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TERMS.

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STUDY OF THE SCRIPTURES.

We think that no one, whatever be his situation, should fail to devote a part of every day to the great object of learning what God has revealed to man, as necessary for his guidance and salvation. But how may we best learn what God would teach us? Not by a hurried, superficial glance at his word, which leaves no impression upon the understanding or the conscience. Not by the mere treasuring up its facts and precepts in the memory, without an application of them to our hearts and lives. If we would profit by the lessons which God has written for our learning, we must "READ—MARK—LEARN—AND INWARDLY DIGEST THEM." "Without attention," says a pious writer of the seventeenth century, "all books are alike, and all equally insignificant; for he that adverts not to the sense of what he reads, the wisest discourses signify no more to him than the most exquisite music does to a man perfectly deaf. The letters and syllables of the Bible are no more sacred than those of another book; it is the sense and meaning only that is divinely inspired, and he that considers only the former, may as well entertain himself with the spelling book."

The more we learn of the Scriptures, the more we are astonished and humbled at the too careless manner in which we ourselves have sought to obtain a knowledge of their contents. While, as a matter of duty or habit, they are read, the end to be attained by reading them, is too much overlooked. "All Scripture is given by inspiration of God, and is profitable for doctrine, for reproof, for correction, for instruction in righteousness,"—but for what purpose has it been thus divinely inspired and adapted to our wants? "That the man of God may be perfect, thoroughly furnished unto all good works."—2 Tim. iii. 17.

Now, in order to render the Scriptures the means of perfecting our characters, to obtain from them the knowledge and capacity for those good works which God has prepared for us to walk in, they must be diligently and attentively studied. The subjects of which they treat are difficult and mysterious, while the slightest error respecting them is attended with danger. We look to the word of God for the knowledge of his character, for the indication of his will towards his guilty creatures and the means by which they may be restored to his favor. We have there the only source of knowledge respecting the life, the atonement, and the mediation of our Lord and Saviour, the only medium through which we can look to him and add strength to our faith, brightness to our hope, and warmth and purity to our love. These are the precepts which must direct our obedience and the promises which alone can inspire confidence and impart consolation. It is there we must seek the example of the good for imitation, and learn to avoid the sins which are described for our admonition, in the lives of the wicked. The Bible alone uplifts the clouds which hang over the secret springs and sources of God's dispensations, and which hide from the view of man all but the events which flow from them. It discloses the various modes in which God has directed the affairs of men in other ages, with the motives which have influenced him in the direction, and enables us in some degree, thereby to understand the events of his Providence in our own. In reading such a book then, how profound should be our reverence, how deep our attention. Other books may be read, but this must be studied. If the reader is in the habit of bestowing on it as much attention as he gives to a book by which he is to be "thoroughly furnished," for his profession or business in life, he will concur with us in the importance of the suggestions which we have endeavored to make. If he does not, it is plain that he regards divine truth as less important than human knowledge, and therefore needs our admonitions.—*Episcopal Recorder.*

PERSONAL MEDITATIONS.

LORD!—Before I commit a sin, it seems to me so shallow that I may wade through it dry shod from any guiltiness, but when I have committed it, it often seems so deep, that I cannot escape without drowning. Thus I am always in extremities; either my sins are so small that they need not my repentance; or so great that they cannot obtain thy pardon. Send me, O Lord, a reed out of thy sanctuary truly to measure the dimensions of my offences. But O! as thou revealest to me more of my misery, reveal also more of thy mercy; lest if my wounds, in my apprehensions, gape wider than thy tents, my life run out at them. If my badness seem bigger than thy goodness, but one hair's breadth—but one moment—that is room and time enough for me to run to eternal despair. LORD!—I do discover a fallacy whereby I have long deceived myself, which is this—I have desir-

ed to begin my amendment from my birthday, or from the first day of the year, or from some eminent festival, that so my repentance might bear some remarkable date. But when those days were come, I have adjourned my amendment to some other time. Thus, while I could not agree with myself when to start, I have almost lost the race—I am resolved thus to befool myself no longer. I see no day preferable to to-day. The instant time is always the fittest time. In Nebuchadnezzar's image, the lower the members, the farther off the time, the more unfit. To day is the golden opportunity; to-morrow will be the silver season; next day but the brazen one; and so along, till I come to the toes of clay and be turned to dust.

Grant, therefore, that to-day I may hear thy voice, and if this day be obscure in the Calendar, and remarkable in itself for nothing else, give me to make it memorable in my soul, thereupon, by thine assistance, beginning the reformation of my life.

LORD!—Often have I thought with myself, I will sin but this one sin more, and then I will repent of it, and all the rest of my sins together. So foolish was I and ignorant. As if I should be more able to pay my debts, when I owe more, or as if I should say, I will wound my friend once again, and then I will lovingly shake hands with him. But what if my friend will not shake hands with me? Besides, can one commit one sin more, and but one sin more? Unclean creatures went by couples into the ark. Grant LORD, at this instant I may break off my badness, otherwise thou mayest justly make the last minute wherein I do sin on earth, to be the last minute wherein I shall live on earth, and the first wherein thou mightest make me suffer in another place.—*Thomas Fuller.*

SCRIPTURE ILLUSTRATIONS.

Lay not up for yourselves treasures upon earth, where moth and rust doth corrupt.—Matt. vi. 19.

"At Pondicherry," says Bartolomeo, "I met with an incident which excited my astonishment. I had put my effects into a chest which stood in my apartment, and being one day desirous of taking out a book, in order to amuse myself with reading, as soon as I opened the chest, I discovered in it an innumerable multitude of what are improperly called white ants. The appellation, termites, from the Latin systematic name, termites, is better. There are various kinds of them; but only in warm countries, which are equally destructive, and occasion great devastations, not only to sugar plantations, but also among furniture, and clothes in habitations. When I examined the different articles in the chest, I observed that these little animals had perforated my shirts in a thousand places, and gnawed to pieces my books, my girdle, my amice and my shoes. They were moving in columns, each behind the other, and each carried away in its mouth a fragment of my effects, which were more than half destroyed."

In Japan there is a species of ants, in shape, bigness and other particulars, like our common one, but white as snow; they will in a very little time pierce through any thing but stone or ore, doing, wherever they come, very great mischief; and no other way has yet been found of keeping them from merchandizes, and things of value, but by strewn some salt under and over such articles.—*Modern Universal History.*

The weevil is a small insect of the moth kind, which deposits its eggs in the cavity of the grain, and particularly in that of wheat. If the crops be stacked, or laid up in a barn in sheaves, these eggs are there hatched, and the grain in consequence is totally destroyed.—*Widd's Travels through N. America.*

At Carthage, in South America, the insect called cochenille, damages and destroys the furniture of houses, particularly all kinds of hangings, whether of cloth, linen, silk, gold or silver stuffs, or laces; and indeed, every thing except those of solid metal, where its voracity seems to be wearied out by the resistance. It is nothing more than a kind of moth or maggot; and is so small as to be scarcely visible to the naked eye; but so expeditious in its depredations, that in a very short time it entirely reduces to dust one or more bales of merchandize where it happens to fasten; and without altering the form, perforates it through and through, with a subtlety which is not perceived till it comes to be handled, and then, instead of thick cloth or linen, one finds only small shreds and dust; it will thus destroy all the goods in a warehouse, where it has got a footing in one night's time.—*Ulloa's Voyage, by Adams.*

PROGRESS OF CHRISTIANITY.

Presently it came to pass that men were no longer ashamed of the cross, but it was worn upon breasts, printed in the hair, drawn upon foreheads, carried upon banners, put upon crowns imperial,—presently it came to pass that the religion of the despised Jesus did infinitely prevail; a religion that taught men to be meek and humble, apt to receive injuries, but unapt to do any; a religion that gave countenance to the poor and pitiful, in a time when riches were adored, and ambition and pleasure had possessed the heart of all mankind; a religion that would change the face of things, and the hearts of men, and break vile habits into gentleness and counsel. That such a religion, in such a time, preached by men of mean breeding and liberal arts, should so speedily triumph over the philosophy of the world, and the arguments of the subtle, and the sermons of the eloquent; the power of princes and the interests of states, the inclinations of nature and the blindness of zeal, the force of custom and the solicitation of passion, the pleasure of sin and the busy arts of the devil; that is, against wit and power, superstition and wilfulness, fame and money, nature and empire, which are all the causes in this world that can make a thing impossible; this, this is to be ascribed to the power of God, and is the great demonstration of the resurrection of Jesus. Every thing was an argument for it, and approved it; no objection could hinder it, no enemies destroy it; whatsoever was for

them, it made the religion to increase; whatsoever was against them, made it to increase; sunshine and storms, fair weather or foul it was all one as to the event of things; for they were instruments in the hands of God, who could make what himself should choose to be the product of any cause; so that if the Christians had peace, they went abroad and brought in converts; if they had no peace, but persecution, the converts came in to them. In prosperity they allured and enticed the world by the beauty of holiness; in affliction and trouble they amazed all men with the splendour of their innocence, and the glories of their patience; and quickly it was that the world became disciples to the glorious Nazarene, and men could no longer doubt of the resurrection of Jesus, when it became demonstrated by the certainty of them that saw it, and the courage of them that died for it, and the multitude of them that believed it; who, by their sermons and their actions, by their public offices and discourses, by festivals and eucharists, by arguments of experience and sense, by reason and religion, by persading rational men, and establishing believing Christians, by their living in the obedience of Jesus, and dying for the testimony of Jesus, have greatly advanced his kingdom, and his power, and his glory into which he entered after his resurrection from the dead.—*Jeremy Taylor.*

The following is selected from the Christian Advocate & Journal; and though some parts of it, referring to certain communications which have appeared in that paper, have no application to us, yet we are pleased with the plan acted upon, and think it might be adopted by our preachers with similar effect and benefit to our missions.—*Ed.*

WORTHY OF IMITATION.

To the Treasurer of the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

While "Do Something," "Do It," &c. have been throwing into the "treasury of the Lord;" and "J. L. P." and "Wesley" have been writing on the expediency and non-expediency of "special agencies," I have concluded to "do something" and try and prevail on others to "do it." How to "do something" without the reasoning of "J. L. P." or "Wesley," but the scantiness of my means, and the little prospect of increasing them, at first deterred me from making the attempt, but conscious that this was the universal cry, and that it originated, in most cases, more from a desire to "lay up treasure on earth," than from the want of means or a desire to "lay up treasure in heaven," I resolved that I would give as much as one tenth of my salary to the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, commencing the result to God, believing, at the same time, that I should lose nothing by it temporally or spiritually, in time or eternally.

Having concluded to "do something" myself, I could with a better grace talk to, and reason with others about "doing it." One difficulty, however, was yet in the way, namely, what course to pursue to be most successful. With "J. L. P." I was in favor of "special agencies," but with "Wesley," I thought they ought to be the itinerant preachers, and their circuits their fields of labor; though I could not with him think that they ought to preach on that subject once a quarter or scarcely once a year. This I thought, and still think, would create many prejudices, and thin the congregations no little. To obviate or avoid the difficulties that seemed to me would almost necessarily result from preaching on the subject, I concluded that in each congregation, before preaching, I would make a few remarks on the nature and benefits of the society, and then answer as well as I could the objections that from time to time have been made against it; and then propose for all who felt so disposed to come forward and contribute to it, with the understanding that they were to pay their contributions any time before I left the circuit.

After I had formed the plan which I had intended to pursue, I attempted, for the first time, to commence its operation at Manson's meeting house Sept. 26, 1831. When the proposition was made for those who intended to contribute any thing, to come forward and give in their names with the amount they intended to subscribe, one gentleman, not a professor of religion, came forward and asked me to put down five dollars for him: several others followed his example, and many appeared willing, but bashfulness or diffidence seemed to keep them back. At length another gentleman, a "mourner," Capt. Daniel Butts, proposed for the subscription paper to be handed round to each member of the congregation; his proposition was acceded to, and but few whether religious or irreligious permitted it to pass without putting their names to it. The result of our exertions that day was upwards of 50 dollars, more than half as much as I expected to get on the circuit. I continued to pursue the same course until I had gotten round the circuit; and the whole amount from Amelia circuit \$438 52, which I will send you through the treasurer of the Va. Conference Miss. Society, which will show the efficacy of the means employed.

Before I conclude, I would ask, if the above or a similar plan were put into operation on all the circuits where would be the necessity of employing "special agents" to do the work of the itinerant agents. For my part I see none, unless it is to receive for their support one half of what is given for the cause of missions. May our God wake us up as preachers and as private members to the discharge of our duty, so long neglected in this important work.

A. G. BURTON.

RECOLLECTIONS OF A MINISTER.

As we pass along from day to day, we frequently hear and read of the ruinous effects of intemperance; the sudden deaths, the misery, poverty, and distress into which whole families are thrown, by the degraded and unprincipled conduct of one individual. On my arrival in the village of

in the summer of 1826, I was delighted with the appearance of industry and enterprise that was eminently conspicuous in the inhabitants. The first Sabbath of my ministry, my congregation was small, but respectable. Our church was new—it was unfurnished—there was no Bible in the pulpit. When I came down from the sacred desk, a young man stepped forward and said, "Sir, I perceived that it was rather difficult for you to find your text in your pocket Bible, if you will allow me I will present you one for your pulpit." I thanked him, and said in my heart, "surely, this is a good beginning; on the first morning of my ministry to be presented with a handsome edition of the word of God!"

For some weeks, I laboured daily. There was a deep attention, but none had as yet exhibited any signs of the awakening power of God. At length the work broke out; not with that overwhelming influence that I have seen in many reformations, but with a slow, sure pace. In a short time our house was furnished; we built a new vestry, and the Lord prospered us greatly. I commenced my labors with six members in society, and at the expiration of two years we had two hundred and fifty. Whenever there was any thing to be done or any scheme of benevolence or philanthropy going forward, my young friend was ever ready and willing to promote it. He had an amiable and lovely wife and three very interesting children. He was a constant attendant on the word of God and many hours of social happiness have I enjoyed with him and his pleasant companion. It appeared as if the Scriptures were verified in him; for all that he took in hand prospered; he was blest in his basket and his store. When I left him I was in hopes he would be a pillar in the Lord's house. It is true, he never appeared to feel the saving influence of the Holy Spirit; but I hoped the seed which had been sown had taken root in good ground, and that when I was called to give an account of my ministry, I should find him at the right hand of God. I was permitted to visit that part of the country again, after an absence of three years. But alas! the visit to which I had looked forward with so much pleasure, was indeed a mournful one. Reader, you have seen the exterminating effects of fire, and you have felt how lonely and desolate it is, to visit a place you have once known and to inquire for your friends, and hear the oft repeated answer, "they too are dead." But even in this there is a consolation; for you frequently hear of their triumphant departure for another and a better world. But to meet them after years of separation, and to find them drunkards and almost brute-like in their appearance, all feeling of shame, all sense of remorse drowned in the merriment of the cup, as was the case with — on my arrival at — O how different the scene!! I inquired for one friend and the answer was, "O, sir, he became a drunken miserable soul, he neglected his business and failed, and his wife and children are in most abject poverty." I inquired for another and another, but alas, the answer was still the same—all had failed, and *interperance* had been their ruin. It made my heart bleed, but I never thought that among the general wreck occasioned by this scourge of mankind, my friend S— could have been one of the number. I proposed calling on him; but, O my God! the thrilling answer was returned, "He will not know you." I inquired, "Why?" My informant replied, Ah! sir, it is but seldom that he has any recollection. I was horror-struck; I feared that some dreadful calamity had happened to him. But alas! my worst fears did not come near the truth. I found, on inquiry, that about a year after my leaving — he had become concerned in a distillery.

He commenced with tasting, then took a little dram in the forenoon, from this he could take a little in the afternoon, and in the course of a few months, the much beloved and once highly respected S— would be carried home to his wife in a state of brutal intoxication. I called upon him, the next day, he met me with an idiot smile but seemed to have no recollection. And when his wife named me, for a moment reason seemed to flash across his brain. I talked with him for some time; but alas! all recollection had fled.— The tears fell down the pale features of his emaciated wife, as I gently alluded to her altered situation; her only reply was, "O sir, my poor husband has fallen into bad hands; but even situated as I am, we could do very well, for my father assists me a little, & I have learned to have but few wants, if my dear S— could only be prevailed upon to give up his unsteady habits. Sometimes, sir, he will keep from strong drink a whole day, but then one and another of his miserable associates come and draw him away; and it appears as if he became worse for his short abstinence." I parted from this deeply afflicted woman with a broken heart, and for several months I heard nothing of her or her unfortunate partner, till a few weeks since, on taking up a newspaper I saw that — died suddenly — aged twenty-nine. I immediately wrote to a friend to inquire into the particulars of his death, and was informed that he dropped down in a grog shop and was carried home dead to his miserable and afflicted wife.— Such are the effects produced by the introduction of distilleries into the villages of our country; and the use of ardent spirits, even in small quantities. They demoralise the inhabitants; carry sin, poverty, and distress, into the bosom of domestic happiness. War has slain its thousands, but rum its tens of thousands. War kills the body, but rum kills both body and soul. C.

DEATH OF HUME.

The following is from a correspondent of the Christian Observer, and published in the number of that Magazine for November last. I enclose a passage relative to the death-bed of Hume the historian, which appeared many years ago in the Edinburgh newspaper, and which I am not aware was ever contradicted. Adam Smith's well known narrative of Hume's last hours has been often cited, to prove how calmly a philosophical infidel can die; but, if the inclosed account be correct, very different was the picture.

I copy it as I find it, hoping that some of your numerous readers may be able to cast some light upon the subject. If the facts alleged in the following statement are not authentic, they ought to be disproved before tradition is too remote; if authentic, they are of considerable importance on account of their religious use which has been made of the popular narrative; just as was the case in regard to the death-bed of Voltaire, which, to this hour, in spite of well proved facts, infidel writers maintain, was calm and philosophical. The following is the story:

"About the end of 1776, a few months after the historian's death, a respectable looking woman, dressed in black, came into the Haddington stage coach while passing through Edinburgh.

"The conversation among the passengers which had been interrupted for a few minutes, was speedily resumed, which the lady soon found to be regarding the state of mind persons were in at the prospect of death. One gentleman argued that a real Christian was more likely to view the approach of death with more composure, than he who had looked upon religion as unworthy his notice. Another (an English gentleman) insisted that an infidel could look to his end with as much complacency and peace of mind as the best Christian in the land. This being denied by his opponent, he bade him consider the death of his countryman, David Hume, who was an acknowledged infidel, and yet died not only happy and tranquil, but spoke of his dissolution with a degree of gaiety and humour. The lady who had lately joined them turned round to the last speaker and said, 'Sir, this is all you know about it: I could tell you another tale.' 'Madam,' replied the gentleman, 'I presume I have as good information as you can have on this subject, and I believe that what I have asserted regarding Mr. Hume has never before been called in question.' The lady continued: 'Sir, I was Mr. Hume's housekeeper for many years, and was with him in his last moments, and the mourning I now wear was a present from some of his relatives for my attention to him on his death-bed; and happy would I have been if I could have borne my testimony to the mistaken opinion that has gone abroad of his peaceful and composed end. I have, sir, never till this hour opened my mouth on this subject; but I think it a pity the world should be kept in the dark on so interesting a topic. It is true, sir, that when Mr. Hume's friends were with him, he was cheerful, and seemed quite unconcerned about his approaching fate; nay, spoke of it often to them in a jocular and playful manner; but when he was alone, the scene was very different: he was anything but composed; his mental agitation was so great at times as to occasion his whole bed to shake. He would not allow the candles to be put out during the night, nor would he be left alone for a minute. I had always to ring the bell for one of the servants to be in the room, before he would allow me to leave it. He struggled hard to appear composed even before me; but to one who attended his bed-side for so many days and nights, and witnessed his disturbed sleeps and still more disturbed wakings; who frequently heard his involuntary breathings of remorse and frightful startings; it was no difficult matter to determine that all was not right within. This continued and increased until he became insensible. I hope in God I shall never witness a similar scene."

I leave you, readers, to weigh the probability of this narrative; for myself I see nothing unlikely in it, for a man who had exerted all his talents to deprive mankind of their dearest hopes, and only consolation in the day of trial and the hour of death, may well be expected to suffer remorse in his dying hour; and the alleged narrator of this circumstance, who states herself to have been his housekeeper, is affirmed to have made the declaration on the spur of the occasion, from regard to truth, and by no means for any pique or dislike towards Mr. Hume or his family. Some of your northern readers may perhaps be able to inform me who was Mr. Hume's housekeeper at the time of his death, and whether there is any proof in writing, memory, or tradition, to the effect of her alleged statement.

TRUE BENEVOLENCE.

We admire it wherever we see it. Christians, you who cannot venture to aid a friend for fear of losing a little or jeopardising your pecuniary interest, read the following and blush.

When Sir Walter Scott was urged by his friends not to prop the falling credit of one of his acquaintances, he replied "The man was my friend, when my friends were few, and I will be his now that his enemies are many."

How often has the benevolence of the infidel, placed the conduct of the christian in the rear of all that is sacred and divine. How few christians can brook the idea of aiding a friend who cannot return the favour? But is this true christianity? No—"whosoever seeth his Brother have need, and shutteth up his bowels of compassion from him, how dwelleth the love of God in him?" So saith the inspired Apostle. BLAIR.

EVILS OF DRESS.

The evils of an improper attention to dress are great and numerous. 1. Much precious time is wasted in the study, and arrangements, and decisions of this matter. 2. The attention is taken off from the improvement of the mind and the heart, to the decoration of the person. 3. The mind is filled with pride and vanity, and a deteriorating influence is carried on upon what constitutes the true dignity of the soul. 4. The love of display affects the character. 5. Money is wasted, which is wanted for relieving the misery and improving the condition of mankind. 6. Examples are set to the lower classes, in whom the propensity is often mischievous in different ways.—*New Bedford paper.*

CRUELTY TO HORSES.

The drayman who cruelly lashes the poor animals trusted to his care, thinks himself only chastising them for their perverseness. For, ridicu-

tous as it may appear, there is no doubt but he believes that they might comprehend all he says to them if they pleased. Listen to a carter, who thinks himself not overheard; he will talk to his fore-horse; he will give his orders to him in a language which he thinks very intelligible. The horse turns this and that way, but unhappily cannot hit the right species of obedience. Then the driver, after, with the strictest impartiality, blasting the horse's eyes and limbs, and his own too, begins to use his whip, and actually believes himself only chastising an obdurate rebel. These mistaken men ought surely not to be punished merely for doing what appears to them to be just. No, they should be sent to some Bridewell, as to a school; there they should be ordered in the Latin language to perform some task, and should be heartily flogged, not for idleness, but for not comprehending the directions of their teachers.

Temperance.

NORWICH TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.

(The following account of the formation of the Norwich Temperance Society, would have appeared at an earlier period, had it not been accidentally delayed on the way till last week. The directions respecting the duty of the officers of the Society, are recommended to the careful attention of officers of Temperance Societies throughout the Province. They are the main-spring of the Temperance reform. Lot them not slumber at their important posts—the blood of thousands may be required at their hands.—Editor.)

At the opening of a Temperance Society, the 14th of Jan. 1832, the following Constitution was read and unanimously adopted by the friends of the institution.

ARTICLE I.—The object of this institution is to raise a standard against the demoralizing and destructive use of ardent spirits; and to encourage all the well-wishers to this laudable work to rally around this standard, designed for good, unmixing with any possible evil.

ART. II.—The managers of this Society are to be elected by ballot, once a year, at the annual meeting—to be held at the time, and place the meeting adjourns to—consisting of a President, Vice-President, Secretary, Corresponding Secretary, and a Committee of Vigilance; whose duties shall be as follows:

1. It shall be the duty of the President and Vice-President, or at least one of them, at each meeting to direct the order of proceeding and decorum.

2. It shall be the duty of the Secretary to receive and read such communications, by the assent of the President acting, as may be forwarded by the Corresponding Secretary; and likewise, transmit such documents, through the Corresponding Secretary, to the District Society in London, relative to this Society, as may, by the President, Vice-President, and Corresponding Secretary, be judged meet and expedient for their information, and insert and keep our Journals.

3. It shall be the duty of the Corresponding Secretary, to correspond with Temperance Societies in other parts; to receive Reports from the Committee of Vigilance, and report them to the President, Vice-President, and Secretary, which, when approved, shall be entered on our Journals by the Secretary, or forwarded to the District Society, as the case may require.

4. It shall be the duty of the Committee of Vigilance—First—by all proper means, to encourage the friends of Temperance to join in a common cause, so pure in its object, and happy in its consequences to individuals and the community at large.

Second—To make a joint report to the Corresponding Secretary of the number of members, and the names of those who request to join the Society; males and females, adults and minors, in separate columns, for entry on our Records.

Third—To report the case of any violation of this Constitution.

Fourth—To report the number of habitual drunkards in Norwich.

Fifth—To report the number of those who have been frequently seen in a state of intoxication.

Sixth—To report the number of any who may appear happily reclaimed from habitual or occasional drunkenness.—In the three last reports no name to be mentioned.

Seventh—To report the number of flagrant abuses, quarrels, fightings, and breaches of the peace, one or both, the parties being intoxicated with liquor.

Eighth—They are to report, as far as can be obtained in their several neighbourhoods, a summary account of the number of gallons of ardent spirits actually introduced and sold for consumption in Norwich, during the present year, commencing 1st Jan'y. 1832.

Ninth—To report the number of Distillers and vendors of ardent spirits.

Tenth—To report the number of Shop-keepers who do not sell or hand out ardent spirits to customers.

Eleventh—They are to open subscriptions to raise a small sum of money to procure suitable publications tending to promote the benevolent cause, and to circulate them among their neighbours, and to be at liberty to obtain such publications and addresses as may, from time to time, be elicited in this or any other country.

ART. III.—Any person within the age of reflection, male or female, may become a member by forwarding a request to the Secretary to enrol his or her name on our Records, in a book to be provided as a Journal of our proceedings.

ART. IV.—Any may withdraw from the Society by putting a written request to that purport into the hands of the Secretary.

ART. V.—Two-thirds of the members present at any regular meeting of the Society may expel a member who violates this Constitution and appears irreclaimable; and the cause of such expulsion shall be entered on our records.

ART. VI.—As the object of this association is limited to one definite object, equally friendly to all people of every description, and to every religious denomination, wherefore, it is not to assume a religious or sectarian aspect: but sound moral decorum, approvable by the wise and good of all denominations of people, is to be strictly observed by our members in all our meetings.

ART. VII.—At any subsequent Annual Meeting of this Society, the Constitution may be altered or amended by two-thirds of the members present.

ART. VIII.—This Society is hereby authorized, to meet in Norwich, at such place as may best accommodate the body of members, at least every three months, to receive an acquisition of members, and such other matters as may be interesting to the progress and welfare of the Society: viz.—on the last day of the week, at 2 o'clock, afternoon, of the second week in the months called April, July, October, and of course our Annual Meeting on that day 2nd week in January, one year from the present time.

ART. IX.—Each member of the Committee of Vigilance shall be furnished with a copy of this Constitution for the information of his neighbors.

ART. X.—And lastly—it is mutually agreed upon, and expected of every one who joins this Society by his or her voluntary act, that every member wholly abstain from drinking ardent distilled liquors, when in a reasonable state of health; and when otherwise, only as a necessary article of medicine: that we will not furnish any to our friends at home or abroad, as an article of social entertainment; nor to persons in our employ, as an article of refreshment: that we will not sully the reputation of this Society by using to excess any vinous or fermented strong liquor of any kind; and that we will, by all suitable, friendly, and persuasive means, discountenance the use of ardent spirits in the community.

At this meeting were appointed for the present year: JESSE S. WOODWARD, President.

DIAR WILLCOX, Vice-President.

OREN WRIGHT, Secretary.

PETER LOSSING, Corresponding Secretary.

And ten members, as a Committee of Vigilance, in the several neighbourhoods: viz.—Joseph Woodrow, Abraham Swartwout, William Webster, and 7 others, at this late hour not in my possession.

Number of Members, 124.

The above is, in substance, a true copy.

PETER LOSSING, Corresponding Secretary.

(The day the above was received, the following was communicated. We cheerfully insert it, omitting what refers to the duties of the vigilant Committee, as they are stated above. We rejoice at the success of the temperance cause in Norwich, as also in every other place. Its conquests are daily and rapidly extending, and are diffusing health, industry and happiness wherever its banners wave.—Editor.)

Norwich, 3rd Month 17, 1832.

MY FRIEND—E. RYENSON, Observing thy paper appears freely open to announce to the public the progress of Temperance Societies in our beloved country as well as elsewhere, I, as Corresponding Secretary to a Society of this kind, recently formed and organized in Norwich apprehend it my duty to give the outlines of what is done here in promotion of the philanthropic and truly benevolent cause.

In the course of last season a Temperance Society commenced in the south part of the township, consisting of a considerable number, but it did not become fully organized. It becoming a topic of conversation and some investigation in our more northern part of the township, I conceived the subject would bear analogy (viewing temperance as a vice), from which many enormous evils flow as from a natural fountain, verifying the Poet's remark—

Vice is a monster of such dreadful mien, That to be hated, needs but to be seen.

We deferred any active measures until winter, when on the last day of the year we advertised a Temperance Meeting in our neighbourhood, inviting our southern friends to join us as one meeting for the township—which they cheerfully assented to. Extracts from public addresses, elsewhere delivered at the opening of Temperance meetings were read, and an address calculated to the local situation of Norwich was then delivered, and a number of men and women joined us.

We again met on the 17th of the month called February; another address was delivered, noticing all the common objections to the work, with such answers to those objections as occurred to the person who delivered it. The meeting by far the largest we had been favored with, the former address was also read, when a considerable number more with alacrity had their names enrolled with us, making in the aggregate one hundred and fifty-eight members. A Constitution was proposed and read and unanimously adopted, consisting of first the Officers, a President, Vice-President, Secretary, and Corresponding Secretary, and a Committee of 12, to be called Committee of vigilance, scattered in the different neighbourhoods in the township, whose duties & that of every member is defined.

A very considerable number have applied to our committee since our last meeting, so that our number at our next meeting will probably rise to 200.

A few very drinking men, and several who frequently used to become more or less intoxicated, have joined the Society apparently in good earnest, and as yet kept their engagements honourably and appear like reanimated creatures, to the joy of their well-wishing friends and their own comfort.

We have also adopted one clause in our constitution which we think has had some salutary effect, to the following purport:

ARTICLE 6. As this Society is limited in its operations to one definite object equally friendly to all religious societies and all other people of every description, it is not to assume a religious or sectarian aspect in our meetings, but sound moral decorum is to mark the conduct of every member in our meetings consistently with christian principles.

If the address alluded to in the foregoing account are desired, I suppose there will be no objection except from the one who delivered them.

I am, as I hope to continue to my close of a long life (if it be soon), a warm friend to the cause of Temperance.

PETER LOSSING, Corresponding Secretary.

The Second Annual Report of the London Village Temperance Society.

TO THE CANADIAN PUBLIC.

The great measure of Temperance Reform seems gradually to advance in the above Society. At every meeting during the past year more or less have been added to our members, and we can now boast of 144 adult members in good standing, in a vicinity of not more than 300 Adult Population. Although we have succeeded in reforming many that were given to intoxication, and who would, should they continue in the path of sobriety, become valuable members of community, as well as of Temperance Reform; still we regret to say some of them appear refractory, and we fear, eventually must be struck from our list of members.

Our Anniversary took place on the 16th of February last, at which time Dr. Elam Stinson was re-elected President, Mr. A. Ladd elected Vice President, and John Hawkins elected Secretary for the ensuing year.

We have a juvenile Temperance Society formed in this village, consisting of 41 members, whose meetings are conducted in an orderly manner, and with much spirit; and one on the 2nd concession of London, consisting of 15 members, conducted upon the same principles of Adult Societies (with the addition of three adult superintendants) from which we anticipate much good.—As principles early instilled are more lasting it is hoped the example may be generally adopted.

JOHN HAWKINS, Secretary.

From the Boston Recorder.

LORD BROUGHAM AND THE BISHOP OF LONDON.

We honor any man in political life, who has independence enough to speak the plain truth on questions affecting the public morals, and to meet the slanderous cant of the wicked with manly and deserved rebuke.—Such a man the present Lord Chancellor of England has sometimes proved himself.—On a late occasion the Bishop of London, on presenting some petitions in the House of Lords relative to the Beer Bill, referred to the treatment he had received from a certain class of persons, for his efforts to promote public morality.—He observed that the clergy were placed in very difficult circumstances whenever measures were brought forward which affected the morals and happiness of the lower orders.—If they remained silent, they were immediately accused of supineness and indifference: if they said any thing, they were at once assailed with the cry of hypocrisy and cant. He expressed his determination not to be moved by any such attacks.—After the presentation of some other petitions, the Lord Chancellor rose and addressed the house in a speech, of which the following paragraphs indicate the tenor.

Brougham's opinions respecting the utility of gin-shops—the advantages of gin-drinking—the desirableness of a Temperance Reformation—charges of hypocrisy—and the moral character and tendencies of gambling, may perhaps attract the attention of some who, on this subject, give no heed to the voice of reason and experience.

Beer and Gin.—“It was his opinion, that people naturally preferred going to a house where they could get spirits as well as beer, in order that they might prepare themselves for a glass of spirits by drinking a great many glasses of beer. He believed that those who frequented public-houses usually drank large quantities of beer, and finished their excess by drinking a stronger and more noxious article. * * * Every thing which prevented the establishment of beer-houses in remote parts, and kept more in conspectu omnium, he thought extremely advisable. The persons who frequented these beer-houses were more disposed to indulge in

criminal designs on the property of their neighbours, when drinking together in obscure places, than when they met at a beer-house in a village or in a town.”

Gin-drinking.—He objected to any arrangement that would lead the people to visit what he called “gin-plus-ale-houses.”

They were open at all times—at Christmas, on Saint Monday and on Saintless Saturday. At all hours, and all days of the week—Noctes: atque dies palet atrijania ditis. He objected to any distinction being made between the old and new houses, which should have the effect of encouraging the consumption of ardent spirits; and so deeply was he convinced, in consequence of the investigation made by the police committee of the other house into the causes of the atrocities perpetrated by the lower orders of the metropolis, of the cruel evils and boundless mischiefs which arose from the consumption of ardent spirits by the common people in this town, that he confessed himself to be perfectly willing, if he could only see his way, to lay an entire prohibition on the consumption of spirits. If he could procure this object he cared not a rush at what sacrifices it was done,—by what legislative enactments it was effected; and he would willingly throw over-board his principles of free trade and unfettered industry, to lighten the vessel and get it into port where he desired to see it. But he knew the thing was impossible without making an invidious, intolerable, and therefore, in a free country, an impracticable distinction between the different classes of the community. He had therefore given up the speculation of endeavoring to prevent the consumption of ardent spirits; but the next thing, to be done was to discourage it as much as possible.

The Charge of Cant and Hypocrisy.—“The next subject was that of gambling; and he would here observe, that the right reverend prelate had treated with the contempt it deserved; the charge of cant which had been made against him. He had always observed, that these people who had very little principle of their own, were the readiest to cry out against those who had more principle than themselves. These persons had generally little or no principle, and they did not pretend to more; (laughter,) for they did not pay that homage to virtue which it was said vice rendered her—namely, hypocrisy. They were rather proud of their want of principle; and he thought the right reverend prelate had done right in despising their accusations. But with regard to gambling, he declared that he had always held the commission of that vice as a great abuse, and he thought it equally culpable for a person in an eminent situation, as in an humble one, to be guilty of it. He believed, too, that the right reverend prelate was the last person in the world obnoxious to the charge of having spared the vices of the rich and attacked the sins of the poor; for it did so happen, that the right reverend prelate had exposed himself to the ill-will of the upper classes for preaching, as he was bound to do, in season or out of season, against their vices. But to return to the bill. It certainly was competent to any noble lord to tack to the new bill a clause to prevent the game of skittles being played in the new beer-houses; but what would be the consequence of such an amendment? Those who wished to play would immediately go to other places; they would go to the gin-shops. But as long as there were four or five houses in St. James' street, as had been stated by the right reverend prelate from the pulpit, notoriously open—he would not say, to their lordships, for he would not suppose them capable of entering those places; but—to persons in their lordships' class of society, who by going there ruined their wives and children, and made themselves fit for nothing but to go to Botany Bay, where they were not disposed to go, or leave this world, though he hoped none of them would be so irreligious as to do so by any act of their own; but as long as those houses were open, their lordships ought to be cautious before taking any measure to prohibit the poor man from amusing himself at a game of skittles. What he wanted was to put down all gambling, and to place all houses, great or small, under the same restriction. Gambling was a crime by the law of the land.”

* That is by legislation. He was not thinking of Temperance Societies.

Intemperance and Murder.—James Ransom, lately found guilty of murdering his wife, in the city of New York, was executed on the 7th ultimo. It was proved, on the trial, that intemperance led to the horrid crime.

Another—The Saratoga Sentinel of the 6th December, states, that within a period of six weeks, no less than six murders had been committed, which are ascribed to the too frequent use of ardent spirits, and that James Mason, convicted of murdering his wife under such circumstances, had been found guilty. He was executed on the 20th ultimo.—And yet another—The Auburn Free Press states that Guy C. Clark had been convicted, at Ithaca, before a court and jury, of the murder of his wife, while under the influence of strong drink. He was executed last Friday.—Grenville Gazette.

What is this?—A writer in the Baptist Register, of Utica, New York, makes the following remarks:—“On the subject of ardent spirits, the line is fairly drawn, in theory and practice; so that I believe no active christian is found using them. Some professors, however, yet indulge in them, but they are generally a dead weight—far from being exemplary christians.”

Economy and Rum.—The accident by which the loss of the ship Sultan, at Trieste, was occasioned, arose from two sailors tapping a hoghead of rum, during the absence of the captain and mate on shore, which took fire and burst. If providentially, there had not been a complete calm, the whole line of vessels would have been in the greatest danger. So much for the economy of rum drinking.

Religious Intelligence.

(To the Editor of the Christian Guardian.)

DEAR BROTHER, I sent you a statement of the prospects of that Branch of the Church of Christ, on the Niagara District, which is under my inspection, immediately after I had made my first tour through the District, which I trust was gratifying to your readers, and finding the state of this work, during my second visit, increasingly interesting, I am induced to offer a few remarks on the same.

I commenced at Lundy's Lane, where a four days' meeting was appointed, which began on Saturday, and ended on Monday, at the close of which, more than 20 were added to the church, as the fruits of the meeting, most of whom had found peace with God; and several more, we had good reason to believe, were awakened to a sense of their condition as sinners, and fully determined to seek the Lord. I was informed by the preachers, that the state of the circuit was encouraging indeed.

My next meeting was at St. Catharines, where we held a quarterly meeting, at which nothing remarkable occurred, yet the meeting was very profitable to those present.

The work of God on this (Niagara) circuit continues to progress. Those who were subjects of conversion, in the several meetings and revivals on this circuit since last summer, continue steadfast in the Lord & walk worthily their high vocation, with scarcely any exception. We held a protracted meeting at the 50 Mile Creek, on this circuit, which I attended nearly five days, and when I left it 35 were brought into the church as the fruits of the meeting; but as the meeting was continued after I left it 2 or 3 days longer, I was informed that between 15 and 20 more were added, all of whom either experienced the pardoning grace of God, or were earnestly seeking it. Two protracted meetings had been held on this circuit between my first and second visits, both of which were attended with peculiar manifestations of the divine blessing, both in the awakening and conversion of sinners, and building up of believers. We had a very interesting quarterly meeting on Canborough circuit, and I found an addition of more than a hundred to our church, on this small and remote circuit, since my former visit; the greater part of whom were

the fruits of a protracted meeting held on the Chippewa, of which some account was given you by brother Griffin.

I found the mission at the Grand River in a prosperous state. Brother Phelps, the preacher in charge, informed me that several Indians, who had never but once or twice before attended any Christian meetings, were present at our quarterly meeting, and sought and found peace to their souls; I understand that 10 of the Indians, were converted in one night during the meeting.

I attended a protracted meeting at the Rock Chapel near Dundas village, which was blessed of God in a remarkable manner. When I left it, which was the fourth night from its commencement, several had been converted, & the meeting being continued several days after this, many more were born into the kingdom. About 50 or 60 I was informed, professed to be brought to God at this meeting.

You had an account from brother Bolton, of the meeting held at Stoney Creek, in January, which lasted 19 days, and at which 107 were brought into the church, the most of whom professed to have obtained peace with God, through our Lord Jesus Christ. Thus does Anger circuit continue to share, largely in those blessed showers of divine grace, which are watering our Zion in those parts.

We held a four days' meeting, on Yonge Street, at Comer's Meeting House, which commenced the 19th instant, and though we considered it necessary to close it on Monday evening, because of the state of the roads, yet such was the grace with which it was attended, that between 15 and 20 were added to the church by means of it, and a general and deep impression made in the neighborhood in favour of religion. The Love Feast on Monday, was one of the best I ever attended in my life, and almost every one present seemed to feel that truly it was “God's own house, and heaven's gate.” Time would fail to mention every particular worth relating, which came under my observation during my tour through the District, but sufficient I trust has been said, to cheer the friends of Zion; and on reviewing the whole of what I have seen and heard, I am ready to exclaim, “What hath God wrought.”

We have peace within our borders. The demon of discord seems to be driven beyond the walls, and there I hope, if he must exist at all, he will be kept. The enemy indeed continues to prow about, and to storm, threaten, and rage with increasing animosity, if possible; but we need fear no evil while the Lord is with us, and the God of Jacob is our refuge.

May the Lord continue to spread his truth and salvation, till the whole earth is filled with his glory. Yours, in the bonds of Christian love, JAS. RICHARDSON, Jr. P. E.

York, 19th March, 1832.

EXTRACTS OF LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

LONG POINT CIRCUIT.—From this circuit the Rev. H. Wilkinson, in a letter dated March 14th, writes—“The good Lord is still doing a little for His cause here. There is a good prospect now at the Bay, and also on other parts of the circuit. The temperance cause is prospering rapidly; we have formed two societies within three weeks on this circuit; one at Mount Pleasant—50 persons signing the constitution at the first meeting; the other in Zorra, at which 23 persons became members during the evening; and other societies are increasing in numbers—the one in this neighbourhood now numbers about 200 members, and the meetings are interesting.”

WATERLOO CIRCUIT, formerly KINGSTON.—The Rev. Thomas Harmon, in a letter dated March 21st, says:—“There is good going in several parts of this circuit, many we trust have been ‘born again’; the work of the Lord appears to be rising, and we feel encouraged to declare that ‘the blood of Jesus Christ cleanseth from all sin.’ We have received nearly 100 into the church, as probationers, since conference; and numbers more are waiting for an opportunity to join the different classes. Blessed be the name of the Lord.”

“The temperance cause is advancing; at Gananoque I believe it has taken a firm hold. Two weeks since, we formed a society there on the principle of entire abstinence, and the cause was ably advocated by some of the most wealthy and respectable men of the place, who at the close of the meeting came forward and subscribed their names to the constitution. It augurs well when magistrates, merchants, and military officers take the field against the hydra monster.”

HALLOWELL CIRCUIT.—A protracted meeting was lately held on this circuit, at which we have been informed upwards of 100 were converted; but we have heard no further particulars. We hope our brethren on the circuit will furnish us an account of it.

LETTER FROM MR. WOLFF.

The following extract of a letter from the Rev. Joseph Wolff, dated Tebrez, August 3, 1831, has been forwarded to us by the Rev. Mr. Brewer, of Smyrna. It will be seen that this eccentric man is now on his way to Tartary and the borders of India, for the avowed purpose of propagating Christianity, and that the Persian government, notwithstanding their knowledge of his intentions, grant him all the aid in their power.

There seems to be an infidelity among the rulers of Mahomedan Persia in the East, similar to that which prevails among the rulers of Catholic France in the West.

“I set out to-day for Bokhara and Cabul, to proclaim the Gospel of peace to the ten tribes who are at Bokhara. Mr. Campbell, the British Envoy, has procured me letters from the King of Persia for his majesty at Bokhara, and below I annex a letter which I received from his excellency Khosroo Khan, chief eunuch and minister to the king of Persia. I preached every Sunday in the embassy, but we lived out of town in tents on account of the plague, which is now raging not only at Tebrez, but all along the road to Teheran, which I have now obliged to make on my way to Bokhara. I have had a very difficult journey from Angora to Tebrez. But you will have learnt; that the Lord granted to me to preach the Gospel at Angora, the ancient Galatia. I think that you should go there and circulate the word of God among the Armenians & Greeks. From Angora I went to Tokat, where I conversed with the Jews and Armenians. Thence I went to Gumush-Kane, the ancient Khaldæes, where I lodged in the house of the Armenian bishop, who would be ready to turn Protestant if you give him a wife; and thence I went to Trebisond. Near Trebisond are two villages, one inhabited by Armenians who have apostatized to Mahomedanism, and the other by Greeks apostatized to Mahomedanism. From Trebisond I went to Erzerum, whence all the Armenians, as well as from the little towns around it, have emigrated for Russia. You will find that wherever the Armenians get more free they become worse, but they complain now in Russia, as well as they did in Turkey. From Erzerum I went to Ush-Kaleesa, an ancient Armenian convent, where king Pirat, king of Armenia, was baptized 1526 years ago by Gregorius Lusarvorish, the first patriarch of the Armenian nation. Thence I went to Bayazet. The pious missionary Zaremha distributed books there one year ago. I wrote from Bayazet to the British envoy of Tebrez, giving to him a statement of my bad health. On my arrival at Khoy, I stopped there three days, and conversed with the Persians. In the mean while a Takhtruan arrived from Tebrez, and a servant of Dr. McNeill, and brought me safely to Tebrez, where, by God's grace, I soon recovered. I preached every day in the embassy, and went last week to town, and took a good quantity of Persian, Armenian, and Hebrew books, which were sent to him six years ago from India to Persia, after I had left Persia. Thus by God's grace I have made the journey from Malta to Egypt, Attalia, Butrus, Kinga, Proosa, Constantinople, Angora, Tokat, Karissar, Gumush-Kane, Trebisond, Erzerum, Bayazet and Khoy, every where proclaiming the dying love of Jesus Christ, and his glorious coming the second time, and having been seven years ago at Orsa, Merdeen, Mosul, Bagdad, Bosra, Basheer, Teffis and Shoshe. I have now traversed Armenia, in its length and breadth, and I saw alas! that neither the Armenians

nor the Greeks have to boast against the Jews; they are as deeply fallen from the truth of the Gospel of our dear Saviour the Lord Jesus Christ.”—N. Y. Observer.

COMPLETION OF JUDÆO-POLISH SCRIPTURES.

The entire volume of Inspiration has, at length, been translated into Judæo-Polish. “The New Testament was completed and published some years ago. The Old Testament was commenced by the Rev. A. M. Caut, assisted by his Missionary Brethren and some Jewish converts; the Pentateuch was first published, and extensively circulated: the book of the Prophet Isaiah next followed. Those who can estimate the blessing of being enabled, for the first time, to read in the tongue wherein they were born the wonderful works of God, will form some idea of the benefit conferred on the immense Jewish population of the North-East of Europe, in giving them the Scriptures in a language most exclusively their own, the language of their colloquial intercourse, and the only language which the great majority are able to read. The translation has lately been finished, after long and persevering labor, by a Jewish convert, and awaits the revision of your Missionaries. The troubles which have arisen in Poland have caused some suspension in this work.—Missionary Reg.

CHRISTIAN GUARDIAN.

Wednesday, March 28, 1832.

EARL BELMORE, Governor of Jamaica, under whose administration the Wesleyan Missionaries in that island were so cruelly treated, has been recalled.

We have no later intelligence from Europe.

THE TIMES.

It is much to be regretted that such a state of society should exist as was exhibited in the conduct of some of those who composed the late public meeting in this town;—we say of some, for it clearly appeared that a very great majority of the people were peaceably disposed; indeed had they been otherwise, the most fatal consequences must have resulted from the manner in which they were treated by the riotous party. It is with pain we observe the spirit which has been engendered in this Province, by means of an abusive, slanderous and inflammatory press, supported by the wealth and influence of men in office, and by the art and cunning of interested and evil minded persons.

It is acknowledged on all hands that it is the constitutional right of every British subject to assemble with his fellow-subjects, to consult on the state of public affairs, and respectfully to petition in relation to the same; and why such an assembly should be insulted and abused, in the manner in which the late one in this place was, we cannot tell, except it be to prevent free discussion, and the expression of public sentiment with coolness and due consideration.

But our remarks apply not merely to this meeting; we are led to them from observing the turbulent spirit which has manifested itself at most of the public meetings of late in the Province; scarcely a question appears to be calmly considered & decided by an orderly vote, all is carried by acclamation, so that the several motions are not decided by reason, judgment, sense or numbers, but by noise and violence. And all that a certain party has to do to carry their measures, is to raise a party strife in a few naturally turbulent spirits, by means of liquor, or the prejudices of education, country, or opinions; or, what is worse than all the rest,—religious bigotry; and having prepared them by timely misrepresentation and slander, bring them up to the contest, and carry their resolutions by acclamation, alias, noise and clamour. But who are the abettors and promoters of this lamentable state of things? Let the public judge from reading the accounts of the meetings in the papers, as published on both sides. Surely it is sufficiently obvious whence the evil arises.

We need say no more at present, only just to observe, that if this state of things is much longer encouraged, as we have reason to fear it has been, we will soon be governed, not by a Monarchy, Aristocracy, or Democracy, but by a Mob-ocracy, alike fatal to Religion, good morals, order, peace, and the happiness of society.

York, 19 March, 1832.

To the Rev. Egerton Ryerson.

SIR,

In your paper of the 7th instant, under the Editorial head, is a quotation from the introductory remarks of the author of a pamphlet, purporting to give an account of Mr. Hagle's suit in the District of Gore, against certain members of your Church, in the following words, “Another circumstance connected with this affair, may here be mentioned.—The persons who broke down the door of the chapel, and disturbed the congregation, (as stated in Dr. Rolph's statement to the Jury, were complained of at the Quarter Sessions of the District, and indicted for riot; but from the feeling manifested by the magistrates on the occasion, a failure of justice was apprehended from their investigation of the case, and a writ of Certiorari was issued by one of the Judges of the Court of King's Bench at York, requiring that the case should be tried before the Assizes for the District—during the Assizes, the complainant, stated to the Crown officer, that they were ready for trial—the Crown officer excused his not taking up the case, by stating that he had forgotten some of the papers (at York) connected with it. What has been the consequence? Why the complainants have been sued before the aforesaid Chairman of the Quarter Sessions, and have been compelled to pay the fees of the witnesses, and even the expenses of the rioters indicted, whom the Crown Officer declined bringing to trial when urged to do so, by the complainants themselves.—One individual has in this manner been put to the expense of between fifty and one hundred dollars—such is the protection extended to the Methodists.”

As I am the Crown Officer to whom the above remarks apply, and as they contain a very serious charge against me, of public delinquency, which is perfectly gratuitous on the part of its author, and has been made without the slightest foundation, I feel it quite necessary to place the matter in its true light.

The substance of the charge against me is, that I neglected bringing certain offenders to trial, because I had forgotten some of the papers at York—this reason, had it been given, would have been in fact, a very frivolous one, as there was a daily post, and the Assizes lasted a fortnight—so that if I really had forgotten any papers, I could easily have obtained them in forty eight hours; I besides which, such a reason would have been utterly false, as I had not, and indeed could not have forgotten, the Crown Officer's statement, and for this plain reason, that a single day had not elapsed since I had occasion during the last week of the Assizes, to send an express to York for some papers connected with a prosecution which was then for the first time brought forward, and if I had forgotten

removal of the indictment alluded to from the Sessions into the King's Bench which you said Mr. Rolph had advised you to do—I then told you that it was not my duty, as public prosecutor to conduct such proceedings; and that if such course were desired, you must employ your own private Attorney for that purpose, as the proceedings when removed, would be carried on upon the civil side of the Court as any private Law suit would be; you then requested me to do the business for you as a private practitioner, this I also declined as I did not act as agent for any body and suggested that Mr. Rolph's agent would be the proper person to apply to; you accordingly employed Mr. Baldwin as I understood, who took out the writ of *Certiorari*, which removed the indictment into the Superior Court, where it has slumbered ever since, in consequence of your Attorney, who knows as well as I do, that the Crown has nothing to do with it, not having taken any further step in the business, which indeed, it is most probable, he was never instructed to do.

In order, however, that you might not be disappointed, your witnesses being all there, I declared my readiness to prefer a fresh indictment, before the Grand Jury then sitting, and you will no doubt recollect the answer which either you or Mr. Rolph gave for not adopting that course.

With regard to the costs and expenses which the paragraph alleges your friends were compelled to pay I am sure that Mr. Spain, one of the parties concerned, will do me the justice to say that I gave him all the advice and assistance I could, to enable him to resist the payment of them, which I said then, and repeat now, were, in my opinion, illegally exacted, and I advised his employing counsel to oppose the demand.

I was very anxious to have given this explanation in time for your last paper but the ill state of my health prevented me.

I am, sir,

Your most obedient

Humble Servant,

H. J. BOULTON.

REMARKS.—The above is the communication from the learned Attorney General, which came too late for insertion in last week's paper. The learned Gentleman complains, that it has been alleged against him as a charge of negligence in his office, that he had failed to take the necessary steps to bring certain rioters in the Gore District to trial at the late Assizes—and he hopes this charge upon the ground, that he was not of his duty to do so. We have felt pleasure in giving the above letter a place in our columns, which will ever be open to fair and temperate discussion; and that pleasure is increased when a place is given for the correction of an alleged error by the person thinking himself aggrieved.

The editor of this paper, when he applied to the learned Attorney General respecting the *certiorari*, understood him to state, that he had nothing to do with proceedings in the *Quarter Sessions*; but we did not then understand the learned Gentleman to say, that it was not his duty, as a public prosecutor, to conduct such a prosecution introduced into the King's Bench. The right of the Gentlemen of his profession at large to conduct criminal suits in this Province as in England, has been contended for by the House of Assembly; but it has uniformly been denied to them in practice. A very large sum is charged in the public accounts every year for the expenses of criminal prosecutions; and this sum is invariably divided between the two Crown Officers, besides a salary which has been augmented and made permanent by the late Civil list act. As it is a subject we do not pretend to understand, we desire not to express ourselves without hesitation; but, in justice to ourselves, we must express our surprise, that while there is such a public prosecutor as the learned Attorney General enjoying such a monopoly and such a salary, he should be at liberty to reject an important criminal proceeding like the one before us, by misnaming it a civil proceeding. It was riot under indictment in the Quarter Sessions: when removed into the King's Bench it was still a riot; it was still a public offence, particularly calling for correction; and we confess ourselves utterly at a loss to know why it ceased to be the duty of the public prosecutor to protect in that case the public peace. If all prosecutions were thrown open to the Lawyers at large, we should feel the full force of the learned Gentleman's defence; but when he claims an exclusive right to conduct the King's business in the higher Courts, and to receive the recompense for it, we cannot feel the propriety of his refusing to make this particular case an exception to his claim.

We find that proceedings upon seizures and the like are ever conducted by the learned Gentleman at the public charge; and such proceedings, we apprehend, from their nature, must be on the civil side of the Court—and why a riot, the repetition of which, with other enormities, had seriously disturbed the religious duties of a congregation of Episcopal Methodists, should be put out of the range of his official duty because brought into the Supreme Court, we cannot satisfactorily understand; nor do we see the impropriety of declining the offer (if Mr. Rolph on the part of the prosecutors did decline it) of risking the finding of another indictment before the Grand Jury at the Assizes with Matthew Crooks, Esq. (mentioned in the same paragraph) as their foreman, when a sufficient indictment was already in existence in the Court of King's Bench, and available to the public prosecutor.

The learned Gentleman candidly acknowledges that the costs and expenses mentioned in the paragraph, as exacted from the prosecutors and others, were illegally exacted in direct opposition to his opinion, to which, it seems, Mr. Crooks and his associate Magistrates paid no attention. With this case of illegal exaction and oppression by Magistrates before the learned Gentleman as an exclusive public prosecutor, how is it that these unparalleled abuses in that justice which ought to be pure, still continue unprosecuted and unpunished? The reiterated opinion of the learned Gentleman does not punish the guilty or protect the injured—Why does not the learned gentleman act? It cannot be right that such abuses should exist, be known, be even thus publicly admitted by the public prosecutor, and yet these very same ministers of injustice, (as the learned Gentleman himself describes them) continue in office. When this matter is laid before His Gracious Majesty, the injured will find that justice in the fountain head, which is less sufficient in its requiter streams.

The learned Gentleman's letter, however, is before the public, who can judge for themselves.

The increasing prosperity of our Church, as exhibited under the head of Religious Intelligence, must cheer the hearts of all the friends of Zion, amidst the calumny and abuse which is poured upon us by our enemies both in public and private. We may with confidence assert, that, in our opinion, the cause of Methodism in Canada was never more furiously attacked, nor its advocates more abused and defamed, than at the present time; and indeed for two or three years past; but at the same time the Divine favour was never more manifest among us as a Church than at present, and this branch of the Church of God may very feelingly adopt the language of one of our excellent hymns, and sing—

Amidst surrounding foes,
He does my table spread;
He crowns my cup with cheerful wine,
With joy exalts my head.

Let the friends of true religion be encouraged. Let them put on the whole armour of righteousness, and stand against the wiles of the devil; and, proceeding forth in humble reliance on Divine aid, they will be more than a match for all the Goliaths with which they have to contend.

We hope our friends will take the earliest opportunity in communicating religious intelligence, as such is, of all other, the most interesting to both us and our readers.

We are pleased to observe that a Temperance Society is formed at Brockville under the most promising auspices.

We would have given extracts from the report of the meeting in the Temperance department of our paper, had we not been prevented by want of room. We observe that the high Sheriff of the Johnstown District is willing to be placed at the head of it, this is a good example, and we would say to all in authority, and influential circumstances among us, "Go and do likewise." The cause of temperance is worthy of the patronage of the wisest, and greatest among men; and we hope shortly to see men of all ranks and conditions in life, meeting together to banish the monster intemperance from the land.

IMPRISONED MISSIONARIES IN GEORGIA.—Some stir, of rather a serious and threatening aspect, is made in the capital of the United States, by the decision of the Supreme Court in relation to the jurisdiction of the State of Georgia over the Indian Lands. What it will end in, time must show. We refer our readers to some extracts from the Buffalo Patriot, in another place. We notice this, not merely because of the political agitation produced in the neighbouring nation, but because of the bearing the decision has on the rights and privileges of both Missionaries and Indians; which cannot be violated with impunity in any country.

For the Christian Guardian.

PUBLIC MEETING IN YORK.

Agreeable to public notice, a meeting of the inhabitants of this Town took place on Friday the 23rd instant, on the area in front of the Court House. The meeting was called by the friends of reform in this Town, in consequence of their disapprobation of the means used to obtain signatures to an Address to His Majesty, which had been circulating for some days through Town, containing the petitions adopted at the meeting held here in July last. Previously to the day of meeting, a hand-bill was circulated through Town by the persons who had got up that address, calling on their friends to turn out and oppose the objects of the meeting. Accordingly, as the hour of meeting drew near, a very great crowd was assembled at the Court House; and just as the gun announced twelve o'clock, some persons, according to a preconcerted scheme, as is acknowledged by the organ of the party, commenced Dr. Dunlop for Chairman, amidst much cheering on one side and cries of "lost," on the other, those who had called the meeting, who appeared to be taken by surprise by this manoeuvre, and began to call for Mr. Ketchum to be chairman. Great clamour ensued, and the Sheriff having obtained a hearing, stated the question and called on the meeting to divide, which being done, he pronounced it carried in favour of Dr. Dunlop.

As I had not an opportunity of overlooking the crowd, I cannot give an opinion whether this decision was correct or not; however, it was disputed by those who had called the meeting, and they drew off to the west of the Court House to hold a separate meeting. Mr. Ketchum was put into the chair, and he appeared to address the meeting, but the noise was so great I could not hear what was said at either of the two meetings into which the crowd was now divided. Mr. Ketchum and his friends were soon assailed by the other party with eggs, apples, stones, and such missiles, which continued for a few minutes, when a simultaneous movement was observed to the party at the Court House towards the scene, and in a few moments the *ballistas* were seen playing overhead among the crowd, and the wagon in which Mr. Ketchum and some others were seated was in motion. It was drawn to the corner of the church yard, where, meeting with some obstruction, it stopped, and the persons in and about the wagon were pelted with stones from the church yard—several were considerably injured. The Sheriff mounted the wagon to command the peace, but appeared not to be very successful; and the scene of tumult and confusion continued for some time, until the Sheriff, in order to draw off the attention of the multitude, and prevent further disturbances, proposed that they should go and salute the Governor.

This appeared to take with the mob, and, headed by a flag, the head and tail of the crowd marched off up King street towards the Government House, while the respectable body, taking advantage of the absence of the disturbers of the peace, commenced anew their meeting, and having appointed Mr. John Mackintosh chairman, (Mr. K. having retired) passed a number of resolutions, and an Address to the King in favour of reform, and then returned in front of Mr. Mackenzie's house to sign the Address.

The other party, after marching into the yard of the Government House, and giving three times three cheers for the King, and three times three for Sir John Colborne, returned and stuffed a pair of old breeches for an effigy, naming it "Mackenzie," and paraded through the principal streets with it elevated on a pole, giving three cheers for Bishop McDonald, opposite his Lordship's house. They stopped in front of the Colonial Advocate Office, took it down and burnt it.

While this *auto-de-fe* of mob loyalty was being performed, one of the Printers belonging to the Office, suspended from the upper window the red flag which accompanied the Printing Press at the election, having the motto,—"The liberty of the Press," on it. This appeared to annoy the crowd in the street very much, and some were heard to say, the flag must come down. Some time after, one of the boys belonging to the Advocate Office, who had taken an active part in the meeting, was attacked on the street, and escaping from among the crowd, took refuge in the Printing Office. This appeared to furnish an opportunity for an attack on the office, which was immediately commenced with stones, and in a few minutes the windows were completely shattered. A gun, loaded with type, as I have been informed, was fired from the Office on the mob, but I have not heard of any being badly wounded. As it was feared some further disturbance would take place during the night, a number of persons were sworn in as special constables, who kept watch at Mr. Mackenzie's house and office; but though some of the mob continued to prowl about the streets all night, no further outrage was committed.

The Steamboat hotel appeared to be the rendezvous of the party, at which they were plentifully supplied with stimulating liquors to make them the more fit to act the part assigned them in the proceedings of the day. One of the rioters was heard by a person who was passing at the time, inviting some of his comrades to go with him to the hotel, where he told them two pounds worth of whiskey was to be drank.

It is cause of sincere regret, that several of those who were most actively engaged in assaulting the peaceable and respectable inhabitants of the Town, are said to belong to the soup kitchen, where they have been supported during the winter by the charity of those very persons whom they so wantonly abused. But should the blame of this outrage, which will ever be a disgrace to the town, be cast on those poor ignorant creatures, hardly one out of ten of whom, perhaps, knew for what they were brought together? No. They are to be pitied more than blamed. Rather let it fall on those state-paid priests and interested individuals who by their late measures and language had excited them to it. Rather let it fall on those committee gentlemen who declared, previously to the meeting, by way of boasting of their success in preparing the mob, as I suppose, that they "would not insure" those who had called it "a whole skin, or a whole bone in their shins, for the space of fifteen minutes." Let the friends of order and good government in Canada increase their lawful, constitutional, and praise-worthy exertions to extend the blessings of education to these and all classes of His Majesty's subjects without distinction; and to prevail on His Majesty's Government to withhold their support from all ministers of religion. When this is accomplished, and not till then, will we have security against such proceedings as we have lately witnessed in this Town, which threaten alike the liberties and morals of the inhabitants of the Province. AN EYE-WITNESS.

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PUBLIC MEETING IN HAMILTON, GORE DISTRICT.

It appears that this meeting, which took place on the 10th instant, like the others which have been called for the same purpose, in other parts of the province, was a scene of outrage and confusion. The dispute arose about nominating the chairman, and after it had continued for some time with much violence in the Court House, the contending parties separated; the Sheriff and his friends keeping possession of the Court House, and those opposed to them retiring to the Court House Green. Each meeting passed their own resolutions, and adopted an address to His Majesty—the one pray-

ing for the removal of certain evils in the province, and the other denying that any such evils exist.

The night following, an attack was made upon Mr. Mackenzie, who had attended the meeting, at his private lodgings in Hamilton, and from several circumstances connected with the attempt—it is supposed the party intended to *Morganize* him. He was, however, rescued out of their hands, before they had accomplished their purpose, but not until he had received several blows about the head and face with a club, and bruises in the body from kicks with their feet.

The persons concerned in this affair are known, and are men from whom better conduct should be expected.

MEETING AT ST. THOMAS, LONDON DISTRICT.

The following, taken from the St. Thomas Journal, is an extract from the editor's account of a Meeting held in that village "for the purpose of adopting an address to His Majesty, denying the assertions contained in what is called the grievance petition."

"Finding it impossible to organize the meeting, being all bustle and confusion, they next proceeded to the street in front of Mr. Burbee's Tavern, where another attempt was made to organize the meeting, and was again broken up in confusion. Shortly after, it was discovered that a party of those who had called the meeting had collected, and proceeded to business in an upper room at the Tavern of Miller & Kent. H. Warren, Esq. was chosen Chairman, and E. Ernatinger, secretary; an address prepared for signatures being read, J. Givins, Esq. proceeded to address the meeting. In the interim, the opposite party, having discovered what was going on, entered the room—a scene of confusion shortly after ensued—"from words they came to blows." We should judge about fifty or sixty were engaged in the general scuffle—pelling and being pelted—several were pretty severely bruised; one person had his eye nearly gouged out; another was turned dead down stairs, and numbers ran over him, trampling the poor fellow under foot. Even the number of bloody noses to be seen after the scene of action was over, one would suppose there had been hot times. For our own part, we, with several others, who like ourselves, chose to be spectators rather than actors in this disgraceful scene, preferred a safe corner of the room, thinking ourselves lucky if we could get off with a whole head on our shoulders."

It appears from the account that the meeting broke up without doing any business.

United States.

From the Buffalo Patriot.

CHOKED QUESTION.

The room of the Supreme Court in the Capital was crowded on Saturday to hear the decision in this case, many members of both Houses attending. The venerable Chief Justice occupied an hour in delivering his opinion. His voice was feeble, and he was imperfectly heard. The National Intelligencer contains the following summary of it; by which it will be seen, that the decision is broad, to the full extent of the mooted question of jurisdiction.

The opinion of the Chief Justice was very elaborate and clear. He took a view of the origin of the European title to lands in America, upon the ground of discovery. He established that this right was merely conventional among the European Governments themselves, and for their own guidance, and the regulation of their own claims in regard to each other, and in no respect changed, or effected to change the rights of the Indians as occupants of the soil. That the only effect of the European title was, as between European nations, to recognize an exclusive right of trade and intercourse with the Indians, and of ultimate domain in the territories occupied by the Indians in favor of the nation or government whose subjects were the first discoverers. That all the European governments, Spain, France, and especially Great Britain, had uniformly recognized the Indian tribes and nations as distinct communities, capable of, and entitled to self-government, as States, and in no respect, except as to their right of intercourse with other European nations, and the right of pre-emption in the discoveries to purchase their soil, as under the control or power of the Europeans.

They were treated as nations capable of holding and ceding their territories, capable of making treaties and compacts, and entitled to all the powers of peace and war, and not as conquered and enslaved communities. He demonstrated this from various historical facts; and showed that when upon the Revolution the United Colonies succeeded to the claims of the mother country, the American Congress uniformly adopted and adhered to the same doctrine, both before and after the confederation; that since the adoption of the Constitution the same doctrine has uniformly prevailed in all the departments of the Government; and that the treaties with the Indians were held to be treaties, and obligatory in the same sense as treaties between European sovereigns. He showed also that the Indian tribes and nations as distinct communities, capable of, and entitled to self-government, as States, and in no respect, except as to their right of intercourse with other European nations, and the right of pre-emption in the discoveries to purchase their soil, as under the control or power of the Europeans.

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To the Editor of the Christian Guardian.

York, 15th March, 1832.

SIR,
I have observed in some of your last numbers the speech of Mr. Bidwell, on the subject of the Intestate Estate Bill, intended to prove, that the province would derive great advantage from its becoming a law; which has hitherto been prevented by the rejection of the measure in another branch of the legislature.

I take it for granted, that as a public journalist, you will feel obliged, by my affording you an opportunity of furnishing your readers with the arguments on the other side of the question, which induced the Legislative Council, unanimously, to reject the bill; and therefore send you an extract from the report of a select committee of that house.

I am further influenced by a consideration of the propriety of shewing, plainly to the public, that however much they may differ from the Assembly, on the most important subject ever agitated in this province. The Legislative Council have not done so without furnishing reasons to justify their determination, and which as yet remain unanswered.

From the date of their report, you will perceive that some time has elapsed since it was adopted. The measures subsequently introduced, have varied in some degree from that to which it alludes; chiefly however, by affording a further appeal in an attempt to dispose of estates too small, or of too little value to be distributed, of which notice may be taken hereafter. The principle remains the same in all, and therefore the document accompanying this communication, will fully manifest the opinions by which the members of the Council have been governed.

I have the honor to be

Your obedient humble servant.

A SUBSCRIBER.

Extract from the Report of the Select Committee of the Legislative Council on the Intestate Estate Bill.

"The Select Committee to whom was referred the Bill sent up from the Assembly, entitled, 'An Act for the more equal distribution of the property of persons dying Intestate,' have examined the said Bill, and beg leave to Report—

"That the proposed objects of the Bill are,—1st. To abolish the right of primogeniture, by making Lands distributable like Goods and Chattels; and—2nd. To render the rules of descent, and for the distribution of Intestate Estates, more simple, and uniform, and to specify them in a Provincial Statute."

"With respect to the latter object, the Committee beg to remark, that the distribution of Personal Estates made by the Law of England, in cases of Intestacy, is simple and well settled. It does not indeed seem to have been intended to make any alteration in this branch of the Law by the Bill referred to us, but rather to declare, for general convenience, what the Law is.

"To carry this intention into effect, it would be necessary to examine the subject very carefully, in order that the Act might give all the information intended to be given. We find the Bill before us not sufficiently comprehensive to serve as a rule; for instance, it makes no provision for the case in which the Intestate leaves a mother, but no Father, Brother or Sister, or Brothers or Sisters; Child; nor for a case in which neither Father nor Mother survives, but the Intestate leaves Brothers and Sisters only. If it be thought desirable to save the necessity of referring to those Books which contain the Law of England respecting the distribution of the Estates of persons dying Intestate, then the enactment, which is to supersede those authorities, must necessarily be very comprehensive and minute; but when it is considered that no Administrator can venture to proceed in his duty in paying debts, and in various other points without informing himself of many matters which can only be learned by referring to the proper books, or to persons conversant with them, it may be questioned whether much is gained by attempting to supersede the necessity of consulting the same sources of information upon the particular point of distribution. It is further to be observed, that although this Bill does not profess to make any alteration in the law of distribution of personal estates, it would have the effect of introducing changes, because it omits some of the qualifications of general rules, which the Law of England provides: as for instance, by the Law of England no representation is to be admitted among collateral heirs; Brothers and Sisters of children, and this express Statutory provision may in many cases be important in its application. This Bill would in that instance make a distinct alteration in the Law of England, upon the property of which there may be different opinions."

"With respect to the Bill as it concerns the descent of Real Estate, Your Committee have not felt it necessary to give much consideration to the details from a conviction, that the proposition for making Real Estate distributable like Goods and Chattels is such a departure from one of the first principles of the Laws of England as is never likely to be sanctioned."

"But we deem it proper to state with respect to the clauses which are connected with this branch of the subject, that the provision contained in the Bill for compelling a partition is, in our opinion, by no means well suited to the ends of Justice. It is evident that, if the law were to be so changed as to admit of Real Property descending like Goods and Chattels in case of Intestacy to all the Children equally, and in many instances to a great number of collateral kindred, some provision must be made for dividing those interests, which if held jointly would be of little use to any one. To form such a division is the object of the fourth clause of this Bill; but the enactment appears to Your Committee exceedingly defective, and such as would be found neither equitable nor satisfactory in practice. In comparing the method proposed by the Bill for compelling a partition with the provisions of the Law of England respecting the partition of Estates held in parcenary, and in particular with the Statute 5th and 6th, William 3rd, Chap. 31, a want of due caution will be found in the proposed enactments in several important particulars."

"Instead of a Jury of twelve men, against whose verdict, if found unjust, relief may be had by a new partition, it is proposed, that any three Freeholders, appointed by the Surrogate Judge, are to perform the important duty of assigning to each person his proportion of the Estate: no provision is made for ascertaining by any previous proceeding or judgment of a court, who are the persons entitled to share, which is the point first to be determined, and which may involve questions of great difficulty, and of greater consequence to the parties, than the mode of making the partition, which is to follow the division. The validity of a marriage, the legitimacy of children, the death of intervening claimants, this legal presumption of the death of others according to the circumstances, the time and place of birth, in some cases, may, each of them, produce questions not easy to be decided, and yet, on their decision it may depend whether the Estate is to be divided into two parts, or ten. The Law of England is such as to secure an investigation of these matters by a competent tribunal, with a power of revision if the judgment is complained of. By the Bill referred to us three Freeholders, who may not be very intelligent, (and whom the parties may not be able to challenge,) would be entrusted with the decision of all these points, and their decision would be final. This decision also may be made after a month's notice, published in a newspaper, of an application by any of the persons entitled to share; and thus, the legal claim of a son, or brother, resident in the United Kingdom, or in a more distant part of the world, and of whose existence the Freeholders might be unconscious, might be entirely defeated. It is taken for granted, that the partition when made, as this Bill proposes, is intended to be final, because nothing is said of a second proceeding; nor any appeal provided for, and because it is required by the Bill, that the award of partition when made shall be recorded in the Registrar's office of the County, of course for the purpose of giving information to the public, in order that purchasers may know when they are safe. Unless, therefore, it is intended that such decision is to be final, the registering it would have the effect of misleading the public. Doubtful questions may also arise as to the entitlement alleged to have been made to children, in anticipation of their shares, and these must also, as it appears to your Committee, be necessarily decided by the same three Freeholders, as the Bill now stands."

"It is provided by this Bill, that when the Intestate had Estates in more than one District, the Judge of Probate, and not the Surrogate Judge, of any District shall carry the proposed proceedings into effect, by appointing three Freeholders to make the partition. But whether these three Freeholders are to be appointed in the District in which the Probate Court is held, with power to make par-

tion of the whole Real Estate throughout the Province, or whether three Freeholders are to be chosen for each Township or District in which there are Lands of the Estate, with power to divide the Lands within their locality, does not clearly appear to us. For any thing that is said to the contrary, it may perhaps have been meant, that three Freeholders shall divide the whole, and if so, when it is recollected that there is no relief from their decision, little or no security against the existence of an undue partiality, of which the Judge selecting them may not be aware, and no sufficient assurance of their competency to the task, and when it is further considered that they may know nothing of the value of large estates in remote Districts, which they are to have the power of distributing, it seems to your Committee that the provision is by no means adequate to the ends of Justice. If it was intended that separate partitions should be made by separate Juries of three Freeholders for each Township or District, then it appears to your Committee that such an arrangement carried into effect, in such general terms as the Bill proposes, would be productive of great inconvenience and injury, inasmuch as to make a just partition of Lands in one Township it might be necessary to have regard to the partition which had been made of Estates in other Townships, because, to proceed upon the principle of subdividing equally and distinctly each parcel of land, however small, would be frequently very injurious to the interests of all concerned, and with respect to some estates as Houses, Mills, &c. it would not be practicable."

"The 5th and 6th, William 3rd, Chap. 31, shows clearly, with how much prudence it is necessary to guard against injury to persons absent, and against the probability of doing wrong by giving effect to an unjust demand. In the opinion of your Committee the last clause of the Bill shows in a strong light the inconveniences which such a change in our Laws, as is here proposed, would certainly entail upon the people of this country. By the Statute 5th Geo. 2nd, Chap. 7, Lands and Townships in this Province are subject to be sold in execution for the payment of debts. When the Personal Estate has been exhausted recourse may be had to the Real Estate, and as the Law now is, the person who in case of Intestacy succeeds to the whole Estate, is justly enough burdened with the whole debt. If he allows execution to go against him his Estate is sold, the debt deducted, and he receives the surplus. But when it is proposed, as by this Bill, to provide that the Real Estate of the Intestate instead of going to the male heir shall go in equal parts to all his Children, perhaps six or eight, or even more in number, or be distributed among a much greater number of collateral kindred, it becomes necessary to consider how the Statute 5th Geo. 2nd, is to be applied under these new circumstances. The creditor who has judgment for the debt of the ancestor, must either take a part of each person's share, which would be found an inconvenient and most injurious method of proceeding, or he must take the whole share of one, or of more, till his debt is covered, leaving the other shares untouched. The latter mode is thought (as it appears) to be the most convenient, and accordingly the Sheriff is left by this Bill to proceed at his pleasure in that way; and for remedying the injustice of one heir losing the whole of his patrimony, when the debt was no more a debt of his than his coparceners, it is provided by the last clause, that he may have his action on the case, for contribution against all the others. Thus, if the whole portion of one, and part of the portion of another should be taken, while the Estates of five, or six other members of a family were suffered to escape, each one of the two whose shares were taken in execution in unequal proportions, must, in case of disagreement, bring his separate action for contribution against each of his five or six Brothers and Sisters, a course not very congenial to the peace of families, or conducive, as it seems to your Committee, to the welfare of society. It may be said that this multiplied litigation need not be apprehended as likely to occur, inasmuch as the children liable to contribute would pay their proportions voluntarily and thus avoid an action. But in very many instances half the children, or more, would be minors, having no means, and no discretion to apply them, and thus there might be no alternative but that the portion of one must be wholly sacrificed for a debt in effect due by them all; while the remedy for contribution may be delayed for many years, possibly for twenty. And if a case is supposed in which the proprietor of an estate owes a debt of fifty pounds, and dies Intestate, leaving one hundred acres of Land worth one hundred pounds, and seven or eight children, or other persons entitled to share the same equally among them; all being of full age, unless they should possess some other means of paying their several proportions of the debt than they could realize from their separate portions of ten or twelve acres of land, very little could be expected from their voluntary contributions, however just their intentions might be."

"We beg also to remark, that if the Law, were to stand upon the footing on which the Bill which has been referred to us would place it, the Statute 5th Geo. 2nd Chap. 7, would in a great many cases be almost inoperative. It has been repeatedly decided, and is now considered to be the Law, (as such decisions are not yet appealed from) that the Lands of a deceased debtor cannot be sold under an execution against his administrator, but that judgment must be obtained against the heir. That heir is not infrequently a minor, and even as the Law now stands, creditors are in many cases delayed in their remedy from this circumstance. It need scarcely be noticed how much this difficulty must be increased when the whole estate cannot be sold until every child comes of age and when among the co-heirs may be all the children of a deceased Brother, thus going one generation lower. Considering how large a portion of our present population have emigrated from other countries, leaving behind them children, brothers, or other kindred, who, in case of Intestacy, would be entitled to share their property, without whose concurrence no title could be perfected, and against whom judgment must be obtained before a creditor could have an effectual remedy for the recovery of his debt; it appears to your Committee that the greatest inconvenience and confusion must speedily follow such a system of Law as this Bill would establish."

"It is very possible that by proper provisions some of these evils might be prevented, or at least modified. Your Committee however cannot but remark, that they perceive nothing in this Bill calculated to guard against such evils, or to prevent their accruing in their fullest extent and they deem it unnecessary to inquire what ought to be the details of any measure the English character of our Constitution and Laws, because they are persuaded that in the opinion of the Legislature no such change is desirable as this Bill is intended to introduce, and that all the difficulties spoken of will be best avoided by leaving our excellent system of tenures as it stands."

"The Law of Primogeniture has been the Law of England for a period antecedent to the date of Magna Charta. It may have been dictated at first by considerations having reference principally to the feudal system, but it would not have been suffered so long to survive the total abolition of Military tenures, if experience had not shown it to be best adapted to the stability, and general welfare of Society, and most congenial to our admirable form of constitution."

"Having this rule for the descent of real property as one of the most prominent and influential parts of her system of Laws, Great Britain has attained to a height of power, and a degree of civilization never yet surpassed, and in the moral condition of her people, in freedom and independence of character; the general diffusion of happiness and intelligence; the accumulation of national and individual wealth; and the application of ingenuity and enterprise, her people, to speak within bounds, are exceeded by none, while the business of Commerce and Agriculture is no where more industriously and successfully pursued."

"These being the results of the English system of tenures, your Committee are at a loss to find any inducement of sound policy that should lead us to depart from it. In the preamble of this Bill it is stated, that the principles of the Common Law respecting the descent of real Estates are 'not well adapted to the circumstances of His Majesty's Subjects and the state of Society in this Province.'—What is precisely meant by the reference to the state of Society in this Province, Your Committee may not clearly apprehend—but as they consider it to be very certain that our state of Society is not beyond that of our fellow subjects in the United Kingdom, in any of those particulars which contribute to the happiness of mankind; and as they think it equally certain that there is no country in the world to which we need look for a standard, that as men and British Subjects it is more desirable we should conform to, Your Committee cannot but cherish the opinion that whatever differences exist between the state of Society here and in Great Britain, we shall better consult our happiness and welfare, by striving to approximate, than by effecting the resemblances which exist."

"It is the opinion of your Committee that if the proposed innovation of substituting an equal partition of Real Estates for the Law of Primogeniture, which in our country has prevailed for centuries, be considered

in reference to its effects upon the public interests, there is every reason for deprecating it, and no sound argument to recommend it. It is remarkable that in Great Britain no desire for such a change seems ever to have manifested itself among the people, or to have been proposed either by Statesmen or Legislators; on the contrary, at this moment there is a commission, composed of men of the highest learning and character, appointed under the authority of Parliament to revise the whole system of the English Law of Real Estates, in order to expose defects, remedy abuses in practice, and suggest beneficial changes. They are taking the most comprehensive range in their enquiries, and of course their leading object is to amend and to improve the existing state of things, such principles and provisions as may from the lapse of ages have become unsuitable. Accordingly, they are suggesting some very material alterations, not restrained by any superstitious veneration for useless forms of institutions. They were appointed by Royal Commission in June, 1828, and having made most laborious enquiries, and collected information, and received suggestions from the most eminent and experienced men, they presented, on the eleventh of May, 1829, their first report; in which they discuss at length the expediency or inexpediency of many parts of the English Law of Estates, and propose some extensive changes, rather respecting forms than principles; but with regard to the Law of Primogeniture, they express in the outset their conviction that it ought to be regarded as an inseparable part of our system. They seem neither to have contemplated any change in that respect, nor to have imagined that it could have been thought advisable by others; and they therefore promptly and finally dismiss that part of the inquiry committed to them in these few and emphatic words:—'Where no disposition is made by Will, the whole landed Estate descends to the eldest son, or other heir male. This, which is called the law of Primogeniture, appears far better adapted to the constitution and habits of this kingdom than the opposite law of equal partition, which, in a few generations, would break down the aristocracy of the country, and by endless subdivision of the soil must be ultimately unfavorable to Agriculture, and injurious to the best interests of the State.'

(To be continued.)

CLERGY RESERVES.

COMMISSIONER OF CROWN LANDS' OFFICE
York, 1st February, 1832.

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

PETER ROBINSON,
Commissioner of Crown Lands. 117.4f

TWENTY THOUSAND Feet of WALNUT LUMBER

from 1 to 4 inch thick, for sale by E. B. GILBERT.
York, Sept. 30th, 1831. 98.4f

STORM'S CELEBRATED MACCOBOY SNUFF, for sale by

J. W. BRENT, & Co. King-Street. 119.4f

SHAKERS' GARDEN SEEDS.

RECEIVED direct from New Lebanon, warranted of the growth of 1831 to be had either by wholesale or retail of E. LESSLIE & SONS.
York, 28th Feb. 1832. 120

J. W. BRENT & Co. Druggists and Apothecaries, NO 3, COMMERCIAL BUILDINGS, KING STREET YORK.

HAVE on hand an extensive assortment of Drugs, Patent Medicines, &c. &c. which they offer for sale, wholesale and Retail on reasonable terms.

DYE STUFFS,
Logwood, Cam, Brazil, and Nicaragua Wood, Madder Fustic; Fries, Papers, and Teaster Hooks.
J. W. BRENT, & Co. King-Street. 119.4f

R. H. OATES, CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, NEARLY OPPOSITE SHELTON, DUTCHER, & CO. YONGE STREET, YORK.

DRUGS, PATENT MEDICINES, COLOURS, DYE STUFFS, &c. &c.
Physician's prescriptions and family receipts accurately prepared. 123.4f

OILS & COLOURS, for sale by J. W. BRENT & Co. King-Street.

JAMES M. STRANGE is now opening an extensive assortment of DRY GOODS, HABERDASHERY, &c. and an assortment of children's Beaver Hats & Bonnets, which he will sell at unusually low prices.
York, King-Street, 7th Decr. 1831. 108

JOSHUA VAN ALLEN, TAILOR, RESPECTFULLY informs his friends

and Customers, that he has removed his establishment to that central and commodious Shop one story above the Store of Mr. J. R. Armstrong, King Street, and immediately adjoining the Guardian Office.
York, Sept. 24, 1831. 97.4f

JOHN LAMBTON WILSON, TAILOR, &c.

RESPECTFULLY informs the gentry and inhabitants of York and its vicinity that he has opened an establishment in the house lately occupied by Mr. Walker, two doors above Scantlebury's Saloon; and that he shall endeavour to give every satisfaction to those who may favour him with a call.
Work will be done well and on very reasonable terms.
N. B. An Apprentice wanted.
York, March 21th, 1832. 123.73

JOHN MILLS begs leave to return his sincere thanks to the inhabitants of York, and its vicinity for past favors, and informs them that he has removed to King-street, near the corner of Yonge-street, where he keeps constantly on hand, wholesale and retail, a general assortment of

HATS AND BONNETS, of his own manufacture, and makes to order on the shortest notice. He also keeps on hand a variety of FUR CAPS.
N. B. Hats and Bonnets cleaned and altered.
N. B. The highest price given for all kind of Furs.
York, Nov. 4th, 1831. 103.4f

FUNERAL HEARSE.

ROBERT PETCH, Carpenter and Joiner, Upper-George-Street, York, begs to inform the public, that he keeps a HEARSE, handsomely fitted up, for Funerals.
R. P. will promptly attend all orders in the line of an UNDERTAKER, on the shortest notice.
Jan. 18, 1832. 114.6m

ALMANACK FOR 1832.

THE CHRISTIAN REMEMBRANCE—a handsome pocket volume of 135 pages, elegantly printed—price 10d. each or 9s. per dozen.
E. LESSLIE & SONS. 122.6
York, March 18th, 1832.

STEAM BOAT HOTEL.

IN consequence of the decease of the late proprietor, Mr. Ulrick Howard, this extensive and commodious establishment will be let, and immediate possession given. The establishment is so well known that it needs no comment. Apply to the subscribers.

N. B. All persons having demands against the above estate are requested to furnish their accounts duly authenticated. And those indebted to it by note of hand or book account, are requested to make immediate payment of the same to the subscribers, who alone are authorized by law to receive the same.

FRANCIS COLLINS, Executors
CHARLES BAKER, Executors
York, March 17, 1832. 123

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of the late Dr. Thomas Stoyell, are hereby requested to make immediate payment of the same to Joseph Easton (one door west of James E. Small's Office, King-street) one of the executors; and all persons having claims against the Estate are requested to present their accounts, duly authenticated, to the same.

WM. P. PATRICK, Executors
JOSEPH EASTON, Executors
RHODA STOYELL, Executrix.
York, March 22nd 1832. 123.4w

FOR SALE.

A VALUABLE FARM, of about 150 acres, watered by a beautiful creek, an excellent well, together with commodious Framed Buildings and a large Orchard of large sized trees, among which is a large assortment of the best grafted fruit. The said Farm lies in West Flamboro', on the mountain, north of Dundas Village, and in plain sight of the higher grounds of Ancaster, &c., being the property of the late John Morden. For further information apply to Mr. John Keagy of West Flamboro'.

RALPH MORDEN, W. S. MORDEN, JOHN MORDEN, Executors.
London, March 16th, 1832. 123.6w

NOTICE is hereby given, that persons having claims against the Estate of the late Wm. MOORE, are requested to furnish the same as soon as possible, and those persons indebted to the Estate are requested to settle the amount with Mr. Chas. Stobbs, who is authorized to receive the same. Accounts remaining unpaid after the First of June next, will be handed over to a lawyer for collection.

Also, persons holding in the amount of their accounts to Mr. Chas. Hunt, of the firm of Hamilton and Hunt, will be thankfully received and acknowledged by ELIZA MOORE, Administratrix.
York, March 5th, 1832. 121.4f

CO-PARTNERSHIP FORMED.

The friends and customers of the late Wm. More Apothecary &c., and the Public in general are respectfully informed that the business will be carried on under the name of HAMILTON & HUNT.

In soliciting a continuance of the patronage of the Medical Gentlemen and the public (which was so liberally extended to the late Wm. More since his commencing business here in 1820) the subscribers pledge themselves to endeavor to merit the same by persevering in the same course by which it was obtained; by keeping none but genuine Articles, and by prompt attention to any commands with which they may be favoured.

Their medicines are exclusively of English importation (thru' the well known House of J. Beckett & Co. Montreal). The Apothecary and compounding department will be conducted by Mr. Hamilton Licentiate of the Apothecaries' Hall, Dublin, whose experience in the business for 14 years will, he trusts, entitle him to the confidence of those who may require Prescriptions or family receipts carefully prepared.

W. P. HAMILTON, CHARLES HUNT. 119.4f
York, 14th Feb'y, 1832.

WHOLESALE ESTABLISHMENT IN YORK.

THE Subscribers beg to intimate to the merchants and dealers of Upper Canada that they have made arrangements to open a wholesale dry goods establishment at York on the 1st May next in connection with and under the same firm as their house in Montreal.

They expect by the earliest spring arrival, a complete assortment of Cotton, Linen, Woolen and Silk Goods British and Foreign, which they will sell at Montreal prices.
WM GUILD, Jr. & Co. 123.4f
Montreal, 16th Feb. 1832.

Wholesale and Retail Store; In the House lately occupied by Mr. Wm. Russell, on the corner of Yonge and Lot Streets, YORK.

KING BARTON takes the liberty of informing his friends and the public, that he has opened a Store in the above place. He has a large and well selected assortment of Cloths, Flannels, Blankets; Flannels, red, white, &c.; Bombazines; Bombazines; Lace; a variety of Winter Shawls; fine rich do. of different kinds; Shirting; Grey and Printed Calicoes; Agarics, Merinoes, Mariellots, Quilts, Tabbie Velvet, Gros de Naples; black and colored Petershams, of the best description for top Coats; a large assortment of ready made Cloths; Hats, and Caps of all kinds, from 2 to 40s. Very fine Linen Shirts, made in the best style; Guernsey Frocks, Hosiery, Mitts, Woollen, Doe Skin, and Furs. Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, &c. &c.

Having imported a great part of the above Goods, and purchased them in the lowest market, he doubts not but he will be able to sell on terms highly satisfactory to such as may call to purchase.

ET No second price.
Nov. 10th, 1831. 104.4f

READY MADE CLOTHING, Dry Goods, &c.

WILLIAM LAWSON returns his sincere thanks to his friends and the public, for the very liberal encouragement he has met with since his commencement in business, and informs them, that he has now on hand an extensive assortment of Ready made Clothing, all made up in his own Shop, and in the best style of workmanship; Also, Cloths, Vestings, Fustians, Bombazines, Norwich Crapes, Merinos, Bombazines, Flannels, Blankets, Corsets, Calicoes, Cottons, Shawls, Handkerchiefs, Muslins, Lace, Ribbons; Gentlemen's Hats, a superior article direct from England; Ladies' Beaver, Leghorn, Straw, and Velvet Bonnets; small Wares, and a variety of other articles—all which he will sell at extremely low prices, at his Brick Store, South side King-Street, nearly opposite the Gaol.
York, Decr. 19th, 1831. 110.4f

NEW GOODS, AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

J. R. ARMSTRONG respectfully informs his numerous customers and the public in general, that he is now receiving his Fall and Winter supply of Goods, a amongst which is a very extensive assortment of Superfine, Fino, and Common Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Flannels, and Forest Cloths, together with a large and general supply of other seasonable Goods. As a part of the above are of his own Importation, and were carefully selected and purchased at the Manufacturers in England for Cash, they will be sold unusually low, either at wholesale or retail, for ready money.
ET Please call and examine for yourselves.
York, 18th Nov. 1831. 100.4f

Notary Public, Auctioneer, and Land Agency Office.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the Public, that he has removed his office to the village of Darlington Mills, in the Township of Darlington, where conveying and writings of all descriptions are done as usual, with neatness, correctness, and despatch, and he wishes to impress on the public mind that so serious a thing as conveying, should be entrusted to none but those who are legally appointed for that purpose; he will pay the greatest attention to the interest, and commands of his employers in the Auction line, and attend to sales in any part of the Newcastle District, or the townships of Whitby and Pickering, in the Home District; for the accommodation of the public, he will have two public sales of Land at his office on the first Monday of July and January in each year. Deeds for land sold through this Agency, forwarded with the trouble and great expense of personal attendance. Arrangements of Assessment may be paid through the medium of this office; correct information given respecting the soil, timber and water, nearest distance from a travelled road and mill, present value and remarks on the probable rise in value. Lots intended for disposal, with a description of the same, forwarded to the subscriber's care will meet with due attention. His commission and other charges will be such as his employers will consider moderate.

Letters post paid and marked with red ink "Land Affairs," enclosing 7s. 6d. for incidental expenses, will be immediately attended to.

J. SCOTT. 118.13
Darlington, Feb. 6th, 1832.

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

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

He has constantly on hand Mahogany and Gilt frame Looking Glasses of various descriptions and sizes. A choice assortment of Dressing Glasses, Looking Glass plates, Glass for pictures, Clock faces, prints, &c. &c.
York, Nov. 5th, 1831. 103.4f

NEW SADDLERY AND HARNESS MANUFACTORY.

ALEXANDER DIXON, SADDLER, &c. most respectfully informs the Gentry of York, and Upper Canada, that from the liberal encouragement he has experienced, it has induced him to commence business, in the above line in one of his new Houses, situated on the South side of King-Street, a few doors East of Yonge-Street. He hopes, by strict attention, and a well assorted Shop of the most fashionable Saddletry Goods, imported (by himself) from Great Britain direct, to merit a share of public patronage.

He has just received an extensive assortment of English Leather, Saddle trees, Bits and Bradoons, Saddle bridles, Horse blankets, driving whips, Carriage and Gig harness mountings of the latest patterns, &c. &c. &c. N. B. Every description of cart and wagon harness will be particularly attended to, from which, it is presumed, that every possible satisfaction will be given in this department of the business.
York, Dec. 20th, 1831. 110.4f

UNION FURNACE: SIGN OF THE GILT PLOUGH, OPPOSITE MR. T. ELLIOT'S INN, YONGE-STREET, YORK.

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

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

All those wanting work done at this Foundry, either Cast or Wrought, may depend on having it done by steady and experienced workmen.
AMOS NORTON, Agent.
York, February, 1832.

ET There will be on hand, the ensuing season, an Extensive Assortment of STOVES & HOLLOW-WARE, both Wholesale and Retail.
118.4f A. N.

H. SHEPARD Keeps on hand a constant supply of WARRANTED CAST STEEL AXES, Inferior to none in America, which he will dispose of by WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.

H. Shepard will make liberal deductions from his low Retail prices to WHOLESALE PURCHASERS; and he respectfully invites Country Merchants and others to favour him with their patronage, who will find it advantageous to themselves and to the Farmers generally to obtain a supply of his superior Axes.
York, November 20th, 1830. 11f

CARDING MACHINES.

LYMAN JUDSON, of the township of Youngs, Johnston District, manufactures both Double and Single Carding Machines, of the best quality, and will promptly forward them according to order to any part of the Province accessible by water, at the most reasonable prices and liberal terms of payment.
ET Orders to be addressed to LYMAN JUDSON, Union Vile, P. O. Johnston District. 92.12m.
October, 1831.

NOTICE TO JOURNEYMEN SADDLERS.

WANTED immediately, two Journeymen Saddlers or Harness Makers—those acquainted with both branches will have the preference; and none need apply, except those of steady habits.
C. W. PAGE.
Who has also on hand a few gross of notes and accounts, to exchange for ready money upon reasonable terms,