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THE GUARDIAN.

Wednesday, July 11, 1838.

About this time the Preachers have arrived at their several fields of labour, and the people have received their old or new pastors. On both sides there are doubtless many agreeable appointments, and perhaps some painful disappointments. But the yielding up of one's own taste, and inclinations, and interests, in regard to both preachers and people, is an inseparable accompaniment of the itinerant system. It is one of its heaviest crosses, as 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; and 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 arrangement, hath sent to him. And how 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 place of the Divine appointment for him to labour? 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 resuming or entering upon his new year's labour, the mind of every Preacher, as well as 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 eternity. 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 every sermon, in his every conversation and prayer. The peculiar state of the Province and of the Church add to the thrilling interest, and solemnity, and responsibility of the scene. Who is sufficient for these things? He, and he only,—and blessed be God, he 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-sufficiency; 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 pious Quessel 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 prayer." "Study without prayer (says old Bishop Sanderson) is atheism, as prayer without study 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 remarked, "The Scriptures are the circumference of faith, the round of which it walks, and every point of which compass it toucheth; yet the centre of it is Christ. That is the polar star, on which it resteth." "Preach Christ Jesus the Lord." "Determine to know nothing among men, but Christ crucified." "Let Christ (says the justly admired Bridges) be the diamond to shine in the bosom of all your sermons." Nor can this be done with too much plainness, and simplicity and fervour. "Can any man (asks Bishop Wilson) imitate a greater master of eloquence than Jesus Christ was, whose great excellence appears in making great truths understood by the meanest capacity?" The celebrated Pavillon describes the faithful Minister, as "the sun in his sphere, imparting the spiritual light of Divine truth, as well as the spiritual heat of Divine fervour;" and Charles V. remarked of one of the German Reformers, "He preached with such spirit and devotion, as might also serve to make the very stones weep."

When the servants of God enter upon their

work, under the influence of such principles, and aims, and feelings, what success may they not expect? What power can resist their word? What agitations can disturb their quiet? What impediments can arrest their progress? "The pleasure of the Lord shall indeed prosper in their hand." "The zeal of the Lord of Hosts 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 faith, his courage, his comfort—depends upon his reception and treatment by the people among whom he is called to employ his ministry? Their neglect or coldness may lay the foundation of his failure during the whole year. On the other hand, when they receive him with the arms of Christian affection in the name of the Lord—and bear him and his labours at a Throne of Grace—and provide 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 my

"holy, spirit, soul,
Only Thou possess the whole."

And what results will follow! In the awakening 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 primitive Christianity! May the present Conference year be a year of mighty faith—of unwearied labour—of enlarged benevolence—of 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 made of one blood all nations of men to dwell on all the face of the earth. How unreasonable 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 countenance of national distinctions is as impolitic as it is absurd, foolish, and sinful. In the solemn day of final decision men are to be judged and rewarded according to their works, and not for the place of their birth, or the dialect of their speech, or the peculiarity of 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 friends with vituperations, or sarcasms, or mimickings, or pranks, in order to ridicule any class 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:—

"The priests of false religion in all ages have either created or recognized distinctions among men, inconsistent, not only with charity, but with humanity and justice; and have thus fostered those passions 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 destroy. In proportion as Christianity has been corrupted, this repulsive and unbecoming character of paganism has always made itself in the same degree conspicuous; and the equal aspect of its charity to the souls of men has been thus distorted. The Christian priest recognizes in civil life the distinction of ranks and orders of men: 'Honour to whom honour, fear to whom fear,' is one of the most explicit precepts of the religion he is appointed to teach to others, and to exemplify in his own spirit and conduct; but in the exercise of his solemn office, as 'an ambassador for Christ,' the spirit of universal 'love' with which his heart is touched annihilates all the distinctions of this life, and views man, stripped of the circumstances of external distinction, whether splendid or sordid, only under his relations to God and eternity; wandering in a darkness which he is to dissipate by instruction; asleep in a delusion which his warning voice must dissipate;

needing a salvation of which he is to explain the nature, and lay down the terms; labouring under sorrows and griefs; of which he has the healing emollient; a pilgrim to the skies, whose steps he is appointed to guide. Be the full inspiration of this restless, undiscriminating charity yours! The first lesson taught by Christ to St. Peter, when he received his commission to open the kingdom of heaven to the Gentiles, was, that, to a Christian Minister, no man is 'common or unclean.' Whenever, then, you see a human soul, fix upon it as the proper subject of your anxious care, whatever may be the circumstances of that 'outward man' in which it is appointed to pass its sojourn, and to undergo its probation upon earth. In the exercise of this your Ministry, view man as man, the creature of your God, the care of his providence, bought by the agonies of your Saviour's passion, capable of his favour, cared for in heaven, and having his part in the constant 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 meanness of his sheep into the wilderness, 'lay it on your shoulders, and bring it home rejoicing.' To win a soul is your noblest prize; and the greater number you win, the brighter and richer will be that 'crown of rejoicing' which you will wear in the day of the Lord."

Unity of Methodism.

During the greater part of the proceedings of the late Conference held at Kingston, several Preachers from the United States were present and took part in the proceedings. The Rev. Mr. Peck, Principal of the Gouverneur Academy, preached two excellent and deeply affecting sermons before the Conference; and the Rev. Luther Lee delivered an able and beautiful address on the public admission of young men (who had travelled four years) into 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 Revs. Luther Lee, Jesse T. Peck, C. W. Lee, 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, our brethren on the south side of the St. Lawrence; and our earnest prayer to Almighty God is, that the great principle of Wesleyan Methodism may ever be maintained and strengthened, that 'the Wesleyan Methodists are one body in every part of the world.'"

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 and profit they had derived from witnessing 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, brotherly kindness and affection between every part of the entire Methodist Church, both in Europe 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 Episcopal 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 living who were Itinerant Preachers at the time (1784) of the organization of the Methodist Episcopal Church in America. One of them was 74 years of age, 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 transcribe from his notes a sketch of these honoured patriarchs of American Methodism,—these holy and fearless and successful pioneers of the great work of God in America,—these early standard-bearers of the banner of evangelical truth in the American world,—these men of God, who have emphatically counted "labour rest and pain sweet," that they might 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.

MY DEAR FRIEND,—The following short extract will show that our esteemed friend, the Rev. Wm. Lord, has not forgotten his Canadian friends, nor ceased to feel an interest in our cause in this

Province; and will be read with pleasure by all who were acquainted with him.

Yours truly, J. STINSON.

"I expect this will reach you before your Conference closes; if so, please present my kind love to the President and to all the Brethren assembled, and tell them I often think of them, and my intercourse with them with peculiar pleasure. I shall ever be thankful for my visit to Canada. I trust Ministers and people will go on and prosper, minding the same 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."

"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 fairer prospects before it at home and abroad."

Methodism.

BY DR. A. CLARKE.

An itinerant ministry established in these kingdoms for upwards of four score years, teaching the pure, unadulterated, doctrines of the Gospel, with the propriety and necessity of obedience to the laws, has been the principal means, in the hand of God, of preserving these lands from those convulsions and revolutions that have ruined and nearly dissolved the European continent. The 'itinerant ministry' to which this refers, is that which was established in these lands by the late truly reverend, highly learned and cultivated, deeply pious and loyal, JOHN WESLEY, A. M., formerly a fellow of Lincoln College, Oxford; whose followers are known by the name of Methodists; a people who are an honour to their country, and a blessing to the government of the most excellent and revered King, George III.; who, through a long reign, has been the patron of religion and learning, and the father of his people.

[The following declaration was inserted in an Album, by Dr. Clarke, during the last Conference which he attended, exactly one month before his death:]

IN PERPETUUM REI MEMORIAM.

I HAVE LIVED more than three score years and ten; I have travelled a good deal, both by sea and land; I have conversed with and seen many people, in and from different countries; I have studied the principal religious systems in the world; I have read much, thought much, and reasoned much; and the result is, I am persuaded of the simple, unadulterated truth of no book but the Bible; and of the true excellence of no system of religion but that contained in the Holy Scriptures; and especially CHRISTIANITY, which is referred to in the Old Testament, and fully revealed in the New. And while I think well of, and wish well to, all religious sects and parties, and especially to all who love our Lord Jesus Christ in sincerity, yet from a long and thorough knowledge of the subject, I am led, most conscientiously, to conclude that Christianity itself, as existing among those called Wesleyan Methodists, is the purest, the safest, that which is most to God's glory and the benefit of man; and that, both as to the creed there professed, form of discipline there established, and the consequent moral practice there vindicated. And I believe that among them is to be found the best form and body of divinity that has ever existed in the Church of Christ, from the promulgation of Christianity to the present day. To him who would say, "Dr. Clarke, are you not a bigot?" without hesitation I would answer, "No, I am not; for, by the grace of God, I am a Methodist." Amen.

(Signed) ADAM CLARKE.

Liverpool, July 26th, 1862.

Testimony to the utility of Methodism.—Mr. Fox, in his Finsbury Lectures, (in London) bears the following testimony to the influence of Methodism in ameliorating the 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 the most illustrious benefactors of the nation."

Wesleyan Methodism not Sectarian.

It spurns a narrow bigotry. One of the characters of genuine Wesleyan Methodism is, that it is abhorrent of a 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 Christianity in all churches, and in the world; it teaches us to place religion, not in forms or opinions only, but in a renewed nature, and especially in the Christian temper; and the writings of its venerable founder are, more than those of any modern divine, imbued with that warm and expansive affection, "the love of the brethren," which our Lord made the distinguishing mark of genuine discipleship. Others have dwelt upon this as a grace, he enforces it as a virtue; others have

displayed it as an ornament of the Christian 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 convert whatever there may be of the mere exhibition of this sacred affection in the present age into reality; to avoid the spurious affectation, and to cultivate the truth, of charity; to love all who love our Saviour, "not in word only, but in 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 Ezekiel's hearers. They went to his preaching like persons going to a concert.

Not criticism and cavilling. Many are wiser 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. And what is the hope of the hypocrite, though he had gained, when God taketh away his soul?

Not the quieting of conscience. Some are at ease in Zion, because they hear the word of truth, though they do it not. But the Apostle tells us, they deceive their own selves; and our Lord calls them fools, because they build upon the sand.

But the end should be—To obtain the conversion of the soul to God. This is the very design of the ministry itself. And how many have we known, since we attended the word, who have been turned from the error of their ways, into the path of peace! Has faith come to us by hearing? Has this efficacy ever been our aim—our wish—our prayer?

It should also be, to gain all needful instruction. This was the case with many who came to hear John. The people, the publicans, and the soldiers, severally said to him—"And what shall we do?" They did not enquire after the duty of others, but after their own. David went to enquire in God's temple; and said, I will hear what God the Lord will speak. The best disposition we can go in, is when we have no partialities, and can sincerely ask, Lord, what wilt thou have me to do?—Not shunning to hear all the counsel of God; or counting the preacher our enemy, because he tells us the truth.

It should be, to have divine things re-applied and re-impressed. If we do not want new information, it is desirable to be reminded of forgotten truth, and to have our knowledge reduced to experience and practice. What changes do believers feel in their frames! How often do their souls cleave unto the dust! And here they obtain quickening, according to his word. And by waiting upon Him their strength is renewed.

It should be also to aid in upholding the public means of grace for the advantage of others. How adapted to usefulness is the institution of preaching! We may judge what a neighbourhood would be without the ministry of the word, when we see what it is even with it. Here are always to be heard calls to repentance, and proclamations of pardon. Here are always furnished solace to the afflicted, and excitement to the careless.

It is lamentable that so little of this spirit is to be found in the midst of so much hearing as there is in our day. We read of a concourse of people in the Acts, occasioned by the clamour of Demetrius, of whom it is said, "Some cried one thing and some another; for the assembly was confused; and the more part knew not wherefore they were come together." With the exception of the crying out, this is a fair representation of many a religious audience. A few are informed and principled, but the mass 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 who came with no serious design, have been convinced of all, and judged of all; and confessed that God was in the midst of them of a truth. Yet his sovereignty is not our rule, but our resource. What he may do, is one thing; what he will 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 always found of them that seek him.

And how important is our attendance on the word of life! It regards God. And the soul. And eternity. Its consequences will remain for ever. It must furnish the most awful part of our future account. We forget these exercises; but they are all recorded in the book of God's remembrance. We have soon done with the sermon; but the sermon has not done with us, till it has judged us at the last day.—*Jay's Morning Exercises for the Closet.*

True Religion an affair of the Heart and Life.

What is there to promote our peace in a 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 of our guilt, and will finally heighten the emphasis of our condemnation. No; the source of peace can only be found in the 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 piety, 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 testimony that we please him, and the sacred peace and joy which flow from it.—*RICHARD WATSON.*

Grief for the Sins of others the purest Grief.

We should grieve to see men suffer, 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 the abominations that are done in the midst of the land."—*Jay's Evening Exercises for the Closet.*

FAITH IN DEATH.—We have heard more than one saying, while engaged in it, "dying is hard work." We shall find it so, if left to the resources of nature and reason only. But faith can make dying work easy work. "I can smile on death," said Dr. Grosvenor, "because my Saviour smiles on me." Simeon, with the babe in the arms of his flesh, and the consolation of Israel in the arms of his faith, said, "Lord, now lettest thou thy servant depart in peace; according to thy word; for mine eyes have seen thy salvation, which thou hast prepared before the face of all people."—*Ibid.*

THE ENEMIES WE MUST VANQUISH.—These are bodily appetites; filthiness of spirit; a depraved nature; all sin and error; the present evil world; the devil and his angels. Consider also the qualities of our adversaries; their number; their malignity; their power; their policy; their success; for they have cast down many mighty; yea, many strong men have been slain by them. When we think of the heroes, the statesmen, the princes, the philosophers, the divines, and all the myriads they have ensnared and destroyed, who is not ready to tremble and exclaim, "I shall one day perish."—*Jay's Morning Exercises for the Closet.*

DURATION OF THE CHRISTIAN'S WAREFARE AND WORK.—It is not for a season 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 their dead. We are to fight on through 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; something still to be avoided—in company—in solitude—in health—in sickness.—And is it nothing to watch in all things? To pray without ceasing? In every thing to give thanks? To be always abounding in the work of the Lord? But though we may be faint, we are not to flee. We should resemble Gideon and the subduers of the Amalekites.—*Faint, yet Fiercer.*—*Ibid.*

MISSIONARY.

ARRIVAL OF THE REV. JONATHAN CROWTHER IN INDIA, WITH THE LOSS OF THE SHIP "ELIZABETH."

It will be remembered that the Rev. Jonathan Crowther and family, accompanied by five other Wesleyan Missionaries, three of whom were married, sailed from Bristol, in September last, on board the *Elizabeth*, a fine 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 vessel; 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, (fifty-seven miles south of Madras) and is lost; crew and passengers saved. The cargo expected to be landed with little damage; but from the shallowness of the water, there is no chance of our getting the vessel afloat. The weather was fine, and very little surf, at the time she ran ashore."

No letter has been received at the Mission House from Mr. Crowther, or from the missionaries at Madras; 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 ashore on a catamaran, a raft of three logs of wood lashed together, in order to obtain assistance; that they walked more than ten miles to Sadras, an old Dutch settlement, where they failed to obtain boats, or any other aid; they then pursued 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 palanquins 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 these 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 Watchman*.

CANADA BAPTIST MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

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

This society has 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 Provinces. But the most important section of its operations is at the Grande Ligne, L'Acadie, where the Rev. Louis Ruessy 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 Montreal, 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 SIR,—Among the sincere friends of our common Christianity, there are two descriptions of persons who take a completely opposite standing, as it respects religious order and ecclesiastical regularity. The one feel so strongly bound to abide by long established usage and strict liturgical direction, as that they cannot venture beyond the limits of their revered customs or prescriptions, in order to accomplish any object, how connected soever it may appear to be with either the good of souls or the glory 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 persuade himself to believe it possible for a person to be eternally saved, but that particular mode of administration. Happily for the world, he afterwards found—having been led to their adoption by the most urgent necessity—that the Great Head of the Church can, and does bless other well meant endeavours to promote the salvation of the souls of men.

There is also another extreme, of disrespect toward primitive precedent, of disregard for ecclesiastical 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 that every one ought to be allowed ever to please 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 its consequent and sometimes questionable irregularities, which many find it hard to resist or condemn. Yet it is an extreme quite as objectionable as the other; and not only opposes a formidable barrier in the way of a practicable and desirable unity in the Church Universal, but also repels from religious approximations various individuals whose souls are so precious, and whose qualities of character are often so estimable, as that even their spiritual sensibilities on such subjects have a claim on our respect, and should not needlessly be exposed to unfavorable excitation.

Between these two impenetrable extremes, I conceive there is a happy medium to be found, of a general adherence to ecclesiastical order, united with an occasional and well-guarded exception from the general rule, when by such

temporary irregularity an eternal advantage to the souls of men can, by God's blessing, be accomplished.

Under the sanction of such a variation from the rule, as it respects general Church order, I have considered the prudent use of the *Præfatus* to be placed. On this subject I forwarded a communication, which appeared in the last volume of your valuable Journal; and the importance of a very extensive adoption of that apparently ecclesiastical irregularity, under a proper superintendency and modification, I feel with a force which is ever increasing. To adopt the words of the beloved Apostle, "the whole world lieth in wickedness." Affecting and heart-stirring are the lines of our revered poet:—

"Zophiel is mov'd, and opens wide
His mouth for his enormous prey;
And mystic sink beneath the grave,
And plunge into the flaming wave!"

And those who "know they are of God," should cultivate such a painful communion with the state of a prostrate and perishing world, as will save themselves from a morbid punctiliousness as to questions of mere order, where the eternal interests of a slumbering generation of mankind are at stake.

Both in Europe and America much has been said, both for and against another species of ecclesiastical irregularity, which may be termed irregular; namely, that of *Camp Meetings*. I may, and perhaps should, be admitted, that, in some individual instances, they have been attended by evils, unhappily more than counterbalancing the good which may have arisen from them; nor is it, of course, my design to be the apologist of such evils. Yet, on the other hand, it is undeniable 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 lovely attraction, and in all probability would have breathed the very last gasp of their accountable existence on earth, having "sored for none of these things." And it is much to be regretted, that, in consequence of the principle of Camp Meetings, there should be strong grounds of appeal against an unparalyzing 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 Jewish ancestors. Our blessed Saviour frequently led his congregations to a field, and, in the open air, delivered to them his Divine instructions, away from the distractions of their customary 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 fair, races, and other purposes of public amusement; some of which are from being unproductive of evil consequences. Under all these circumstances, I confess I see no good reason why men of God should, with justifiable precautions against probable evils, make choice of some retired spot, where, for a few days, they may retire from secular occupancy, and endeavor, in the use of suitable means, to promote the influence of godliness in themselves and others.

Having never had the opportunity, since my residence in Canada, of attending a meeting of this description, I was naturally led to express my regret, while attending the late Niagara District Meeting, at the prospect of leaving the Province without the advantage of forming a judgment from my own observation. This led to a suggestion on the part of some of the brethren that it might easily be accomplished to hold one for the Circuits at the head of our noble Lake Ontario; a project in which the brethren and friends of that vicinity immediately concurred. The plan was in consequence arranged, and the announcement duly made through the *Guardian*, by the Chairman of the District; a procedure 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 design, and some of whom having been greatly blessed in their deed.

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And plunge into the flaming wave!"

And those who "know they are of God," should cultivate such a painful communion with the state of a prostrate and perishing world, as will save themselves from a morbid punctiliousness as to questions of mere order, where the eternal interests of a slumbering generation of mankind are at stake.

Both in Europe and America much has been said, both for and against another species of ecclesiastical irregularity, which may be termed irregular; namely, that of *Camp Meetings*. I may, and perhaps should, be admitted, that, in some individual instances, they have been attended by evils, unhappily more than counterbalancing the good which may have arisen from them; nor is it, of course, my design to be the apologist of such evils. Yet, on the other hand, it is undeniable 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 lovely attraction, and in all probability would have breathed the very last gasp of their accountable existence on earth, having "sored for none of these things." And it is much to be regretted, that, in consequence of the principle of Camp Meetings, there should be strong grounds of appeal against an unparalyzing 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 Jewish ancestors. Our blessed Saviour frequently led his congregations to a field, and, in the open air, delivered to them his Divine instructions, away from the distractions of their customary 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 fair, races, and other purposes of public amusement; some of which are from being unproductive of evil consequences. Under all these circumstances, I confess I see no good reason why men of God should, with justifiable precautions against probable evils, make choice of some retired spot, where, for a few days, they may retire from secular occupancy, and endeavor, in the use of suitable means, to promote the influence of godliness in themselves and others.

Having never had the opportunity, since my residence in Canada, of attending a meeting of this description, I was naturally led to express my regret, while attending the late Niagara District Meeting, at the prospect of leaving the Province without the advantage of forming a judgment from my own observation. This led to a suggestion on the part of some of the brethren that it might easily be accomplished to hold one for the Circuits at the head of our noble Lake Ontario; a project in which the brethren and friends of that vicinity immediately concurred. The plan was in consequence arranged, and the announcement duly made through the *Guardian*, by the Chairman of the District; a procedure 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 design, and some of whom having been greatly blessed in their deed.

The ground chosen for the purpose was situated on the 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 road. The camp ground was nearly circular; the greatest part of the circumference was lined by rough 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 about 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 double purpose of a singing-seat, and also a place of public prayer-meeting

know he is likely to cause the speeches on which they may have prided themselves, and efforts to cut a sorry figure, by the mere force of argument. Of late, however, the Opposition may be said to have it all their own way in so far as relates to the Lordship. For the last three Sessions, he has only made one or two speeches worthy of the name. His absence from the country in the service of his Sovereign, and a depression of spirits, with impaired bodily health, caused in a great measure by family calamities, have conjointly had the effect of excluding him almost entirely from the House 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 sentences. It is always clear; you are never at a loss for a moment to perceive 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 the force 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 he trusts entirely to them, excepting in those cases in which the duty may devolve on him of introducing a measure embracing various details and involving some important principle. In that case he takes, as almost all members of either House do, notes of the leading points to 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 occasion, 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 sufficient circumstances. His style is always excellent. Occasionally, perhaps, it is better, in so far as regards effect, if it were not so smooth; the polish sometimes impairs the vigour. In the artifice of rhetoric he deals little, or rather none at all. There is nothing forced, either in his ideas or language. His sentiments 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 and profound meditation. It is the same with his language. The polish of which he has 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 polished language, as it is to argue logically. He never has recourse to the clap-trap of the mere orator. Never was man more thoroughly impressed with the truth and utility of his principles, than is Lord Durham with the truth and utility of those which he holds. This conviction preponderates on his mind with an overpowering force. You see the most perfect sincerity in every thing pertaining to his manner. The tones of his voice, his gestures, his very looks, all proclaim it. This, with a constitutional aversion to anything having the semblance of trick or clap-trap, causes him to address himself principally, if not exclusively, to the judgment of his 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 end.

His Lordship's eloquence is good; occasionally, 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 champagne of his face is seldom troubled by anything 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. To see his calm, unassuming manner, nothing would convince you that he possessed sufficient nerve or decision of character to utter half a dozen sentences in the hearing of a public assembly. How great then, must be your surprise when you observe from the tones of his voice, and the uncompromising character of his principles, that he is one of the firmest and most determined men in either House. He never trims, or minces his words, though he knows, not only that the three hundred and odd peers on the opposite side, regard it with absolute indifference, but that the seventy or eighty who sit on the same side with him, view them as alike ultra and impracticable. In the face of an audience so constituted, Lord Durham stands up as erect and resolute as if he were going to arrange the most purely and unadorned radical assemblage which ever congregated together. Nothing can fluster or put him down. There is not a man of stronger nerve in the House.

His Lordship was the framer of the first Reform 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 judgment 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 daughters.

IMPORTANT ORDINANCE AND PROCLAMATION.

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 Lower Canada, with the exception of eight persons named in the Ordinance, who, upon their own confession of High Treason, have been banished to Bermuda during Her Majesty's pleasure; also sixteen of the leaders in the late Rebellion, named in the Ordinance, 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 piratical invasion. Such a determination firmly adhered to is obviously necessary as an act of humanity and just protection to the loyal and peaceable inhabitants of the Province, as well as of "justice to the guilty," for whose crimes there can be no palliation.

These documents are of the greatest importance, both on account of the provisions they contain, and as they develop the policy of the Earl of Durham in respect to parties, and the unfortunate persons more or less involved in the late insurrectionary movements. They show practically that Lord Durham intends to establish the government of the Canadas upon the broadest principles of justice to all classes, and to cement it by the affection of a united 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 just: "And whereas, under the peculiar circumstances of our said Province, as aforesaid, it is not less expedient in our judgment, than grateful to our heart, to mark, by an act of

Royal Grace, our recollection of the ancient and well-remembered loyalty of our Canadian subjects, rather than by any severity of punishment, our sense of the recent disaffection of some of them:—Know ye, &c. The Earl of Durham is evidently resolved to act upon the following statesman-like maxims of the great Dr. Johnson—a name that ought to be conclusive authority with the most ultra individual:

"To hinder insurrection by driving away the people, and to govern peaceably by having no subjects, is an expedient that argues no great profundity of politics. To soften the odium, to convince the mistaken, to mollify the resentful, to arouse a statesman; but it affords a legislator little self-applause to consider, that where there was formerly an insurrection, there is now a wit-demon." "Those who by their misconduct have forfeited their claim to favour, ought rather to be made useful to the society which they have injured, than be driven from it."

DANGEROUS DOCTRINE.—Speaking of certain resolutions adopted at a public meeting held some time since at Sandwich, on account of the proceedings of the Court in reference to the State prisoners of the Western District, the *N. Y. Albion* says,—"We trust this meeting will be followed by others; and we further hope that an address will be presented to Sir George Arthur, asking the reasons for this decision, and asking also if the rule is to be made applicable to all future invaders who may happen to be captured." If popular meetings are the "powers that be" to whom His Excellency Sir George Arthur is to give an account of himself, then have we not only a 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 formed 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 destinies. Of the wisdom and expediency of the proceedings on the occasion referred to, we do not possess the requisite information to speak; but on the general subject 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 page.

The *Niagara Reporter* misrepresents facts when he says that Mr. E. Ryerson or the U. C. Herald has condemned the policy of Sir P. Head, 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 P. 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 his not discovering the errors of Sir P. 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 Rumour, 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 PAPER, published weekly, called *The Examiner*, appeared in this City on Tuesday the 2nd inst. Its motto is, "Responsible Government." The professed object 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 submitted, and duly considered, it should appear to His Excellency the High Commissioner, or inexpressible to recommend their adoption, we trust all agitation on the subject will be dropped, and that those who cannot with comfort to themselves live happily under the institutions which shall be established, will peacefully leave the Province and settle where they can enjoy institutions more congenial to their wishes."

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 brief reviews and notices of them.

THE MINUTES OF THE LATE CONFERENCE are printed and ready for delivery. Price 7½d.

The Magistrates of Sandwich and Amherstburgh, in the Western District, have petitioned His Excellency the Lieut. 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, assures the petitioners, that they must entertain very erroneous impressions of His views if they can imagine him indifferent to the protection of so important a part of the Province as that in which they reside—trusts that as the Government of the United States has 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 will find, that no cause will remain for questioning the intentions of the Government, with respect to their protection and defence.

In consequence of the proceedings of a public meeting lately held at Sandwich, His Excellency directs the transmission of a copy of the Attorney General's report on the course pursued in the cases of the Brigands taken on board the Schooner Anne, and at Point Pelee Island. In respect to the liberation of SPENCER, who was captured with Sutherland, it is remarked, that as he had given information with the understanding that he should be pardoned, His Excellency, on a full consideration of the circumstances, deemed it expedient to give effect to the promise made to him (Spencer) by Sir Francis Head.

The Attorney General reports to His Excellency, that the execution of THIELER, who was a natural born British subject, had been delayed in consequence of a question having been raised which could not be satisfactorily determined, without reference to

England;—that the brigand SUTHERLAND, and the less heinous offenders, who were British subjects, had been tried according to law, and ordered for transportation to one of the Penal Colonies.

In reference to the delay which has occurred in bringing to trial the brigands which were taken at Point Pelee Island, the Attorney General reports, "that it arises solely from a doubt entertained as to the legal character of their crimes, as well as to the proper tribunal before which to place them upon their trial. 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 the following gratifying observation:

"Should Your Excellency deem it advisable to make the substance of this statement known to the Magistrates of the Western District, it will have the effect of convincing them and the public that the delays which have occurred in appropriately punishing the foreign brigands alleged to proceed from no other cause than a determination to proceed without stain the character of British justice, and to prove that no provocation whatever can ever induce those who are charged with the deeply responsible and sacred trust of administering the laws, to swerve in the slightest degree from that purity of motive, and right adherence to legal right, for which the British Government has ever stood, and I trust will ever stand, pre-eminent among the civilized nations of the world."

The Attorney General's report is dated the 7th June; the petition to His Excellency, the 14th June; His Excellency's reply, the 19th June.

The alarming reports from the Western parts of the Province have proved to be little more than hoaxes. The fifteen hundred pirates and rebels who were reported to have landed at Bear Creek, and to have proceeded on a direct march to London, have proved to be a few piratical robbers who landed from a Schooner, robbed a house, and made their escape. The reported liberation of the State prisoners in the London District has turned out to be the rescuing of a person on his apprehension by constables somewhere in that District. "We believe the country is tranquil; and the government is as safe as it ever was, and fully alive and competent to the public security. Little dependence can be placed 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 Niagara District."

The Magistrates of Sandwich have prohibited (until the pleasure of the Lt. Governor is known) all communication to and from the United States on the Detroit and St. Clair Rivers, except at the regular ferries; each individual crossing to give a satisfactory account of himself, and procure a pass, to be signed by a Magistrate, Commissioner Militia Officer, or Peace Officer. They have also ordered water crafts of all kinds, except licensed ferry-boats, on the coast of the Western District, to be seized and brought to Amherstburgh or Sandwich. This extraordinary order is dated the 2nd of July.

TWO DAYS' later intelligence from England by the packet ship Oxford—namely, to the 3rd of June—but no additional news of importance. Great difficulty was experienced in procuring spacious houses for the proper accommodation of Foreign Ambassadors, who intended to be present at the Coronation. The Russian Embassy had offered £5,000 sterling for the Burlington House; £2,500 had been given in another instance.

The weather in England was unusually cold for the season.

The accounts from Spain are favourable to the cause of the Queen—the constitutional and liberal cause. It is said the differences between the King of Prussia and the Pope are about to be amicably adjusted. The King of Hanover is about to dispench with the office of Minister.

LOWER CANADA.

From a Supplement of the Quebec Gazette by Authority of the day.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

Quebec, 25th June, 1838.

His Excellency the GOVERNOR GENERAL has been pleased to appoint—

Sir CHARLES FAGET, Grand Cross of the Imperial Order, Vice Admiral of the White.

Major General Sir James MACDONELL, K. C. B. and G. H.

Lieut. Colonel the Hon. CHARLES GREY,

The Hon. Colonel GEORGE COOPER,

And the Hon. CHARLES BULLER,

to be Members of the Special Council.

ANNO REGNIO VICTORIAE REGINAE.

CAP. I.

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

WHEREAS divers persons, subjects of Her Majesty in this Province, have been charged with High Treason and other offences of a treasonable nature, some of which said persons are at present in custody, and others have withdrawn themselves from the pursuit of justice beyond the limits of this Province;

And whereas of the persons so charged and in custody those whose names follow, that is to say: Wolfred Nelson, Robert Shore Milnes Bouchette, Bonaventure Viger, Simeon Marchessault, Henri Alphonse Gavrin, Toussaint Goddard, Rodolphe Des Rivieres, and Luc Hyacinthe 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 member of the late Assembly of Lower Canada and Speaker thereof, Cyrille Hector Octave Cote, also a Member of the said late Assembly, Julien Gagnon, 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 Duvernay, Etienne Chartier, a priest, George Et. Cartier, John Ryan, the elder, and John Ryan, the younger, Louis Perrault, Pierre Paul Denary, Joseph Francois Davignon, and Louis Gauthier, all respectively subjects of Her Majesty, and against whom respectively warrants 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 proceedings shall be had or taken against any persons who have absconded on account of such High Treason or other offences of a treasonable nature, save and except as hereinafter provided, but it is nevertheless expedient to provide for the present security of this Province by effectually preventing the several persons whose names

are hereinafter set forth from being at large therein.

Do it therefore ordained and enacted, by His Excellency the Governor of the Province of Lower Canada, by and with the consent and advice of the Special Council, for the affairs of the said Province of Lower Canada, constituted and assembled by virtue of an Act of the Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, passed in the first year of the Reign of H. present M., intituled, "An Act to make temporary provision for the Government of Lower Canada," And it is hereby ordained and enacted by the authority aforesaid, that it shall and may be lawful for Her Majesty to transport to Her Majesty's Islands of Bermuda, during Her pleasure, the said Wolfred Nelson, Robert Shore Milnes Bouchette, Bonaventure Viger, Simeon Marchessault, Henri Alphonse Gavrin, Toussaint Goddard, Rodolphe Des Rivieres, and Luc Hyacinthe Masson respectively, and to subject them or any of them to such restraints in the said Islands, as may be needful to prevent their return to this Province.

And it is further ordained and enacted by and with the authority aforesaid, that if the said Wolfred Nelson, Robert Shore Milnes Bouchette, Bonaventure Viger, Simeon Marchessault, Henri Alphonse Gavrin, Toussaint Goddard, Rodolphe Des Rivieres, and Luc Hyacinthe Masson respectively or any of them, or if the said Louis Joseph Papineau, Cyrille Hector Octave Cote, Julien Gagnon, Robert Nelson, Edmund Burke O'Callaghan, Edouard Etienne Rodier, Thomas Storrow Brown, Ludger Duvernay, Etienne Chartier, George Et. Cartier, John Ryan, the elder, and John Ryan, the younger, Louis Perrault, Pierre Paul Denary, Joseph Francois Davignon, and Louis Gauthier, against whom respectively such warrants for High Treason have been issued, and also have so withdrawn themselves from the pursuit of justice as aforesaid, or any of them shall at any time hereafter, except by permission of the Governor General of Her Majesty's Provinces on the continent of North America, and High Commissioner for the adjustment of certain important questions depending in the Province of Upper Canada, or if there shall be no such Governor General and High Commissioner, by the permission of the Governor in Chief, or Governor, or other Person administering the Government of this Province as hereinafter provided, be found at large, or come within the said Province, they or he shall in such case be deemed and taken to be guilty of High Treason, and shall on conviction of being so found at large, or coming within the said Province without such permission as aforesaid, suffer Death accordingly.

Provided always that it shall and may be lawful for such Governor General and High Commissioner, or if there shall be no such Governor General and High Commissioner, then for the Governor in Chief, Governor, or other person administering the Government of this Province, acting for and in behalf of Her said Majesty, so soon as it shall to him appear consistent with the peace and tranquillity of this Province, by any act or instrument under his Hand and Seal of Arms, to grant permission for the said Wolfred Nelson, Robert Shore Milnes Bouchette, Bonaventure Viger, Simeon Marchessault, Henri Alphonse Gavrin, Toussaint Goddard, Rodolphe Des Rivieres, Luc Hyacinthe Masson, Louis Joseph Papineau, Cyrille Hector Octave Cote, Julien Gagnon, Robert Nelson, Edmund Burke O'Callaghan, Edouard Etienne Rodier, Thomas Storrow Brown, Ludger Duvernay, Etienne Chartier, George Et. Cartier, John Ryan, the elder, and John Ryan, the younger, Louis Perrault, Pierre Paul Denary, Joseph Francois Davignon, and Louis Gauthier, or any of them upon giving such security for their future good behaviour and loyal conduct as the said Governor General and High Commissioner, or if there shall be no such Governor General and High Commissioner, as the Governor in Chief, Governor, or other person administering the Government of this Province, shall think fit, to return to this Province and reside therein, and the said Wolfred Nelson, Robert Shore Milnes Bouchette, Bonaventure Viger, Simeon Marchessault, Henri Alphonse Gavrin, Toussaint Goddard, Rodolphe Des Rivieres, Luc Hyacinthe Masson, Louis Joseph Papineau, Cyrille Hector Octave Cote, Julien Gagnon, Robert Nelson, Edmund Burke O'Callaghan, Edouard Etienne Rodier, Thomas Storrow Brown, Ludger Duvernay, Etienne Chartier, George Et. Cartier, John Ryan, the elder, and John Ryan, the younger, Louis Perrault, Pierre Paul Denary, Joseph Francois Davignon, and Louis Gauthier, or any of them shall not thereafter be subject to any penalty or prosecution whatever for any treason or treasonable or seditious practices by them or him at any time heretofore committed. Provided, also, that any Indictment for being so found or coming within the Province without such permission as aforesaid, the burden 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 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 construed to extend to the cases of Francois Jalbert, Jean Baptiste Lussier, Louis Lussier, Francois Mignault, Francois Talbot, Amable Dunaiss, Francois Nicolas, Etienne Langlois, Gideon Pomeroy, Joseph Pomeroy, or any of them, or to the case of any other person or persons charged with the murder of the late George Weir, a Lieutenant in Her Majesty's 32nd Regiment of Foot, or with the murder of the late Joseph Bertrand, nor shall Francois Jalbert, Jean Baptiste Lussier, Louis Lussier, Francois Mignault, Francois Talbot, Amable Dunaiss, Francois Nicolas, Etienne Langlois, Gideon Pomeroy, Joseph Pomeroy, or any of them, nor shall any other persons suspected of being concerned in the said Murders or either of them, or persons concerned in the pursuit of the custody of the Sheriff of Montreal of Louis Lussier, charged with the murder of the said George Weir, or who may have harbored the said Louis Lussier after or aided him in such escape, derive any benefit or advantage whatsoever from any Proclamation of Her most Gracious Majesty, nor shall any amnesty thereby intended to be granted be taken in any way to apply to such person or persons or any of them.

DURHAM.
Province of Lower Canada.
Victoria by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS our Province of Lower Canada has been long disturbed by political dissensions, and was recently afflicted with Rebellion and Civil War, whereby it hath become necessary to suspend the Constitution of the said Province, and to provide for the temporary government thereof, by means of extraordinary powers, conferred

upon Us by the Imperial Legislature: And whereas we are firmly resolved to punish with the utmost severity any future act of insubordination in our said Province, and more especially to prevent in future, as far as in Our power, the occurrence of dissensions similar to those by which our said Province has been long disturbed as aforesaid, by effectually removing all causes of dissension, so that our said Province may be established in peace as a loyal and truly British colony: And whereas in the exercise and in pursuance of the extraordinary powers as aforesaid, it hath been ordained and enacted by an Ordinance this day made and passed, according to law, intituled, "An Ordinance to provide for the security of the Province of Lower Canada," that it shall be lawful for Us to transport certain persons named in the same Ordinance, to our Island of Bermuda during Our pleasure, and that if the said persons, or certain other persons also named in the said Ordinance, who have withdrawn themselves from the pursuit of Justice, beyond the limits of our said Province, shall at any time hereafter, except by permission of our Governor General or our Provinces on the continent of North America, and High Commissioner for the adjustment of certain important questions depending in the Provinces of Lower and Upper Canada, or if there shall be no such Governor General, or High Commissioner, by the permission of the Governor in Chief, or Governor, or other person administering our Government of Lower Canada, as provided in the said Ordinance, be found at large or come within our said Province, they shall in that case be taken and deemed to be guilty of High Treason, and shall suffer death accordingly: And whereas under the peculiar circumstances of our said Province, as aforesaid, it is not less expedient in our judgment, than grateful to our heart, to mark, by an act of Royal Grace, our recollection of the ancient and well-remembered loyalty of all our Canadian subjects, rather than by any severity of punishment, our sense of the recent disaffection of some of them:—Know ye THEREFORE, that we have ordained, directed, and declared, that no further proceedings shall be had or taken against any persons who have absconded on account of any High Treason, or other offences of a treasonable nature, save and except as hereinafter provided, without exception or distinction, save as hereinafter mentioned, shall hereafter be determined. And it is Our further will and pleasure, that with the exception of such persons as are in that behalf named in the said Ordinance, and whose cases are thereby provided for, all persons at present in custody and charged with High Treason or other offences of a treasonable nature, and also with such exception as aforesaid, all persons who have withdrawn themselves from the pursuit of justice beyond the limits of our said Province, shall immediately upon giving such security for their future good and loyal behaviour as our said Governor General and High Commissioner, or if there should be no such Governor General or High Commissioner, then the Governor in Chief, Governor, or the person administering the Government of this Province, shall direct, be at liberty to return to their homes, and may and shall there remain wholly unmolested by reason of any High Treason, or other offences of a treasonable nature, in which he or they may have been concerned.

In Testimony Whereof We have caused these Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province of Lower Canada to be affixed thereto.

Witness Our Right Trusty and Right Well Beloved John George East, or Duval, Viscount Lambton, &c., &c., Knight Grand Cross of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath, one of our Most Honourable Privy Council, and Governor General, Vice Admiral, and Captain General of all our Provinces within and adjacent to the continent of North America, &c. &c. &c.

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,
Secretary.

State Prisoners.—The eight State prisoners, confined in the gaol of this city, who have been ordered to be transported to Bermuda, were yesterday, at about four o'clock in the afternoon, put on board the steamboat *Canada*, at the small wharf, opposite to the gaol, for the purpose of being conveyed to QUEBEC. It was thought that they would embark at the steam boat wharf, opposite the town, where a great crowd had assembled to obtain a parting glance of them. There were a company of the 71st Regiment, under Captain Sir Hew DALRYMPLE, on board, as a guard on the prisoners, until their arrival at QUEBEC. We have not learned when they are to take their departure thence for the Bermuda. —*Montreal Gazette.*

The newspapers in this Province can hardly 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 Peuple*, and the *Populaire*, seem to hate one another most cordially. The *Canadien* and the *Quebec Gazette*, seem to have agreed to disagree. Indeed it can hardly be said that there are two papers in the province that agree. In all this there would be no harm; but it is to be feared that their disputes keep up pernicious excitement and prejudices which although they may answer the ends of the newspapers, can hardly be beneficial to a community which has recently suffered so much by political and party animosities and violence.

We would venture to recommend to our brethren, the article in the April number of the *Edinburgh Review*, on the "Abuses of the Press," scribbled to Lord Brougham, were 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; when things are very combustible, they ought to be wielded with great care. —*Quebec Gaz.*

New Brunswick.—We understand that His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor has received a duplicate despatch by the May Mail, the original of which appears to have been lost in the January Mail Packet, conveying Her Majesty'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 distinct County."—"For continuing the General Assembly of this Province in case of the demise of the Crown."—"For amending the law now in force for regulating the elections." —*Fredricton Sentinel.*

Quarterly Meetings on the London District.—1st QUARTER.

Province of Lower Canada.
Victoria by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS our Province of Lower Canada has been long disturbed by political dissensions, and was recently afflicted with Rebellion and Civil War, whereby it hath become necessary to suspend the Constitution of the said Province, and to provide for the temporary government thereof, by means of extraordinary powers, conferred

OBITUARY.

Died, at Massacoon, near Montreal, on the 7th of June, Elizabeth, relict of the late Thomas Erush, aged 83 years. Being favoured with pious parents, and trained up "in the nurture and admonition of the Lord," she enjoyed the influence of Divine grace in early life. The precise date of her conversion to God, and the circumstances therewith connected, are not now known; but to those who knew her, she gave abundant evidence that her conversion was scriptural, and that her works

"And purified the heart."

For many years she was an acceptable member 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 escape from Wyoming, on the Susquehanna river, in July, 1778. At the destruction of this place by the Indians, she endured the painful trial of seeing a beloved husband and brother put to death by the merciless savages. After travelling about 150 miles, chiefly through a dense forest, she and her brave compeers reached a place of safety. In the year 1782 she was again married, and in 1821 she was again made a widow. In all her afflictions the Lord remembered mercy: through the merits of the adorable Redeemer she was enabled to cast her burden upon the Lord, and he did sustain her. Her last illness was protracted, but she was 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 bed, that she might kneel down, and, like Stephen, commend her spirit into the hands of her Saviour. She remained on her knees a few minutes, when, appearing overcome with the exercise, her attendants placed her in bed. She then calmly said, "It is enough," and expired without a struggle or a groan.

"The weary wheels of life stood still at last."

E. T. I.

DIED.

On Sunday the 8th instant, aged 53, the Honorable Peter Robinson, a Member of the Legislative Council, and formerly Commissioner of Crown Lands, under whose humane and active superintendence the Irish Emigrants were settled in the Districts of Bathurst and New-castle, in the years 1823 and 1825.

In this City, on the 29th ult., William son of the Rev. William Ryerson, aged 11 years.

On Saturday the 30th ult., Mrs. Eleanor Robinson, wife of Capt. Jordan, late of the 65th regiment, Inspector for the Niagara District, Mrs. Jordan was a native of the Island of St. Helena.

On Tuesday the 31 instant at his residence in Stamford, William Stewart, Esq.

Died, 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. Temple, A. Oiphand, D. Duncombe, R. Webster, L. Warner, W. Rorke, J. McLean, D. Thompson, M. Lang.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

British American Fire and Life Assurance Company.

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of eight per cent. per annum on the Capital stock paid in for the half year ending on the 31st inst. was this day declared, and that the same will be payable on, and after 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. RICHALL,
Managing Director.

British American Assurance Office,
Toronto, 10th June, 1838. 51-3w

FARM FOR SALE.

LOT No. 10 in the 7th Concession of Kitley, District of Johnstown, 116 Acres. The farm is well watered, and has 60 Acres improved, with good House and Barn. Terms may be known by applying to John Morgan on the premises, whom I authorize to sell the property.

Scotthorpe, H. D., } 451-4
July 4th, 1838. }

CAUTION.

ALL 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 the utmost rigour of the law.

SAMUEL MOLYNEUX,
Toronto, July 9th, 1838. 452-4w

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of the late GEORGE DOO, of the Town of Hamilton, in the District of Gore, deceased, are requested to make immediate

Opinions of the Canadian Press.

DIFFICULTIES OF CANADIAN GOVERNMENT.—It is a misfortune incident to every form of Government, under which free political discussion is allowed, (as it every where ought to be) that, be the designs of the Government ever so good, and its acts ever so unimpeachable, there are never wanting individuals disposed to ascribe to other designs and other actions than its own, and even to anticipate from it such designs and acts, whenever mere mistake and misstatement fail to afford ground for plausible complaint against it. When party feeling runs high, there are always plenty of believers, ready for the wildest or most wanton of these surmises. A Government is not unfrequently censured by two rival parties equally, on diametrically opposite 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 themselves, 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 adopted 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 rise in.

The first act of LORD DURHAM, on his entry upon the duties of his Government, showed his intention to give to this subject his earliest and best attention. Every public declaration he has since made in regard to it, is an evidence of his determination to act in the premises with that decision and magnanimity with which it becomes the representative of a great nation to act. No party has ever yet accused his Lordship, of indisposition or inability to redeem his pledges. And yet, without the shadow of a shade of evidence on which to rest such a charge, we find persons eager to prefer it, one hour on the faith of this rumour, and the next hour on another! And, stranger still, they find others as eager to believe, not merely that all their former tales have been wrong, but that their newest tale is ever the true one!—*Montreal Courier, June 29.*

THE GOVERNMENT SHOULD HAVE THE AID OF PUBLIC CONFIDENCE.—It is with no small pleasure that we have observed in general a decided disposition on the part of the liberal and moderate press in Upper Canada to repose confidence in the general good intentions of the Administration just commencing, and to regard its first declarations and measures as an earnest of future good to these Provinces. It is by endeavouring to inspire this confidence among the community, 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 good government whatever.

Those who have confidence in the goodness 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 determine what justice is,—those who thus think and feel, have but one course before them. They are bound to strengthen the hands of the Government they confide in, by all the means in their power, to represent it to their views, respectfully, and without reserve, and to abide the result without misingiving. Seditious men, who aim at party or personal objects, may and will agitate, be agitation never so prejudicial to the public welfare. Weak men may follow the example, from not foreseeing its consequences. The honest man, who has the 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 will do his best, by endeavouring to diffuse his own feeling of confidence, to add to their power. He will do his best, by quietly seeking to diffuse such other opinions as he may hold to be correct, to 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 in Nova Scotia, this course has its advocates. It is cheering to know, that it is not only in those two Provinces that they are to be found.—*Montreal Courier, June 28th.*

INDICATIONS WHICH JUSTIFY CONFIDENCE IN THE GOVERNMENT.—Having in several previous numbers stated the nature of the policy which the character of our people and the circumstances of the country require the government to adopt, we might proceed to apply these general principles to particular measures, and show how far they have been violated in the previous administration of the government, and to what practical uses they should at once be applied. But the necessity for doing this is now partly obviated, as the government has already

begun to act on these principles, and we doubt not that they will be carried out into every department, and permanently regulate every movement. Instead of being considered as the patrimony of a favoured few, the government will be made the heritage of the whole people, and will extend its benefits impartially to every man who has merit to deserve them. The erroneous policy which has created dissatisfaction and in the end rebellion, has embraced both legislative and executive measures, but has always been felt much more in the latter than in the former. When one half of the people saw themselves of set purpose excluded from almost every sort of profit and honour, they could not but be dissatisfied and desirous of a change of system; and a portion of them being neglected by their rulers, and misled by those whom events had made their leaders, sought to effect a change by unlawful and destructive 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 its people, instead of for a part alone; and those who would resort to violence in order to remove the disabilities and evils under which they conceived themselves to labour, have been taught that violent measures defeat themselves, and bring wide-spread ruin on all who support them. They must also learn to abate their pretensions, moderate their desires, and unite their strength on such measures of practical improvement as are of evident necessity, and in which the government will assuredly take the lead, to be seconded by the people.—*U. C. Herald, July 3rd.*

THE BRITISH CONSTITUTION AND LAWS.—"One nation," says an eminent political writer, "there is in the world, that has for the direct end of its Constitution, political liberty." By the laws of this nation, therefore, no advice can reach the ears of the Monarch, except that which has a tendency to the great end to which we have alluded; and, with such counsel at her side, Her Majesty has only to exercise that prudence and discretion which a sound heart and virtuous mind always dictate. It is true that her Throne may sometimes be surrounded by weak and evil counsellors; but it must be remembered that, by our laws and Constitution of Government, such counsellors, and not their Sovereign, are alone responsible for their conduct; and that the people have, at all times, a right to enquire who are the authors of any improper advice given to their Sovereign, in order that they may be dealt with according to their deserts. In this way the duties of the Sovereign are rendered comparatively plain and simple. It is true that they are at all times arduous, important, and onerous; and that one false step or injudicious measure, may be the means of precipitating the nation into almost insupportable confusion. But such are now the checks and balances with which the Throne is environed, that it is scarcely possible for a Sovereign of sound understanding and a well-regulated mind, to become the instrument of the nation's 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 the destinies of this Empire, and whose auspicious enthronement has elicited these 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 affection for everything that can contribute to the glory and grandeur of her empire, there is every reason to believe, that, under the providence of God, the present reign, which we ardently pray may be of long duration, will be conspicuous for every measure that can promote the welfare and happiness of a people. By these observations we would only endeavour to present to our readers some faint idea of the great blessings and privileges which both Sovereign and people of these realms enjoy, in consequence of the wisdom of their laws, and the boundaries which they have affixed to the mutual conduct of the one towards the other; requiring, therefore, but justice and paternal protection on the one hand; and truth, faithfulness, and obedience on the other, in order to effect that happy state of things which can alone secure the permanent peace and happiness of the empire. And this leads us to take a passing glance at the reciprocal duties and obligations of Sovereign and people, as assigned to them respectively by the laws we have been considering.

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 constitute the fundamental principles of our constitution of Government. The duty of the Sovereign is to rule the people, according to the law; "inasmuch," say our ancient lawyers, "that he is bound by an oath at his Coronation to the observance and keeping of his own laws." And at the Revolution, it was declared "that the laws of England are the birthright of the people thereof; and that all Kings or Queens who shall ascend the Throne of the Realm ought to administer the Government of the same according to the said laws." At the Coronation, therefore, the Sovereign undertakes, on oath, to govern according to law, to execute judgment in mercy, and to maintain the established religion. "These," says BLACKSTONE, "are all the duties that a Monarch can owe to his

people;" and so, indeed, they are, considering that the laws form the basis of the Monarchy; and that the people can make no demands upon the Monarch, except those to which they are entitled by those laws.

With regard to the duty of the subject, it may be said to be comprised in the oath of allegiance which he is bound to take, whenever legally called upon to do so—"that he will be faithful and bear true allegiance to the King or Queen." "But," says BLACKSTONE, "besides these express engagements, the law also holds, that there is an implied, original and virtual allegiance, owing from every subject to his Sovereign, antecedently to any express promise; and although the subject never swore any faith or allegiance in form." Nor can this natural allegiance be renounced or cancelled by any change of time, place, or circumstances, as we are told by the same author; "for it is a principle of universal law, that the natural born subject of one Prince cannot by any act of his own, no, not by swearing allegiance to another, put off or discharge his natural allegiance to the former: for his natural allegiance was intrinsic and primitive, and antecedent to the other, and cannot be divested without the concurrent act of that Prince to whom it was first due."

Such, then, being the reciprocal duties of Sovereign and people, let us hope that during the present reign, they may be so exercised by both parties—for they are equally binding upon both parties—in such a manner as to contribute to their mutual happiness, and be the means of entailing upon the Empire, and every quarter of it, a long succession of every thing that can enhance its own glory and the general welfare of the human race.—*Montreal Gazette, June 20.*

REMARKS ON THE SANDWICH RESOLUTIONS AGAINST THE PROCEEDINGS OF GOVERNMENT, &c.—The Resolutions passed at a public meeting held at Sandwich, Upper Canada, called on a requisition by the Sheriff, and presided by him, to take into consideration the state of the District, and the refusal of the Court to allow indictments 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 them.

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 destroy the object of the penalty imposed on crimes by the laws, the prevention of their violation by others; besides, times of public excitement are not those when the prerogative of mercy can be exercised with advantage, and with the most perfect 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 not to be over ready to blame the British Government. The whole cost of our military 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 are not sufficiently liberal, is a thing of ordinary occurrence.

The people of Upper or Lower Canada get a quarrelling among themselves, or with their neighbours. The fair way of considering the thing, is, what would have been the result if we had been left to our own means? who are the parties chiefly benefited by the assistance which we have received? And if we find, as probably will be the case on an impartial enquiry, that we are that party, we ought to be grateful for what we have received, and ever willing to perform our duty to the utmost of our power, for the common welfare.—*Quebec Gaz. June 29.*

ADVERTISEMENTS.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.—Six lines under, 5s. 6d. for the first insertion, and 7d. for every subsequent insertion. Above six and under ten lines, 5s. 4d. for the first insertion, and 7d. for every subsequent insertion. Over ten lines, 4d. per line for the first insertion, and 1d. per line for every subsequent insertion.

A liberal discount made on all advertisements continued for three consecutive insertions will be inserted until further notice, and charged accordingly.

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

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

ALEXANDER GRANT, BARRISTER AND ATTORNEY AT LAW, NOTARY PUBLIC, &c., King Street, Toronto, opposite the Court House.
March 25th, 1837. 385-1f

MR. WALTER TELFER, SURGEON, HAS REMOVED FROM NIAGARA TO No. 44, Newgate Street, TORONTO.
July, 1838. 296-1f

Kay, Whitehead, & Co.
BEG leave to inform their Upper Canada friends, that they expect, by the first Vessel, a very Extensive and Choice Assortment of DRY GOODS.
Montreal, 20th April, 1838. 42-1f

ROBERT MACKAY
RETURNS his thanks to his customers, for their liberal support during the time he has been in business, and as he now withdraws from the same, would respectfully recommend his successor,

MR. WILLIAM HENDERSON,
to his customers, from his experience in business, together with a well assorted stock of Groceries, Wines, Liquors, &c. and hopes he will meet with public support.
Toronto, 29th June, 1838. 451-4

WILLIAM HENDERSON
BEGS 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, Liquors, &c. where he intends to continue the business as heretofore, and hopes to meet with public support.
Toronto, June 27, 1838 451

IMPORTANT.
THE Subscriber having just received his New and Extensive Assortment of
DRY GOODS,
has fully determined to sell them at a much lower rate than he has hitherto done, and consequently solicits the attention of the public thereto.
GEO. E. SPENCER.
Cheapside House, Toronto.
26th June, 1838. 50

THOMSON & LAWSON, MERCHANTS AND AGENTS, NEW YORK.

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

The following GOODS they are daily receiving to hand, and offer for sale on liberal terms:—
150 Bags Green Coffee,
23 Tons Rice,
6 Hds. 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 Tartaric Acid,
8 Casks Epsom Salts,
14 Boxes Roll Brimstone,
18 Bales Candle Wick,
6 Dozen Feather Candle Moulds,
200 Do. Hammered Iron,
10 Cwt. Cod Lines and Twine,
600 Reams Wrapping Paper,
500 lbs. weighed Pins,
25000 finest dried eyed Needles,
30 Tons English Bar Iron, (assorted,)
1 Ton Logging Chains,
6 Bags Wrought Iron Nails,
500 lbs. Shoe Thread, (assorted)
10000 Wheat Bags, (plain and twilled,)
170 Pieces Brown 36 inch Linen Sheetings,
10 do. Cream and White do.
25 do. Cream and Brown Duck,
10 do. Towels and Toweling,
20 do. Brown Canvas,
5 do. Yellow Cotton and Carpeting.
Toronto, June 11, 1838. 48

THE Subscribers are now receiving
1000 STOVES,
From the Foundry of JOSEPH VAN NORMAN, of Normandale, Long Point, Upper Canada, consisting of
20 Inch.
22 do.
24 do.
30 do.
33 do.
40 do.
Plate Stoves—elegant patterns.
Oval Stoves—double plate.
Also,—All sizes of the very justly celebrated
VAN NORMAN COOKING STOVE,
Which for simplicity of construction, economy in fuel, and really good oven, cannot be excelled, if equalled, by any other stove in the Market.

Dog Irons,
Bake Pans,
Belly Pans,
Spiders, &c. &c.
which will be offered to the trade on advantageous terms.
CHAMBERLAIN BROTHERS & Co.
Wholesale Hardware Merchants.
22, Yonge Street, Sept. 1837. 409

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

BEG to intimate to the public generally, that they are now receiving, direct from Great Britain, a very extensive and general assortment of

Fancy and Staple Dry Goods.
The whole of which having been most carefully and judiciously selected in the first Manufacturing Establishments in England, Ireland, and Scotland, and purchased on the most advantageous terms, they are enabled to offer their Spring Importations at unusually low prices. They would also beg to state to the Trade, that with the view of entering more extensively into the Wholesale Business, independent of their other Branch, their importations this Spring will in consequence be very large. Upon examination, they are satisfied, that both in price and quality their Goods will be found to those of any other House in either of the Provinces.

N.B. Entrance to the Wholesale Establishment, second door west from Yonge Street.
May 28th, 1838. 4610

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

S. 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 Cloths, Fancy Cassimeres, Vestings, Molesters, Baragons, and Fustians; Grey and White Cottons, Printed Calicoes, Muslins, Linens, Flannels, Bedticks, &c. &c., which he intends very materially to enlarge by his Fall importations.

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 will be made.
Toronto, August 1st, 1837. 464

IMPORTATIONS OF SPRING & SUMMER DRY GOODS.

ISAAC BUCHANAN & 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 made.
Toronto, 18th May, 1838. 8-44

THE Subscriber having taken the premises, 131 King Street, lately occupied by S. E. Taylor, beg leave to acquaint the public, that he has just received an extensive and well selected Stock of Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Blankets, Flannels, Figured and Plain Merinos, Molesters, Grey and White Cottons, &c. &c., which he now offers to the public at very low prices for cash only.

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

MACFARLANE & WYLLIE,
CLOTHING, HATS, HOSIERY, AND GENERAL DRY GOODS ESTABLISHMENT,
(West corner of Market Buildings.)

RESPECTFULLY intimate that they have received their Spring Importations, comprising a large assortment of Fancy Prints, Printed Muslins, Silks, Hosiery, Gloves, Straw Bonnets, Ribbons, Shawls, Handkerchiefs, Haws, &c. &c.
Also—An excellent assortment of Superfine Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, and Summer Stuffs, and a large quantity of Ready Made Clothing. Having engaged a Foreman and Cutter from one of the most fashionable Tailoring Establishments in London to superintend the making up of Fine Clothes, they can supply customers in the best style, and at the lowest possible prices for Cash.
Toronto, 1st June, 1838. 450 4w.

COURT OF CHANCERY.

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

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

MR. WOOD, DENTIST,
Chevill's Buildings, King Street.

MR. WOOD on his return to the city, begs leave to state, that he has made arrangements for a constant supply of *Unsurpassable Dental Teeth*, from the best manufacturers in London, Paris, and Philadelphia; and for immediate information of any improvements in the different branches of *Dental Surgery*. Besides the usual materials for filling decayed teeth, he has gold, silver, and tin foil. Mr. W. has gold plating, silver, and tin foil. Mr. W. has the Royal Mineral Cement, which, in certain cases, is preferable to any other substance. Mr. W. may be consulted at his office any hour of the day.
Toronto, 21st May, 1838.

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

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

JUST PUBLISHED, and FOR SALE BY EASTWOOD & SKINNER, The Domestic Physician and Traveller's Medical Companion, compiled from the practice of the most eminent Physicians and Surgeons, viz: Sir Astley Cooper, Sir Henry Hallford, Doctors Baillie, Latham, Heberden, Saunders, Babington, thickbeck, &c. &c.
Toronto, April 6, 1838. 39

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

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

N.B.—It is necessary that all orders for Wells 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 Shop.

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

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 their respective places of business, viz:—
Messrs. WATKINS & HARRIS, Toronto.
A. CARPENTER, Hamilton.

ALL kinds of Iron Turning, Drilling, Cutting Screws and Spur Gears, done to order, at the above Establishment, with neatness and despatch.
The above Pumps may be seen in operation at the Stores of SAMUEL E. TAYLOR, WILLIAM WARE, and WATKINS & HARRIS.

Price for Cistern Pump £3 0 0, and 7½d per foot for pipe.
Price for Well Pump £3 10 0, and 7½d per foot for pipe.
Toronto, January 17th, 1838. 1431

WILLIAM AUGUSTUS, Fancy Dyer and Renovator of Gentlemen's & Ladies' Apparel,
TAKES 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.
Toronto, March 28, 1838. 1437

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

Toronto, Nov. 6, 1837. 4171f

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

**R. HOCKEN, from MONTREAL, has opened, and now offers for Sale, at his Store, 144 King Street, (Opposite W. Connaught & Co.) A LARGE AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF Boots and Shoes. Also: SOLE and UPPER LEATHER—All of which he will dispose of on the most reasonable terms, either wholesale or retail, and solicits intending purchasers to call and examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere.
Toronto, May 23, 1837. 3931f**

MACHINE BUILDING.

RUSSEL RICH would inform *Woolen Manufacturers* that he is now prepared to make all kinds of *Woolen Machinery*, warranted to be equal to any that can be had in the Province or the United States. Also, a Machine for grinding S. Parsons's Shearing Machine Blades; Wood and Iron Engine Lathes made to order; Brass and Iron Turning, of all descriptions, done with neatness and despatch.
St. John's, Short Hills, Niagara District, U. C. 1837. 3831f

Valuable Freehold Property in the City For Sale Cheap.

A 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, 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.

IN the Township of Toronto, being part of Lot No. 3, in the 33rd Concession, west of Hurontario Street, containing 150 ACRES of Land, with Farming Stock and Utensils. The terms will be made known on the premises.
GEO. & B. MONGER.
May 17th, 1838 445-4f

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

SOUTH half of Lot No. 61, 1st Concession of the Township of Melton, 100 Acres.
East half of Lot No. 21, 4th Concession of the Township of Amaranth, 100 Acres.
Town Park, containing 95 acres, west side of Yonge Street, one mile beyond the Toll Gate, with Cottage, Orchard, &c.
Two Town Lots and Houses on the North side of King Street, West end.
Town Lot in the intended village of Bristol, near Barrie.
Lands also for sale in the Home, London, Western, 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.

Every description of Land Agency Business transacted in the Public Office, &c. &c.
Toronto, June 27th, 1838. 50 3

TO BE SOLD.

A VERY desirable FARM, consisting of One Hundred and Twenty-Three Acres of well cultivated Land, with a good House, Barn, Stables, and other requisite out-buildings—situated on the Niagara Frontier, between Queenston and the Whirlpool. Particulars may be obtained on application (Free of Postage) to
Dr. HAMILTON, Queenston Heights, Liverpool 431

FARM FOR SALE.

AN EXCELLENT FARM FOR SALE,—being the North-West Half of Lot No. 2, in the 3rd Concession in the TOWN-SHIP OF TORONTO, within half a mile of the Village of Streetsville,—containing One Hundred Acres, six of which are in a high state of cultivation; with a good two-story Frame House and Log Barn, and a very fine young Orchard.

Also, Forty Acres opposite said Farm; twenty of which are cleared, with a good Frame House, two story and a half. Both Farms are well watered.
This property is offered for sale on the most reasonable terms. Apply to the subscriber, on the premises.
HENRY SHELL.
Toronto Township, Nov. 27, 1837. 201f

LANDS FOR SALE.

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

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

Also,—In the Township of Reach, Home Division, Lot No. 12, in the 2d Concession, an extremely valuable Lot.

The above lands will be sold low, or the proprietor will be glad to mortgage the same for such period as may be agreed upon.
For further particulars apply to H. SUFFORD, Esq., Brockville.
April 20, 1837. 339

FOR SALE.

AN EXCELLENT FARM, being the North three fourths of Lot No. 56, in the 1st Concession of Vaughan, on Yonge Street, only 13 miles from the City of Toronto,—containing 157½ 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. 4061f

CHRISTIAN GUARDIAN.

The proceeds of this paper will be applied to the support of the Christian Church in the Western District of Canada, for making up the deficiencies of poor Circuits which are unable to support their Preachers &c., and to the general spread of the Gospel.

TERMS:
The price of the CHRISTIAN GUARDIAN is twelve shillings and six pence a year. If paid in advance, or, fifteen shillings, if paid in six months; or, seventeen shillings and six pence, if not paid before the end of the year. Subscriptions paid within one month after receiving the first number will be considered in advance.
The Postage is four shillings a year; and must also be paid within one month after receiving the first number, by those who wish to be considered as paying in advance.
All travelling and local Preachers of the Western District Church are authorized Agents to procure subscribers, and forward their names with subscriptions, and to all authorized Agents who shall procure such responsible subscribers, and aid in the collection, &c. one copy will be sent gratis. No subscription will be considered until arrears are paid up.—Agents will be careful to attend to this.
All communications, unless from authorized Agents, must be post paid.