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From Zion's Herald. DISTRACTED DEVOTIONS.

When we enter upon our religious devotions, nothing is more necessary, the agency of the Spirit of God excepted, than that we should possess understood by us, and then with a calm confidence in the veracity of their Author, they should be pled before the eternal throne. And that we may be successful when we pray, we must not rush precipitately into the divine presence, as the unour thoughts collected and centered in God. Deliberation should mark every step we take on holy ground; every word we use in addressing the King of kings should be marked with discretion; and while we are holding reverent converse between Christian duties and our worldly cares. Nothing should occupy our attention in the time self upon the mind, during the time which we profess to consecrate to God in prayer. All the powers of the mind should engage in this solemn labour, and nothing be allowed to interrupt our

intercourse with the heavenly world. When we go apart from the world to pray, we confusion of thought, a hurrying spirit, and careless indifference; for in all these points we shall 4. In relation to find difficulty. If we do not use great caution we are to be observed. shall be very liable to lose all the benefit of our seasons of devotion, by the influence of one or

our duties understandingly.

We have an instructive example in the case of Abraham, which we shall do well to follow. The command of God pointed out his duty, which was to present a burnt offering; the time was specified, "take now," and offer; and the place was also designated, "get thee into the land of Moriah." Abraham understood the duty, made every necessary arrangement for its performance, "clave the wood," and then rose and went unto the "place of which God had told him." He pursued a correct course in performing his duty; said to every thing unconnected with the sacred performance of the duty, "Abide ye here;"-"staggering at the promise;" for he believed "God would provide Himself a lamb." God had given him the command, and though the obedience required, came in collision with the most tender feelings of his nature, yet he "conferred not with flesh and blood," but without gainsaying, he went forward in despite of his feelings, determined to by the Lord.

In this example we have our course marked out before us fairly; and though we are not required to offer our children in sacrifice as a test thing to offer in sacrifice which may cost us pain. In this we are not to dictate, but to submit; and the more ready our submission, the more signal ral sympathy for sinners, without regard to the will be the divine interposition in our behalf. If honour of God. 1 Cor x. 31; Jas. iv. 3. we can but calmiy rely on the promise of God, I ed, and it is not unfrequently the case that our for making exhibitions of His mercy and goodness Isa. lix. 1, 2. in our behalf.

the world and its cares, "Abide here while I go Jas. iv. 10. yonder and worship;" and when we go, instead 5. You m of depending on our prayer, we should trust alone 5-8; Mark xi. 24. in God, who will provide himself a lamb. There is nothing that will so effectually prevent our devotions from answering their true design, as the xii. 5 .- N. Y. Evangelist. association of our worldly with our spiritual concerns; for these will so distract the mind as to hinder us from profitably waiting upon the Lord. pite—even to pray.

shall feel it good to draw nigh to God.

PRAYER MEETINGS.

cold heart. The revival must commence in the their being produced and distorted by our oppoself before God, and pray and fast if necessary, versy. For the more general information and invoking the divine blessing on his congregation. till his "heart burns within him." Then let him improvement of our own Church, and the satis. From the deportment of such disturbers one would to a prayer meeting with a cold heart, and is call. Journal.] ed upon to pray, he does not lead the devotions of others. He has no errand but his own, to the a calm, collected, and reflecting state of mind. throne of grace. He does not feel in unison with We should always have some definite object in his brethren. He feels intently on no point. He view when we pray, whether it be in secret, in wanders over the world; embraces a multitude of our families, or in our congregation. Our minds objects, entirely foreign from the particular one should be deeply impressed with a sense of the for which special prayer is to be made; prolongs solemnity of prayer; of the goodness and power the exercises to a tedious length; introduces vain of the Object of prayer, and of its vast importance repetitions in reference to almost every object to us. The promises of the Gospel should be fully embraced in his petition, amplifying upon every idea, expressing it in several different forms of speech. Then perhaps, he begins to feel a little warmed, and returns and goes over the same ground a second time. In this way, he calls the feelings of others, and diverts their attention also thinking horse rushes into the battle; but with from the special object for which they are assembled. A few brethren, who come to prayer meetings with cold hearts, may thus become chilling to others and a great hinderence to a revival.

2. Regular attendance upon the prayer meeting is necessary to promote unity of feeling. When with our Maker, our hearts should not be divided a brother has been several times absent from the praying circle, he will generally have lost something of his interest in the special object which is of prayer but what is appropriate. Our undivided presented there. His feeling is not up to the attention should be given to our devotions, and standard which prevails in the meeting. If he nothing worldly should be suffered to obtrude it. leads in prayer, he does not lead the feelings of

3. Most of the prayers recorded in Scripture are for special objects. Gen. 24: 12-14; Ex. 5: 22, 23; 17: 4; 32: 31, 32; 33: 13-16; Num. 11: 11-15; 12: 13; 14: 13-19; 16: 22; Josh. 7: 7-9; 2 Kings 19: 15-19; 20: 3: Neh. 1: 5should be particularly careful to guard against all 11; Dan. 9: 4-19; Luke 22: 42; Acts 1: 24. 25; 4:24-30.

4. In relation to these prayers, several things

First. They generally contain but one object of petition. This is reasonable'; for we cannot feel are famous for their horses, which are remarkably the other of these evils. To prevent this we intensely in relation to many objects at the same should observe a proper method, and enter upon time. When a child is hungry, it does not ask for a great many things; but simply cries out for bread. "Bread, bread," is the burden of its de-

Second. They are short. This also is reason. ble; for when we feel an earnest desire for a particular object, it takes but a short time to ex-

They are simple, and in their language Third. ointed. They give an exact description of the object desired, which shows, that it was clearly and vividly impressed upon the mind of the author. This is reasonable. The general fact, that misery and wretchedness prevail in the earth, produces little impression upon our minds; while the went forward with his object in view, which was to worship—went with "fire in his hand;" and of distress stirs up every sympathy of the soul. What excuse then can you plead without. What excuse then can you plead of the Lamb. May we in this remote great to be generally in earnest for full redemption great to be great to be generally in earnest for full redemption great to be great objects, which fill the soul with intense desire.

5. It is scriptural for brethren to agree together to pray for particular objects. Matt. xviii. 19, 20.

Examine your prayer. When Christians have been, for some length of time, praying for a revival, without receiving the blessing, it is time for them to conclude they have been asking amiss .obey, and leave consequences to be disposed of If you would know the reason why your prayers have not been answered, examine them, with reference to the following particulars:

1. You may not have desired a revival of religion that God might be glorified; but that you for the sincerity of our faith, yet we have some. might be honoured as the instrument, or gratified with the comfort of his special presence; or you may have desired it simply from feelings of natu-

2. You may be indulging sin, or neglecting duand if we will but perform our duties sincerely ty; in which case, the Lord will not answer your and heartily, as did the patriarch, we need not prayers. The habitual indulgence of one sinful fear results; for God is faithful who hath promis. passion, or the habitual neglect of one known duty, is sufficient to prevent you from receiving the extreme necessities are His greatest opportunities blessing of God. Ps. lxvi. 18; Prov. xxviii. 9; knoweth save he that receiveth it."

3. You may be exercising an unforgiving tem-

All that is necessary for us to do, in order to per. Mark xi. 25, 26; Matt. xviii. 35. pray acceptably, is to understand the nature of the duty; be prompt in preparing for it; say to Ps. exxxviii. 6; Isa. Ixvi. 2; li. 15; I Pet. v. 6; 4. You may not have been sufficiently humble.

5. You may not have asked in faith. Jas. i.

6. Your supplications may not have been sufficiently earnest. Luke xxii. 44; Jas. v. 17; Acts

THE DISCIPLINE.

know but little of its excellence. What they do and cheered with the fond hope of essentially The social prayer meeting is no place to com. know, unhappily are those sentences and peculi- benefiting those whom he loves. plain of coldness. It is a sin to go there with a arities which they have been taught to despise, by outpouring of God's Spirit. When a brother comes personal or particular case .- [Ed. Chr. Adv. & lie worship, any part of its solemnities.

THE MANNERS OF THE JEWS.

Travelling .- Most of the travelling mentioned in the Bible was on foot. The journeys of our the ministers of the church to suppose that world Lord and of his apostles all appear to have been so made. The taking up carriages, Acts xxi. 15, means taking up the luggage or baggage, not getting into coaches, or what we call carriages.

The chariots mentioned in the Bible were little, if at all better than carts. The pobility even of

We often read of the camel in scripture, partisandy deserts, as it can go for a long time without the world, and in every country where the cause water, and its feet are particularly adapted for of Christianity has been established, such schem those countries. The women usually travel in a ers and plotters in the church of God are as dansort of basket or cradle. Rebecka and her dam-sel no doubt did so. Gen. xxvi. 61, 65. The camel in the east is expressively called "the ship Christian church should keep themselves pure, of the desert."

Asses were used by persons of rank, Judg. v. 10; x. 4; xii. 14; also for travelling, Josh. ix. 4, 1 Kings xiii. 23, 2 Kings iv. 24, 2 Sain. xvi. 2, Sam. xxv. 20. And my readers will recollect that our blessed Lord himself rode upon an ass, in his triumphal entry into Jerusalem. The patriarchs had no horses. Egypt was famous for them, but there were few or none in Judea. The Jewish ruler was forbidden to procure them, Deu. xvii. 16. This prohibition was to prevent them from trusting in their own strength as a nation, and to hinder them from having commerce with Egypt, whence Solomon procured his horses, 1 Kings x. 23. 2 Chron. ix. 28. The Arabs now

The ancient Greeks were very attentive to strangers, as we find from Homer, and several other old writers; and any instances of unkindness or injury done to a stranger was considered a very great crime. We find several cases of this sort mentioned in the Bible, and the attention paid to strangers among the Arabs is strongly proved by

as a matter of course. without letters from some persons well known to us anticipate in our own hearts this solemn inter- that they shall prosper who love her prosperity. the brethren, and they were sure of a kind reception, and judge ourselves, that we be not tion wherever they went. Calmet thinks that the judged of the Lord.—Evan's Church of God. second and third epistles of St. John were letters

of this sort. When a person had once been received as a guest, he was always expected to call again whenhim would also call on him, if they visited his For unless this man is omnipresent, unless he is country. Their children continued to do the at this moment in every part of the universe, he same, and they used to provide themselves with cannot know but there may be in some place some token, as proof of this friendship. It was usually a piece of lead or stone which was divided in half, one piece was kept by each family, and one that he does not know may be God. If he is produced when any of them visited the other.-Sometimes a name was written upon it. This custom seems to be alluded to in that beautiful passage, Rev. ii. 17, where it is said, "To him propositions that constitute universal truth, the that overcometh will I give a white stone, and in the stone a new name written, which no man

From the Family Journal. INATTENTION OF WORSHIPPERS.

There are some unpleasent things observable in our congregations that a little reflection, it is conceived, would measurably, if not entirely remove. Some are in the habit of falling asleep in the course of the exercises. Where this does not arise from a morbid state of the physical system, previous night watching, or extraordinary fatigue, it is affrontful to God, discreditable to the sleeper, and indecorus to the whole assembly. It argues criminal inattention, inanity of mind, or alienation A very distinguished citizen of the U. States, of heart. It is, indeed, lamentable, that an im-How often it is the case when we go to our closets and now holding one of the most honourable offi- mortal mind, with all its vast capacities, cannot be that the thoughts of our worldly business will fol. ces under the general government, after a careful interested for an hour or two, with ought in the be no delay in a benefit, but the modesty of the low us, its images haunt us-continually flying examination, pronounced our Discipline one of solemn and delightful services of the sanctuary. about the mind all the while we are striving to the most excellent and well digosted systems of Church members, especially the prominent ones, get it singly fixed on God; and how often do we Church government he had ever known. Its mo- should studiously guard against this evil. Their hurry through the task of saying our prayers, ral and religious requisitions constitute an admira. faults are conspicuous and hurtful, in proportion to without feeling the least degree of pure, spiritual ble digest of Christian duties; and its prudential the devotion of their character. No man can devotion. The world being uppermost, it governs and disciplinary arrangements are so exactly ball speak with animated feelings and high satisfaction, us, and we find it difficult to get a moment's res. lanced that neither preachers or people can suf. unless he enjoys the respectful attention of his te—even to pray.

fer, if it be correctly and discreetly administered. audience. The too common practice of some to encounter in organizing a four week's circuit;

We know of no way to prevent this distraction Its pecuniary provisions are based wholly upon persons (and whom we charitably trust are not but by the divine blessing it has, I believe, been in our devotions, better than to be established in the principle of voluntary contributions from the asleep) of shutting their eyes, or inclining their amicably effected. The Lord has manifested his the belief of that truth which says, "We cannot people, without any compulsion or legal claim, heads on a pannel while the minister is treating favour to us, and in some degree we have found serve God and mammon." We must either make but as every one purposeth in his own heart, with thrilling anxiety of the awful realities of eter- favour in the sight of the people. We have been a business of serving God-serving him with all while the services of the ministry are on the prin- nity, is also reprehensible. Where an affection greatly assisted by the counsels and experience the might, mind, and strength, or it will be of little ciple of sacrifice, in which they are debarred from of the eyes does not forbid, the hearers should of the Rev. Wm. Brown, a venerable superannuuse for us to attempt it at all. The Lord must have having any legal claim. Even the voluntary con- constantly look on the speaker, and the result ated preacher. What a benefit to youth is such our whole heart, or He will never acknowledge tributions of the people are restrained, as it res. may be mutually beneficial. The eyes, the count an experienced counsellor, whose heart is deeply us His disciples. We must break friendship with he world, and make religion the first and leading pusiness of life, if we would commune with God

We utter one more complaint, it is, that some go out of the church, or adjust themselves to do so, closet. If any one is cold, let him humble him. nents in the bitter contentions of heated control to the annoyance of others, while the minister is go to the prayer meeting, and unite his heart with tion of others, we have commenced extracts from conclude that they did not deem the imploring of those who are already revived, in pleading for the the Discipline, without the least allusion to any the benediction of God, at the conclusion of pub-

But a word to the wise is sufficient.'

TEMPTATION .- From the temptation of Chris we may learn that Satan is ever ready to temp ly means, human policy, secular interest and influ-ence, are all essentially necessary to the support world. Such persons can never long preserve hallowed hands; they bring the world into the church, endeavor to sanctify the bad means they England had no better wheel conveyances three use by the good end they aim at; and often in hundred years ago. The chariot in which the the prosecution of their object by means which particularly blessed. eunuch rode, Acts vii. 28, was also something like are not of God's devising, are drawn into straits are not of God's devising, are drawn into straits and difficulties, and to extricate themselves tell Feb. 27th, 1834.—"Our circuit is prospering; and ever do God's work in his own way. If the slothful servant should be bast out of the vineyard he that corrupts the good seed of the divine field, or sows tares among the wheat, should be considered an enemy to righteousness, and be expelled Adam Clarke.

are apt to fly for consolation to the conscious congregations are in a good state. ness of having done it with the best and purest intentions. Now this would be a reasonable re- the children and the attention and diligence of the secution, lived from day to day with his life on children; and if we had another teacher it could the edge of the sword; who, in jeopardy every be very considerably increased. The measels hour, had little time to balance consequences, have gone through the stations, but with little loss and therefore trusted in God for supplying his de- of life-one child here and two persons at Coldwhich he acted was right. But it will furnish no ral deaths, though not at this place. Four who excuse for us at this period. The great Searcher were church members at this Mission died on of all our hearts has for us another interrogation Snake Island of the small pox-William Snake Captain Irby and Mangles relate, that on two to put :- "Has due advantage been taken of the (the Chief) and his wife, and two aged widows. occasions, they arrived at Arab's camp very late. leisure and security ufforded in my Church, to They have not been at the Mission since I took They halted before a tent, but found the owner form that conscience anglet? The volume contain-charge of it; but I learn from those who were and his family, having arranged their carpets, &c. ing my will has never been violently plucked out acquainted with them, that they were very pious, had retired to rest for the night. It was surpris of your hands. So comparatively regular is the and died as some of the first fruits of missionary ing, they say, to see the good humor with which train of events, that scarcely one might not have enterprise among these tribes, full of faith and a all rose again and kindled a fire, the wife knead-been provided against by a mind zealous of obedi-lively hope of immortality; or as the Indians exbeing obliged to act blindfold upon the crude and region hope to be remembered by those who pray Christians, in the first ages, seldom travelled hasty dictates of an uninformed conscience ?" Let for the peace of Jerusalem; and we are assured

THE ATHEIST .- The wonder turns on the great process by which he could know that there is no God. This intelligence involves the very ever he came that way, and those which received attributes of divinity, while a God is denied. some manifestations of a deity. If he does not know absolutely every agent in the universe, the not himself the chief agent in the universe, and does not know what is so, that which is so may be God. If he is not in absolute possession of all the one which he wants may be, that there is a God. If he cannot with certainty assign the cause of all that he perceives to exist, that cause may be a God. If he does not know every thing that has been done in the immeasurable ages that are past, some things may have been done by a God.-J.

> A BRIEF BUT COMPREHENSIVE PRAYER.—There is a remarkable couplet amongst the Greek fragments found in Plato, but which seems almost Christian in its turn of thought. That thought was never expressed with more brevity or energy than thus:

" Ask'd and unask'd, thy hiessings give, O Lord! "The evil that we may for, from as ward!"

A kind benefactor makes a man happy as soon as he can, and as much as he can. There should

RELIGIOUS & MISSIONARY.

Extracts of Letters received at the Guardian Office.

From the Rev. H. Shaler, dated Merrickville, February 14th. - "We have had some difficulties n prayer. By having our hearts fixed, trusting of fear that we ourselves both preachers and peofition derived from this source, deprive themselves bers. Our Presiding Elder told me that the last peace of mind, left a legacy of upwards of £10 of one mean of rousing and fixing their attention dead of the 1st and 2d instant, to the Canada Conference Missionary Society, to book as we ought to be; and recent and numerous to subjects of ineffable interest, while the speaker was the best fattered on the Rideau be paid over as soon as collected. occurrences convince us that our sister Churches is not warmed with the glowing fires of the soul, circuit. On Saturday evening the members co-

venanted generally to pray specially at least once aday for a season, for the revival of scriptural holyness. The Lord was present to seal the covenant-several penitents came to the altar to be prayed for-two of them have since given good evidence that God for Christ's sake hath forgiven their sins. It is daily our devout and hamble supplication, that the Redeemer's kingdom may triumph gloriously. The cause of Temperance is extending its influence through nearly every part of our circuit, and is now triumphing in many places where once was held the feasts of Bachus."

From the Rev. A. McNab, dated Prescatt, 25th Feb. 1834 .- " Our prospects on this station, I am happy to say, are quite flattering. We have peace in our borders, and the work of God is evidently reviving in the hearts of his people. Our congreand extension of that kingdom which is not of this gations are large and respectable, and a general scriousness prevails. We have just had a most interesting Quarterly Meeting. In the absence of the Presiding Elder, our worthy Brother Stinson attended with us. His visit to this place has been

We often read of the camel in scripture, partilies for God's sake. This human policy is from good prospects in many places, with some addicularly in the book of Genesis. It is the most beneath—God will neither sanction nor bless it. It is the most beneath—God will neither sanction nor bless it. useful animal for travelling in the east through the It has been the bane of true religion in all ages of new societies formed, and considerable numbers added to the old.".

For the Christian Guardian. LAKE SIMCOE MISSION.

Narrows, L. S. Dec. 1833. According to appointment I arrived here with my family soon after Conference, but not without suffering from the had roads and cold weather.

I was not here long before I learned that white and red men are alike dependent, and cannot live without the means of grace, and advance in a dia vine life. The station having been necessarily from the sacred pale as one who closes in with the left without a preacher at Conference, in our first temptation. "All these things (the kingdoms of the world and the glory of them) will I give unto Our quarterly meeting proved a procious means thee if thou wilt fall down and worship me."—Dr. of life and energy to the congregation generally. The Indians who attended from Coldwater like. wise shared in the blessedness of them that be-Is ignorance a good excuse?-When alarmed lieve. Our quarterly meeting at Coldwater was at the uncontemplated result of any action, men also rendered a blossing; so that at present both

The school is doing well as to the attendance of source for one, who, as in the times of ancient per- teacher. The school consists of about fifty five ficiency of foresight, provided the feeling upon water. During the quarter there have been seve.

SAML. BELTON. For the Christian Guardian.

The following is the proceedings of the first Anniversary of the Hallowell Missionary Society, Auxiliary to the Methodist Missionary Society in Upper Canada :

This Society held its first Anniversary in the Methodist chanel in this village on the evening of the 11th inst., at which a very respectable num. her of the inhabitants of the village and adjacent country were present .- Dr. A. Austin in the chair.

After prayer by the Rev. R. Heyland, the Society proceeded to business, when the following resolutions were unanimously adopted. Moved by the Rev. J. Ryerson, and seconded by the Rev. S. Stewart,—Resolved, That such is

the darkness and wretchedness of the heathen world, that it is the duty of all christians to exert themselves to extend the influence of the Gospel of our Lord Jesus Christ. Moved by the Rev. R. Heyland, and seconded

by the Rev. J. Stinson,-Resolved, That the success with which it has pleased Almighty God to crown the labors of Missionaries in general, and particularly the Wesleyan Missionaries, demand our heart-felt gratifute, and affords ample encouragement to persevere in this work of faith and

Moved by the Rev. J. Rycrson, and seconded by the Rev. J. Stinson,-Resolved, That the following persons be appointed a committee to carry the objects of this Society into effect: viz.

Mr. N. H. Davis, Treasurer. Mr. James Dougall, Secretary,

Dr. A. Austin, Simeon Washburn, Esq., Chas. Bockus, Esq., Mr. Gilbert Bleecker, and Mr. P. V. Elmore.

The above resolutions were supported in an able and satisfactory manner by their respective speakers; and Mr. Stinson, in particular, distinguished himself as an able and zealous advocate of the cause of Missions. His address was pa. thetic, argumentative, and convincing; in the course of which he related several interesting and amusing anecdotes illustrative of the happy effects of the establishment of Missions, and calculated to excite in the audience a feeling of philanthropy and public spirit,

The collections and subscriptions amounted to upwards of £24—several ladies and gentlemen subscribing each one pound.

It will doubtless be interesting to all who feel

JAMES DOUGALL, Secretary.

The Christian Guardian.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 5th, 1834.

TRANSUBSTANTIATION-6th CHAPTER OF ST. JOHN

Catholic Doctrine of Transulstantiation, by the recent juice, and live by its life, (though they do not actually case of several of the parables, Matt. xiii. &c., publication and extensive gratuitous circulation (by the devour it), so must his disciples abide in him, be partapublication and extensive gratuitous circulation (by the Hon. Mr. Elmsley) of the Bishop of Strasbourgh's oblive by faith in him, bringing forth much fruit, and be belief; so in this case, when the disciples of our Lord, servations on the 6th chapter of St. John, in support of made pure through his holiness. Thus spiritual happium understanding the high intent of his words in a the Catholic dogma of the real physical presence in the nession earth, and even in heaven, is expressed by eating low and degraded sense, and beginning to doubt a Eucharist; and the reply of the Archdescon of York, and drinking; instances of which may be seen, Prov. as they did on several other occasions, when he vindicating the Protestant doctrine of the Lord's Sup- 8th chapter, 5th verse, "Wisdom saith, Come eat of announced the spirituality of his Kingdom and the per, in a Letter to his congregation. In the second section of his pamphlet, entitled, "The Doctrine of in fatness"—Luke xiv. 15, "Blessed is he that shall minds to the true meaning of his doctrine. "Does this the Holy Eucharist," the Archdeacon has embodied eat bread in the kingdom of God"—xxii. 30, "That ye scandalize, [or offend,] you," verse 61,? "What and the sentiments and arguments of the best Protestant may eat and drink at my table in my kingdom"-Rev. if ye shall see the Son of man ascend up where he was writers on the institution of the Lord's Supper; arguments which as far as regards an appeal to the Scriptures, can neither be refuted nor strengthened. But the Archdeacon's exposition of the 6th chapter of St. John, which occupies upwards of 30 pages, and in which he and nations, especially the Eastern nations. Those only as eat and drink in a spiritual sense; or as I have Eucharist, which had been sufficiently disposed of in the preceding section.

At the request of several individuals, and with a view to remove any doubts which the perusal of the paniphlet which, it appears, has converted the Hon. Mr. Elmsley | ing act of the body; he uses terms which are strictly | we have said. This fervent Apostle nearly repeats our | Act contained; -And whereas, it is highly expedient and to the Catholic Faith, and which he seems to think will produce a like change in the faith of others, may create in the minds of uninformed readers, we shall attempt to simplify the argument, and present it to the reader within the narrow compass of two or three columns.

The Roman Catholic's Articles of Faith on this point are as follows, given in the 39th page of the Archdeacon's Letter: "I do profess, that in the Mass there is offered a true, proper and propitiatory sacrifice for the living and the dead; and that the body and blood, to- occasion to warn his Discples against covetousness; - together. Holy Sacrament of the Lord's Supper; and that the whole substance of the bread is turned into the body. substantiation .- I do also profess that whole and entire Christ, and a true Sacrament, is received under one

The Protestant maintains that Christ was offered on the cross, "once for all," a propitiatory sacrifice; that the bread and wine are taken in remembrance of Christ's death until he come again; that these who, with a lively faith, receive into their bodies the corpo- Catholic, may have more weight than our own, namely, forms of expression he meant one and the same thing, real creatures of bread and wine, partake spiritually with Clemens of Alexandria, that when our Lord said, having adopted the emblem of bread and the idea of real creatures of bread and wine, partake spiritually of the body and bloed of Christ; which communion is to be received in both kinds, by the laity as well as the

The question, however, now to be discussed is, not his supper, as recorded by Matthew, Lake, and Paul, not formally follow the Bishop of Strasbourg through this pamphlet of 32 octave pages, but will fix on three Thirdly, what was the ground of the Jews' rejecting Christ, and some of his Disciples withdrawing from will please look over the chapter before reading the words together.

Supper was instituted the night before his crucifixion, in order to partake of this bread? to go to the Priest those of his Apostles after him. (see Matt. xxvi. 26-80, xxvii. 1, 35, and Luke xxii. and get a wafer? Nay, he replies, verse 35, "He that 19, 20, 66, and xxiii. 33,) and this conversation took COMETH TO ME shall never hunger; and he that place several months, if not more than a year, before BELIEVETH on me shall never thirst." Is it not that time. In the seventh chapter of St. John, we manifest that coming to Christ would satisfy their hun-

no life in you." If this refers to the Sacrament, then all who died previous to the institution of the Sacrahis blood? for the same promise is alike annexed to ment, could have had "no life," and therefore must both. Therefore they either mean the same thing, or have perished everlastingly.

3. St. Paul, speaking of some who partake of the Sacrament, says, that they "drink judgment to them-selves." I Cor. xi. 30, Our Lord says, verse 54, "he that eateth my flesh and drinketh my blood, shall live for manducation is false. If our Lord refers to the Sacrament, as the Roman Catholic Church asserts, he and St. Paul contradict each other. Therefore, the Roman Catholic Church teaches error, and the Sacrament is not spoken of in the 6th chapter of St. John.

Hence the Bishop of Strasbourg's misrepresentation of Protestants, in representing them [page 22,] as interpreting the flesh of Christ to mean the "sign or figure of it," when they understand our Lord as not even

II. Our next enquiry is, what is meant by the terms "I am the true bread which came down from Heaven, -my flesh is meat indeed, and my blood is drink indeed, except ye cat the flesh of the Son of Man, and of the two last alternatives overthrows the whole fabric of Lands for the support and maintenance of a PROTESTANT drink his blood, ye have no life in you, -he that cateth of Reverled Truth; the former alternative explodes the CLERGY within the same, as might bear a due proportion my flesh and drinketh my blood shall live forever." The Catholic understands them to mean, [as in the We might add other demonstrations of the correctabove quoted Articles of Faith,] and the Bishop of ness of the Protestants' view of this chapter, and other Strasbourg contends that they mean, a a real mandu- examples of contradictions and absurdities involved in eation of the flesh, blood, soul, and Divinity of Jesus the Romish Priests' interpretation of it; but we think Christ, into which each sacramental wafer of bread is, the above are sufficient. We will only add on this with unaltered form, and to the senses unaltered pro-perties, really and substantially changed. The Bishop what enters into the mouth will purify the mind, and course with the Jews is to be understood in the strictest Lord's doctrine that what enters into the mouth con-

and if the Bishop's rule is a good one, it is positively Jews reject Christ on this occasion and some of his as nearly as the circumstances and nature of the case sought for, where alone, it could be redressed. We think The efficacy and success of the gospel depends upon its

[according to the Roman Catholic Church] eaten of tist; the candid reader that this is an erroneous interpressive every the rents, profits, or emoluments, which might at

I am the bread of life, not only on account of my doc- fered no further explanation, any more than he did on arising from them, although, notwithstanding such pre. trine, which enlightens, quickens, neurishes, purifies other occasions when they were offended at his paratensions and the liberal pecuniary aid annually enjoyed by the believer, and fits him for happiness, but also because bles, or when they mistook the Temple of Jerusatha Ministers thereof from a bonovolent Society in Eng.

Very considerable attention has been attracted to the take of the nature of the vine; are nourished by its disciples in the mysteries of his kingdom, [as in the which we pay an obedient regard; and to taste the are spirit, and are life," verse 63; they are spirit in grace which we delightfully experience. We therefore their meaning and influence, and life, spiritual and understand our Lord in the 6th chapter of St. John, to eternal life, in their effects. describe an act of the mind by means of a correspond. ratify the taste and inform the understanding.

thers about the division of their estate, our Lord took gether with the soul and divinity of our Lord Jesus the young man's going away sorrowful, because a dis-Christ, are truly, really and substantially in the most cipleship to Christ required a sacrifice of his possessions, and thus he improved the opportunity afforded by drawwhole substance of the bread is turned into the body, ing water at Jacob's well, to explain to the woman of life to the world by giving himself for it, and not mere and the whole substance of the wine is turned into the Samaria the nature and blessings of his kingdom under by the expressions of eating his flesh and drinking his blood; which change the Catholic Church calls Tran-St. John, the circumstances of the multitude following unbelief, in a subsequent part of the conversation.— Jesus for the sake of getting bread, verse 26, and the We also conclude, that some of the disciples withdrew Jews saying that God gave their fathers bread from from our Lord upon the same ground that they did on kind only."-17th and 18th Articles of the Creed es. Heaven to eat in the desert, are improved by our bles other occasions; namely, a disappointment in regard to tablished by Pope Pious the Courth and the Council sed Redeemer to instruct the enquiring Jews and attending multitude, relative to his character, doctrine of one of earthly grandeur] and the mystery of life through faith in him, and the means of salvation by his death, his death, [when they expected him to be exalted as an giving his life for the world. This he does under the earthly prince,] and the strange doctrine of salvation just mentioned.

meant the drinking of faith and of the promises; and that leating and drinking in the wilderness. our Lord is by way of allegory, to those who believe on him, meat, and flesh, and nourishment, and bloca;" [Padag, C. I. c. 6.] or with Turtullian, "our Lord says it "signifies the "senses or corrupt reason of what was meant by our Lord in the institution of all along orged his intent by way of allegory, calling his man," page 19, but upon no other authority than beword flesh, as that which is hungered after, that we might cause it is necessary to support the dogma of oral have life, to be devoured by the ear, ruminated upon by but what is the meaning of his conversation with the the mind, and digested by faith;" [De Resur. car. c.] the chapter our Lord means by the term flesh his body, Jews and his Disciples, as given in the 6th chapter of 36, 37.] or in the words of Oerigin, [a great favourite soul and divinity, but that in the 63rd verse, without St. John, from the 25th verse to the end? We shall with the Roman Catholics,] "We are said to drink any intimation of using the term in a different sense, not formally follow the Richard of Structure through his blood when we receive his words, in which life con- our Lord means by it the "senses and corrupt reason" sists; that his flesh is meat indeed, and his blood drink this pamphlet of 32 octave pages, but will fix on three indeed, because he feeds all mankind with the flesh leading points: First, is there any allusion in this and blood of his Word, as with pure meat and drink." chapter to the Lord's Supper? Secondly, what is meant [Hom. 7 in Lev. fol. 73.] We therefore understand, by eating the body and drinking the blood of Christ? that a living faith in Christ, whereby we are justified and made partakers of all the blessings of his incarnation, ife, death, and resurrection, is what is meant by eating his flesh and drinking his blood. From reasoning, we him at the close of this conversation? (The reader will proceed to demonstration, by comparing our Lord's occasions. According to the Protestants' interpreta-

> they are contradictory, which cannot be; or there are the same thing, and the Roman Catholic doctrine oral

RELIEVETH on me hath everlasting life." In the 54th verse he says, "He that EATETH MY FLESH and DRIN-KETH MY BLOOD listh everlasting life." Now in one verse, believing in Christ is the declared condition of everlasting life; in the other verse, eating the flesh speaking of "any sign or figure" of his body in this and drinking the blood of Christ is the declared condi-chapter. tion of everlasting life. These two solemn assertions of our Lord either mean one and the same thing, ex- pectively, or the Person administering the Government pressed in different forms of speech; or they contradict

dogma of Transubstantiation from this chapter.

ing the flesh of Christ, we are to understand the same fended at both of these statements, verses 41, 42, say. other use or purpose whatever.—And whereas, in pursu

I give my life for the life of the world, and am its life lem for that of his own body; but continued in this land, the number of that Church is exceedingly small es well as its light—lie source and means of its enlight—chapter to reprove the Jews for their unbelief of what when compared to the number of some other sects of Proenment, and nourishment, and glory. The Protestant he had said, repeating in both plain and figurative testants in this Province.—And whereas, the continuance understands our Lord to call himself the true bread, terms that his flesh and blood, given for the "life of those lands, and the said protensions of the said Bishop using the same form of speech on both occasions) in the world," verse 51, [that who soever believeth might and Clergy to an unjust monopoly of them, are exceed which he calls himself the true vine, chap. xv.; and as have everlasting life, verse 47,] was the only means of ii. 17, "To him that overcometh will I give to eat of before," verse 62? His body, therefore, when it is in the hidden manna." Examples might be multiplied heaven, cannot be eaten in the manner that ye suppose, without number, both from sacred and profane writers, on earth. As if this were not sufficient to correct their to show that this mode of expression was not only the mistake, our Lord adds, verse 63, "It is the Spirit that common phraseology of the Scriptures, but of all ages quickeneth;" see Rom. viii. 11, 2 Cor. iii. 6. Such who were made partakers of the Holy Ghost, are said repeatedly expressed it, believe on me, have everlasting

and excites our affections; to hear the instructions to save him; therefore "the words that I speak unto you

St. Peter's confession, verses 68, 69, confirms what applicable to our hodily senses to denote certain opera- Lord's words-"thou hast the words of eternal life, and necessary to provide by law for the sale or leasing of so tions and affections of the mind: and such is the won- | we believe and are sure that thou art Christ, the Son of | much of the said Reserves, whether converted into Parsolerful analogy between our intellectual faculties and the living God." Is there any thing here of oral mancorporeal powers, that there is in such expressions a ducation, as there undoubtedly would have been, had corporeal powers, that there is in such expressions a ducation, as there undoubtedly would have been, had peculiar beauty and propriety, calculated at once to St. Peter understood our Lord to have taught that dog-gratify the taste and inform the understanding.

St. Peter understood our Lord to have taught that dog-ma? All the manducation that St. Peter perceived in It was customary with Our Lord to improve passing our Lord's discourse, is unquestionably embraced in his vents, and adopt phraseology suggested by them in answer to the Saviour; and that was faith in Christ; the illustration of his doctrines and the enforcement of and this was what was meant by Christ himself, as is his precepts. Thus, from the dispute of the two bro- not only proved by St. Peter's confession, but as we have above demonstrated by comparing our Lord's words

From the whole we conclude, that the Jews rejected Christ on this occasion on the same ground that they lead our Savour to enlarge upon the danger of riches; rejected him on other occasions; namely on account of the attributes he assumed, and his doctrine of eternal idea of bread, obviously suggested by the circumstances by faith, alternately expressed by eating his flesh and drinking his blood and believing in him-he correcting Hence we may say (in language which, with a Roman their error, and carefully instructing them that by both · Eat my flesh and drink my blood, he allegorieally eating and drinking from the reference to their fathers

> The Bishop of Strasbourg's interpretation of the term flesh, in verse 63, is as ridiculous as it is erroneous. He manducation. The Bishop maintains that throughout of man!!" Nothing but a dogma opposed alike to Scripture and reason, can require such inconsistencies and contradictions to support it.

We will make but one concluding remark. Accordng to the Roman Catholic interpretation of this chapter, our Lord's conversation is low in its meaning, inexplicable, inconsistent, self-contradictory, and opposed to other parts of Scripture and his own doctrines on other First.—We maintain that the Lord's Supper is not spoken of in this chapter.

1. Because the Lord's manducating "the flesh which and literal, as was his characteristic mode of teaching. Supper was justified the pickt before his crucifician.

CLERGY RESERVES.

have an account of the Feast of Tabernacles, which ger, and believing on him would quench their thirst? reading of the Clergy Reserve Bill in this day's Guarwas celebrated at least six months before the Passover. What can satisfy the cravings of hunger and the rage dian, as we had hoped, we forbear entering into the which expresses in full the sentiments of a large majority of the Assembly and the great body of the inhabitants of Upper Canada, on this momentuous question, two ways of salvation—which is contradicted by the and the practical recognition of which to their full exwhole tenor of Revelation. Therefore they do mean tent by the Government, we are every day more strong-Niagara River or the light of the noon day sun.

WHEREAS, by an Act passed in the Thirty First year of the reign of His late Majesty, King George the Third, entitled, "An Act, &c.," it was enacted, that it should and might be lawful for His Majesty, His Heirs and Successors, to authorise the Governor, or Licutenant Gover. nor, of each of the Provinces therein before named, res therein, to make, from and out of the Lands of the Crown each other; or there are two ways of salvation. Either within such Provinces, such allotment and appropriation to the amount of such Lands within the same as have at any time been granted by or under the authority of His confidence, or our lave, for we can love them still as breth Majesty; and that whonever any grant of Lands, within ren, and place confidence in them, in all our concerns either of the said Provinces, should thereafter he made by both spiritual and temporal, which may come before them or under the authority of His Majesty, His Heirs or Suc cessors, there should, at the same time, be made in res. pect of the same, a proportionable allotment and appro-priation of Lands for the above mentioned purpose within of Strasbourg, therefore, contends that our Lord's dis- an act of the body will save the soul ;—contrary to our granted should appertain or be annexed, or as nearly adjathe Township or Parish to which such lands so to be course with the Jews is to be understood in the strictest learning with the Jews is to be understood in the strictest learning to a strict the form many differences with the Jews is to be understood in the strictest learning to a strict the form many differences with the Jews is to be understood in the strictest learning to a strict the form many differences with the Jews is to be understood in the strictest learning to a strict the form many differences with the Jews is to be understood in the strictest learning to a strict the form many differences with the Jews is to be understood in the strictest learning the strict the form many differences with the Jews is to be understood in the strictest learning the strict the form many differences with a strict the form many differences would admit; and therefore the therefore sent to the mouth can have been stricted that he can be considered in the strict as circumstances would admit; and therefore the therefore sent to the mouth can have been stricted to a circumstances would admit; and therefore the rest that he can be considered in the strict as circumstances would admit; and therefore the rest that no a considering the strict as circumstances would admit; and therefore the rest that no a considering the strict as circumstances would admit; and therefore the rest that no a considering the strict as circumstances would admit; and therefore the rest that no a considering the strict as circumstances would admit; and therefore the rest that no considering the strict as circumstances would admit; and therefore the rest that no considering the constitution of the lands to a strict as circumstances would admit; and therefore the rest that no considering the strict as circumstances would admit; and therefore the rest that no considering the constitution of the lands to a circumstances would admit; and therefore the rest that no considering the constitution of the lands to a circumstances would admit; and therefore the rest that no considering the constitution of the lands unlawful for us to seek bread, or any thing that perish- followers renounce their discipleship? The Bishop of would admit, of the like quality as the lands in respect of there appears too much of a spirit for precedency, and being duly preached, and a failure in this is indeed the true Strasbourg asserts, that it was not for want of rightly which the same are so allotted and appropriated, and should mastery, and a suspicion on all the proceedings of our cause why its interests are not more successfully advancunderstanding our Lord's words that the Jews rejected be as nearly as the same can be estimated, at the time of Conference; and a distrust, that not only tends to destroy ed. Is the duty of a minister done when he has attered Again, our Lord says, [verse 51,] "if any man eat of this bread, he shall Live FOREVER. Have not Popes, and Priests, and their flocks, from age to age, and Priests, and their flocks, from age to age, and Priests, and their flocks, from age to age, the said in part recited Act, further enacted, that all and whereas it was, in and by very object they have in view.

Strasoourg asserts, mut it was not not want or rightly as the same can be estimated, at the time of Conference; and a distrust, that not only tends to destroy led. Is the duty of a manister done when no as attered the making such grant, equal in value to the seventh part every good feeling, but, if persisted in, will defeat the the truths of the gospel from the pulpit? No, it is the duty of the husbandom to dress his vineyes his vineyes his vineyed and his plants.

We feel as tenacious of our liberties as our brethren, every impediment to the growth of his seeds and his plants.

We feel as tenacious of our liberties as our brethren, every impediment to the growth of his seeds and his plants. this bread? And have they not died already? Either, tation of our Lord's words on this point, which were only any time arise from such lands so allotted and appropriation, or his a secondary ground of their unbelief. Our Lord assert-ted as aforesaid, should be applicable solely to the main-resenting our Conference,) when our best interests are ed that God was his Father, and that he came down tenance and support of a Protestant Clergy within the On the contrary, the Protestant contends that by cat- from heaven, 32-40. The Jews denied and were of. Province in which the same should be situated, and to no idea that is implied in eating bread; namely, to derive ing that he was only the son of Joseph, that his parents and acce of the said Act, such proportionable allouments and support from it. The argument of our Lord with the were known to them, and therefore his pretension that appropriations of lands as aforesaid have from time to time Jews, according to this interpretation, may be thus exhe came down from heaven was false. They would been reserved for the purposes therein mentioned, which pressed:—The manna which your fathers did eat in the heaven was false. They would lands are known by the name of "The Clergy Research."

And whereas also the Righton and Clergy of the Church wilderness could only sustain a mortal life. I give you not be drawn by the Father, verse 44—they would not the true bread which preserves to eternal life, and quables every one that eats it for everlasting happiness.—of farther explanation was closed, so that our Lord of the said in part recited Act, to have an exclusive right tam the bread of life, not only on account of my doc. fered no further explanation, any more than he did on the said Resorves, and to the rents, issues and profits

ingly injurious to the interests, and offensive to the feel-ings, of a vast majority of the inhabitants of this Proee, and the harmony of the christian community.-And whereas, it is wisely provided by the said Act, section 41st, "that the several provisions berein before contained, ter and standing as a Minister, he begs to reply to them respecting the allotment and appropriation of lands for the support of a Protestant Clergy within the said Provinces, and also respecting the constituting, erecting and endowing Parsonages or Rectories within the said Provinces; nd also respecting the presentation of Incumbents or Ministers to the same; and also respecting the manner in which such Incumbents or Ministers shall hold and enjoy. the same," shall be subject to be varied or repealed by any express provisions for that purpose contained in any Act and honours of his life; -heing sensible in how humor Acts which may be passed by the Legislative Council and Assembly of the said Provinces respectively, and assented to by His Majesty, His Heirs or Successors;—And in words his heart-felt gratitude and obligations obereas, it is inexpedient and unwise in this Province, to to a body of brethren, not excelled in piety and have any one or more profession, denomination, or religiontly within the bounds of the Church, who gious societies, any wise connected with the State, or receiving any endowment, pension, sincoure, or salary, for have long and intimately known his "doctrine and their Ministers or Clergy, from the proceeds of the Clergy Reserves or the public revenues of the State; but that it is expedient they should severally depend for their support propounds a formal and direct reply to the Bishop of Strasbourg's observations, appears to be less simple, (or of) one Spirit. The Scriptures abound in such representations. Hence we are said to see those trulbs confounded throughout with the general doctrine of the seat, forconfounded throughout with the general doctrine of the seat, forconfounded throughout with the general doctrine of the seat, forconfounded throughout with the general doctrine of the seat, forconfounded throughout with the general doctrine of the seat, forconfounded throughout with the general doctrine of the seat, forconfounded throughout with the general doctrine of the seat, forconfounded throughout with the general doctrine of the seat, forconfounded throughout with the general doctrine of the seat, forconfounded throughout with the general doctrine of the seat, forconfounded throughout with the general doctrine of the seat, forconfounded throughout with the general doctrine of the seat of upon the voluntary contributions of the people, and that sed in the eighth year of the reign of His late. Majesty, entitled, "An Act to anthorise the sile of a part of the Clergy Reserves in the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada," it was enacted, that a part of the said Clergy Reserves (not exceeding one-fourth of the said Reserves in this Province) should be sold in the manner, and subject to the conditions and limitations in said last mentioned or which are not now under lease.—And whereas it is also expedient to provide for the sale of such of the aforesaid lands that are now under lease, so soon as such lease shall expire; And whereas, it is just and expedient that the proceeds arising from the sale of the said land, as well such portions as have already been seld as those to be hereafter old, and also arising from such as have been or hereafter shall be leased, should be applicable and appropriated to the support of general Education, by which all His Majesty's subjects may equally participate; And whereus it is inexpedient that such reservations should bereafter continue to be made. - Be it, &c. That so much of the said Acf. entitled, "An Act to repeal certain parts of an Act passed in the fourteenth year of His Majesty's reign, entitled, An Act for making more effectual provision for the Gov. ernment of the Province of Quebec, in North America, and to make further provision for the Government of the said Province," as is above recited, be, and the same is hereby repealed.

LONDON CIRCUIT.

Various rumours, and exaggerated and erroneous statements, have been of late industriously circulated by ome individuals as to the disaffection of the London Circuit to the Conference. Several resolutions have been passed by some official members, purporting to be the voice of the circuit, protesting against the Union; impugning the Conference; denying its authority; and refusing to receive the Preachers appointed by it. We had understood, however, that these resolutions were portance, and other miscellaneous articles. the sentiments of the twelve or sixteen individuals who adopted them, rather than the voice and wish of the Societies at large on that circuit, and that but one Class as a body had been disposed to act upon them. We considered this information too slight to warrant any public remarks; but we find it fully confirmed by the statements of three of the Circuit Stewards, with whom ve have no personal acquaintance whatever, but who, we understand, are men of high respectability, and well acquainted with the state of that part of the country, out as President, to visit both Provinces, and Mr. Aldand who state not merely their own opinions, but things er to accompany him [as one of the Missionary Scoreas they actually exist. We extract a part of the communication of the London Circuit Stewards, as published in the St. Thomas Liberal of the 27th ult., remarking, that whilst the members of the church thus voluntarily ords together.

The Jews said, verse 34, "Lord, evermore give us spiritual in its nature, and our Lord's words as they reproach, and to support the long established principles of our ecclesiastical economy against the innovative ples of our ecclesiastical economy against the innovative please of our ecclesiastical economy against the innovative please please ple tions and usurpations of misguided (if well intended) Evangelist in which I am made to say that the Rev. Mr. zeal, and to forward the work of the Lord, their Minis. Eastman for a long time was the only "Protestant" Minters, on the other hand, cannot fail to have their hands should be either very stupid or very wicked to make such strengthened, and he ready with increased affection to an assertion intentionally; and I hasten to say to you As we are not able to give the debates on the third multiply their labours more and more among the flocks that I meant and surely intended to write "Preshyterian." The blunder I am fully persuaded was made by the Evan. ave an account of the Feast of Tabernacles, which ger, and believing on him would quench their thirst? reading of the Clergy Reserve Bill in this day's Guar- of their pastoral solicitude, for whom they are as here- gelist in printing my letter. Ferhaps you will the more tas celebrated at least six months before the Passover. What can satisfy the cravings of hunger and the rage dian, as we had hoped, we forbear entering into the tofore willing to spend and be spent. We beg to add readily understand how such mistakes occur when I cor- 2. It is declared, (verse 53,) "Except ye eat the of thirst, but eating and drinking? Is it not as plain question, until they are laid before our readers. In the another observation. It is this: That in any measure rect another error in the letter, which I believe was made flesh of the Son of Man, and drink his blood, ye have as day, then, that coming to Christ and believing on mean time we here insert, the preamble of the bill, relative to the interests of the Church, we should, as by your compositor in copying from the Evangelist. I Methodists, inquire what is the Disciplinary way to marriage foos, your paper leaves out the word mainly and accomplish it, and not what may have been and may be leaves me under another imputation of inaccuracy. Perthe "better way" or the worse way in the estimation haps I owe an apology to the Methodist brethren for of human expediency, however important and essential of Evangelical effort amongst them. I can only say that it is to follow the suggestions of expediency where I wrote in haste, and omitted many things of deep interest the same thing, and the Roman Catholic doctrine oral manducation is false.

Again; compare verse 40 with verse 51, and the same conclusion will be pressed upon the impartial judgment with a power that can be neither resisted nor averted. Churchmen and interested persons may oppose these And yet again-Our Lord says, verse 47, "He that principles, but as well may they oppose the falls of the in the way it has been done-as the best lawyers in the that when Christ is preached and souls converted, I do re-Province have declared, and as every one who examines the Discipline must admit-the Conference was au- as the Presbyterians do. Indeed Sir, I deplore the jeulousy thorised, according to Discipline, to accomplish it in with which we are [too liable to be influenced] in conseno other way than it has been done, (though to experience of our denominational peculiarities, and pray for the time to be hastened when "Judah shall no longer vex diency there may have been many better ways,) any Ephraim nor Ephraim covy Judah," and when nothing more than the law which authorises a trial by jury, can shall burt or destroy in all God's holy mountain specific a trial without actory. The following is the Yours, in the Gospel of Christ, W. F. sanction a trial without at jury. The following is the extract above referred to:-

"Looking upon our Conference as a very different bo. dy of men from what the introduction to those resolution would make us polieve, they have neither forfeited our pertaining to the government, well being of our Church We shall continue to receive them as men of God, and as preachers of the Wesleyan Methodist Church; and are glad to find our brethren, in general, on this Circuit of our opinion, and of one mind. We look, upon these resolutions (even although they

and hope we shall never be backward in having them re-

JOHN SCATCHERD,
JOHN WILLIS,
ROBERT WEESTER

Stewards of the W. M. C. in the London Co

YORK YOUNG MEN'S TEMPERANCE SOCIETY .- The Annual Meeting of this Society was held on Tuesday to house, and there indeed preach the gospel to every evening the 25th ult. It was well attended 63 added creature, and in thus obeying the commandment received at the meeting—whole number 237. We regret that by you, you would realise the promise annexed; Christ we cannot give the report and proceedings until next would be with you, subduing all adverse powers, by that power by which he has put all things under him.

The Editor feels extremely mortified and pained that circumstances should have occurred to render it a duty to himself, and the important relation that he sustains to the Conference and the Church, to say any thing respecting himself that has not immediate relation to his Editorial office; but understanding that rumours have been circulated abroad to the injury of his characall, by inserting the following note relative to the spontaneous proceedings of a regular meeting of the Stewards and Leaders of the York Station,-only remarking, that with whatever contempt such an expression of opinion and feeling may be treated or regarded elsewhere, he views it as one of the greatest consolations ble a degree he merits it; -nor can he express manner of life," and who thus voluntarily and unexpectedly, and almost unanimously stepped forward in an hour of unparalleled calumny and efforts of misleadpartizanship, and friendship founded on religious principle. This note (as its date will show) has lain by him for some weeks; and should not now have appeared in this place, nor any remark respecting it, but for the circulation of statements in some parts of the Province of a very different complexion.

York, 11th Jan. 1834.

Rev. and Dean Sin,-Your Brethren, the Stewards nd Leadors, assembled on the sixth Instant, anxious last under existing circumstances you might be tempted to withhold your Ministerial labours from the York Congre. gation, have directed me, as the Secretary of that meet-ing, to inform you, that it is their wish, and they believe a duty you owe the Church of Christ, to favour it with your views of His unsearchable Riches, as often as an pportunity may present itself.

This I should have communicated sooner, but intending to do it is person. Business prevented me. K. BARTON. ours most respectfully, The Rev. E. RYERSON.

MECUANICS' INSTITUTE .-- Captain Dunlop, of the Royal Navy, delivered a very eloquent and interesting Lecture on Friday evening last, to the Mechanics' Institute, on the subject of General Education. At the request of the Institute his Lecture is to be published. It contains much useful historical information, and many excellent sentiments, pretty strongly spiced with politics, which perhaps will not render it the less acceptable to the reading public generally at the present time.

liament will be prorogued to-morrow at 4 P.M.; and we hope hereafter to have much more room for Editorial: remarks on various subjects, which are of public im-

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.-It is said that the Par-

ENGLISH NEWS-Our last evening's N. York Papers announced the arrival of packets from England as late as the 8th of January-but the news by them will not arrive before this evening.

We last evening received a letter from the Rev. Geo. Marsden, [dated Dec. 14,] from which we will make extracts next week. It is, as might have been expected, very gratifying. Mr. Grindrod is appointed to come taries] on behalf of the Missionary Committee.

(The following explanation is quite satisfactory to us, and we doubt not will be to our readers.)

joice, and will rejoice, though they who preach and those who hear may not pronounce their shibboloth's precisely W. F. CURRY.

Brantford, U. C. March, 3J, 1894.

P. S ... The correction would have been made by mo in the Evangelist, but I have not seen a copy of that paper since the letter was written and until recently did not know that the letter was ever printed. W. F. C.

> For the Christian Guardian. DUTY OF MINISTERS.

They who stand vicarious of Christ to preach his gospel, declare their mission to consist in his command, " goye into all the world and preach the gospel to every creaare." Now is this command to be received with any limitations or embraced in its full extent? The command So with the minister of divine truth he should sow the sced, and then see whether it has taken root, and if not remove the obstacle as much as in his power, that he might clear his skirts of blame, and acquit himself of his luty. His divine master has promised to be with him talways even unto the end of the world." And how is the minister to be convinced of this? By the success of his labours. Then ye missionaries of Christ, what is the cause of your want of success? It is because you sow the seed and then neglect it. To have apostolic success, you should have apostolic zeal, you should go from house

TEUTH.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

Thursday Feb'y. 20th.

CLERGY RESERVES .- DEBATE CONTINUED. Mr Jones remarked, that when this question was discussed in a former session of parliament, he voted for an address to His Majesty, praying that the Reserves might be sold for the purpose of Education. He did so because he saw no other way of settling the question but would not do it now, since they had received the despatch from His Majesty's Government on the sub ject. . He would now vote for the measure proposed to invest them in His Majesty.

Mr Samson observed, this was a question which had been so often and so fully discussed that he would not take up the time of the committee, except to point out a certain part of the preamble. Some parts of it had already been noticed; but there was one part which was objectionable that had not been remarked on by any hon, member. The preamble said, it was necessary to take away any portions of those Reserves which had been granted under deeds, as provided for in the Act. That was a kind of justice which he trusted that house would not sanction. If His Majesty had granted any portions of them, and it was known he had to various denominations of christians as provided in the Act. he thought it would be unjust to take them away; and if the preamble was adopted, he would move such alterations it as he might think proper. He agreed in the principle of the bill; and would rather see the question f the Clergy Reserves settled in almost any way, than let them remain as they were, by which the public mind was continually agitated. He would make one remark on something said by the hon, and learned gentleman, (Mr Bidwell.) He said, or what he stated amounted to that, that either Dr. Strachan or Lord Sandon must have told a falsehood. But whatever he (Mr S.) might think of Dr. Strachan's political conduct, or his opinions on the subject of the Clergy Reserves, he would believe his word as much as that of any Peer in the He would take this opportunity of making a was the same as one that had been moved by the hon. and learned member for Lenox and Addington, and that the only difference between them was, that one was in his hand writing, and the other in the hand writing of Mr Bidwell. That was not the fact : his (Mr Bidwell's) proposed that the Reserves should be appropriated to internal improvements, the Welland cause or any other the Logislature might think fit; but the object of his (Mr S.'s) was as different as possible, it was for education only; and he did not think such an appropriation of them was contrary to the intention of the Royal Do-

nor, for religion was nothing without education.

Mr Roblin observed, that the honourable member for

Durbam (Mr Boulton) said he would not vote for the preamble, because part of it was not true. But he (Mr would vote for the preamble; and with regard to the details of the bill, they could be considered afterwards. declared it was nothing less than robbing the church of England; to pass a bill to take the Reserves away from But at the same time he said he would introduce a bill, if the preamble of the one brought in by my home just the same formalities as his, before it could become friend (Mr Perry) failed, to invest them in His Majesty. a law; so that the great stress laid upon that consider-He said it was as great robbery to take them from the church of England, as it would be to take away a man's 200 acres of land; but I would like to ask the hon'ble member if it is not just as much robbery of the church How would be do it? Reinvest them in His Majesty's are quite as moral, respectable, &c. I don't like to of England to invest those lands in the crown, as to give them to any other purpose! (Hear, hear.) The honourable member for Hastings (Mr Samson) said that different clergymen had got deeds for some of them .-If they have, they have been deeded to them in trust, although no patent has been issued for tham; but now it is in our power by the despatch which we have received to appropriate the Reserves to any other purpose; which will in no wise interfere with such deeds. With regard to the ministers of the church of England, he would ask, had they been more useful than the ministers of other churches, who had depended on the conters of other churches, who had depended on the con-for a high church and king's man, but if they were tributions of their societies and congregations for their made from the reform side of the house, they would be support ! Had they been more pious, more laborious, or more useful? There was not an hon, gentleman in tory, and the Speaker, the first Commoner in the land, know is a member of the church of England, and who when ministers have an independent provision for their He asks, can I think this bill will ever pass the other support, it makes them careless what becomes of the branch of the Legislature! If I had such an opinion learned Speaker said that religion could not be support. people. It is true, ministers of the gospel should care for the souls of their charge; but still ministers are only men, and are liable to be influenced by such an independent provision for their support to settle down at their ease, instead of being zealously attentive to the duties of their office; and therefore he thought it was for the true interests of religion to leave its tainisters dependant on the people. The hon, member for Hastings in endeavouring to point out the difference between his address and the hon, and learned member for Lenox and Addington's, said that of Mr Bidwell was to appropriate the Reserves for internal improvement. But it was for education and internal improvement. He (Mr. R.) believed that every one of His Majesty's subjects in this province had an equal claim on those Reserves : he did not think the church of England had any poculiar for the preamble of the bill before the committee to dispose of them for the support of Education, by which all denominations would be equally benefited.

Mr Vankoughnet remarked, that the hon, and learned member for Lenox and Addington had told them and therefore adopted it. With regard to investing the address under such circumstances, would have been what bishop Hobart said concerning church establish the Reserves in His Majesty, there appears to be some voting them to the church of England. That was what ments, when he returned from England—that he would new light on that subject; for the very proposition naw he meant by saying that he was compelled to vote for regret to see any connexion between church and state brought forward was moved by the Solicitor General the address or something worse. in the United States. We very well know that it is not in the first session of this parliament, and it had only suitable for a republican form of government; but what seven supporters. I regret the new light which my discussion of that sort, he would direct the attention would England be at this day if it was not for that connexion? It is that which line enabled her to stand if I may call him my friend who is called the friend of thought when a majority of the people in a country are against the whole world. The hon member read an the hon member for Stormont. (Mr Vankonghnet) for of one religion, the government should make it the state extract in favour of church establishments from a periodical publication, and said, now sir, this is the opinion of no less a person than Dr. Chalmers, concerning the beneficial effects of the connexion between church and state. What he would propose would be to reinvest the Reserves in His Majesty, and let the Home Government dispose of them as they pleased; and whatever way that would be he would concur in it. He was satisfied from what had fallen from hou, gentlemen that of education; and, Sir, on the question for passing that should be extended to such a number of churches as the preamble would be rejected, and if it was he would propose the bill which he had read.

Mr. Speaker McLean said, he was decidly opposprotestant clergy. And we are in the first place, restrained from psssing any Act contrary to the 31. Geo. III., unless we at the same time pass an address to his Excellency, the Lieut. Governor, requesting him to part of the 31. Geo. III., and does the hon, member who brought it in expect the concurrence of the three it would be carried into effect by his Majesty's Government? If he does, he expects more than any reasonate ble man should do. We see by the despatch that His Majesty's Government are desirous of making provision of the support of a protestant clergy in this country; Then as to the hon, member for Durham, (Mr. Boulton,)

The does, he expects more than any reasonate arguments or advocate the system of the late Attorney they were intended.

The motion for the adoption of the preamble was then put, and carried by a large majority.

Then as to the hon, member for Durham, (Mr. Boulton,)

Mr. Jarvis moved that the committee rise, report Campbell, J. Burgess, M. Whiting.

that some persons thought it would be better not to make which he is entirely opposed to be introduced at any less it was the intention of the committee to throw out any provision for the ministers of religion. But he earlier period than it was—it would seem that he was the bill altogether, but that the details of the bill would viewed it in a very different light, he thought if they driven to say something, no matter how absurd, for be proceeded with. were left to depend entirely on their congregations they want of any thing else to find fault with.
would be poorly provided for indeed. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Vankoug knet said, the hon member for Lenox He was not opposed to leaving them in some measure have some permanent provision besides. His opinion call any hon member my friend who acts uprightly. was that they should repeal the Act, and remeest the honestly, and conscientiously in this house, whether Reserves in his Majosty; (hear, hear,) for ever since his politics agree with mine or not—he made an attack willingly set it at rest. The best way to do so would gentleman's conduct. When the late Attorney Gene be to invest them in His Majesty, and then let that house ral brought in a bill to re-invest the reserves in his Ma address him concerning the disposition of them. (Hear jesty, those hon gentlemen voted for it who had voted hear.) It could not be thought that the other branch for the address which he read, and which he says the Hon'ble gentlemen cry "hear, hear," it might not suit no difference between them ! I would ask the hon. perhaps wished to keep the clargy reserves as they were new light he has got on this subject since that time? ed the question finally settled, and the country no long- as well take away a man's farm from him as the Clergy er agitated by it. If they are invested in His Majesty's Reserves from the Church of England, and then propo-Government, the Pouse of Assembly can address them sing to re-invest them in his Majesty. But, Sir, I am to have the Reserves appropriated to education, inter- not stall inconsistent; for I have no doubt, from the nal improvement, or any other purpose they please, as despetch we have received, that his Majesty's governwe are threatened with a reform Parliament next year. ment never will appropriate them to any other purpose But he was inclined to think that hon, members would than what they were originally intended for. The prenot think that all oublic support should be withdrawn amble of this bill, the hon and learned gentleman says, from religion. The hon, and learned member (Mr. was drawn up by a member of the Church of England, Bidwell) said it was for corrupt purposes that such sup. Sir, I don't believe it : I cannot think that any member port was given to ministers. But he (the Speaker) of that church would draw up such a document. He could not think so meanly of the people of this country (Mr. Perry) says it is the wish of the people of the as to suppose they would be corrupted by any such Were those hon, members afraid of the integmeans. rity of the people? - He did not believe they would be corrupted by the paltry sum of thirty or, forty pounds a year for their ininister. He thought they should endone in any other way than passing a bill to reinvest remark on a subject connected with this question, the fithe Reserves in His Majesty. He considered it to be the wish of the people of Upper Canada generally, if asserted that he moved an address to His Majesty which should be supported by the subject of the people of Upper Canada generally, if the Reserves in His Majesty which should be supported by the support should be supported, but if they withdrew the Clergy honour and honesty to take away from any persons Reserves it would be taking away the means of supporting it. He maintained that it was the bounden duty of Mr Bidwell said, as the hon, member had called on the house not to interfere with a provision of that kind him to state what new light he had got, he would do so set apart for the support of religion, and he had confi- most readily. He must recollect that I stated in the dence that His Majesty's Government would not with debate which took place when the Attorney General

> have confidence in His Majesty's Government, but he His Majesty's Government had invited us to legislate said Province," yet it is contrary to its spirit and meaning had. He was opposed to that bill; and he would like upon it. And when any hon, member introduces a bill, and to the principles of a free government. We believe to know why a simple preamble would not have done is it not almost always the case that every member votes us well, as the one contained in it? No, Mr. Chairman, for it, unless he is opposed to the whole measure? The he must go further, and speak of the arrogant preten: bill is allowed to be brought in, and when the house tions of the church of England. His own opinion of goes into committee on it any hon, member can move the term "Protestant Clergy," was that it meant only such amendments as he thinks proper. Having answer-

those who were recognised as such at the time the 31, jed the hon, gentleman, I will now turn and ask him how R.) hoped there was nothing in it that was false; he Goo. III. was passed; and any protensions of the he voted on that question. He voted against the church of England should not be lightly spoken of in second reading of the Attorney General's bill, and now the manner which that premable did. He laboured proposes to bring in the very same bill. (Heat, hear.) The hon'ble member for Stormant (Mr Vankoughnet) under considerable difficulty in speaking, and would not

detain the committee any longer. Mr. Perry remarked, that the bill proposed by the hon member for Stermont would have to go through ation by the hon and learned Speaker all went for refuse his sanction to a bill passed in accordance with nothing. He said be was anxious to settle the question it. He compares the people of the Eastern District of the Clergy Reserves, for it was a bone of contention, with those of Lenox and Addington, and thinks they government, and let them dispose of them as they make these invidious comparisons; but I think the peoleased: and that house could address them concernng the appropriation of them. But he (Mr. P.) thought hat would make them a greater bone of contention is one difference between them according to the hon. than they were at present. He (the Speaker) said they gentleman's own showing: he says the people of the were threatened with a reform parliament next year, Eastern District cannot or will not support their clergyand they could pass an address for such an appropriation; but that is not the case with the people of Lenox tion of them as they pleased. But how did that agree and Addington, for they are both able and willing to with the former part of his speech, in which he said he support their ministers without any aid from Governwould not interfere with what was the original inten-ment. Then he says he don't believe what I said, that tion? Such kind of statements might do well enough the preamble of the bill was drawn up by a member of set down as perfect nonsense—when they came from a say again that it was drawn by a gentleman whom 1 the house that would say they had. On the contrary, they would no doubt be set down as profound sense, would not suffer in comparison with the hon, member Banishment Act.] which was a disgrace to our Statute one time. Book so long as it was on it—and although they often Mr A. McDonald in explanation, said, he voted for rejected them, they were forced to give way to public the address referred to by Mr Perry, in order to avoid opinion at last and pass them; and I have no doubt, if voting for a worse proposition; but stated at the time. we continue to pass this hill time after time, it will at that he thought Government should make provision for last pass into a law. At last the hon and learned the support of religion. Speaker got to the preamble of the bill, which he pro-nounced to be obnoxious. Well, with regard to the preamble, I care nothing about it; strike out every the address or something worse; and he would defy word of it if the committee see fit, and substitute that it him to show that there was any other proposition. The or exclusive claim to them, and he would give his vote clause of 31st Geo. III. which appropriates certain lands bouse for the support of a Protestant Clergy, and I will not dispute it. It was drawn, as my hon and learned col. had taken, said, the whole of the arguments of those any advantage whatever to any portion of Your Majesty's league said, by a member of the Church of England; who were opposed to the address was that the church of it agreed with my sentiments: I believed it to be true, England should have the Reserves, and voting against hon friend from Northumberland (Mr A. McDonald) - of the committee to another point of the question. He his politics and mine are as different as God and mam- religion; not for the benefit of religion, but for the mon; and the proverb says, "tell me his company and strengthening of the government. But in a country of I will tell you the man"—I say, that I regret the new a mixed population like this, it would weaken governlight he has got on the subject of the Clergy Reserves. ment to establish any one church, by making those who An address to his Majesty passed this house in a form-

apportionate them among the different denominations, and praying that they might be sold for the advancement address, I find, to my astonishment, the name of A. that address and this bill, the principle of both is the ed both to the preamble and also to the provisions same; and with regard to the details, as I said, I will of the bill altogether, because he did not believe the not dispute about them, nor do they effect the principle of the preamble, the next question would be, should we provision made by the 31st. George III, for the of the bill, I will leave the hon, member to reconcile his have a state religion in this province or not. He besupport of a protestant clergy in this province, could be applied to any purpose whatever. When, Mr. Chair- you that it was one proof of the merits of the christian the support of all Protestant churches, there would have man, you look at the Act and see how carefully it is religion that it was supported by governments, and that been no objection on the part of the people-(hear, worded, it will be seen that His Majesty's government it was supported in old times by the state. That was hear)—but now a universal disatisfaction was heard considered a support for a protestant clergy to be one just such an argument as was used by the late Attorney throughout the country against one church monopoliz. General's do., 600; Salary to the Secretary and Register of the most important considerations which could en. General on this question, who asked would we do less gage their attention, when legislating for this country. for religion than the heathen king Nebuchadnezzer, It says that one seventh of the lands of the province who at great expence made a golden image and comshould be set spart for the maintenance of a protestant manded all to fall down and worship it? And, sir, we lished where it included a majority of the population; clergy; and further, that no patent should issue for any see the censequence of this interference of the govern- and then he would give attention to the details of the lot unless it contained a provision for the support of a ment in matters of religion, by the three Hebrew chil- bill as they came to be discussed. dren being thrown into the fiery furnace for disagreeing with the state religion. And was not Christ and His send it home to His Majesty; and he cannot give his experience has proved, that nothing tends more to infi- of England being very small, he did not think that was assent to it until it has lain thirty days on the tables of delity in a country than a state religion. For if the the case. He believed that in towns, and in country both houses of Parliament. This bill, then, is to repeal people are compelled to subscribe to a certain creed or places also where churches were built, the members of

for they tell us that "His Majesty could never consent he is opposed to the bill throughout, and yet says why progress, and ask leave to sit to-morrow,—as it was then for they tell us that "His Majesty could never consent the is opposed to the unit throught forward at an earlier period of the late in the evening.

To be a second to the unit to any objects was it not brought forward at an earlier period of the late in the evening.

Ret would the hone gentleman want a bill Mr. Perry hoped the motion would not prevail, unit to be under the constant of the unit to th

and Addington, in the course of his speech, made an clauses of the bill, which were adopted without amenddependent on the people; but he thought they should attack on my hon friend for Northumberland-for I the question was agitated by the hon, member for Lan- on my hon friend for changing his vote, as he says, on ark, they had been a bone of contention, and he would this subject. But I see no inconsistency in the hon. of the Legislature would ever pass that bill, and they hon member for Northumberland voted for; and why (the house of Assembly) should do that which would should be not support my hill now, as well as they voted be most likely to meet their concurrence, (Hear, hear.) for the Attorney General's bill at that time, for there is their purpose to get this question set at rest-they and learned member for Lenox and Addington what at present, to make a grievance of them; but he wish-{He said I was very inconsistent in saying that we might (Mr. Perry) says it is the, wish of the people of the country that the Reserves should be disposed of for the support of Education, and not given to any denomination of christians. If it is the wish of the people in his part of the country, it is not in mine, and I think they are quite as intelligent as the people of Lenox and Adleavour to get the question settled, and that could not be dington:—they don't wish all public support withdrawn done in any other way than passing a bill to reinvest from the ministers of religion; nor do I believe it is

draw that provision. (Hear, hear, from Mr. Perry.)- introduced his bill, that I was not in favour of it, but He had that confidence. That hop, member might not wished to get the question disposed of that session, as proposes to bring in the very same bill. (Hear, hear.) He asks, can it be expected that this bill will ever receive the Royal assent? Yes, I do expect it, for I hold in my hand the despatch which proves that it will, He seems to have a singular opinion of His Majesty when he thinks that he would one year send out a despatch inviting us to legislate upon a subject, and another year ple of Lenox and Addington would not suffer in comparison with those of any county in the province ;-there

of them as he seems to have, I would not, although I ed without Government aid. I can only refer again to can be dictated to, or imposed upon the people of this am convinced it is a bill desired by 90 out of 100 of the the early times of christianity as the best answer to that people in the country. The Legislative Council may assertion. He also said we wished to keep the Clergy reject this bill, as they did others—the marriage bill, Reserves for a grievance. I am glad that he considers and the bill to repeal the 44th of the King. [the Gourlay them to be a grievance—he would not have said so at

> Mr. Perry replied, that the fact was not as the hon. gentleman had stated, that he was driven to vote for

Mr. A. McDonald, in vindication of the course he

Dr. Duncombe said, in order to prevent any further were not favoured unite in opposition to the governer session, setting forth that it was almost impossible to ment; and to make two state churches, the matter was made still worse. His opinion was, if religion was established, or support afforded to it by the state, it would embrace a majority of the population. The McDonald. And there is not any difference between question now was for the adoption of the preamble; and after it was adopted, if it contained any thing objectionable, it should be struck out. After the adoption ing the Reserves, because it called itself the established church. He would support the preamble for the reasons he had given, viz.—that a church should only be estab-

Mr Robinson said, if any hon, member thought that religion could be supported in a respectable manner by Apostles persecuted for not complying with the requi-sitions of the state religion? And I am persuaded, and under his observation. As to the number of the church confession of faith which the Government please to the church of England were as numerous as those of adopt, or be shut out from all offices of honour or profit, any other church. He would vote against the whole of late dreadful and calamitous Fire. branches of the Legislature in such a measure, or that thus making religion a stalking horse for political power, the bill, and also against any address to His Majesty to it is food for infidelity: and if I were to advance the divert the Clergy Reserves from the purpose for which

The committee divided on Mr. Jarvis' motion, and it was lost. They then proceeded with the different

ment.

Friday, February 28.

THE BANK CHARTERS. The house resolved itself into a committee of the

whole upon the report of the select committee to whom was referred the despatch from his Majesty's government on the subject of Banking in this country. . Accompanying the report the select committee submitted he draft of an Address to his Majesty; and also, on petition of the Directors, a bill to amend the charter of the Kingston Bank, containing the regulaions and restrictions insisted on in the Despatch. After considerable debate, (which shall be given hereafter) the bill was thrown out by a large majority. The address was adopted, but was considered by many memhers who spoke on the subject, not to be expressed in language sufficiently strong and decisive; and at the hird reading on Saturday, Mr. Bidwell moved the ollowing in amendment, which was adopted, read a third time on Monday, and passed unanimously, with the exception of Mr. Ketchum, who voted against it. Most Gracious Sovereign,

We, Your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subects, the Commons House of Assembly of Upper Canada, n Provincial Parliament assembled, in full assurance of Your Majesty's earnest desire to promote the welfare of Your People, beg leave humbly to address ourselves to Your Majesty upon a matter of the deepest interest to

Your faithful subjects in this Province.
We learn with extreme apprehension and regret, that at he instance of the Lords Commissioners of Your Majes. y's Treasury; Your Majesty has been advised to entertain the intention of disallowing two Acts of the Logista ture of this Colony, which were passed more than two years ago, the one for increasing the Capital Stock of the Bank of Upper Canada, and the other for incorporating

a second Banking Association in this Province, under the name of the Commercial Bank of the Midland District. We humbly represent, that, although the disallowance of those Acts may appear to be authorised by the letter of the Statute of the British Parliament, passed in the thirty irst year of the reign of Your Majesty's Royal Father entitled, "An Act to repeal certain parts of an Act pussed n the fourteenth year of His Majesty's reign, entitled, 'An Act for making more effectual provision for the Government of the Province of Quebec in North America,' and to make further provision for the Government of the that this provision was made to remedy the evil which might be occasioned by the Royal assent being given in the Colony to a Provincial Act that should be found incompatible with the rights and interests of other por tions of the empire: but we cannot think it was intended to give a power of interference with our internal offairs Against such an interference we respectfully, but plainly and solemnly, protest, as inconsistent with those sacreconstitutional principles which are essential to a fregovernment; since it is manifest, that if Your Malesty Ministers, at a distance of more than four thousand miles and not at all controllable by, or accountable to, Your Majesty's subjects here, and possessing necessarily a slight and imperfect knowledge of the circumstances of country, the wants and habits and feelings of the inhabit-ants, and the mode of transacting business among us, can dictate a different course, in relation to measures af feeting ourselves only, from that which the people by their representatives, and with the concurrence of th other Branches of the Provincial Legislature, have chosen, we are reduced to a state of mere dependence upon the will and pleasure of a ministry that are irresponsible to us, and beyond the reach and operation of the public opinion of the Province; and no one can rely upon our Provincial laws, although they may be constitutionally and deliberately formed, but the most unhappy uncertain ty and want of confidence will prevail and extend their disastrous influence over all our business transactions— We respectfully claim the same right, in behalf of You Majesty's subjects in this Province, to be consulted in the making of Laws for their peace, welfare and good govern ment, which our follow subjects in Great Britain enjoy in respect to laws to which their obedience is required and although from the necessity of the case, power must be granted to the head of the empire of preventing colo-nial laws being adopted and enforced which are incompatible with treaties between Your Majosty's Governmen

The force of our humble and dutiful remonstrance against the principle of an interference of Your Majesty? Ministers with our internal affairs, we are not willing t diminish, by insisting upon the inconveniences and evils likely to follow from the exercise of the power, which the letter of the British Statute, before quoted, gives to your Majesty to disallow the Provincial Acts which we have mentioned, but we connot refrain from declaring our painful and settled conviction, that the disallowance of these Acts, after they have been for a long time in operation, so that the most frequent and ordinary, as well as the most extensive and important transactions of business is expedient to repeal and after the provisions of that passing of the address was the only question before the in the Province depend upon their continued existence, would be attended with confusion and distress beyond description, without any benefit to the Province, and without

through the constitutional medium of representatives

chosen by, and accountable to, themselves.

dominions,
We therefore respectfully and humbly pray that Your Majesty, taking these matters into your favorable consideration, will be graciously pleased not to disallow these Provincial Acts and not to permit your Majesty's Ministers to interfere with our internal affairs; but to leave the same entirely to the discretion and control of the Legislature of this Province.

We beg to renew our assurances of entire devotion to Your Majesty's person and Government.

The following sums have been voted in Committee of Supply:

The Speaker of the Legislative Council, £200 per ann for the years 1832, '33, and '34-£600.

Government Office. Private Secretary to His Excellency, £203 6s 6d.; Chief Clerk, £278; second do. £200; third do. £170; Contingencies, £700—£1,556 6s 6d. Executive Council Office.—First Clerk, £250; second

o. £200; Contingencies, £125-£575.

Receiver General's Office.-First Clerk, £250; second o. £200; Contingencies, £130--£580.

Inspector General's Office.—First Clerk, £350; second o. £200; Contingencies, £50—£500. Surveyor General's Office .- First Clerk, £300; second do. £250; two junior Clerks, £170 each; Draftsmen, £300-£1,490.

Contingencies for the West Wing, Public Buildings, £400; Government Printer, 278; Printing the Statutes, 556; Repairs of Government House 200; Casual and Ex. traordinary Expenses, 600; Usher and Keeper of King's General's do., 600; Salary to the Secretary and Register of the Province for the years 1832, 1833 and 1834, 600;

Clerk in his office, 200; Contingencies 150.

Grants.-Welland Canal, £50,000; Saint Lawrence Improvement, 250,000; Assylum 5,000; Mr. Bouchette, 171; Tay Navigation, 1000; Roads and Bridges, 25,000; Reporters, 350; Dunville Bridge, 1250; Paris Bridge, 1,500; Long Point Canal, 3,000.

A CARD.

Messrs, Rosson and Wilson desire to present their rateful acknowledgments to the Engine and Hook and adder Fire Companies, the Magistrates, the Military, and the gentlemen of York in general, for their kind prompt, and efficient exertions, in enabling them to save he greater part of their property from the ravages of the

Letters received at the Guardian Office, during the week ending March 5, 1834. J. Armstrong, J. Brock, F. Ryerson, A. McNab, D. MARRIED,

At the residence of Robert Gillespe, Jun. Est. York, on the 28th ultimo, by the Honorable and Venerable Archdeacon Strachan, James Newbigging, Esq., to Miss Anne Louisa Hagerman. On the 6th of February, by the Rev. Doctor Philips, Wm. Helliwelf of the Firm of Thos. Bright, York.

At Pine Grove, on the 1th sit. by the Rev. Thomas Creen, Robert Rist, Esq. late Capt. of the 24th Regt. to Miss Sarah Wilkinson, late from England.

At Stamford, by the Rev. Wan. Lechning, on the 26th ult., Robert Baldwin Suffican, Esq. of York, Barrister at Law, to Amelia Louisa, second daughter of Lt. Col. Delatre.

On the 15th December, by Elder T. Hill, of Clinton, Mr. Isana W. Lewis to Miss Perninal Rarkaff, both of Louth.
On the 25th December, by the same, Mr. Samuel Dean, of Saliffeet,

On the 25th December, by the sume, Mr. Banuel Dean, of Salificety to Miss Caroline Singer, of Cliaton. On the 25th January, by the same, Mr. Stafford Dean, (tdnoër and currier.) to Miss Selna Hill, both of Chinton. carrier.) to Miss Selina Mill, both of Chinon.

On the 30th of January, by the same, Mr. John McCiellan to Miss Harriet Stevens, of the town of Niagara.

On the 13th ult., by the Rev. J. F. Hetherington, Wesleyan Missionsary, Benjamin Norris to Elizabeth Twitcher, both of Kingston.

On the 4th ult., by the Rev. S. Givens, Matthew R. Benson of Sciphiasburgh, to Nancy, daughter of Peter W. Ruttan, Esq. of the same place:

puace. At Fredricksburgh, on the 13th uit, by the Rev. James Rogers, last. Carpenter, of Demorestville, to Sarah Macdowal, of Fredricksburgh.

DIED,

At Beamsville, on the 13th ult., Mrs. biaria Fettit, wife of Mr. John Pettit, Jun. after an illness of only three days.
In Clinion, on the 19th ult., Susanna Overholt On the 21st ult., at the 30 mile creek, Mrs. Keating, wife of Mr. Wm. Keating.
At Beamsville, Mrs. Bathsheba, widow of the late Jacob Springstead, aged 83 years.
In this town on the 22d ultimo, Mr. Patrick McGan, and on Sunday, Mrs McGan, his wife, of typhus fever. They were both well and healthy a week hefore, were intered together in the same grave on Monday last, and have left five orphans, (all boys under seven years of age) without a parent, a protector, or a patrificiony, save that which they may receive from a charitable community, in the exercise of addity, which is imperative upon every christian, no matter what may be his creed.
In Prescott, on Friday morning last, Mr. — Street, for many years a member of the Methodist Church, aged 74.

At Kingston, on the 21d, ult. universally regretted, Mary, the wife of the Rev. J. Smith, in the 25th year of her age.

YORK MECHANICS' INSTITUTE. PUBLIC LECTURE on MUSIC will be delive ered by CAPT. SIBBALD, on Friday Evening the 7th March, at 7 o'clock, in the Court House.

Admission to persons not Members 74d each. DOCTOR REES, of York, attends DAILY at Montgomery's New Tavern, on Yonge Street. York, March 5th, 1834.

BANK OF UPPER CANADA. DUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given—That a General Mesting of the Stockholders of this Institution will be held at the Bank on Saturday the 29th day of Marelt ext, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of Electing two Directors to serve for the remaining term of his year, in the room of the late David Stegman, Esquire deceased, and William H. Draper, Esquire, who has

By order of the Board,

Bank of Upper Canada, York, Pebruary 11th, 1834.

BEAUTIFUL ENGLISH EDITIONS of the following BOOKS are on sale at the GUARDIAN OFFICE, at the London Prices; with a variety of others, both American and English.

Companion to the Bible, intended for Bible Classes, Family lice, and young persons in general. Maps. 18mo. half bound. Cruden's (Alexander) Concordance: Royal Svo.

Edinburgh Cabinet Library, beautifully printed in monthly Vols., small Svo, with appropriate Engravings by the most emineut Artists. Edmondson's (Rev. J.) System of Self Government. 12md

--- Short Sermons, 2 vols. Svo. London Encyclopædia (The); or, Universal Dictionary of Science, Arts, Literature, and Practical Mechanics. The Ninth Edition, with Coloured Plates. To be come plete in Twenty-two Volumes.

Yewton's (Bishop) Dissertation on the Prophecies. Svor ermons on Important Subjects. By several Ministers of the Wesleyun Methodist Connexion. Evo. cloth. Ward's (Rev. Valentine) Miniature of Methodism; or, &

brief statement of facts in answer to the inquiry, " What are these Methodists?" A new edition, with portraited etson's (Rev. R.) Biblical and Theological Dictionary. Second Edition. Royal 8vo. cloth.

Conversations for the Young: designed

to promote the profitable reading of the Holy Scriptures, Third Edition. With an index to the Texts illustrated in the volume. Royal 18mo. in cloth, gilt lettered. Defence of the Wesleyan Methodist Mit-

sions in the West Indies, &c. 8vo. stiff covers.

Life of the Rev. J. Wesley. With a poftruit. Published at the request of the Methodist Conference. 12mo. cloth.

Observations upon Southey's Life of Wesley, 12.no. Theological Institutes; or, a View of the Evidences, Descripes, Morals, and Institutions of Chrise tiainty; Part 1. Svo. stiff covers. In 3 vols. cambric,

- Universal Redemption of Mankind, Svoy Wesley's, (Rev. John, A. M.) Notes on the New Testar

nient. 24mo. - Prose Works. In 14 vols. Svo. In

cambric, gilt lettered.

SALE OF CROWN LANDS.—Notice is hereby, given, that a portion of the vacant Crown tands in the Townships of Sunnidale, Nottawasaga, Alta and Zero, in the Home District, will be affected for Sale by PUBLIC AUCTION, at the Court House, in the Town of York, on Monday the 10th of March next, at 12 o'clock; moon, at the upset price, 5s. Currency per Acre, on condition of actual settlement, and upon the usual terms of payment.—A150, Certain Lots in the Town of Barries, and the Water Lots in front of Lots 13, 14, 15, & 16, in

he said Town. Commissioner of Crown Lands' Office, York, 17th February, 1834.

CARD .-- MR. GEORGE DUGGAN, J'r. Attorney at Law, Notary public Conveyancer, &c., has removed his Office from the Market Square to No. 111. King street, opposite the English Church. York, Feb. 21, 1834. 224 3nf

LL. Persons indebted to the Estate of the late Elias Williams of the Township of Reach, deceased, are requested to make imprediate payment; and those having claims, are requested to present the same to the

subscribers for adjustment.

DANIEL DATON,
GIDEON DATON,
ABNER HURD, 223.4w pr Reach, February 14, 1834.

FOR DISTRIBUTION, gratis, the Pamphlet alluded to by the Archdeacon of York, in his Letter to the Congregation of St. Jame's Church, at the resident ces of the Hon. John Elmsley and Doctor King, and also at the Stores of Messrs. Bergin, A. E. McDonald, and

McElderty. York, February 15th, 1834. 223tf WORK ARTISTS' AND AMATEURS' ASSOCIATION.—The exhibition for the present will be opened on the 1st JULY next. Pictures in. tended for exhibition must be sent in during the week pre-vious to the 15th of June, and no picture will be received after that day. The committee will advertise a month

to be directed to. Amsteurs having four Fictures exhibits ed will be entitled to a free admission for the season.

CHARLES DALY, Hon. Sec. February 1st, 1834. 223 tf

EFT at the York Hotel, in December last, it small SEAL SKIN TRUNK, containing wearing Apparel. If the owner does not relieve the same three veeks from hence, the contents will be sold to defray

York, Feb. 19, 1834. HAND FOR SALE, in the Township of MARKHAM, being the East half of Lot No. 2, in the second Concession, containing One Hundred Acres, upon which there is a clearing and a Log House.—For terms and further information apply to W. EWART. York, Feby. 3, 1834.

THE Subscriber continues his LAND AGENCY LEWIS BURWELL.

DLANK DEEDS & MEMORIALS for sale at Dep'y. Prou'l Surveyor. this office.

OFFICE at Brantford as usual.

February 1st, 1834.

221tf D.

From the London Missionary Annual. THE MISSIONARY'S CHILD.

My heart is where the palm-tree waves, In freshness o'er the plain below; My heart is where the Indian laves His burning feet and sable brow.

My heart is with the chosen few Who bear their mission from above. To heathen hordes that never knew The depth of everlasting love. Oh! waft me to that distant shore,

Ye winds that loss the heaving main, To see those sunny skies once more, And find my ladian home ngain. My mother's grave is in the shade,

Where stands the stately banian tree; My father at her side is laid,-And lonely comes the night to me. The wintry wind is howling round,

The clouds are dark, the mountains drear, The trackless snow lies on the ground, And cold is my sad bosom here. I pine before the stranger's hearth, Though bright the fires of evening shine;

Their songs of joy, can ne'er be mine. Oh! Shepherd of the wandering sheep,
Thy poor forsaken lamb behold! ather of Light! my footsteps keep, And lead me to thy heavenly fold.

Their happy hours of social mirth,

PRINCE EDWARD TEMPERANCE SOCIETY. From the Hallowell Free Press.

Mr. Editor,—I herewith enclose you a copy of the proceedings and resolutions of the Prince Edward Temperance Society, as passed during its late meeting, held in the Methodist chapel in this village, on Tuesday evening the 4th inst.

The chair was taken precisely at half-past six o'clock; and after an appropriate address to the Throne of Grace, by the Rev. J. G. Meacham, the Secretary read the proceedings of the last meeting, in which was a resolution requesting the Rev. R. Hyland to deliver an address on the present occasion. Mr. Hyland, on the reading of the above resolution, arose, and politely and respectfully requested permission to decline, introducing the Rev. John Ryerson as speaker in his place; on which Mr. Ryerson came forward, and in a gentlemanly manner, and in chaste and perspicuous language, argumentative and convincing, addressed himself to the judgments and feelings of a respectable audience, of several hundred persons; interspersing in the course of his remarks several interesting and appropriate anecdotes illustrative of the direful effects of intemperance in destroying the powers and energies of the human mind.

After the address, invitation being given to all who felt disposed to unite, 43 persons gave in their names as members of the society, among whom were some of the most respectable inhabitants of the village. The society then proceed. ed to business, in the prosecution of which great harmony, unusual benevolence, and good feeling

The resolutions were as follows:

be furnished with a copy.

ance Society

address on the present occasion, and that he be requested to furnish a copy for publication.

Resolved 5th, That the resolutions passed this evening be published in the Hallowell Free Press, and that the Christian Guardian be hereby re quested to copy the same.

P. V. ELMORÈ, President. G. BLEEKER, Secretary. Hailowell, February 5th, 1834.

DEMORESTVILLE TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.

According to previous notice, the fourth anni versary of the Temperance Society was held in the Methodist Chapel in Demorestville, on Monday the 10th of February. The Vice-President, Mr. John Wilson, took the chair, and the sub- of exercising his own private judgment in the joined report was then read and unanimously interpretation of the Scriptures, and relating to adopted by the society. Appropriate addresses doctrines which are controverted among the prowere then delivered by the Rev. John Ryerson, fessed followers of Jesus Christ, so that no creed Rev. Mr. Stinson, and Rev. Mr. Case. The of human invention can be imposed by this church. Society then proceeded to a choice of officers for or assent to such creed be required on any occathe ensuing year, when G. Demorest, Esq. was sion whatsoever, without dissolving the bond of chosen President; Messrs. Jacob Howell, and union among its constituent congregations, and Samuel G. Porter, Vice-Presidents; and J. H. destroying its title to the prosperity which it pos-Powers, M. D., Secretary. At the conclusion of sesses." the meeting, 19 persons came forward and subscribed to the constitution.

Report of the Demorestville and Sophiasburgh Tem-

perance Society.

In presenting to the society a fourth annual reof feelings of regret, and satisfaction-regret that find ample scope within its pale.-Scot. Guardian. they have been under the necessity of embodying in this document some information which is only additional evidence of the instability of man; satisfaction that they can announce that while some have fallen off, this society has perceptibly been ness of the Turks for instruction, here spoken of, rising in numbers, strength and influence, and thereby securing to itself a permanency in its suc- in connexion with the similar spirit of improvethe past year perseverance has been a respectable characteristic-monthly meetings have been re-strong holds of the false prophet:gularly held, and addresses delivered equally to of the society. Examination of the character of rian system of instruction among themselves .the membership was an important part of duty to cellent institution.

The necessary absence of our Rev. President has been well supplied by the faithfulness of our

vice-appointments. that period and this, four have withdrawn, three views of the city of New-York and its environs . York, November 5th, 1833.

Among the members may be found some rather unworthy of the standing they hold, but when we consider the weighty influence of temperate men, who for their interest vend intoxicating liquors, as also the number and character of the public hous. es, and the many facilities for obtaining the common poison, we cannot but gratefully acknowledge that we have been prospered. On our feeble efforts God has turned a propitious eye, and given us success, at least in some degree, against the common evil. We gather interesting intelligence from reports and communications respecting the progress of the temperance interest in many parts of the world. The temperance cause is receiving support from men in all ranks of society. From others not less respectable we select the Physician, and will just give the number of these gentlemen in certain places, whose testimony has been decidedly in favour of the good cause. In England two hundred and eleven; in Scotland, one hundred and fifty-six; in the city of Dublin, fifty; in Montreal, twenty-one. There are great numbers also, in various parts of the United States. Many more of the medical profession would gladly join with their brethren in this cause, were favourable op portunities only to offer.

The whole tone of expression is in favour o total abstinence; experiment has clearly demonstrated not only the benefit, but the strict necessity of acting on this principle.

Your committee would entreat each member of this society to continue to fill with becoming digmity the circle in which he is destined to move that be may contribute his share to the dissemination of a principle which we have reason to hope will soon become universal.

JACOB HOWELL, THOS. DEMOREST, & Committee. (Signed) JOHN WILSON. GILLIAM DEMOREST, Secretary.
Demorestville, Feb. 10, 1834.

Socinian Movements in England -A corres condent has sent us a copy of a curious document, issued lately by the Sociaians of England, in the form of a circular. It is signed by no less than twenty-four Socinian ministers, belonging to London, Birmingham, Manchester, Liverpool, Leeds, and other principal towns of England, and contains a magnificent scheme for gathering together the fragments of 'Socinianism into an ecclesiastical whole, under the government of Sessions, Presbyteries, Synods, and a General Assembly, to meet annually, and to be denominated." The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of Great Britain and Ireland." The object of this proposed return to the outward form and semblance of Preshyterianism does not seem to be any peculiar love to Presbyterianism for its own sake-but a much more substantial reason. As many of our readers know, a Socinian Church is commonly styled in England a Presbyterian Church, because probably so it was in former Resolved 1st, That the address submitted and days, and for the support of the doctrine and poliread at the late meeting of the society be adopted ty of the Wesminster Confession, the chapel was and printed, and that every family in the county originally built and endowed. In the lapse of time, however, these Churches, without any of Resolved 2d, That the thanks of this society that interference of the State which, according to monly has the right of patronage, or of presenting are due to the Rev. James Harris, Secretary of modern theories, is the grand corrupter of Churchthe Upper Canada Temperance Society, for a es, became Arian and Socinian, any thing and the people. In some other cases the right is vestprinted copy of the rules and names of the officers every thing by turns, and Presbyterian only in ed in the Kirk Session. The instances are few inof that institution with which he has so obligingly name. Hence a grave question has been started, furnished us, and that this society feels great whether the property of their chapels can legally of electing their own pastor. - Philadelphian. pleasure, not only in now becoming auxiliary to be possessed by Socinian pastors and congregathe Parent Society, but will endeavour to co-operate tions, whose principles the original doners would with it in the adoption of such measures as are have abhorred. This question is daily becoming calculated to promote the cause of temperance. more troublesome and more threatening, and the Resolved 3d, That in future this society be wise men amongst them foreseeing possible danknown as the "Prince Edward Temperance gers, feel anxious to make sure of their present House and Barn within 3 miles of two Saw-Mills; with a Society, auxiliary to the Upper Canada Temper | chapels and endowments, by once more making young Orchard of about 50 thriving Apple trees; and a a fair show of Presbyterianism, so that when they Resolved 4th, That the thanks of this Society get their Presbyterian general Assembly, they are due to the Rev. John Ryerson for his able may be able to answer-Are we not also Presbyterians? Our Liverpool correspondent, who has sent us this document, informs us, that in the distribution of the circulars containing this notable scheme, the two ministers of the Scottish Churches, in connexion with the church of Scotland, have ister of the Secession church. How much of harmony and unity of sentiment is likely to characterize this new Presbyterian church, will appear from the following statements, so framed as to from the following statements, so framed as to admit men of all creeds and no creed into its comprehensive embrace-

"It is a fundamental principle of this church. to leave to every individual the unimpared right

Such are to be the broad and comprehensive principles of this new Presbyterian church,-so broad that no man shall be able to complain of insufficient latitude for any speculative fancies he may choose to indulge, and so comprehensive port, the committee come forward under a mixture that he must be very erratic indeed who will not improved with a good, log house and barn thereon—15 footings of record and satisfaction—record that he must be very erratic indeed who will not improved with a good, log house and barn thereon—15 footings of record and satisfaction—record that he must be very erratic indeed who will not improved with a good, log house and barn thereon—15 footings of record and satisfaction—record that he must be very erratic indeed who will not improved with a good, log house and barn thereon—15 footings of record and satisfaction—record that he must be very erratic indeed who will not improved with a good, log house and barn thereon—15 footings of records and satisfaction—record that he must be very erratic indeed who will not improved with a good, log house and barn thereon—15 footings of records and satisfaction—record that he must be very erratic indeed who will not improved with a good, log house and barn thereon—15 footings of records and satisfaction—record that it is not in the condition of the condition of

Lancastarian Schools in Turkey .- We copy quire of the Subscriber on the premises from the Evening Star, the following interesting extract of a letter to a gentleman in this city, dated Constantinople, Sept. 13th. The eager. is a new thing under the sun; and when taken in connection with the similar spirit of improved Salz, Wholesele & Retail, at William Lawson's Brick Store, No. 153 King Street, York, U. C. cessful movements against intoxication. Through ment which prevails in Egypt, augers well for the Grateful for past favours, respectfully informs the inhabspeedy introduction of Christianity into those

"You will doubtless be surprised to hear, that the honour of the speakers and to the satisfaction the Turks are even now introducing the Lancasta. the membership was an important part of duty to which a uniform attention was paid at these respective meetings. The officials have been honourably foremost in exhibiting their attention to the duties of their appointments, and showing their high estimation of the principles of this excellent institution.

Two such schools are already in successful operation and showing attention to the barracks of Dotma-Rakche and Scutari, successful operation in the barracks of Dotma-Rakche and Scutari, successful operation in the barracks of Dotma-Rakche and Scutari, successful operation in the barracks of Dotma-Rakche and Scutari, successful operation in the barracks of Dotma-Rakche and Scutari, successful operation in the barracks of Dotma-Rakche and Scutari, superation of the principles of their attention to twelve and twenty years of age; and for several weeks we and some of our helpers have been been. Beaverteens, Fustians; silk, Valentia, and velvet vesting; Camblets, Lasting, Plaids, Flannels, Blankets, Baizo, Serge; ten pieces of choice Carpeting, very cheapy collections. lessons, translations, charts, &c. The Osmanlies Merinoes, Cottons, Shirtings, printed Calicoes in great are so inexperienced, that they suppose we can variety; Kerseymere, Thibet; Merino, Worsted, Silk, and make books, as it were, by magic, and wonder make books, as it were, by magic, and wonder Gloves, and Hosiery;—an elegant and fashionable assort that we cannot prepare a large geography for ment of Ladies', Misses', and Children's Fure; Ladies' From the pen of our Secretary we have the foll them in eight or ten days, just as well as not; lowing items, which at once give us a view of the and they good and drive us because we cannot dies' Velvet, Tuscan, Leghorn, Straw and Chip Bonnets; state of this society.—Twelve months since we produce books fast enough for them. Pray come a large and fashionable assortment of Gentlemen's Cloth numbered one hundred and thirty-two; between and help us. They are much pleased with those

thus showing an increase of seventy-eight in num. have since been published. They wish also for the largest and best maps and charts of those in Turkish. Now is the time to give a new impression to the character of this singular people, and I do hope that the good people at home will not be backward in furnishing all the means possible for such an object."-N. Y. Observer.

Religious condition of Portugal .- Portugal, with a population in 1826 of 3,214,000, has, according to a late writer, 29,000 ecclesiastics, 138 convents for women, with 5903 sisters, and 360 convents for men, with 3760 monks; the king appoints the patriarch, who resides at Lisbon, and has under him nine bishops, five European and four foreign; and ten other Portuguese bishops are under the jurisdiction of the archbishops of Braga and Evora, the former of whom is styled the primate of the kingdom.' All the bishops are nominated by the king.

Periodical Authorship .- There is no labor more destructive to health than of periodical literature, and in no speices of mental application, or even of manual employment, is the wear and tear of body so early and so severely felt. The readers of those light articles which appear to cost so little labor in the various publications of the day, are little aware how many constitutions are broken (down in the service of their literary taste.—Dr.

RELIGIOUS STATISTICS .- The Archbishops of Eng. land are two, Canterbury and York: the domestic bishops 25; the foreign bishops 5. The archbishops of Ireland are 3, and the bishops 18.

1166 ministers and 1105 Churches belong to the established Church of Scotland. Of this denomination is Thomas Chalmers, D. D.

The Reformed Presbyterian Synod of Scotland contains 3 Presbyteries; 25 ministers, and 33 Churches. A. Symington, D. D. is Professor of Theology in this sect.

The United Associate Synod of the Secession Church of Scotland contains 32 Presbyteries in Scotland and 9 in Ireland. The Almanac enumerates 311 members of this denomination in Scotland, and 126 in Ircland; making a total of 437. Their Churches are nearly equal to the number of their ministers. Rev. John Dick, D. D., lately deceased, was Professor of Divinity in this sect of Presbyterians.

The Associate Synod of Original Seceders contains 4 Presbyteries, 30 ministers, and 34 Church-Dr. Thomas M'Crie belongs to this denomi-

The ministers of The Scotch Episcopal Church are 87; of the Roman Catholic Church in Scotland 68: of the Independent Congregational Church. es 67. Of this last denomination is Ralph Ward. law, D. D.

The places of worship in Edinburgh are no more than 64. This is a much smaller number than will be found in New York and Philadelphia.

There appear to be six kinds of Presbyterians n Scotland at present.

In the Established Presbyterian Churches, the Crown, or Town Council, or some nobleman coma clergyman to the living, without the consent of deed in which the inhabitants have the privilege

FOR SALE—a FARM of excellent Land in the Township of Tecumsch, containing 100 ACRES situated on the leading road from Adjula to Yonge-street,

Lot No. 16, 8th Con. S. Half, ?

February 1, 1834. 224-6m. MPROVED LANDS WANTED.—The Sub. suriber having received from Scotland, orders to procure information as to eligible small Farms, for many families who are to emigrate during the present spring. been omitted, whilst a copy was sent to the min-ister of the Secession church. How much of Wild Lands in well settled townships, who may be desirous

Agent for the Purchase and Sale of Lands York, Feb. 19th, 1834. 223.6w

NOTICE.—I do hereby forbid any person or Persons from purchasing three Notes of hand given by the subscriber in favour of Cyrus Smith of the town chip of Garrafraxa—they were dated the 21st day of May 1833, each for the sum of twenty five pounds currency, due on the first day of January in the years 1835—1836 and 1837, respectively. As I have received no value for the same, and shall not therefore pay them, they being given in consideration of certain conditions to be performed by the said Cyrus Smith, specified in a certain arti cle of agreement, bearing even date with the note, which he has altogether neglected to perform having absconded from the country. Also a note as above on or about the first day of August last, for the sum of twenty three

pounds fifteen shillings, cy. aforesaid,
FRANCIS HEADLEY.
Garrafraxs, February, 15th 1834. 224.4w.

FARM FOR SALE in the fifth concession of Vaughan, being the West halves of num bers 18 and 19 containing 200 acres about 35 of which are water, and also a stream running through the lot. . En

.. JOHN FRANK, Vavghan 20th March, 1833.

NEW AND EXTENSIVE ARRIVALS of LINEN and WOOLEN DRAPERY, &c. for

itants of York and its vicinity, that he is now receiving a very large and well selected stock of DRY GOODS, &c. suitable for the season; and from the circumstance that they were purchased in England before the late advance, he offers them for sule at old prices, and some articles

Cotton Shawls; Table Cloths and Covers; Lace, Ribbons, and Gentlemen's Cloth, Camblet, and Plaid Cloaks; La. ing; and orders to Measure executed with despatch, and

ACADEMY for the education of children and young people of both sexes, on the principle of mutual instruccountries which can be found, no matter in what tion, so successfully practised by the celebrated Mr. Wood language, as they copy them and write the names and the late Doctor Thomson of his native city. The branches intended to be taught are, English Reading, Grammar, Writing, Arithmetic, Geography, and Book-keeping. For the latter of which he considers himself peculiarly well qualified, from having for many years conducted the counting house departments of the late John Waugh Brougham, Esq. (brother to the present Lord Chancellor.) This absolutely necessary branch of educa-tion in a commercial community will be conducted on no vel principles, so as to make the pupile comprehend not only the theory but the practice also. The terms will be known on application at Mr. MacIntosh's house, William street, next to that of John Powell, Esq. York, 9th January, 1834.

N. B. With regard to Book-keeping, Mr. M. intends to give instructions in the Scottish mode of Banking, for which he is equally qualified, as in mercantile matters, having acted as Cashier and Accountant in one of the principal Banks in Edinburgh.

R. TODD, from England, having had considerable experience in the following branches of the ARTS, purposes giving private lessons in WATER Color Drawings, both Figure and Lundscape, in a style simple and peculiar to himself: to which he will add Painting on Ivory, or in Miniature, Mezzotinto glass, and Etching; with a new process for preserving, from the sun and fly, all kinds of drawings. He is now form. ing a Class at his residence, No. 35, Newgate.street, York Families also attended in the various branches constitu ting a Liberal and Commercial Education.

MASTER TODD, pupil of Dr. Busby, of Oxford University, gives lessons on the Piano-forte, Newgate-street, York, Nov. 12, 1833.

SYSTEMATIC WRITING,—This Art by which the worst and most unintelligible scrawl can, in six easy lessons, be rendered into a clear and beautiful running hand, taught, by an English master, of ong and considerable experience in Education and Instruction .-- TERMS, \$5 the course.

Applications to A. B., 35, Newgate-street, York, will sect immediate attention

York, November 27, 1833.

OCTOR ROLPH'S ADDRESS, delivered before the late meeting of the Young Men's Tempe rance Society, is just published in a small and neat Pamphlet, and will be for sale at all the Bookstores in Town. Orders from a distance will be attended to, either by the President, Mr George Bostwick, (at Parker's Store,) of the Secretary, Mr. Charles Hont, (Apothecary.)

Price 2s 6d. per dozen: and 15s. per hundred. York, Sept. 25, 1833.

TALL AND WINTER GOODS, (WHOLESALE & RETAIL,) just received at 181 King.st. SAMUEL E. TAYLOR, grateful for the encouragement he has hitherto received, and anxiously solicitous to merit a continuance of it, begs to call the attention of the public to his stock of FALL and WINTER GOODS, which he flatters himself will be found on examination to

Fine and superfine WOOLLEN CLOTHS, broad and narrow. of nearly every description, color, and quality, at remark ably low prices, are to be had at his establishment: in fact, all he wants is an examination of the raice and QUALITY of his Goods, to ensure to him a continuance of that custom which he has heretofore had.

be extremely chear and well selected.

N. B. The lowest price which can be taken will basked for each article, and no second price made. York, 7th October, 1833.

OR SALE, by the Subscriber, at his Boot and Shoe Warehouse, 183 and 185, King-street: 250 pairs Ladies' and Children's Snow Boots, 100

Indian Rubber Boots, do. do. do. do. Prunella Boots. do. do. Shoes.

Children's Morocco Shoes, Calf Skin do. 100

" Gentlemen's Galoe do. together with a very extensive assortment of Men's, We men's and Boy's Shoes and Boots, suited to the season

THOMAS THOMPSON. York, December 18th, 1833.

LESSLIE & SONS, in announcing their removal to No. 1101 King street—the first Brick bailding west of the Jail and Court House-would at the same time gratefully acknowledge the sense they retain of the liberal and extended support which they have uniformly received during the 14 years they have been in business in U.C., and to intimate that they will Garden neatly laid out. The above is under good fences as usual keep an extensive supply of BOOKS, STATIONERY, DRUGS, PATENT MEDICINES, &c. THOS. HURST.

The No. 16 8th Con. S. Hulf.) tail, on as low terms as any respectable establishment.

Vork, January 8th, 1834. 217-13

GENERAL CLOTHING ESTABLISH MENT. 71 King-street, East of the Market square.
ROBERT HAWKE returns thanks to his friends and the public in general for the very liberal encouragement he has received since his commencement in business, and has at present a neat assortment of ready made clothing of various sizes and descriptions, made of the best materials, under his own immediate inspection, which can be warranted prime articles. His

WINTER CLOTHING

is neatly and carefully put up, which he has no doubt will give general satisfaction, and gain himself the continuance of that support he has so liberally recei-ved to the present; and, as he is determined to sell, not ouly his Clothing, but his Fancy and Dry Goods, at a low profit, he flatters himself that general satisfaction will be given to purchasers.

N. B. Country storeheepers supplied wholesale on moderate terms, and all orders executed at the shortest tice, in the neatest style. York, June 26, 1833.

NEW WHOLESALE ESTABLISHMENT. The Subscriber begs to intimate to his friends and the public, that he has just returned from a seven monto's absence in Britain, during which time he has risited all the principal Cities and Manufacturing Towns in England and Scotland; where he has selected an extensive assertment of every description of GOODS, suited to the trade of this country, which he is now opening at his old stand in King-Street, and will disose of by Wholesale only, at prices which will be found uncommonly low.

He flatters himself that from the long experience he has had in the business of Upper Canada, he has been

able to select an assortment, in every way suited to the wants of the country; 850 Packages of which have already come to hand. Town and country Merchants will find it to their advantage to call and examine his Stock; and Merchants from a distance will also find itworth their while to visit York, when they are in the way of purchasing Goods.

He thinks it unnecessary to attempt to enumerate any of the articles of which his Stock consists, suffice it to say, that on inspection he thinks it will be found as complete as that of any House in either Province. GEORGE MONRO.

York, 6th June, 1832.

HEAP WHOLESALE WAREHOUSE, for all kinds of Dyestuffs, Drugs, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Paints, Oils, &c. E. LESSLIE & SONS. P. S.—Ten Barrels Superior Dutch Crop Madder—a Lot of Spanish Indigo, and a few harrels of English Lamp Black in papers may be had at a small advance above cost. E. L. & SONS. York, Jan. 29th, 1833.

NEW STORE, in the Village of OAKVILLE-The Subscriber having commenced the Mercantile business at Cakville, would inform his friends and the public that he intends to keep on hand a general assort-ment of Dry Goods and Hardware, also a few Groceries and Medicines, mostly used in the country, which he offers low for Cash.

JUSTUS W. WILLIAMS.

Oakville, June 1, 1833.

CHEAP CASH STORE. - KING BARTON. have left our country, and four had been expelled. which you had the kindness to send us, and they We at the present number two hundred and ten; wish to copy them, as well as any others that may thus showing an increase of seventy-eight in num. have since been published. They wish also for of York, that he intends to open, at an early day, an has received a large supply of Fall and Winter Goods, consisting of Cloths, Flushings, Blankets, Flannels, Cottons, Coliones, Hats, best South Sea Seal Caps, common ditto; Mitts, Gloves; a great variety of Top Coats, and Wearing Apparel of all kinds, Groceries, &c. &c.

He begs as a favour that his friends and the public will call and examine for themselves.

York, December 2d. 1833. OOKING GLASSES, PRINTS, &c. (King street, a few doors East of Yonge street.)

ALEXANDER HAMILTON, Gilder, &c. Respectfully begs to return his thanks to the Ladies and Gentlemen of York, and its vicinity for the very liberal patronage with which he has been favoured since his com nencement in business, and hopes by unremitting atten tion to business and a sincere desire please, to merit a ontinuance of their generous support.

He has constantly on hand Mahogany and Gilt frame Locoking Glasses of various descriptions and sizes. A choice assortment of Dressing Glasses, Looking Glass choice assortment of Dressing Gisses, Louis &c. &c. olates, Class for pictures, Clock faces, prints, &c. &c. 163.1f.

DWARD HENDERSON, TAILOR, &c., takes this favorable opportunity of returning hie thanks to his friends, and the public in general, for their continued support, and would inform them that for the time being, he will carry on his business at his house on Yonge Street opposite the Hon. John Elmsley's.

P. S .- Patterns kept on hand for the accommodation of ountry Tailors, and those who make up their own. Yonge Street, May 22d, 1833.

SCHOOL BOOKS, PAPER, &c.-The Subscribers keep on hand for sale the followng School Books, being the manufacture of Upper Canada, viz: - Canadian Primmer, Reading Made Easy, Mavor's Spelling Book, Webster's do., New Testament, English Reader, Murray's Grammar: Also, Writing, Printing, and Wrapping PAPER.

N.B. Country Merchants and Schools furnished with Books, and Writing, Printing, and Wrapping Papper.

TF RAGS taken in payment.

EASTWOOD & SKINNER.

York Paper Mill, Nov. 16, 1832.

VILLAGE OF THOROLD .- This flourishing Village, on the line of the Welland Canal, from its growing importance, deserves public attention. It is situated on the mountain ridge, or summit level of the Canal, where the lockage commences; and although deriving great and important advantages from its extent of water power, it possesses many natural advantages, being in a direct line between the city of the Falls and St. Catharines, and about 8 miles from the former place, in the heart of a wealthy and flourishing country, and affording every facility for sending off produce to different markets, aving a direct communication by water to both lakes .-From its being elevated upwards of three hundred feet above the level of Lake Ontario, it has a fine commanding prospect, with good pure water and a salubrious air.

It is now scarcely three years since its commencement, and contains 46 families, with a population of 260 souls, among whom are a number of good and respectable me. chanics. It has four good saw mills, capable of sawing from 15 to 18,000 feet of lumber per day, and a first rate flouring mill; three merchant shops, and a post office, and from its situation machinery to any extent can be crected; and affords an excellent opening to mechanics of every description. A good tannery is much wanted, which could be carried on very profitably to a great extent, as bark can be brought by water from the forests of Chippewa and Grand River.

There are also two places of public worship and another in contemplation, and a medical practitioner from Edinburgh.

The object of the subscriber in giving this public No. tice, is to hold out inducements to persons wishing to purchase,—he will sell lots upon very reasonable terms, and upon long credit, to actual settlers only.

GEORGE KEFFER:

Thorold Mills, Jan. 3, 1834. 217-15w. OR SALE, Lots No. 7 in the 6th Con. and

13 in the 3rd con. of Hungerford, 200 acres each. Lot No. 6, in the 1st con. of Percy, 200 acres. East half of Lot No. 1, in the 5th con. of Kaladar,

East half of Lot No. 16, in the 7th cen. of Kenneb eck West half of Lot No. 31, in the 6th con. of Matilda. 100 acres. 50 Acres in North Crosby, and one Village Lot in De-

morestville. The above lots of Land will be disposed of on liberal terms, as it respects price and periods of payment.—For further particulars apply (if by mail post-paid) to the subscriber.

CYRUS R. ALLISON. Adolphustown, April 20th, 1833.

POR SALE, 200 ACRES OF LAND. ir Reach, being Los No. 3, in the 9th concession, at 12s 6d. currency per acrc. Enquire of Mr. Josoph Dennis, on the Humber; or James Richardson York. Nonember 12, 1832.

OARD and LODGING for Gentlemen in a respectable private English family, No. 35 Newgate. York, Nov. 12, 1833.

ANTED TO BORROW, for 3 or 5 years. from £200 to £1000, on good security, for which a premium of £12 per cent, will we given. Apply to this office.

211ti York, Nov. 25, 1833.

A respectable Man well acquainted with Store. keeping and general Merchantile Business, including keeping and general Merchantile Book keeping &c. is desirous of obtaining comployment, in a respectable House. He would prove a valuable acquision to any Wholesale Establishment in which an experienced and confidential clerk is required. The best references will be given and security if required.—Terms moderate. Address A. B. C. Post Office York. York December 14, 1893.

in Scarborough, lying each side of a gravel spring, on Kingston road, east of the Highland Creek.

Also, Thirteen Town Lots in the centre of York, to be leased. Enquire of JORDAN POST, December 9th, 1833.

\$10 REWARD.

TOLEN, from the pasture of the subscribers, on the night of the 4th October, a Bay Horse Colt, three years old, about 13 or 13½ hands high; he has a bunch on his left hind foot resembling a ring bone, and a small lump on the inside of the same leg between the fetlock and gambril joints, occasioned by a kick; has no white on him, is a middling trotter, black mane and tail; the hair is somewhat were on his sides and shoulders by the

One half the above reward will be paid to any person returning said horse or giving information where he may be found, and all necessary charges paid; the other half for the detection and apprehension of the thief. Any information respecting said horse can be forwarded

to Toronto Post office, addressed to the subscribers, and will be thankfully received. BRIGGS & GILSON, will be thankfully received. Toronto, 39th Oct., 1833. Tonners, Dundas st.

P. S. Three or four Journeymen Shoemakers wanted immediately.

CHRISTIAN GUARDIAN.

TERMS:—The price of the Christian Guardian is twolve shillings and sie peace a year, if paid in advance: or, sitteen shillings if poid in six months: or, eventeen skillings and sie peace a year, if paid in advance: or, sitteen shillings if poid in six months: or, eventeen skillings and sie peace in one paid within one month after receiving the first number will be considered in advance.

The postage is Pour 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 Wesleyan Methodist Cluurch are authorised Agents to procure Subscribers, and forward their names with Subscriptione: and to all authorised Agents who shall procure ten responsible Subscribers, and aid in the collection &c., one copy will be sent gratis. No Subscriber has a right to discontinue, until all arrears are paid up Agents will be careful to attend to this yest paid.

** The proceeds of this paper will be applied to the support of superannuated or worm-out Preachers of the Wesleyan Methodist Church in British North America, and of widows and orphana of those who have died in the work; and the general eptead of the Gospel.