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(From the London Christian Advocate.)

### MEMOIR OF THE REV. RICHARD WATSON.

[Continued from our last.]

The interval between Mr. Watson's leaving the New Connexion and returning to the Old cannot have embraced many months; for we find his name in the Minutes of both bodies for the year 1812. In this year, he was induced to take a circuit in the Old Connexion; and, his debts having been discharged by friends, through the instrumentality of some of his new brethren, he relinquished his engagement with the *Liverpool Courier*, and was appointed to Wakefield. The respectable gentlemen above referred to, whom it is not necessary to designate by name, in order to meet the state of Mr. Watson's health, gave a sort of pledge, that, as far as their influence extended (and they were influential men), he should choose his own circuits. Of this pledge, however, he never availed himself, nor had he any occasion so to do; for he was too highly prized by his brethren, to be ever exposed to labours beyond his strength, or dangerous to his health, except such as were entirely voluntary on his part.

After his second and final attachment to the Old Connexion, Mr. Watson's opinions on Church Government were any thing but in favour of a participation of power between the clergy and the laity. It may be questioned, indeed, whether they did not go beyond the spirit of the laws of Original Methodism, in asserting the ascendancy of ministerial authority. Mr. Watson was decidedly solicitous for the assimilation of Methodism to the Church of England, if he did not desire a legal union with the Establishment. He was one of those who endeavoured to promote the reading of the Liturgy in Methodist chapels; and, more than once, he advocated the introduction of a formal rite of ordination, in lieu of the simple and sufficient custom of "receiving into full connexion." It has even been said, that he and a few others were desirous of instituting an episcopal order in the Methodist Connexion; but we confess, that we never credited the rumour of so monstrous a proposition.

From 1812 to 1815, Mr. Watson was stationed at Wakefield and Hull, in each of which places his preaching was greatly admired, and often attended by persons of other persuasions, both ministers and laymen. From Hull, in 1816, he came to London, where he continued, with two years' intermission, to the time of his death.

At the close of the year 1819, he joined the other Methodist Ministers in London and certain in the provinces, in the establishment of a weekly religious newspaper, the publication of which commenced with the eventful year 1820. This journal, which was entitled the *Christian Reporter*, was placed under the management of James Nichols, Esq., F. S. A., the learned translator of Arminius, subject to the control of a Committee of Ministers, who were guided by the advice and experience of Mr. Watson, one of their members. He, too, frequently wrote the leading articles. The *Christian Reporter* was favourably received by the religious public, and obtained a respectable circulation among the Methodists and serious Churchmen; but from certain untoward circumstances, which will be explained by and by, the tide of its success returned; and it was reduced to so low an ebb, that it was deemed advisable to seek for it an alliance with the *Philanthropic Gazette*, a journal in the Dissenting interest, also in a declining state. But, though two negatives make an affirmative, two decaying journals will not make one flourishing journal; a proposition which was proved by the speedy decrease of the *Christian Reporter and Philanthropic Gazette*.

In 1823 Mr. Watson was elected President of conference, and was, ex-officio, Superintendent of the London North Circuit. The two following years he was stationed in the Third Manchester Circuit, holding, however, the office of Honorary Secretary to the Wesleyan Missionary Society. From 1821 to 1825, he was one of the resident Secretaries of the Wesleyan Missionary Society; and, during the years 1829, 30 and 31, he fulfilled the office of Superintendent preacher of the London North Circuit, retaining the distinction of Honorary Secretary of the Wesleyan Missionary Society. But, by the conference of 1832, he was re-appointed to the exclusive office of Missionary Secretary, a station which he held at the time of his death.

Many of the Missionaries now in foreign lands had the benefit of his instructions, both in classical and in general literature, as well as in theology, before they went out; and some of them enjoyed the high privilege of living under his roof. He was one of the active promoters of the scheme so long talked of, and still unexecuted, for conferring

on all candidates for the Methodist ministry, whether at home or abroad, a classical education.—What serious consequences he attributed to the want of a Methodist college or colleges, will appear from a letter below; according to which, it would seem that he did not view those consequences, as confined to the Methodist ministry, but as alarmingly evident in the alienation of the children of the members from the church of their fathers.

To the distinctions conferred on Mr. Watson by his brethren, may be added that which the founders of the American Methodist University sought to confer upon him, in inviting him to occupy the chair of moral philosophy in that institution. The letter (addressed to one of the committee) in which he declined this honour appeared in the *Christian Advocate* of March 28, 1831; but, as some of our readers may not have preserved their copies of that paper, and others were not then subscribers, we reprint it here. It will be observed, that it established the fact of Mr. Watson's age being what we have stated it to be:—

London, Nov. 24, 1830.

Your communication from the committee of your University singularly came when I was ruminating upon American Methodism. In that I have felt increasing interest, regarding it as taking a large share in morally educating a vast and rising empire, and feeling that the present race of American preachers and the leading friends, are deeply responsible to posterity, to the interests of which their anxieties and plans are directed forward. I rejoice much in those plans of effective education for your youth, in which you are so honourably engaged, being persuaded that, if you give Methodism its full play in a society, you must render it the means of supplying all the wants of your people, literary, scientific, and religious. The Lord give to your good designs his special blessing! Had we made provision for the education of our youth, we had not been exposed to the mortification of seeing them alienated from us.

The honour you do me, in inviting me to a chair, I duly appreciate, and feel myself very unworthy of. I believe I have no pretension; moral philosophy, I have studied, and think it a most important department, as the source of most misleading error, or most important truth, when kept upon its true principles both theologic and philosophic. Being, however, fifty years old, and having a feeble constitution, I do not think that it would be prudent in me, were I otherwise better qualified, to encounter the fatigues of an unaccustomed duty and a foreign climate. Brethren I know I should find, and a course of treatment; but I can only offer my best wishes, that you may suitably and efficiently fill up so important a department. Of the state and prospects of your University, I shall, however, be very happy to learn any particulars. Be pleased to present my respectful compliments to the gentlemen of the committee, and receive my thanks personally for the kindness of your communication.—I am, my dear Sir, yours, very affectionately,

RICHARD WATSON.

It may not be improper to mention, as an instance of the respect entertained for his public character, that, some time ago, an individual, whom he did not know, bequeathed to him the sum of £500.

Mr. Watson's family was not large. He left behind him, besides his afflicted widow, only one son and one daughter. The former, Mr. Thomas Watson, is either in India, or on his voyage home, and the latter was recently married to the Rev. James Dixon.

Mr. Watson never was, and never aimed to be, rich; though, as a man of fine talents, various learning, and great facility in composition, he had resources such as many of his contemporaries have converted to profitable pecuniary account. He, however, seems never to have made the acquisition of money a part of his plan in the publication of any book. For many of his productions he received no return whatever; and for others, extending to whole volumes, he has not received as much as he might have obtained: for an article in *Blackwood's Magazine*, or the *Quarterly Review*, had he chosen to write for any other periodical than the *Wesleyan Methodist Magazine*. How well he was fitted to adorn the highest class of our periodical literature, and to contest the palm of literary merit with writers of the first degree, those know who have been able to discriminate those articles bearing the stamp of his genius, which have from time to time enriched the review and other departments of the monthly publication of the Methodist Connexion. In labouring with a gratuitous pen, it may be said, Mr. Watson did no more than observe that rule of the Connexion by which its ministers are prohibited from engaging on their own account, in any undertaking which involves a pecuniary interest. This is one of those laws which have been allowed to lapse into desuetude, without being formally repealed; and, judging from numerous examples, the brethren seem to consider it more honoured in the breach than in the observance. As a general rule, its wisdom must be acknowledged; but as applied to the business of authorship, perhaps it is not sufficiently considerate. A minister of genius might possibly engage in the composition of works irrelevant to the objects of his ministry; but, in general, the enterprises of such men have a direct bearing on the promotion of religion. If, therefore, an exception were made in favour of authorship, the advantage of consistency between law and practice would be gained; and, as the works produced would in themselves advance the cause of truth, their authors might fairly be allowed to reap the pecuniary profit consequent upon them.

A celebrated, but erratic preacher of the present day once promulgated the dogma, that a minister of the gospel should live by the altar, and by that only; but the same gentleman has propounded so many novel and startling opinions, that we must not receive without careful scrutiny, any notions, however fair-sounding or fair-seeming, which proceed from so questionable a source. But, to return from this digression.

The Methodist Societies mourned the loss of Dr. Clarke with a sincere and universal grief.—But they inhabited him as a hoary pilgrim is missed by the inhabitants of a thinly peopled country, who were now and then gladdened by his "angel visits, few and far between." There was scarcely a grown-up member of the Methodist Society in all our island, from remote Zeland to the Land's End, who had not, at some period of his life, some well remembered period—heard the Dr. preach. The words of wisdom and truth which he spoke to them, were mingled with the vast affection which he had for his kind, and, alto-

gether, he put in so strong a light the lovely truth that we are all one family, that the news of his death was received as that of a departed brother, and he was lamented over like a link broken in the chain of domestic affection. The loss of Mr. Watson will be differently, though not less widely, felt. He challenged admiration as a preacher; and, when we have taken breath at the close of one of his masterly arguments or splendid illustrations, we have felt ourselves prepared to meet the boldest antagonists of truth, and to give to every man a reason for the hope that was in us. He addressed himself, however, to the understanding chiefly. "Truth from his lips prevailed;" but not, as from those of Dr. Clarke, who made his way to the heart as well as to the understanding, "with double sway." The death of the latter left a void in the affections of the Methodists; that of the former has created a vacancy in the management of their various institutions. Dr. Clarke did not intermeddle much in the conduct of Methodist affairs; but Mr. Watson was the Ulysses, to whom the Connexion [meaning by this term, the preachers in their corporate capacities] invariably looked as a man both prudent in counsel and valiant in fight. In all emergencies they flew to him; his opinions were received with deference, and his advice followed implicitly; and, in any matter requiring delicate handling, he was entrusted confidently with unlimited discretion. He was one of the comparatively few Methodist Ministers, who are men of the world as well as Christians; and his extensive general knowledge gave him peculiar advantages. So far as human instrumentality was concerned, it must be attributed to his excellent management, in connexion with the remarkably good sense of the Missionaries, that the operations of the Wesleyan Missionary Society have triumphed over the obloquy & misrepresentations of its enemies. The code of instructions by which the missionaries are enjoined to regulate their conduct was drawn up by him, & he was engaged in condensing them a short time previous to his decease; and in all extraordinary circumstances, his assistance was freely and ably rendered, whether it was requisite to correspond with his Majesty's Ministers at home, or with the Missionaries themselves abroad. It was while conducting a negotiation with the King's Government, respecting the Methodist Missions in the West India islands, at the time when Lord Bathurst was at the head of the Colonial Department, that Mr. Watson made the acquaintance of Sir George Rose, then Under-Secretary for the Colonies; and it is known that the right honourable gentleman placed a great value upon Mr. Watson's friendship, even after it appeared that they differed in their views respecting the abolition of Slavery.—On this subject it is due to Mr. Watson's memory to say, that, notwithstanding he held Tory principles, which, however, recent events had greatly moderated, he continued steadfast in reprobating slavery, and in urging the necessity of its speedy abolition. He was qualified as an elector for the borough of Finsbury, and held himself in readiness to vote for Mr. Temple, who, as our readers will recollect, pledged himself to the principle that slavery should be "put an end to, at some definite period, by an immediate enactment of the Legislature; but, as that gentleman did not attain a situation on the pole which gave any hope of ultimate success, Mr. Watson did not exercise his privilege. As another evidence of his solicitude for the speedy settlement of this urgent question—the question of negro emancipation, it may be mentioned, that, previously to the Leeds election, he wrote to Mr. Anderson, one of the Methodist ministers in that town, strongly recommending Mr. Macauley to the support of that gentleman and the friends of the slave in general. Mr. Watson was also a member of the committee of the Anti-Slavery Society.

Mr. Watson was peculiarly well fitted to act a prominent part. Consularly with men as well as with books, and accustomed to connect the study of the history of past times with an attentive observation of passing events—gifted, too, in an extraordinary degree with powers of expression, he was ever ready to point out the means by which difficulties might be overcome, obstacles successfully encountered, nice and delicate crises adroitly managed; and, whenever it was to be decided which of two or more courses should be pursued, he confidently and without hesitation declared some one to be that to which prudence pointed as the right course. He might not always be directed in his counsels by unerring judgment; but he seldom failed to support his suggestions by arguments which convinced the majority of his fellow-advisers, and finally secured the adoption of those suggestions. Only one among his brethren can be said to have surpassed him, at any time, in the extent of his influence; but his was on the wane, while Mr. Watson's was on the increase. As people grow more enlightened, reason disposes declamation and tirade of presidence in councils; and, even when Mr. Watson opposed the feeling of majorities, he never failed to find his opposition on a show of argument. The other gentleman had, besides the influence of his great and in some respects peculiar talents, the advantage of having continued steadfast in his attachment to one and the same body—an attachment which, on one occasion, stood the test of powerful inducements.—But Mr. Watson had to contend with the disadvantages arising from his early unsteadiness.—Though after he attached himself for the second time to what has been jocularly styled the "Old Ship," he never maintained, much less deserted, the old hands viewed him with suspicion, and almost trembled when they saw him, at last, stationed at the helm. But, when they found that he steered a steady course, their suspicion was transformed into confidence, and they began to glory in him as the pride—the Palmarus—of their quarter-deck. Nor was the early unsteadiness of Mr. Watson without countervailing considerations. As he was a man of genius, his change of principles (if, indeed, such a change took place) was less likely to proceed from improper motives; and then, as he had not devoted

himself to the work of the ministry exclusively, he was fitted beyond mere ministers for taking the lead in extra-ministerial matters, having moved in a more extended sphere, and possessing other than professional knowledge and experience. To decide which of the two, the subject of this memoir or his surviving fellow-leader, exerted the greater influence over the counsels of their brethren, would not be easy, were it necessary; for they commonly acted in concert, throwing their weight into the same scale. Respecting the policy which they pursued, we here offer an opinion. Whether the same policy be persisted in, or whether a new and different policy be found more expedient, it cannot be doubted that, humanly speaking, the absence of Mr. Watson will be severely felt in future Conferences as well as in minor but scarcely less important meetings for business. The Connexion contains many men of very considerable as well as various talents and acquirements; but no second Richard Watson; yet there can be no doubt in the minds of those who believe in an overruling Providence, that even this sore bereavement will issue in the best results.

It has been seen that Mr. Watson took an active part in political discussions. His original opinions were those of the Tory school. The *Liverpool newspaper* which he edited for several years was a Tory newspaper; and the *Christian Reporter*, in so far as it mingled in party discussions, leaned towards the same side. Indeed, those of its leading articles which were contributed by Mr. Watson were distinguished by avowal of the peculiar marks of Toryism, not always excepting its violence. During the trial of Queen Caroline, he made the columns of the journal just named the vehicle of vituperations against that persecuted, even though not guilty, woman, as bitter as any which the print established for the special purpose of hunting her down, poured forth against her. So precipitate was the zeal by which Mr. Watson was carried away on this occasion, that, though the journal for which he wrote had been judiciously, and yet but fairly, pledged to abstain from comment until the evidence on both sides should have been heard, the suborned testimony of the wretch Majorca and the rest had no sooner been recorded, than, without waiting for the defence, he incontinently prejudged the case, and pronounced an intemperate verdict against the unheard defendant. This injudicious conduct (to use a mild phrase,) combined with the inconsistency in which it involved the journal—an inconsistency which Mr. Watson's unreflecting zeal had made him overlook—disgusted the majority of the subscribers, and thereby put a speedy end to a publication which, in other respects, was conducted with judgment and ability, and which had bidden fair to prove extensively useful. Whatever effect the upshot of his attacks upon the Queen and of his adherence to her implacable enemies may have produced upon Mr. Watson's mind, it is certain that his political opinions subsequently became more moderate, and that he frequently expressed himself in approbation of the policy of the present Ministry. We have it from one of his most intimate friends, that he approved generally of the Reform Bill, and thought that this, and other recent political changes, would tend to wider diffusion of true Christianity.

Mr. Watson was strongly opposed to extravagant speculation on religious subjects, and frequently exposed the absurd pretensions of the Irving school. In speculative divinity he was an example to ministers; both for judgment in the selection of the subjects of his speculations, and for strict adherence to the analogy of faith in his mode of conducting them.

Mr. Watson's attainments as a scholar were not inferior to his natural talents. His Theological Institutes and other works are splendid monuments of both; and he lived to complete the Commentary which he had projected, we should have had still more illustrious proofs of his profound research and theological eminence, as well as of his critical acumen. It was something to have entered the lists with the Laureat, and to have maintained, his antagonist being judge, at least an equal conflict. He might not have sat his charger with equal grace, or have manipulated his spear like an accomplished buster; for he was no holiday knight; but few could withstand the shock of his encounter. In early life, he was deeply impressed with a saying of Lord Bacon, "Reading fills the mind;" and that he acted under this impression, and with success, all his productions, but more especially his unprepared speeches, contain ample evidence. While many excellent productions of other men are plainly the result of arduous labour, his are spontaneous; with something, perhaps, of the wild luxuriance of spontaneous growth. Others might draw us from a deep well, and, as by chemical process, give a golden hue to the result of their labour; but his works were effusions, overflowing like the crystal waters of an upland fountain, sparkling and flashing, and crested with their own white foam, as they leap from rock to rock in musical cascade. A contemporary writer, of competent judgment, has justly said of Mr. Watson's works:—"Few are the productions which display at once so much talent, information, feeling, and piety. A writer of such powers and such principles, would be an ornament to any church—to any society—to any country."

His oral discourses were particularly fine.—The reunion of ministers of all denominations beneath his ministry was a striking testimony to his great powers. His manner and his voice, though neither of them such as would be described as belonging to a mere orator, were, notwithstanding, singularly suited to the prevailing tone of his discourses. The careless conversational key in which he spoke the level parts of his sermons, as well as his degage air, though extremely inappropriate in themselves, accorded well with the obvious mastery of his subject which his treatment of it indicated; while his tall, but ungraceful person, rose, as he warmed into sublimity, into an attitude of majesty, and the magnificent roll of

his voice answered, like the continuous peal of distant thunder, to the rapid series of intellectual flashes. We listened to him with a profound delight, a serious, sober rapture, and a charmed conviction. We seemed to draw from perennial springs, that refreshed the soul, and dilated our very capacities for instruction. His prayers in the pulpit were tender and soothing, exciting the soul to emotion, and leading the affections of his hearers gently to the footstool of Jehovah. There was a propriety in his petitions, a humanity in his language, an earnestness in his manner, which raised the mind from earthly objects to the contemplation of the perfections of God, as revealed in covenant with Christ. His manner of reading the Scriptures was deeply impressive; and, in reciting some of these beautiful hymns which form a part of the Methodist service, or in reading poetry of any kind, he greatly excelled. Some of those of his speeches which, there is every reason to believe, were strictly extemporaneous, were wonderful displays of cogent reasoning, lucid order, and brilliant imagery. We shall never forget one of those simple but grand climaxes in which he abounded on these occasions. He was discussing the influence of Christianity on the state of slavery, and repelling (as he often did) the absurd charge, that Christian Missions tended to excite rebellion among the slaves. "Christianity," said he, at the close of his conclusive reasoning, "Christianity will not break their chains—Christianity will melt them!" A universal thrill pervaded the assembly, and the cheers of three thousand people responded to the sentiment. His voice is for ever silent; but we live, under God, to be the means of fulfilling his prediction.

It is matter of regret that so few of Mr. Watson's speeches have been preserved. Only a very small number, reported by us, and by other journals, have been rescued from oblivion. It is likewise to be regretted that he had no Boswell to record the fine sayings which abounded in his conversation. On one occasion, for instance, speaking of paralysis, he said, "it was like the breaking of a spring, which let down one half of the machinery." He had also a fine wit, and was sometimes facetious.

Mr. Watson's physiognomy and phrenological outline was very striking. His face was long and thin; his forehead high, overarched, and marked with visible traces of deep reflection.—His whole appearance showed the man of talent. Every feature was impressed with thought. His voice was clear and distinct, deep though not loud, and possessed a peculiar pathos and solemnity. His person was tall and thin. Several portraits of him have appeared; but the only one which is entitled to be called a likeness, is that taken when he was President of the Conference, in 1826. This, in our opinion, conveys a correct, but almost painful idea of the intensity of thought, and expression of languor, which characterized his features. The best likeness of him, however, is conveyed by a bust, modelled, in 1827, by Mr. Edward Lyons, sculptor, of Liverpool, from studies taken (we believe) without the knowledge of the original.

Mr. Watson's company was pleasant, but confined to few. Some persons imagined he was haughty, and thought his manners repulsive. He was often distant and reserved, but he could be gentle and condescending. He was not an egotist; yet he spoke and wrote with a confidence which evinced a never-failing consciousness of power. He was a devoted servant of God and of the public, but fulfilled every private and relative duty. His piety was deep, but unostentatious.—If he had faults, they were those of a great man, or such as pass unobserved in inferior men.

The following is a tolerably correct list of Mr. Watson's works:—

Theological Institutes; or a View of the Evidences, Doctrines, Morals, and Institutions of Christianity. Three vols., 8vo.  
Biblical and Theological Dictionary, explanatory of the History, Manners, and Customs of the Jews, and neighbouring nations, &c. &c. Illustrated with maps engraved expressly for the work. Royal 8vo.

Life of the Rev. John Wesley, A. M. 12mo.  
Observations upon Southey's life of Wesley. 12mo.

Universal Redemption of Mankind, the Doctrine of the New Testament. 8vo.  
Defence of the Wesleyan Methodist Missions in the West Indies. 8vo.

Conversations for the young: designed to promote the profitable reading of the Scriptures.—Royal 18mo.

Catechism of the Evidences of Christianity.—18mo.

The labyrinth, or Popish Circle (a translation from the Latin.) 8vo.

Affectionate Address to the Leaders, &c., of the London South Circuit. 8vo.

Charge delivered at the Ordination of Messrs. Bell, Crowther, &c. 8vo.

Besides those, Mr. Watson published several single sermons, &c.

From the Churchman.

### THE EXTENSION OF THE CHURCH.

"The field is the world."

It is not in man, to be satisfied with remaining stationary, in any matter which affects his interests, or engages his feelings. No matter how far he may be advanced in the course, no matter how elevated the position which he has already attained, let but his heart be enlisted, and in forgetfulness of the past and present, "onward" will be his continual motto. "Neither count I myself to have apprehended," says the world, while pressing forward in the promotion of its temporal interests; and the principle is far from being in itself and intrinsically a bad one; for the Christian also adopts and applies it to high and noble objects; and in view of all the great things which the Gospel is designed to effect for himself and the world, he too exclaims, "Neither count I myself to have apprehended, but this one thing I do—forgetting the things which are behind, and reach-

ing forth to those which are before, I press to- ward the mark." Tho fact is, that in all the high concerns which excite the Christian's hope, and call forth his exertions, he cannot but know and feel, that to be stationary is to retrograde— to refrain from urging onward is to yield to an influence which must inevitably deprive him of the fruits of past exertions by carrying backward to the point at which he commenced, and per- haps beyond it.

What is true of man in relation to his worldly interests, and of the Christian in respect to the concerns of his soul, loses nothing of its verity and importance when applied to the condition of the Church itself. She also must choose the one alternative, if she would not yield herself in certain subjection to the other. She must de- termine resolutely to extend her conquests, and enlarge the borders of her empire, or the ene- mies which are pressing in upon her on every side, and ceaselessly attacking her at every point, must succeed in pulling down her walls, and possessing themselves of her territories.— She must hoist her sails, and put forth her oars, and summon all her energies, in prosecuting her voyage of love, or the adverse tide which is coming in against her will not only interrupt her progress, but will compel her with frustrated hopes to retire before its opposing and overpow- ering force. With the spirit of her Master with- in her, she would never covet idleness; but with a world of foes around her, foes active, powerful, implacable, she could not be idle if she would; for relaxation would be suicide, idleness would be identified with certain ruin. Her foes are active; there is no relaxation, or pause, or idlo- ness, in the enterprises which Satan and his allies are engaged in carrying on against the Church of God. They are before her in all her undertak- ings, pre-occupying every strong hold, laying snares before her in the way, throwing discord and disaffection into her ranks, and following after her to spoil her of her triumphs, and oblit- erate the traces of her progress. And they are powerful, increasing in strength and numbers day by day, enlisting continually new recruits, and sufficient, more than sufficient to effect her anni- hilation in a moment, had she not the perpetual assurance that the Lord of Hosts himself is ready to fight with her and for her, whenever she is willing to gird on her armour for the battle. Figurative language in the present case neither disguises or exaggerates the actual truth. Let one single glance of honest inquiry be directed to the spiritual condition of our own country, and the actual State of our own Church; let a faithful reckoning be made, and the balance just- ly struck between the friends of true religion and its adversaries, those who directly or indirectly, individually or collectively, are engaged in op- position to its advancement, and it cannot fail to appear, that if the Church should settle down into a ten year's idleness, it would result in the mul- tiplication of her enemies a hundred fold, and the comparative, nay, absolute prostration of her own strength.

The extension of the Church, then, is identified with the continuance of its existence. Can any member of the Church then, any friend or lover of that branch of the Lord's own planting, fail to regard the extension of the Church, as a matter of intense interest, of paramount and inconceiv- able importance, or refuse to greet with his wel- come and encouragement, any effort, however humble, to aid and hasten its attainment? Are we ready to abandon the enjoyment of those blessings with which the Church, in her career of mercy began 1800 years ago in the upper chamber at Jerusalem, has so abundantly enrich- ed us; or if secure in their possession for our- selves, are we willing to leave those who shall come after us to no long interval in hopeless des- titution, and to rob them of an inheritance which God designed for them, and which by our instru- mentality and faithfulness might have been secu- red to them, and which by our instrumentality and faithfulness might have been secured to them also in full reversion? We take our accustomed seat Sunday after Sunday in the temple of God, and in his own appointed way, and through the ministry of his own commissioned servant, we drink in the plentiful stream of blessings which pours down to us from above, from the very throne of his mercy; and can we admit the pos- sibility that by any lack of effort on our part, the armies of the aliens, the countless multitude of infidels and atheists, who, like the locusts of Egypt in the length of it and the breadth of it shall infect the land, shall slay the priest as he ministers at the altar of the sanctuary, and raise the goodly edifice to its foundation, or abandon its desecrated walls to the moles and the bats? Such results would necessarily be, expected to follow in the ordinary course of events, from the in- fluence now in operation on the face of society, without any immediate visitation of the divine judgment. But were it not so, would there be any ground of apprehension that such a visitation would be withheld? Does the record of the curse of Merez stand as a dead letter, an unmeaning history on the page of holy writ? or can the solemn denunciations against the unfaithfulness of the Asiatic Churches find no further application in the circumstances of those who have sinned after their example? The Church of God must be extended; and the response from every Chris- tian bosom ought to be, that it shall be extended, with all its privileges, and blessings, and hopes, far and wide, until it has nothing to fear from its enemies, and its triumphs shall have been com- pleted in the subjugation of the whole earth.

But the very object for which the right of the Lord hath planted it on earth, demands its unlim- ited extension; its branches must shoot high and spread wide, ere the leaves of this tree shall have proved, as they were designed, "for the healing of the nations." The end for which the Church was established upon earth does not terminate in itself. It is a means for the accomplishment of an extensive and glorious object—it is destined to be the messenger of light, and life, and joy to those who sit in darkness, and hopelessness, and wo. It conquers, that it may bless; its borders are extended, that its blessings may be diffused over all the earth, and relieve the necessities of every creature. The progress of this almoner of Gospel blessings from nation to nation, from province to province, from city to city, from family to family, and from heart to heart, is marked by the gladness of soul, and cheerfulness of coun- tenance, and fulness of happiness, which it leaves every where as precious memorials of its heavenly original; and who would impede its blessed course? Who that has shared in its divine good- ness would refuse to bid it "God speed" and aid its holy enterprise to wave the standard of Imman-

uel over every land? The spirit which first gave the Church its existence and which has ever since given to it all its life and vigour, is the spirit of enlarged and expansive benevolence, that it may give again, and which rests not satisfied with giving; while any remain unsupplied with the blessings which God has granted it the power to bestow. Expansiveness is one of the very ele- ments of its vitality, and its existence is then only perfect, and healthful, and vigorous, when its growth is going forward. How carefully then, should they who love its Almighty Author, and whose hearts burn for the attainment of its mighty object, investigate the measure of its growth, and search out and employ the means which are pro- vided to foster and nourish it? Its present con- dition—the field over which it is yet to spread—the instruments now in operation, and which may yet be put in operation to secure and hasten its maturity—These are subjects of inquiry in which inclination and duty must alike prompt the Chris- tian diligently to engage himself. They are sub- jects which, whensoever and by whomsoever in- troduced, cannot fail to require and to obtain his most awakening attention: nor can inclination and duty prompt to such attention without leading onward to activity and faithfulness. Z.

Religious Intelligence.

(From the Christian Advocate and Journal.)

Zanesville O. Feb. 22, 1833. DEAR BRETHREN:—The present appears to be the best time to favor Zion. Never has there been heard so generally the "voice of rejoicing in the tabernacle of the righteous," nor has it been more generally admitted that the right hand of the Lord doeth valiantly in reaching the case of sinful and perishing man, and restoring him to the favor and image of his Maker, than at the present. The march of the Redeemer's kingdom is onward among us. In this station the power of God has been manifested in the awakening of the sinner, the conversion of the penitent, and the perfecting of his work in the hearts of believers. On some occasions we have seen half a hundred at the altar of prayer mingling their tears at Jesus' feet, and pleading earnestly for mercy; now and then their cries have been drowned by the shouts of praise issuing from hearts for the first time filled with pardoning love. For some years the Church in this place has shared in the blessings of the Lord, but never more so than at present. Since October, near two hundred have united them- selves to the Church, many of them are promising young men, who, if faithful to God, may render much service to the cause of Christ. The excitement still prevails, and we hope it will spread till many, very many, more are brought savingly to a knowledge of the truth.—Much is yet to be done—many are yet unmoved: the love of God has not wooed them, nor the threatening of the Lord deterred them from the broad, the fertile, the destructive road of sin. May God help me faithfully to discharge my duty, that their blood may not be required at my hands in the day of final reckoning. Your brother in Christ, Jos. M. TINKER.

GREEN BAY MISSION. Dear Brother:—I send you one or two items of intelli- gence from the Green Bay mission. When I left the Indian country last fall, arrangements were made for me to be informed at the end of the first quarter from the 15th of September, both as to the state of religion, and the prosperity of the school. That information has just come to hand, which I here transmit with pleasure to the board of managers. The religious state of the mission is given in a letter from Daniel Adams, our native preacher, now at the scene of action; and as this letter is his first effort, I believe, at missionary correspondence in English, I here send you a transcript of the letter entire. It is as follows:— "Statesburg, Jan. 4, 1833. Dear Brother:—I love you much in the Lord. I want to tell you a few words: I feel in my heart to rejoice every day because we have so many good meetings here in this place. The Lord pours out his Holy Spirit, and carries on his work among us, in that he is bringing poor drunken Indians out of nature's darkness into the mar- vellous light of the Gospel of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ. O yes, dear brother, you can rejoice over many con- verted Indians since you saw me last. I have, indeed, for my part, experienced the greatest blessings while I have been laboring here. I will tell you, brother, how great things God has done for my poor Indians: some of them have got religion. When converted they no more get drunk, for their hearts have become new. You know, dear brother, what the word of God says, "Therefore, if any man be in Christ he is a new creature; old things are passed away, behold all things are become new." I feel thankful to God, and rejoice in my heart. Dear brother, you must make haste and come on very early in the spring. I wish you to build another school house at Deer Creek, when you come on. You know, dear brother, that a good many Indians there got no reli- gion, and know nothing about our Saviour. I hope by and by to spread the Gospel in that place. You must pray for them poor Indians. While I write to you it makes me rejoice. But I hope one day to meet you in heaven, that good place, where there will be no more sin and sorrow, and where we shall part no more for ever. A word of advice will be thank- fully received by your Christian brother in the Lord. "DANIEL ADAMS." Yours respectfully, JOHN CLARKE. Troy, March 1, 1833.

CHRISTIAN GUARDIAN. Wednesday, April 3, 1833. RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.—Under the head of Reli- gious Intelligence we have of late given some extracts from the Christian Advocate and Journal, very inter- esting to those who love to hear of the prosperity of Zion, whether in this or other lands. The accounts from the United States bring weekly intelligence of un- common revivals mostly among the Methodists; such as must in the course of the year produce an extra- ordinary increase of souls gathered into the fold. This is cheering to all who love our Lord Jesus Christ in sin- cerity and earnestly desire the spread of his kingdom among men. We hear by report of some interesting meetings of late in our own country, particularly on Whitty and Ancaster circuits. It would be very gratifying both to us and our patrons to receive the particulars of those meetings in which special good has been accomplished. Should our brethren condescend to communicate more frequently on those subjects suited to our columns, it would doubtless benefit the public and add to the value of our paper.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CHRISTIAN GUARDIAN. In the last number of the paper which you edit, you have it appears bestowed much labour upon two ar- ticles, the one entitled, "Magisterial Scruples," and the other "Good laws badly administered"—for the pur- pose of exhibiting my official conduct in a very odious light; and as I think I can show to the satisfaction of every respectable man in the Province, without having the slightest foundation.

I read the first article as it came reeking from your press but as it ended with the words "comments next week," I thought I might as well wait until you had delivered yourself of every "stray grievance" before noticing what you then said. I shall in the first place simply state how I came to have any thing to do with the transaction, and what ac- tually took place within my knowledge and then make a few remarks upon the spirit in which you have pre-

sumed to comment upon the conduct which you have attributed to me upon bare surmise.

It was about 12 or 1 o'clock on the 21st of February last, when busy in my office that a messenger brought the following case accompanied with a certificate of ordination for my opinion.

Mr. Peter Jones applies to obtain the Certificate under the Stat. 1831, which speaks of Clergymen or Minis- ters, the Certificate is for a Deacon, the Bishop is not known to the Sessions and is stated to be an American Bishop.

Should the Quarter Sessions grant the Certificate without proof of the person giving the certificate of ordination being a bishop, and if so, should he be a Canadian bishop, or may be a foreigner—and is a Deacon a Clergyman or Minister—within the meaning of the Act?

"Know all men by these presents, That I Elijah Hedding one of the Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church in America, under the protection of Almighty God and with a single eye to his glory, by the imposition of my hands and prayer, have this day set apart Peter Jones for the office of a Deacon in the Methodist Episcopal Church in Canada, a man who in the judgment of the Conference is well qualified for that work; and he is hereby recommended to all whom it may concern, as a proper person to administer the ordinances of Baptism, Marriage, and the Burial of the Dead, in the absence of an Elder, and to feed the Flock of Christ, so long as his spirit and practice are such as become the Gospel. In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and seal this twenty-second day of August one thousand eight hundred and thirty. Kingston, U. C. (Signed) ELIJAH HEDDING."

In a few minutes after, Mr. Peter Jones himself arrived and asked if I had received some papers from the Chair- man of the Sessions, respecting his obtaining a Certi- ficate to enable him to perform the Marriage ceremony. I told him I had just received them, and was happy that he had come himself as the question was one that I could by no means answer without additional informa- tion. I read to Mr. Jones the following passage in the Act under which he claimed a certificate. "That no person shall be taken or deemed to be a clergyman or minister of such Church, Society, Congregation, or religious community, within the intent and meaning of this Act, who shall not have been regularly ordained, constituted, or appointed, according to the Rites and forms of such Church, Society, Congregation or religious community of which he professes to be a clergyman or minister." "And unless he shall produce proof of his ordination, constitution, or of such minister, &c." and explained to him that I could not possibly form any opinion upon the point unless I were informed what were the Rites &c. of his Church in regard to ordina- tion—and asked him if they were contained in any print- ed book—he said they were—and I then asked him if he could procure me a sight of the book—he answered that he would step down to Mr. Richardson's and bor- row one. In a short time he returned and pointed out to me the following passages in a book entitled, "The Doctrines and Discipline of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Canada," comprehending everything neces- sary for me to look at upon the subject. In Chapter I. Sec. 4. of the election and consecration of Bishops and of their duty are the following questions and an- swers: "Quest. 1st. How is a Bishop to be constituted? "Answer. By the election of the General Conference, and the laying on of the hands of three Bishops, or at least of one Bishop and two Elders. "Quest. 2d. If by death, expulsion, or otherwise, there be no Bishop remaining in our church, what shall we do? "Answer. The General Conference shall elect a Bishop; and the Elders or any three of them who shall be appointed by the General Conference for that purpose, shall ordain him according to our form of ordina- tion. "Quest. 3d. What are the duties of a Bishop? "Answer.—To ordain Bi- shops, Elders and Deacons. In Sec. 7. of the Election and Ordination of Travelling Deacons and of their duty is the following question and answer: "Quest. 1. How is a traveling Deacon constituted? "Answer. By the election of the majority of the year- ly Conference, and the laying on of the hands of a Bi- shop. In ch. 4. Sec. 1. The form and manner of making Deacons. When the day appointed by the Bishop is come there shall be a sermon &c. After which one of the Elders shall present unto the Bishop the persons to be ordained Deacons, then after certain ceremonies "shall the Bishop examine every one to be ordained" as therein pointed out, "Then the Bishop laying his hands severally upon the head of every one of them, shall say, 'Take thou authority &c.' I then asked Mr. Jones if Mr. Hedding was the Bishop of the M. E. Church in Canada—to which he replied that he was not,—that they had never as yet elected a Bishop—but that Mr. Hedding was invited by the Conference to come from the United States to ordain certain candidates of whom the Conference had approved—that Bishop Hedding had no authority in their Church being merely a visitor, as the Methodist Episcopal Church in Canada had entirely separated from that in the United States and was now an inde- pendent Church by itself subject to no foreign inter- ference or jurisdiction whatever,—I then told him that it did not appear to me that he had been regularly ordain- ed according to the Rites and forms of the Methodist E. Church in Canada—because they have no Bishop, and if they had no Bishop how could the ceremony of ordination according to the discipline be performed? If from any cause they have no Bishop they must elect one.—Bishop H. was not elected—he was an American Bishop invited to do duties which the disci- pline of the Church, as set forth in the book, did not authorise him to perform. He said the Conference con- sidered it all right, and that Mr. Richardson (meaning yourself) was present at his ordination, and knew all about it—I then told him that as it was a matter of Church Government with which they were themselves best acquainted, if any person would swear to the regu- larity of his ordination, I would recommend the magis- trates to grant the certificate, and accordingly sat down and wrote the following opinion.— "I have prepared an affidavit to be sworn in Court for the purpose of proving (what should be proved in all cases) that the applicant has been regularly ordain- ed—if he has been regularly ordained then I think a Deacon comes within the statute as a minister—I appear by the statement of Mr. Jones, that Bishop Hedding was not the Bishop of the Methodist Episco- pal Church in Canada, but that he was requested to come to Canada to ordain some clergymen for that Church.—It also appears by the Book setting forth the Doctrines and Discipline of that Church that ordination is to be performed by the Bishop, and that if by death, expulsion, or otherwise, there be no Bishop, the Con- ference shall elect one. This does not appear to have been done, therefore, when Mr. Jones was ordained they had no Bishop, but a foreign Bishop was requested to perform the office for the occasion. It does appear to me that such ordination cannot be deemed regular according to the statute; nevertheless it being a mat- ter of Church Discipline, if any person qualified to judge of the matter will make oath that such ordination was regular, I should not be inclined further to object to it, as the clergy are the best judges of such a mat- ter— which I read over to Mr. Jones who expressed himself well satisfied and said that he would get Mr. Richar- dson to swear to his ordination—I then drew up the af- fidavit a copy of which you have printed, previously asking him however, whether I should leave the name in blank or insert Mr. Richardson's. After the affidavit was drawn I read it over to Mr. Jones who expressed no surprise at its contents but seemed quite satisfied, and I am sure he had every reason to be with my con- duct towards him, for I immediately put aside what I

was doing to attend to him on account of his anxiety to leave town. Upon receiving the opinion and affidavit he left my office, and I have not seen him since,—and until I saw your comments in the news paper I was not apprised of the issue of his application—and until Saturday last I never exchanged a word with my brother the chairman of the sessions on the subject.

Now Sir, if this can justly be called "the singular manoeuvring of the worthy chairman" and his learned brother to deprive" Mr. Jones of his alleged privilege, I must plead guilty; but if not, then you will stand con- victed of having imputed base motives to one of the principal officers of the Government under which you live, without any pretence, quite in accordance per- haps with your editorial capacity, but quite at variance with your duty as a professed teacher of Religion;— and you must recollect that your having assumed the double character of Editor and Preacher, only impropr- ity that you may commit in the one will attach itself to you in the other; and therefore if as Editor you pub- lish unfounded calumnies against your neighbours be- cause forsooth they do not agree with you in opinion, you cannot excuse yourself when ascending the pulpit by saying that "I committed this sin as Editor of the Christian Guardian and not in my capacity of Metho- dist minister."

It is a somewhat singular circumstance that in the adjoining column to your article, entitled, "Magisterial Scruples," in endeavouring to remove some "erroneous impressions" which you fear the late editor of your paper may have made upon "those who are not better informed," you have stated, that at the Conference in 1828, two years before Mr. Jones was ordained, it was declared "that your Bishop should become one with the Canadian Conference subject to its discipline, and wholly and solely under its jurisdiction and control, should be a subject of His Majesty, and that he should not at any time exercise any ecclesiastical jurisdiction whatever in any part of the United States;" so that in fact you observe he was to have no foreign relation whatever, "ecclesiastical or civil" and yet in the face of this evidence so placed in juxta position by yourself with the article in question, you insist upon the regularity of Mr. Jones' ordination by this foreign- er, who as you very justly intimate had no more to do with your Church than the Pope.

You also add that "since 1828 the Methodists in Upper Canada, have been wholly free from all ecclesi- astical authority or jurisdiction of their brethren in the United States," and yet Bishop Hedding signs a certi- ficate in 1830 that he has set apart Peter Jones to be a Deacon in the M. E. Church in Canada. Now had he authority to set Peter Jones apart or not? if he had, your allegation just quoted is untrue—and if he had no authority, I will not torture you by drawing the inference—surely it is a wise saying, "Quem Deus vult perdere prius dementat."

The concluding sentence of your animadversions upon Mr. Ryerson's communication I particularly ad- mire, and only regret that your memory is so short that its principles ceased to operate when writing the fol- lowing strictures on magisterial scruples— "You say, 'However others may differ from them (the Union) we trust every Christian at least will ab- stain from (what think you gentle reader!) uncharitable reflections on their character, violent proceedings and false accusations.' Will you be good enough to explain why your character should be exempt from uncharitable reflections and you exempt from false accusations, while the same rule is not observed by you towards me? In your first article you complain that "the Atty. Gen'l. without seeing us (you) or asking any ques- tions drew up an affidavit," &c. I drew the affidavit as a matter of civility to Mr. Jones and to save time, as he was in a hurry, and prevent the necessity of any discussion at the Court about evidence. You were Mr. Jones' witness—not mine—I did not want you to swear to it or to any thing else, and consequently I had no occasion to see you or ask you any questions. The Certificate of ordination purported to be signed and sealed at Kingston, and I supposed it to have been done with your knowledge; but you next complain that the affidavit not only required you to swear to the ordina- tion but also to the constitutionality (if there be any such word) of it—thus making the witness the judge of the very point in dispute—of course I did, and this is the substance and most important fact of the affida- vit, and unless you or some one else who is versed in the subject will swear to it, I say the Court ought never to grant Mr. Jones a certificate."

I dare say many by-standers might be produced who would swear that they were present and saw a person calling himself Bishop Hedding lay his hand on Mr. Jones' head, and declare him to be a Deacon—but the question is, did that make him one? one of the by- standers might have done the same thing, but no one would pretend that if he had it would have been any thing more than a solemn mockery. The question is, had Elijah Hedding being an American Bishop, no way connected with your Church, good right and full au- thority, according to the discipline of the Methodist E. Church of Canada, to ordain any ministers in that Church? And this is what you were, (not required) but, if acting ingenuously, expected to swear to or declare that it could not be proven at all, because it was not the truth. If he were ordained, but not ac- cording to the rites and forms of your Church, the consequence is, that he does not come within the act the words of which are above quoted.

According to my understanding of your Discipline there are three parties to every ordination of a Dea- con. First, a Candidate; secondly, the Conference to elect and present, and thirdly a Bishop to receive the Candidate and perform the Ceremony, and it ap- pears to me that if either the Conference or the Bishop is a stranger to the Church, the ordination is not ac- cording to its published Book of Discipline; but it is very probable my ignorance, of your church affairs that makes me take this view of it, and as the act re- quires proof that the ordination has been regularly per- formed according to the Rites and forms of the Church to which the applicant belongs, if any person acquaint- ed with the facts will swear that he has been regularly ordained by a person duly authorised according to the Rites and forms of the Church I dare say such proof will be received as satisfactory. You say that you were required to swear that the said Elijah Hedding had full right and due authority to ordain &c. To attest this would require a personal knowledge of the ordination of the Bishop himself which (you say) you are not competent to attest to us "a fact." This is no concern of mine it is a dilemma you have brought yourselves into perhaps, by employing a Foreigner. If you had elected a Bishop according to your disci- pline, there would have existed no difficulty of this kind; and surely it can be no reason to urge upon me for taking it for granted that he was a Bishop; that you who have employed him as such scruple to swear that he is one. But even here you make a stumbling block of the smallest objection. The being a Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church in America I take it for granted would be easily proved, and therefore assuming that fact will you swear that his ordination of Mr. Jones was regular and according to the Rites and forms of the M. E. Church in Canada &c.

In the ordinary Courts in this Province nothing is more common when there is a dispute relative to the Law of a foreign country to examine a witness conversant with those laws with regard to any question arising under them. But although you may not be acquainted with proceedings in Courts of Justice, per- haps you may have read that when "St. Paul was brought before Gallio, the Roman Proconsul of Achaia and who was Brother to Seneca the Philosopher, and a most excellent man—Gallio said—"If it were a mat- ter of wrong or wicked lewdness, O ye Jews reason would that I should bear with you. But if it be a ques- tion of words and names, and of your Law, look ye to it; for I will be no judge of such matters"—so in the matter before us if the M. E. Church were a body Con- stituted by law, reason would that I, a lawyer, should bear with you and give an opinion upon your disci- pline, but as you are a voluntary association, bound by no law of the land, and this being a question of your

Law—look ye to it—for I will be no Judge of such matters, and therefore I said in my opinion to the Magistrates that "it being a matter of Church Dis- cipline if any person qualified to Judge of the matter will make oath that such ordination was regular, I should not be inclined further to object to it, as the Clergy are the best Judges of such a matter."—In conclusion I will just remark that charity is one of the brightest ornaments of the Christian Character, but then it "suffereth long and is kind; Charity envieth not; Charity vaunteth not itself; is not puffed up; doth not behave itself unseemly; seeketh not her own; is not easily provoked; thinketh no evil; beareth all things; believeth all things; hopeth all things; en- dureth all things."—How many of these qualities you have exhibited upon the present occasion I shall leave a discerning and unprejudiced public to decide. Yours &c. H. J. BOULTON.

York, 25, March 1833.

Agreeably to the request of the Attorney General we have given a place to his communication, at the same time beg leave to trouble our readers with a few re- marks; first in explanation and justification of the li- berty we have taken in our previous observations, and then by way of comment on such parts of the A. G.'s letter as appear to require our particular attention.

First then we would explain precisely what we con- sidered just cause of complaint. We complained not of the reference made to the Attorney General for his opinion, this doubtless is the prerogative of the Bench with which we would not interfere, much less of the judgment of the court on the case, for we know not that they came to any; but it was the manner of bring- ing the testimony before them, the points embraced in the affidavit, and the unwillingness of the Chairman either to hear verbal testimony or suffer the affidavit to be altered without going to a Crown Lawyer at his office and agreeing with him about it.

The subject was not introduced into the Guardian because we considered it a "stray grievance" as the A. G. says, nor merely on account of Mr. Jones, but because we considered it likely to produce a permanent and serious injury to that body of Christians to which we and Mr. Jones belong, as well as to all in similar circumstances; for it is obvious that should this course of proceeding obtain in the Quarter Sessions generally, many worthy ministers of different denominations who have received their ordination, not only from the hands of a foreigner, but also in foreign lands, would be deprived of the privilege which no doubt it was by the Marriage act intended to give them. Under these con- siderations we make no apology for the notice we have taken of it, or for bringing it before the public.

We now turn our attention to the Attorney General's letter, selecting and answering such parts as appear to call for our notice.

The Attorney General says,—"For the purpose of exhibiting my official conduct in a very odious light." Not so, my "purpose" was to exhibit it in its true light, not to make it odious—we abhor such a purpose—We may have erred in our judgment, but we have not knowingly misrepresented any thing, "nor set down aught in malice."

"And then make a few remarks upon the spirit in which you have presumed to comment upon the conduct which you have attributed to me upon bare surmise." Our comment was upon facts, not on conduct attrib- uted upon bare surmise.

"And if they had no Bishop, how could the ceremony of ordination, according to the discipline, be performed?" Very early by the Bishop of another kindred church, upon special request, by vote of the Conference; which in fact amounts to an election. "If from any cause they have no Bishop, they must elect one."

The clause in the discipline, to which the A. General here alludes, provides for a case of emergency, that is, when there is no Bishop to ordain another, the Con- ference is to proceed as therein directed, in order to constitute one.

"Bishop H. was not elected—he was an American Bishop invited to do duties, which the discipline of the church, as set forth in the book, did not authorise him to perform."

Bishop H. was elected by vote of the Conference, to perform the ordination at that time, and therefore, though it may be said the book of discipline did not authorise him to perform that special act, yet, the vote of the Con- ference taken on the occasion did.

"If any person would swear to the regularity of his ordination, I would recommend, &c."

We could swear to the facts relative to his ordination, and that in our opinion, as well as that of our church, so far as we know, it was regular. But here it may be asked, if the court were to be guided in their judgment by the opinion of the witness, as to the regularity of the ordination, where was the necessity, or even propriety, of entering into particulars, such as are embraced in the affidavit? And if the opinion of the witness was not to decide the judgment of the court, then of course they would make up their minds, after hearing all the facts relating to the transaction. This latter course appears to us, to be the more proper on all occasions; and we doubt not, had we been permitted to give testimony to the court in the usual way, we should have been able to convince every unprejudiced person, from a statement of facts, that the ordination of Mr Jones was regular, according to the rites and forms of the Methodist E. Church in Canada.

"Now sir, if this can justly be called 'the singular manoeuvring of the worthy chairman with his learned brother, to deprive' Mr. Jones, &c."

We here beg leave to correct our learned antagonist, we did not say "the singular manoeuvring, &c., to de- prive," but, "deprived through this singular manoeuv- ring, &c." That it is singular, and that Mr. Jones is through it deprived of his certificate, must be evident to all who attentively consider the whole proceeding.

Next follows something like a lecture on Moral Phi- losophy, which for its singularity is worthy of notice. "Quite in accordance perhaps with your Editorial capacity, but quite at variance with your duty as a pro- fessed teacher of Religion."

How is this? Can moral evil accord with the capacity of an editor any more than that of a lawyer or any other public servant? If we be guilty of immorality, we seek no refuge in our editorial capacity. We hold the editorial chair in too much respect to suppose it can be made a screen for moral turpitude.

But for the present we plead not guilty to the accusa- tion of "publishing unfounded charges against our neighbour;" and wait for the proof.

The A. G. next condescends to take considerable pains to make us appear self-contradictory in what we have said about foreign ecclesiastical jurisdiction, &c. But as this appears to be a digression we pass it for the present, returning after we have disposed of the point in hand.

"I drew the affidavit as a matter of civility to Mr. Jones, and to save time, and to prevent the necessity of discussion at the Court about evidence." Again— "The act requires proof that the ordination has been regularly performed according to the Rites and forms of

the church to which the applicant belongs, if any person acquainted with the facts will swear that the applicant has been regularly ordained by a person duly authorized according to the rites and forms of the Church, I dare say such proof will be received as satisfactory.

Very well; but if this be all that is required in evidence, why then were other matters introduced into the affidavit, especially if the object was "to save time and prevent the necessity of discussion at the Court?"

"The question is, had Elijah Hedding been an American Bishop no way connected with your church, good right and full authority according to the discipline of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Canada, to ordain any minister in that Church, &c."

We reply, in our opinion at that time he had; not as an American bishop, but as a bishop of the Church of Christ, and because he was especially authorized by vote of the conference taken on the occasion; and not only he but any other bishop of any other branch of the church of Christ in any other part of the world, would have had the same authority if conferred upon him by the Conference. This is our opinion, and it must have been the opinion of the conference in relation to Bishop Hedding, or they would not have invited him to perform the ordinations; and the only reason why we demurred at swearing to the declaration in the affidavit that he "had full right and due authority &c." was because it was unqualified, had it been submitted as a matter of opinion we would have had no hesitation on that point.

"That the affidavit was so worded as to require a personal knowledge in the witness of the Bishop's ordination, is admitted by A. G. himself, for he says in reference to our objection on that ground, "This is no concern of mine, it is a dilemma you have brought yourselves into." If you had elected a Bishop according to your discipline, there would have existed no difficulty of this kind." According to our discipline, that is we suppose from among ourselves and had him ordained before our eyes, we could then have sworn to his ordination, &c. Well, suppose we could, does it follow that every witness who may be called in future to prove the regularity of the ordination of an applicant could do it, and would it be proper to require it of him? In the course of a few years there would probably be a succession of Bishops, one deriving his ordination from the other, and according to this mode of proceeding it might be required to prove that they were all properly constituted Bishops before the regularity of the applicant's ordination could be ascertained. Who does not see that such a proceeding would be not only "singular," but vexatious and absurd. And we still contend that there is no more propriety in requiring us to swear positively to the ordination of Bishop Hedding than there would be in requiring a witness to swear to the ordination of the Bishop of Quebec in order to prove the regularity of an ordination performed by him; he might swear to the best of his knowledge and belief, and that the Bishop's authority and ordination were acknowledged by the Church for which he officiated, and we could swear the same of Bishop Hedding; and ought not this to be sufficient to satisfy the most cautious? We therefore think we will be acquitted of dissingenuousness in the judgment of every candid person, all that the Attorney General has intimated to the contrary notwithstanding.

If, as in imitation of Gallo, old, the A. G. says, "this being a question of your Law—look ye to it, for I will be no judge of such matters," why does he then take the trouble of examining into "our Law," and passing his opinion upon the question; yea, and even sending that opinion to the court in the following words, "It does appear to me that such ordination cannot be deemed regular according to the statute?" Here is an opinion and judgment on the case given to the court, without any information, but such as he derived from the discipline and a few words of conversation with Mr. Jones—and yet "he will be no judge of such matters!" And let it be observed it does not appear that the court requested his opinion on this point, therefore it was gratuitous, notwithstanding he leaves it to the witness to make it regular by swearing it to be so.

This may appear perfectly consistent to the A. G. himself, but really to us it is quite otherwise. We come now to defend ourselves against the self-contradiction which the A. G. represents us to have fallen into in saying "that the person who should be elected as our Bishop should be one with the Canada Conference &c. &c." and at the same time insisting upon the regularity of Mr. Jones' ordination by this Foreigner!—The "contradiction" wholly disappears when it is considered that the person we spoke of as becoming one with our Conference was to be the permanent Bishop of our church, presiding in our Conferences, stationing our preachers, in a word, superintending the church according to the powers vested in our Bishop by the discipline. All we have said in this case is literally correct; and these things remain to this day unaltered, notwithstanding Bishop Hedding did officiate at the ordination of Mr. Jones and others, and that regularly too in our opinion, by special vote of the Conference.

It is very unfair, to say the last of it, in the A. G. to represent us as intimating that Bishop Hedding "had no more to do with our Church than the Pope?" We no where intimate any such thing, and we challenge him to prove it, but such pervasions only return upon their authors because any man acquainted with our motier tongue may detect them. We refer our readers to the article alluded to by the A. G. for further information on this subject.

Another charge of the A. G. and we will then take our leave of him, "You also add that since 1828 the Methodists in Upper Canada have been wholly free from all ecclesiastical authority or jurisdiction of their brethren in the United States, and yet Bishop Hedding signs a certificate in 1830 that he has set apart Peter Jones to be a Deacon in M. E. Church in Canada. Now had he authority to set Peter Jones apart or not? If he had, your allegation just quoted is untrue; and if he had no authority, I will not torture you by drawing the inference."

How very kind!—The A. G. thinks he has got us into a dilemma now, but it will require no great skill in either logic or law to extricate us; the exercise of a little common sense will be sufficient. It is obvious that when we say the Methodists in U. C. have been wholly free &c. we mean that neither the Conference or Conferences in the U. States nor any of their officers had any right to exercise jurisdiction or control over them. The question then is asked, had Bishop H. authority to set apart Peter Jones? We answer he had, but as we said before, not by virtue of his connection with the Church in the U. States, but as a bishop of the church of Christ invited to perform that act at that time by the Canada conference. But did this place either the conference or the preachers whom he ordained, under his jurisdiction or control? not in the least.—He had no authority over them before the ordination since 1828, he had none after it, he has none

now. They are as "wholly free" from his authority and jurisdiction as if he had never ordained them.—The authority to govern the church among Methodist Preachers is not derived from their ordination, this gives them authority to administer the ordinances, but the power to exercise the discipline of the church and govern the societies is derived from their appointment from year to year to their respective charges; with which in our conference Bishop H. has had nothing to do since 1828.

What a harping on words then does the learned A. G. make in his attack upon us. He might have saved himself the trouble of forming his laboured and far-fetched argument, and us of exploding it, had he better understood the subject.

We hope the importance of the subject and the interests connected with it will serve as an apology for the room we have occupied and the tax we have put upon the patience of the reader. We will now close for the present by showing in a few words that Mr. Jones was regularly ordained according to the rites and forms of our church.

By referring to that part of the discipline which the A. G. has quoted in relation to ordaining deacons, it will be seen that all that is required, is election by the Conference, and (after certain ceremonies therein specified) the laying on of the hands of a Bishop, saying, "Take thou authority to execute the office of a deacon in the Church of Christ." Now all this was done to our certain knowledge in the case of Mr. Jones, and which we could have certified to the Court, together with the manner in which Bishop H. was authorized to perform the ordination, had we been permitted in the ordinary way.

In conclusion we beg leave to say that what we have written has been from a sense of duty to the public and not from any personal consideration whatever, we never had any occasion for personal offence from either the Attorney General or his brother, and now we trust entertain no ill will towards them. All the harm we wish them is, that they as well as we may be deeply imbued with that "most excellent gift of charity" described by the Apostle and quoted by the A. G., and that they may enjoy the benefits thereof both in time and eternity.

To CORRESPONDENTS.—"Luther" is informed that his enquiries will have a place in the Guardian, provided they be free from personal reflection and bitter invective.—We recommend "An Episcopal Methodist" to lay his complaint before the Preacher in charge, who will doubtless attend to it and probably effect a reform of the evil complained of.

To the Editor of the Christian Guardian.

Observing in the Canadian Wesleyan of the 28th ult., that I am said to be the author of a certain publication dated "York, 23rd Feb. 1833," and signed "A Local Preacher," and addressed "To the Members of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Upper Canada," I have to request that you will permit me through your paper to deny being either directly or indirectly the author of the above publication; that the first time I saw it, was in the form of a printed handbill about two weeks since; and that the words "let this be as it may" immediately following the imputation, together with other circumstances, lead me to affirm, almost beyond a doubt, that the Editor of the Canadian Wesleyan well knows who the author is, that he is not a Local Preacher of the above church; nor in any connexion whatever with it.

I am Sir,  
Yours, &c.  
THOMAS VAUX.

Answer to an Enigma proposed in the Christian Guardian—March 20, 1833.

Elijah the prophet by ravens was fed,  
Rahab the harlot, whom Salmon did wed;  
Naiman by washing, was healed of disease,  
Esther the queen, who did Mordecai please;  
Some was the mother of James and of John,  
Thomas the apostle, we next find upon;  
Tinnath the city, where Samson was wed,  
Onesimus next, who from Philemon fled;  
Water the beverage, temprance doth teach,  
Ninevah the city, where Jonah did preach.  
The initials thus placed, and in order set down,  
Show clearly the township that's called Exansarrows.

Foreign News.

VERY LATE FROM ENGLAND.

By successive arrivals at New York, English papers have been received up to the 24th February. The measures of the new Parliament for suppressing disturbances in Ireland and effecting a reform in the Church Establishment of that unhappy country seem to be the absorbing topics. Such extracts as our limits allow will be found below, copied from the Commercial Advertiser.

The new Parliament met on the 29th of January, and elected the old Speaker, the Right Hon. CHARLES MANNERS STURTON, by a majority of 210 votes.

The King's speech was delivered on the afternoon of the 5th of February.

THE KING'S SPEECH.

This being the day appointed for the delivery of the King's speech, his Majesty arrived at the House of Lords shortly before two o'clock, and on alighting from his carriage was received by the Cabinet Ministers and great Officers of State.

His Majesty immediately proceeded to the robing room, and from thence to the interior of the House of Lords. On his Majesty taking his seat on the throne, the Usher of the Black Rod summoned the House of Commons to hear the Royal Speech. Shortly afterwards the Speaker, attended by a great number of members, appeared at the bar. The Lord Chancellor, upon his knees, presented the Speech to his Majesty, who read it with a firm and audible voice, as follows:

My Lords and Gentlemen.—The period being now arrived at which the business of Parliament is usually resumed, I have called you together for the discharge of the important duties with which you are entrusted. Never, at any time, did subjects of greater interest and magnitude call for your attention.

I have also to regret that my earnest endeavors to effect a definite arrangement between Holland and Belgium, have hitherto been unsuccessful. I found myself at length compelled, in conjunction with the King of the French, to take measures for the execution of the treaty of the 15th Nov. 1831. The capture of the citadel of Antwerp has in part accomplished that object, but the Dutch Government still refusing to evacuate the rest of the territories assigned to Belgium by that treaty; the embargo which I had directed to be imposed on the Dutch commerce has been continued. Negotiations are again commenced, and you may rely on their being conducted on my part as they have uniformly been, with the single view of ensuring to Holland and Belgium a separate existence, on principles of mutual security and independence.

The good faith and honor with which the French Government has acted in these transactions, and the assurances which I continue to receive from the Chief Powers of Europe of their friendly dispositions, give me confidence

in the success of my endeavors to preserve the general peace. I have given directions that the various papers which are necessary for your information on the affairs of Holland and Belgium should be laid before you.

The approaching termination of the charters of the Bank of England and of the East India Company, will require a revision of these establishments, and I rely on your wisdom for making such provisions for the important interests connected with them, as may appear from experience, and full consideration, to be best calculated to secure public credit, to improve and extend our commerce, and to promote the general prosperity and power of the British Empire.

Your attention will also be directed to the state of the Church, more particularly as regards its temporalities and the maintenance of the Clergy. The complaints which have arisen from the collection of Tithes appear to require a change of system, which, without diminishing the means of maintaining the established Clergy in respectability and usefulness, may prevent the collision of interests, and the consequent derangement and dissatisfaction which have too frequently prevailed between the Ministers of the Church and their parishioners. It may also be necessary for you to consider what remedies may be applied for the correction of acknowledged abuses, & whether the Revenues of the Church may not admit of a more equitable and judicious distribution.

In your deliberations on these important subjects, it cannot be necessary for me to impress upon you the duty of carefully attending to the security of the Church Establishment by Law in these realms, and to the true interests of religion.

In relation to Ireland, with a view of removing the causes of complaint which had been so generally felt and which had been attended with such unfortunate consequences, an act was passed during the last session of parliament for carrying into effect a general composition for Tithes. To complete that salutary work, I recommend to you, in conjunction with such other amendments of the law as may be found applicable to that part of my dominions, the adoption of a measure, by which, upon the principle of a just compensation, the possessors of land may be enabled to free themselves from the burthen of an annual payment.

To the further reforms that may be necessary, you will probably find that, although the Established Church of Ireland is by law permanently united with that of England, the peculiarities of their respective circumstances will require a separate consideration. There are other subjects hardly less important to the general peace and welfare of Ireland, affecting the administration of justice, and the local taxation of that country, to which your attention will also be required.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons, I have directed the estimates for the service of the year to be laid before you. They will be framed with the most anxious attention to all useful economy. Notwithstanding the late reduction in the estimate of the year, I am happy to inform you that all the extraordinary services which the exigencies of the times required, have been amply provided for. The state of the Revenue, as compared with the public expenditure, has hitherto fully realized the expectations that were formed at the close of the last session.

My Lords and Gentlemen, In this part of the United Kingdom, with very few exceptions, the public peace has been preserved; and it will be your anxious but grateful duty to promote by all practical means, habits of industry and good order amongst the laboring classes of the community.

On my part, I shall be ready to co-operate, to the utmost of my power, in obviating all just causes of complaint and in promoting all well considered measures of improvement. But it is my painful duty to observe that the disturbances in Ireland, which I adverted at the close of the last session, have greatly increased. A spirit of insubordination and violence has risen to the most fearful height, rendering life and property insecure, and degrading the authority of the law, and threatening the most fatal consequences if not promptly & effectually repressed. I feel confident that to your loyalty and patriotism, I shall not resort in vain for assistance in these distressing circumstances, and that you will be ready to adopt such measures of salutary precaution, and to entrust to me such additional powers as may be found necessary for controlling and punishing the disturbers of the public peace, and strengthening the Legislative Union between the two Countries, which, with your support, and under the blessing of Divine Providence, I am determined to maintain by all the means in my power, as indispensably connected with the peace, security, and welfare of my dominions.

The address of the Lords in answer to the speech from the throne, was moved on the 5th, by the Marquis of Conyngham. It was opposed by the Earl of Aberdeen, who took occasion to arraign the foreign policy of Ministers—contending that they had placed England in the train of France. Lord Grey replied, and the Duke of Wellington rejoined. The debate, however, was not extended to a great length, and the address was adopted by a protest from a few of the Conservatives, dissenting from the conduct of the Government in regard to the attack upon Holland.

In the Commons the address was moved on the same day, by Lord Ormsby. The debate was announced by O'Connell assailed the government with great violence. He was replied to by Mr. Secretary Stanley. The debate was extended through several sittings. The leading speakers on the 6th were, E. L. Bulwer, Mr. A. A. A. Mr. St. John, Mr. C. Grant and Lord John Russell. On the 7th the debate was renewed and Mr. Cobden was the speaker in chief, and acquitted himself, as it is said, in his happiest style. The Morning Chronicle says, "he flashed both Mr. Stanley and Mr. Macaulay in a strain of sarcasm peculiarly well received. He analyzed the American Declaration of Independence, drawn up by Mr. Jefferson, and certainly showed that the analogy between the cases of Ireland and America, was not so remote as some gentlemen had supposed it to be."

The debate was again adjourned over to the 8th, when it was renewed, and after a long discussion, an amendment, which had been proposed by Mr. O'Connell, the object of which was to test the question of the repeal of the Act, was rejected by the very decisive vote of 428 to 49 being a majority for the Ministers of 379. Another amendment, offered by Mr. Tennyson, and seconded by Mr. Hunt, was voted down by a majority of 333.—The Address was then adopted as originally reported.

IRISH ENFORCEMENT BILL PASSED.

On the 21st February, Lord Shaftesbury, in the House of Lords, brought up the report on the bill, for the suppressing of disturbances in Ireland, and the same with its amendments, after some desultory conversation, was agreed to. One of the amendments that had been inserted was moved by Earl Grey for the prevention of signals by bonfires, &c. Mr. Stanley introduced a bill into the House of Commons on the 19th, the subject of Game and Juries, which was approved on all sides of the House—and some parts of it even by Mr. O'Connell himself. Its object is to correct an evil of no ordinary magnitude, for it was stated to be a fact, that estates were bought, and private labourers paid, from the public purse, by the facilities imparted to the secret and irresponsible Divans of the Grand Jurymen.—By this bill they are no longer allowed to discuss and dispose of nearly a million annually in secret couleaze. The necessary provisions of the Bills are equally deserving of approval. They are as follows, viz, that public works shall be taken by fair tender, and by public contract—that the rate-payers assessed for these works shall have a share in this preparatory public discussions respecting them, that special sessions, like the English, shall negative their presentment to the Grand Jury, if obnoxious or objectionable; and that the undertaking of the public works shall be checked by the necessity of having a competent surveyor to warrant their commencement, and superintend their progress. It also provides that the county cess shall be levied, not as heretofore on the tenant, but on the landlord, which will have the effect to repress speculative improvements in erecting public works.

The resolutions that had been introduced by Lord Althorp, for regulating the sittings of the House of Commons were taken up on the 20th, and were debated by many of the members. The first division took place for the resolution to meet at twelve at noon, and to sit till three for the reception of petitions, and the transaction of private business. The resolution was adopted by a vote of 183 to 14. Another resolution was for reducing the number necessary to constitute a quorum from forty to twenty. This was likewise adopted, and the regulations were to go into operation on the succeeding Wednesday.

It is in contemplation to change the hours for the sittings in Parliament, by restoring the day to its proper usages, instead of legislating only by night. In the Commons on the 11th, Mr. Oswald presented a petition from the county of Ayr, respecting nocturnal sittings, which was received with cheers.

CHURCH REFORM IN IRELAND.

On the 12th the Chancellor of the Exchequer rose, and stated that he wished to discuss particularly the grievance of the Church Establishment in Ireland.

The total amount of all revenues of the Bishops of Ireland was £120,000; the gross amount of all the revenue was £150,000, but owing to the expenses of collection &c., the nett amount was not more than £130,000.

He thought that all the revenues of the Church of Ireland applicable to the support of the Ministers of that church did not exceed £800,000. He thought the first claim on the property was that of the established church. He thought there were in Ireland, 200 livings of less than £100. The first fruits have therefore been applied, first to the repair of churches, these it is proposed to abolish, and impose a tax on livings above £200, and a rate increasing with their income, which will go into a general fund: On the Bishops the scale for the tax would be lower.

This might be said to attack vested interests, but he had reason to believe that the clergy would not be much opposed to it, and the church was required to make some sacrifices.

A Board of Commissioners would be proposed, to carry into execution the arrangements in temporalities. This Board, though consisting partly of clergymen, would be independent of them.

Church cess was to be immediately abolished. [Great cheering for several minutes.] This amounted by estimate to £70,000 annually; while the new arrangements would yield £60,000. The fund would be applied to various purposes, but, under such restriction, that Protestant Churches would not be unnecessarily built.

Other measures were to be authorized, which would not go into effect until the death of the present incumbents. The revenues of the Primate of Ireland amount to £14,500. This is to be reduced hereafter to £10,000.—Dean and Chapters to be abolished, when not connected with duties, or else to be connected with duties.

There are 29 dioceses, which are too many, and might be reduced by ten; it was proposed to unite Drogheda to Down and Connor, Glenties to Armagh, Raphoe to Derry, Elphin to Ardsagh, and Kilmore, Clonsilla to Killybegs, Killala to Tuam, Kildare to Dublin, Cork to Cloyne; Waterford to Cashel, and Ossory to Ferns. Cheers.

The incomes would be reduced from £130,000 to 90,000.

Sir R. Inglis opposed the law for the reform of the Irish church, on the ground that neither the King nor the parliament could adopt it without violating their oaths for the support of the church. Mr. Goulburn pronounced the bill an illegal and iniquitous aggression upon the Irish hierarchy. Sir R. Peel protested against the invasion of the property of the church. Sir P. Bouverie, Lord Eldon, and Mr. Stanley, the Irish Secretary, supported the bill; the latter expected the best results from it; and said that the interests of the Protestants would be promoted by it.

IRELAND.

Great agitation was manifested at Dublin on the 20th Feb., in consequence of the Suppression Bill. The Trades and Volunteers had suspended their political operations, to deliberate on their personal security. A great general meeting was to take place the next day; a run had been made upon the Bank of Ireland for gold, but not to a great extent.

State of Ireland.—The crop of bitterness that has been long preparing for this ill-fated region seems now to be nearly full. On the evening of the 15th of February, Earl Grey introduced a bill into the House of Lords for the more effectual suppression of local disturbances and dangerous associations in Ireland. This bill, with which the ministry have deemed necessary to put down the disturbances and associations of that country, contains thirty-six sections, and occupies nearly three wide columns of the London Morning Chronicle.

It will be perceived that all power is committed to the Lord Lieutenant, and that the bill is framed with such precaution as to leave very little chance of evading it.—That it is a violation of the British Constitution is evident; and indeed it is admitted so to be by Lord Grey; but the public safety is held to be of paramount authority. Courts Martial are established in the disturbed districts, their proceedings and punishments are summary and without appeal—the Habeas Corpus act suspended—and all persons required to remain within their houses between sunset and sunrise, on pain of being sentenced to transportation. This brings us back to the days of William the Conqueror, when the curfew toll'd the knell of parting day.—but perhaps the present condition of Ireland may render such severe enactments as necessary now, as that of England did in the days of the Norman.

MARTIAL LAW IN IRELAND.—The following are the principal enacting clauses of the bill for the tranquillization of Ireland, which has passed the House of Commons, and which no doubt is now in operation in that country.

1. That the Lord Lieutenant, with the advice of the Privy Council of Ireland, may issue his Proclamation, declaring any county or portion thereof to be in such a state of disturbance and insubordination as to require the application of the provisions of this act.

2. That the inhabitants of such disturbed districts shall be warned by the Proclamation, not only to refrain attending any seditious meeting, but "to be and remain within their respective habitations, at all hours between sunset and sunrise, and after such day as shall be named therein for that purpose."

3. That the magistrates may apprehend and commit to prison any person within such proclaimed district, who carries any arms, or portions thereof, or in such a state of his or her dwelling or place of abode, between sunset and sunrise, and the persons so committed shall be tried by a Court Martial.

4. Empowers justices of the peace, at any time from one hour after sunset to sunrise, to demand admission, on refusal, to enter forcibly any house in such proclaimed district, to search whether the inmates be absent, or have any arms, ammunition, or weapons concealed therein, with the usual reference of delinquency to trial by a Court Martial.

5. That it shall be lawful to have the possession of any arms, ammunition, pikes, pike heads, spears, or other offensive weapons, unless such arms, &c. were concealed in their house without their privacy or knowledge. "The powers of the Court Martial are limited to transportation for life.

MARRIED.

Jan. 29, by the Rev. A. Prindle, Mr. Thomas Pritchard to Miss Sally Thomas, both of Norwich.  
By the same, Feb. 19, Mr. John Jinkinson to Miss Elizabeth Clunton.  
By the same, Feb. 27, Mr. Henry J. Heber of Norwich, to Miss Susan third daughter of the late Mr. Edward Smith of Aucasar.  
By the same, Feb. 28, Mr. John B. B. of St. Thomas, to Miss Phoebe second daughter of Mr. Lewis Douglas, of Woodhouse.

DIED.

At his residence in the town of Thurston on the morning of Thursday last 25th Jan. William Bell, Esq. aged 74. An able and respectable individual of this County.  
Sudden.—At the township of Thurston, on Friday the 22d Instant, John Clapp, Son of Thomas Clapp, in the twelfth year of his age—after an illness of only nine hours.  
At her residence in Edwinstown, on the 16th Instant, of consumption, Miss Sarah Lewis, the 25th year of her age, daughter of the late Henry Lewis.—Her were friends those amiable and lovely by qualities which endeared her to her husband and acquaintances; and were considered as a possession of the highest value. During her distressing sickness, she manifested that preparation for death, and pious resignation to the will of God, which gave her friends the comforting hope that she is now inhabiting the paradise.

Letters received at the Guardian Office, during the week ending April 3d, 1833.  
H. Wilkinson, E. Brouse, S. Waldron, J. Ryerson, T. Madden, "Meander," H. J. Fyfe, Wm. Ryan, S. Rose, J. Campbell, H. Dean, S. Griffin, A. Prindle, A. Jones, E. Perry, J. Robinson, "P. H. S."

YORK MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.  
ON WEDNESDAY, next, the 3rd April, at half past 7, P. M., a public Lecture will be delivered by Mr. Jeffrey, a gentleman lately arrived from England, on ELECTRICITY, illustrated by experiments.

PRIMITIVE METHODIST MISSIONS.  
A MISSIONARY Meeting will be held in the Primitive Methodist Chapel Bay Street, on Friday April 5th, to commence at 6 o'clock, in the evening.

Several Ministers and Gentlemen will address the Meeting on the occasion.  
A collection will be made towards the Funds of the Mission.

FOR SALE.

CRIST MILL, SAW MILL, and LAND, The East Half of Lot No. 29 and 30, in the 1st Concession of Markham, east side Young Street, 12 miles from York; 130 Acres, about 70 clear. Lot No. 19 in the 1st Concession Saphrinsburgh, 184 Acres, 70 or 80 clear. Lot No 21 in the 1st Concession Hollowell, South side Upper Lake, 200 Acres, 19 clear. For particulars, apply to the owner at York, by letter, postage paid.  
177-f  
DANIEL BROOKE.

FARM TO RENT.—For one or more years as may be agreed upon—in the Township of Scarborough being composed of part of Lot No. 14 in Concession D, and broken fronts No. 12, 13 and 14 in Concession C, containing 200 acres. There are 15 acres cleared and fenced and a good Log House erected. For further information apply to Mr. William Richardson on the premises or to the Subscriber at York.  
W. EWART.  
York, April 2d, 1833. 177-f.

INFORMATION WANTED.—Any person knowing Hector Ross or David Walker; (persons who witnessed an article of agreement tenth Oct. 1832 between the subscriber and John Thom, of Scarborough,) will confer a great favor upon the undersigned by informing him where they or either of them may be found: Information received at this office.  
JAMES V. DANIELS.  
April 3, 1833. 177

TO LEASE, for the term of twenty one years, a Building Lot, in York, being Lot No. 4, in the south side of Richmond street, containing 80 feet by 93. For Terms, apply to  
J. R. ARMSTRONG.  
York, April 3, 1833. 177-f.

INFORMATION WANTED.—The friends of WILLIAM LANCASTER, who left York Upper Canada about 7 years since, are very desirous of hearing from or of him; as some very important business here requires his attention. They are informed he was some time after he left York with Mr. Mosmore on the Thames, and went from there to Detroit: since which they have not heard of him.  
Information may be directed to the Office of the Christian Guardian, York.  
Editors of papers west of Buffalo on both sides the line will confer a favor by inserting this.  
York, U. C. 27th March, 1833.

NOTICE.—STOLEN from the subscriber on the 22d Instant, a yoke of middle-seize red oxen; the smallest of which has wide horns at top, white on the forehead, belly and legs, which, on one side, reaches above the hip, and the circle or covering around one eye ball (plainest seen at the corners) is white, and the other dark. The other has more white outside the thigh—belly and legs much like the first; with horns inclining inward at top—six years old past. Any person that will give information how they may be obtained shall be amply rewarded.  
SAMUEL G. OC DEN.  
Toronto, Nov. 26, 1832.

N. B.—Information directed to Mr. Lewis's post-office, Toronto. 177

DR. E. A. BIGELOW, DENTIST.  
IS now, at the ONTARIO HOUSE. He will attend immediately to calls in his profession. Those for whom he has performed Dental operations will have any repairs they may wish of the same, without further charge. His advice on the management of Children's Teeth he gives gratis. His Vegetable Dentifrice will be kept for sale by W. Bergin. He will fulfill his previous engagements to visit York semi-annually.  
York, April 3, 1833. 168-f.

WANTED.—As an apprentice to the Medical Profession, a respectable youth of suitable education. Apply at this office.  
York, 25th March 1833. 176-f.

LOST.—From the Steamboat Wm. IV, about the 23d of August last, a LARGE BOX, containing a Feather Bed and Bedding, a Map of the United States, two Umbrellas, a small Trunk containing Books, &c. &c. with many other articles. It is presumed the box was accidentally left on board and landed at some other place, or placed with other household goods on the Wharf, while the subscriber was sick. Whoever will return the same to the Storehouse at York Harbor, or give information where it may be obtained, shall be suitably rewarded.  
ALEXANDER IRVINE.  
York, March 22nd, 1833. 176

RECEIVED GENERAL'S OFFICE, York, U. C. 18th February, 1833.  
THE LEGISLATURE having by several Acts passed during the last Session, authorized the Receiver General to raise by Loan, on Government Debentures, the undermentioned sums of money, on the credit of the Public Revenues of this Province:

£70,000 Provincial Currency, under an Act entitled "An Act granting to His Majesty a sum of money, to be raised by Debentures, for the improvement of the Navigation of the River St. Lawrence."  
£20,000 Provincial Currency, under an Act entitled "An Act granting to His Majesty a sum of money for the improvement of Roads and Bridges in the several Districts of this Province."  
£4,050 Provincial Currency, under an Act entitled "An Act to provide for the erection of a Bridge across the River Trent; and for other purposes therein mentioned."  
£7,500 Provincial Currency, under the Act entitled "An Act for affording further aid toward the completion of the Welland Canal, and for other purposes therein mentioned."  
£1,500 Provincial Currency, under an Act entitled "An Act granting a sum of money, to defray the expenses of erecting a Bridge over the Grand River at Brantford, and for other purposes therein mentioned."

£58,291 18 4 Provincial Currency, under an Act entitled "An Act to afford relief to the Sufferers who sustained loss during the late War with the United States of America."

£84,333 6 8 Provincial Currency, under an Act "To redeem the out. entitled "An Act to authorize standing Debentures "the Receiver General to borrow payable, which "row a sum of money, for the are now bearing an " purposes therein mentioned," Interest of 6 per cent. The Interest not to exceed five pounds per centum per annum;

payable half-yearly, in this Province, or four and a half per cent. in London.

£210,000 Provincial Currency, under an Act entitled "An Act to raise a sum of money to improve certain Roads in the vicinity of York, and for other purposes therein mentioned."

£2,600 Provincial Currency, under an Act entitled "An Act to provide for the improvement of certain Inland Waters in the District of Newcastle."

(The Principal and Interest on the two last mentioned Acts to be paid from the Tolls, &c. arising therefrom.)

NOTICE is hereby given, that Sealed Tenders for said Loans, or any part thereof, will be received at my Office, until Thursday, the 11th day of April next.—The said Tenders to express the particular Acts under which the parties may respectively wish to contract, with the lowest rate of Interest, addressed to the Receiver General of Upper Canada, and endorsed "Tender for Loan."

No Tender will be accepted for a less sum than seventy-five pounds, Currency.

JOHN H. DUNN, H. M. Receiver General.

N. B.—Editors of the several papers in York, are requested to give the above four weeks' insertion in their respective publications.

The Editors of papers published within this Province are also requested to insert the above notice till the 11th April next.

JOHN H. DUNN, H. M. Receiver General.

N. B.—Editors of the several papers in York, are requested to give the above four weeks' insertion in their respective publications.

The Editors of papers published within this Province are also requested to insert the above notice till the 11th April next.

JOHN H. DUNN, H. M. Receiver General.

[From the Upper Canada Gazette.]

An Act to reduce the number of cases in which Capital Punishment may be inflicted; to provide other punishment for offences which shall no longer be Capital, after the passing of this Act; to abolish the privilege called benefit of Clergy; and to make other alterations in certain Criminal Proceedings, before and after conviction.

[Passed 13th February, 1833.]

Whereas it is fit that it should be plainly declared, in the Statutes of this Province, for what crimes offenders shall be liable to be punished with death: And whereas it does not seem to be indispensable, for the security and well being of society, that the punishment of death should be inflicted in any other cases than those hereinafter mentioned: Be it therefore enacted, by the King's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and Assembly of the Province of Upper Canada, constituted and assembled by virtue of, and under the authority of an Act passed in the Parliament of Great Britain, 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 Government of the Province of Quebec, in North America, and to make further provision for the Government of the said Province,'" and by the authority of the same, That if a person do compass or imagine the death of our Lord the King, or if a person do levy war against our Lord the King, in this Province, or be adherent to the King's enemies in this Province, giving to them aid and comfort, in this Province, or elsewhere, and thereof be provably attainted of open deed by people of his condition, such person so attainted shall be deemed guilty of Treason, and shall suffer death.

II. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That every person convicted of Murder, shall suffer death as a Felon.

III. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That every offence which, before the passing of this Act, would have amounted to Petit Treason, shall be deemed to be Murder only, and no greater or other offence; and all persons guilty in respect thereof, whether as principals or accessories, shall be dealt with, indicted, tried, and punished as principals and accessories in murder.

IV. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That if any person or persons whatsoever shall by force set at liberty or rescue, or attempt to rescue, or set at liberty, any person out of prison, who shall be committed for, or found guilty of Murder; or rescue, or attempt to rescue, any person convicted of Murder, going to Execution, or during Execution, every person so offending shall be deemed, taken, and adjudged to be guilty of Felony, and shall suffer death.

V. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That every person convicted of the crime of Rape, shall suffer death as a Felon.

VI. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That if any person shall unlawfully carnally know, and abuse any Girl under the age of ten years, every such offender shall be guilty of Felony, and being convicted thereof, shall suffer death as a Felon.

VII. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That every person convicted of the abominable crime of Buggery, committed either with mankind or with any animal, shall suffer death as a Felon.

VIII. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That if any person shall rob any other person of any chattel, money, or valuable security; or shall rob any person carrying or conveying, or having charge of His Majesty's Mail, in any part of this Province, of any letter or letters, packet or packets, bag or mail of letters, every such offender, being convicted thereof, shall suffer death as a Felon; and such offences shall and may be enquired of, tried and determined, either in the District in which the offence shall be committed, or in which the offender shall or may be apprehended.

IX. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That every person convicted of Burglary, shall suffer death as a Felon.

X. Provided always, and be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That no building, although within the same curtilage with the dwelling-house, and occupied therewith, shall be deemed to be part of such dwelling-house, for the purpose of Burglary, unless there shall be a communication between such building and dwelling-house, either immediate, or by means of a covered and enclosed passage leading from the one to the other.

XI. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That if any person shall unlawfully and maliciously set fire to any Church or Chapel, or to any building commonly used for Religious Worship, or to any house, stable, coach-house, out-house, ware-house, office, shop, mill, malt-house, barn or granary; or to any building or erection used in carrying on any trade or manufacture, or any branch thereof, whether the same, or any of them respectively, shall then be in the possession of the offender, or in the possession of any other person, with intent thereby to injure or defraud any person, or any body Corporate, or Company of persons, every such offender shall be guilty of Felony, and being convicted thereof, shall suffer death as a Felon.

XII. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That every person convicted of being an accessory before the fact to any of the offences made Capital by this Act, shall suffer death, as in cases of Felony.

XIII. And whereas, for the preventing and suppressing of Riots and Tumults, and for the more speedy and effectual punishing the offenders therein, an Act was passed in the Parliament of Great Britain, in the first year of the Reign of King George the First, entitled "An Act for preventing Tumults and riotous assemblies, and for the more speedy and effectual punishing the Rioters," whereby it is among other things enacted, that "if any persons to the number of twelve, or more, being unlawfully, riotously, and tumultuously assembled together, to the disturbance of the public peace, at any time after the last day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and fifteen, and being required or commanded by any one or more Justice or Justices of the Peace, or by the Sheriff of the County, or his Under Sheriff, or by the Mayor, Bailiff or Bailiffs, or other Head Officer, or Justice of the Peace of any City, or Town Corporate, when such Assembly shall be by Proclamation, to be made in the King's name, in the form in the said Act directed, to disperse themselves and peaceably to depart to their habitations, or to their lawful business, shall, to the number of twelve or more, (notwithstanding such Proclamation made) unlawfully, riotously, and

tumultuously remain or continue together by the space of one hour of such command or request made by Proclamation, that then such continuing together to the number of twelve or more, after such command or request made by Proclamation, shall be adjudged Felony without benefit of Clergy, and the offenders therein shall be adjudged Felons, and shall suffer death as in case of Felony, without benefit of Clergy." And it is in the said Act further enacted, that "the order and form of the Proclamation that shall be made by the authority of the said Act shall be as hereafter followeth, (that is to say):—That the Justice of the Peace, or other person authorised by the said Act to make the said Proclamation, shall, among the said Rioters, or as near to them as he can safely come, with a loud voice command, or cause to be commanded silence to be, while Proclamation is making; and after that, shall openly, and with loud voice, make, or cause to be made Proclamation in these words, or like in effect:—

"Our Sovereign Lord the King chargeth and commandeth all persons being assembled immediately to disperse themselves, and peaceably to depart to their habitations or to their lawful business, upon the pains contained in the Act made in the first year of King George, for preventing tumults and riotous assemblies. God save the King."

"And every such Justice, and Justices of the Peace, Sheriff Under Sheriff, Mayor, Bailiff, and Head Officer aforesaid, within the limit of their respective Jurisdictions, are by the said Act authorized, empowered, and required, on notice or knowledge of any such unlawful, riotous and tumultuous assembly, to resort to the place where such unlawful, riotous and tumultuous assembly shall be, of persons to the number of twelve or more, and there to make, or cause to be made Proclamation in manner aforesaid." And it is in the said Act further enacted, that "if such persons so unlawfully, riotously and tumultuously assembled, or twelve or more of them, after Proclamation made in manner aforesaid, shall continue together, and not disperse themselves within one hour, that then it shall and may be lawful to and for every Justice of the Peace, Sheriff, or Under Sheriff of the County where such Assemblies shall be, and also to and for every Mayor, Justice of the Peace, Sheriff, Bailiff, and other Head Officer, High or Petty Constable, and other Peace Officer of any City or Town Corporate, where such Assembly shall be, and to and for such other person or persons as shall be commanded, to be assisting unto any such Justice of the Peace, Sheriff or Under Sheriff, Mayor, Bailiff, or other Head Officer aforesaid, (who are hereby authorized and empowered to command all His Majesty's Subjects of age and ability, to be assisting to them therein) to seize and apprehend, and they are hereby required to seize and apprehend, such persons so unlawfully, riotously and tumultuously continuing together, after Proclamation made as aforesaid, and forthwith to carry the persons so apprehended before one or more of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace of the County or place where such persons shall be so apprehended, in order to their being proceeded against for such their offences, according to Law; and that if the persons so unlawfully, riotously, and tumultuously assembled, or any of them, shall happen to be killed, maimed, or hurt, in the dispersing, seizing or apprehending, or endeavouring to disperse, seize or apprehend them, by reason of their resisting the persons so dispersing, seizing or apprehending, or endeavouring to disperse, seize or apprehend them, that then every such Justice of the Peace, Sheriff, Under Sheriff, Mayor, Bailiff, Head Officer, High or Petty Constable, or other Peace Officer, and all and singular persons being aiding and assisting to them, or any of them; shall be free, discharged, and indemnified, as well against the King's Majesty, His Heirs and successors, as against all and every other person and persons, of, for, or concerning the killing, maiming, or hurting of any such person or persons, so unlawfully, riotously and tumultuously assembled, that shall happen to be killed, maimed or hurt, as aforesaid."

And it is in the said Act further enacted, that "if any persons unlawfully, riotously and tumultuously assembled together, to the disturbance of the public Peace, shall unlawfully and with force, demolish or pull down, or begin to demolish or pull down, any Church or Chapel, or any building for Religious Worship, certified, and Registered according to the Statute made in the first year of the Reign of the late King William and Queen Mary, entitled "An Act for exempting His Majesty's Protestant Subjects, dissenting from the Church of England from the Penalties of certain Laws;" or any dwelling-house, barn, stable, or other out-house, that then every such demolishing or pulling down, shall be adjudged Felony, without the benefit of Clergy, and the offenders therein shall be adjudged Felons, and shall suffer death as in case of Felony, without benefit of Clergy."

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shall apply and extend to all Churches or Chapels, or Places for religious worship in this Province, notwithstanding the same, or any of them, shall not be certified or registered, as provided in the said Act.

(To be continued.)

EDUCATION.

MR. & MRS. MATTLAND, present their acknowledgments to their friends and the inhabitants of York, for the very liberal encouragement they have received since the commencement of their Establishment, and hope by their future exertions to merit a continuance of their favor. They continue their School at No. 143, King-street.

TERMS FOR YOUNG LADIES.

English, Writing, Arithmetic, History, Geography, Maps, and Plain Needle Work, 21 0 0. The above, with Ornamental Needle Work, 1 5 0. French, 1 0 0. Young Gentlemen will be taught English, Writing and Arithmetic, History, Maps and Geography, &c. 1 0 0. French, 1 0 0. Junior Pupils, 0 12 0.

They would also suggest, that they teach their Pupils a neat and elegant angular hand, inferior to none ever taught in York; for which they make no additional charge.

They will teach adults on the following terms: At their own apartments for 12 lessons, 33. Private tuition for one, 24. Four in one family, 33 each. Specimens of their pupils' improvement may be seen at their apartments.

York, Jan. 23, 1833. 167-4f

WHOLESALE HARDWARE ESTABLISHMENT, YORK.

THE Subscribers beg leave to inform the MERCHANTS AND PUBLIC OF UPPER CANADA, that they have during the past Summer purchased with care in the markets of Wolverhampton, Birmingham and Sheffield, and hold now, on hand at their Warehouse in King Street, a very superior and exceedingly extensive stock of

HARDWARE SHELF AND HEAVY GOODS, which they will dispose of on as advantageous terms as can be procured from any Establishment in British America.

THE IMPORTATION CONSISTS OF Iron, Steel, Castings, Tin, Wire, Anvils, Vices, Nails, Blacksmiths' Bellows, Chains, Joiners' Tools, Japanned Ware, Plated Ware, Saddlery, Files, Saws, Edge Tools, Paints and Colorize. Together with a great variety of CUTLERY and Brass Goods. In short, the assortment comprises almost every article in the Ironmongery Line that the country requires and they flatter themselves that upon examination our customers will not only find their Stock Well Selected, but offered for sale at Very Reduced Prices.

RIDOUT, BROTHERS & Co. 154-4f. York, October 20, 1832.

MURRAY NEWBIGGING & CO.

TENDER the Public their acknowledgments for liberal support, and respectfully announce arrival of the Regular Traders from Great Britain, and now offer at Wholesale and Retail an extensive and unequalled assortment of articles in

FANCY & STAPLE DRY GOODS, comprising every thing new and fashionable. Having imported their stock of goods expressly for this market, and of a description decidedly superior to goods which have generally reached this quarter, they flatter themselves that their articles will give great satisfaction. They would intimate that their advantages from connections in Trade and the extent of their transactions, enable them to sell their goods at lower rates than can be afforded by any similar establishment.

Opposite the market place. 137-4f. York, June 1832.

NOTICE.

TO all whom it may concern. The Co-Partnership heretofore existing between Smith Griffin, Esq. and Henry Griffin, under the firm of Smith Griffin & Co. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be continued as usual, at Smithville, by Smith Griffin, Esq. and at Grimsby, (40 M. C.) by Henry Griffin. Every notice of hand given to the firm of Smith Griffin & Co. previous to this date, both parties hold them selves responsible for the payment.

All persons who are indebted to the firm, either by notes or book accounts, are requested to come forward and settle the same immediately. Signed at Smithville, 19th January, 1833. SMITH GRIFFIN, HENRY GRIFFIN. 171-13w.

CLERGY RESERVES.

COMMISSIONER OF CROWN LANDS' OFFICE } York, 1st February, 1833. } PROPOSALS for the purchase of Clergy Reserves having already been received at this office, for a greater quantity than are authorized to be sold during the ensuing year. The Commissioner is compelled by his Instructions to decline for the present receiving any more applications for the purchase of Clergy Reserves. And to prevent disappointment he requests it may be distinctly understood that applications received after this date can be of no benefit to the applicant as to preference or other wise.

PETER ROBINSON, Commissioner of Crown Lands. 117-4f.

SAW MILL AND LAND TO LET.

WITHIN 4 1/2 miles of York, a first-rate Saw Mill, capable of cutting 3,000 feet in 24 hours, in constant work, with a never failing supply of water, situated on the river Don there is 400 ACRES OF EXCELLENT LAND, well adapted for a Dairy and grass farm. The above offers the greatest advantages to an enterprising person, situated so close as it is to the Town. The mill is a new concern, built within these four months. Also a few hundred saw Logs, to be taken at valuation. Apply at the Courier office. Security will be required. York, 16th Feb. 1833. 171-4f.

GARDEN SEEDS.

AN ASSORTMENT of Shaker's and English Garden Seeds for Sale. By I. W. BRENT & Co. Druggists, King Street. York, Jan. 29th, 1833. 168-4f.

SOAP AND CANDLES.

NOTICE.—The Subscriber having been appointed Agent for Mr. P. FRELAND of this place (so long celebrated for the superiority of his manufacture in Montreal) is enabled to offer the articles of SOAP and CANDLES of a very superior quality at reduced prices, and will in future fulfill orders to any extent at the manufacturer's lowest prices. JAMES F. SMITH. York, 27th February, 1833. 173-8.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having any demands against the Estate of the late HENRY DANIEL, of Bleasheim, deceased, are desired to send in their accounts, duly authenticated, on or before the first day of January next; and all those indebted to the said Estate are desired to make payment without delay to either of the Subscribers. ESTHER DANIEL, Administratrix. JOHN MLEOD, Administrator. Bleasheim, March 18, 1833. 176-30f.

WANTED a quantity of HORSE HAIR and STRINGS, for which cash will be paid after the first of April.—Apply at Elliott's Tavern, Yonge Street. York, 1st March, 1833. 173-5-p.

NEW WHOLESALE ESTABLISHMENT.

THE Subscriber begs to intimate to his friends and public, that he has just returned from a seven months absence in Britain, during which time he has visited all the principal Cities and Manufacturing Towns in England and Scotland; where he has selected an extensive assortment 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 dispose 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 all ready 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 it worth 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. 135-4f.

NEW GOODS. Wholesale and Retail Store.

JUST ARRIVED, and will be sold on the lowest terms for Cash by KING BARTON, an excellent assortment of Cloths, Blankets, Flannels, Cottons, Calicoes, ready made Clothes, best South Sea Seal Gloves, very best Seal Caps, and many Caps in great variety, Hats, Bonnets, and Mitts of different Kinds, Groceries and Glass, and a great variety of Goods too numerous to mention.—K. Barton thankful to his friends and the public, for past favours, solicits a continuation of the same, and is satisfied his present selection, and his prices will be fully satisfactory to all as shall call and examine for themselves. No Second Price. York, 27th Nov. 1832. 159.

CALL AND EXAMINE FOR YOURSELVES.

WILLIAM LAWSON, Merchant Tailor, &c. invites the attention of his friends and the public, (whose liberal patronage he has hitherto received) to his extensive selection of Fall Goods, which is now completed, and consists of a large assortment of West of England and Yorkshire Cloths, Cassimere, Forest Cloths, Peter Shaws, Finisings, London, Manchester, Glasgow, Nottingham, and Leicester Goods; Fur Caps, imported Stuffs, Hats, Ladies Cloaks, Beaver, Leghorn, Velvet, Culp and Straw Bonnets. Also, a choice stock of Gentlemen's Ready-Made Clothing, suitable for the season; made up in the best manner in his own shop. Any orders to measure, executed with dispatch and in the handsomest style of workmanship and fashion; a Fine Dress Coat finished for 22. 10s. currency, and every other article according to quality, equally low.

W. L. feels confident that for variety, quality, and cheapness, his Stock will not be surpassed by any similar establishment in Upper Canada.

South side of King-street, No. 153. 156-4f. York, U. C. Nov. 6th, 1832.

NEW GOODS, CHEAP GOODS AND GOOD GOODS!!!

AT S. E. TAYLOR'S WHOLESALE AND RETAIL STORE, No. 151, South side of King-st. a few doors East of Yonge-street.

THE Subscriber having now nearly completed his WINTER SUPPLY of STAPLE and FANCY DRY GOODS, begs leave to call the attention of the Public to it, as he is convinced, for cheapness and quality it is not surpassed, if equaled, by any assortment in York; the liberal encouragement which he has already received, enabling him, with still greater confidence, to continue the system on which he has heretofore acted, namely, "a small profit and a quick return."

S. E. TAYLOR. York, Dec. 1, 1832. 160-4f.

PHOENIX FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

OF LONDON. THIS Company established its Agency in Canada in the year 1804, and continues to insure all kinds of Property, against Loss or Damage by Fire, upon the most reasonable terms.

GILLESPIE, MOFFATT & Co. Agents for Canada. Montreal, August, 1832.

N. B. Applications for York, and its vicinity, to be made to MURRAY, NEWBIGGING & Co. York, August, 1832. 142-4f.

SANDAUER & OVEREND (FROM LONDON)

Painters, Glaziers, and Gilders, Ornamental Designers, and Glass Stainers.

RESPECTFULLY informs the inhabitants of York and its vicinity, that they have commenced a new business, at No. 52 Lot-street, west of Osgood Hall, and hope by their unremitting attention to business, the superior durability of their plain, and elegant simplicity of their decorative painting, to merit a share of their patronage and support.

N. B.—Transparent Blinds painted. York, Dec. 17, 1832. 162-4f.

LOOKING GLASSES, PRINTS &c. &c.

King Street, a few doors East of Yonge Street. ALEXANDER HAMILTON, Gilder, &c. Respectfully returns thanks to the Ladies and Gentlemen of York, and its vicinity for the very liberal patronage which he has been favoured since his commencement in business, and hopes by unremitting attention to business and a sincere desire please, to merit a continuance of their generous support.

He has constantly on hand Mahogany and Gilt frame Looking Glasses of various descriptions and sizes. A choice assortment of Dressing Glasses, Looking Glass plates, Glass for pictures, Clock faces, prints, &c. &c. York, Nov. 5th, 1831. 163-4f.

UNION FURNACE: SIGN OF THE GILT PLOUGH.

OPPOSITE MR. T. ELLIOT'S INN, YONGE-STREET, YORK.

THE Subscriber informs the Public, that at the earliest opening of the spring navigation, there will be erected in the Union Furnace a powerful Steam Engine, and that the Furnace will be so enlarged as to be able to make Castings of any Size up to two Tons weight. The Subscriber is constantly manufacturing.

MILL IRONS AND MACHINERY CASTINGS of superior workmanship, and all such Castings in general as are made in common Copola Furnaces; also has on hand a variety of Plough Patterns both new and old handed; amongst which is one lately invented by himself, of a medium shape between the common and Scotch Ploughs, and acknowledged by those who have tried it to be