinful. In the Lawrence; and our earnest prayer to and of the Church add to the thrilling inte-solemn day of final decision men are to be scene. Who is sufficient for these things! and not for the place of their birth, or the maintained and strengthened, that 'the dialect of their speech, or the peculiarity of Wesleyan Methodists are one body in their manners; and the same elevated principle should pervade the entire social intercourse of a community whose civil polity is undeniably founded upon the immutable principles of justice, without respect to birth, language, or colour.

In the Christian Minister, the exhibition of such a sectional vanity and prejudice is undignified in the extreme, and merits the severest reprobation. He above all men forgets the universality of his commission, the impartiality of his office, and the dignity of his rational nature, in entertaining himself or his er." "Study without prayer (says old Bishop friends with witticisms, or sarcasms, or mim-Sanderson) is atheism, as prayer without stuclass of his fellow subjects or fellow men, because they may have been born or educated in England, or Scotland, or Ireland, or the United States, or Canada. In his public ministry, in his administration, in his social intercourse, in his very spirit, he is not to know these distinctions. The "wisdom," as well as the spirit, "that is from above, is without partiality." On this subject the eloquent Richard Watson thus expresses himself, in an address to young Ministers, before the English Wesleyan Conference:-

only with charity, but with humanity and justice; and have thus fostered those pas. sions in the human heart, pride on the one part, and an envious enmity on the other, which it is the office of true religion to always made itself in the same degree

work, under the influence of such principles, needing a salvation of which he is to ex. Province; and will be read with pleasure displayed it as an ornament of the Chrisplain the nature, and lay down the terms; by all who were acquainted with him. not expect? What power can resist their labouring under sorrows and griefs, of word? What agitations can disturb their which he has the healing emollient; a indeed prosper in their hand." "The zeal of tion of this restless, undiscriminating cha- to all the Brethren assembled, and tell rity yours! The first lesson taught by them I often think of them, and my inter-Christ to St. Peter, when he received his course with them with peculiar pleasure. ven to the Gentiles, was, that, to a Christian Minister, no man is 'common or un- will go on and prosper, minding the same clean.' Whenever, then, you see a human soul, fix upon it as the proper subect of your anxious care, whatever may be the circumstances of that 'outward man' in which it is appointed to pass its soiourn, and to undergo its probation upon istry, view man as man, the creature of ministry? Their neglect or coldness may lay your God, the care of his providence, bought by the agonies of your Saviour's passion, capable of his favour, cared for fairer prospects before it at home and in heaven, and having his part in the con- abroad." stant intercession of the common Mediator. Let this 'love of Christ constrain' you; 'take heed that ye despise not one of these little ones;' follow the meanest of his sheep into the wilderness, 'lay it these kingdoms for upwards of four score on your shoulders, and bring it home rejoicing.' To win a soul is your noblest doctrines of the Gospel, with the proprize; and the greater number you win, priety and necessity of obedience to the the brighter and richer will be that laws, has been the principal means, in in the day of the Lord."

Unity of Mothodism. the Rev. Luther Lee delivered an able and dists; a people who are an honour to them focks, because they build upon the full connexion with the Conference. Mr. Lee forcibly remarked, that though "civil discord had howled in the storm" along the frontiers of the American States, yet the religious part of the community had no participation in those hostile and lawless proceedings. Previous to the departure of the American brethren, the following resolution was proposed and unanimously adopted by a rising vote:

"Resolved,-That the cordial thanks of this Conference be presented to our beloved and highly esteemed brethren, the Rev'ds. Luther Lee, Jesse T. Peck, C. W. Leet, and A. J. Phelps, of the Black River Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the United States. for their attendance and company during the preceding part of the present session; and we gladly avail ourselves of this opportunity to express our unabated attachment to, and our affectionate union with, Almighty God is, that the gree ged and rewarded according to their works, of Wesleyan Methodism may ever be

> This resolution was affectionately communicated to the brethren named by the Rev. Mr. Harvard, President of the Conference. when they expressed their grateful sense of the kindness they had experienced during their stay in Kingston, and the gratification the deliberations of the Conference, and the great satisfaction they felt in observing the anxious desire and firm determination to maintain the unity of Methodism in every part of the world, by non-interference with the local arrangements and proceedings of other branches of the great Wesleyan family, and by preserving mutual confidence, brother. ly kindness and affection between every part of the entire Methodist Church, both in Euroce and America.

The writer of these remarks travelled as far south as Baltimore last autumn, and experienced a similar kindness from all the Preachers and other members of the Methodist Episconal Church in the United States with whom he had an opportunity of forming a personal acquaintance. He had the high gratification of a personal visit to the only four men now "The priests of false religion in all living who were Itinerant Preachers at the ages have either created or recognized time (1784) of the organization of the Methodistinctions among men, inconsistent, not dist Episcopal Church in America. One of them was 74 years of ago, the second 79, the third 84, the fourth 90,-men of strong and vigorous intellects-ripe and apostolic in piety, as well as venerable in years. He will avail himself of an early opportunity to trans unhallowed character of paganism has ed patriarchs of American Methodism, -these natiou." holy and fearless and successful pioneers of preach to a scattered population "the unsearchable riches of Christ,"

> Our readers generally will participate with us in the pleasure of reading the following extract of a letter from an old friend, communicated by another greatly endeared friend to all who know him.

> > Kingston, July 2, 1838.

Yours truly, J. STINSON.

"I expect this will reach you before Canada. I trust Ministers and people things and walking by the same rule. I have read with unbounded pleasure of the loyalty of our Canadian Methodists, displayed in the late insurrection.

6 I have recently received a letter from each District in England and Scotland, and it appears that there is general peace, and in many places very considerable prosperity. Methodism was never in so sound a state as at present, and never had

Methodism.

BY DR. A. CLARKE.]

An itinerant ministry established in years, teaching the pure, unadulterated, crown of rejoicing' which you will wear the hand of God, of preserving these lands from those convulsions and revolutions that have ruined and nearly dissolv-During the greater part of the proceedings erant ministry' to which this refers, is of the late Conference held at Kingston, sev. that which was established in these lands | away his soul ? eral Preachers from the United States were by the late truly reverend, highly learned present and took part in the proceedings. The and cultivated, deeply pious and loyal, are at case in Zion, because they hear Rev. Mr. Peck, Principal of the Gouverneur John Wesley, A. M., formerly a fellow the word of truth, though they do it not. Academy, preached two excellent and deeply of Lincoln College, Oxford; whose fol. But the Apostle tells us, they deceive affecting sermons before the Conference; and lowers are known by the name of Metho- their ownselves: and our Lord calls beautiful address on the public admission of their country, and a blessing to the gov- sand. young men (who had travelled four years) into ernment of the most excellent and revered King, George III.; who, through a and learning, and the father of his peo-

> an Album, by Dr. Clarke, during the last Con. ways, into the path of peace! Has ference which he attended, exactly one month faith come to us by hearing? Has this before his death: 1

IN PERPETUAM REI MEMORIAM.

years and ten; I have travelled a good many who came to hear John. The deal, both by sea and land; I have con- people, the publicans, and the soldiers, versed with and seen many people, in severally said to him-"And what shall and from different countries; I have we do?" They did not enquire after the studied the principal religious systems in duty of others, but after their own. the world; I have read much, thought David went to enquire in God's temple; much, and reasoned much; and the re- and said, I will hear what God the Lord sult is, I am persuaded of the simple, un. will speak. The best disposition we can adulterated truth of no book but the go in, is when we have no partialities, BIBLE; and of the true excellence of no and can sincerely ask, Lord, what wilt system of religion but that contained in thou have me to do?-Not shunning to the Holy Scriptures; and especially hear all the counsel of God; or counting Christianity, which is referred to in the preacher our enemy, because he tells the Old Testament, and fully revealed in us the truth. the New. And while I think well of, It should be, to have divine things re- the abominations that are done in the and wish well to, all religious sects and applied and re-impressed. If we do not midst of the land."—Jay's Evening Exparties, and especially to all who love our want new information, it is desirable to Lord Jesus Christ in sincerity, yet from a be reminded of forgotten truth, and to long and thorough knowledge of the sub- have our knowledge reduced to experject, I am led, most conscientiously, to lience and practice. What changes do more than one saying, while engaged in conclude that Christianity itself, as ex-believers feel in their frames! How it, "dying is hard work," We shall allisting among those called Wesleyan often do their souls cleave unto the dust! find it so, if left to the resources of na-Mothodists, is the purest, the safest, that And here they obtain quickening, accor- ture and reason only. But faith can which is most to God's glory and the ding to his word. And by waiting upon make dying work easy work. "I can benefit of man; and that, both as to the Him their strength is renewed. and profit they had derived from witnessing creed there professed, form of discipline It should be also to aid in upholding "because my Saviour smiles on me."the best form and body of divinity that We may judge what a neighbourhood test thou thy servant depart in peace; has ever existed in the Church of Christ, would be without the ministry of the according to thy word; for mine eyes from the promulgation of Christianity to word, when we see what it is even with have seen thy salvation, which thou hast "Dr. Clarke, are you not a bigot?" repentance, and proclamations of pardon. without hesitation I would answer, "No, Here are always furnished solace to the I am not; for, by the grace of God, I am afflicted, and excitement to the careless. a Methodist." Amen.

(Signed) ADAM CLARKE. Liverpool, July 26th, 1832.

Testimony to the utility of Methodism. condition of the lower classes in England.

"The first circumstance which I think operated to the amelioration of the poor of this country, (England) was the rise of Methodism; and this was a heart stirring influence. Whatever flaws a severe critic may find in the supposed aims or real proceedings of John Wesley, there can be no doubt that he deserves to be classed among the benefactors-among

Wesleyan Methodism not Sectarian.

It spurns a narrow bigotry. One of "labour rest and pain sweet," that they might spirit of sectarianism. It meets all upon the common ground of "loving our Lord Jesus Christ in sincerity;" its sole object is to revive and extend Scriptural Chris. always found of them that seek him. tianity in all churches, and in the world;

tian character, he has made it as an essential of practical piety. He did this in an age when much less of the show, and perhaps much less of the spirit, of genuine liberality and kindness among persons of different opinions, existed than at present. Let us then take the full impress of his writings and example; to mere exhibition of this sacred affection in the present age into reality; to avoid the truth, of charity; to love all who love our Saviour, " not in word only, but it deed and in truth," and to account all those as our brethren, whom God condescends to acknowledge as his children. -R. WATSON.

The end of attending the preaching of the word.

What ought that end to be?-Not curiosity and amusement. This was the case with Ezckiel's hearers. They went to his preaching like persons going to a

Not criticism and cavilling. Many are viser than their teachers. They come to judge, not to learn; and make a man an offender for a word. Many came to our Saviour, to "catch him in his talk."

Not an outward advantage. A man, by his attending the Gospel, may secure himself reputation, business, or friendship. This is trading in divine things. ed the European continent. The 'itin- And what is the hope of the hypocrite, though he had gained, when God taketh

Not the quieting of conscience. Some

But the end should be-

To obtain the conversion of the soul to long reign, has been the patron of religion God. This is the very design of the ministry itself. And how many have we known, since we attended the word, who [The following declaration was inserted in have been turned from the error of their efficacy ever been our aim-our wishour prayer?

It should also be, to gain all needful I have lived more than three score instruction. This was the case with

there established, and the consequent the public means of grace for the Simeon, with the babe in the arms of his moral practice there vindicated. And I advantage of others. How adapted to flesh, and the consolation of Israel in the believe that among them is to be found usefulness is the institution of preaching ! arms of his faith, said, " Lord, now letthe present day. To him who would say, it. Here are always to be heard calls to prepared before the face of all people."

spirit is to be found in the midst of so much hearing as there is in our day, error; the present evil world; the devil We read of a concourse of people in the and his angels. Consider also the quali-Acts, occasioned by the clamour of De- ties of our adversaries; their number; -Mr. Fox, in his Finsbury Lectures, (in Lon-metrius, of whom it is said, "Some their malignity; their power; their policy; don) bears the following testimony to the cried one thing and some another; for influence of Methodism in ameliorating the the assembly was confused; and the many mighty; yea, many strong men condition of the lower classes in England. more part knew not wherefore they were have have been slain by them. When more part knew not wherefore they were have have been slain by them. come together." With the exception of the crying out, this is a fair representa- princes, the philosophers, the divines, tion of many a religious audience. A few are informed and principled, but the and destroyed, who is not ready to tremmass have no aim, or an improper one.

In another view it is pleasing to see a place filled with hearers. They are in the way; and God may meet with them. His grace is sovereign and free. Some and confessed that God was in the midst of them of a truth. Yet his sovereignty is not our rule, but our resource. What Methodism is, that it is abhorrent of a do is another. He has said, "Draw nigh to God, and he will draw nigh to you." And though he is sometimes found of them that seek him not, he is

And how important is our attendance it teaches us to place religion, not in on the word of life! It regards God. forms or opinions only, but in a renewed And the soul. And eternity. Its conscnature, and especially in the Christian quences will remain for ever. It must in solitude-in health-in sickness .-temper; and the writings of its venerable furnish the most awful part of our future And is it nothing to watch in all things? founder are, more than those of any mo- account. We forget these exercises; dern divine, imbued with that warm and but they are all recorded in the book of to give thanks? To be always abound. MY DEAR FRIEND,-The following expansive affection, "the love of the God's remembrance. We have soon ing in the work of the Lord? But though perse by instruction; asleep in a delusion gotten his Canadian friends, nor ceased Others have dwelt upon this as a grace, at the last day. - Jay's Morning Exercises of the Amalekites - "Faint, yet FURSU."

True Religion on affair of the Ricard

What is there to promote our peace in name, whether it be Jew, or whether it be Christian? What is a son of Abraham without the faith of Abraham?—a professor of Christ without the spirit of Christ? So far is this from being a source of peace, that it is an aggravation commission to open the kingdom of hear I shall ever be thankful for my visit to convert whatever there may be of the of our guilt, and will finally heighten the emphasis of our condemnation. No; the source of peace can only be found in the the spurious affectation, and to cultivate religion of the heart; that which unites all the powers of judgment, memory, conscience, principle, and affection to God, and thus places them all under a sanctifying influence; that which purifies every thing outward, by purifying the principle in which it originates; that which produces words, not of imitative picty, but seasoned with grace, and bright with truth; actions not of affected sanctity, but of sober truth, rooted in principle, and diffusing the natural fragrance which belongs to them. That God may approve of our religion, it must be pure and undefiled before him. We must walk with Him, if we would have the tes. timony that we please him, and the sacred peace and joy which flow from it. - Ricir-ARD WATSON.

> Grief for the Sins of others the purest Grief.

We should grieve to see men suffer ing, but we should grieve more to see them sinning. We should feel more to see a man proud than poor, to see him led captive by vice than laid in irons. No character is so truly pitiable as the wretch who is destroying himself for ever. David felt this, and said, I beheld the transgressors and was grieved. Jesus, it is said, grieved at the hardness of their hearts. Fools only make a mock at sin. To laugh at a man who is inflicting upon his soul the torments of hell, is far more cruel than to turn into sport and merriment the tortures of a fellow-creature on the rack. Paul, in his climax, considers on "having pleasure" in the sins of others, a greater instance of depravity than "doing them" ourselves; and the reason is, because we may have powerful temptations to the one, whereas the other results from pure congeniality: nothing shows what we are more than that which can yield us pleasure. So, on the other hand, the purest grief is that which we feel for the sins of others. Selfish respect may have some place in concern for our own sins, because they endanger us; but we shall not be punished for the sins of others. When, therefore, we suffer for them, we sorrow after a godly sort; we are affected with sin as sin; and evince the truest benevolence. And so pleasing to God is such a disposition, that in times of public calamity he ordered "a mark" of preservation to be imposed "upon the forehead of the men that sighed and cried for all ercises for the Closet.

FAITH IN DEATH.-We have heard smile on death," said Dr. Grosvenor, -Ibid.

THE ENEMIES WE MUST VANQUISH. It is lamentable that so little of this These are bodily appetites; filthiness of spirit; a deprayed nature; all sin and their success; for they have cast down we think of the heroes, the statsemen, the and all the myriads they have ensuared ble and exclaim, "I shall one day perish."-Jay's Morning Exercises for the Closet.

DURATION OF THE, CHRISTIAN'S WARwho came with no serious design, have PARE AND WORK.—It is not for a season. been convinced of all, and judged of all; only, but for life. We are not allowed to receive any proposals of peace. We cannot enter into a truce-no, not even to bury the dead. Let the dead bury summer and winter, by day and by night,-in every situation and condition. He that endureth to the end, the same only shall be saved. In conversion we throw away the scabbard; in death only we lay down the sword. While we are here, something is still to be done; some. thing still to be avoided—in company— To pray without ceasing? In every thing ING."-Ibid.

MISSIONARY.

ARRIVAL OF THE REV. JONATHAN CROW-SHIP "ELIZABETH."

It will be remembered that the Rev. Jona. new vessel, the property of John Irving, Esq., of that city.

We regret to state that intelligence has reached us by the overland despatch, which left Bombay on the 28th of January, and arrived in London on Thursday last, of the probable loss of this yessel; but, at the same time, we are informed that all the passengers and crew have been safely landed, and that there was hope, also, that a considerable part of the cargo would be saved.

The Asiatic Journal of this month contains

the following announcement:-"The Elizabeth, Thomas, from Bristol to Madras, ran on shore on the evening of the 9th of January, near Linga Chetty's Choultry, time she ran ashore."

No lette a have been received at the Mission House from Mr. Crowther, or from the missionaries at Madres; but we have seen the Bombay Gazette, of the 26th of January, which gives an extract from the Madras United Service Gazette, of the 13th of January, containing the following particulars, additional to those in the above extract from the Asiatic Journal. It states that when the Elizabeth had run aground, on the evening of the 9th, the Surgeon of the ship and the Rev. D. Griffith, missionary, came ashere on a cata. maram, a raft of three logs of wood lashed together, in order to obtain assistance; that tney walked more than ten miles to Sadras. an old Datch settlement, where they failed to obtain boats, or any other aid; they then pur-sued their journey on foot all the way to Madras, where they arrived in the afternoon of Thursday, the 11th. Mr. Carver, the resident missionary, left Madras the same night with palankeens and other help, for the relief of the distressed party. It further states that a traveller, who arrived in Madras from the south on the evening of Friday, brought intelligence that all the passengers, including the ladies and children, had been safely landed, and had been conveyed to Sadras, where they were lodged in the bungalow, or traveller's rest-house, waiting for the means of pursuing their journey to Madras.

We trust that it ese intrepid travellers will not have suffered in their health from their unusual fatigue and exposure; and that the next mail, which may be expected within a month, will bring us favourable intelligence concerning the whole party, and the beautiful ship in which they sailed.

Meantime, their deliverance excites our devout gratitude to Almighty God; and their dangers and sufferings will not have been without their use, if they occasion an increased interest in the promotion of Christianity in the vast and important regions of India, to which these missionaries are appointed .- London

CANADA BAPTIST MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

We would call the attention of our readers to the Annual Meeting of the Canada Bap. tist Missionary Society, to be held this evening in the Baptist Chapel, St. Helen Street, at half past seven o'clock.

This society lias been in operation for about 18 months, and during that period has been the means of conferring much religious instruction in different parts of both Provincee. But the most important section of its operations is at the Grande Ligne, L'Acadie, where the Rev. Louis Raussy and Madame FELLER, Swiss Missionaries, are labouring among the Canadians. An interesting Report, detailing the early history and principal features of this mission, will be read.

We understand that the Baptist Society is about to form a Theological Seminary in this city; and a tutor, the Rev. Dr. Davis from London, may be expected here next month.— Montreal Courier. June 28th.

COMMUNICATIONS.

To the Editor of the Christian Guardian. Toronto, July 3rd, 1838.

REV. AND DEAR Sin, -Among the sincere triends of our common Christianity, there are two descriptions of persons who take a com-plotely opposite standing, as it respects religious order and occlesiastical regularity. The one feel so absolutely bound to abide by long estab it may appear to be with either the good of souls ry of God. Of this class was our own venerable Wesley. In the earlier and inexperienced, and less enlightened days of his clerical career, we have it on his own authority, that, at one time, such were his views of duty, and his attachment to the particular order of the Church of England, that he could hardly porsuade him. believe it possible for a person to be eter. nally saved, but in that particular mode of administration. Happily for the world, he after. wards found-having been led to their adoption well meant endeavours to promote the salvation

There is also unother extreme, of disrespect toward primitive precedent, of disregard for ec. cleaiastical usage and appointment, by which some persons are led strongly and uniformly to prefer its opposite; with, however, no other reason for such preference than their dislike of restraint in matters religious, and their notion exhorting, or preaching. Besides a few younger that every one ought to be allowed ever to please brethren, there were some of the veteran Local himself, as to the choice of means of doing or

receiving good.

This latter feeling, as well as the former, is often found associated with the sincerest piety and the most unspotted integrity; and on that account it has a passport in favour of some of tended the first Camp Meeting held in Upper its consequent and sometimes questionable irregularities, which many find it hard to resist or Yet it is an extreme quite as objec. tionable as the other; and not only opposes formidable barrier in the way of a practicable and desirable unity in the Church Universal, but also repels from religious approximations verious individuals whose souls are so precious, and whose qualities of character are often so estimable, as that even their morbid sensibilities on such subjects have a claim on our respect, and should not needlessly be exposed to unfa-

vourable excitation, Between these two impeachable extremes,] conceive there is a happy medium to be found, of a general adherence to ecclesiastical order, united with an occasional and well-guarded

men can, by God's blessing, be

accomplished. Under the eanction of such a variation from the rule, as it respects general Church order, I THER IN INDIA, WITH THE LOSS OF THE have considered the prodent use of the Protract. than Crowther and family, accompanied by the importance of a very extensive adoption of some considerable degree of good, from the infive other Wesleyan Missionaries, three of that apparently ecclesiastical irregularity, under dieutions which they beheld of "the grace of whom were married, sailed from Bristol, in a proper superintendency and medification, I God." September last, on board the Elizabeth, a fine feel with a force which is ever increasing. To luted by the voice of prayer and thanksgiving new vessel, the property of John Irving, Esq., adopt the words of the beloved Apostle. "the The 8 o'clock sermon was attended by considerheart-stirring are the lines of our revered poet:-

"Tophet is mov'd, and opens wide
Its mouth for he enormous prey;
And myrinds sink hencalt the grave,
And plunge into the flaming wave!"
And those who "know they are of God,"

hould cultivate such a painful commiseration with the state of a prostrate and perishing world, as will save themselves from a morbid punctiliousness as to questions of more order, generation of mankind are at stake.

Both in Europe and America much has been termed irrogular; namely, that of Camp Meet (fifty-seven miles south of Madras) and is ings. It may, and perhaps should be admitted, lost; crow and passengers saved. The cargo that, in some individual instances, they have expected to be landed with little damage; but been attended by evils, unhappily more than from the shallowness of the water, there is no counterbalancing the good which may have chance of our getting the vessel affoat. The arison from them; nor is it, of course, my weather was fine, and very little surf, at the design to be the apologist of such evils. Yet, on the other hand, it is understable that multitudes of persons, by the proper, and vigilant, and unobjectionable use of the Camp Meeting services, have been brought under the influence of pure religion and undefiled," who, but for that kind of holy eccentricity, had never adventured within the reach of its levely attraction, and in all probability would have breathed the very last gasp of their accountable existence on earth. having "cared for none of these things!" And if so much as this shall be conceded in favour And of the principle of Camp Meetings, then there will be strong grounds of appeal against an unsparing and indiscriminate condemnation of them as altogether improper and indefensible. Meetings in the open air for the purposes of Divine worship have had venerable and scriptural authority. The great Jewish Lawgiver, by Divine inspiration, ordained that at a certain season of the year all the people of Israel (see Levit. xxiii. 42) should leave their houses, and take up their residence in booths, as an act of religious commemoration of God's mercies to their Israelitish ancestors. Our blessed Saviour frequently led his congregations to a field or a mount, and delivered to them his Divine instruc tions, away from the distractions of their cus tomary associations of thought; while the canopy of the skies seemed to proclaim to those who heard him that the realities of an invisible state were nearer than the men of this world are prone to consider them to be. In common life, booths and tents are not unfrequently erected, for fairs, races, and other purposes of public musement; some of which are from being un. productive of evil consequences. Under all these circumstances, I confess I see no good reason why men of God should not, with judi cious precautions against probable evils, make promote the influence of godliness in themselves

> Having never had the opportunity, since my Province without the advantage of forming a judgment from my own observation. This loa a suggestion on the part of one of the brethren that it might easily be accomplished to hold one for the Circuits at the head of our noble Lake for the Circuits at the head of our noble Lake Ontario; a project in which the brethren and willingly and selemnly separated from many friends of that vicinity immediately appeared. friends of that vicinity immediately concurred. The plan was in consequence arranged, and the resurrection of the just. Then may we meet announcement daly made through the Guardian, again in our heaventy Father's house above! by the Chairman of the District : a procedure Amen. design, and some of whom having been greatly blessed in their deed.
>
> The ground chosen for the purpose was situ

farm of Mr. Lyon, about three miles back of Wellington Square. The spot lay about half a mile to the left of the road to Hamilton, where about an acre of a pine grove was cleared of its brush-wood, and the approach to which was by a beautifully-shaded serpentine rond.
The camp ground was nearly circular; the greatest part of the circumference was fixed by roughly constructed booths, to which it would have been a convenience if a few more had been added. On one side of the ground was "the preaching stand," so termed; a booth elevated shout five feet from the ground, with a slanting plank in front to hold the bible, &c. On the ground immediately in front of the stand, a place was fenced in by rails, which served the louble purpose of a singing-seat, and also a place of public prayer-meeting at the close of the preaching services. Three clevated stands were erected at convenient distances, on which lished usage and strict liturgical direction, as fires were kept burning during the night; which that they cannot venture beyond the limits of had a very pleasing and picturesque appearance, their revered customs or prescriptions, in order and diffused ample light over the congregation to accomplish any object, how connected soever The management of the ground was confided to the Rev. Alexander MacNab, the Superinten. dent of the Ancaster Circuit; who, with his lay friends and fellow officers of the Church, exer. cised the most successful vigilance in preserving order. During the night, a regular patrole of respectable brethren was kept up throughout the camp; which, together with the general res pectability of the attendance, prevented any impropriety of conduct from marring the comfort of our spiritual festival. At my request, the direction of the religious services was under-taken by the Rev. Richard Junes, the Chairman by the most orgent necessity—that the Great of the Otlawa District; whose ardent and zeal Head of the Church can, and doth bless other our spirit, and prompt directions, contributed ous spirit, and prompt directions, contributed greatly, under the Divine blessing, to the cff. ciency of the various occasions of public wor.

The regular travelling Proschers present Jones, MacNab, Edwy Ryerson, Miles, Cole. man. Nowbury, and Spencer; all of whom bore a part in the ministerial labour, either in praying, Preachers of olden times; whose venerable hosry bairs and patriarchal spirit diffused a peculiar charm over the scene. Two of these fathers in our Israel, of Dutch descent, the Mesers. Bous laugh and Kleyne, mentioned their having at management of the Guardian, I am not aware

Canada, nearly forty years ago.

Each day we had four sermons,—at eight, eleven, three, and eight o'clock. In the inter. any other than the Methodist Church, except mediate hours prayer meetings were held at on one occasion, the Catholic doctrine of several of the tents, some of which were special Transubstantiation, in a friendly discussion occasions of Divine influence and blessing, with the Vicar General, Dr. McDonald-There was quite an assemblage of very respect. the discussion on both sides, by previous agreeable friends from the surrounding Circuits, and ment, appearing in the Guardian and the

in order to be present.
Several had come to the camp-ground with an humbling and penitential sense of their own all religious denominations, how strongly and spiritual pecessities, and having an earnest desire to receive "power from on high," to give them-selves fully to God, and to spend the remainder of their life's short day, obedient to hie will. With some in this state of mind I had the op- acquirement of exclusive or peculiar political but in reference to the well-being of the ground of confidence I now do, to give their thing in this shape of personalities

temporary irregularity an eternal advantage to consecrated enclosure, and it gave good reason

ceptible advance in religious feeling on the part of the assembled worshippers; and the minds of ed Meeting to be placed. On this subject I of the assembled worshippers; and the minds of forwarded a communication, which appeared in the friends, by comparison with other former the last volume of your valuable Journal: and meetings of that kind, had been led to expect The dawn of the Sabbath day was Bawhole world lieth in wickedness." Affecting and lable power to the hearts of the people, who separated, not a few of them, in order to attend the prayer meetings held in the tents, where so much of the "spirit of grace and supplication" was fell, that it was difficult to bring them to a conclusion for the sermon at 11. About two thousand persons were computed to be on the ground by that time; most of whom listened to "the truth as it is in Jesus" as though they were willing to receive that truth in the love of where the eternal interests of a slumbering it, that they might be saved. Few were the triffers,-not a dozen in all,-who stond here and there at the outskirts of the congregation. said, both for and against another species of ecclesiastical instrumentality, which may be termed irregular; namely, that of Camp Meet stand. At the conclusion of the service, it was hoped the prayer meetings would be resumed, after the needful refreshment should have been taken; when, alas! information suddenly arrived of the Western District being in a state of disturbance; indeed an officer appeared on the ground to require the horses on the enchupment, for the purpose of conveying the troops for the defence of the country.

This intelligence was so distressing, that it acted like an electrical shock on the assembly. By the courteous interference of Col. Chisholm, who resides in the neighbourhood, the friends were permitted the use of their several teams for the conveyance of their families home, on departure of some, and many more left the encomponent in the evening. After the last sormon, however, a prayer meeting was held, which continued until after midnight; and it was truly affecting and animating to witness the fervour and earnestness of the people who filled the prayer meeting enclosure, where they had the advantage of being aided by the inter cessions and exhortations of the ministers and ther officers of the Church.

It was intended to have continued the meeting day or two longer; but the minds of the friends had become so unsettled by the painful news, as to render them uneasy from home; and it was resolved to conclude on Monday merning. A short space of time was offorded to any person so minded of expressing their religious feelings on the occasion, which was embraced by several, who spoke in rapid succession, and most cheer ingly, of the great spiritual good they had derived. Among the rest it was peculiarly delightful to listen to the mature experience of some of the oldest Methodists in the Province, conioined with that of the testimous of some who had but recently turned to God, and who had tasted the Lord to be gracious. A small number stood up in token of their having been brought to the enjoyment of religion at that Camp Meetchoice of some retired spot, where, for a few known that not a few had found, at the smaller ing; others had returned home; but it was days, they may retire from secular occupancy, prayer meetings, the "pearl of great price." White in our favoured seclesion, under the welcome shade of the lefty pines, we heard the communication of Christian experience, and saw so much of evident piety in the countenances of residence in Canada, of attending a meeting of these grateful witnesses for the Most High, and this description, I was naturally led to express my regret, while attending the late Niegars not difficult to realize the emotions of the patricular of the patricular to realize the emotions of the patricular of the patricu District Meeting, at the prospect of leaving the arch Jacob, when divinely visited at Bothel; and it became proper to say, than the house of God, and this is the gate of

Our interesting services terminated by the

coived Protracted Meetings will very generally supercede them in many places. Yet it must be confessed, provided it he devoutly and vigi-lantly conducted, and in the hands of holy and judicious managers, that the Camp Meeting has its own peculiar charm, and its own special sphere of beneficial operation; and occasionally may, in this way, be used with no small advan tage to the general promotion of religion in the earth. I remain.

Rev. and Dear Sir. Yours respectfully, W. M. HARVARD.

THE GUARDIAN

Wednesday, July 11, 1838.

In resuming the Editorial management of the Christian Guardian-an office which I have heretofore filled during five years out of the nine, since the establishment of that periodical--it would be superfluous for me to enter into any exposition of my views, or intended extraordinary occurrences of the last few months, and the present peculiar circumstances of the government and the country.

As the official organ of the religious body inder whose direction it is published, the Guardian will, of course, be devoted primarily to the exposition and promotion, and, if need be, the defence of the doctrines, principles, and interests, of the Wesleyan Methodist Church. That Church, in all its essential features, I love as my life; and it is truly my were, the Rov. Messrs. Heyland, Corson, Bevitt, delight, as well as my duty, to advance its prosperity in every possible way to the very utmost of my humble ability.

Towards other religious communities who hold the Head Christ, I shall be happy to do, as I have ever done heretofore, reach out the hand of sincere and cordial Christian friend.

ship. During the whole period of my former that I, in any one instance, discussed the peculiar doctrines, or polity, or ceremonies, of some who had travelled upwards of fifty miles late Catholic newspapers. That attitude of in order to be present.

Christian friendliness and neighbourly good carnestly soever I may resist the claims or exception from the general rule, when by such portunity of conversing during our stay in the privileges and advantages over their neigh, country in connexion with Great Britain. As government the best of my humble support, he does not indulge—but simply because they

bours. A cordial agreement in the essentials in Church affairs, I take my stand upon the identity of human nature, notwithstanding all the varieties of man.' To the spirit and sentiments of a popular living Divine, I most heartily respond. " When will some persons remember, that, where there are no parts, there can be no union? That, where there

∦ner?" much better than a dozen common place ex. overthrow in a single weekciples of constitutional and popular govern-

presses. I still adhere to the principles and its originator and its most active abettors are riews upon which I set out in 1828. I believe fugitives-(I forgive them with all my heart) the endwment of the priesthood of any Church |-and many others have personally and otherin the Province will be an evil to that Church, wise acknowledged me as their benefactor in as well as impolitic in the Government. I thus timely warning them to avoid a ruin into from this sketch of Lord Durham's principles, have never received one personal favour, nor the Government, or public Preasury, or any spirit on the one side !- Well, a few months political man or party whatever; and, by the ago, I became convinced that an individual, ing-whatever may be my views of general had been removed from this Province under measures. In accordance with the declaral circumstances involving the honour of the the various and combined entire religious Subject-I would not view with party eyes influence of the country in the noble, states certain facts and circumstances,—I was. His Lordship's political opinions are of the manlike, and divine work of raising up an therefore, proscribed at once as only fit for most liberal and uncompromising kind. I queseducated, intelligent, and moral population, imprisonment and exile! In vain that I could tion if there be a member of the Upper House If in the way of such a disposal of the Clergy Reserves, insuperable obstacles should be divide the proceeds of the Clergy Reserves among different religious denominations (according to the plan proposed by several Methocretionary disposal of each religious body, its being apportioned to the Methodist Church, it has been determined to apply that amount, exerted in 1836 in returning a Constitutional in the crection of churches and parsonages; intercourse of my public and private lifebut not a farthing of it to the endowment of this was all nothing in the eyes and judgment the Clergy in any way whatever. It would of of party spirit, which has denounced me in

in relation to civil affairs, "do you intend to justice of party spirit on the other side! be neutral?" I answer, no. I do not; and How destitute of honour, of justice, of truth, for this simple reason, I am a man, am a of consistency, is party spirit! How worth-British subject, am a professing Christian, and less is party popularity! How dangerous is represent a British community. At one period party association! How many pious meming freece, Solon enacted a law inflicting bers of the Church has it unsettled, and prejute the matter of his speeches, in either House, capital purishment upon all neuters. The diced, and ruined, of late years, and it may Lord Brougham and other distinguished mom-The foundation of our government is being unprincipled and unjust must it ever be! of equitable comprehensiveness. To be exodist Church, I assume that the doctrines and of that Church are concerned, and expound.

an Edwards,-- oneness that resembles the down in the Despatch of the Earl of Ripon, December, 1835.

that the grain, growing in various fields and which will likewise afford me the opportunity the Guardian pre-eminently, and, as far in this Province, by myself as well as others) are to be found in these fertile countries." as I am able, a religious and literary entertained views incompatible with our Co. In conclusion,—it is but just that the journal. The selections on the first page of lonial relations to the Mother Country, and readers of the Guardian and the public should this day's Guardian, (with one exception) I also that certain individuals among us were have transcribed with my own hand from the beginning to put forth sentiments, and to suthors credited. I shall continue to do so, studying variety of matter and authorship—

I gave intimation, first of the former, after.

I gave intimation, first of the former, after. condition of their attendance at Hamilton the but preferring the former to the latter, as a wards of the latter. What did party spirit present office by a ballot vote of 41 to 16, morning following. This led to the immediate dozen good extracts from one good author are -the rest I need tracts from a dozen indifferent authors. As not repeat. It was in valuated distinguished strongly confident in my own mind. But I far as in me lies, I purpose to adopt a similar between 'principles and men-in vain that I am deeply sensible of my fallibility; I pretend course of pruning and transferring to the adduced the advocacy and associations of my columns of the Guardian, the general foreign public life-in voin that I contemporaneously and domestic news of the day. During the laid before the public my then recent corresapproaching session of the Provincial Parlia. pondence with the Colonial Office on present. therefore, the varied objects of the Guardian, ment, it is intended to furnish to the readers ing a Petition there, to be laid at the foot of I must crave the indulgence and forhearance of the Guardian a succint history of what may the Throne, signed by some 20,000 inhabitants of its readers, as well as hope for their transpire in both branches of our local Legis of this Province, in favour of the appropriation confidence and support-depending primarily. lature, with a synopsis or digest of the princi. of the Clergy Reserves to purposes of educapal bills or measures introduced. Under the tion-in vain that that correspondence conhead of " Opinions of the Canadian Press," tained what was deemed by all who read it to (as on the last page of this day's Guardian) be the most satisfactory exposition of that I intend to select from the Editorial articles great question that I had ever written-in of our contemporaries, such observations and vain that in that very correspondence the evils articles as I conceive to be best adapted-to of what I termed in my letter to Mr. Under the rejection and exclusion of petty party Scoretary Hay, dated 20th July, 1833,—i. a objects—to inform and settle the public mind family compact" in the Executive of this of this Province upon the true and sound prin. Province, were pointed out-all this was sustains to this Province, as well as to Lower blown away by the whirlwind of party spirit, as dust before the blast of the hurricane, and In respect to the ecclesiastical affairs of I was posted, from Sandwich to the Ottawa this Province, notwithstanding the almost as a "traitor," a "hireling," as "bribed' incredible calumny which has in past years and self-sold to the high church, &c. &c. &c. been poured upon me by antipodes party That party slander has died a natural death-

> which others have plunged. Such was the grace of God, I will not rob myself, or allow (with whom I was known to differ on myself to be robbed, of this ground of glory. some grave questions of local government,) and popular government in the Canadas. ageous disposal of them that can be made, ance in the public prints. I then determined next best settlement of that question will be to offices under the British Government from that time to this,-who, with his sons and thousands by the "Constitutional Society") for me to enter into details; I can only state these general principles.
>
> To the very natural and important inquire. Such is the liberaline and an an important inquire. Such is the liberaline and an an important inquire.

present is a period in the affairs of this Proy- do the same again! How unprancipled and bers often make splendid speeches, but then they nice in which no man of intelligence or con- unjust has a party government been whenever are comparatively dull on other occasions. sideration can be safely or justifiably neutral, and wherever it has existed! And how Lord Durham scarcely ever varies either way to laid anew—the future character, and relations I have therefore hailed the appointment of of necessity precludes the possibility of an effective speech. Whenever he rises, if the subject pending deliberations-the last whisper of Governor of this Province-as a tried man, rebellion is to be silenced in the land. My and, I believe, a just man-in hopes of witdecision, however, is not one of party, but of nessing and enjoying with my fellow subjects principle—not one of passion, but of convict the dessings of a government of principle, of tion-not one of partial proscription, but justice, of enterprise, of morality. On the speeches on the whole, on either side of the first rumour of the appointment of the Earl plicit as well as brief, I am opposed to the of Durham to his high functions, I said to my introduction of any new and untried theories friends, what I now say publicly, that I of Government. As the organ of the Meth. believed his Lordship to be, not only among discipline of that church are true and right.— suitable statesman in the whole British Em-liake them for granted as far as the members of that Church are concerned, and expound, agitated questions of Canadian Government. agitated questions of Canadian Government. and recommend, and act upon them accord. I have no personal or party favours to ask of speaking in reply, which he generally dues, will I desire to maintain and cultivate towards ingly. So in civil affairs, I assume that this either the Earl of Durham or Sir George country is to remain a portion of the British Arthur; I should despise myself could I graphes with a boldness and series and the British Empire, and view every measure, not in receive any favour were it offered, which I do to be witnessed. He is a formidable opponent: pretensions of any religious body—even the reference to every or any abstract political not believe, either probable or possible; yet very few on the opposite side encounter him, if Methodist body itself—to the possession or theory, however plausible that theory may be, will I not hesitate, as long as I see the amole that they are below the possession or theory, however plausible that theory may be, theory, however plausible that theory may be, will I not hesitate, as long as I see the ample they can help it. Not that they apprehend any

I am persuaded nothing more is desired to believe that such a congregating together, in of the Gospel ought to induce all sincere and constitution of the Church, in its doctrines by the great body of the inhabitants of this the name of Christ, would not fail to be followed enlightened Christians to put up with minor and rules, as expounded by its fathers and cally to render them united and happy, than As the meeting progressed, there was a personal differences. I do not believe that uniformity among the different usage; so in civil affairs, I take my stand the pratical application of the principles the constitution of the principles of the princi may be uniformity without unity; and that country, as expounded by Royal Despatches, have emanated from their Excellencies the there may be unity without uniformity. I and illustrated by the usages of the British Earl of Durham and Sir George Arthur. I believe there has been, and there may be Parliament, British Courts of Justice, and the would then suggest to all my fellow subjects again, a oneness of 'heart and soul' unaffected Common Law of England. Nothing more who desire the establishment of an equitable, by minuter distinctions; 'a oneness which is wanted to render this Province happy and wise, and efficient system of British Governincluded, as servants of the same Lord, and as prosperous, than the practical and efficient ment in the country, that they pay no heed to guests at the same table, a Hopkins and a application to every department of our Gov. Jultra party newspaper scribblers, but give to Bates, a Leighton and a Howe, a Newton and ernment, and to our whole system of legisla. the Representatives of their Sovereign their a Watts, a Porteus and a Hall, a Wesley and tion, of the principles and instructions laid confidence, their support, and their prayers. The difficulties of managing a large mercanaddressed to Sir John Colborne, dated 8th tile establishment are frequently insuperable November, 1832, and the Despatch of Lord in fluctuating times; much more must the Glenelg, addressed to Sir F. Head, dated 15th government of these Provinces be in the resent times of unsettledness, of petty am-In the application of these great and adbition, and ultra extravagance. If past parmitted principles to the government of this tizanship, and party combinations be forgotis no variety, there can be no harmony. That Province, I repudiate party spirit-party ten—if the great body of the inhabitants will it does not follow, because one is right, and interests—party pretensions. Party spirit has unite as one man to lay the foundation and ther is absolutely wrong? That others differ been the bane and curse of this country for erect the superstructure of an impartial and no more from us than we differ from others! many years past. It has neither eyes, nor popular government, a few years, at most, That it is meanness and injustice to assume ears, nor principles, nor reason. Its patriot will bring about what His Excellency the a freedom we refuse to yield? That children, ism is pestilence; and both its loyalty and Earl of Durham has avowed it to be the differing in age, and size, and dress, and liberality are alike a "baneful domination." great object of his mission to accomplish—to designation, belong to the same family? And In illustration, I advert to two circumstances, lay "the foundation of such a system of Government as will protect the rights and distances, is wheat still, sown by the same of reminding the public of some instructive interests of all parties allay all dissentionshand, and to be gathered into the same gar. facts. A few years ago, becoming convinced and permanently establish, under Divino that a certain Member of the British Par. Providence, the wealth, greatness, and pros-It is also my wish and intention to make liament, (who had been much looked up to perity, of which such inexhaustible elements

> I feel therefore strongly sanctioned in those principles, and views, and purposes, as well as to no exemption from the ordinary errors and infirmities of humanity; I confess myself liable even to imprudencies. In promoting, ultimately, and entirely, upon the favour of Him without whose blessing nothing is wise, or good, or strong.

EGERTON RYERSON.

SKETCH OF THE EARL OF DURHAM. In the supreme and vastly important relation which his Excellency the Earl of Durham

Canada, the following sketch of his character will be read with lively interest. An abridge. ment of this sketch has appeared in several' provincial newspapers; but we have copied the following, with the omission of one paragraph and two or three sentences, from the original work-Random Recollections of the House of Lords. Our readers will perceive and talents, and character, that there is the one farthing for my own gain or use from liberality, and patriotism, and justice of party strongest ground of confidence in his disposition and qualifications, his energy and influence, to establish a constitutional, impartial,

Long Dunnam is the great and only hope of the Movement party. They look forward with tion put forth by several principal Ministers of British Crown, and the sacred rights of British confidence to his accession, at no distant day, to the Methodist Church in January last, I believe Subjects. I privately communicated the facts the Premiership, and associate with this anticithat the appropriation of the proceeds of the to the proper quarter for consideration. A pated event the political regeneration of the Clergy Reserves to General Educational purfew weeks after, a totally false (in my judg-country. His countonance has pleasing composes will be the most satisfactory and advan. ment) version of the affair made its appear. thing, indeed, feminine in it. You would fancy which was throughout so marked by friendly regard to my feeling on the subject, as that I have pleasure in offering my public thanks to those valued and affectionate individuals; none of whom, I have the pleasure to know, have, from the result, had any reason to regret the parts they severally took in forwarding the design, and some of whom having been greatly and some of the District: a procedure Amen.

In nothing is this Province so defective as in the public prints. I then determined thing, indeed, feminine in it. You would fancy in the public prints. I then determined thing, indeed, feminine in it. You would fancy in a public to reply by published what I have been able to learn, it appears to get the public prints. I then determined thing, indeed, feminine in it. You would fancy in a public to reply by publishing what I being the public prints. I then determined thing, indeed, feminine in it. You would fancy in a public to reply by publishing what I being the public to reply by publishing what I being the public to reply by publishing what I being the public to reply by publishing what I being and in the public prints. I then determined thing, indeed, feminine in it. You would fancy in this province so defective as in the requisition and this province so defective as in the requisition and the public province so defective as in the requisition and the public province so defective as in the requisition and the public prints. I then determined thing, indeed, feminine in it. You would fancy in a public to reply by public to repl united individual liberality, and to Govern of the latter while I held the former as the face is something between the round and oval ment influence will be spontaneously added dearest earthly birth right of every British form. He is of the middle height, and is hand. omely formed.

> refer to the example and instructions of a —with the single exception, perhaps, of Lord venerable Father who fought seven years, and Radnor—who carries his Liberalism to the same thrown and found to exist, (although I believe nothing is politically impossible with the Earl of Durham in these Provinces) I think the faithfully discharged the duties of different of the said of Durham in the series of different of dif member, of either party, in the House whose public life has been more straight-forward and that time to this,—who, with his sons and nephewe, as the heart of one man, rallied to the defence of this Province against mitted himself when he appeard, in his twentydist Ministers last winter,) in proportion to Foreign invasion and domestic traitors during first or twenty second year, in the House of what is raised by each-leaving to the dis. the late war with the United States -- in vain Commons, as Mr. John George Lambton. And cretionary disposal of each religious body, its that I could appeal to the testimonics of Mr. his conduct has always been in accordance with own apportionment. In connexion with such Attorney General Hagerman himself, and his principles. He has uniformly supported by a possible adjustment of the question. I think other persons high in office, as to the influ. his votes the opinions which he has maintained proper to observe, that in the event of any ence which they themselves have affirmed my in his speeches. He holds there ought to be no part of the proceeds of the Ciercy Reserves publications (published and circulated in such principle in politics as expediency, and disclaims all sympathy with those who recog-nise that principle. He maintains that what. 1. To educational purposes, that the means of Assembly—in vain that a very dear brother education may be brought within the reach of and myself had been selected as victims of a consequences. He as large a number of worth as possible. 2. The bloody response had been selected as victims of the Liberal side what the Public of Name and State of the Ciberal side what the Public of Name and State of Name and S as large a number of youth as possible. 2. To bloody revenge by the rebels in the event of castle and others are on the Tory side,—decourse of proceeding, were it not for the assist the members and friends of the Church success—in vain that I could appeal to all the nouncing all trimming, and contending that his principles ought at once to be carried into full

Without being regarded as a man of genius, chooses to conduct you,—you never fail to be delighted with bim. He is always eloquent in a high, though not the highest, degree. He never becomes dull or heavy; he cannot make a bad speech ; at least he has never yet done so. any perceptible extent, except where the subject will admit of it, you may rest assured that you will hear a speech of superior ability and of considerable eloquence. His matter is always argumentative: I am not sure if there be more close and powerful reasoner, taking his House. He deals little in generalities, and scarcely ever utters a declamatory sentence. With one or two introductory observations he dashes into the midst of the subject, and at the ablest men in Great Britain, but the most once proceeds, if his speech be not in reply to he loses no time in proceeding to the principal arguments of his adversary, with which he to be witnessed. He is a formidable opponent:

know he is likely to cause the speeches on efforts, to cut a sorry figure, - by the mere force of argument. Of late, however, the Opposition three Sessions, he has only made one or two speeches worthy of the name. His absence from the country in the service of his Sove. reign, and a depression of spirits, with impaired bodily health, caused in a great measure by family calamities,—have conjointly had the of excluding him almost entirely from the flouse for the last three years. At present there is little prospect of his being in his place in Parliament during the current Session.

His style, though by no means remarkable for its force, is anything but feeble: it is correct and perspicuous, and has that sort of energy which arises from the ideas rather than from peculiarity in the construction of his sentence It is always clear: you are never at a loss for a moment to parceive the object the speaker has in view; nor can you fail to see the means which appear to him most likely to accomplish it. Every argument he uses is felt by you in all its cogency; and not only do you perceive trict, the N. Y. Albion cays,-" We trust the force of the argument itself, but you cannot withhold from him your admiration of the way in which he has enforced it.

he trusts entirely to them, excepting in those cases in which the duty may devalve on him of introducing a measure embracing various details and involving some important principle In that case he takes, as almost all members of which he means to advert in the course of his speech. It is only in these cases, and to this extent, that he prepares himself previous to his speaking in the House. His confidence in his powers of improvisation has never, on any cocasion, turned out to be misplaced. His utterance is always prompt and easy. No one ever yet saw him at a loss, either for an idea. or for suitable language wherewith to express it. In the stores of a correct and copious diction, he is in affluent circumstances. His style is always excellent. Occasionally, perhaps, it were better, in so far as regards effect, if it it were not so smooth; the polish sometimes impairs the vigour. In the artifices of rhetoric he deals little, or rather none at all. There is nothing forced, either in his ideas or language. timents seem, as it were of their own accord, to suggest themselves to him, rather than to be searched for, or collected into existence by close or profound meditation. It is the same with his language. The polish of which I have spoken, is not the polish of the midnight lamp: it is not the fruit of elaboration; with him it is as much a habit to speak in correct and petished language, as it is to argue logically. He never has recourse to the clap-traps of the mere orator. Never was man more thoroughly impressed with the truth and utility of his prin ciples, than is Lord Durkam with the truth and ntility of those which he holds. This conviction presses on his mind with an overpowering force. You see the most perfect succerity in every thing pertaining to his manner. The tones of his voice, his gesture, his very looks, all pro-This, with a constitutional aversion to any thing having the resemblance of trick or clop trap, causes him to address himself princihis audience. Every one who has perused his speeches with ordinary attention must have been struck with the vein of close and powerful argument which pervades them from beginning to

His Lordship's elocution is good: accasionally, for the reason I have mentioned, it is not sufficiently impassioned. His voice is soft and pleasant; it is clear in its tones, but has very little flexibility. He is always audible. His delivery has what may be called a slight rapidity. His manner is graceful: the little gesture he uses is natural, and the tranquil champaign of his face is seldom troubled by any thing in the shape of undue warmth or excitement. This is perhaps the more remarkable, as he is well known to be of an irritable temperament. see his calm, unassuming manner, nothing would convince you that he possessed sufficient nerve or decision of character to atter half a dozen sentences in the hearing of a public assemthe uncompromising character of his principles. that be is one of the firmest and most determined men in either House. He never trims, or minces his creed, though he knows, not only resolute as if he were g ing to harangue the most purely and unredeemably-Radical assemblage which ever congregated together. Nething can flurry or put him down. There is not a man of stronger nerve in the House.

- His Lordship was the framer of the first Re-form Bill, which every one knows was of a much more liberal character than the measure which is now the law of the land. That a man of Earl Grey's caution should have entrusted his son-in law* in the execution of so important a task shows the high opinion he must have entertained of the soundness of his judgement as well as the superiority of his talents. His Lordship is now (1833) in the 44th year of his age.

* Lord Durham is married to one of Earl Grey's

IMPORTANT ORDINANCE AND PROCLAM-ATION.

In another part of this day's Guardian will be found the Earl of Durham's first Ordinance, and a Proclamation of pardon to all those who have been concerned in the late rebellion in their own confession of High Treason, have who are now fugitives, and are prohibited on pain of death from coming back to Lower Canada without the permission of the Governor in Chief, or Person administering the government of that Province.

Another provision in these documents is, the determination of the Earl of Durham to punish to the utmost rigour of the law any subsequent acts of rebellion or niratical invasion. Such a determination firmly adhered will find, that no cause will remain for questo is obviously necessary as an act of humanity tioning the intentions of the Government, and just protection to the loyal and peaceable inhabitants of the Province, as well as of "justice to the guilty," for whose crimes there public meeting lately held at Sandwich, His can be no palliation.

and to cement it by the affection of a united dient to give effect to the promise made to people, and not by the blood of their enemies.

One sentence in the Earl of Durham's Proclamation is as touching as it is beautiful and cellency,—that the execution of THELLER.

Royal Grace, our recollection of the ancient which they may have prided themselves, and and well-proven loyalty of our Canadian subwhich otherwise might have passed off for happy jects, rather than by any severity of punishment, our sense of the recent disaffection of law, and ordered for transportation to one of Excellency the Governor of the Province of nation in our said Province, and more especially Lower Canada, by and with the consent and to prevent in future, as far as in Our power, some of them :-- Know ye," &c. The Earl | the Penal Colonics. may be said to have it had all their own way in so furthern is evidently resolved to act upon so far as relates to his Lordship. For the last the following statesman-like maxims of the three Sessions be has any made one or the great Dr. Johnson-a name that ought to be conclusive authority with the most ultra General reports, "that it arises solely from a

"To hinder insurrection by driving away the people, and to govern peaceably by liaving no subjects, is an expedient that argues no great profundity of politics. To soften the obdurate, to convine the mistaken, to molify the resentful, are worthy of a statesman; but it affords a Legislator little self applause to consider, that where there was formerly an insurrection, there is now a wilderness." "Those who by their misconduct have forfeited their claim to tayour, ought rather to be made useful in the society which they have injured, than be driven from it."

DANGEROUS DOCTRINE .- Speaking of cerwhich appear to him most likely to accomplish it. Every argument he uses is felt by you in all its cogency; and not only do you perceive to the State prisoners of the Western District, trust it will have the effect of the argument itself, but you cannot withhold from him your admiration of the way in which he has enforced it.

His extemporaneous resources are ample, and the trusts entirely to them, excepting in those asses in which the duty may devalve on him of itroducing a measure embracing various defits and involving some important principle.

That case be takes, as almost all members of the leading with a popular meetings are the "new to "new to "new to "new to the Nagistrates of the Western District, I trust it will have the effect of the substance of this statement known to the Nagistrates of the Western District, I trust it will have the effect of the substance of this statement known to the Nagistrates of the Western District, I trust it will have the effect of the substance of this statement known to the Nagistrates of the Western District, I trust it will have the effect of the substance of this statement known to the Nagistrates of the Western District, I trust it will have the effect of the substance of this statement known to the Nagistrates of the Western District, I trust it will have the effect of the substance of this statement known to the Nagistrates of the Western District, I trust it will have the effect of the State prisoners of the Western District, I trust it will have the effect of the substance of this statement known to the Nagistrates of the Western District, I trust it will have the effect of the State prisoners of the Western District, I trust it will have the effect of the State prisoners of the Western District, I trust it will have the effect of the State prisoners of the State prisoners of the State prisoners of the State prisoners of the substance of this statement known to the Nagistrates of the State prisoners of the State prisoners and the public that the delays which have lain resolutions adopted at a public meeting either House do, notes of the leading points to to whom His Excellency Sir George Arthur is to give an account of biniself, then have we not only republican, but democratic government itself in absolute perfection! Is this the doctrine which the Albion inculcates for the good government of Canada? It is the very doctrine which formented the late rebellion, and ought to be scouted by every British subject. Nor are the proceedings of Courts of Law proper topics for discussion and judgment at public meetings; if so, Judge Lynch, or Judge Mob, will soon become the arbiter of our destinics. Of the wisdom and expediject involved in the Sandwich Resolutions, we have copied an excellent article from the Quebec Gazette, under the head of " Opinions of the Canadian Press," on the last

The Niagara Reporter misrepresents facts when he says that Mr. E. Ryerson or the U. C. Herald has condemned the policy of Sir F. Hend, merely because that policy is understood to be condemned by the members of Her Majesty's Government. Both Mr. R. and the U. C. Herald condemned the policy of Sir F. Head long before it could have been known what the views of any member of Her Majesty's Government were, and long before the arrival of Lord Durham at Quebec. From correspondence lately published by Mr. R. in the U. C. Herald, it appears that so far from ally, if not exclusively, to the judgment of his not discovering the errors of Sir F. Head's administration until the eleventh hour, that he discovered the incipient errors of that unfortunate administration within three months after its commencement, (March, 1836,) and respectfully pointed them out to the Secretary of State for the Colonies that they might be checked and rectified. The Reporter has announced the death of Miss Rumoun, as having taken place at Niagara on the 4th instant; it is, however, to be regretted that he furnishes practical proof that Miss Rumour's more mischievous companion. Mr. Misrepresentation, survives in undecayed health and unabated activity.

A NEW PARER, published weekly, called The Examiner, appeared in this City on Tuesday the 2nd inst. Its motto is, " Respossible Government." The professed obbly. How great then, must be your surprise possible Government." The professed ob-when you observe from the tones of his voice, and ject of the paper is, the laying before the Earl of Durham the views and wishes of those who have called themselves Reformers. The Editor says, "If after their views have been that the three hundred and old Peers on the submitted, and duly considered, it should appear to His Excellency the High Commiss opposite side, regard it with absolute abhorrence. but that the seventy or eighty who sit on the er inexpedient to recommend their adoption, same side with him, view them as alike ultra and we trust all agitation on the subject will be impracticable. In the face of an addience so dropped, and that those who cannot with compositived, Lord Durham stands up as creet and fort to themselves live happily under the institutions which shall be established, will peace ably leave the Province and settle where they can enjoy institutions more congenial to their

> The list of valuable Books which appeared in last week's Guardian, will re-appear in our next number, when we hope to commence a series of bricf reviews and notices of them.

THE MINUTES OF THE LATE CONFERENCE are printed and ready for delivery. Price 71d.

The Magistrates of Sandwich and Amherstburgh, in the Western District, have petitioned His Excellency the Lient. Governor, complaining of the removal of the troops from the Western Frontier, and of their insecurity, and praying for the continuance of the Garrison which has been established many years at Malden. His Excellency, in reply, Lower Canada, with the exception of eight tain very erroneous impressions of His views persons named in the Ordinance, who, upon it they can imagine him indifferent to the protection of so important a part of the Province been banished to Bermuda during Her Majes. as that in which they reside—trusts that as ty's pleasure; also sixteen of the leaders the Government of the United States has in the late Rebellion, named in the Ordnance, openly professed its disposition to discourage and restrain the evil designs of its border citizens, it will yet effectually put forth its powers and prevent the further organization within its territory of hostile expeditions against this part of Her Majesty's Dominions, that as soon as the Commander of the Forces shall have adjusted his arrangements for the Military establishment of Upper Canada, the loyal and gallant inhabitants of the Western District with respect to their protection and defence

In consequence of the proceedings of a Excellency directs the transmission of a copy These documents are of the greatest import. of the Attorney General's report on the course ance, both on account of the provisions they pursued in the cases of the Brigands taken contain, and as they develope the policy of the on board the Schooner Anne, and at Point Earl of Durham in respect to parties, and the Pelee Island. In respect to the liberation of unfortunate persons more or less involved in Spencer, who was captured with Sutherland, the late insurrectionary movements. They it is remarked, that as he had given informa-show practically that Lord Durbam intends to tion with the understanding that he should be establish the government of the Canadas upon pardoned. His Excellency, on a full conside the broadest principles of justice to all classes, ration of the circumstances, deemed it expe-

just ; " And whereas, under the peculiar cir- who was a natural born British subject, had counstances of our said Province, as aforesaid, been delayed in consequence of a question but it is nevertheless expedient to provide for pond the Constitution of the said Province, and it is not less expedient in our judgment, than having been raised which could not be salisthe present security of this Province by effectuation of the temporary givernment thereaddressed to Mount Pi
grateful to our heart, to mark, by an act of factorily determined, without reference to
ally preventing the several persons whose names of, by means of extraordinary powers, conferred
Office, near Brantform.

England; -- that the brigand SUTHERLAND, and the less henious offenders, who were British subjects, had been tried according to

In reference to the delay which has occurr ed in bringing to trial the brigands which were taken at Point Pelee Island, the Attorney doubt entertained as to the legal character of This question being settled by the constitutional advisers of the Queen, to whom it has been referred, stern justice will without doubt be awarded according to those sacred and immutable rules by which the laws of England are administered throughout the dominions of our Gracious Sovereign."

The Attorney General concludes his report of which we have given the substance, with

7th June; the petition to this Excellency, the 14th June; His Excellency's reply, the 19th June.

The alarming reports from the Western landed at Bear Creek, and to have proceeded and fully alive and competent to the public security. Little dependence can be placed accordingly. upon any news of war or " rumours of war." except official despatches themselves. We have not heard of the apprehension of any more pirates or rebels in the Ningara District.

The Magistrates of Sandwich have prohib- acting for and in behalf of Her said Majesty, so ited (until the pleasure of the Lt. Governor is the peace and tranquillity of this Province, by known) all communication to and from the any United States on the Detroit and St. Clair at Arms, to grant permission for the said Wol. Chief, Governor, or the person administering Rivers, except at the regular ferries; each fred Nelson, Robert Shore Milnes Bouchette, individual crossing to give a satisfactory account of himself, and procure a pass, to be dolphe Des Rivières, Luc Hyacinthe Masson, reason of any High Treason, or other offences somed by a Magistrate, Commissioned Militia Louis Joseph Papineau. Cyrile Hector Octave of a treasonable nature, in which he or they Officer, or Peace Officer. They have also Cote, Julien Gagnon, Robert Reisenne Rodier, Burke O'Callaghan, Edouard Etienne Rodier, ordered water crafts of all kinds, except liordered water crafts of all kinds, except li- Thomas Storrow Brown, Ludger Duvernay, censed ferry boats, on the coast of the West- Etienne Chartier, George Et. Cartier, John Ry. ern District, to be seized and brought to Am. an the elder, and John Ryan the younger, Louis herstburgh or Sandwich. This extraordinary order is dated the 2nd of July.

3rd of June—but no additional news of im-ernor, or other person administering the Gov-portance. Great difficulty was experienced ernment of this Province, shall think fit, to rein procuring spacious houses for the proper unt to this Province and reside therein, and the accommodation of Foreign Ambassadors, who chette, Bonaventure Viger, Sineon Marches intended to be present at the Coronation. The sault, Henri Alphonse Gauvin, Toussaint God-Russian Embassy had offered £5,000 sterling do. Rodolphe Des Rivières, Luc Hyaciathe for the Burlington House; £2,500 had been Octave Cote, Julien Gagnon, Robert Nelson, given in another instance.

The weather in England was unusually cold

The accounts from Spain are favourable to the cause of the Queen—the constitutional and liberal cause. It is said the differences the King of Pressin and the Dans said shall not thenceforth be subject to any penetween the King of Prussia and the Pope are about to be amicably adjusted. The King treasonable or seditions practices by them or of Hangver is about to dispense with the bin at any time heretefore committed. Providof Hanover is about to dispense with the office of Minister.

LOWER CANADA. From a Supplement of the Quebec Gazette by Authority of this day. SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

Quebec, 28th June, 1833.
His Excellency the Governor General has poon pleased to appoint—
Sir Charles Pager, Grand Cross of the Hanoverian Order, Vice Admiral of the White.

Major General Sir James MacDonell, K. C. B. and K. C. H., Lieut. Colone! the Hon. CHARLES GREY,

The Hop. Colonel George Couper, And the Hop. Charles Buller, to be Members of the Special Council.

Anno recundo VICTORIÆ REGINÆ.

CAP. I.

An Ordinance to provide for the security of the Province of Lower Canada.

WHEREAS divers persons, subjects of Her Maesty in this Province, have been charged with High Treason and other offences of a treason Joseph Pinsonault or any of them, nor shall any able nature, some of which said persons are at other persons suspected of being concerned in present in custody, and others have withdrawn the said Murders or either of them, or any themselves from the pursuit of justice beyond person concerned in the escape from the custody the limits of this Province.

chessault, Honri Alphonse Gauvin, Toussaint Goddu, Rodolphe Des Rivières, and Luc Hyacinte Masson, all respectively now in the Gaol of Montreal, have severally acknowledged their participation in such High Treason, and have submitted themselves to the will and pleasure of Her Majesty.

And whereas Louis Joseph Papineau, a mem ber of the late Assembly of Lower Canada and Speaker thereof, Cyrile Hector Octave Cote, also a Member of the said late Assembly, Julien Gaguon, Robert Nelson, also a Member of the said late Assembly, Edmund Burke O'Callaghan, also a Member of the said late Assembly, Edouard Etienne Rodier, also a Member of the said late Assembly, Thomas Storrow Brown, Ludger Davernay, Etienne Chartier, a priest, George Et. Cartier, John Ryan, the elder, and John Ry on, the younger. Louis Perrault, Pierre Paul Demary, Joseph François Davignon, and Louis Gautier, all respectively subjects of Her said Majesty, and ngainst whom respectively war-rants for High Treason have been issued, have severally absconded from this Province and withdrawn themselves from the limits thereof,

and from the pursuit of justice. And whereas it is Her said Majesty's most gracious will and pleasure, that no further pro-ceedings shall be had or taken against any persons whomsoever on account of such High Treason or other offences of a treasonable nature, save and except as hereinafter provided,

are hereinbefore set forth from being at large therein. whereas we are firmly resolved to punish with Bo it therefore ordained and enacted, by His the utmost severity any future act of insubordi-

advice of the Special Council, for the affairs of the occurrence of dissensions similar to those the said Province of Lower Canada, constituted by which Our said Province has been long dis-and assembled by virtue of an Act of the Parli. turbed as aforesaid, by effectually removing all precise date of her conversion to God, and the ament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain causes of dissension, so that Our said Province circumstances therewith connected, are not now and Ireland, passed in the first year of the Reign may be established in peace as a loyal and truly known; but to those who knew her, she gave doubt entertained as to the legal character of of H. present M.; initialed, "An Act to make British colony: And whereas in the exercise abundant evidence that her conversion was their crimes, as well as to the proper tribunal temporary provision for the Government of and in pursuance of the extraordinary powers as scriptural, and that her's was before which to place them upon their trial. Lower Canada;" And it is hereby ordained and aforesaid, it hath been ordained and enacted by "The faith that works by love, enacted by the authority aforesaid, that it shall an ordinance this day made and passed, accord and may be lawful for Her Majesty to transport ing to law, entitled, "An ordinance to provide for many years she was an acceptable member to Her Majesty's Islands of Bermuda, during for the security of the Province of Lower Cans.

Her pleasure, the said Wolfred Nelson, Robert da," that it shall be lawful for Us to transport and since 1810 she had been connected with the Shore Milnes Bouchette, Bonaventure Viger, certain persons named in the same Ordinance, Simeon Marchessault, Henri Alphonse Gauvin, to our Island of Bermuda during Our pleasure, Tonssaint II. Goddu, Rodolphe Des Rivières, and that if the said persons, or certain other and Luc Hyacinte Masson respectively, and to persons also named in the said Ordinance, who subject them, or any of them to such restraints have withdrawn themselves from the pursuit of tion of this place by the Indians, she endured in the said Islands, as may be needful to prevent their return to this Province.

with the authority aforesaid, that if the said the continent of North America, and High a dense forest, she and her brave compeers Wolfred Nelson, Robert Shore Milnes Bou- Commissioner for the adjustment of certain in reached a place of safety. In the year 1782 she chette, Bonaventuro Viger, Simenn Marches eault. Henri Alphonse Gouvin, Toussaint II. Lower and Upper Canada, or if there shall be no made a widow. In all her afflictions the Lord Goddu, Rodolphe Des Rivières and Luc Hya- such Governor General, or High Commissioner, cintho Masson respectively or any of them, or by the permission of the Governor in Chief, or if the said Louis Joseph Papineau, Cyrile Hec. Governor, or other person administering our tor Octave Côte, Julien Gagnon, Robert Nelson, Edmund Burke O'Callaghan, Edouard Etienne Rodier, Thomas Storrow Brown, Ludger Daver. nay, Etienne Chartier, George Et. Cartier, John be takes and deemed to be guilty of High Trea-Ryan the elder, and John Ryan the younger, Louis Perroult, Pierre Paul Demaray, Joseph François Davignon, and Louis Gauthier, against whom respectively such warrants for High Trea. ent in our judgment, then grateful to our heart, son have been issued, and also have so with to mark, by an act of Royal Grace, our recoldrawn themselves from the pursuit of justice as aforesaid, or any of them shall at any time here. parts of the Province have proved to be little after, except by permission of the Governor more than hosses. The fifteen hundred General of Her Majosty's Provinces on the pitates and rebels who were reported to have continent of North America, and High Commis. Fore, that we have ordained, directed, and desioner for the adjustment of certain important questions depending in the Provinces of Upper on a direct march to London, have proved to and Lower Canada, or if there shall be no such be a few piratical robbers who landed from a Governor General and High Commissioner, by Schooner, robbed a house, and made their the permission of the Governor in Chief, or oncy of the proceedings on the occasion escape. The reported liberation of the State Government of this Province as hereinafter proceedings, without exception or distinction, save earlies in the London District has turned vided, be found at large, or come within the ceedings, without exception or distinction, save estiled in the Districts of Bathurst and New-Governor, or other Person administering the stand charged, or wherewith they may be of Crown Lands, under whose humane and out to be the rescuing of a person on his said Province, they or he shall in such case be apprehension by constables somewhere in that deemed and taken to be guilty of High Treason.

District. We believe the country is tranquil; and shall on conviction of being so found at and the government is as safe as it ever was, large, or coming within the said Province with. out such permission as aforesaid, suffer Death

Provided always that it shall and may be law-

ful for such Governor Ceneral and High Com-

missioner, or if there shall be no such Governo

General and High Commissioner, then for the Governor in Chief, Governor, or other person administering the Government of this Province, act or metrument under his Hand and Seal fred Nelson, Robert Shore Milnes Bouchette, the Government of this Province, shall direct, Bonaventure Viger, Simoon Marchessault, Hen-be at liberty to return to their homes, and may Côte, Julien Gagnon, Robert Nelson, Edmund may have been concerned. Perranit, Pierro Paul Demary, Joseph François Davignon, and Louis Gautier, or any of them spon giving such security for their future good behaviour and loyal conduct as the said Gover-Two DAYS' later intelligence from England or General and High Commissioner, or if there by the packet ship Oxford—namely, to the Commissioner, as the Governor in Chief, Gov. Edmund Burke O'Callaghan, Edouard Etienne Rodier, Thomas Storrow Brown, Ludger Du-

vernay, Etjenne Chartier, George Et. Cartier, John Ryan the elder, and John Ryan the young er, Louis Perrault, Pierro Paul Demaray, Joseph alty or prosecution whatever for any treason or also, that any Indictment for being so found or coming within the Province without such permission as aforesaid, the burthen of proof of having obtained such permission of the said Governor General and High Commissioner, Governor in Chief, Governor, or other person administering the Government of this Province, shall his more the next account of the province, for the Bernudge.—Montreal Gazette. shall lie upon the party accused or indicted thereof. 2. And it is hereby further ordained and enacted by and with the authority aforesaid, that nothing in any Proclamation of Her Majesty contained, shall extend or be held or construct

to extend to the cases of Francois Jalbert, Jean Baptiste Lussier, Louis Lussier, Francois Mig. nault. Francoie Talbot, Amable Daunais, Francois Nicolas, Etienne Langluis, Gideon Pinso-nault, Juseph Pinsonault, or any of them, or to the case of any other person or persons charged with the murder of the late George Weir, a Licutement in Her Majesty's 32nd Regiment of Foot, or with the murder of the late Joseph Bie. Lussier Louis Lussier, Francois Mignault, Francois Talbot, Amable Daunair, Francois Francois Talbet, Amable Daunair, Francois Nicolas, Eticnne Langlois, Gideon Pinsonault, party animosities and violence. of the Sheriff of Montreal of Louis Lussier, And whereas of the persons so charged and in custody those whose names follow, that is to say: Wolfred Nelson, Robert Shore Milnes Lussier after or uided him in such escape, Bouchette, Bouaventure Viger, Simeon Mar. any Proclamation of Her most Gracious Maies. ty, nor shall any annesty thereby intended to be granted be taken in any way to apply to such person or persons or any of them.

DURBAM. Ordained and Enacted by the authority aforesaid, and passed in Special Council, at the City of Quebec, the twenty eight day of June, in the second year of the Reign of our Sover-Eight Hundrod and Thirty eight

By IIIs Excellency's Command. W. B. Lindsay. Clerk Special Council.

DURHAM. Province of

Lower Canada. (Victoria by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Quyen, Defender of the

Faith. PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS our Province of Lower Canada hath been long disturbed by political dissensions, and was recently afflicted with Rebellion and Civil War, whereby it hath become necessary to sus-

upon Us by the Imperial Legislature; Justice, beyond the limits of Our said Province, shall at any time hereafter, except by permission And it is further ordained and enacted by and of our Governor General of our Provinces on portant questions depending in the Provinces of

within our said Province, they shall in that case son, and shall suffer death accordingly: And her bed, that she might kneel down, and, like whereas under the popular circumstances of our Stephen, commend her spirit into the hands of whereng under the occuliar circumstances of our said Province, as aforesaid, it is not less expediection of the ancient, and well proven loyalty of all our Canadian subjects, rather than by any pired without a struggle or a groan. severity of punishment, our sense of the recen disaffection of some of them :- Know YE THERE. clared, and by these presents do ordain, direct and declare, that no farther proceedings shall be had or taken against any persons whatsoever on account of any High Treason, or offences of ourable Peter Robinson, a Member of the a treasonable nature, with which they now Legislative Council, and formerly Commissioner as hereinafter mentioned, shall henceforth cases | castle, in the years 1823 and 1825. and determine. And it is Our further will and pleasure, that with the exception of such persons as are in that behalf named in the said.

On Saturday the 30th ult, Mrs Elenore Rob-Ordinance, and whose cases are thereby provided for, all persons at present in custody and regiment, Inspector for the Niagara District, charged with High Treason or other offences of Mrs. Jordan was a native of the Island of St. a treasonable nature, and also with such exception as aforesaid, all persons who have with-drawn themselves them from the pursuit of jusice beyond the limits of our said Province, shall immediately upon giving such security for their uture good and loyal behaviour as our said Governor General and High Commissioner, or if there should be no such Governor General or

In TESTIMONY WHEREOF We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province of Lower Canada to

High Commissioner, then the Governor in

be affixed thereto. WITNESS our Right Trusty and Right Well Beloved John George Earl of Durham, Vis of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath, one of our Most Honourable Privy Countries and Governor General Vivia Countries and Governor General Countr cil, and Governor General. Vice Admiral, and Captain General of all our Provinces within and adjacent to the continent of North America, &c. Se. Se.

At our Castle of St. Lewis, in our City of Quebec, in our said Province of Lower Canada, the twenty eighth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty eight, and in the second year of our Reign.

(Signed) D. DALY,

State Prisoners.-Tho eight State prisoners confined in the gaul of this city; who have been ordered to be transported to Bermuda, were yesterday, at about four o'clock in the after proved, with good House and Barn. Terms may noon, put on board the steamboat Canada, at the small wharf, opposite to the gaol, for the purpose of being conveyed to Queec. It was the state of the proventy of the purpose of being conveyed to Queec. It was the state of the proventy of the purpose of being conveyed to Queec. It was the state of the proventy of the purpose of being conveyed to Queec. thought that they would embark at the steam boat wharf, opposite the town, where a great

The Newspapers, in this Province can hardly the utmost rigour of the law.

SAMUEL MOLYNEUX. be said to belong to any national party at least. The Montreal Herald and Gazette, and the Courier, have long been at open war; and now the Quebec Mercury and the Herald are making passes at each other. The Montreal Ami du Penple, and the Populaire, seem to hate one another most cordially. The Canadien and the ilton, in the District of Gore, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment; and all disagree. Indeed it can hardly be said that persons to whom the Estate is indebted, are represented to the control of the con there are two papers in the province that agree. In all this there would be no harm; but it be feared that their disputes keep up permicious excitements and prejudices, which although Bertrand, nor shall Francois Jalhert, Jean they may answer the ends of the newspapers can hardly be beneficial to a community

We would venture to recommend to our brethren, the article in the April number of the Edinburgh Review, on the "Abuses of the Press," ascribed to Lord Brougham, were we not afraid that they might follow his example, rather than his precept.

The newspapers may be compared to torches

carried about the country after a conflagration

coived a duplicate despatch by the May Mail, the original of which appears to have been lost in the January Mail Packet, conveying Her Majority's confirmation of three Acts passed by the Provincial Legislature on the first of March, 1837;—"For erecting part of the County of Gloucester into a separate and in the second year of the Reign of our cover-eign Lady Victoria, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and distinct County."—"For continuing the General Assembly of this Province in case of the demise forth, in the Year of our Lord One Thousand of the Crown."-" For amending the law now in force for regulating the elections."-Fred. ricton Sentinel.

-Ist QUARTER.

Ancaster, July 21st and 22nd Ancaster, 28th and 28th, Brantford, Aug. 4th and 5th. 11th and 12th: 18th and 19th. Thames, Sth and 9th 15th and 16th Gosfield, Howard, 44 . 22nd and 23rd 29th and 30th St. Thomas,

EPHRAIM EVANS, Chairman. N. B.-Letters to the Chairman should be addressed to Mount Pleasant, Mohawk Post OBITUARY.

DIED, at Masconche, near Montreal, on the 7th of June, Elizabeth, relict of the late Thomas Brush, aged 83 years. Being favoured with pious parents, and trained up "in the murture and admonition of the Lord," she enjoyed the

"The faith that works by love, And purifies the heart."

of the Presbyterian Church in the United States; and since 1810 she had been connected with the followers of Wesley. To trials she was not a stranger. She was one of the few women who made their occope from Wyoming, on the Sus-quehannah river, in July, 1778. At the destructhe painful trial of seeing a beloved husband and brother put to death by the merciless savages. After travelling about 150 miles, chiefly through was again matried, and in 1821 she was again remembered mercy: through the merits of the adorable Redoemer she was enabled to cast her Government of Lower Canada, as provided in the last illness was protracted, but she was the said Ordinance, be found at large or come enabled to endure it with the most exemplary patience and Christian fortitude. A short time before she died she requested to be helped from her Saviour. She remained on her knees a few migutes, when, appearing overcome with the exorcise, her attendants replaced her in bed. She then calmly said, "It is enough," and ex-

> "The weary wheels of life stood still at last."-E. T. I.

> > DIED.

On Sunday the 8th instant, aged 53, the Hon-

inson, wife of Capt. Jordan, late of the 65th regiment, Inspector for the Niagura District.

On Tuesday the 3d instant at his residence in Stamford, William Stewart, Esq. Drowned, on Sunday evening, while bathing in

Toronto Bay, Richard P. Mills, bookbinder, a native of Montrose, Scotland.

Letters received at the Guardian Office during the week ending July 3. S. McCoy, J. K. Williston, R. Webster, A. M. P., P. Kerr, W. Hardy, (paid to 434.) S. Templer, A. Oliphant, D. Duncombe, R. Webster, L. Warner, W. Rorke, J. McLean,

ADVERTISEMENTS.

British America Fire and Life Assurance 'Company.

D. Thompson, M. Lang.

dend of eight per cent. per annum on the Capital stock paid in for the half year ending on the 33th inst. was this day declared, and that the same will be payable on, and after the 16th day of July next

The transfer Book will accordingly be closed from the 1st to the 14th day of July inclusive.

By order of the Board. T. W. BIRCHALL

Managing Director.
British America Assurance Office,

Toronto, 19th June, 1838.

FARM FOR SALE.

OT No. 10 in the 7th Concession of Kuley, District of Johnstown, 116 Acres.

Scorboro', H. D., } 451-15 July 4th, 1838.

CAUTION.

A LL PERSONS are hereby forbid purchasing the EAST HALF of LOT, No. 11.
in the FIRST CONCESSION, West of the Rock, MARYSBURG, now in possession of Mr. Andrew Kerr, as any one doing so will be prosecuted with

Toronto, July 9th, 1833.

NOTICE.

A LL persons indebted to the Estate of the late George Dop, of the Town of Ham. quested forthwith to present their accounts, duly

uthenticated, to the Subscriber. HERMIONE DOD. Widow and Administratrix. By her Attorney, JOHN F. MADDOCK, Solicitor in Chancery, Chancery Agent, &c.

Chewitt's Buildings, 444-12w Toronto, 10th May, 1838.

NOTICE.

LL Persons Indebted to the Estate of the late ISAAC WILSON, of York Township, deceased, are requested to make when things are very combustible, they ought to be weilded with great care.—Quebec Gaz.

New Brunswick.—We understand that His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor has received a duplicate described by the May Mail

All persons having business with the above Estate can see the Executors at Mr. George

o'clock noon each day. Toronta, April 26, 1838.

NOTICE.

FINE Undersigned, having authority to arrange the affairs of the Estate of the Quarterly Meetings on the London District
—Ist QUARTER.
—Ist QUARTER. 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.

BOOK BINDING.

pvery description of Plain and Or-namental Rinding executed to order, on moderate terms, at 168 King Street. R. BREWER.

February 1, 1838.

DIFFICULTIES OF CANADIAN GOVERNevery form of Government, under which are never wanting individuals disposed to ascribe to it other designs and other acof these surmises. A Government is not unfrequently censured by two rival representations of its policy; and both representations are often equally in the wrong. Each party clings desperately to its own story-makers, heedless of the absurdities and contradictions in which these gentry constantly involve them. selves, and of the standing contradiction which is kept up between them and other story-makers, who have just the same means of knowing and judging, that they have .- That Lower Canada has for some time been in this predicament, every intelligent observer of her politics must admit and lament.

We are led to remark upon this topic, by the multitude of reports current in this city, for some days past, on the subject of the political prisoners, and the judicial or other measures to be adonted in regard to them. Changing with every hour, they have been alike in one respect alone,-the mischief making tendency of the surmises they have given Laws .- " One nation," says an eminent rise in.

entry upon the duties of his Government, tution, political liberty." By the laws of at a public meeting held at Sandwich, showed his intention to give to this sub- this nation, therefore, no advice can Upper Canada, called on a requisition by ject his earliest and best attention. Eve. reach the cars of the Monarch, except ry public declaration he has since made that which has a tendency to the great in regard to it, is an evidence of his de-end to which we have alluded; and, termination to act in the premises with with such counsel at her side, Her that decision and magnanimity with which Majesty has only to exercise that pruit becomes the representative of a great dence and discretion which a sound nation to act. No party has ever yet heart and virtuous mind always dictate. accused his Lordship, of indisposition or It is true that her Throne may sometimes inability to redeem his pledges. And be surrounded by weak and evil counsel. yet, without the shadow of a shade of lors: but it must be remembered that, evidence on which to rest such a charge, by our laws and Constitution of Governwe find persons eager to prefer it, one ment, such counsellors, and not their hour on the faith of this rumour, and the Sovereign, are alone responsible for next hour on another! And, stranger their conduct; and that the people have, still, they find others as eager to believe, at all times, a right to enquire who are not merely that all their former tales the authors of any improper advice given have been wrong, but that their newest to their Sovereign, in order that they tale is ever the true one !-Montreal may be dealt with according to their Courier, June 29.

THE GOVERNMENT SHOULD HAVE THE AID OF PUBLIC CONFIDENCE .- It is with no small pleasure that we have observed onerous; and that one false step or injuin general a decided disposition on the dicious measure, may be the means of Upper Canada to repose confidence in the general good intentions of the Administration just commencing, and to Throne is environed, that it is scarcely ures as an earnest of future good to these possible for a Sovereign of sound underregard its first declarations and meas. Provinces. It is by endeavouring to become the instrument of the nation's inspire this confidence among the com. good government whatever.

Those who have confidence in the good. ness of their cause, and are at the same time persuaded that the Government of the country is in the hands of one who is at once firmly bent on doing justice to all parties, and intellectually qualified to the glory and grandeur of her empire, Government. The whole cost of our mildetermine what justice is,—those who there is every reason to believe, that, thus think and feel, have but one course before them. They are bound to streng- reign, which we ardently pray may be of then the hands of the Government they confide in, by all the means in their power, to represent it to their views, welfare and happiness of a people. By respectfully, and without reserve, and to abide the result without misgiving. Se. ditious men, who aim at party or personal objects, may and will agitate, be agita. which both Sovereign and people of these tion never so prejudicial to the public welfare. Weak men may follow the example, from not foreseeing its conse- which they have affixed to the mutual quences. The honest man, who has the conduct of the one towards the other; welfare of his country at heart, and is at all capable of judging by what means that welfare is to be best promoted, will never either agitate or despond, while he sees honest and able men in power. He of things which can alone secure the will do his best, by endeavouring to permanent peace and happiness of the diffuse his own feeling of confidence, to empire. And this leads us to take a pas add to their power. He will do his best, sing glance at the reciprocal duties and by quietly seeking to diffuse such other opinions as he may hold to be correct, to assigned to them respectively by the laws direct its application. Some may be able to do little; but all are able to do some. thing, and it is thus that each will be

able to do most. The articles which we publish to day, under our "Spirit of the Colonial Press," are a few evidences, out of many, of the fact that both in Upper Canada and they are to be found .- Montreal Courier,

Opinions of the Canadian Press, doubt not but that they will be carried sidering that the laws form the basis of MENT.—It is a misfortune incident to a favoured few, the government will be by those laws. every form of Government, under which made the heritage of the whole people, free political discussion is allowed, (as and will extend its benefits impartially it may be said to be comprised in the oath it overy where ought to be) that, be the to every man who has merit to deserve of allegiance which he is bound to take, designs of the Government ever so good, them. The erroneous policy which has whenever legally called upon to do so and its acts ever so unimpeachable, there created dissatisfaction and in the end — "that he will be faithful and bear true withdraws from the same, would respectfully rerebellion, has embraced both legislative allegiance to the King or Queen. and executive measures, but has always "But," says Blackstone, "besides tions than its own, and even to anticipate been felt much more in the latter than in these express engagements, the law also from it such designs and acts, whenever the former. When one half of the peo. holds, that there is an implied, original mere mistake and misstalement fail to ple saw themselves of set purpose exclusions and virtual allegiance, owing from every ple saw themselves of set purpose exclusions and virtual allegiance, owing from every post of profit and ded from almost every post of profit and other profits and other profit against it. When party feeling runs high, there are always plenty of believers, ready for the wildest or most wanton a portion of them being neglected by a contract of the state of the st their rulers, and misled by those whom allegiance be renounced or cancelled by events had made their leaders, sought to any change of time, place, or circumparties equally, on diametrically opposite effect a change by unlawful and destructions as we are told by the same tive measures. Both parties have been punished, and we hope that both have learnt wisdom by the discipline to which they have been subjected: The government has learnt to care for the whole of put off or discharge his natural allegiance its people, instead of for a part alone; and to the former; for his natural allegiance those who would resort to violence in was intrinsic and primitive, and anteceunder which they conceived themselves without the concurrent act of that Prince to labour, have been taught that violent to whom it was first due." measures defeat' themselves, and bring wide spread rain on all who support them. They must also learn to abate during the present reign, they may be so their pretensions, moderate their desires, exercised by both parties-for they are and unite their strength on such mea-

Herald, July 3rd.

political writer, "there is in the world. The first act of Lord Dunuan, on his that has for the direct end of its Constideserts. In this way the duties of the Sovereign are rendered comparatively plain and simple. It is true that they are part of the liberal and moderate press in precipitating the nation into almost inextricable confusion. But such are now standing and a well-regulated mind, to disgrace or ruin. We do not say this, munity, that they can best forward all those great designs, the realization of which those declarations state to be the object of the present government—as indeed they must be the object of all disgrace or ruin. We do not say this, because we entertain any doubts of the discretion and ability of that fair, and meek, and beneficent being who rules of public excitement are not those when the destinies of this Empire, and whose any in the destinies of this Empire, and whose any in the destinies of this Empire, and whose any in the destinies of this Empire, and whose any interest of public excitement are not those when the prerogative of mercy can be exercised with advantage, and with the most perfect.

Dog Irons, auspicious enthronement has elicited these with advantage, and with the most perfect observations. On the contrary, from the evidence which she has already given to the nation of her high and princely virtues-of her amiable disposition-sound judgment-and warm and generous affeclong duration, will be conspicuous for their expense, even in the most distant every measure that can promote the parts of Upper Canada. That those who these observations we would only endea. vour to present to our readers some faint idea of the great blessings and privileges realms enjoy, in consequence of the wisdom of their laws, and the boundaries requiring, therefore, but justice and paternal protection on the one hand, and benefited by the assistance which we truth, faithfulness, and obedience on the bably will be the case on an imparial Spring will in consequence be very large. empire. And this leads us to take a pasobligations of Sovereign and people, as

These reciprocal duties consist of protection and subjection; and whatever may be said by political writers on the subject of the original compact between Sovereign and people, there cannot be the least doubt that these duties constiin Nova Scotia, this course has its constitution of Government. The duty tute the fundamental principles of our advocates. It is cheering to know, that it is not only in those two Provinces that according to the law; "insomuch," say our ancient lawyers, "that he is bound by an oath at his Coronation to the Indications which Justify confi. observance and keeping of his own DENCE IN THE GOVERNMENT.—Having in laws." And at the Revolution, it was of the reviews numbers stated the laws. several previous numbers stated the declared "that the laws of England are At the office of the late S. Washeurn, Esq. nature of the policy which the character the birthright of the people thereof; and Duke Street. of our people and the circumstances of that all Kings or Queens who shall the country require the government to ascend the Throne of the Realm ought adopt, we might proceed to apply these to administer the Government of the same general principles to particular measures, according to the said laws." At the and show how far they have been viola. Coronation, therefore, the Sovereign ted in the previous administration of the undertakes, on oath, to govern according government, and to what practical uses to law, to execute judgment in mercy, MR. WALTER TELFER, SURGEON, they should at once be applied. But the and to maintain the established religion.

we have been considering.

begun to act on these principles, and we people;" and so, indeed, they are, conof being considered as the patrimony of except those to which they are entitled

With regard to the duty of the subject order to remove the disabilities and evils dent to the other, and cannot be divested

Such, then, being the reciprocal duties of Sovereign and people, let us hope that equally binding upon both parties-in sures of practical improvement as are of such a manner as to contribute to their evident necessity, and in which the mutual happiness, and be the means of government will assuredly take the lead, entailing upon the Empire, and every to be seconded by the people. -U. C. quarter of it, a long succession of every thing that can enhance its own glory and the general welfare of the human race .-THE BRITISH CONSTITUTION AND Montreal Gazette, June 20.

REMARKS ON THE SANDWICH RESOLU-TIONS AGAINST THE PROCEEDINGS OF GOV. ERNMENT, &c .- The Resolutions passed the Sheriff, and presided by him, to take into consideration the state of the District, and the refusal of the Court to allow in. dictments to go before the Grand Jury against the prisoners taken at Malden and at Pointe Pelé, in consequence, it is said, of instructions to the Crown prosecutor from the Government of Upper Canada.

We are much mistaken if the excitement existing among the inhabitants of the frontier, as indicated in the tone and spirit of their Resolutions, does not justify the Government. It will be recollected, that those who have sanctioned these Resolutions, were to be the judges of the innocence or guilt of the accused. They seem to have had already condemned

Those who are called to govern must, however, be above those excitements. Justice, impartial justice, is what they owe to the public security, with which they are entrusted. It is not sufficient that the accused should be condemned if they are guilty, but, if tried in the ordinary course of law, they ought to be tried so that they could not have been condemned if they were innocent, or acquitted if they were guilty.

It is true that the Crown has still the right to pardon; but frequent pardons de-

regard to justice.
The complaints of the Resolutions of the want of adequate protection from the British Government, may or may not be well founded. On this head we ought itary protection is provided for by England, and we dare say that the payers will find that great efforts have been made at their expense, even in the most distant parts of Upper Canada. That those who receive should think that those who pay from Great Britain, a very extensive and general are not sufficiently liberal, is a thing of ordinary occurrence.

with their neighbours. The fair way of turing Establishments in England, Ireland, and considering the thing, is, what would have goods terms, they are enabled to offer their been the result if we had been left to our own means? who are the parties chiefly have received? And if we find, as proenquiry, that we are that party, we ought to be createful for what we have received in price and quality their Goods will be found their respective places of business, viz: the utmost of our power, for the common welfare. - Quebec Gaz. June 29.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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

A liberal discount made on all advertisements con-tinued for more than six months. * Advertisements without written directions will be inserted until forbidden, and charged accordingly

The Grandian is extensively circulated in all parts of the Province, and among all classes of society, rendering it a very desirable medium for advertising.

ALEXANDER GRANT,
BARRISTER AND ATTORNEY AT LAW, NOTARY Public, &c., King Street, Toronto, opposite the Court House. March 28th, 1837.

necessity for doing this is now partly "These," says Blackstone, "are all obviated, as the government has already the duties that a Monarch can owe to his July, 1835.

Kay, Whitchead, & Co. doubt not but that they will be carried sidering that the laws form the basis of the Monarchy; and that the people can nada friends, that they expect, by the first cully regulate every movement. Instead of being considered as the natrimony of except those to which they are entitled ment of DRY GOODS. Montreal, 20th April, 1838.

> BOBERT MACKAY ETURNS his thanks to his customers, for their liberal support during the ommend his successor.

> MR. WILLIAM HENDERSON, to his customers. from his experience in business -together with a well assorted stock of Groceiles. Wines, Liquois, &c. and hopes he will meet with public support. Toronto, 20th June, 1838.

WILLIAM MENDERSON EGS leave to inform the public that

he has purchased of MR. ROBERT MACKAY his whole stock of GOODS contained in No. 48 King Street, consisting of Groceries, Wines, Li-Toronto, Jane 27, 1838

IMPORTANT. TANDE Subscriber having just received his 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 there-GEO. B. SPENCER. Checquered House, Toronto,

26th June, 1838.

THOMSON & LAWSON. MERCHANTS AND AGENTS,

NEW YORK, EG to intimate to the public of Upper Canada, that they have opened a branch Establishment in New Street, Toronto, under the charge of Mr. Thouson, where they will continue o keep a stock suited to the trade.

The following GOODS they are daily receiving hand, and offer for sale on liberal terms: -

23 Tierces Rice, 6 Hads. Refined Sugar,

100 Kegs fine Plug Tobacco, 40 Boxes Cavendish and Ladies' Twist, 60 Boxes Tobacco Pipes, (glazed ends.) 2 Casks Carbonate of Soda and Tartario

Acid. 8 Casks Epsom Salts, 14 Boxes Roll Brimstone. 18 Bales Candle Wick,
6 Dozen Pewter Candle Moulds.

200 do. Hambro lines, 10 Cwt., Cod Lines and Twine, 600 Reams Wrapping Paper,

500 lbs. weighed Pins, 5000 finest drilled eyed Needlos, 30 Tons English Bar Iron, (assorted,)

1 Ton Logging Chains, 6 Bage Wrought Iron Nails, Shoe Thread, (assorted) 1000 Wheat Bags, (plain and twilled.)

170 pieces Brown 36 iach Linen Sheetings, do. Cream and White Cream and Brown Duck, 10 do. Dowlas and Toweling,

Brown Canvas, Yellow Cotton and Carpeting. Toronto, June 11, 1838.

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

sisting of 20 Inch. 22 do. 24 do. Plate Stoves-elegant patterns. 33 do.

Oval Stoves-double plate. Also,-All sizes of the vory justly celebrated

Bake Pass, Belly Pots, Spiders, &c. &c. which will be offered to the trade on advanta.

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

A. LAURIE & Co. CORNER OF KING AND YONGE STREETS, TORONTO,

assortment of

Fancy and Staple Dry Goods. The people of Upper or Lower Canada The whole of which having been most carefully get a quarrelling among themselves, or and judiciously selected in the first Manufacturing Establishments in England, Ireland, and Spring Importations at unusually low prices.

They would also beg to state to the Trade,

into the Wholesale Business, independent of their other Branch, their importations this equal to those of any other flouse in either of the Provinces.

N. B. Entrance to the Wholesale Establishment, second door west from Youge Street. May 28th, 1838.

Fresh Importation of New Goods, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL WARRHOUSE. 173 King Street.

E. TAYLOR, having opened his New Brick Warehouse, 173 King Street, four doors East of his former well-known stand, begs to inform his customers, and the public generally, that he means to continue his old system of Low Prices, which heretofore has given so much satisfaction.

S. E. T. has now on hand an extensive assortment of STAPLE DRY GOODS, comprising every variety of Fine and Superfine Broad and Narrow CLOTUS, Fancy Cassimeres, Vestings, Moleskins, Bar-ragons, and Fustians; Grey and White COTTONS, Printed CALICORS, MUSLINS, LINens, Flannels, Bedticks, &c. &c., which he intends very materially to enlarge by his Fall importations.

Merchants from a distance are earnestly

Toronto, August 1st. 1837.

IMPORTATIONS OF SPRING & SUMMER DRY GOODS.

TSAAC BUCHANNAN & Co. beg to inform their customers, and the Trade generally, that they are this Spring receiving a very large and well assorted Stock of Dry Goods by the first Ships from Greenock, Liverpool and London,—some of which have already arrived at Quebec and Montreal—and they expect by 28th inst. to have a full assortment opened out here, which they will sell at their usual low advance for Cash, or on their regular terms of Credit when satisfied that punctual payment will be

Toronto, 18th May, 1838.

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

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

MACFARLANE & WYLLIE,

CLOTHING, HAT, HOSLERY, AND GENERAL DRY GOODS ESTABLISHMENT.

(West corner of Market Buildings,) ESPECTFULLY intimate that they have DESPECTFULLY intimate that they have received their Spring Importations, comprising a large assortment of Fancy Prints, Printed Muslins, Silks, Hostery, Gloves, Straw Bonnets, Rithons, Shawls, Handkerchiefs, Hars, Se. &c. Also-An excellent assortment of Superfine

Broad Cloths, Gissimeres, and Summer Stuffs, and a large quantity of Ready Made Clothing, Having engaged a Foreman and Cutter from one of the most Fashionable Tailoring Establish ments in London to superintend the making up of Fine Clothes, they can supply customers in the best style, and at the lowest possible prices

Toronto, 1st June, 1838.

COURT OF CHANCERY.

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

TR. KEELE having practised in the Supreme Courts at Westminster, offers his ervices to the profession as Chancery Agent on he usual terms. v.dG

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

R. WOOD on his return to the city begs leave to state, that he has made arrangements for a constant supply of Incorrupti. the Encored Teeth, from the best manufacturers in Lendon, Paris, and Philadelphia; and for immediate information of any improvements in the different branches of Denial Surgery. Besides the usual materials for filling decay gold platina, silver, and tin toils, Mr. W. has the Royal Mineral Coment, which, in certain cases, is preferable to any other substance, Mr. W. may be consulted at his office any hour of the

Toronto, 21st May, 1838.

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 Scales for the shoulders made to order, and forwarded to any part of the Country. SAMUEL SHAW,

No. 120, King Street. Toronto, March 16, 1838.

BUST 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 Halford, Doctors Bailie, Lathem, Heborden, Saunders, Babington, Brickbeck &c. &c. Brickbeck, &c. &c.

Toronto, April 6, 1838. 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 is 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 freezo 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 Decision. Well or Cistern Pumps should give accurate measures of the same, from the top of the platform to the bottom of the Well, &c., so that the length may be formed suitably, at the

A low, but uniform and fixed price is put on hese pomps, when taken at the shop; or, as is more common, they will be conveyed that with the view of entering more extensively wherever ordered, and set in operation at a moderate charge.

They would also beg to state to the Irade, that with the view of entering more extensively wherever ordered, and set in operation at a moderate charge.

A. M. MILLS.

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

The following named Gentlemen will act as Agents, for the sale of the above Pumps, at Messrs. WATKINS & HARRIS, Toronto

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

The above Pumps may be seen in operation at the Stores of Samuel E. Taylor, WILLIAM WARE, and WATKINS & HARRIS. Price for Cistern Pump £3 0 0, and 71d per

oot for pipe. Price for Well Pump £3 10 0, and 724 per foot for pipe.
Toronto, January 17th, 1838.

WILLIAM AUGUSTUS, Fancy Dyer and Renovator of Gentlemen's & Ladies' Apparel, AKES this opportunity to inform his

numerous patrons that he has removed from his old stand in King Street, to No. 6 York Street, where he hopes to continue to merit a liberal share of public patronage. tf437 Toronto, March 28, 1838.

BOOT & SHOE STORE.

Merchants from a distance are earnestly requested to call and examine the Qualities and Prices of his Goods before purchasing elsewhere, as he feels confident they will bear comparison with those of any Establishment in the Province.

N. B. The lowest price which can be taken will be asked at once, from which no abatement in the many continuous and the public of Toronto and its vicinity, for the liberal paironage he has received since his commencement in business, and begs to apprize them that he has removed to 192 King Street, where he hopes, by strict attention to business, to regain a divence.

The Postage is four skillings a year; and must also be paid within one ment after receiving the first number by those who wish to be considered as paying in advance.

**All travelling and local Preachers of the Wesleyam Scribers, and forward their names with subscribtions; and its ultimoral Agents to procure with subscribers, and nid in the collection, &c. one copy will be made.

The Postage is four skillings a year; and must also be paid within one ment after receiving the first number by those who wish to be considered as paying in advance.

**All travelling and local Preachers of the Wesleyam Scribers, and forward their names with subscribers, and in it in the collection, &c. one copy will be made.

The Postage is four skillings a year; and must also be paid within one ment after receiving the first number by the within one ment after receiving the first number by the within one ment after receiving the first number by the within one ment after receiving the first number by the within one ment after receiving the first number by the within one ment after receiving the first number by the within one ment after receiving the first number by the within one ment after receiving the first number by the within one ment after receiving the first number by the within one ment after receiving the first number by the within one ment after receiving the first number by the within one ment after receiving the first number by t

a continuance of their favours. Toronto, Nov. 6, 1837.

NEW, ESTABLISHMENT. HOCKEN, from Montneal, has opened, and now offers for Sale, at his Store, 144 King Street,

(Opposite W. Cormack's & Co.)

A LARGE AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF Boots and Shoes.

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

Toronto, May 23, 1837. 393 tf

MACHINE BUILDING. USSEL RICH would inform Woodto make all kinds of Woollen Machinery, warcanted to be equal to any that can be had in the Province or the United States. Also, a Machine for grinding S. Parson's Shearing Machine Blades: Wood and Iron Engine Lather made to order; Brass and Iron Turning, of all descriptions, done with neatness and despatch.

St. Johns, Short Hills, Niagara } District, U. C., 1837.

Valuable Freehold Property in the City For Sale Cheap.

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

The Terms will be very reasonable. Apply at this Office. Toronto, April 17, 1838.

A FARM FOR SALE,

N the Township of Toronto, being part of Lot No. 3, in the 33 Concession, west of Hurontario Street, containing 150 ACRES of Land, with Farming Stock and Utensils. The terms will be made known on the premises.

GLO. & B. MONGER. May 17th, 1838.

Lands, Town Plots, Houses, &c., FOR SALE.

OUTH half of Lot No. 61, 1st Concession of the Township of Medonie, 100 Acres. East half of Lot No. 21, 4th Concession of

Town Park, containing 91 acres, west side of Yonga Street, one mile beyond the Toll Gate, with Cottoge, Orchard, &c.

Two Town Lots and Houses on the North side of King Street, West end.

the Township of Amaranth, 100 Acres.

Town Lot in the intended village of Bristel, near Barrie.
Lands also for sale in the Home, London,

Vestern, Newcastle, and Ottawa Districts. Houses, Mills, Farms, U. E. and Militia Rights, bought and sold. Apply to WILLIAM OSBORNE, Land and House Agent.

203 King Street, eight houses west of Yonge Street. F Every description of Land Agency Busi-cess transacted in the Public Offices, &c. &c.

Toronto, June 27th, 1838. TO BE SOLD.

VERY desirable FARM, commended of One Hundred and Twenty-Three VERY desirable FARM, consisting Acres of well cultivated Land, with a good flouse, Barn, Stables, and other requisite out-buildings—situated on the Ningara Frontier, etween Queenston and the Whirlpool. Particulars may be obtained on application (Free of Postage) to Dr. HAMILTON,

Queenston Heights. 1yp431 February, 1838.

FARM FOR SALE.

A N EXCELLENT FARM for SALE, being the North-West Half of Lot No. Two in the Third Concession in the TOWN. 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

This property is offered for sale on the most reasonable terms. Apply to the subscriber, on the promises.

HENRY SHELL the premises.

Toronto Township, Nov. 27, 1837. LANDS FOR SALE.

N the London District, Upper Canada, 800 Acres of the very finest quality, in the Talbet Settlement, in that most desirable Township, Albrogrouen, which is bounded in front by Lake Erie, and in the rear by River Thanes, being Lots Nos. 19, Con. A.; 18, in 2d

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 finest Black Walnut and White Oak Timber thereon.

Atso,-In the Township of Reach, Home DISTRICT; Let No. 12, in the 2d Concession, an extremely valuable Lot.

The above lands will be sele low, or the

proprietor will be glad to mortgage the same for such period as may be agreed upon. For further particulars apply to II. Sparroup.

Esq., Brockville. April 20, 1837. 4 1 7 7 1 1 1 2 2

FOR SALE.

N EXCELLENT FARM, being the North three fourths of Lot No. 56, in the 1st Concession of Vaughan, on Yonge Street, only 19 miles from the City of Toronto,—containing 1571 Acres, 70 of which are under improvement. There are on the Lot a good Orchard, a Log House and Barn, and a good stream of water crossing each end of the Farm. For particulars, apply to the proprietor on the premises.

JOHN ENDICOTT. Vaughan, August, 1837. 3wp. 406tf.

CHRISTIAN GUARDIAN.

BO The proceeds of this paper will be applied to the support of the Contingent Fund of the Westeyan Mathedist Charch in Canada, for making up the deficiencies of poor Circuits which are unable to support their Frenchers &c., and to the generat spread of the Gospel.

TERMS:

The price of the Christian Guardian is tucker shil-The price of the Christian Goannian istrate sair-lings and six pence a year. If paid in advance; or, fifteen shillings, if paid in eix months; or, seventeen shillings and six pence if not paid before the end of the year exclusive of postage. Subscriptions paid withis one month after receiving the first number will be considered in advance.

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