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The proceeds of this Paper will be applied to the support of sunada: and of widows and orphans of those who have died in the work; and the general spread of the Gospel.

From the Churchman THE EXTENSION OF THE CHURCH. " The Field is the World." :.

THE CONDITION OF THE FIELD.

The christian who feels the worth of his religi gion and who is possessed of that charity which has been denominated by St. Paul the greatest of the christian graces, must necessarily be pained as he casts his eye over the face of the world and sees the moral gloon which is brooding over the treaties of the few righteous be unheeded; or shall far from a pleasant one. Believing that you and hourts of its inhabitants. His sadness is increased hearts of its inhabitants. His sadness is increased the stupidity or the wicked opposition of the many I are travelling together to the judgment seat of by the reflection that the Gospel of Salvation, call forth no emotion of sorrow from our bosoms, Christ, should it be found, when we appear there, which from its first promulgation was designed to embrace the whole Gentile world, was freely proclaimed more than eighteen centuries ago. The these questions upon his conscience, and if he be though I had reason to fear that this was the case, trials and reverses which those who have embraced it, and who have labored for its extension have been called to encounter, the slowness of its progress, and the comparative indifference with which it has been received, would dampen the hopes and shake the faith of the warmest christian, were it not for the Divine promise that all shall know the Long from the least unto the greatest.

Though it is certain that the work of evangelizing the world is emphatically the Lond's, it is no the accomplishment of this mighty purpose. The Church is, hy Gon's own appointment, the deposi-tory of the gospel faith, and it is only through the instrumentality of her members, under the blesndvancement of his cause, it is profitable masmuch as it will aid us in our course of duty, to take a survey of the extent of the work that is before us. The skilful tactician examines the numbers, the strength and the situation of the enemy before he point out to him whatever may appear in his ha. trayed. hazards a possession of the battle field. The bits or conduct at all inconsistent with the Christ. sume principles of prudence dictate that the christian character. This is a kind of fidelity which, and earnestly praying that we may be directed in tian warrior should look abroad and examine the I fear, is not often to be met with; but if it were our different spheres, in all things to walk so as

successfully in the conflict. feel that the weight of his responsibilities is in di-reproachfully. tians; it is the entire freedom of our religion and fidelity which I so much approve. It'is; and he brings painful for rapturous feelings. The cause our Church from the authority of civil enactments. assured that it is with no feeling but that of the and, of course, the change may be innocent; at There is in the very nature of Christianity the most sincere Christian regard, that I express my least it is better to reflect before we are alarmed. power of its own support; and the greatest bles. regret at the observation I have heard made, res. From examination it may be ascertained that one sing which a human government can confer upon pecting the limited scale on which you appear to or more, of the following, have occasioned the it, is to leave it to itself. Its inherent power and contribute to advance the cause of the gospel, variation: Fatigue of body—fatigue of mind, in its efficacy are inevitably palsied by an intimate when compared with your well known ample for thought—fatigue of the passions, through which alliance with political institutions, and its purity tune. Perhaps you say you give privately. If alone we are capable of moral feeling -indisposi and extension have ever been proportionable to its freedom from secular interference. The Church in the United States has in this respect been signally blessed, for it is entirely free from that deadsorely felt in most nations of the eastern world.of the Gospel through our land, since it is not directly nor indirectly subjected to outward restraints, since "the word of the Lord may have free course and be glorified." But when we depart from what might reasonably be supposed, and cated in the precept, "Let your light so shine been enjoyed—a limited sphere of action—a sight most glorious hopes." come to the actual fact as it exists, we perceive in our own favored section of the world a spiritual may glorify your Father who is in heaven." Now both-or a sight of the little there is doing for the destitution, which, when contemplated, cannot fail to arouse the slumbering sensibilities of the Chris-While we curselves are enjoying the richno city in the world more highly blessed with the the church. heralds of the cross than New York. Yet, while

in the case—the former contains more than 1000 done the interests of his kingdom. their supplicating spirits rise up before us with the the world as those who made no such professions. cry, "Come over and help us;" and as the mesthus hail his approach, there are hundreds who yourself, that I have felt it my duty to write you are sluggishly indifferent to this messenger of this letter. peace, or who recklessly determine that they will I have now performed, my dear sir, what, from no effort to impart the food of everlasting life to that you had been living in the neglect of an impation from the bondage of eternal death.

LETTER TO AN OPULENT PROFESSOR ON THE APPLICATION OF PROPERTY. [From the London Evangelical Magazine.]

All that we know of the following letter is, that t was written on a particular occasion, and adless certain, that men are employed as means for dressed to a gentleman in the circumstances referred to. But who the writer was, to whom addressed and what was its effect, we are not in: formed. Though originally quite confidential (as every such communication ought to be,) we con: sing of heaven, that "the earth is to be filled with sider it no violation of that confidence to give it deavoured to point out in you. If you do, I will of the present day. How many there are, who the knowledge of the Lond." Since, then, the publicity, as there is no allusion either to the cordially thank you to mention them. Whatever have denounced the Bible as "priesteraft," and cordially thank you to mention them. holy Master, and sluggishly refuse to act in the applicable to many wealthy professors of religion, any thing is presented to us in the form of reproof) twenty, by which its authority is supported! Dehope its publication may be useful.

the most important services which one professing gospel to guard me against evils into which, from condition of his field of action, if he would engage more generally exercised, and received in a pro- to please God, per spirit, it would tend much to remove many of No humble follower of Currer, can make any those inconsistencies which we find among proreligious privilege an object of beasting. But yet fessors, and which so often fortify worldly men in he should rejoice in the possession, and should the neglect of the gospel, and cause them to speak

you say so, I do not question it; and, if it be in tion in the animal system, from unavoidable causes they quote that text, "Do not give your alms to of theology, or of christian practice doubt in

the morning of the Lord's day sees many a devout to be a matter of serious and conscientious enqui- ed by indulged sin! Indulge sin in the heart, or slumbers, and put forth a power, of which she is worshiper approaching the house of God, it sees ry, Am I; as in the sight of God, employing the in the life, by doing what is forbidden, or omitting at present incapable; it would soon free her from multitudes in idleness and gay amusements, per-property he has given me, to the extent to which to do what is required, and the feelings change many of her corruptions—purify her communion haps in gross dissipation. Supposing all this to I ought, in relieving the distresses of others, and from pleasurable to painful, and the change is revive her discipline, and cause her to shine forth island of Tahiti, not only to instruct the natives be owing to their own wilful violation of heaven's in promoting the interests of the Redeemer's highly dangerous. Nothing on our part but true fairer than she has ever been seen. For, far be it in the school, preach to them in the chapel, and laws, and to a stupid indifference to the welfare of kingdom? No one will deny that such a questrepentance, and faith in Christ's atoning blood, from me to say that dissenting churches are free itinerate through the villages, but to assemble their immortal souls, there are other multitudes, tion every Christian ought to put; and the plain will be accepted; and with our offended Lord no- from corruption—there is much that needs purification of the purpose of reading from manuscript who, from want of opportunity, have never learned rule of Scripture is, to give as the Lord hath pros. thing will meet our condition but pure mercy. cation; and I trust the present contest will tend to such portions of scripture as were deemed suitaof a Saviour crucified for their sins. It may be pered us. There must evidently be a proportion Let this cause be avoided, and we may bless the set before us our ewn evils, and to hold them up ble for the circumstances. On one of these occaasserted, and it is believed without possibility of between what we give and what we possess; and King Supreme for every change, and look for to the blaze of day, till they shall be all purged sions, Mr. Nott was reading the first portion of contradiction, that not over two thirds of our im- while no express measure of that proportion is greater good, than would have been ours in a dif- away. There is a hue and cry raised against us, the Gospel of St. John, to a number of the namense population are provided with means for at- mentioned as the situation of individuals is very ferent state of feeling. It is wrong to tug in most unfairly, that because we, from conscientious lives. When he had finished the sixteenth verse

in an ignorance little better than the darkest heat tremble at the thought of being found on a death the character of the new man of "righteousness are leaguing with infidely to overthrow religion: thenisor. The Eastern and Atlantic States have bed, or at the judgment seat, to have retained any and true holiness," and the bliss of the christian as if the dissolution of the connexion between heen blessed with a preached Gospel from their part of that which I ought to have given for the soul cannot be separated therefrom. And our Church and State and the destruction of religion first settlement, yet authentic reports are conclu- glory of God in the world. Were this kept in heavy and sorrowing feelings, if they are not far were one and the same thing; and yet I am griesive evidence that multitudes of their inhabitants view by many who profess the religion of Christ, indulged in sin, will lead us directly there, for ved that many good and pious men have joined in are, notwithstanding, destitute of the bread of lite. there would be no complaint of want of funds for they lead us to God, the inexhaustible fountain of this cry, and run us down on this account. The Taking Vermont and Maryland as fair examples promoting, far more extensively than is at present holiness. It is equally his pleasure, and our profit, formation of "Voluntary Church Associations" in

er of the gospel. Considering the inefficiency of creed and is even perhaps strenuous in the de- own innocence too soon. We are told to "go on invective, and acrimonious controversy, perhaps very many preachers, we may almost say that a fence of it, is never seen to contribute, except on to perfection"; but he who seeks no more than on both sides. But when the "mire" of human comparative few of these thousands are instructed a very limited scale (limited for him at least) for justification from personal transgression, does not passions which the controversy has excited, begins in the road to heaven. It is needless to make any purposes of Christian benevolence, there is far generally bring this transgression, not going on, in to settle down again, I trust that much good will computation, as we direct our observations to the more injury done than from the mere want of his among the number of his crimes. He forgets that be the result, both to the establishment and to spiritual wants of the millions in the West. The pecuniary aid. It creates a prejudice in the minds he is under the commandment, "Be ye holy," he dissenters. What a host of parishes are there. spirit of emigration and of enterprise has peopled of men ogainst the very creed he holds. He is therefore indulges sin, and is criminal. His change throughout Scotland, where the everlasting Gos... an immense tract of country, and it is easily ac- apt to be accounted not very sincere in his pro- is tinctured with sin, and worthy of alarm! But, pel is not preached, but where the members of counted for upon the natural principles of a corrupt fessed zeal for divine truth, while that zeal does comparatively speaking, how few consider this: the church of Scotland can exert no efforts to inheart, that such a mighty population determine to not more effectually reach his pocket. I have how few think the criminal cause of their bad troduce the preaching of the word, because they supply themselves with every other blessing, raoften heard with regret those who made no partither than the blessing of salvation. Many indeed cular profession declare, they could not bear to through the precious blood of Christ, and in God's cannot interfere—thus, the inhabitants are left, to have carried with them into the western world hear such persons speak about religion, while it own way. May God help us to shun unnecessary the knowledge of the Lord," and desire and was manifest it had so little influence on their con- trouble on one hand, and real danger on the other, dray for its increase. Like the vision of St. Paul, duct, as they were plainly as much attached to for Christ's sake.

It is but the part of Christian fidelity to say that senger of salvation has been bending his course I have heard these or similar remarks made in toward their desolate vallies, they have, with the reference to yourself. I have heard them made by prophet of old; taken up the song of rejoicing, those who were connected with you in church-fel How beautiful upon the mountains are the feet lowship, and in closer habits of intimacy than I of him that bringeth good tidings, that publisheth am. I have told such persons what their duty peace; that bringeth good tidings of good, that was in such a case. But it is from having reason ublisheth salvation; that saith unto Zion, thy to fear, that what they so readily expressed to Soo reigneth." But where there is one who will others, they had not the honesty to express to

not listen to his message of love. Shall the en Jour long acquaintance, I felt to be a duty, though their dying souls? Let the christian fairly press portant part of the will of the Judge, and that not deadened in insensibility, he must necessarily I had not pointed out to you the evil, I should certeel and resolve that he will act for their emanci. tainly be found not to have treated you with that thority. It is not a sufficient reason, that an opifidelity with which it becomes one professing Christian to act towards another; there can all east be no harm in bringing this subject under your notice. If you think that I have judged severely, forgive me this wrong. If you knew the that you may appear at last accepted of God, by which I am influenced in writing you, I am confident you could not be offended at this communica.

tion. In conclusion, I would simply ear, I invite you to make reprisals. You may find in me as great inconsistencies in some other things; as I have on. this is the lib rty, claimed and exercised by many trust I shall ever consider it the highest favour

With the very best wishes for you and your I am, my dear Sir,

Yours, &c.

[From the Maine Wesleyan Journal.] CHEISTIAN EXPERIENCE. Variation of feeling often harmless.

before men that they, seeing your good works, of the miseries of the world, in body and soul how are we to glorify God, by others seeing our imelioration of the condition of mankind, in com-good works, unless they really do see them? An parison with the real ability there is to do, already opulent Christian is expressly called to set an ex- in the visible church-or, finally, a view of the

more than stary thousand immortal souls enveloped particular, circumstances, requires. I should possessed, we shall have happiness too. Secure an abhorrence of religion altogether, therefore we for us to be saved from all sin. But let us take Edinburgh, and here, and elsewhere, has stirred souls, and the latter more than 2000 to one preach. But where one who professes our orthodox care not to please ourselves with thoughts of our up a host of opposition, and drawn forth much

Co-DPERATOR.

From the Maine Wesheyan Lournal, INFIDELITY.

There is, in some men, an independence of ind, which I have always admired, manifested in judging and thinking for themselves. Always to adhere to the opinions of others, is directly opposed to all improvement, over operating against the progress of truth. Some pride themselves in their firm and unwavering attachment to the opi nions of their fathers, calling themselves "of the ever ready to brand with the name of "Heretic, all who dare differ from them. Others are never so happy, as when they have "removed the ok marks which their fathers have set," and have, as they say, shaken off the shakels of education and prejudice, and are ranging the fields of specula tion and free enquiry. Prove all things, hold fast that which is good," is a precept of Divine aunion is an old or a new one, that it should be either received or rejected. It must first be proved; but proof regards evidence, therefore, the evidence on which the truth of any proposition, whether new or old, rests, is that by which our judgment sincere Christian regard, and the earnest desire or opinion should be formed. It is generally ac. knowledged, that nothing is of so sacred a nature as Religion; and as it relates to each man individually, he should have liberty to examine and judge for himself; but liberty to examine and judge should nor be construed note liberty to re-ject, without examination, and yet, it would seem, cause miracles have been pretended by the an-My Dear Sir-I have long thought that one of that you or any one can do me, in the spirit of the thors and advocates of religious admitted to be false, the miracles of the Bible, have been reject-Christian can perform to another, is, faithfully to the deceitfulness of the heart, I am apt to be be ed as of no account, without the least attention to the justness of their respective claims to belief. This was the case with Hame, because Tacitus restoration of a limb of an attendant in a Spanish tion from disordered or vittated organs. Church, and certain cures are said to have been effected at the tomb of the Abbe Paris, he without attending to the comparative merits of their claims, with one stroke dashed out from the New Testament all the evidence derived from miracles. - Is rect proportion to its value. The privilege refer- You will at once, I dare say, apprehend that religious feeling. No, not in the change that religious feeling. No, not in the change that claims to belief and if true, presenting to our this candour? is this honesty? is this properly fully this contrasts with sightless eve-balls imaginclaims to belief, and if true, presenting to our thoughts, subjects of the greatest possible moment! Yet this is infidelity. These thoughts were suggested by reading the memoir of Dr. Godman, for some time professor of Anatomy in Rutgers Medical College, in the city of N. York, by professor Sewall of Columbia College, now published in a truct form; at the Methodist Book Room, New York. I am not disposed to make an truth, and are converted to Christianity from infi- the tongue. Hence we should naturally infer the rapid spread be seen of men." It is the former, not the latt respect to the sincerity of some one who profes, delity, that, at least, the arguments by which such ter, our Lord here condemns. We are called to ses to be a christian-want of success in win. great minds have been turned, should be consideralms in order to be seen of men. On the other for whom deep feelings of solicitude are felt-li. that gives to vice its greatest fears and restraints,

March 4, 1833.

CHURCH REFORM IN ENGLAND. est blessings of heaven, while in our ears are ample of the way in which property ought to be "many" that go in the broad way that "leadeth much of public attention in Britain. The friends monitions of the ear—to be establishments may relard for a time the prosounding the "glad tidings of great joy," and while used for the glory of God. Not that others are to destruction." Now these, and many more, are of establishments may relard for a time the promonitoring sympathies it creates—to our souls are gladdened in the prospect of eternal not called to do so likewise. But a wealthy harmless causes, so far as we are concerned, pro. gress of public opinion, but I think it will ere ments and comforting sympathies it creates—to glory, we are too apt to forget that multitudes a. Christian stands on vantage ground: In the ducing this effect, -painful sensations in the soul. long be the case, that there will be no privileged have the portals of the soul closed to every tone round us are rapidly approaching the gates of good providence of God he has it much more in These causes surround and influence all, more or order of religious profession. My friends in the which can elevate its aspirations and dispel its eternal death. We can fasten our eyes on no his power than others, by being able to do things less. All, therefore, may look for other feelings establishment seem to tremble for the wark of weary and saddening thoughts—to suffer all or spot of our habitable country, but we shall see on a larger scale, to show how he considers pro- than the rapturous. But these are far from affect. God," as if the whole framework of religion would any of these afflictive deprivations, is among the hundreds and thousands unmindful of their ever. perty as a talent committed to his trust, and ing us for harm, if rightly understood, so far, that crumble to pieces, if this dissolution were effect many causes which may make life cheerless and lasting salvation, and perhaps entirely destitute of which he is called to employ, according to the they each, in proper turn, promote the work of ed. As a true friend to the spiritual interests of its path dark and desponding. the preaching of the gospel. There is probably measure in which it is bestowed, for the glory of grace in the heart, or "work for us a far more that establishment, however, I cannot but wish exceeding and eternal weight of glory." There that these bonds were broken. The church of paired has no right to say this is a sad world or Now I hold that with every Christian, it ought is but one variation that harms; the one occasion. Scotland would then, I think, arise from her mournfully think it a vale of tears.

slumber on, in their state of 'spiritual double-Rev. Wm. Wardlaw!

/ [Prom the Maine Wesleyan Journal.]

Messrs, Editors,-I had thought of offering a low suggestions on immoderately long exhorta. tions, speeches, addresses, &c. &c. But in reviewing what I have said on long sermons, prayers and hymus, I am ready to conclude that I have. said what may be properly applicable to these tonics. L. Wish, however, to offer a few thoughts more; and I will do it in very few words. I wo'd. respectfully ask those who are in the practice of ... exhorting, whether in all reasonable probability, their improvements would not be more accepta. old school," " of the old stamp," &c., and are thie, and more profitable, if they were to confine themselves to ten or fifteen minutes, instend of thirty and thirty-five, as I have heard some?

As to long speeches, they concern other things : ian religion, for which reason I purpose to say. little on this point. If any desire conviction in regard to their impropriety, let them look into, the doings of our legislative assemblics—they may read of speeches, five hours long!! and see nearly the whole of a large newspaper filled with

Were you troubled with long original articles or publication in the Journal, I should be disposed to bear testimony against them also; -but of: this, your readers I believe have no just cause of complaint. I wish I could just whisper in the! ears of certain persons who have heretotore urged "the preachers to write" for your columns. I would say to them, example is better than preccel. Now I would rather they would write long their pens a little more in future. Finally,

After all my love of brevity, and the pithy mot, "Be Short," which a certain writer used to prefix to his communications, and which he placall is to us—to us as Churchmen, and since we writer or the person to whom it was sent; and, as dure not close our ears against the demands of our the suggestions contained in it are, we believe, up, (feelings to which we are all too subject when the suggestions contained in it are, we believe, up, (feelings to which we are all too subject when the suggestions contained in it are, we believe, up, (feelings to which we are all too subject when the suggestions contained in it are, we believe, up, (feelings to which we are all too subject when the suggestions contained in it are, we believe, up, (feelings to which we are all too subject when the suggestions contained in it are, we believe, up, (feelings to which we are all too subject when the suggestions contained in it are, we believe, up, (feelings to which we are all too subject when the suggestions contained in it are, we believe, up, (feelings to which we are all too subject when the suggestions contained in it are, we believe, up, (feelings to which we are all too subject when the suggestions contained in it are, we believe, up, (feelings to which we are all too subject when the suggestions contained in it are, we believe, up, (feelings to which we are all too subject when the suggestions contained in it are, we believe, up, (feelings to which we are all too subject when the suggestions contained in it are, we believe, up, (feelings to which we are all too subject when the suggestions contained in it are, we believe, up, (feelings to which we are all too subject when the suggestions contained in it are, we believe, up, (feelings to which we are all too subject when the suggestions contained in it are, we believe, up, (feelings to which we are all too subject when the suggestions contained in it are the suggestions contained in it are the suggestions. avoid being so very short as to throw down my

From the Northampion Courses THE EYE, THE TONGUE, THE FAR: BEAUTIFUL EXTRACT.

That individual who enjoys his several senses, relates the cure of a blind and lame man of Alex. vigorous and unimpaired, has but poor conceptions andria, by Vespasian, and Cardinal de Rutz, the of the affliction of those who cannot claim exemp-

> The eye, the mirror of the emotions, which speak out from the heart with an eloquence beyond the power of language to convey, and which reflects upon the mind the most exquisite pleasurable sensations from external objects-how paining nothing but darkness upon the mind and desolation to the senses.

The tongue which ulters what the feelings dictate and the heart inspires, which is persuasively eloquent at one moment, and subduing and tranquilizing at another; which elevates with joy today and thrillingly touches the heart and assuages its griefs to morrow-how cheerless when its powers of utterance are palsied and its capacities remain unknown and unappreciated. What a cloud some fair proportion to your means, it is well.—fiery darts from the wicked one—low feelings array of great names, neither would I have any of wretchedness it must throw around the mind, But I appeal to yourself, if, in this case, you do in the Church, wrongs in the Church—divisions one believe Christianity true, merely because great to think that its brilliant emotions and vivid and not mistake the path of duty. Many do not dis- in theological opinions in the Church-divisions men believe it so; but I do think, when such men glowing conceptions are never to be communicaning weight of legislative influence which is so tinguish between ostentation, and publicity, when in the ceremonies of the Church doubt on points as Godman, and Judson, are convinced of its fed to others or disclosed by that cloquent organ,

But the car that hears, when that is shut against all external tones and sensations; against the watch over our motives, to see that we do not give ning to Christ or of seeing others win the persons ed with attention, before we finally reject a system, sympathy of friendship, the, joy of social intercourse and the delights of melody and love-what hand, publicity in acts of benevolence, is incul. mited means of grace, or privations of what has and to virtue its greatest encouragements, and a dreary waste, what a sad journey life must be to travel, with any of those senses impaired, which stops free intercourse with our fellow men, and mars the harmony and buoyaucy of existence. To be shut out from the natural beauties of creation. The impolicy, and I may add, injustice, of the and the delights they afford, and to know of the union between Church and State, is engrossing existence of things around us only by the touch or

He who possesses those glorious faculties unim-

CHRIST CRUCIFIED.

"It was the custom of the missionaries, in the tendance on the services of the sanctuary. If this various, we should endeavor to discover, from thought, and toil in payer, for one only point, views, wish the union of Church and State dissolv. of the third chapter, a native who had listened be so, there are then in the city of New York the whole spirit of the gospel, what duty, in our rapture! It is holliness we want; this cd, and because infidels and others wish it from with avidity to the words, interrupted him and

words were those I heard? Let me hear those words again.' Mr. Nott again read the verse-God so loved the world, that he gave his only begotten Son, that whospever believeth in Him, should not perish, but have everlasting life.'-When the native arose from his seat and said, 'Is that true? Can that be true? Mr. Nott again read the verse, told him that it was true, and that it was the message God had sent to them, and that, 'wl osoever believeth in him should not per. propensity. The animals around us, ministering to huish, but have life everlasting.' . The overwhelming feelings of the native were too powerful for restraint or expression. He burst into tears, and alone, placed immeasurably above them, reduces himself as these chased each other down his cheeks, he far below, renounces the high duties assigned to him, and retired to meditate in private, on the amazing love of God, which had that day reached his love of God, which had that day reached his much as we might deplore the evil, there would be less soul; and there was every reason to believe he to regret than at present. But these unhappy men are was afterwards raised to share the peace and united to society by all the ties which bind society togehappiness resulting from the love of God shed . , Rev. Mr. Bedell. abroad in his heart."

From the New England Christian Herald. CHRISTIAN EXPERIENCE.

A careful examination of the New Testament, discloses the nature and tuiness of gospel blessings. It is now almost universally acknowledged, that these blessings were provided for, and offered to all. But how few among the great mass of pro- find that the vice of intemperance is the root from which fessing Christians have entered fully into the meaning of the inspired writers, and have had to prevent or punish. The moral faculties are blunted by wrought into their own experience, all intended pernicious habits, and all the pride of character annihilaby the Holy Spirit. This general defection, however, does not make the faith of God without effect. God's promises and his ability remain imand relies on its truth, shall have accomplished in himself, all "that whereunto it was sent." He shall be changed from the image of the earthly, into the image of the heavenly, and shall be permitted to have that poculiar nearness to, and fellowship with, the Divinity, that shall most delight fully absorb and satisfy the largest desires of his

Maturity of Christian experience and enjoyment, implies the direct witness of the Holy Spirit with ours, that we are now accepted with God and the entire cleansing of the soul from all the remains of sin. This doctrine is directly taught in the New Testament, and was exemplified in the experience of the early disciples. To bring christians to this maturity, is the design of all the institutions of Christianity. And they have failed to accomplish their true design, in all those who are wanting in this blessed experience. O ye professed disciples of Jesus, when will you awake to a discovery of the height, the depth, the length, and breadth of that love you are called to know When by joyful experience will you be prepared to say,-

"His loveliness my soul hath prepossessed, And left no room for any other guest?"

To this happy state, thou art invited by thy hea venly Father, wooed by the compassion of thy Redeemer, and drawn by the Holy Spirit.

But this is not only thy privilege, it is thy imperious duty. The want of holiness is not merely a defect, it is equally and really a fault. To the truth of this, thy conscience and the inward grounings of thy spirit testify, as well as the uniform voice of revelation. Without holiness thou canst not commune with God, thou canst have no fellowship with him through the Spirit,—thou hast hearts and conscionces of his andiences, as well as the no meetness for the inheritance of the saints in labe and heart-searching discourses and takens of our no meetness for the inheritance of the saints in light. Since this is made thy duty, by the will, and sanctioned by the authority of God; since to bring thee to this blessed state, has been the de thing which had ever been witnessed in this city, and never loses any thing through investigation, and it is doubts are entertained of the correctness of but judy per loses any thing through investigation, and it is doubts are entertained of the correctness of but judy per loses any thing through investigation, and it is doubts are entertained of the correctness of but judy per loses any thing through investigation, and it is doubts are entertained of the correctness of but judy per loses any thing through investigation, and it is doubts are entertained of the correctness of but judy per loses any thing through investigation, and it is doubts are entertained of the correctness of but judy per loses any thing through investigation, and it is doubts are entertained of the correctness of but judy per loses any thing through investigation, and it is doubts are entertained of the correctness of but judy per loses any thing through investigation, and it is doubts are entertained of the correctness of but judy per loses any thing through investigation, and it is doubts are entertained of the correctness of but judy per loses any thing through investigation, and it is doubts are entertained of the correctness of but judy per loses any thing through investigation, and it is doubts are entertained of the correctness of but judy per loses any thing through investigation, and it is doubts are entertained of the correctness of but judy per loses any thing through investigation, and it is doubts are entertained of the correctness of but judy per loses any thing through investigation, and it is doubts are entertained of the correctness of but judy per loses any thing through investigation, and it is doubts are entertained of the correctness of but judy per loses any thing through investigation, and it is doubts are entertained of the correctness of but judy per loses any thing through investigation, and it is doubts are entertained of the correctness of but judy per loses any fest by his holy providence, and all the apparatus of Divine mercy, how canst thou regard it in the light merely of a privilege, to be improved or neglected at pleasure ! Be assured, the most weigh- And I am informed that during this time there have been ty obligations, the most solemn considerations require that thou shouldst be holy. Holy in heart and all manner of conversation. The want of it is the principal cause of the doubts and fears and the unhappiness consequent thereupon. This is the unhappiness consequent thereupon. This is themselves. Indeed, we have all been filled with aston-the cause of thy lukewarmness in duty, and the ishment at the displays of His wondrous power to save! reason why the means of grace which were designed to inspire thee with holy delight, are so barren and comfortless to thy soul.

Temperance.

THE TEMPERANCE CAUSE.

A great and General Temperance Meeting was held on the 21th February last, at the Capitol, in the City of Washington, for the PROMOTION OF THE CAUSE The Meeting was called to order by the Hon. Felix Gainer, U. S. Senator from Temessee, who moved that the Honorable Lewis Cass Secretary of War, take the Chair. The Hon. Gideon Temlinson U. S. Senator souls. A great many new classes have been formed, and tallow denied, and nothing taught as necessary to salva-Chair. The Hon. Gideon Tomlinson U. S. Senator souls. A great many new classes have been formed, and from Connecticut, moved that the Hon. John Blair, still the enlargement of these have made a farther subdi-Member of Congress from Tonnessee, be appointed Secre tary of the Meeting.
The address of the Honorable Lewis Cass, the Chair-

man of the meeting at the Capitol, was a very lucid exhibition of the necessity, importance and utility of the Temperance efforts that are being made, and are extending and multiplying throughout the land.
The address is toolong to be introduced into the paper. I however give the following extracts.

THE PRACTICAL OPERATIONS OF INTEMPERANCE. In looking upon the practical operation of this habit upon society, it is difficult to conceive how any man can put such an "enemy into his mouth to steal away his brain." And yet neither genius, knowledge, fame, nor power, have always shielded their possessors from its first approach and final conquest. They may have struggled and probably did. But many of them have fallen, nonuments of human weakness and human instability, It were invidious to point out the stars in our constellations of patriots and statesmen, of learned and elevated men, which have been obscured or extinguished by this moral darkness. Names that would have been "familiar to us as household words," and would have gone down to posterity, honoured and regarded, are now remembered.

oint a moral or adorn a tale."

And what motive can operate upon human nature, with sufficient force, to produce these consequences. To induce us to disregard all the warning considerations which sufficient force, to produce these consequences. To induce us to disregard all the warning considerations which
are in ceaseless operation, appealing to the head and the
heart, to the present and the future, to time and electuity?

and communicate the knowledge they had acquired in that Can it be the momentary pleasure of drinking, or the institution to their fellow countrymen.

momentary excitement it produces? The wretch, who Horace Wilson had declared, that education must upset can it be the momentary pleasure of orthang, or the institution to their leifow countrymen.

Horace Wilson had declared, that education must upset set fire to the pride of Epheaus, that he might earn for himself an immortality of infamy, acted a rational part, when compared with him, who sacrifices himself at the and the fallen intellect of man, though freed from many shrine of unhallowed appetite. But these excitements, pernicious bonds, is still left in that perilous state of joyous and desirable as they appear, are always purchased freedom liable to every uncontrolled and licentious abuse. shrine of unhallowed appetite. But these excitements, joyous and desirable as they appear, are always purchased freedom liable to every uncontrolled and incentious account at a high price. It is a law of our nature, impressed for Hindooism and education cannot exist together. The poverty of mind which the first betrays, is far and widely poverty of mind which the latter gives. There vibrations are equal, or rather the amount of pain far exceeds that of enjoyment. If to-day we yield to stinu-lating pleasures, we contract a debt, which to-morrow lating pleasures, we contract a deut, which to morrow must pay. Were neither physical nor moral evils entailed upon us by vicious indulgence, there would still he nothing gained by yielding to it.—The balance of enjoyment would at best be stationary; and not merely stationaryfor the possession of undisturbed faculties, and of regu-lated affections is far better than the revels of the night, and the despondency of the day. But this is a very partial view of the subject. No man can indulge in this

The necessary tone can be preserved only by gradual additions, and then comes all the train of evils, which marks decaying faculties and a ruined, constitution. All who have eyes to see, must have seen them. They need no description here. Unfortunately, they are too common, and too disgusting, to require or to admit enumeration in such a place as this. If, in the whole creation of God; there is one object, more than all others, to be consider to be most hariful to the peace, comfort, and pointed at by the finger of scorn, it is he who abandons happiness of society, it is Hindooism. And neither himself, and all he has and expects, to this destructive man comfort; every being into which the creator has breathed the breath of life, all fulfil their destinies, and perform the parts allotted to them; while man, man perishes miserably, hopolessly. Were the wreck thus cast upon the strand of life, solitary and unconnected, ther. They are sons, or brothers, or husbands, or fathers. With what little remorse the duties of these relations are disregarded, the experience of every day sufficiently lemonstrates. The husband and father seeks in unhalowed pleasures, those enjoyments his own kome would urnish. The means, which should be destined to the support of his wife and children, are dissipated. His is consumed, his usefulness destroyed, his temper and habits ruined, and all, who depend upon him, share in the calamity. Look at our courts of justice, our onses of correction, our places of imprisonment. We shall springs most of the evil, these institutions are designed in the consequences of the parent's guilt, and scenes of lit has been proposed that archdeacon Corrie, Rev. J. deprayity are the examples by which he is taught his own fill, and several other ministers and missionaries of diffeduty, and a father's principles.

Religious Intelligence.

THE CROSS IN THE CAPITAL OF THE WEST. Steam boat Chippena, Ohio river. above Cincinnati, Feb. 28, 1833.

Dear Bretaren:—Having an opportunity of private conveyance of a letter, and a few hours leisure on board this beautiful steam boat, on my passage up the river, I will devote a part of it to communicate some additional intelligence of the great revival of religion in our favored Zion in Cincinnati.

This glorious work commenced during the time that that awful scourge of God, the cholera, was present in our city. The terror and alarm which the pestilence spread abroad, caused hundreds to think on their ways. The professors of religion found it accessary to look inward, and feel for the foundation of their hope; to be certain that they had built upon the "Rock," and remain-ed there. An increased earnestness in their devotional exercises, both public and social, as well as private, was the result. The congregations which in the onset of the postilence, were, for a short time, comparatively small, on became unusually large; and great solemuity and seriousness visibly rested upon them. This increased.— And soon it began to appear that the Spirit of God had been silently at work on the hearts of very many of the people. Penitents were now seen prostrate at the altar, arnestly grouning for redemption in the blood of Christ. And the healing power thereof was soon displayed in the

At this period (about the middle of November, I think) rother J. N. Maffit arrived here from the east, and immedi tely entered into the work with his wonted missionary zeal and acdor; and preached almost every day. His ministrations attracted crowds of attentive heavers, and our large thurch (Wesley chapel) has generally been filled to overflowing. Brother Maffit's elequent appeals to the excellent stationed preachers, have been signally owned and blessed of God. The work now attained a depth, and extent, and magnitude, which certainly exceeded any there have been received on probation in the Cincinnatistation, more than eight hundred new members; threefourths of whom have been admitted since Christmas. at least five huzdred of these souls converted to God.

Now, will you not, my brethren, join me in saying, in
the fulness of my soul, "Glory to God in the highest!"

"All hail the power of Jesus' name!"

The victories of the cross have astounded even infidels evening; when the usual exercises have been preaching, and closed with prayer meetings, for the benefit of the mourners, who have frequently crowded the altar and adjoining seats, to the number of from one to two hundred, or more. And conversions have taken place at every meeting of this kind. General class meetings have held twice a week in the two largest chi alternately. These exercises are signally blessed in the conversion of mourners and building up of believers.—
An extra three days' neeting was held last week, and an extra four days' meeting is to commence to morrow,-TEMPERANCE IN THE UNITED STATES. Brother Maffit is in the city, and in labors "alundant," vision necessary. And the great accession to the congregations, has made it necessary to provide for their commodation, by building one or two new churches, which will probably be soon undertaken.

There is a good prospect of the continuance of the great revival in the city. The stationed preachers are able men of God, and they are heart and soul in the work. God has greatly blessed their labors, and honored them in the sight of the people. And I do not think it extravagant to expect that our Church in Cincinnati will have doubled its number of members in this conference

Yours, &c. SAMUEL WILLIAMS.

HINDOOISM BROUGHT INTO DANGER.

The following interesting notice contains some indicalions of the "signs of the times," of peculiar interest. It is republished by the Missionary Herald, from the Oriental spectator for Docember, 1831:-

The Calcutta papers have, for the last month or two, given to the public some very interesting accounts of the state of society among the Hindoos of that city. We shall endeavour to put our readers in possession of a few

some of its masters, for introducing wild and irreligious two systems? As the signs of the times loudly call

is a serpent bond coiled round every feeling and faculty of a Hindoo, which presses the very breath of life from his struggling mind, and darts into it the poison of utter de-pravity, till it falls, Faccoon like, under its whithering influence. This has been painfully and powerfully felt, and is now, by a number of intriped individuals, steadily resisted. A paper, the Enquirer is said to be edited by some Hindoo of this party, and the leading articles are devoted to the exposure of the brabminical religion.—Converts to these new and strange opinions are daily gathering to them; and an extensive system of persecu-

addressed, in English, to the editor of the India Gazette "If there be any thing under heaven that either I or ny friends look upon with the greatest abhorrence, it is Hindooism. If there he any thing which we regard as the greatest instrument of evil, it is Hindouism . If there be any thing which we behold as the greatest promoter of vice, it is Hindooism; and if there be any thing which we renunciation nor flattery, neither fear nor persecution can alter our resolution to destroy that monstrous creed (Signed) " MADOS CHUNDER MULLICK."

Since the above letter was written, much correspondence has taken place in the English and native papers, rolative to this increasing spirit of hatred to Hindonism. The ndia Gazette, with mean illiberality, has tried to throw cold water on all such exertions, and as a young Hindoo correspondent says, for some good reason known by All know who the editor is. After the annual great holidays some of these "apostates" were charged vith performing doorga pooja in their houses. Clounder Mullick again writes on the 20th of October,

Whatever may be the extent of information that "a native" possesses regarding the Hindoes, I as an individual sincts of their paternal home or parish, yet they are have a better knowledge of my own actions than he or contented, and envy not the abundance of others, well my other person. I therefore beg to inform both him and the public, that what he has said of my having celebrated the doorga pooja has not the sightest foundation in truth. Doorga pooja a thing which is entirely against my principles, and I never have acted and never will act against them, though I may be distiked by my kindred, hated by the Hindoos, and excommunicated by the diurma enhha."

In answer to the insinuations of the India Gazette, another Hindoo says, in a letter of about the same date, that ted. Wayward passions are let loose, and crime follows they glory in their principles; and in reference to a recrime, until the day of retribution arrives. And of all mark of the "John Buil," that they had an enough to who are thrown upon public charity by the accidents of christianity, another correspondent, a Hindoo, says, so life, there are few indeed, whose misfortunes may not be far from it, Mr. Duff's lecture rooms are attended by ma mutably the same. He who takes him at his word traced to their own habits of inebriation, or to those of my of them, who are anxious to know more of christianity, their kindred, who by nature and law are required to and who are convinced that Jesus Christ taught the pur provide for and protect them. The child is thus involved est morality.

> urposely to coalesce with these Hindoos, and teach them the doctrines of the christian religion. All this is wonder ful and most cheering; and, as the John Bull (a London newspaper) says, what would Claudius Buchanan have given to see this day!

CHRISTIAN GUARDIAN.

Wednesday, April 10, 1833.

Agents who have collected for the Guardian to he amount of Ten Dollars will please forward it without delay, and those who have less on hand would help us at present by collecting to that amount, or more, and remitting it as speedily as possible. 🔑

No later Foreign news since our last.

TAKE HEED UNTO THE DOCTRINE."-St. Paul Several important controversies relative to christian octrine are now engaging the attention of the religious ublic in the adjoining States. A Mr. Hughes, of the Roman Catholic Church, has entered the lists with Mr. Breckenridge of the Presbyterian. The controverstalists on both sides display more than common tact for argument, as well as a thorough acquaintance with the subject in hand; and the dispute has already assumed a very animated character. The point yet under discussion is the "RULE OF FAITH." Besides these combatants, others have taken the field so that the tenets of the Roman church are likely to undergo a thorough scrutiny throughout the nation. Should it be conducted in a christian manner, there is little doubt but considerable benefit will accrue from it to those who desire to know the truth as it is in Jesus. Truth never loses any thing through investigation, and it is doubts are entertained of the correctness of out judg- netanguishene, under the name of The Penetangui-

from what is technically called the "New Haven Di. cury, where proof positive presents itself to the point, vinity." This is confined to the Presbyterian church; in support of the justness of our remarks. And though a number of whose ministers, conspicuous both for zeal, talents and popularity, have of late years broach- in view when we pened that article, yet we find our ed and promulgated a system of faith very similar to the ancient heresy of Pelagius; which explodes the the ancient heresy of Pelagius; which explodes the doctrine of "original sin" or innate depravity of the back grand. See the following, taken from the wheel returning, were struck with another spike and human soul, & asserts a moral ability as well as natural last number of his Herald, speaking of said article it blow upon his forchead, and so down across his face and says: in man to regenerate himself; an error this, fraught says: with the most dire consequences to all tainted with its perused in any journal, and its obvious tendency is to create and one which should be most zealously and promptly opposed. It is no difficult matter to discern that a general corruption of the faith must inevitably follow excited by the base slanders that are weekly promulgated wherever such an error obtains. It strikes at the root by the revoluntionary Press, and hence their wo-begone of truths most necessary to be believed; for it man is appearance and pitious lamentations." not born in sin, if his nature is not tainted with moral pollution, there can be no necessity for regeneration or so "wicked and unchristian?" Is it because it is too the new birth; and these scriptural terms lose their true-or because, being true, we have published it? original and proper signification, -so that in a little The voice of all who have read the papers of Upper tally denied; and nothing taught as necessary to salvation, but a reformation of menners, with submission relative to their character; and those who live in the to the ordinances of the church and a profession of neighbourhood of St. Thomas, Cobourg, Port Hope, &c. embracing the covenant; indeed we fear that many of can attest to the correctness of our remarks relative to the conversions of the present day, of which so much Magistrates, &c. But perhaps the truth should not is sounded forth, would be found upon close investiga. tion to amount to little more than this. The baptism of the spirit as well as the witness of the spirit of adoption, and indeed the Holy Spirit's agency, would be lost sight of, if not wholly discarded. Other corruptions, which we have not time now to enumerate. would soon follow in the train, until nothing be left but the mere name and skeleton of christianity; as lifeless and insipid as the ethics of the philosopher or the divinity of the Koran.

We notice a want of either knowledge or candor in ome of the writers among the calvinists of the "old school;" in combatting this "new divinity" they unfairly associate the doctrines commonly called Arminian and Pelagian together. Have these learned divines reminent facts relating to it.

After the expulsion from the Anglo-Indian college of yet to be taught the essential difference between these

METHODIST BISHOPS.

So much has of late been said respecting the Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal church and of mitres, honours and riches connected with them, that it is well if some, deceived by an association of ideas with which they have been familiar, have not imagined stately prelates " lording it over God's heritage," instead of humble, familiar labourers ;-overseers, such as we read of in times of old ; who, " in journeyings often, in weariness and painfulness, in watchings often, in hunger and thirst, in fastings often, in cold and nakedness," had "the care of all the churches."

Those acquainted with the discipline and economy of the Methodist E. Church must know that there is babit with impunity. Begin as he will, he may go on tion has been discovered in train to destroy the rising sect. Methodist Bishop to make the office an object of ciert-ment so the increasing. What is now enough to produce the desired. An open defence is made by one of the most influential cal ambition, as has been both ignorantly and malicious. his labour.

said, 'What words are these you read—what effect, may soon become insufficient and inoperative. The Hindoos of the city, who ends his letter with this remark- ly represented by the enemies of our church. They words were those I heard? Let me hear those quantity must be increased, and the intervals diminished. able profession. It is dated September 30, 1831; and have not like the Lord Birbons of other churches the have not like the Lord Bishops of other churches the patronage, no pretentions to Divine right in the office which they fill to bring them homage and devout revedisplay their grandeur and minister to their luxury; no. they leave those things to those who have other interin view than heaven and glory; while they, "having are mailed. no certain dwelling place," are satisfied with their daily food, and raiment as they receive it in common with the rest of their fellow labourers in the vineyard of the Lord. What though in going about to do good, deprived of the comforts of the domestic fire side and the endearing intercourse of family kindred and friends, they encounter toils, endure hardships, and face dangers during substance."

The allowance for the support of a Bishop among the Methodists is no greater than that of any circuit preacher, even one who has entered the Conference but yesterday is entitled to the same provision for the supan allowance for provisions and fuel as a committee apufficient to keep the wolf from the door.

The Bishop's authority is all defined and regulated as vell as his duties by the General Conference, to which ! he is amenable not only for his morals but also for his inproprieties and the manner of performing his duties. committed to the preacher in charge, with whom in the exercise of the discipline over the members the Bishop! has no right to interfere, unless complaint be made of the circuit preachers, should any such be attempted.

On the whole, situate as the Methodist Church is and we trust it ever will be,-nnsupported by any legal provision and state power-there must be a mutual de- to come forward and sign the above petition, topendance and community of interests between the Mipisters and their flocks as well as between one another. which will always afford the best security that can be necessity of making such a remark on the conduct of my given for a careful and diligent attention to the best in- | countrymon, being confident, that wherein they have erred Lord, be willing to sacrifice his own personal interests written, as it is the first, and had any other person about and comforts for the good of the body to which he be. longs "not doing his own will but the will of him that sent him."

We lately made some strictures on the disorderly state of society in the Province, which we attributed to the influence of an abusive and licentious press. If any we alluded, they may all be removed by only reading the little one soon become a thousand."

**May the little one soon become a thousand." But another controversy is gaining ground, arising the editorial of the last number of the Western Mer-

"Now a more wicked and unchristian like article we never what the Guardian professes to deprecate. The truth is, the Guardian, and all those of the same kidney, are voxed to think that the people of this happy Province cannot b

Now, Mr. Editor permit us to ask why in your eye Canada these few years past and who know the patronage of each, will bear us out in the truth of the charge be told at all times. Be this as it may in some cases, a discerning public will concur with us in believing the state of the times calls for it in this case.

" The truth is ofc." -- The Editor of the Herald has known us from our childhood, and we challenge him to show from his long and intimate acquaintance with us, any act of our life which would warrant him to make the above infamous charge on our loyalty.-- If he cannot do this let him have the honor of being among the foremost of the calumniators of whom we speak.

A letter from Lord Howick, under Secretary of State for the Colonies, to Mr. Mackenzie, dated 22nd Jan'y. published in the Colonial Advocate, shows that an error of more than 8,000 names is detected in the enumeration of the signers to the petitions of which Mr. Mackenzic was the bearer when they were first counted in the Colonial Office, and that Lord Goderich has admitted and corrected the error. Which shows the number of said petitioners to be more than 20,000. It also states that Mr. Mackenzie has at length obtained access to the Journals of the House of Assembly deposited in the Colonial office, which privilege was before denied him.-So much for perseverence.

THE GRENVILLE GAZETTE .- This paper has passed from the hands of Mr. Miles to Mr. Daniel McLeod, of whom the ex-Editor remarks, "his talents as a writer are well known. He takes possession of the editorial chair immediately and the paper will be continued without interruption."

printed at Hallowell, and shall give it an attentive perusal. And as it is the first effort at any thing of the nothing in either the authority, honour or wealth of a kind in Canada we hope it may meet with encourage-Methodist Bishop to make the office an object of cleri- ment so that the publisher may obtain the reward of

PETITIONS ON THE CLERGY RESERVES .- We hope the friends of religious liberty are active in circulating power and wealth of the state as well as the church in the petition respecting the Reserves in their respective their hands, no fat livings at their disposal to give them | neighbourhoods. Let such arrangements be made by means of committees or special agents, as will present the petition to every settlement, and if possible to every rence from their inferiors, no stately edifices crowded house; let none be neglected. And when all are obwith domestics and set off with a splendid equipage to tained that can be, forward them to our care. No time must be lost in attending to this business. Should no private conveyance offer for forwarding them to York ests to serve than those of religion, and other objects let collections be made and the postage paid where they

- For the Christian Guardian Mr. Editor.

Since there are so many meddling with church and state politics, I trust you will not be offended with the fe lines I now send you; which if you think well of, you will please give a place in your paper.

There has recently been got up a petition addressed to

His Majesty of Britain, begging to have the one seventh unknown to those who seldom venture beyond the pre- of the province confirmed to the clergy of the Church of England. The said petition has been presented for signatures, in the village of Recsorville and its vicinity, by a contented, and envy not the abundance of others, well man, who according to current report, is doting with the knowing that they "have in heaven a better and an en- expectation of having a commission of the peace bestowed apon him. And it is most disgusting, and I make no loubt very disagreeable to the ear of every unprejudiced man, to hear that the same man has influenced several boys in this neighbourhood to place their signatures to the bove petition; who know not, neither can they form an idea of the good or evil which may result from such a seasure, some of them not being over twelve years old. port of his temporal necessities; and neither the one I have also been told particularly, by a certain individual nor the other can receive more than the amount provide who signed it, that he knew not what it contained; and 1 ed in the discipline, being, if a single man \$100 per have been informed by another, a respectable man living in this village, that he discerned several names, which varied annum; if married \$100 for his wife, together with not in any particular is the text, which he said he believed \$16 for each child under 7 years and \$24 for each un- were written by one person. Such are the means used, der 14 years, a house for his family to reside in and such and such are the expedients resorted to, to keep up an established priesthood; which has proved itself in every an allowance for provisions and fuel as a committee apage and in every country, to be the bane of true religion, pointed for the purpose beyond his controll may judge and the nourisher of vice, immerality and bloodshed, the neet: a provision which if he got the whole is barely instigation of foreign brods, and intestine commotions,indeed I am sorry to see the clergy of that pure and hely church wherein I have been brought up, make use of igno rant dupes and uninformed boys to uphold them, in what they say, are their rights. I know I will meet with the censure of many for intermeddling; but as a friend to my country and the rights of man, I look upon it as a duty incumbent on me, to discountenance vice, and to the So that while he exercises a jurisdiction over the prea- atmost of my power, counteract a measure fraught with thers in their work, he is subject to their jurisdiction so much evil, and detrimental to the civil and religious chers in their work, he is subject to their jurisdiction so much even, and detrimental to the civil and lengtous in the General Conference; and he can exercise no interests of the country. When I look but for a mount to Ireland, the land of degrading oppression, the prey of priesteraft, and consider the life led by some of the clergy f that predominant church, and the manner in which the unfortunate people are treated, in the cruel exaction of tythes and other deplorable taxes, my flesh shudders ;yes, a country where the poor peasant has to labour from maladministration; so that his authority over the mem- jsix in the morning till six in the evening, for the scanty bers of which such a bugbear has been made of late to pittance of sixpence, and to support a wife and children frighten our people, can be exercised only in their de- out of the same. But this sixpence is looked upon as too much to supply their wants; a part must go to buy outs fence and protection against the abuse of authority in for the minister's horse, flesh forthis dogs, or perhaps to pay a priest for listening to a catalogue of crimes, and laying the poor deluded man under a course of the most cruel penance:-yet, Irishmen who have felt the direful effects of ecclesiastical tyranny, are some of the very first redominant church established in Canada, as though they were already loathed with the little liberty they enjoy. But I beg to be excused for being put under the painful terests of the whole; and whoever enters the Methodist it has been for the most part, more through ignorance than connection must, if he would be found faithful to the Priest nor Minister, will be offended with the little I have here taken it on them, where there are many more com-petent than I, to inform you of what has transpired in this neighbourhood, it would have been very agreeable to your inworthy, but most obedient humble ser

MEANDER. Reesorville, March 26, 1833.

The first auxiliary which the U. C. Religious Tract nd Book Society has received, has been formed at Pe-

> For the Christian Guardian · Niagara, March 30, 1833. ACCIDENT.

On Wednesday the 27th inst., Thomas Lawrence, Mr. the side of his neck, which burst one of the arteries of his nock. He lived in much pain until Thursday afternoon, when he died. The other two were not badly hurt. Reader, take warning, and prepare to meef thy God in peace.

Provincial Parliament.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. EDUCATION. [Continued.]

Mr. Burwell after replying to some remarks of Mr. Morris, which are omitted at the conclusion of his speech, concerning which of them had the honour of discovering the Duke of Portland's Despatch which makes provision for the support of education in this province, said the hon, member for Lanark instead of onfining: himself to the subject before the committee had travelled through all the Reports, and he would now follow him as far as he might think proper to do so. Notwithstanding all the labour the committee had bestowed upon the subject, and the labour which he had himself personally bestowed upon it-above his ability, on account of his bad state of health, and notwithstanding he had forwarded a petition from the Quarter Sessions of the London District on the subject, the hon. members avanothing was to be done for District schools ! He proceeded to read the petition from the magistrates of the London District, and was going on to make some remarks, when Mr. Geo. Boulton rose and said he believed there was not a quorum in the house, that a subject of so great importance ought not to be discussed without a quorum, and insisted on the Speaker taking the chair that the members present might be counted The Speaker took the chair, and it appearing there was not a quorum present, adjourned the House at ten minutes before four o'clock.

Saturday, 26th January This morning when the Reporter entered Mr. Burwell was concluding his speech; which he did by moring the adoption of the preumble of the bill to amend

the charter of King's college.

The Attorney General said the object of the hon. member for Lanark was to induce the king to repeal the patent granted to King's college, which he was happy to inform this committee the king has not in his power to do; or he might with as good right repeal any other patent granted to any in lividual in the country. He would now go into the whole subject and give he arguments on the other side of the question. then read from the Report on Education made by the committee of 1829, of which Mr. Buell was chairman, in which the committee thank His Majesty for his "gracious intention to establish a University in this province." The committee do not say they wish it NEW HISTORY OF METHODISM.—We have re- abolished altogether, as the hon member for Lanark ceived a copy of the History of Methodism by Mr. Me- says he does. He hoped hon, gentlemen would pay chem a local Preacher of the Methodist E. Church, attention, unless they had made up their minds already. He continued to read from the Report, and comment on it as he went along. He said he was of opinion it was inexpedient that the Arch-deacon of York should be ex officio chancellor of the University; and he thought also that in a country like this, made up of different denominations of christians, it was mexpedient

said it might be embraced in the college already esta-blished. The hon, gentleman has alluded to the influhouse. Perhaps that is the way he does-asks hon. bring forward. (Hear hear.)

were for the endowment of free grammar schools! and have no fear on that account,—that the titles for lands | you get your judges. &c. ! which have been held thirty years will ever be repealed. The Attorney General in a long speech replied to Mr. Morris, and was followed on the same side by Mr.

Geo. Boulton, and the Attorney General spoke again,

but neither of these speeches were reported. Mr. J. Willson. The hon, gentleman from Lanark complained of the inattention which was paid to the subject, but there was no inattention on my part-I listennark and the hon member for Middlesex disputing which of them had the honour of discovering the Duke of Portland's despatch. It may sometimes be important to ascertain who is the discoverer. The hon memment was levelled against the committee on education, and indeed I think the speech he made should be hand

With regard to the Reports I claim no merit-I told the chairman that the responsibility of documents; statecumentary evidence. We find it in the journals of 97, back and see, education was once in the hands of the great, but here are free Grammar schools recommended for the education of all. I am struck that it never entered the mind of man before that he was entitled not ed by education. The committee recommended a system of education, of which they placed a University at the head. It is well known that I am not partial to the Church of England, though I have never felt mying to some fixed principles I do not know; however, t is now the opinion of-learned men that tests should me ask does the hon, gentleman object to this amend-ment? If he does let me know it, for he attacks the of education in this province. committee who have reported a bill to do away with Mr. Perry. The hon, and learned Solicitor Genethe objectionable parts of the charter. The honorable rai has anticipated what I intended to say. It would member then read and comment on the Reports, not have been very difficult for me to have stated what The committee complain that so small a pittance has he would say, for I knew it before—he told us years been afforded to education; and with this part of the ago that he was "a high church and king's man;" and Report the hon, member for Lanark finds great fault, he will not give up that principle—let that alone and he especially because the committee recommend a tax to will do any thing whatever; he will go to His Majesty

speech occupied three hours and a quarter.] man we have occupied two days on this subject, and I set apart for the general education of the country !will put it to the house whether any one has spoken to Would it not be committing suicide if we were now to the question. The object of the committee is to amend go on with a bill to amend the charter of King's college; and the hon, member lege which was denounced by the committee who made explained the object when he moved the adoption of for Lanark has told us he wished King's college to go into operation. Does he wish it to go into operation There has not yet been one sixpence of the proceeds with the present charter? He shakes his head—he does of those lands, 500,000 acres, appropriated to District not wish it-and will he not do what he is in favour of! schools, but the whole has been turned over to King's It is true King's college buildings have not been put up, college ; and the country at this moment suffers the but it exists in law and fact. The erection of the build- consequence-King's college has got all, and District tarded! By the college council. And what excuse have they for not erecting them? None. I know the excuse alledged is that the people of Upper Canada have petitioned against it. Hon, gentlemen must not think that King's college does not exist—it does; and if the college Council had been in England and conducted as they have done here, they would have been as never yet been carried into effect; but every thing that has been done for District schools has come out of the revenue of the country, raised by the sweat of the revenue of the people!

We want in the first place; common education to fit is for the common walks of life, and let those who ducted as they have done here, they would have been want a better education go to higher institutions. Then dismissed, and others got who would perform the busi- the hon, and learned Solicitor General says His Majes-

ness committed to them. the two questions were entirely distinct; and the hon. them. But what was the object of establishing King's member for Lanark, should reflect whether he is for- college? Was it for the benefit of a few individuals? warding his own views by this course. No, -his resolutions can be adopted if a majority concur in them, after the charter is amended; for the adoption of those resolutions will neither forward nor retard King's college; but his real object seems to be to stop the college altogether. ("no.") He says no -well, I have no rea- people of the country the best judges of what will be son to think he would; and surely there is no harm best for them. I am satisfied if His Majesty knew that done by passing a bill to amend the charter whether the college goes into operation or not.

I will now proceed to notice some observations of Now, if ever there was a charge unfounded, this is vice of some persons, and they assembled and advised that seminary! I hope it rosts on a better foundation. that four Grammar schools should be established. My He also mentioned the dissatisfaction at the passing of honorable friend says the Grammar schools were to be the District school bill; but why did not the people like He was among the first settlers in this District —He was nonorable friend says the Grammar schools were to be established first, and in process of time a University; that bill? Because that at that time they wanted comand he laid great stress on the expression "process of time?" but what does he mean by process of time? The recommendation was made in 1796 and the University; is not in converted to the University; is not in process of time? It was said in the decision to the University; is not in process of time? It was said in the decision that the University is not in process of time? It was said in the decision that the university is not in the university; is not in process of time? It was said in the decision that the university is not in process of time? It was said in the decision that the university is not in process of time? It was said in the decision that the university is not in process of time? It was said in the decision that the university is not in process of time? It was said in the university is not in process of time? It was said in the university is not in process of time? It was said in the university is not in process of time? It was said in the university in the university in the university is not in process of time? It was a said in the university in the university in the university is not in the university in the university in the university is not in the university in the university in the university is not in the university in the unive versity is not in operation yet. It was said in the despective is not in operation yet. It was said in the despect of the patch that one million of acres if necessary would be & I will vote against amending the charter, as it is not set apart for education; but whatever quantity it should be, one half was to be appropriated to a University; should go into operation at present; they want District short all who came to see him to prepare to meet him in schools, and king's college has only taken one half of the amount recommended, and which it was entitled to. What did the hon, and learned Solicitor General by the Methodists were clear. His faith in the merits of What did the hon, and learned Solicitor General by the Methodists were clear. His faith in the merits of Can he say any thing has been done secretly or fraudulenty! No,—and yet he stands up and says the land leaves a fifthe King's Government can amend leading in the behalf of a sinner under conviction; and

education of all. He finished reading the Report, and more without foundation! He read from an old perioobserved.—Now sir. I say there is not one word in dical called the Christian Recorder, the Duke of Port. Lanark to do away with the charter of King's college, this Report about taking from King's college the 225, land's despatch on the subject of the school lands, in and I will go with him to get those lands restored back 000 acres of land granted to it by His Majesty, and he which it is stated that as much land should be appro- to their original intention—to support District schools hoped a majority would not be found in that house in printed to endow a University as was given for all the controlled by the people for whose benefit they are estafavour of doing it. He would most readily concur in Grummar schools taken together. Now, in "due probblished. The hon member for Wentworth, said the the preamble of the bill to amend the charter of King's cess of time" they have taken 25,000 acres less than system recommended by the committee was the only college, but he would not concur in resolutions to des- was recommended; and let it be remembered that if proper one. But what is that system? To place the Mr. Morris would rest his case on the justice of the king's college, but will overturn the whole grant-they York: and I would ask what good has resulted from cause; and he thought when the hon, and learned At- throw down the whole fabric. I might say a great deal what has already been placed under his control? The torney General, considering his high standing, under- more to show that my hon, friend has mistaken the money voted for Sabbath Schools, what good has come took to refute his (Mr. M's.) arguments he should do whole subject, and has founded his resolutions on an from it—what good has the present system of education it in a more cool manner. He has charged me with entire fallacy. Let hon, members reflect that by adopt-done the country? and yet the hon, member recomvishing to induce His Majesty to repeal the charter of ling the resolutions they are subverting the original mends the same system. King's college; and he seemed to rejoice that the king grant of school lands; but I have no fear that the king's had it not in his power to do so: but we believe the Government will violate their faith. No, there is more king is an honest man, and will do what his faithful respect for sound learning in England than for His Macommons in Provincial Parliament assembled wish him jesty's Government to violate their faith pledged to to do, and will recommend the Legislature to pass a king's college—in which the youth of the Province are law to do it. He must have misunderstood me altoge not only to be fitted for the business of this life, but alther, for I never spoke of abolishing king's college—I so for that above—for any sectarian jestousies. (Hear,

There had been a good deal said about Grammar ence that might have been used out of doors. Now, I schools, but he doubted whether many hon, members defy him to show that I ever did so: I never showed rightly understood what they were. Grammar schools the resolutions to any one before I read them in the in England were such institutions as Upper Canada college; but the Parochial schools in Scotland were members to vote for him when he has any measure to like those which the hon, gentleman would establish Those schools have done great good; and I will go Will the hon, gentleman say we have no right to with him most cheerfully to establish such in this prothose lands which His Majesty from the first declared vince. Parochial schools are for the education of the poor, to teach them to read and write and keep acthat it would be no injustice therefore to the people of counts of their business; but no man who wished to this province, to apply them to endow King's college? make his son a physician or a lawyer would send him on, gentleman warms us not to go to His Majesty to a parochial school. Then, you must have a higher to induce him to do what would be a had precedent. I kind of institutions for their education, or where would

In 1807 the first District school bill was passed, and I remember it was called the most infamous possible, and a cry for its repeal was heard from all parts of the province; but it is not wished to be repealed now .-Does King's college take away one acre from those schools ! No, but takes less by 25,000 acres than they were authorised to take by the original grant. If the hon, member will found his argument on the real meed to every word he said; and now I wish to reply in rits of the subject, I will go any lengths with him; but the most friendly manner possible. When I came into to try to pull down King's college he might as well try the house this morning I found the hon member for Lu- to pull down the Grampian hills-it cannot be done. Then leave King's college where it is, and address His Majesty's Government for lands for other schools, and I have no doubt that it would be got-1,0000 acres of the choice lands of the province would be granted; and her for Lanark during his speech read documents, read I have no doubt that the illustrious person at the head reports, read despatches; but the whole force of his arguer of the government in this country will recommend it. Let the hon, member then abandon his scheme, and not try to stop King's college, and prevent the salutary ed down to posterity-I never made such a speech. I influence it will exert on this province. Change its took notes, but will not pretend to reply to all, but only to such parts of it as I think necessary.

Charter—not that I think it ought to be done, but for the such parts of it as I think necessary. don't try to destroy it; and I warn hon members that deemed and held to have no force or effect; provided that it is not in the power of His Majesty to restrain its ments, &c. he must bear. The hon, gentleman from going into operation—it must go on—you cannot pre-Lanark commenced his attack on the first Report of the vent it—(hear, hear,) the act has been done—the broad committee, in which they say the first wish of His Ma- | seals are fixed, and it cannot be repealed. I will go esty was to establish a University in this Province, with him to any other scheme, and would think it one And why do they say so? Because they find it in do for the happiest acts of my life to forward so good an object. If you think the property is in wrong hands, we find it in 98, and in various other documents. Look change them, but not take away the property—the attempt cannot succeed, and I will say again, it will not.

have already said has had any influence-I hope it has. only to civil rights, but also to have his mind enlighten. The people of England are emigrating with their famihes to this country, but do not let them come to a country where they cannot get their sons educated. In proportion as the people are instructed in morals and religion there will be ground for their attachment to self at liberty to abuse either the Church of England or the British Government and British rule in this prothe Church of Scotland, yet I think if king's college vince. If I was to speak my own sentiments on King's was left without some system of ethics it would be excollege, I would say, there are seminaries of learning rosed to all the inroads of Infidelity, and how you will for the present wants in different parts of the province; teach any system of religious principles without adher? but I cannot look to futurity and not expect that others will not want it. I hope the preamble of the bill will be adopted,-it will be doing good to our children and not be required; and the objectionable charter of king's fellow men; and I know and feel whatever may be the college is proposed to be amended by this bill-and let result of this measure, that I have given those views

jucrease the means. But what should we be taxed for and ask him in a humble manner to give us what we if not for the education of our children? Should we have a right, a constitutional claim to; that is, to reconstruct harbours, dig canals, improve roads, and not store back those lands which it has been clearly showeducate our children ?-He then concluded reading and ed were intended for the endowment of Grammar commenting on the Reports and other documents rela- schools in every part of the country, and in " due protive to the subject of education, and remarked-Now cess of time institutions of a higher character." With sir, I have gone through the different reports and documents, and can only regret that so little attention has hon, member for Lanark on this subject, I cannot been paid by hon, members to the subject. If their say; but I hope good will result from them.—
minds are already made up before bearing both sides of If I understand it right, it is his intention to get back the question. I despair of justice. [Mr. Willson's those lands given to King's college; and would there be any consistency in altering the charter when the

those reports! In replying to the hon, member for four dreadful wounds on her neck, throat, and breast, one the preamble; but the hon, member for Lanark thought Lanark, the hon, and learned Solicitor General said proper to take a very wide range in his remarks—I will much upon the expression, "process of time," and not say he has not been followed. The hon, member said thirty-six years had clapsed since the recommendation-all he said on that point was a mere quibble. ings has been retarded; and by whom has it been reschools have got nothing, and the original intention tarded! By the college council. And what excuse has never yet been carried into effect; but every thing

ty's Government won't give it up—it would be interferesolutions do not interfere with King's college, ring with private rights and would be unworthy of Was it for Dr. Strachan and others to riot on the speils? Whatever was the object of those to whom the management of it was entrusted, such could never have been the design of His Majesty's Government-it was intended for the benefit of the country, and are not the

charter should be repealed, it would be done. Another argument of the hon, and learned Solicitor my hon. friend. He says the land was obtained for General is, that to repeal the charter would destroy king's college secretly, and as he thinks fraudulently. "our holy religion." Well then, I suppose if it will we have no religion now in this province, for we have The Dake of Portland was required to take ad. no college. But is "our holy religion" depending on patch that one million of acres it necessary would be to I win vote against amounting the charter, as it is not a staff to Methodism in his neighbourhood; and set apart for education; but whatever quantity it should the wish of the people of the country that K's. college and when brought upon a sick bed he continued to ex-

to have religious tests in an institution designed for the was obtained secretly, &c. Was there ever any thing our constitution can they not repeal the charter of frequently he has left his bed in the silent watches of the An Act to repeal part of, and amend an Act passed King's college! I shall go with the hon gentleman for night to pray with the sick and afflicted.

Lanark to do away with the charter of King's college. He has left an affectionate companion and nine children those resolutions are adopted they will not destroy whole control of education under the Archdeacon of The people abhor the very and ever after made religion the chief business of his life.

Few persons could adopt with more propriety the language the pound on the amount for which each persons hall be satisfied with the boon you give them as they of the Psalmist, "I was glad when they said unto me, let would be were the name changed. I will agree to any of the Psalmist, "I was glad when they said unto me, let assessed in the said Town, in any one year, for purchasing and keeping in repair Fire Engines, Ladders, Buckets, as sure the people would rather depend on their own received the witness of sanctification, he received they winness of sanctification and upon any other assessment of this Province. And

and reported progress.

United States.

NULLIFICATION CONVENTION .- We are indebted to a friend who arrived lust evening in the steam-boat from the south (says the United States Gazotte) for a copy of the report to the South Carolina Convention, by the Committee to whom was referred the communication of the Hon, B. W. Leigh, Commissioner from the State of Virginia, and and other matters relative to the course of the Convention. The report concludes with an arsurance, that in whatever light the recently passed tariff is viewed, accordant cause for congratulation and triumph is furnished.

"Influenced by these views, the committee is satisfied that it would not compart with the liberal feelings of the people of South Carolina; nor be consistent with the sincere desire by which they have always been animated, not only to live in harmony with their brothren, but to preserve the Union of the States, could they besitate under existing circumstances in recommending that the Ordmance of Nullification, and the acts of the legislature consequent thereon, be henceforth held and dee no force and effect. And they recommend the following ORDINANCE.

ORDINANCE.-Whereas, the Congress of the United States by an act recently passed, has made such a reduction and modification in the duties on foreign imports, as amounts substantially to an ultimate reduction of the duties to the Revenue Standard; and that no higher du-

It is therefore Ordained and Declared, That the Ordinance entitled "An Ordinance to Nullify certain acts of the Congress of the United States, purporting to be laws the act entitled " on act further to alter and amond the militia laws of this State," passed on the 20th day of Dec. 1832, shall remain in force until it shall be repealed modified by the Legislature

Union Convention Postroned .- The Union party has sued the following notice, which we copy, from the

Charleston Courier. The committee appointed to determine the time and place for the re-assembling of the Union Convention, taking into consideration the late passage of a Tariff Bill It will not take me much longer to say all I have to which has been regarded as a conciliatory measure by say on this subject; I do not know whether what I both parties, and the assurance given by the leading poliboth parties, and the assurance given by the leading poli-ticians from this State, that its adoption would prove satisfactory to the Convention now in session at Columbia not doubting that the pledge given by them will be honorably redeemed by that body, rejoicing in the prospect of returning peace, and desirous of removing as far as depends upon them, all further cause of agitation in the State; hereby give notice, that the sacrifice which the attendance upon the Union Convention in this city, on the 18th day of this month, would impose upon their Union and State Rights party, that if contrary to all reasonable expectations, new acts of tyranny by the dominant State, should call for United opposition from the friends of the Union, the Convention shall be promptly convoked in order to take such measures as the exigency of the case may domand to vindicate the rights of the people, J. R. POINSETT,

J. L. PETIGRU, D. E. HUGER, R. J. MANNING. R. CUNNINGHAM.

Domestic.

people.

Horrible. On Sunday morning, between the hours of eight and nine o'clock, the neghborhood of St. Paul Steet was thrown into considerable agitation, by a report, that person of the name of Dawar, had attempted to murder his wife, under circumstances of peculiar atrocity and diabolical premeditation. It appeared that this monster, who resided with his wife's father in the St. Lawrence suburbs, left the house in order to attend divine service, in company with the unfortunate victim of intended vengeance, apparently on the best terms, when he proposed to her to call at his shop in St. Paul Street, of which he had, contrary to his usual custom, obtained the key from The Solicitor General rose and said, now Mr. Chairobject is to get back those lands which were originally
has clerk the previous evening, on getting in, he fastened
has country!

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The solicitor General rose and said, now Mr. Chairobject is to get back those lands which were originally
his clerk the previous evening, on getting in, he fastened
the door, and attempted her life with an axe. Seeing his
object, the unfortunate woman threw herself in his arms hefore the blow reached her, when, with the most sanguin ary rage, he drew a razor from his pocket and inflicted before) drove off in the direction of the States, without hetraying the least symptoms of apprehension or terror for his ultimate safety, which may be attributed to a sup-position on his part that his crime would not be discovered till next morning. The unfortenate young woman, but s few weeks married, covered with blood and wounds, craw led to the back door, and with supernatural strength con-trived to unbolt it, and reach Mr. Roy's adjoining yard, where she was discovered, and immediately obtained the attendance of Drs. Arnoid and Nelson, under whose pro fessional skill, we are happy to learn, some probability of her life being saved, is entertained. We have beard that her inhuman husband, has, from the first period of their union, frequently ill-treated his newly married wife. He is doubtless now consoling himself that he effectually des Is doubtless now consoling himself that he effectually destroyed all positive evidence of the fieudish act, that with a premeditation, the most ferocious, aimed at the existence of her whom he had so recently sworn to protect, cherish, and defend—but we trust he may yet be secured, and con demand to understand to make the content of the field to understand the most through the content of the field to understand demned to undergo the punishment so justly due to his dreadful crime. The cariole driver has, we have heard, durned to town, and states that he parted with Dewey at Dongtas' on the road to Champlain, which place he would doubtless reach on Sunday night. -- Montreal Gaz.

We are grieved to learn from the last Gazotte, that the infortunate weman shove mentioned, died of her wounds on the Saturday following, at her father's residence. Surely a deed so attructous cannot escape its just punish ment. The Divine vengence will follow the wretch and bring him to justice.

Obituary.

Died, with a lingering disease on the 21st of January, aged 44 years and 21 days, William Johnson of Hawkesbury, Local Preacher, and for many years a class leader. sinner condemned. He might be truly considered as a stay and a staff to Methodism in his neighbourhood; and

with a numerous train of acquaintances and relations to

lament their loss; while he rests from his labours and his works will follow him .- Communicated. February 10th, 1833.

For the Christian Guardian. Harwich, Thomes Ct. March 25th, 1833.

Sir,-Please give the following obituary notice a place n the columns of the Guardian. Died, at the residence of his father in Dawn, Western happy and joyful, and when the period drew near which one terms "an honest hour," a period in which the des. sembled for the said District, in April in each and every pisers and neglecters of God's grace generally shew their year. owardice or stupidity, this young man fully proved that perfect love casteth out all fear." He said he had no sire to live any longer; and after calmly and affectionately bidding farewell to his father's family and surround ing friends, with joyful anticipations of future glory, his happy spirit was freed from its clay tenement at II o'clock P. M.

"Tis Death's ambition, To call his victims from the fairest fold And sheath his shafts in all the pride of

HOBACE DEAN.

The truth conveyed in these lines of Dr. Young have often been verified, but seldom more strikingly than in the sudden removal from among us of the, so lately, active, healthy, and youthful sister. Elizane, younges daughter of Abner and Elizaheth Owen, of Simcoe, L P. who has been unexpectedly snatched away by death in the morning of life, (having just entered her nineteenth year,) after an illness of about three days' continuance.

The removal of our young sister, under the existing ircumstances, is a dispensation of no ordinary occurrence Yet, painful as it is to all concerned, it is pleasing to be able to state that they sorrow not as those without hope and though it again occurs that weeping parents build their children's tomb, it is equally true that by this arbitrary nod of death' another soul has languished into life.' The deceased was happily converted to God at a camp meeting held upon her father's farm in June, 1831, since which time she has signally adorned the doctrine of God our Saviour by a godly walk and a chaste conversa tion. Her faith was purifying and practical. Her hope usually stedfast, often very lively. Her love withou dissimulation. Her amiable disposition and intelligen mind, refined and elevated by the grace of God, produces a course of conduct and a series of actions, that have deeply (toa deeply for their comfort) rivetted her in the affections of her relatives, and endeared her to all who were acquainted with her. Her faithful attendance on and pious deportment in, the means of grace; her wil linguess and zeal in going modestly forward in duty; and above all, her prayers, her ardent prayers, for her own sanctification, for the prosperity of Zion, and the salvation of her relatives, particularly those of them who are as yet unconverted (may her prayers for these be answered speedily!) will not soon be effaced from the remembrance

f her companions in tribulation. Having lived to God, our sister was prepared to die; and though short the summons she was found upon her watch tower, and throughout the few hours of her sickness uniformly testified of her unshaken confidence in God She kindly bade her afflicted mother, whose tears could not be concealed 'not to weep for her.' To the anxious inquiries of an affectionate brother, she declared 'she nad not a doubt of her acceptance with God.' Owing to her disease (scarlet fever) she was at times rather delirious citizens, is no longer regarded as necessary, and the meeting of said Convention is hereby postponed. The about the pious friends to whom she was always warmly committee beg leave to assure their fellow citizens of the ns her physician approached her bed side, she looked him full in the face, and with a look so impressive as to pene

'Jesus the name that charms our fears.'

trate the soul, she repeated,

After lingering a few hours longer, without a struggle or a grean, she leaped the bounds of time and passed into the presence of her Saviour and God.

March 29th. Her mortal remains were attended to the

Woodhouse Chapel, by a numerous concourse, where the event was improved from Isa. x1. 6—8, when dust was committed to dust, to remain till the heavens and the earth be no more.

oarth be no more.

Dien at his residence in Edwardsburgh, on the 14th instant, after five days lilness of Canker-rask. Mr. Doniel Adams, aged 24 years, son of Mr Peter Adams of the same place—On the sudden departure of un individual, we every where hear, as in this instance, exclamations of deep regret and sympathy. By this solean dispensation of Divine Providence, we are deprived of one who was amable in his manners, unld in his demiculour, benevolent in spirit, and a useful member of society. This melancholy event having occurred in his most useful moment, is a reflection which makes the loss of him so much the more to be lamented. A year has scarcely passed since his marriage ceremony was performed,—a few weeks since he became a perent, surtounded with pleasing prospects, accompanied with domestic happiness;—but, ains 1 one lunuspicious moment has faid all his promising hopes in an untimely grave. He has left a young and bereaved widow with feels that his has lost all that was dear to her on earth, say bectifid; and she perceives a deficiency, for which nothing but her husband can afford a compensation, and for which there can be no equivalent.—Peace be to his remains—lieuxen protect the widow and the orphan!—He has left parents, numerous relatives and friends, whose loss is beyond calculation, but we trust his gain is most sure.

At his father's residence, in Edwardsburgh, on the 15th Instant, of

At his father's residence, in Edwardsburgh, on the 15th Instant, of the Canker-rash, Mr. Abraham, Markatt, aged 17—The unexpected death of this individual clearly demonstrates that—
"Our life is ever on the wing,
And death is ever high;
The moment when our lives begin,
We all begin to die."

Letters received at the Guardian Office, during the week ending April 10th, 1833.

S. Belton, G. Bissell, F. L. Welsh, S. Falcon-bridge, D. Thomson, J. Brown,* A. Hurlburt, J. C. Blasdell, T. Fawcett, J. Lesslie, T. Harmon, J. S. Ro gers.

* He owes 12s. 6d. more.

MISSIONARY NOTICE.

The Anniversary of the York 'Missionary Society auxiliary to the Missionary Society auxiliary to the Missionary Society of the Methodist E Church in Canada, will be held in the Methodist Chapel in King street, on Monday, the 29th instant, to commence at 6 o'clock, P. M. The Indian Children from the Credit, are expected to

YORK MECHANICS' INSTITUTE. On Friday evening next, in the Grand Jury Room, at half past 7, Mr. Durward will deliver a lecture on Astrocony, illustrated by scenes on the Magic Lanthron.

MARKETS

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE AT YORK, APRIL 10th, 1833. г. d. ...21 3 л FLOUR, fine, per bbl..... FLOUR, fine, per bbl. 20 0 a Middling. 20 0 a WHEAT, per blanel, (60 lbs.) 4 3 a BARLEY, 2 6 a OATS, 2 0 a OATS, POTATOES, " PORK, percwt. 30 0 a 00 Bref, per cwt. 25 0 a BUTTER, " 0 11 d CHEESE, " 0 5 d LARD, 0 5 d

ANTED .- As an apprentice to the Medical Pro-, fession a respectable youth of suitable education Apply at this office. York, 25th March 1833.

in the fifty seventh year of the reign of His late Majesty King George the Third, entitled, "An Act to establish a Police in the towns of York Sandwich, and Amherstburgh." Passed 13th January, 1833.

Whereas, the law now in force authorizing the Magis rates in the Town of York, to raise by assessment a sunf ot exceeding one hundred pounds for police purposes as therein mentioned, is found from the great more said Town insufficient. Be it therefore enacted, that from and after the passing of this Act, it shall and may be law-District, William, son of Mr. William Rogers, Local preacher of the M. E. Church, on the 27th January last, and in the 23d year of his age. He professed to have received a witness of his acceptance with God in 1829, and ever after made religion the chief business of his life. Few persons could adopt with more programs and ever after made religion the chief business of his life. committee forced upon them.

"Reckoned himself to be dead indeed unto sin, but alive in and upon any other assessment of this Province. And "Reckoned himself to be dead indeed unto sin, but alive in and upon any other assessment of this Province. And unto God through Jesus Christ our Lord," and if the tree in college was adopted, and the committee rose is known by its fruit we have reason to conclude that his in order to carry the Sund recognition of the Clerk of the Peace for the Home District, and recognition of the Clerk of the Peace for the Home District, and recognition of the Clerk of the Peace for the Home District, and recognition of the Clerk of the Peace for the Home District, and the committee rose is known by its fruit we have reason to conclude that his profession was sincere—his walk and conversation bespoke to select from the general assessment of the said District mind completely; under the influence of that Gospel a list or assessment of the rateable property that each and a ming completely under the influence of that crosper which saves to the utternost"—he appeared to be always every person, owner or possessor in the said town, ready which say and so that and when the paried drew pear which to be laid before the Magistrates in Quarter Sessions as-

> And be it further enacted, that so much of the several clauses of an Act passed in the sifty-seventh year of the reign of King George the Third, entitled, "An Act to establish a Police in the towns of York, Sandwich, and Amberathurgh," as relates to the laying an assessment on the Town of York be and the same is hereby repealed.

> DUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that every Assessor throughout this District whose Population return for the present year is not sent into this Office on or before the 1st day of May next, will be fined

> to the utmost extent of the Law.
> S. WASHBURN.
> Clerk of the Peace Home Districti

178-2w.

Office Clerk of the Peace Ist April, 1833.

HOME DISTRICT AGRI-CULTURAL SOCIETY.

OTICE is hereby given that a Meeting of the Society will take place at the Court House on the 13th day of April listant, for the purpose of making arrangements for the importation of an improved breed of Cattle. The Farmers are respectfully requested to attend.

By order of the Directors.

York, April 9, 1833.

. W. W. JARVIS.

N. B .- There will be a general Meeting at York on the 20th May next, being the Fair day.

Farm for Sale.—In the fifth concession of Vaughan, being the West halves of num hers 18 and 19 containing 200 acres about 35 of which are improved with a good log house and barn thereon—15 acres are seeded for meadow. It has on it a good well of water, and also a stream running through the lot. En quire of the Subscriber on the premises

JOHN FRANK, Vavghan, 20th March, 1833.

FOR SALE, N N the fast improving Town of London, Upper Canada. The Subscriber in making his works at this place, will have to dispose of some time in June, next, four ready made water privileges, well adapted for manufacturing purposes, or mechanical operations. There will be about balf, as acre of Land with each privilege.

Any information respecting them, or the purposes to which they could be adapted, will be given by the subscri her if addressed by letter post paid Also, For Sale, one hundred acres of good land, being

the East half of lot No. 14 in the 13th concess on of Gara fram, about fourteen miles from the town of Guelph and on the same stream.

THOMAS PARKE,

London, 28th March, 1833. The Christian Guardian, York Courier and New York Emigrant, will please publish the above for three months, at the end of which time their accounts will be duly settled.

FOR SALE,

SUBSCRIBERS IN YORK, 300 Boxes Laprairie Soap, 50 Boxes Mould Candles,

SPANISH INDIGO.
Port, Madeira, Secilian Wines. They have also a large assortment of Spring Dry Goods at Prescott to be forwarded to York, by the first Steamer. WILLIAM GUILD Jr. & Co. York, U. C. 3rd April, 1833,

FOR SALE

RIST MILL, SAW MILL, and LAND. The East M half of Lot No. 29 and 30, in the 1st Concession of Markham, east side Yonge Street, 12 miles from York, 190 Acres, about 70 clear. Lot No. 12 in the 1st Concession of the Street, and the 1st Concession of the 1st Concessi sion Sophiasburgh, 184 Acres, 70 or 80 clear. Lot No 21 in the 1st Concossion Hallowell, South side East Lake, 200 Acres, 10 clear. For particulars, apply to the owner

at York, if by letter, postage paid. 177-tf

ARM TO RENT-For one or more years as may be agreed upon—in the Town ship of Scarborough being composed of part of Lot No. 14 in Concession D. and broken fronts No. 12, 13 and 14 14 in Concession D. and broken from two, 12, 13 and 12 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.

177-4w.

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.

York, April 2d, 1833.

April 3, 1833.

DR. E. A. BIGELOW, DENTIST.

S now at the ONTARIO HOUSE. He will attend immediately to calls in his profession. Those for whom he has performed Dental operations will have my repairs they may wish of the same, without further Toeth he gives gratis. His Vegetable Dentifrice will be kept for Sale by W. Bergin. He will faifill his previous engagements to visit York semi-annually.

York, April 3, 1833. OST From the Steamboat Wm. IV, about the 22d of August last, a LARGE BOX; containing a Feather Bed and Bedding, a Map of the United States, a Feather tied and medding, a map of the United States, two Umbrellas, a small Truck containing Books, &c. &c. with man; other articles. It is presumed the box was incantiously 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.

SOAP AND CANDLES. Agent for Mr. P. FRELAND of this place (so long. celebrated for the superiority of his manufacture in Mon-treal,) is enabled to offer the articles of SOAP and CAN-DLES of a very superior quality at reduced prices, on will in future fulfil orders to any extent at the manufacturer's Lowest prices.

York, 27th February, 1833.

JAMES F. SMITH.

[From the Upper Canada Gazette] :

An Act to reduce the number of cases in which Capital Punishment may be inflicted; to provide Proceedings, before and after conviction.

[Passed 13th February, 1833.] (Concluded.)

XIV. And whereas by a certain Act of the Par hament of Great Britain passed in the twelfth tled, "An Act for the better securing and preserving His Majesty's Dock Yards, Magazines, Ships, Am. munition and Stores," it is enacted, That " if any person or persons shall within the Realm, or in any of the Islands, Countries, Forts or places thereunto belonging, wilfully and maliciously, set by contract in any private yard, for the use of His Majesty, or any of His Majesty's Arsenals, XXII. Provided always, and be it further en-Offices or any of the buildings erected therein or there placed, for building, repairing or fitting out guilty of any such offence being thereof convict. Felony without benefit of Clergy."

And whereas also by a certain other Act of the Parliament of Great Britain passed in the Second entitled " An Act for punishing mutiny, Desertions and Quarters, and for satisfying divers Arrears, and for a further continuance of the powers of the five Commissioners for the cramining and deter-mining the Accounts of the Army," it is enacted, That "if any Officer or Soldier in His Majesty's Army, shall either upon land out of England, or upon the sea hold correspondence with any rebels, or enemy of His Majesty, or give them advice or intelligence, either by letters messages, signs or tokens, or any manner of way whatsoever or shall treat with such rebels or enemies, or enter into any condition with, them without His Majesty's Licence, or Licence of the General, Lieutenant General or, Chief Commander, then every such person so offending shall be deemed and adjudged to be guilty of High Treason, and suffer such pains and penalties as in case of High Treason." contained shall be construed or taken to effect, in any manner, the provisions of the above in part recited Acts, or either of them.

XV. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That so much of an Act of the Parlia ment of this Province passed in the thirty-sixth year of the reign of King George the Third, et.the Third, entitled "An Act to establish on a permanent footing the boundary lines of the different of such Physician, Surgeon or Apothecary, and his place of abode being first entered in the Parliament of this Province, in the control of such Physician, Surgeon or Apothecary, and his place of abode being first entered in the books of such Prison or Guol there to remain; the subscribers beg leave to inform the the Third, entitled, "An Act for the further introduction of the Criminal Law of England ment of certain offenders." And of the several for such offence forfeit his office, and be imprisin this Province, and for the more effectual panish. for authorizing the issuing of Government De-bentures, as provides that any offence in any of punishable with death, shall be and the same is hereby repealed; And that such offences shall which are not punishable with death.

XVI. And be it further enacted by the authority

to Challenge, in any of the said cases, every other descriptions of panishment in this clause be-selves responsible for the payment.

Peremptory Challenge beyond the number allowed for a mentioned.

All persons who are indebted to the firm, either by notes peremptory challenge beyond the number allowed fore mentioned. by Law, in any of the said cases, shall be en-

High Treason in which, as the Law now stands, he sentence or judgment ordained by Law is as aforesaid, the sentence or judgment to be pronounced or awarded from and after the passing of this other punishment for offences which shall no Act against any person convicted or adjudged Receiver General to raise by Loan, on Government longer be Capital, after the passing of this Act; guilty shall be, that such person shall be drawn Debentures, the undermentioned sums of money, on to abolish the privilege called benefit of Clergy; on a hurdle to the place of execution, and be the credit of the Prolic Revenues of this Province: and to make other alterations in certain Criminal there hanged by the neck until such person be £70,000, Provincial Corrency, under an Act entitled extensive assertment of every description of dead—and that afterwards the body of such person shall be dissected and anatomized.

XX. And be it further, enacted by the authority foresaid, That whenever any person shall be convicted of Murder and executed therefor, the body of such murderer shall be delivered by the year of the Reign of King George the Third, enti- Sheriff, or his Deputy, and his officers, to a Surgeon for the purpose of being dissected and anatomized.

XXI. And be it further enacted by the authority eforesaid, That sentence shall be pronounced in open Court, immediately after the conviction of such murderer, and before the Court shall proceed on fire, or burn, or otherwise destroy, cause to to any other business, unless the Court shall see be set on fire, or burnt, or otherwise destroyed, reasonable cause for postponing the same; in or aid, procure, abet or assist in the setting on which sentence shall be expressed not only the fire, or burning, or otherwise destroying, of any usual judgment of death, but also the time appoinof His Majestys's ships or Vessels of War, whe- ted for the execution thereof, and the mark of inther the said Ships or Vessels of War, be on float famy hereby directed for such offenders; in oror building, or begun to be built, in any of His der to impress a just horror in the mind of the of-Majesty's Dock Yards, or building or repairing fender, and on the minds of such as shall be present of the heinous crime of murder.

Magazines, Dock Yards, Rope Yards, Victualling acted by the authority aforesaid, That after such sentence pronounced as aforesaid, in case there belonging thereto, or any timber or materials shall appear reasonable cause, it shall and may be Interest of 6 per cent. The Interest not to exceed five lawful to and for such Judge or Justice, before of Ships or Vessels, or any of His Majesty's Mili-whom such criminal shall have been so tried, to tary, Naval, or Victualling Stores, or other Am- stay the execution of the sentence, at the discremunition of War is, are, or shall be kept, placed tion of such Judge or Justice, regard being alor deposited, that then the person or persons, ways had to the true, intent and purpose of this Act .- Provided also, That it shall be in the powed, in the form of Law, shall be adjudged guilty er of any such Judge or Justice to appoint the boof Felony, and shall suffer death, as in cases of dy of any such criminal to be dissected and anato-

XXIII. And be it further enacted by the authori ly aforesaid, That from and after such conviction, and Third Years of the Reign of Queen Anne, and judgment given thereon, the Gaoler or Keep. er to whom such criminal shall be delivered for and false Musters, and for better paying the Army are to whom such criminal shall be delivered for said Loans, or any part thereof, will be received at my and Quarters, and for satisfying divers Arreay safe custody, shall confine such prisoner to some Office, until Thursday, the 11th day of April next. cell or other proper and safe place within the prison, seperate and apart from the other prisoners-And that no person or persons whatsoever except the Gaoler, or Keeper, or his Servant shall have access to any such prisoner, without license being first obtained for that purpose under the hand of such Judge or Justice before whom such offender shall have been tried, or under the hand of the Sheriff, his. Deputy or Under Sheriff. Provided always, That in case any such Judge or Justice shall see cause to respite the execution of such offender so condemned as aforesaid, such Judge or Justice may relax or release any or all of the restraints, or regulations hereinbeföre or hereinafter directed to be observed by the Gaoler or Keeper of the prison where such prisoner shall be confined, by any license in writing signed by such Judge or Justice Be it therefore enacted, That nothing in this Act for that purpose, for and during the time of such stay of execution, any thing thereinbefore contained to the contrary thereof notwithstanding.

XXIV. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid. That after sentence passed, as aforesaid, and until the execution thereof, such offendor shall be fed with bread and water only, except titled "An Act for the better regulating of certain in case of any violent sickness, or wound, Coins current in this Province." And of an Act passed in the Parliament of this Province, in the Surgeon or Apothecary may be admitted by thirty-eighth year of the Refyn of King George the Gaoler or Keeper of the said Prison, to administer necessaries, the christian and surname Acts of the Parliament of this Province passed oued for a time not exceeding three months, upon conviction thereof by indicament.

XXV. And be it further enacted by the authority those Statutes respectively mentioned, shall be aforesaid. That from and after the passing of this rica. Act, benefit of Clergy in this Province shall be abolished, and that the same may not in any case continue to be of the degree of Feloxy, and the be prayed, and shall not in any case be allowed, persons convicted thereof shall be liable to the any Law, Statute or Usage to the contrary notpunishments, or any of them, which are by this withstanding. And that in all cases of crimes Act provided in respect to felonics generally, made punishable by this Act with death, the effect of such provision shall be the same as in the case article in the Ironmonger Line that the country requires of any offence which, before the passing of this and they flatter themselves that upon examination Pur aforcsaid, That if any person shall be indicted Act, was made punishable with death without be- chasers will not only find their Stock Well Selected, bu for any offence made capital by this, or any other wefit of Clergy. And that all persons who may Statute made or to be made, such person shall hereafter be duly convicted of any offence not spebe liable to the same punishment, whether he, or cified in this Act, and which before the passing she shall be convicted by verdict, or confession, thereof was punishable in this Province with death or shall be allowed, upon indictment; and this as well in the case of Accessories as of Principals,

XVII. And be it further enacted by the authority

grays as the Court before which such person shall

Afterward That it aforesaid, That if any person being arraigned be convicted, shall adjudge, or shall be liable, in upon any indictment for Treason, or Felony, shall case such court shall think fit, to be imprisoned upon any indicament for Treason, or Felony, shall case such court shall think fit, to be imprisoned comprising every thing new and fashionable. Having implicad thereto a plea of "Not Guilty," he shall by only, or imprisoned and kept to hard labour, or in ported their stock of goods expressly for this market, and such plea without any further form be deemed to solitary confinement in the Common Gaol, or, in of a description decidedly superior to goods which have have put himself upon the county for trial—and any Penitentiary, or House of correction, that if any person being arraighed upon any in. may be provided for such purposes, for any term, would intimate that their advantages from connections in dictment for Treason or Felony, shall stand mute not exceeding fourteen years, except persons con-Trade and the extent of their transactions, enable them of malice, or will not answer directly to the in. victed of returning from transportation, or from to sell their goods at lower rates than can be afforded by dictment, in every such case it shall be lawful banishment, with respect to whom the term of im- any similar establishment. for the Court, if it shall so think fit, to order the prisonment, with or without hard labour, or by proper officer to enter a plea of "Not guilty," on solitary confinement, may, if the Court shall think behalf of such person, and the plea so entered fit, be extended to the term of his, or her natural shall have the same force and effect as if such life—And that in case of manslaughter, the offen person had actually pleaded the same.

| And be it further enacted by the authori. | both, in the discretion of the Court, Provided that for Esq. and Heavy Griffin, under the fam of Smith Griffing & Co. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The ty aforesaid, That if any person indicted for any such imprisonment shall not exceed twelve, calen- fin, & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The Treason or Felony, shall challenge peremptorily dar months, And provided that the offence of Griffin, Esq. and at Grimsby, (40 M. C.) by Henry Griffin. a greater number of the men returned to be of manslaughter shall be punishable by such fine, and: For any notes of band given in the firm of Smith Grit. The Jury than such person is entitled by Liaw so imprisonment only, and not by all or any of the fin, & Co., previous to this dite, both parties hold them

XXVI. And be it further enacted by the authority tle the same immediately. tirely void; and the trial of such person shall aforesaid, That if any Person shall be convicted, proceed as if no such challenge had been made, after the passing of this Act, of Forgery, or of XIX. And whereas in certain cases of high trea- uttering any forged deed, will, instrument, note, son, as the Law now stands, the sentence or judg-bill or writing, or of falsely personating any perment required by law to be pronounced, or award son or persons, which forgery, or which attering, ed against any persons convicted or adjudged or which false personating was, before the pass guilty of the said crime, in such cases, is, that ing of this Act, punishable with death, in this they should be drawn on a hurdle to the place of Province, the Court before which such person execution; and there be hauged by the neck, but shall be convicted may, if they shall think fit, adnot until they are dead, but that they should be judge such person (unless in case of a female) to taken down again, and that when they are yet be set in the Pillory, once or oftener, or to be alive their bowels should be taken out, and burnt once or oftener publicly or privately whipped, at fers the greatest advantages to an enterprising person, at before their faces; and that afterwards their such time or times, and at such place or places, tuated so tiose as it is to the Town. The mili is a new heads should be severed from their bodies, and as they may direct, which punishment shall either concern, built within these four months. their bodies divided into four quarters, and their be in addition to any other punishment which the heads and quarters to be at the King's disposal—

Court according to Law, may award, or other quired.

And whereas it is expedient in the said cases of wise, as may to them appear proper.

1/20—a few hundred saw Logs, to be taken as value tion. Apply at the Courier office. Security will be required.

York, 16th Feb. 1833

RECEIVER GENERAL'S OFFICE,)

MINE LEGISLATURE having by several Acts

"An Act granting to His Majesty a sum of me-"ney, to be raised by Debentures, for the improve-"ment 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

£4,050, Provincial Currency, under an Act enfitted "An Act to provide for the erection of a Bridge " across the River Trent, and for other purposes "therein mentioned."

"several Districts of this Province."

£7.500 Provincial Currency, under the Act entitled An Act for affording further aid toward the com-Spletion 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 men-" tioned."

53:291 13 4, Provincial Corrency, 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."

£84,338 6 8, Provincial Currency, under an Act To redeem the out. entitled "An Act to authorise standing Debentures "the Receiver General to bornow payable, which "row a sum of money, for the pounds per centum per annum, nyable half-yearly, in this Province, or four and a

half per cent. in London. £10,000, Provincial Currency, under an Act entitled

"An Act to raise a sum of money to improve cortain Roads in the vicinity of York, and for other purposes therein mentioned. £2,000, Provincial Currency, under an Act entitled

An Act to provide for the improvement of certain "In and Waters in the District of Newcastle." The Principal and Interest on the two last mentioned

ets to be paid from the Tolls, &c. arising therefrom.) NOTICE is hereby given, that Sealed Tenders for 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 IL DUNN . H. M. Receiver General

N. B.—Editors of the several papers in York, are quality, equally low.

quested to give the above four weeks insertion in their respective publications.

W. L. Feels confident that for variety, quality, and cheapness, his Stock will not be surpassed by any similar equested to give the above four weeks insertion in their respective publications.

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

JOHN H. DUNN.

CLERGY RESERVES.

COMMISSIONER OF CROWN LANDS' OFFICE

York, 1st February, 1832. ROPOSALS for the purchase of Clergy Reserves having already been received at this office, for a greater quantity than are authorised to be sold during the ensuling year. The Commissioner is compelled by his In-structions to decline for the present receiving any more applications for the purchase of Clergy Reserves .- And prevent disappointment be requests it may be distinctly derstood that applications received after this date can be of no benefit to the applicant as to preference or other

PETER ROBINSON, Commissioner of Crown Lands. 117.1f.

WHOLESALE HARDWARE

fortieth year of the Reign of King George and, in case such Gaoler or Prison Keeper shall MERCHANTS AND PUBLIC OF UPPER CANADA, offend against, or neglect to put in execution, any that they have during the past Sugmer purchased with of the directions or regulations hereby enacted to case in the markets of Wolverhampton, Birmingham and be observed, such Gaeler or Prison Keeper shall King Street, a very suggestions and exceedingly expensive

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

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 Cordage. Together with great variety of Curlear and Brass Goods, in short, the assortment comprises almost every offered for sale at VERY REDUCED PRICES.

RIDOUT, BROTHERS & Co. York, October 20, 1832.

MURRAY NEWBIGGING & CO.

FÁNCY & STAPLE DRY GOODS,

Opposite the market place.

137.tf

r book accounts, are requested to come forward and set. Signed at Smithville, 19th January, 1833.

SMITH GRIFFIN. HENRY GRIFFIN

SAW MILL AND LAND TO LET .-

Mill, capable of cutting 3,000 feet in 24 hours, in constant work, with a never failing supply of water.

400 ACRES OF EXCELLENT LAND, well adapted for a Dairy and grass farm. The above of

NEW WHOLESALE

HE Subscriber begs to intimate to his friends and public, that he has just returned from a seven monto's 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 GOODS.

Suited to the trade of this country-which he is now opening at his old stand in King-Street, and will dis 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 feady come to band. 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

vay of purchasing Goods. . He thinks it unnecessary to attempt to enumerate my of the articles of which his Stock consists, suffice t 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.

MRW GOODS. Wholesale and Retail Store;

AT THE CORNER OF YONGE AND LOT STREET, UST ARRIVED, and will be sold

on the lowest terms for Casil by KING BARTON, Cottons, Calicoes, ready made Clothos, best South Sea Seal Gloves, very best Seal Caps, and common Caps in great variety, Hats, Bonnets, and Mits of different kinds, Groceries and Glass, and a great variety of Goods too nu merous to mention.—K. Batton 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 🖘 ... as shall call and examine for theroselves.

No Second Price. York, 27th Nov. 1832.

CALL AND EXAMINE FOR YOURSELVES.

ILLIAM LAWSON, Merchant Tailor, &c. whose liberal patronage he has hitherto received) to his ed, and consists of a large assortment of West of England und Yorkshire Cloths, Cassimers, Forest Cloths, Peter Shams, Finshings, London, Manchester, Glasgow, Nat. tingham, and Leicester Goods; Fur Cups, imported Stuff Hats, Ladies' Cloaks, Beaver, Leghorn, Velvet, Chip and Straw Bonnetts. 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 hundsomest style of workmanship and fashion: a Fine Dress Coat finished for £2. 10s. corrency, and every other article according to

establishment in Upper Canada.

South side of King street, No. 153. 156-tf York, U. C. Nov. 6th, 1632. NEW GOODS, CHEAP GOODS

AND GOOD GOODS!!! AT S. E. TAYLOR'S WHOLESALE AND

RETAIL STORE,

No. 181, 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, onabling him, with still greater confidence, to continue the in on which be has heretofore acted, namely, " a

small profit and a quick return." S. E. TAYLOR.

York, Dec. 1, 1832.

- PHENIX FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

of OF LONDON. HIS 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.

Montreal, August, 1832. N. B. Applications for York, and its vicinity, to be

MURRAY, NEWBIGGING & Co. York, August, 1832 142-tf

SANDAVER & OVEREND

(FROM LONDON)

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

ESPECTFULLY informs the inhabitants of York and its vicinity, that they have commenced the a boye business, at No. 52 Lot-street, west of Osgood Hall, and hope by their unremitting attention to business, the supertor durability of their plain, and elegant simplicity of their decorative painting, to merit a share of their pa Ironage and support.
N. B.—Transparent Blinds painted.

162-tf. 6 York, Dec. 17, 1832.

LOOKING GLASSES, PRINTS &c. &c. King Street, a few doors East of Yonge Street.

A LEXANDER HAMILTON, Gilder; &c. Respectfully returns thanks to the Ladies and Gentlemen of York, and its vicinity for the very liberal patronage with which he has been favoured since his com mencement in business, and hopes by unremitting atten-tion to business and a sincere desire please, to merit a continuance of their generous support. The has constantly on hand Mahogany and Gilt frame

cooking Glasses of various descriptions and sizes. A choice assortment of Dressing Glassos, Looking Glass plates, Glass for pictures, Clock faces, prints, &c. &c. York, Nov. 5th, 1831

UNION PURNACE: SIGN OF THE GILT PLOUGH, OPPOSITE MR. T. ELLIOT'S UNN, YONGE-STREET,

ONE ON

THIE Subscriber informs the Public, that at the earliest opening of the spring navigation, there will be erec ted in the Union Furnace a powerful Steam Engine, and that the Furnace will be seenlarged as to be able to make Castings of any Size up to two Tons weight. The Sub scriber is constantly manufacturing

MILL IRONS AND MACHINERY CASTINGS of superior workmanship, and all such Castings in gene rat as are made in common Copola Farnaces; also has on hand a variety of Plough Patterns both near and Lerr HANDED; amongst which is one tately invented by him-self, of a medium shape between the common and Scotch Ploughs, and acknowledged by those who have tried it to be superior to the best Scotch Ploughs or any other decription known in this or any other country. All those wanting work done at this Foundry, either

Cast or Wrought, may dopend on having it done by steady and experienced workmen. AMOS NORTON, Agent.

York, February, 1832.

IF There will be on hand, the ensuing season, an Exensive Assortment of STOVES & HOLLOW-WARE, both Wholesale and Retail. 118 tf.

NOTICE.—A Fair will be held on Richmond Hill Yonge Street on the last Thursdays in March, June, september and December. Richmond Hill, Feb. 1833.

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the Public in general, and his friends who have continued to be his steady customors for the last twelve years, (at his late store in Market square) that he has now removed his Es tablishment to No. 116 north side of King street, in a large brick building, (the only one between the Gaol and Yongo street) where he is now receiving and opening a large and well assorted stock of Hardware, Barr Iron, and Casting Stoves, &c., all of which will be sold at very low prices. The business in future will be carried on under the firm of Peter Paterson & Sons.

York, Jan. 1, 1833.

PETER PATERSON. 164-tf.

William Ware.

IS now receiving in addition to his present

100 CRATES AND HIIDS.. Comprising a most select and extensive assortment of CHINA, GLASS, AND EARTHEN WARE.

161-1f. . York, Doc 12th, 1832. THE SADDLE AND HARNESS Making leasiness is now carried on by the subscriber at No 6 North side of King street; where he has on hand a good stock of the above articles, ready made, and will make to order any thing in his line that may be called for. He

will sell on as reasonable terms as any others, and solicits a share of public patronage. He has also on hand a quan

tity of good SOLE LEATHER!

which he offers for sale at 1s. 3d. per pound.

J. EASTON. York, Jan. 23d 1833.

. NOTICE.

HAVE sold to Mr. John Armstrong my Axe Factory in this place, and recommend Mr. Armstrong to the public as capable of making as good Axes as myself. HARVEY SHEPARD.

JOHN ARMSTRONG.

EGS Respectfully to intinate to Town and Country EGS Respectionly to intinuate to the state of the base constantly that he has commenced the above business and will have constantly on hand Warranted Broad and Narrow Axes, Hoes, Adzes and other Edge Tools Wholesale and retail at his Factory

York, 15th Jan. 1833. . ANTED a quantity of HORSE HAIR and BRIS-TLES, for which cash will be paid after the first of April.—Apply at Ellion's Tayern, Yongo Street. York, 1st March, 1833.

CHEAP WHOLESALE WAREHOUSE

FOR ALL KINDS OF Dyestuffs, Drugs, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Paints, Oils, &c.

E. LESSLIE & SONS, P. S.—Ten Barrels Superior Datch Crop Madder—a Lot of Spanish Indigo, and a few barrels of English Lamp Black in papers may be had at a small advance above cost. E. L. & SONS. York, Jan. 29th, 1833.

GARDEN SEEDS.

N ASSORTMENT of Shaker's and English Gardon Seeds for Sale

By I. W. BRENT & Co. Druggists, King Street. 168 tf, York, Jan. 29th, 1833.

R. H. OATES

CHEMIST and DRUGGIST, No. 101 King. Street, opposite the English Church, respectfully begs leave to inform the Public, that he has just received from Montreal a fresh supply of Medicines, Paints, Oils,

30 DOZ. POWELL'S BALSAM OF ANISEED, for Coughs, Colds, Shortness of Breath, Asthma, &c. WAIM'S CELEBRATED PANACEA, for the cure of King's Evil or Scrofula, for sale by

R. H. OATES. Druggist.

ENUINE STOUGHTON BITTERS, prepared, and for Sale by R. H. OATES,
161-1f. Druggist. "图引任: business Established by Mr. William Moore, as an Apothecary and Druggist and lately conducted by Hamilton and Munt, will in fa ture be continued under the firm of Charles Hant & Co

who have made arrangements for greatly extending the same, and they are now prepared to receive orders from Medical Gentlemen and all who require articles in their They are now receiving a large supply of Medicines, Paints, Oils, Dye, Stuffs &c. Which they will sell by Wholessie or Retail on as good terms as they can be pro-

cured in Upper Canada. N. B .- All persons indebted to the late firm of Hamil, ton and Hunt, are requested to make payment to the sub-scribers, and those to whom the late firm is indebted to

prosent their accounts for adjustment. CHARLES HUNT & Co. York, 26th October, 1832.

SCHOOL BOOKS, &c.

School Books, being the manufacture of Upper Canada, viz: Canadian Prinimer, Reading Made Easy Mavor's Spelling Book, Webster's do., New Testament English Render, Murray's Grammar: Also, Writing Printing, and Wrapping PAPER.

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

RAGS taken in payment.

EASTWOOD & SKINNER.

York Paper Mill, Nov. 16, 1832.

OOKS, on sale at the Guardian Office; Clarke's Commentary; Watson's Theological Insti tutes; (a most valuable work) Watson's Life of Wesley Life of Bramwell ;--Hymn-Books of different sizes; Jo sephus; Watts on the mind; Clarke's Ancient Israelites Wesley's Sermons; Clarke's Sermons, &c. &c. &c.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of the late JOHN THOMSON, Physician, by Note or Book account, are required to make payment without delay and any persons to whom the soid. Estate may be indebt ed, will present their accounts duly authenticated to the Executors.

W. B. ROEINSON, JAMES HENDERSON, At Newmarket. WILLIAM ROE.)
or JOHN BLAKE, York.

Newmarket, Sept. 1832.

... NOTICE.

ALL persons having any demands against the Estate of the late HENRY DANIEL, of Blenheim, 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, Administratriz.

JOHN M'LEOD, 'Administrator. Blenheim, March 18, 1832. HEREAS Administration of the Goods

Chattels, and credits of RICHARD DARKER eceased, has been granted to the subscribers, notice i hereby given to all persons indebted to the said Richard Darker, at the time of his death, to pay their respective debts to the undersigned David Lackie and Leonard Will. cox; and to all persons to whom the said Richard Darker was indebted, to send in their accounts to the said David Lackie or Leonard Willcox without delay.

DAVID LACKIE LEONARD WILLCOX. York, October 1st, 1831.

OR SALE at this Office, a few copies of the COLONIAL HARMONIST, by MARK BURNHAM, of Port Hope-being the first collection of Sacred Music ever published in Canada, York, December 12, 1832.