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For the Christian Guardian. PRACTICAL VIEW OF METHODISM IN UPPER CANADA.

I resume my review of the economy of Methodism in Upper Canada. I have adverted to the field that lies before us - to the adaptation of the Itinerant Ministry, the origin and extent of its authority, its qualifications, sacrifices, and advantages, -with occasional practical reflections suggested by a summary investigation of these topics. Before I leave this branch of our Church Go. vernment, I beg the reader's attention to three general remarks.

I. The term Authority or power, in an ecclesiastical or religious sense, conveys a different civil matters. In the latter sense, it is invested rightly understood, it conveys no idea of coercion. It implies, and only implies, prerogative of instruction, counsel, remonstrance, reproof, super-intendance. A Church (not an Established Church) is a voluntary association, according to certain principles taught in the Bible, and understood, and believed, and applied, according to certain articles of Faith and rules of Disciplinecalled its Constitution. Now, a voluntary assocition is a body of mere prudential regulations :in the former, it assumes and maintains certain cardinal doctrines and principles laid down in the Word of God, which can never be sacrificed or otherwise modified. The office and duties of the Ministry are among the truths revealed and acknowledged upon a higher than human authority. Hence, any attempts to create alarm or suspicion in a voluntary Church, on the ground of power possessed by any particular branch, can only succeed in as far as this term is abused and misapplied-since its meaning in a legal and ecclesiastical sense is as different as the terms force and counsel. And such efforts and feelings uniformly arise from the confounding of civil with religious regulations—the amalgamation of ab. stract politics with religion-the substituting of Bible; which never fails to produce restless speculation, disquietude, contention, censoriousness. oppositions, spiritual barrenness, and evil surmisings; instead of watchfulness, and prayerfulness, growing in grace, and abounding in revival and

church, or voluntary association, there must be government. This is dictated by reason as well heart and sincere love and reverence to Him and or society, or country, without government or are not the fruits of grace, which alone can rediscipline? And how can there be government ceive the reward of salvation. It is the motive or discipline without persons to administer it? which characterizes the action; and as it is pure And who are authorised to administer it in the church but Ministers? Read the Epistles to Ti. is to judge them. A knowledge that reformation mothy and Titus-see 1st Thessalonians, chap. 4, verses 12 & 13;-Hebrews, 13th chap., verses but that they, if unpardoned, will stand against the 7, 8, 9, & 17. Hence those who would wrest offender to condemn him in the day of Judgment; from a Christian Ministry its authority, are ignorantly or wilfully fighting against God. And let it be remembered, it is hard to kick against the pricks. It will never promote individual peace dation of true religion and vital piety; and with a or religious prosperity; but it is death to both. In hope that none may deceive themselves by buildthe Methodist economy, however, the authority ing on a false foundation, and lose their souls in of the Ministry, individually or collectively, extends not to the alteration of a single article of faith, or standard of doctrine, or any general rule of the society, or even to the suspension of a single member, without the concurrence of the representative or official voice of the church .--What more can be reasonably or Scripturally deof complaint in the one case as in the other.

fication of the mystical body of Christ.

In my next I shall notice the auxiliaries to the Itinerant Ministry in the extension and establishment of Methodism.

WATCHMAN. Feb'y. 8th, 1834.

For the Christian Guardian

CHANGE OF HEART.

It is a self-evident truth, that a corrupt tree cannot bring forth good fruit, and that grapes are not gathered of thorus; and it is as true that real and undissembled holiness cannot arise out of a Methodism for the occupancy of that field - to heart corrupted with sin, which has not had its defilements washed away. The object of these remarks is to expose an error which many are apt to fall under, with relation to the work of repentance; for it is a matter of almost daily observation, that persons who have been convinced of the necessity of reformation in life, conceive that an abandonment of past irregularities will effect their restoration to the Divine favour; but this is a mistaken view, or at least entirely too limited to acidea from what it does in relation to political and complish an effectual and salvable reformation. This mistake might seem to accord with the words with means and prerogatives of compulsion and of Isaiah, "Let the wicked forsake his way and the infliction of penalties; in the former sense, if the unrighteous man his thoughts, and turn to the til he breaks out in a direct inquiry of, "Lord Lord, who will have mercy; and to our God, who who shall abide in thy tabernacle? Who shall will abundantly pardon;" but unless what is to be dwell in thy holy hill?" The answer is from the inferred from this passage be taken into consideration also, its injunctions would fail to accomplish the end annexed to a compliance with them. No eth uprightly and worketh righteousness and service can be acceptable to God which is not speaketh the truth in his heart." In verse 3, to willingly and cordially rendered, and therefore while the heart is in a state of nature no performance of duty can gain His approbation, for He has? ation and coercive power, are contradictions;—said that the carnal mind is enuity against Him, they cannot exist together. This remark holds alike good in a voluntary Church, a Bible, or can be; so that that repentance which is unto life Missionary, or Temperance Society; with this must be accompanied with a regeneration of the difference; that in the latter, the whole Constitumind from a state of carnal corruption and deadness, to spiritual life and purity. As a fountain cannot bring forth sweet water and bitter, at the resolution to forsake his wickedness and unrighteous thoughts, that he can do so while their fountain remains impure, casting up nothing but mire and dirt. Repentance would avail little where the ability to amend the ways was wanting, or in other words, where the disposition to offend still remained; and such is the human heart in its carnal state, all its desires are impure and in opposition to the pure will of God; and hence such as would become the true disciples of Christ, (whom alone he will save,) must not only repent of their sias, but must be transformed from a love of sin to a love of righteousness, which can only be effected by a change of the heart, which is the the Statute Book and political theory for the source of thought, word and action, from sin to grace. It is to be feared that very many, and especially such as have led moral lives previously, rest contented with the more form of godliness, without having the power, when some circumstance or other has actuated them to make a profession of the same, -but be it remembered that every good word and work.

[Session of the same,—but be it remembered that
[2. The next general remark is, that in every morality and good decorum are abomination in the of life makes no amends for past transgressions, and a knowledge that without a conversion of the heart, from sin and the love of it, to God and his righteousness, appears to me to be the only founconsequence, I would reiterate the appeal of Divine truth, "Repent, and be converted, that ye may be saved."

York, February 1st, 1833.

For the Christian Guardian. rules of the society and privileges of its members Journal. The Editors recommended it to the are one thing, (and are thus established and se- "particular attention of the reader;" and I think our term-reproach-is derived, signifies to strip, and worship of God;" and the Pennsylvania char designation. This is as much the office and duty kingdom of the Redeemer. If he can slav the jects for the instruction of their congregations; assassinate the watchmen, that is, destroy their and the one no more than the other alters the moral power by impugning their character, he is general rules of the society, or infringes the rights, confident of the prey of at least some of the sheep. or privileges, or interests of an individual member. And how often does he transform himself into an And there is just as rational and scriptural ground angel of light to accomplish this diabolical purpose. In revivals of religion how often does he 3. A third general remark that I would make excite misunderstandings from trifling circumstanis, that the interests of a ministry and the member- ces between even good meaning people, and this ship of a voluntary church are and must be the arrests and destroys the work, and produces a desire and aim of the ministry to promote the -to enter even within the fold-to excite suspigoodwill, affection, happiness and prosperity of cions, jealousies, wrath and contentions between the membership? The duty, the obligation, the the pastor and the flock-to separate very friends

counted their domestic comforts and even lives Romans; and what havec was made in the Church is as bad as the one who takes pleasure in propadear unto them, but have, in weakness, fatigue at Corinth, by creating evil surmisings and oppoand poverty, labored for the enlargement and edi- sitions in the minds of the converts against those whose labours had been blest to their conversion and edification. And in how many instances were the minds of the sincere and pious for a time wounded and prejudiced, and bereft of the spirit of meekness, kindness and love to the Apostles, and those appointed to minister the word of life. May the Lord save Zion in our day from these old wiles of the devil! Thus may every one that names the name of Christ pray, and act, and live; following peace with all men, and holiness, without which no man shall see the Lord.

A CONSTANT READER.

SLANDER.

Oh slander, thy envenom'd tongue Concentrates all the malice of all fiends."

This awful vice has not only been spoken of by the above well known writer and Christian, but it has been held up to abhorrence, by numerous writers in all ages of the world. And, among the number, the psalmist appears to have been peculiarly impressed with the transcending enormity of this aggravated and aggravating sin

When he was about to pen the 15th psalm, he appears to have been meditating upon the nature of the human heart, and its proneness to evil, un-Lord himself. It is he who speaks, and who thus answers afirmatively in verse 2, "He that walkwhich I wish to draw the particular attention of the reader, he answers negatively, "He that back. biteth not with his tongue, nor doeth evil to his pages .- Charleston Observer. neighbor, nor taketh up a reproach against his neighbor." It would seem that the Almighty himself holds the sins mentioned in the 3d verse to be of the darkest hue, or why use this strong negative language, when so full and satisfactory a reply to the query had been made in verse 2? In point of fact, grammatically speaking-and I action insinuate anything by which a fellow-mortal are assembled in convention. may be injured.

The tongue, because of its slanderous propen-"kicking" about the character of an absent perexpects a seat in the mansions of bliss abhors it, ence. It is an historical question, and to arrive

and backbites not with his tongue. from the Anglo-Saxon, and, in the expressive ori- adjustment of inquiries of this kind.

lisposition can ever, in peace, see God.

the faults of such a person?

gating it.

"Teach me to feel another's wo, To hide the fault I see; The mercy I to others show, That mercy show to me."

O that God may help us to take the Apostle's advice, and speak not evil one of another; for he that speaketh evil of his brother, of the law, and who judges the law, should remember that there is one lawgiver, who will judge us all; for we must all stand before the judgment seat of Christ.

In conclusion, dear reader, I call your careful attention to the following trite, but no less valua. ble lines:-

"Have communion with few; Be intimate with one; Deal justly with all; Speak evil of none: For God will bring you All to face the Son."

THE RELATION OF CHRISTIANITY TO CIVIL COVERNMENT IN THE UNITED STATES.

This is the title of a sermon which was preachd before the Episcopal Convention of the diocess of South Carolina in February last, by the Rev.)r. Adams, President of Charleston College.-Unlike most published sermons, it has reached the second edition, and bids fair to be extensively circulated. The sermon, with the notes, occupies 64 octavo pages. It ably discusses a subject of vast importance to the well-being of our country, and a subject, too, upon which information is needed to counteract the impression which has been made in the minds of many, that the Christian religion has no kind of connection with our civil institutions. The following is an extract from its

It has been asserted by men distinguished for talents, learning, and station, and it may well be presumed that the assertion is gradually gaining belief among us, that Christianity has no connection with the law of the land, or with our civil or political institutions. Attempts are making to impress this sentiment on the public mind. The same time, let no one think who has come to a challenge successful denial—the language used sentiment is considered by me to be in contradicin the 3d verse makes the following implications tion to the whole tenor of our history, to be false and references more forcible than is in the power in fact, and in the highest degree pernicious in its with God in Heaven, will say nothing by which whether social, legal, civil, or politica'. It is, his neighbour—that is, any fellow creature—may moreover, not known to the preacher, that any will not publish it on the house-tops, but endeavor the subject. Under these circumstances, I have to reclaim him by scripture means. The heir of thought it a theme suitable for discussion on an Heaven will forge no calumny; he will not be occasion when the clergy of the diocess, and some the author of a slander; he will not by word or of the most influential laymen of our parishes,

> The relation of christianity to the civil institu tions of this country cannot be investigated with sities, is represented in the nervous original as any good prospect of success, without briefly re viewing our history both before and since the re son. This, alas! is a very common vice, and as volution, and making an examination of such audestructive as it is common. But the man who therities as are entitled to our respect and deferat a sound conclusion, recurrence must be had to

ginal, fully convey the treble sense of knavishness, I. The originators and early promoters of the as authorised by the Scriptures. What is a family his laws; they are in essence hypocrisy, as they cowardice, and brutality. For, certainly, he is a discovery and settlement of this continent had the knave who would rob you of your good name; he propagation of Christianity before their eyes, as is a coward who would speak of you in your one of the principal objects of their undertaking. absence what he would not date to do in your This is shown by examining the charters and oth-presence; and only an ill-natured dog would fly er similar documents of that period, in which this at, and bite your back while your face was turned chief aim of their novel and perilous enterprise is another way. All these three ideas are included declared with a frequency and fulness which are in the word—backbiter; and they all meet in the equally satisfactory and gratifying. In the chardetractor and calumniator. His tongue is that of ter of Massachusetts Bay, granted in 1644 by knave, a coward, and a dog.

Charles I., the colonists are exhorted by "their Such a person, of course, has no right to the good life and orderly conversation, to win and inprivileges of the Church militant, and none of his vite the natives of that country to the knowledge and obedience of the only true God and Saviour It is implied, that the child of God doeth no of mankind and the Christian faith, which in our evil whatever to a fellow-being, He not only royal intention and the adventurer's free posses avoids exil speaking, but he avoids also evil acting sion, [i. e. the unconstrained acknowledgment of toward all mankind. He speaks no evil of any the colonists, is the principal end of this planta one; he thinks not of harming any one, much less tion." In the Virginia charter of 1606, the enwill he be the occasion of wrong in any shape, to terprise of planting the country is commended as one created like himself, in the image of his God. "a noble work, which may, by the providence of On the contrary, he will strive to advance the Almighty God, hereafter tend to the glory of The following chapter on "Slander" is selected interests of all around him, both temporally and his Divine Majesty, in propagating of the Chrissired? But let it not be forgotten, that the general from a late number of the Christian Advocate and spiritually. He does not take up a reproach tian religion to such people as yet live in darkness against his neighbour. The word from which and miserable ignorance of the true knowledge cured;) and the rules for the government and its insertion, at the present time, in the columns or make bare. The application is easy. A man, ter of 1682, declares it to have been one object of appointment of the Ministry are another thing. of the Guardian, may render essential service to for instance, of a good character, is reported to William Penn, "to reduce the savage nations, by For example, the mode of receiving and appoint, the cause of religion in general. Destroying the have done something wrong; this is spread gentle and just manners, to the love of civil socing Preachers is the business and duty of the character of professing Christians, especially of abroad, and the slanderers and backbiters give it ety and Christian religion." In the charter of Ministry; as also their appointment by an Epis. Christian ministers, is the most common and succopacy or a Presidency, and the terms of their cessful weapon of the old adversary against the character, of his clothing of virtue, truth, and it is declared to be the object of the colonists to honesty. All may be false, or the man in the pursue "with peace, and loyal minds, their sober, of the Mimstry as the selection of texts and sub. standard-bearers he is sure of success. If he can hour of trial and temptation may have erred, and serious, and religious intentions of godly edifying been wounded in the dark and cloudy day of themselves and one another, in the holy Christian remissness. And very probably he deeply mourns faith and worship, together with the gaining over his fall before God. Who, that had a heart not totally void for the kinder feelings of our nature, sincere profession and obedience of the same faith but would strive rather to cover, than to make bare and worship." The preceding quotations furnish of God, to whatever denomination they belong. a specimen of the sentiments and declarations Those who are like flies which pass over the with which the colonial charters and other ancient the same baptism." The privileges of one are sound portions of a carcass to feed upon sores and documents abound. I make no apolagy for ci. the privileges of all. And though a regard to wounds, and many such there are, will take up the ting passages without abridgement. They are prudence may prevent the experienced believer same. The ministry is depending on the mem- great dearth. And when he fails by the oppositual of scandal with in- authentic memorials of an age long since gone from making known to all men indiscriminately bership for its support—and among the Methodists tion of open enemies to defeat plans for the ad- creased delight hasten to convey the precious by. They make known the intentions, and the workings of the Spirit within him, it is clear, it is well known how very limited the full discipli- vancement of the work of God, and blast the morsel to the righteous man; to him who loves breathe the feelings of our pious forefathers; a that duty and inclination prompt him often to say nary allowance for a minister is. The raising of heart-cheering prospects of widely spreading the this support and its appropriation is with the members of the raising of the raising of heart-cheering prospects of widely spreading the and serves his neighbour and his God. But with race of men who, in all the qualities which rent to his fellow saints, "Come and hear, all ye that this support and its appropriation is with the members of the raising of the raising of heart-cheering prospects of widely spreading the and serves his neighbour and his God. But with race of men who, in all the qualities which rent to his fellow saints, "Come and hear, all ye that the support and its appropriation is with the members of the raising of heart-cheering prospects of widely spreading the and serves his neighbour and his God. But with the members of the raising of heart-cheering prospects of widely spreading the and serves his neighbour and his God. But with race of men who, in all the qualities which rent to his fellow saints, "Come and hear, all ye that the property of the raising of the raising of heart-cheering prospects of widely spreading the and serves his neighbour and his God. But with race of men who, in all the qualities which rent rate of men who, in all the qualities which rent rate of men who, in all the qualities which rent rate of men who, in all the qualities which rent rate of men who, in all the qualities which rent rate of men who, in all the qualities which rent rate of men who, in all the qualities which rent rate of men who, in all the qualities which rent rate of men who, in all the qualities which rent rate of men who, in all the qualities which rent rate of men who, in all the qualities which rent rate of men who, in all the qualities which rent rate of men who, in all the qualities which rent rate of men who, in all the qualities which rent rate of men who, in all the qualities which rent rate of men who, in all the qualities which rent rate of men who, in all the qualities which rent rate of men wh bership. If interest therefore be any considera-tion, as well as scriptural duty, must it not be the ministry to promote the scriptural duty and successfully too, to attain the same good man taketh it not up. He will not hear it: been surpassed; and who ought to be held by us, for my soul!" This gives rise to spiritual convertion, as well as scriptural duty, must it not be the ministry to promote the design of the ministry to promote the latest the promote the latest three der men respectable and venerable, nave never the latest three der men respectable and venerable, nave never the latest three der men respectable and venerable, nave never the latest three der men respectable and venerable, nave never the latest three der men respectable and venerable, nave never the latest three der men respectable and venerable, nave never the latest three der men respectable and venerable, nave never the latest three der men respectable and venerable, nave never three der men respectable in three der men prevent the detractor from laying it down, but it very much mistake if we suppose ourselves so The views and feelings, the hopes and joys that is in his power to let it lay in undisturbed repose. much advanced before them, that we cannot be are operating in the solitary breast, acquire a

interest, is mutual. And to suppose that the Mi-to provoke hard speeches—to engender specu-arrested. This good man "taketh not up a re-timents, their characters, and their labors. The iron sharpeneth iron, so doth the countenance of nistry could desire or be induced to do any thing lative and unprofitable questions;—in short, to do proach against his neighbour," and the tale-bearer Christian religion was intended by them to be the man his friend." And the mutual interest that is injurious to the rights and interests of the mem. any thing that will grieve the spirit of love, and is probably discouraged from carrying it to another corner stone of the social and political structures thus awakened cannot fail to promote spirituality.

souls truly converted and renewed, who have not Rome, as we learn from St. Paul's Epistle to the who listens with pleasure to a tale of defamation, advert for a moment to the rise and progress of the prophet Malachi, that in his day, "They that

our colonial growth. As the colonists desired both to enjoy the Christian religion themselves, and to make the natives acquainted with its Divine blessings, they were accompanied by a learned and pious ministry; and wherever a settlement was commenced a church was founded. As the settlements were extended, new churches were established. Viewing education as indispensable to freedom, as well as the handmaid of religion, every neighborhood had its school. After a brief interval, colleges were instituted; and these institutions were originally designed for the education of christian ministers. Six days of the week they spent in the labors of the field : but on the seventh. they rested according to the commandment, and employed the day in the duties of public worship, and in the religious instruction of their children and servants. Thus our colonization proceeded on the grand but simple plan of civil and religious freedom, of universal industry, and of universal literary and religious education.

The colonies, then, from which these United States have sprung, were originally planted and nourished by our pious forefathers, in the exercise of a strong and vigorous christian faith. They were designed to be christian communities. Chris. tianity was wrought into the minutest ramifications of their social, civil, and political institutions.-And it has before been said, that according to the views which had prevailed in Europe, since the days of Constantine, a legal preference of some one denomination over all others, prevailed in al. most all the colonies. We are therefore now prepared:

111. To examine with a good prospect of succes, the nature and extent of the changes in regard to religion, which have been introduced by the people of the United States in forming their. state conventions, and also in the adoption of the constitution of the United States.

In perusing the twenty-four constitutions of the United States with this object in view, we find all of them recognizing christianity as the well known and well established religion of the communities, whose legal, civil, and political foundations, these constitutions are. The terms of this recognization are more or less distinct in the constitutions of the different states; but they exist in all of them. The reason why any degree of of a direct affirmation, viz: he, who shall dwell tendency, to all our most valuable institutions, indistinctness exists in any of them unquestiona. bly is, that at their formation, it never came into the minds of the framers to suppose, that the exbe injured in his character, person, or property. serious effort has been made to investigate the istence of Christianity as the religion of their He will treat him with respect, if respect be his relation which Christianity sustains to our institucommunities, could ever admit of a question. due; and if he be guilty of immoral conduct, he tions, or to enlighten the public understanding on Nearly all these constitutions recognize the customary observance of the Sabbath, and a suitable observance of this day includes a performance of all the peculiar duties of the christian faith. The constitution of Vermont declares that "every denomination of christians ought to observe the Sabbath or Lord's day, and keep up some sort of religious worship, which to them shall seem most agreeable to the revealed will of God." The constitutions of Massachusetts and Maryland, are among those which do not prescribe to the observance of Sunday; yet the former declares it to be "the right, as well as the duty of all men in society, publicly, and at stated seasons, to worship The words backbite and backbiter, are derived the ordinary means which are employed for the the Supreme Being, the great Creator and preserver of the universe;"-and the latter requires every person appointed to the office of profit or trust, to "subscribe a declaration of his belief in the christian religion." Two of them concur in the sentiment that "morality and piety, rightly grounded on evangelical principles, will be the best and greatest security to government; and that the knowledge of these is most likely to be propagated through all society, by the institution of the public Deity, and of public instruction in morality and religion." Only a small part of what the constitutions of the states contain in regard to the christian religion, is here cited; but my limits do not permit me to cite more. At the same time, they all grant the free exercise and enjoyment of religious profession and worship, with some slight discriminations, to all mankind. The principle obtained by the foregoing inductive examination of our state constitutions, is this:-The people of the United States have retained the Christian religion as the foundation of their civil, legal, and political institutions; while they have refused to continue a legal preference to any one of its forms over any other. In the same spirit of practical wisdom, moreover, they have consented to tolerate all other religions.

RELIGIOUS CONVERSATION.

Religious conversation with enlightened and experienced Christians, is a means of promoting spirituality of mind. This may be proved by a variety of considerations. Spiritual mindedness is a social principle. There is nothing selfish, nothing exclusive in it. The soul in which it has its residence, is one that is taught not only to love God supremely, but also to love his neighbour as himself. It is the gift of the Spirit, which unites in the bonds of christian affection all the children They have all the same faith, the same hope, And thus the progress of the slander may be benefitted by becoming acquainted with their sen. deeper interest by their being communicated. "As become, is to suppose that a would sin against troot into a promote spirituality, which they were founding. Their aim was and rob itself for the sake of injuring others! Can of Christ's disciples from "working out their own this be supposed of any man in his right mind? Salvation" and "converting sinners from the errors of their ways." How much variance and receiver is as bad as the thiof As accorded to the social and pointed spirituality, which they were founding. Their aim was pure and exalted, as their undertaking was great into a bright and steady flame. Not in solitude, remember that, by the law of our country, the and noble. Can this be supposed of a body of men to whose rors of their ways." How much variance and receiver is as bad as the thief. As regards

II. We shall be farther instructed in the reliable fellowship meetings, in the congregation of the Ministry God has added the seals of thousands of disquietude were thus produced in the Church at slander, the law of God is the same. The person gious character of our origin as a nation, if we saints, piety flourished most. We are told by the saints, piety flourished most. They that the saints, piety flourished most ways."

They were the saints and noble.

The person gious character of our origin as a nation, if we saints, piety flourished most. feared the Lord spake often to one another, and the Lord hearkened and heard it, and a book of remembrance was written before him, for them that feared the Lord and thought upon his name." Then the experience of the two disciples with whom Jesus conversed on the way to Emmatts, speaks volumes in favour of the practice I am now recommending. "Did not our hearts burn within us while he talked to us by the way, and while he opened to us the scriptures?" Now, why is it that this is recorded? Why is it that we find heaven? Is it not to remind us of our duty and applicable to all our meetings. privilege when we meet in private? As professing Christians, how pure, how holy and heavenly should be our conversation! If the men of the world talk about what is dearest to their hearts, what a reproof does their conduct administer to speak frequently and with the deepest interest of the things that belong to their everlasting peace. It is high time that the religious world should assert its dignity. The low gossip of the day, the talk of the world, is beneath those who are taught the mind of the Spirit. When we meet, therefore, let it be for our spiritual improvement. Let us help one another in our journey heavenward, and like Ratherford, and Leighton, and Brainerd, we shall find that even here a portion of heaven's holiness and felicity is largely experienced, and that to be spiritually-minded is life and peace .-Edinburgh Ch. Instructor.

MORAL AND RELIGIOUS STATE OF THE SANDWICH " ISLANDS.

The result of missionary labours at the Sandwich Islands has been, that the language of the inhabitants has been reduced to writing; that printing presses have been put into operation upon the islands; that the new testament and some parts of the old, and a number of other small but highly important works, have been printed in the native language; that some hundreds of schools are instructed by native masters; that many thousands of the natives have been taught to read, and not a few to write; that a considerable proportion of the highest chiefs, and some hundreds of the commor people, belong to the christian church; that the influence of the government has been decidedly on the side of piety; that large buildings have been erected by the natives for the worship of God at the several missiona ary stations, in which large congregations assemble on the Sabbath; that the cause of temperance has made great progress; and that indeed a great and wonderful change has been effected, rendering it proper to call the nation of the Sandwich Islands a christian nation. All this is strictly true. Yet it must be borne in mind that their observance of the christian Sabbath, and their attendance on religious instruction, have resulted in a great measure from the influence of their chiefs, and have been induced by their previous habits, and the state of society among them. The last report of the American Board states, that a "reaction or a dishear. tening reverse of things, has long-been feared by the missionaries at the islands, as well as by many of their patrons at home; but He, who is mighty in power and wonderful in working, and whose agency has been most It remains, however, to be seen, in the results of the many experiments now making in different parts of the world, and on different classes of men, and on men in very different circumstances, by what process it is desirable, on the whole, that men should be brought under the influence of the gospel; whether by a gradual, tho constant advance, as in Ceylon, where the real and apparent progress are the same; or by a sudden and goneral movement, as at the Sandwich Islands, where the real progress is considerably less than the apparent.

Heathen Converts .- Although the number of Indian who have been instructed in christianity is very small, for extending the benign and cheering light of science to when compared with the number of heathens who have every dark corner of our land. And were this simple received instruction in other fields, yet 22 of the 39 churches that have been organized by the missionaries of the American Board, and more than 1500 of the 2500 converted heathens received to them, have been among the Indians.

CHARITY IN HOLLAND

factories, for there is not a fall of water or a mineral in tarrent of vice that is rolling in upon us. For there are all her territory; having to resist, at immense labor and expense, the incessant danger which threatens her from the sea; involved as she has been in the deepest political calamities, still her inhabitants present an appearance of comfort and happiness which we in vain seek among people apparently more highly favoured with the gifts of Previdence. We shall not attempt to solve the problem. If we account for absence of all external signs of poverty, by the charitable disposition of the wealtheir class, or the liberal relief afforded by the government; yet it is astonishing that either the one or the other have it in their power to bestow their gifts with so generous a hand, under the unpropitious circumstances they have to encounter.

The charities of the Dutch are truly on a magnificent scale. In a work recently published in England by Mr. Sadler, it is stated that the number of poor in Hol, land amount to 193,053, in a population of 2,148,339. on whom was expended 5.955,030 florins, about 30 florins each, equal to about 24 bushels of wheat; whilst the poor of England, in the same year, amounted to 971,913, on whom was expended 6,679,657t, or not more than 10 bushels of wheat each. While commenting on this charitable disposition of the Hollanders, Mr. Saddler relates the following interesting anecdote -"When the Duke of Letherdal, jeering about the fate of Holland, then threatened by Louis, and basely deserted by Charles the Second, said that oranges would be scarce when the French should have plundered Amsterdam, Charles, who knew Holland well, as a resident there, interrupted his mirth, and, for once se rious, replied, I am of opinion that God will protect Amsterdam from being destroyed, if it were only for the great charity they have for the poor."-N. York Courier and Enquirer.

To the Editor of the Christian Guardian.

UNIFORMITY.

The following remarks are made in order to call the attention of our brethren on the subject of uniformity, and to induce the Editor or any other more able writer than myself to give us a little information on this subject. Section 23, Methodist Discipline .- "Question. What directions shall be given for the establishment of uniformity in public worship among us on the Lord's Day?"

"Answer. Let the morning service consist of singing, prayer, the reading of a chapter out of the Old Testa. ment, and another out of the New, and preaching." A few remarks may serve to show, that this section does not produce "uniformity."

To say nothing of the entire neglect of reading the eriptures by some on Sabballi forenoon, I would for a moment present to view the want of uniformity, even among those who do all that the Discipline enjoins, but not in "uniformity." Do not some of our ministers open the forenoon service

by singing and prayer, others by reading the lessons?-Here, then, is a want of "uniformity."

Do not some open by reading a portion of the Old Testament, others by reading the New? Do not some after singing and prayer read the Old Tes.

tament, others the New, only? In a few instances I have seen the lessons read after singing the first hymn, and previous to prayer,

र्चा होतु । दुर्ध स्था और । । होता । और

As the reading of the scriptures is a most important part of Divine service, I am disposed to favour the old custom of Methodism as to the time of performing this part of our ministerial duty; viz. after the first prayer.— When the service is commenced by singing, the noise too generally made by late comers is not so likely to produce disturbance, or to attract attention, as when commenced by reading. And when the lessons are read in the old Methodist season, the congregations are commonly quietly seated, and consequently more likely to be benefitted by hearing the blessed truths of revelation.

The same want of "uniformity" prevails in the after. noon service.

In the evening service doubtless the most general uni-Christ on all occasions dwelling on the heavenly themes when conversing with his disciples? Why ties. But while on this subject I would drop a hint (that is it that one distinctive feature in the conduct of others may at least reflect on, and I hope, he lead to write believers is, that they have their conversation in on), relative to our Sabbath evening services and indeed

I have a reference to the want of uniformity with re

gard to singing. Some give out the first two lines of the hymn and no more. Others the first two lines of each stanza. Others follow Methodism, and read every two lines, that "not

one in ten only," but that "al" may "sing."

Again, there is a want of "uniformity" during the the servants and people of God, if they do not time of singing. Now where Discipline is not explicit it should either be mude so, or we ought to have an under-standing among ourselves. And I am ready to conclude, that where we have no regular directory, custom becomes a law. I mean the Methodist custom. What then is the custom relative to the position of body during the time of singing among Methodists? I reply,—to stand. Yet how many of our congregations are scated during singing. This innovation on the usages of Methodism appears to have inadvertently crept in among us, where our congregations have consisted of other professing Christians mixing with us, who, according to their custom, have sat during the time of singing; and we have, as a people, in many places permitted ourselves inconsiderately to slide from Methodism into other isms. Certainly standing to Bankers in London, to loan to the Honble. Receiver sion of the rising settlements. The success of these efsing is in scripture represented as the ancient custom both in heaven and on earth, and the people of God are represented as sitting when they could not sing the songs of

I love the good old way. The time when some of our congregations manifest a disposition to "be at case in Zion," is of all others the most improper during Divine service; viz. during singing the hymn before sermon,certainly if there be a time when sitting can be agreeably and profitably dispensed with, it must be after sitting to hear the lessons, or kneeling during prayer, and previous to (sometimes a long) sermon. At which time standing must certainly be a relief and accommodation, if not a duty. St. Catharines, 28th Jan., 1834.

SUNDAY SCHOOLS.

Whitby, January 2nd, 1834. Ma Enron-I beg the privilege of offering a few remarks to the public through the medium of your paper, on a subject which at present appears to be too much noglected—a subject frought with very important consequences to our country—to posterity—and especially to the church of Christ—I mean the Sunday School Institution -an institution than which none can promise more preninent blessings to the rising generation.

Yet this institution so signally owned of God, and scaled with so many indubitable proofs of its utility seems to be rapidly declining among us. My object in presenting these remarks to your readers, is to endeavour to awaken their attention to this subject and to enlist the influence, and exertions of some more able and talented friends and advocates in behalf of this glorious enterprise.

1st. The Sunday school recommends itself to our at. tention in a literary point of view. You, sir, are aware that in this new and rising colony, there are hundreds of infant minds growing up in a state of gross ignorance, and entirely destitute of improvement and cultivation. These children are hereafter to act a part in the affairs of manifest in the history of this mission, may prevent it. their country, and doubtless in some of those obscure cottremains, however, to be seen, in the results of the tages, on which the light of science has never yet dawned are buried talents of the first order-talents capable of wielding the destinies of nations and of guiding the affairs of a state with discretion—talents that would ships with no mean lustre at the bar or in legislative halls of our country. But unless some means are provided to develope those talent faculties, they must forever remain concealed by the sable shades of ignorance, and instead of ecoming a blessing to the world they will prove a curse and a aulsance.

Now to the friends of general education, the Sunday chool affords every facility for diffusing intelligence and means alone carried vigorously and perseveringly into effect, in a few years might that hideous monster Ignorance be driven from our horders, and every member of the community become an enlightened and useful citizen.

2nd. This institution claims our patronage and emport from a consideration of its moral influence in society. For the fact is natorious that where Sunday schools We have frequently reflected on the extraordinary fact, that in Holland mendicity meets the eye far less frequently than in any other country, notwithstanding her population is larger in proportion to the extent of her territory, and that nature has been so sparing in her with the first to her. Without any natural capabilities for manus. but few who might not be prought within its influence. And who can tell what a moral change would be wrought in their character when once they began to relish the higher and more rational amusements that would be afforded them there? 1st. The precepts and advice of the teachers and associates; 2d, their examples; 3d, the moral lessons contained in the books which will be put into their hands; and 4th, the employment they will find on the Sabbath-would all have a powerful influence in re-forming their lives and disciplining their minds. The mind of man must be active, and if it be not engaged in some laudable pursuit it will be otherwise employed.

3rdly. In a religious point of view this institution hardly stands second to any. Now let it be remembered that the grand design of Sunday schools is to teach the scholars biblical knowledge -- to acquaint them particularly with that sacred volume which comes to us encircled with so many luminous evidences of its divine origin. It is true this is not its only object. But it seems to me to be t disgrace to the professors of Christianity to suffer their offspring to grow up so little acquainted with that book from which they collect their faith, and on the truths of which they build their hopes of immortality. In the great work which the Christian Church has to accomplish, and for which all Christians in common are labouring, it is necessary that every possible lawful means should be made use of. Now it was once said by a judicious philosopher, that "knowledge is power," and a late writer remarks that "truth is power;" and permit me to add that in this case the knowledge of the truth must be power. Experience speaks out plainly on this point; for wherever the Sunday school has been faithfully and properly attended to, glorious displays of Divine power have been witnessed in the awakening and conversion of precions souls. Oh! what an army of youthful soldiers

4thly. The Sunday school has peculiarly strong claims upon us as Mothodists. 1st. Because this is the principal peans in use among us for the instructing of children in religion. 2d. Because they have grown up among uswere supported by the worthy founders of Methodism, and may be looked upon as having their birth with its rise. Yes, I am happy to say that this institution which promises so much to the world, received its earliest patronage from the venerable fathers of this branch of the Christian Church. But at present our Presbyterian brethran in the United States far surpass us in their exertions in this

Have not our preachers manifested too much anathy and indifference in a cause like this—a cause on which the Lord has graciously smiled-a cause with which are connected the dearest interests of thousands in this life and in the life to come? Have they not thus, as pastors of Christ's flock, neglected to feed his lambs? Ministers of the Church of God, believers in Christianity, patriots and philanthropists, aged men and youth—unite in this cause! Come to the help of the Lord! Let your motto be "onward." Combine your every effort to help forward a cause the object of which is to enlighten, reform, to bless, and to save. I view the day as not afar off when every town and villago, and hamlet, shall be favoured with a Sunday school in the full tide of successful operation-and when thousands and tens of thousands of infant voices shall be tuned to sing Immanucl's praise, and many shall rise up to call them who have been engaged in this enterprise, ·blessed!" I am, Dear Sir, JUVENIS.

The Christian Guardian.

WEDNESDAY, FEDRUARY 12th, 1834.

WEIGHTY CONSIDERATIONS FOR THE RELIGIOUS PUBLIC.

From official returns it appears that Upper Canada upon satisfactory authority, that this population will be destined field of labour. doubled in the course of twenty years, without any increase from emigration.

Emigration from Great Britain and Ireland to Upper Canada has of late engaged the serious attention of His Majesty's Government; and extensive arrangements are now being made to add to our population from those sources and under this patronage from 50 to 100,000 emigrants a year. This attention of the Imperial Government to Upper Canada will increase the credit of the Province in the estimation of the British public, and attract the attention of British capitalists, and induce them to invest at least a portion of their capital in Provincial stocks or securities-and encourage the settlement in the Province of vast numbers of persons of property, from different parts of the British Empire. Thus will the value of landed property increase, as it has done in many parts of the Province for several years past, at the ratio of nearly one hundred per cent. per annum. Of the high credit of Upper Canada at the present time in the estimation of British capitalists, we have a proof in the offer of Thos. Willson & Co., General Dunn £200,000, at five per cent. interest upon Provincial security.

The conclusion to which these remarks would lead are, however, no part of our object in introducing this subject. It is for a more important purpose. From the entirely devoted to the work of the ministry, besides at preceding statement we may rationally anticipate an devote the Sabbath to the labours of the sanctuary. On annual increase of population of nearly 100,000 These souls must be ultimately saved or lost .--To be saved large annual additions must be made to the Church of Christ. These additions must consist of description of characters, such as the Bible describes Christians to be: that is, such as are "born of the spirit; (John III. 4.) such as are weshed, are sanctified ere justified in the name of the Lord Jesus, and hy the spirit of our God;" (I Cor. vi. 11.) such as are "steadfast, unmoveable, always abounding the work of he Lord." (I. Cor; xv. 58.)

We rejoice over the addition of, a thousand, a hun fred, or a score of such characters to the church of God; and we are justified in our joy-for angel intelligences rejoice over one sinner that repenteth. But while there is just cause of joy over the salvation of hundreds or thousands, is there not affecting cause of lamentation over the destruction of tens of thousands, who are dying as they have lived, without Christ and a purifying hope in the world? What are the annual accessions of ever ten or twenty thousand to the different branches of the Church of Christ in this Province, in comparison of what might be, and must be, even to keep pace with

the annual increase of population? Does not, then, a tremendous responsibility rest upo every individual, and especially such as have learned from experience, that the "Gospel is the power of God unto salvation unto him that believeth?" moting human salvation, the Author of it has been pleased to employ human agencies. In the application of this Divine plan to human salvation, it implants, by supernatural energy, new principles and views, and feelings:--not for individual happiness merely, but for active and extended developement. Christianity is essentially a system of proselutism; and contains within tself the estire and perfect elements of its own extenion; and wherever it comes in its native and felt power, it will, leaven like, extend itself. Every one who has felt its diffusive principle of love, must instinctively desire, and pray, and labour for its extension. The native, and heart-felt, and life-acting language of Christianity is,

"Oh, that the world would taste and see The riches of His Grace!"

The inference is, that those who do not thus feel and act, whatever may be their church-membership and profession, and theoretical orthodoxy and knowledge, have no saving acquaintance with Christianity them-selves, and are stumbling blocks in the way of others. lender, what is thy state !

But what are the means adapted to this great object of practically christianizing our country in proportion who have been from the beginning owned of God and to its increase of population? Among these are-the proved a blessing to the world? And who will have fellowship in such services? Ministry of the Word .-- Parental example and instruction,--Sabbath Schools, -- Missionary Societies, -- circulation of the Holy Scriptures,-individual example exertion, prayer, and faith. In view of his own, and the ready-work before him, how deeply should every Gospel minister feel and act from the thrilling conviction,

" 'Tis all my business here below, To cry, 'behold the Lamb.'"

Would a Parent wish to see throughout the length and breadth of the country "a people whose God is the Editor has been on one of these printed plans since his Lord?" how can he expect the accomplishment of the general object without securing it in his own household. Nations are composed of individuals, and families, and neighbourhoods; and every national reformation must commence in individuals, and families, and neighbourhoods. Would we have the fountain of iniquity dried up, and the germ of national corruption cut off, and enceforth prevented from taking root in our soil? let children be trained up in the way they should go, and He does not hesitate, and has never hesitated, to have let them every where he placed in the nursery of Sabbath Schools, which should and may be every where established for this purpose .-- And to afford a necessary supply of the preached Word of Life to the new. and poor, and destitute portions and aboriginal inhabitants of the country, Missionary institutions and the circulation of the Holy Scriptures must be liberally supported and zealously promoted. All these works of fuith and labours of love must commence with, and for their success in regard to agencies, must depend upon individual example and exertion. It is a matter of practical expeience as well as of Bible obligation, that " no man (however humble his station and means) liveth to him-self, and no man dieth to himself." His principles, his spirit, his conduct have, to a greater or less extent, an influence upon others, either on the side of virtue or vice. We believe that no man ever was or ever will might thus be raised up in a few years to push the victo. be driven away in his wickedness without having to ries of the cross to the ends of the earth. answer for the sins of others as well as his own. nfallible Teacher says, "Whosoever (whether he be rich or poor, old or young) gathereth not with me, scattereth abroad .-- He that is not with me is against me." Every one, then, has something to do both for himself and for others, and can do something, if it be only to lead a holy life and pray in faith believing : and (his is a great deal.

When an individual views this great work, both in regard to himself, his neighbours and country, and the world, in all its length and breadth of design, obligation, importance, and present and ultimate effects, how mean do the little strifes and aspiring emulations of the day appear; and how should they be regarded by him who is not of this world, as his Lord and Master is not of this world. " With a view to his own welfare, then, with a view to his country, with a view to time and eternity, let every one that names the name of Christ depart from iniquity-let him sow to the spirit, and of the spirit he shall reap life everlasting.

WESTERN CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE. - We have re. eived the specimen number of a paper bearing this title, published at Cincinnati, under the same direction. and upon the same principles as the N. Y. Christian Advocate and Journal, designed principally to meet the exigencies and supply the wants of the Methodist

"The immense Valley of the Mississippi has, for a especially of Christian philantrophists. - This section of country, which, but a few years since, was a howling wilderness, inhabited only by savages and beasts of prey, now contains nearly 5,000,000 of civilized inhabitants. about 2.000,000 more than the whole population of these United States at the memorable era of our national independence. In the growth of the settlements, which were bold, independent, industrious, and enterprising freemen, large cities and flourishing villages have arisen, seminaries of learning of various classes, from the lowest grade to the highest, have gone into operation. Church Christians have exerted themselves to extend the influonce of Christianity throughout the entire length and oreadth of this large territory, and neglecting the aborginal tribes yet left as a sorrowful remnant of what they once were. Among those who have zealously and site cossfully engaged in this noble enterprize of founding colleges and schools, of building churches, and establish-ing missions, the Methodists have not been behind their ethren of other denominations; may, in missionary of fort, or in preaching the Gospel of the kingdom, they have been the pioneers in this extensive valley, enlarging the sphere of their labours in an exact ratio with the extenforts has been, in some measure at least, in proportion to the zeal and arsidnity with which they have been applied.

As a proof of this, we have now in the bosom of the Church west of the Alleghany mountains, not less than 230,000 members, and 840 travelling preachers, who are least an equal number of local preachers, who generally the west of the mountains, there are two branches of the Book Concern, one at Cincinnati, and the other at New Orleans. Several Academies also are in successful ope. ration, two colleges, one at Augusta, in Kentucky, and another at La Grunge, in Alabama, under our own conrol; besides a proportionate interest in several others. All these important concerns call for our aid.

"Under all these circumstances, fully known and doly appreciated by our brethren in the west, we have concur-red with the earnest solicitations of most of them, as they have been expressed individually and in the resolution of their conferences, in issuing this paper for the special benefit of that portion of the Methodist Episcopal Church, situated in what is now well known as 'The Valley of the Mississippi.' "

MOST UNCHRISTIAN AND FALSE REPRESENTATIONS. -A correspondent of the Grenville Gazette, who signs himself a Friend to liberty (to slander his neighbors?) besides scandalous mistatements of English Preachers, says the "English Methodists have no Discipline"—notwithstanding we some weeks since reviewed, advertised as on sale, and recommended to general perusal, an account of the Doctrines, and Discipline of the English Methodists ; and Books containing every part of which are constantly on sale in London, and possessed by the Methodists throughout the kingdom. This writer also says that in England the Preacher expels members without a committee. Now in England a member has a better security than even a selected committee. The rule is "no person shall be expelled from the Society for any breach of our Rules, or even for manifest immorality, till such fact or crime has been proved at a LEADERS' MEETING;" which is a standing official body, and not selected for any particular occasion .- Again, this writer talks about introducing the English Rules into our Societies, &c. On this point we would say that there is not and never has been one word of difference between the General Rules of the Society in England and in Canada, with one single exception; namely, in England the term of trial or probation for a private member is three months, in Canada it is six months. The attempt to assessinate, under a ficticious name and the auspicies of the Editor the character of the Rev. Mr. Stinson, is only equalled by the above noticed misrepresentations, and the attacks on our Conference. By what spirit are such men stnated, and whose serv thus not only bare false witness against their neighbour. but against Ministers, and whole bodies of Ministers,

PLANS OF CIRCUITS .- We have been not a little lisappointed and surprised at insinuations about "dominancy" and the spirit that has been manifested in some Minister," "the petulant and haughty Mr. Stanley; as well as Travelling Preachers' appointments. The and Metropolitan authorities, the House of Assembly residence in York-his name is now on the plan. (the attacked Neilson's old Quebec Gazette (the oldest paonly travelling preacher on it)-this plan, and every preceding one, was made out without his knowledge, country to preach every other Sabbath-sometimes borrowing, at other times hiring, a horse for that purpose. his name enrolled and be appointed in fellow labor with the humblest of his local brethren, and yet he is represented as desiring to degrade and dominate over them !

We consider system essential to the advantageous and successful prosecution of any extensive and permaient work; and there can be no system without a plan, and no government without a head. The Conference has recommended (and the Quarterly Meetings have adopted) what its own Editor has acted upon, and does readily act upon, in similar circumstances. Such little petty jealousies and objections are certainly unworthy of the dignity and noble spirit of any christian, much less those who should be examples to the flock. What sort of conformity is there between representing and teaching the sublime truths of man's Redemption, and such querulous nibbling? And what reproach must it of our holy religion?

THE STOYELL ESTATE BILL .- By the Parliamentary proceedings in last week's Guardian, the reader will have perceived that this bill has passed both houses, and now to correct two misstatements made by Mr. Perry, in his remarks published last week. He argued, Dr. Stoyell willed this portion of his property to the Methodist Episcopal Church. It was willed to the Conference of the M. E. Church-and the Conference legally alterits rights, than the alteration of a female's name in give it an attentive perusal, and take a formal notice of its rights, than the alteration of a female's name in it next week. marriage destroys her identity or affects her rights .-The reverse doctrine is injustice and fraud in the one case as much as in the other. Mr. Perry also stated quest and momentary instigation of an individual, and individual acts. They seem not to be very cordially not from his own deliberate purpose and judgment, we greated (with one or two exceptions) by the press of wish to let the matter drop and be forgotten. Church west of the Alleghany Ridge, in the great Val. wish to let the matter drop and be forgotten. . 1

ley of the Mississippi ; whilst the Christian Advocate | AMPLE SELF DEFENCE .- A number of Editors have and Journal more appropriately supplies the wants of most scurrilously assailed the Editor of the Guardian, Methodism in the Atlantic States. Judging from this because he did not speak (according to their wish) in number, the Western Christian Advocate is destined sufficiently high terms of the great leaders of the party to inherit all the excellencies of its_distinguished and of which he said Mr. Stanley stood at the head in the widely circulated Eastern predecessor and coadjutor. House of Commons. Now these same Editors are The following paragraphs, from the introductory ad. crying out with might and main against this same Mr. dress to the public by the Rev. Dr. Bangs, present a Stanley.-Again, these Editors have heaped unmeacontains a population of 296,000. It is also estimated bird's eye view of the Western Christian Advacate's sured abuse upon the Editor of the Guardian, because he spoke favourably of Lord Goderich, and such men as agreed with him. Now these Editors are anxious for the return of Lord Goderich to the Colonial Office, in number of years, attracted the attention of statesmen the return of Lord Goderich to the Colonial Office, in of philosophers, of geographers, and historians, and more place of Mr. Stapley, and applied his conciliating liberality. With whom then lies the consistency? And who is it that by their own works prove themselves to be false accusers? What is the candid and intelligent reader's reply?

Had we known how soon these Editors would have indicated us by contradicting themselves, we should have thought it sufficient to have waited the event, and not to have otherwise noticed their scandal. It often happens, that those who wickedly dig a pit for others fall into it themselves. Time is a sure defence of truth, es have been built, and the various denominations of though a somewhat tardy disputant—and time will prove

> CLERCY RESERVE QUESTION.—It is to be regretted that this all important question appears to receive little or no attention in the House of Assembly, whilst much of its time has been occupied with matters far less important, and of far less interest to the country. Have hon, members redeemed their pledges on this. question? We understand that a Parliamentary disposition of this question might not be favourable to the private speculations of some professed friends of the public wishes and interests. But surely from addresses which have been adopted by large majorities of the Assembly, it is pledged to the country to dispose of it as far as in its power, and to place the responsibility of ultimate failure elsewhere-should it finally fail. We believe that should nothing more be done by the present Parliament than repeal that part of the Act of the 31st Goo. Ill. on which the odious claims of a dominant establishment are founded, and thereby do away with the recognition of politico religious distinctions in the Province, it will confer honor upon itself and receive the cordial approbation of the country.

> THE FIFTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE YORK U. C. AUXILIARY BIBLE Society was held in St. Andrews Church on Monday Evening, the 10th instant. The Hon. J. H. Dunn, President, in the chair, who after prayer by the Rev. Mr. Rintoul, read an excellent opening address to the meeting, which was large and very respectable, and appeared to feel a deep interest in the Bible cause. Several addresses were delivered and resolution adopted. The following gentlemen took part in the proceedings of the meeting, namely, the Rev. Dr. Harris, Messrs. Rintoul, Harris, Richardson, Stewart, Satcliffe, Caldicot, Partington, Parsons and E.Ryerson; Capt. Philpots, J. H. Price Esq., P. Paterson. Esq. and Mr. Fenton. Dr. Rolph was prevented attend. ing by professional duties, and Mr. Bidwell by Parlia. mentary duties.

> The whole receipts of the Society during the last year amount to £355 16 6, being £54 8 0 more than the receipts of the preceding year. The number of Bibles and Testaments issued by the

> Society during the year is 1306; number issued since its formation is 6265.

> The Society has thirty Branch Societies in connex. ion with it; and one of the resolutions adopted at the meeting strongly recommends the formation of local societies in every part of the Province, where it is practicable; a resolution which we hope will be carried nto effect at no distant day,-as we are fully convinced that this is the most efficient means of supplying Sab. bath Schools and the population generally with the Holy Scriptures. Combined efforts are as much better than isolated individual efforts, as two, ten, or one hundred are better than one. It is of comparatively little

> consequence who has the precedence in this work.
>
> It is the Bible—and the Bible alone—who ever may circulate it. How very far is the population in most parts of the Province from being adequately supplied with the Scriptures-where can so good and so cheap copies of the Scriptures be obtained as from the British and Foreign Bible Society-and how so readily and abundantly as through Local Societies, which, like so nany joint stock companies, may successfully supply a given territory with the inestimable treasure of Divine Truth.

LOWER CANADA. - Affairs in Lower Canada are assuming a serious aspect. Mr. Speaker Papineau has given notice that on the 15th instant he will move resolutions of impeachment against His Excellency Lord Aylmer; he calls the Colonial Secretary "this violent instances, in regard to Circuit Plans for the Local and says, "he hopes in this contest with the Colonial will do its duty." Mr. Speaker Papineau has likewise per in British North America), and accused the editor with "tergiversation," &c., because, as Mr. Neilson in (he not having been present at the meetings.) Accordsubstance remarks, the Gazette had only desired and
ing to this plan he goes the same as each of the nine
local preachers in York, from five to ten miles into the
enter into the reveries and chimeras of one or two leading public men.'

> To Correspondents .- Our indispensable rule is to notice no communication on which the postage is not paid. We think the sentiments of Zeno had better be expressed in prose than in doggrel poetry; as also those of a Class-leader. We cannot write poetry, but we tike to read good poetry, and none but good. Any man can write doggrels-but true poets are born such.

We have to apologise to "a member of the Methodist church," in the Bay Quinte, for not noticing his advice to Local Preachers sooner. He has doubtless perceived that it came too late for the purpose intend. ed. We will extract some paragraphs from his excellegt remarks next week; when we purpose to exhibit; briefly but fully the Constitutional principles on which not bring upon all concerned, and the more dear cause our Conference has proceeded in the late union, and to correct some scandalous misrepresentations made in some of the public journals against the Conference and individual members of it. The friends of the Conference, and of the Church, and of truth, need not be concerned nor in haste-every week elicits something new-every point can be as clearly and as easily clucionly awaits the Royal Assent. We only advert to it dated as some have already been, and every attack as completely refuted as some have already been,

We beg to acknowledge the receipt of a Pamphlet of 96 pages, addressed to the congregation of St. James Church, York, on the Popish Doctrine of Transubstaning its name no more destroyed its identity or affected thation. It is advertised in another column. We shall

THE TRUE PATRIOT. - We have received the second that the Editor of the Guardian had given his own ver. (and only the second) number of this paper, published tion of the debate on a previous reading of this bill, at London, in the London District, by John and George without giving the debate itself. In our remarks on W. Busteed, Brothers, Proprietors. The Editors are Mr. P.'s opposition to the oill, we referred to the debate given in the Guardian of the previous week; and on that published debate was every word of our remarks founded. But as Mr. Perry has since voted for the monarchical and republican, they profess to adhere to bill, and explains that he at first opposed it at the re- the former in general principles, but conditionally as to

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press should be more guarded, decisive, and firm, in explaining and defending herself in every part. Decision and constancy to settled principles and usages must mark tle both doctrines and usages. The Methodist Church lustrate, and if necessary to defend, we look to guard her

LATEST NEWS FROM EUROPE .- The New York land. The affairs of Don Carlos appear to be desperate, and the Infant Queen is like to be firmly established a collection of events and notices.

Por the Cristian Coardian. The third Anniversary of the Grafton (Yonge Street) Temperance Society was held agreeable to public notice at the Brick Meeting House on Yonge Street, on the evening of New-You's day last. The meeting was opened with singing and prayer, by the Rev. Alexander Irvin who then addressed the meeting on the evils of Intemperance and the most effectual remedy for it.

The following persons were elected office-bearers for

the ensuing year:
DANIEL McDougat., President. GEORGE HOND, Vice President.

John Willison (4th), Secretary. Committee .- Win. Snider, Peter Lawrence, Wm. Cole. Mortin Snider, Daniel Farighar, William Hill, Thomas Lackie, David Mulhollan, and James McMollin.

The Constitution having been road, and an invitation given, eight persons gave in their names as members of The Society at present numbers 134.—car 30. John Willen (4th), Secy. Increase last year 30.

Destructive Fire in Rochester .- This village was visited on Sunday morning of tast week, with a destructive fire commenced about 5 o'clock, in a grocery undercest! the market, which spread with great rapidity, consuming the market and the buildings over the river, known as the Exchange buildings, where it communicated with the Globe, an extensive building, one hundred feet square, and six stories high, and in less than two hours the whole was a heap of ruins. Many other buildings were eminently exposed, but through the efforts of our firemen; were preserved. A great number of mechanics are thrown out of employ at this inclement season. The total loss of

Fire in Montreal.-About half-past twelve o'clock on Sunday morning last, the house in St. Paul Street, oven pied by Mr. P. H. Morin, Jr. Mr. J. L. Brault, and Mr. J. S. Neysmith, as dry good stores, situated opposite Messrs. Begley, Kaex & Co. was discovered to be on fire, and notwithstanding every effort to save it was entirely des.

The following insurance were on the property destroy.

On the House £1090 at the Quebec Insurance Office Mr. Morin, £9000, Mr. Brault. . £1000. Mr. Pinsonnault, 400, Mr. Desmarteau, 100, 🚟 🖰 " Mr. Neysmith, 800, at the Alliance Office. Montreal Courant Feb. 5.

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.

... HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

Saturday, January 25th.

DEBATE ON WELLAND CANAL-CONTINUED. Mr Berczy said he rose because he was opposed to the mode of proceeding now before the house, and was not prepared to vote for the resolutious in their present whole business would be much better managed, and of the company. That was his principal reason for have an interest in seeing the work properly managed, had no water in it. (Hear.) and it would be better done than if the canal was made a public work. It was not that he was opposed to the canal; his opinion on that subject was well known, and he was more and more convinced of the utility of it. He did not think he had been extravagant in voting for former grants to it, but was more and more convinced that he did perfectly right. He was really astonished to see the statement of the increase of trade on the American side, and he thought it must show hon, menihers how very necessary it was to carry on the work. He well recollected when he at one time spoke of the value and importance of the canal that he was sneered at; but now a great many others spoke of it in the highest terms; and seeing all these things how could be pleted at all—they must do more, they must pay the set his face against any further aid to it? And besides, company's debt. They were a part of the company; he was convinced that in a very few years it would be the directors whom they had appointed had had a voice a profitable work; and he was not afraid to go to any extent that might be found necessary, for he was sure the revenues of the Province were sufficient to meet the interest till the canal would pay for itself. It would be imprudent indeed to grant so large a sum as was as in propriety they were, to pay these debts, and if, required to finish it, if they were merely to look at the at the same time, they could put the canal in such a resources of the province as they were at present; but this very work for which they would incur the expence would increase them; and if the eastern part of the province did not derive any direct benefit, yet he would ask, would not all parts derive benefit from the increased revenue? Viewing it in this light, which was the only proper one, the eastern members should not make so great opposition to it. It would not be swallowing up all the means of the province, and would not prevent him from voting a sum to improve the roads, for he was convinced the money necessary to carry on other works would be had from the surplus revenue. Another advantage of the canal was the lowering the transport of much as the freight was reduced. He agreed with the hon, member for Lanark, that it was good in all cases and he hoped he would bring his proposition before the

Important Runards.—In the last number of the did not support it. tWhen the hor and learned that Lower Canada should be applied to, to join us. There never was an aga when the Church and the rest should be unore guarded, decisive, and firm, in exhibiting and defending herself in every part. Decision and constancy to estiled principles and usages must mark.

It had been suggested admitted the great increase of the western country and learned that Lower Canada should be applied to, to join us. The limited the great increase of the western country and learned that Lower Canada should be applied to, to join us. The least number of the Editors remark:

If he did not support it. tWhen the hor and learned that Lower Canada should be applied to, to join us. The the country was calm and mode that Lower Canada should be applied to, to join us. The the count in the importance of the canal, but recommends due cause the thought it should be done; for whatever improvements in navigation are made by us, adds greatly to their resources, and ho was fully persuaded, that the return of revenue, and he recommends delay. This is had appointed a seat than it would any other person who pleased to take it. He could hot to join us. The the importance of the canal, but recommends due cause that the could be admitted the great increase of the western country and learned that Lower Canada should be applied to, to join us. The the importance of the canal, but recommends due cause the thought it should be done; for whatever improve the the thought it should be done; for whatever improve and time the could be admitted the great increase of the western country and the limited the great increase of the canal, but recommends due cause the could be admitted the great increase of the canal, but recommends due cause the limited the great increase of the canal, but recommends due cause the limited the great increase of the canal a public work. It has the could be done in the canal a public work in the canal a public work in the canal a public work i Christian Advocate and Journal, the Editors remark : gentleman (Mr. Bidwell) got up, he was calm and mode that Lower Canada should be applied to, to join us, the importance of the canal, but recommends due cauplaining and defending herself in every part. Decision and constancy to settled principles and usages must mark our doings and writings if we acquit ourselves as we for Haldimand to call forth levity in reply: it was a they were applied to. The question to be decided was, ought. There is a general tendency in the land to uset. Plain statement of facts and reasonings, and had not would the house advance the necessary sum to take the be affected by any fall in the market, they would be the been touched or attempted to be answered by the hon has as yet stood firm. To ber fathers and sons, who are and learned member. He (Mr Bidwell) spoke of the must advance a very considerable sum at any rate, and \$6. The only apprehension would be a war, dearth or called by her name, and are supposed to be ready to ill great prodigallily of the house in lavishing all the re- if they did so, his opinion decidedly was that it was bet- famine, which would put a stop to commerce. But as sources of the country on the canal, and said all the ter to buy out the stock altogether and complete the the earth has been so far permitted to bring forth its wells from every breach, for in so doing we believe they revenue of the province would be sunk in the Deep work. They ought: not to be appreliensive that it fruits, we should place every reliance upon its being will guard the vital interests of the general Church of Cut. But it was exceedingly unfair for him, who had would embarress the resources of the province. Our continued. The next is the hon member from Lanark; never seen the canal or the Deep Cut, to make such revenue had rapidly increased, and the western trade he states that the transportation on the lakes formerly remarks, and to give opinions contrary to many other had increased, and there was no fear but that the canal was as cheap as it is now, and the only advantage the gentlemen of great scientific abilities and knowledge; would ultimately pay for itself.

and they have stated that the work was worth the mo
Mr. Norton.—Since I have had the honor of a scat the canal passes. In reply to this argument, I will papers announce intelligence from Spain to the 6th of and they have stated that the work was worth the mo-December, by way of Havana, but no later from Eng. ney expended on it. The hon gentleman spoke of canal, not having taken stock in it. He (Mr Burwell) rate, and the Infant Queen is like to be tirmly established looked on the canal as a great public work, in which the difficulties and embarrassments, so perplexing to me as nal, from any port on Lake Erie to Prescott, including in the government of Spain — Under the head of interests of the province were concerned, and it would the one now before us. Indeed Sir, it requires no the navigation of both lakes, is only 2s 6d. The argu-News of the Day, on the last page, the reader will find be exceedingly unwise to let it remain in the hands of a small degree of moral courage to attempt the task of ment adopted by the bon, and learned member from Lebut he did not think those remarks would have the de-

this measure, and by whom? the hon member from Hal-dimand, to be sure! This measure originally came before this house as other measures do, and I will not pay so indifferent a compliment to the majority of our gislature as say, any individual had power to drag them into any measure against the interests of the country. Much feeling has been exhibited against my worthy and excellent friend on this occusion; but I know all the shafts of malevolence will fall harmless on his head, and that he can enjoy a self approving conscience as far as he has gone. Our House of Assemby was once graced with a talented and eminent individual, who now fills a conspicuous place under the government. The canal owes much for its origin and apport to him: I feel proud to be in the same opinion. Committees and Commissioners have been from time to time appointed to investigate and examine the canal as your Journals will prove. . Two hon members of this ouse are annually associated in the direction. They report nothing unfavourable. I have myself had every opportunity of sceing the utility of this canal; and with all this evidence before my eyes, cannot, for one, say property is estimated at \$69,000; insured 12,000,-Roches. that I will abandon £157,500 of the provincial funds in the canal, but desire to sustain it under the resolutions now submitted to the committee, and have no fears in lending my aid.

> any degree of propriety whatever, vote for the resolution efore them. He was neither an enemy of the Welland Canal nor of improvements in general; but he was fully assured that we should never get the entire carrying trade, but must be content; after all the expense of this great work, to divide it with the Americans. Besides, when he turned his thoughts to their ways and means for completing the work, he thought the house would not be warranted in undertaking it.

> Mr Ketchum, before voting upon the question, would like to express his views regarding it. If he understood computation, the interest of £500,000, the estimated cost of the whole work would cost them £30,000 yearly; and yet hon gentlemen say, they would not give £8.000 a year for it. If this was a measure of economy he did not know what economy was. To go in dobt for improvements which would yield a sufficient return, he considered to be perfectly safe and proper; and as great promise, abandoning it now would be like a man soffering his estate to go to ruin for want of industry

to support the resolutions. They ought not, it is true, involve themselves in an immense debt, until they could see the means of paying it; but he thought in this instance they could see those means. Hon gentlemen were arguing as if they were to get nothing in return for this expenditure. It was clear, if they did not advance the means of completing the canal, they never could expect a return for the excenditure already incurred. The company never could proceed. The legislature must complete the work, if it were to be comin contracting those debts; and they were consequently bound to pay their own share, and if their fellow part ners were unable to pay, they were bound in honor and justice to pay theirs also. Now if they were bound, state as to produce some return, should they hesitate to do it? They would, by taking it into their own hands subject themselves to the payment of only six or seven thousand pounds a year beyond what they now paid. for which the tells would be more than an equivalent. They should not estimate what the tells would be by what they were at present. The canal was still unfinished, and as has been said, could not yet command the company it never would, although it should be finished in the same degree as it would if a public work. produce, for the value of grain would be increased as ably expect to derive from it; though he would not go the length the hon gentleman from Oxford had gone in his expectations of the future population of the Proto provide ways and means to meet the expence; but vince, yet he looked to such an increase as would serve he considered the ways and means were in some mea- to render a work of this kind highly beneficial and prosure provided for already by the tolls. That how mem-ductive. He did not admire that kind of economy ber would be for laying a small tax on goods at Quebec; which would forbid all improvement until they had the money actually in their hands to pay for them. Had house that it might receive consideration. For his own they not the example of other countries borrowing mopart, he had his mind made up to support the work as ney and paying a very heavy interest too. Every shiffar as was consistent with the means of the province; ling of our provincial debt had been laid out in improve- find the other two following his example before the and to do so lie would in the first place be in favor of ments, except the sum for the payment of War Losses, discussion is ended. On opening the debate, I assumed voting a sum of money to put the canal in complete and they would in time reap the benefits of them. An for the basis of my argument three propositions : First,

or developed had it not been for the canal; and he stronger we shall become. He, was ready to take all tee will decide whether they are well founded. The would be exceedingly wanting in duty to the country the consequences of giving his vote in favour of ma- first was the hon, member for Prince Edward, who

work into their own hands. To keep up the canal they same on a barrel of flour, whether the price was \$3 or

ney expended on it. The hon gentleman spoke of upon the floor of this House, no question has been merely remark, that the price heretofore paid for members of that house, who were favourable to the presented for my consideration upon which I have transportation of a barrel of flour from Lake Erie to been called upon to record my vote, surrounded with Ontario was 2s 6d. The price now paid by way of caprivate company. He had said a good deal too about assigning my reasons for the vote I am about to give, nox and Addington is, if you extend aid to this object throwing away the revenues of the country on the canal; for I find hon, gentlemen who are in favour of the and the St. Lawrence, you will have no means for any question denounced as persons perfectly, reckless of other object-it will absorb all the revenues of the pro signed effect on the people of the country, for they were the interests of the Province, determined to squander vince. This would be correct if the province had only beginning to know their true interest in the canal; and the time would soon come when a representative of the recenues and the resources of the country upon a work people would not be found to oppose it.

Arr. Clark said, he did not intend to have troubled our undertaking every other improvement. On the is unlimited—if you feel satisfied those objects will ulthe house with one word on this subject. But it had other hand, those who feel themselves bound to oppose timately repay the interest from tolls, it will not check seen said that we have been from the first dragged into the measure, are denounced in terms of equal violence, as enemies to all improvements, and as enemies to the them; and the only effect which can be produced by the best interests of the province, and I assure you it is argument, is to enlist the feelings of those interested in matter of no small regret that I find myself compelled other improvements against these undertakings. Again, to differ in the view which I have taken from my hon, he expresses the greatest alarm at the amount of ou and learned friend from Lenox and Addington, whose public debt. Let us examine how far he has good opinions upon all questions of general policy, I have all grounds for this anxiety. The amount of our public ways listened to with great attention and respect; but debt is £258,123 6s, so that there is only required annu-Sir, I trust that boo, and learned gentleman will do ally from the revenue of the province to pay for these im me the justice to believe that I am actuated by no other provemen's the sum of £5942 2s 6d., and on the whole motives than a conscious sense of duty. In the course debt £7036 2s 6d.; and in case they repay the princiof this debate, it has been said that the company de-pal, the whole debt will be reduced to £19,233 Gs 3d. ceived the legislature, that an agent of the company He fears it will be the means of preventing emigrants and obtained a resolution granting £25,000 towards the from coming to the country. I would ask where would work, for the avowed object of giving confidence to the they go to find a country so free from debt in America, public, which would enable the stockholders to get the surely not in the neighbouring states, all of which owe remainder of the stock taken, and if necessary raise a millions to our thousands. The hon, and learned genloan, and that we should never be called upon to re-tleman says too, that his constituents in Lenox and Adand its management. They have reported favourably deem the pledge thus given. Well Sir, admitting this dington have no interest in, and are in no way benefited to be. have we not, by passing that resolution, by send- by, this canal. This argument is equally fallacious.ing the Receiver General into a foreign market, with Does not the increase of wild land in the western counthis resolution of the legislature in his pocket, as an try create a similar increase to the east? Will they not assurance that the province would sustain the work by get their supply of lumber, gypsum, and many articles further grants if required, have we not I say become a from Lake Eric cleaper, as well as sharing in the ge party to that deception, and thus led persons to embark their capital in the enterprise, relying upon the faith of the legislature, if it be so, then I say we are bound by every consideration of justice, of honor, and of good Mr Werden said, the more he considered the sab-faith, cost what it may, to step forward and redeem ect, the more fully convinced he was, that looking at the pledge thus tacitly given. We find the resources he interests of the whole province, he could not with afthe company entirely exhausted, the Canal mortgaged, the legislature of Upper Conada opposed to granting them any further assistance; what are they to do? Shackled as they are, it is in vain for them to apply for aid elsewhere, if we refuse them-and now what are we to do? If we refuse them assistance, they are inevitably ruined, and can we look calmly on and wit prove of our conduct hereaf er? They most assuredly ness the ruin of such gentlemen as Mr. Yates, who has will. People are in the habit of judging of objects of done so much for a work of such vast importance to this kind from the results, if favourable, those opposed Upper Canada? I think not. I believe there is too ch justice and too much liberallity in the legislature of Upper Canada. It must be recollected that we have already advanced them £157,500, which we must lose if we now abandon the work, are we prepared to throw that sum away, or shall we go on and complete the work? I believe the work will pay both principal and interest, long before our dependures will become due-last year with all their difficulties, in the month of July alone, which is the worst month in the navigable seathe Welland canal had been proved to be a work of son, but which was the only month of uninterrupted bu siness on the Canal, their receips were £1017, and from that what are we to expect when this work shall shape. No argument he had heard had convinced him to keep it in repair; nevertheless, he should vote have been fully completed and in successful operation, that it would be an advantage to the country to buy the against the resolutions before the committee, in order That part of the province west of the Canal could well have been fully completed and in successful operation. stock from the company; but, on the contrary, that the to support one which had been proposed on a former afford to pay the whole expense of the construction; if occasion. The canal, he believed, would be of great they were never to receive a shilling in return, look at more for the benefit of the country, if left in the hands use to the province, and he believed its opponents were the increase of their lands and the price of their prolessening every day; indeed its capabilities could be duce since this improvement in their transportation has opposing the measure. Private Stockholders would doubted only by those who say that the Grand River been even partially effected, but Sir, who can tell the tions on the subject. The contemplated expence is £350. immense increase of business upon our waters for the Mr Speaker McLean said, he had found some diffi. | next twenty years. If we examine the map we shall | culty in forming his decision upon this question, but find an extent of country, capable of sustaining all after all the arguments he had heard, he was inclined the surplus population of Europe and America, for conturies to come, and we find that country the most MR. MACKENZIE-THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY-AND THE fertile of any in America, and can any person deny that the great natural outlet for all the exports of Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, &c. must be through our waters. And who can contemplate the account of those exports, for the next half century-let it not be said then that we have been so lost to our own interests as to suffer our apathy to enable our enterprising neighbors to divert into their artificial channels, the business which nature intended for us. When we shall have connected those lakes and improved the St. Lawrence. we shall have decidedly the greatest extent of inland communication and at the least expense of any other country in existence. The hon, gentleman from Lanark, says we must provide the ways and means first. He says that is always the practice of the British government when contracting loans. It must be recollected however, that those loans are made to carry on wars and for other purposes, which were never expected to make any return whatever, while we merely lend our credit to borrow money for improvements that will pay for themselves : but if it should from any cause be found necessary to have recourse to other means than are offered by the general resources of the Province-I would lay a duty upon certain articles of luxury passing through and west of the Canal, such as wines spirits, &c, &c., this would place the tax upon public confidence; and if it remained in the hands of those residing west of the canal who are more immediately benefitted by it. Look at the State of New York, they have borrowed within the last 12 years ris-They were interested in a pecuniary point of view to | ing of fourteen millions of dollars for various improve finish the work, from the advantages they might reason. ments, without providing to any proportionate extent

vincing proof of his intelligence; and I trust we shall nements, except to sum for me payment of war Losses, inscission is ended. Un opening the debate, I assumed the repair is not provided and more than the repair is entering the manner in which he considerable detail concerning the manner in which he considerable detail concerning the manner in which he considerable to flips the canal, and the great advantage it would be to flips the canal, and the great advantage it would be to the western country which completed.

Mr. Barwell regreted to hear the opinion which had just been expressed by his hon friend from Kett (Mr. Barwell respected by his hon friend from Kett (Mr. Barwell respected by his hon friend from Kett (Mr. Barwell respected by his hon friend from Kett (Mr. Barwell respected by his hon friend from Kett (Mr. Barwell respected by his hon friend from Kett (Mr. Barwell respected by his hon friend from Kett (Mr. Barwell respect to the province besides of it any more than Lenox and just been expressed by his hon friend from Kett (Mr. Barwell respected by his hon friend from Kett (Mr. Barwell respected by his hon friend from Kett (Mr. Barwell respected by his hon friend from Kett (Mr. Barwell respected by his hon friend from Kett (Mr. Barwell respected by his hon friend from Kett (Mr. Barwell respected by his hon friend from Kett (Mr. Barwell respected by his hon friend from Kett (Mr. Barwell respected by his hon friend from Kett (Mr. Barwell respected by his hon friend from Kett (Mr. Barwell respected by his hon friend from Kett (Mr. Barwell respected by his hon friend from Kett (Mr. D.)) showed the extent of the country which would a failt hone and leave the province besides and hone of the fixture of the

any other improvement, on the contrary, will promote neral increase of the province? Another idea is a feat of displeasing our constituents. Suppose all our constituents were to advise us to oppose this measure—we do so, in compliance with their wishes; it goes on notwithstanding and is completed: will they not in a few years forget their advice and censure us for want o udgment in opposing the best in e est of the province! On the contrary, if we, having a better opportunity of judging, feel convinced that this undertaking will promote the best interests of the province, and vote for the measure contrary to the opinion of our constituents, and the event justifies our anticipations, will they not apto it forget their former opposition, while those who predicted favourably will take good care to remember it.

Friday, Feb'y 7th. The York incorporation bill was read the third time and passed. Yeas 26, Nays 6. The clause which provided that the votes at elections for members of the Corporation should be given by ballot, was expunged at the second reading.

Satorday, Feb. 8th.

Dr Duncombe from the committee to whom was referred the claims of several persons who reported the debates of last session presented a report, which recommende that the sum of £150 be paid to Mr. Gurnett, and £150 to the reporter for the Guardian, and £50 to the Corres-On motion of Mr. Samson the report was ordered to be referred to a committee of the whole house on Thursday next.

The House resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the improvement of the navigation of the river St. Lawrence, and Mr. Samson submitted a ser'es of resolu-000. The resolutions were debated all day, and the committee rose for want of a quorum at a quarter past seven

Mandon, February 10th.

LIEUT. GOVERNOR. The committee of the whole house on the St. Lawrence improvement resumed, and the delate was continued. The committee of the whole house on the St. Lawrence improvement resumed, and the delate was continued.

It having been amounced in some of the papers that Mr. Mackenzie intended taking a sent within the tar of the house to-day, the gallery and space below the bar at an early hour began to be crowded, and about the hour of two o'clock Mr. Mackenzie walked a considerable distance into the house and sat down. The Sergeant at Arms immediately went up to him, and Mr. Mackenzie walked a paper out of his pocket which he showed him. A few words sechied to pass between them which could not be heard in the Reporters' dest, and the Sergeant took him by the shoulder and led him out, with sermingly but inthe resistance on the part of Mr. Mackenzie. He went in again, and was again taken out by the Sergeant at Arms and one of the servants of the house. As they passed R. D. Fraser, Esq. he rose from his sent and offered to assist the other. Mr. Mackenzie attempted to pass by Mr. Fraser again in going towards the seat where he first sat down, but was opposed by him, and the Sergeant at Arms took him into custody. The Speaker took the chair, and Mr Mackenzie was brought to the lar.

to the bar.

It is Speaker took the chair, and Mr Mackenzie was brought to the bar.

If Mr. Mab said if Mr. Mackenzie had come to the house and took his seat In order to try the legal question of his right to do so it would have been well enough, but he had evidently came for the purpose of intimidating and insulting the representatives of the people of Upper Canada, and he hoped they were not to be intimidated by Mr. Mackenzie or say band of ruffiaus he might bring with him. If he was obliged to retrace his steps he hoped he would never give another vote in that house; and he hoped whatever course the house would take, they would be firm and do their duty to the people of the province as they were sworn to do, and not be intimidated because two or three hundred people were at the bar.

Mr. Sanson, seconded by Mr Vankonghnet, moved that Mr Mackenzie having been gully of disorderly conduct be called on to state what he had to say in his defence.

Mr. Arritz said he regretted the motion, as it would just accomplish the object Mr Mackenzie had in view by giving him an opportunity of insuthing the house. If he came into the house he (Mr. Merritt) would have him put out and kept out; but would take no further notice of

have been put out and kept out; but would take no further notice o Are Merritt.—I am highly gratified that one of the Commissioners of the St. Lawrence comes out in favor of this measure. Nothing could afford me a more conmissioners of the St. Lawrence comes out in favor of this measure. Nothing could afford me a more conmissioners of the intelligence and lattest we shall be said. Mr. Shade agreed with Mr. Merritt.

nothing remained but to take his seat.

Mr Forry moved in amendment, that Mr Mackenzie being under no degal disqualification and having been duly elected and returned and having taken the oath required had a right to sit and wote in the

Mr. McNab thought his Excellency the Lieutenant Govern

privileges of the bottse.

Mr. Petry's amendment was lost—Yens, 15.—Nays, 22.

Mr. Redinant said, Mr. Mackenzie had been expelled since his last election, and his taking the cath of a member no more entitled him to

ing the Speaker, to know if the clerk of that house had refused to do It.

Mr. Bidwell moved in amendment, that the entries of the last expulsion be expunged from the journals. He said he did no to theet the views of the hon member for Simcoe, and to remove the only objections which was made to Mt. Mackenzie taking his sent.

The amendment was lost, Yeas 16, Nays 21.

Mr. Perry then moved a dissolution, which was negatived.

Mr. Bercry moved in amendment, that Mr. Mackenzie be admonished by the Speaker, and discharged, which was carried, 22 to 15. Mr. Mackenzie protested against taking any reprimand from the Speaker, but remained orderly while the Speaker addressed a few words to blue and ordered him to be discharged.

The debate insted from two til italf-past nine o clock; during which, the arguments for and against the expulsions were repeated; but as the reader is no doubt acquainted with them they have been contred, and only so much of the debate given as was necessary to an outline.

the reader is no doubt acquainted with them they have been omitted, and only so much of the debate given as was necessary to an outline of the proceedings, and to show the opinions of members on the doubt of his Eccellency. Mr. Mc.Nob, in the course of the dobate, size, pressed his regret for having called the people who were at the bar "radians:" and said if he did so, it must have been in the heat of the moment, for he had no recollection of it.—He was well acquainted with the people of York county, and their character was the very reverse of what that word implied; and he would beg pardon of any one who felt himself injured by it.

The resolutions on the subject of the improvement of the navigation

The resolutions on the subject of the finy revenue of the maying attern of the St. Lawrence were passed through the committee; adopted by the bouse, and a committee appointed to draft a bill pursuant to them. The debate on this subject must be disferred at present.

MARRIED,

In this town, on Wednesday the 5th instant, by the Rev. Alexander Irvine, Mr. Prosper Deming to Miss Ma.

On 30th Jan'y, by the Rev. James Richardson, Mr. Charles Cornell of Scarborough to Miss Malinda Post. On the 31st Jan'y, by the same, Mr. William Wiley of l'oronto to Mrs. Elizabeth Change of the same place.

Letters received at the Guardian Office, during the week ending Feb. 12, 1834.

T. Harmon, Z. Adams, R. Heyland, A. Davidson, H. Biggar, W. H. Williams.

WHE usual LECTURE on AGRICULTURE will be delivered Thursday Evening, at 7 o'clock, in Mr. Caldicore's School room, Market Lane. February 12th.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the YORK MECHANIC'S INSTITUTE will be held in the Grand Jury Room on Friday evening, 14th instant. The Chair to be taken at 7 o'clock precisely. February 12th.

THE FIRST ANNIVERSARY of the YORK YOUNG MEN'S TEMPERANCE SOCIETY will be held in the Methodist Chapel, Newgate Street, on Tuesday evening, 25th instant. This being the Anniversary day of all the Temperance Societies throughout the world, and as the present meeting will be conducted solely by young men, it is hoped there will be a general and full attendance. The Chair to be taken at 7 o'clock. CHARLES HONT, Secretary. (By order.)

UST PUBLISHED, and For SALE at the Gazette Office, 164 King Street, York, and at Lesslie's Book store, 110, King Street, A LETTER to the Congregation of St. James's Church, York, U. C., occasoned by the Hon. JOHN ELMSLEY's publication of the Bishop of Strasbourgh's observations on the 6th Chapter of St. John's Gospel. By John Strachan, D.D. LL.D., Archdeacon of York, &c. &c. February 11th, 1834.

February 12th.

A T a GENERAL MEETING of the Freehold Inhabitants of the Township of WALSING!IAM, to take into consideration the propriety of expending the sum of Three Thousand Pounds granted to improvplace when the waters of Lake Erie have been recently driven across Long Point into the waters of the Bay :-Accordingly William Backnotse, was called to the

Chair, and Hugh A. B. M'MICHAEL, appointed Secretary, Moved by Edward Foster, seconded by Michael Trover.

Resolved.—That this Meeting, consisting of the prin-cipal Freeholders who have resided from twenty to thiryears and upwards upon the shores of Long Point ty years and upwards upon the shores of Long Point Bay, do simultaneously give it as our opinion that the expenditure of Three Thousand Pounds at the place above mentioned would be a useless appropriation of the monies granted by the Legislature. 2d. Moved by Frederick Fick, seconded by Henry El-

Resolved,-That the place spoken of is a complete

Prairie, subject to violent inundation from every south or south west gale; and that if a pier he erected that the waters of the Lake will, as usual, at every storm, be driven across Long Point into the waters of the Bay, and in all probability destroy the pier even if completed. 3d. Moved by William Raymond, seconded by William

Franklin. Resolved,-That the heavy expense of an extensive pier

would be necessary to keep open and conduct the present channel on the north side of the point out to the channel 4th. Moved by John M.Kenny, seconded by Chester

Spencer. Resolved,-That no position could have been selected

assessing the same pre-eminence and advantages as the me chosen and marked out in Angust last by the Hon. Engineer, Mr. Boird, it being sufficiently elevated to withstand the ravages of Lake Erie, however violent the orm, and never known to be subject to inundation 5th. Moved by Edward Dickenson, seconded by Muroch McLenan,

Resolved,-That the thanks of this meeting be given to he Hon, Engineer, Mr. Baird, and John Harris, Esquire, Treasurer of the London District, for their prompt attendance.

WILLIAM BACKHOUSE,

Chairman. HUGH A. B. McMICHAEL,

Secretary.

222-3

January 20, 1934. SALE OF CROWN LANDS.—Notice is here by given, that the undermentioned Lots in the Town-ship of SEYMOUR, in the Newcastle District, will be

offered for sale, by PUBLIC AUCTION, in Culhorne, Cramabe, at Ketchum's Inn. on Saturday the 1st of March next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at the upset price of 12s. 6d. Currency per Acre, on condition of actual settlement, .200 Acres. " (a Clergy Reserve) 200.

200 Commissioner of Crown Land's Office, 221.4w

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

HE Subscriber continues his LAND AGENCY
OFFICE at Brantford as usual.
February 1st, 1834.

LEWIS BURWELL,

221tf
Dep'y Prov'l Surveyor.

Dep'y. Pron'l. Surveyor. 200 CASKS of Cut and Wrought NAILS, assorted sizes, for sale below the market York, January 18th, 1834. S. BURNHAM.

LANK DEEDS & MEMORIALS, for sale at this office.

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

Executors. W. B. ROBINSON. JAMES HENDERSON, At Newmarket. WILLIAM ROE, or JOHN BLAKE, York. 150.tf Newmarket, Sept. 1832.

THE ADDRESS OF ADRIAN.

In the two last numbers of the Churchman the reader has had his attention directed to the sportive effusion of the Emperor Adrian; the last translation of which [given below] has given as vivid an impression of the original that Mormonism, in a short time, will be scattered lowing is an abstract. as an English reader can receive. Adrian lived in the to the four winds, and the originators of this abosecond century of the Christian era; he was a philosopher mination will be obliged to seek a support in some and poet, and the story is that he composed these lines, as remarkable, says Professor Anthon, for their elegance as their scepticism, a few days before his death, as an appropriate address to his departing soul. In a literary point of view the trifle is valuable, as having given birth to the celebrated ode of Pope and several inferior imitations. Nor are they without their value in a theological view, since they illustrate the frame of mind in which the philosince they illustrate the frame of mind in which the philosopher, unenlightened by revelation, aims to welcome death.—* * * * They may be considered as evidencing the utmost that philosophy can accomplish toward a preparation for death; and we have therefore a fair estimate of the relative efficacy of philosophy and Christianity in this point of view, by comparing the address of Adrian with the following ode of Augustus Toplady. Reader, peruse them both, and say which shall be yours in the hour of death? Will you choose the forced and contemptaous levity of the one, or the ineffable dignity and triumphant exultation of the other?—Churchman.

THE DYING INFIDEL TO HIS SOUL.

Thou gentle little thing of air, Ever moving, Ever roving,
Ever roving,
Thy body's guest and fellow here,
Art going? Tell me where:
Thou'lt only be a vapour pale,
And cold, thy suppleness will fail,

Thou'lt naked be, When gone from me, And I shall lose thy wonted glee.

THE DYING BELIEVER TO HIS SOUL. Deathless principle arise; Soar, thou native of the skies; Pearl of price, by Jesus bought, To his glorious likeness wrought, Go to shine before his throne, Deck his mediatorial crown; Go, his triumphs to adorn, Born of God—to God return.

Lo, he beckons from on high, Fearless, to his presence fly: Thine the merit of his blood, Thine the righteeusness of God. Angels, joyful to attend. Hovering round thy pillow bend; Wait to catch the signal given, And escort thee quick to heaven.

Is thy earthly house distress'1? Willing to retain her gnest? Tis not thou, but she, must die: Fly, celestial tenant, fly! Burst thy shackles, drop thy clay, Sweetly breathe thyself away: Singing, to thy erown remove, Switter wing, and fired with love.

Shudder not to pass the stream: Venture all thy care on Him; Him, whose dying love and power Still'd its tossing, hushed its roar. Safe is the expanded wave; Gentle as a summer's eve; Not one object of his care Ever suffer'd shipwreck there.

See the haven full in view! Love divine shall bear thee through; Trust to that propitious gale; Weigh thy anchor, spread thy sail. Saints in glory perfect made, Wait thy passage through the shade; Ardent for thy coming o'er, See, they throng the blissful shore. Mount, their transports to improve,

Join the longing choir above; Swiftly to their wish be given: Kindle higher joy in Heaven. Such the prospects that acise To the dying Christian's eyes; Such the glorious vista faith Opens through the shudes of death.

ORIGIN OF THE MORMONS. From the Christian Watchman

Having learned from an eastern paper, that two give the public a short account of the origin of to dock. Mormonism. And I will here state, that a person, who was once a Mormon, has left them, and has "In Illinois, wheat is at twenty five cents a bushel; spent much time in collecting facts, and testimony and so of other produce throughout the west." in relation to the origin of the "Golden or Morlished to the world as soon as possible.

Ohio, some years ago, by a Mr. Solomon Spauld. one of the pioneers of this country. Mr. Spauldgination, and he loved to revel amid the scenes of other, and of ancient days. He used to write much for his own gratification and amusement, in regard to the first peopling of this continent, which he supposed was first settled by a part of the "lost tribes of Israel." He, (Mr. S.) having met with some pecuniary losses, collected together, and revised his manuscripts, with the design and intontion of having them published, in a historical novel, giving an account of the first settling of the "New World," and the race of people who erected the "forts" and "mounds," found in different parts of the West, under the title of the " Manu. script Found." After Mr. Spaulding prepared cause. his work for the press, he went to Pittsburgh, with the intention of immediately publishing it. But he was taken sick, and died, somewhere on the Ohio River, and the work was not published. The manuscript was left in the possession of a the naval department of the United States are on Mr. Patterson, a bookseller in Pittsburgh, Pa. an average \$10,000 a day. and it is supposed it was there copied by some of the originators of the "Mormon Book," as one of during the year 1883, is 8,871,640 lbs.—Duties them used to reside there.

A number of persons whose character is above reproach, and who were intimately acquainted with Mr. Spaulding, and who frequently read and heard him read his manuscripts, and who have read the "Book of Mormon," have stated that all the historical part of the Book, and most of the names, and many whole passages, are the writing of Mr. Spaulding. One evening, an old lady, who was acquainted with Mr. S. and had often heard him read his writings, attended a Mormon meeting, and after it was closed, she remarked to a friend, that the man had been preaching from the writings of Mr S. The religious part has been added.* But Mr. S. wrote the work in ancient and biblical language. Mr. S. was the fifth week, 158 dwts., second week, 292 dwts., fifth week, 1,106 dwts., sixth week, 949 dwts., fifth week, 1,106 dwts., sixth week, 949 dwts., printing, and Wrapping PAPER.

The Subscribers keep on hand for sale the monward the manufacture of Upper Canadian Primmer, Reading Made Easy, Mayor's Spelling Book, Webster's do., New Testament, fifth week, 1,106 dwts., sixth week, 949 dwts., Printing, and Wrapping PAPER.

The Subscribers keep on hand for sale the monward the time of commencement, 8 weeks and 2 days. In School Books, being the manufacture of Upper Canadian Primmer, Reading Made Easy, Mayor's Spelling Book, Webster's do., New Testament, fifth week, 1,106 dwts., sixth week, 949 dwts., Printing, and Wrapping PAPER. under a ficticious name. His wife is now living in Monson, Mass.

I have resided for more than a year past, in the vicinity of the "head quarters" of the Mormons. Their society is made up of the most ignorant part of the community, of men, alas! and of wo. men too, who do not think, and act, and examine, and reflect for themselves, but believe whatever others tell them, to be true. They are a poor deluded people, who deserve our pity and not our contempt. The leaders deserve the places as signed for the safe keeping of imposters.

Joseph Smith jt. called "the Mormon Prophet," is reported to be the author of these additions.

Some who came into this vicinity last summer, other way.

The Mormons are supplying themselves with rms, &c. and say, "now they intend to fight? Yours, Respectfully, J. A. Briggs Chagrin, Cuyahoga Co. Ohio, Jan. 10, 1834. J. A. BRIGGS.

Black Tongu: .- Preventive. Take one ounce of assafætida, divide it into two parts, wrap them in clean linen rags, and nail one part in the bottom of the manger where the horse is fed, the other in the bottom of the bucket in which it is watered. These will last for three months. A small piece confined in the bridle bit when the 2. Penitentiary Amendment Bill. horse goes from home will act as a preventive. 3. Act to relieve persons confined in Mense pro-Cure when the disease has commenced. Take one pint of castor oil, two ounces balsam copaiva, two ounces sweet spirits of nitre; let these ingredients be well mixed in a bottle and given. Symptoms of the disease, are soreness in the mouth, tongue red, raw in spots, slavering.—Goodsell's Genesce

Cure for Horses sick with the Sore Tongue .-Take 2 oz. alum, 1 oz. borax, half oz. blue vitriol, half oz. copperas, half pound honey, and one 7. Port Hope Police Bill. quart of vinegar, with a little sage-steep, and 8. Prescott do. do. make a wash, with which cleanse the mouth of 9. Cornwall do. do. the horse, three times a day, taking care to keep 10. Long Point Pier and Harbour Bill. him from taking cold.—Amherst Cabinet. 11. Richmond Canal Company Bill.

The following receipt was furnished us by a gentleman who has tried and proved its efficacy. l'ake of saltpetre, copperas, alum and loaf sugar, oz. of each, and I pint of brandy. Simmer them together, so that the ingredients be well mixed, and apply it as a wash. The mixture should be heated over a slow fire, as it is very inflammable, and should it boil over it would burn like gunpowder.—New England Farmer.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Emigrant Tax Law of Lower Canada is about to expire, and is not likely to be renewed. Burlington Canal .-- The tolls on this canal the ast season amounted to £1,500.

St. Lawrence Steamer .- At a late meeting of the inhabitants of Prescott, it was resolved to erect a steam-boat to ply on the St. Lawrence between Montreal and Prescott. The boat to be built on Mr. Burden's plan. Stock to the amount of £2000 has been subscriber.

Foreign Trade of Canada and the United States. -The Montreal Daily Advertiser says, "The foreign trade of the United States occupies about 1,384,000 tons, foreign and American. The trade of Canada 271,000 tons, or very nearly three times as great as that of the United States, taking the same proportion of population," namely, the po-pulation of the United States fifteen times that of Canada.

Consumption of Foreign Wine in the U. States and Canada.—The Daily Advertiser says, "The number of gallons of all kinds of wine imported nto the United States in 1832 was 5,326,000. In 1833 Canada imported about 640,000 gallons;so that, taking the population of the States at fif-teen times that of Canada, about which it is, our consumption of wines is just 821 per cent. greater than that of the United States.'

Very short passage from New York to Liverpool. -The packet-ship Napoleon sailed from New Mormon Preachers are making proselytes in some York the 8th of November, and arrived at Liver of the New England States, I deem it a duty to pool the 25th, after a run of sixteen days from dock

Hard Times.—The Washington Globe says.

mon Bible," and that the facts, &c. will be pub- don paper of the 24th November states, that a The greater part of the Mormon Bible was of Paris and Stockholm, in consequence of the written in the town of Salem, Ashtabula county, King of France not suspending a play at the request of the King of Sweden. Diplomatic relations ing, a graduate of Darmouth College, who was have ceased-ambassadors are reciprocally with. drawn-commercial intercourse between the two ing was a man of considerable genius—a fine ima- states will be henceforth regulated by consular agents. How great a matter a little fire kindleth.

> Unrelenting despotism over Poland .- Austria, Prussia, and Russia, have rivetted the chains of slavery on Poland, by signing a treaty offensive and defensive, by which, in case of a revolt in any part of old Poland, each of the three powers is to march $35,\!000\,\mathrm{men}$ (in all $105,\!000$) to repress it, and restore subjection on the part of the Poles.

> Noble spirit of the Spanish Queen.-The Queen of Spain has declined the interference in the affairs of Spain, confidently relying on the attach ment of her people to support her daughter's

> Philadelphia Bank Robbery .- The Philadelphia Bank was lately robbed of small notes to the amount of \$63,000.

Expense of 'the U. S. Navy.-The expenses of

Amount of Teas imported into the United States \$1,261,800.

Stop to Selling Spirituous Liquors .- The Town Council of Tiverton, Rhode Island, have refused to grant licenses for selling spirituous liquors.

A rich Gold Mine in Virginia has been discovered on Contrary Creek, in the northren part of Louisa, Virginia, owned by Mr. Daniel Tinder, and worked by Richards & Co., of N. Carolina, The Richmond Enquirer says, "It is what the miners call a deposite of gold, and not a vein. The following is an account of their labours from The Subscriber Labours from the time of commerciants seventh week, 280 dwts, eighth week, 941 dwts.

The Montreal Herald is to be published daily after the first of May next, under the familiar and imposing title of Morning Herald. The Editor, R. Weir, Esq. possesses superior literary talent. The Montreal Settler is to be published hereafter twice a week.

MR. BURDEN is stated to have sold the patent right of his new steamboat for \$100,000-upon the condition of its succeeding to propel a boat at No. 8, 3d Concession, west Yonge Street, the rate of 25 miles an hour.

Provincial Revenue of Lower Canada. have renounced Mormonism, and returned to the Neilson's Gazette of 29th ult., contains a tabular path of truth. And it is here confidently believed view of the Provincial revenue of which the fol-

> Total income of the Province, during the year terminated on the 10th Octo-236,633 2 11 Deduct one third, paid to Upper Canada.... £60,878 9 6

Do. customs for collec tion, (one third paid by Upper Canada 11,022 3 Do. Drawbacks,..... 608, 11 4

Nett Revenue of the year 1831,..... Cy. £164,124 8 11 List of Bills which have passed both houses of the Legislature during the present Session.

. Bill to enable certain Foreigners in Waterloo and Woolwich to hold lands.

4. An act to form certain Townships in the London District into a County, (Huron) and to attach certain, other Townships to the county of Middlesex in the London District, and Kent in the Western ditto.

5. Hamilton and Port Dover Road Bill.

6. Bill to provide for the Support and Government of the Penitentiary.

12. Bill for the further relief of Bail, &c. &c. Belleville Police Bill.

 Bill to relieve the Executors of Thomas Stoy. ell.—Courier.

For the Christian Guardian.

Mr. Editor,-I have received from the Rev. C. R. Allison, the monies paid to him by the following persons, fo the Upper Canada Academy. JOHN RYERSON. 0 A. L. Bogert, 0 William Johnson, £1 5 1 5 James Foster, J. Leffer, John Richards, Robert Taylor, Rev. C. Vanduson, 2 10 0 Earnest Snider. John Benham, Peter Vanderhydin, I Joseg Patten, 0 10 Henry Ostershout, A. Yeomans, Richard Sprong, H. Dingman, Esq. R. B. Clapp, C. German, Esq., David Sprong 0 John Way, 0 Silvanes Spragg, B. Shanmans, David B. Cronk, C. Dunaran, Richard Osburn. A. Iloskins, Ab'm Vanblarakim, 0 10 Henry Vauluvin, Stephen Griffis, James Forsbeg. Rev. J. Musgrove, Mrs. Mary Empy, William McKenzie, 0 12 Margaret Nevill, John Switzer, Joseph Perdy, Peter Grass, Ora Switzer, C. Day, Daniel Evirett, John Dingman, Charles Bochus, Daniel Willer, Mrs. C. Woodwerd, 0 Thomas Gregory, 1 George Snider, D. Peterson, Esq. John D. Fox, Ebenezer Benjamin, 0 15 John Caten, William Lyon. Bowin Aylsworth, 2 10 Asahel Assletine, 1 5 Isaac Fraser, Esq., 0 10 0 William Brickman, 0 15 0 John Dudley, 1 0 6 Ephraim Doolittle, 2 10 0 John Scott, 0 5 Isaac Fraser, 1 17 o Alexander Ross, 1 17 o S. Washburn, Esq. 2 10 0 0 12 6

NEW AND EXTENSIVE ARRIVALS of LINEN and WOOLEN DRAPERY, &c. for SALE, Wholesale & Retail, at WILLIAM LAWSON'S BRICK STORE, No. 153 King Street, York, U. C.

WILLIAM LAWSON, Merchant Tailor, Grateful for past favours, respectfully informs the inhabitants of York and its vicinity, that he is now receiving very large and well selected stock of DRY GOODS, 4suitable for the season; and from the circumstance that they were purchased in England before the late advance, he offers them for sale at old prices, and some articles

His Stack comprises a large and splendid assortment of superfine, fine, and middling Broad and plain Cloths, Kerseymores, Kerseys, Pilot Cloth, Petershams, Flushings, Woolen Velveteen and Cords, Cotton Cords and Velvet. Rupture between France and Sweden.—A London paper of the 24th November states, that a rupture has just taken place between the courts of Paris and Stockholm, in consequence of the Catter States, Table Catter Constant Colors and Velvet.

een, Beaverteens, Fustians; silk, Valentia, and velvet.

Baize, Serge; ten pieces of choice Carpeting, very cheap; Merinoes, Cottons, Shirtings, printed Calicoes in great verteens and Colors and Velvet. Cotton Shawls; Table Cloths and Covers; Lace, Ribbons Gloves, and Hosiery;—an elegant and fashionable assort-ment of Ladies', Misses', and Children's Fure; Ladies' and Gentlemen's Cloth, Camblet, and Plaid Cloaks; Ladies' Velvet, Tuscan, Leghorn, Straw and Chip Bonnets; a large and fashionable assortment of Gentlemen's Cloth. ing; and orders to Measure executed with despatch, and according to the latest fashions.

York, November 5th, 1833.

LOOKING-GLASSES, PRINTS, -&c. (King-street, a few doors East of Yonge-street.) ALEXANDER HAMILTON, Gilder, &c.

Respectfully begs to return his thanks to the Ladies and Gentlomen 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 please, to merit a limit to proper to the present; and as he is determined to sell, not not business and a sincere desire please, to merit a limit to proper to ontinuance of their generous support.

He has constantly on hand Mahogany and Gilt frame

loooking 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

THEAP CASH STORE.—KING BARTON No. 70, corner of Yonge and Lot Streets, has received a large supply of Fall and Winter Goods, con-sisting of Cloths, Flashings, Blankets, Flannels, Cottons, Colicoes, Hats, bost South Sea Seal Caps, common ditto; Mitts, Gloves; a great variety of Top Coats, and Wearing Apparel of all kinds, Groceries, &c. &c.

He begs as a favour that his friends and the public will and examine for themselves. York, December 2d. 1833.

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

ountry Tailors, and those who make up their own. 185.tf. Yonge Street, May 22d, 1833.

N. B. Country Merchants and Schools furnished with On the 8th day they obtained the unparalleled Books, and Writing, Printing, and Wrapping Papper. sum of 8,680 dwts. The day following, 2,075

EASTWOOD & SKINNER. York Paper Mill, Nov. 16, 1832.

> STOLEN OR STRAYED, From Farr's Ta-vern, on Dundas Street, Township of York, about two or three months since, an IRON GREY HORSE, switch tailed with three small while spots on his back, caused by the rubbing of the saddle; one of his hind feet white and 5 years old. \$10 Reward will be given to any person who will return said horse to the subscriber, near Farr's mills, Humber. JOHN CLARK.

Jan'y 25th, 1834. 220.3 DUCATION.—J. L. MACKINTOSH, from Edinburgh, respectfully intimates to the inhabitants of York, that he intends to open, at an early day, an ACADEMY for the education of children and young people of both sexes, on the principle of mutual instruction, so successfully practised by the celebrated Mr. Wood and the late Doctor Thomson of his native city. The branches intended to be taught are, English Reading, Grammar, Writing, Arithmetic, Geography, and Book-keeping. For the latter of which he considers himself peculiarly well qualified, from having for many years conducted the counting house departments of the late John Waugh Brougham. Esq. (brother to the present Lord Chancellor.) This absolutely necessary branch of education in a commercial community will be conducted on novel principles, so as to make the pupils comprehend not heart of a wealthy and floorishing country, and affording only the theory but the practice also. The terms will be every facility for sending off produce to different markets, known on application at Mr. MacIntosh's house, William treatments of the provide of the Powell Free the lockage commences; and although deriving and important advantages from its extent of water for the Falls and St. Cathation in a commercial community will be conducted on not be principles, so as to make the pupils comprehend not be art of a wealthy and floorishing country, and affording every facility for sending off produce to different markets, having a direct communication by water to both lakes. street, next to that of John Powell, Esq. York, 9th January, 1834.

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

218-tf.

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

MASTER TODD, pupil of Dr. Busby, of Oxford University, gives lessons on the Piano-forte.

Newgate-street, York. Nov. 12, 1833.

SYSTEMATIC WRITING,—This Art by which the worst and most unintelligible scrawl can, in six easy lessons, be rendered into a clear and beautiful running hand, taught, by an English master, of long and considerable experience in Education and In-

struction.—TERMS, \$5 the course. Applications to A. B., 35, Newgate-street, York, will

nect immediate attention.

York, November 27, 1833.

DOCTOR ROLPH'S ADDRESS, delivered before the late meeting of the Young Men's Tempe. rance Society, is just published in a small and neat Pampolet, and will be for sale at all the Bookstores in Town. Orders from a distance will be attended to, either by the President, Mr George Bostwick, (at Parker's Store,) or the Secretary, Mr. Charles Hunt, (Apothecary.) Price 2s 6d. per dozen: and 15s. per hundred. York, Sept. 25, 1833.

ALL-AND WINTER GOODS, (WHOLESALE & RETAIL,) just received at 181 King.st. SAMUEL E. TAYLOR, grateful for the encourage. ment he has hitherto received, and anxiously solicitous to merit a continuance of it, begs to call the attention of the public to his stock of Fall and Winter Goods, which he flutters himself will be found on examination to

be extremely citear and well selected.
Fine and superfine Woollen Cloths, broad and narrow of nearly every description, color, and quality, at remark ably low prices, are to be had at his establishment: in fact, all he wants is an examination of the PRICE and QUALITY of his Goods, to ensure to him a continuance of

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

FOR SALE, by the Subscriber, at his Boom and Shos Warehouse, 183 and 185, King street: 250 pairs Ladies' and Children's Snow Boots, 100 " do. Indian Rubbe Indian Rubber Boots

46 do٠ do. Prunella Boots, do. Shoes. do. Children's Morocco Shoes, 200100 Calf Skin do. 30 " Gentlemen's Galoe do.

together with a very extensive assortment of Men's, Women's and Boy's Shoes and Boots, suited to the season THOMAS THOMPSON.

York, December 18th, 1833.

LESSLIE & SONS, in authoriting their removal to No. 1103 King street—the first Brick building west of the Jail and Court House—would be sense they t the same time gratefully acknowledge the sense they retain of the liberal and extended support which they have uniformly received during the 14 years they have been in business in U.C., and to intinate that they will as usual keep an extensive supply of BOOKS, STA. TIONERY, DRUGS, PATENT MEDICINES, &c.

&c.; which they will furnish either by Wholesale or Reall, on as low terms as any respectable establishment.

York, January 8th, 1834.

217-13

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

WINTER CLOTHING

s neatly and carefully put up, which he has no doubt will give general satisfaction, and gain himself the continuance of that support he has so liberally recei-

will be given to purchasers.

N. B. Country storekeepers supplied wholesale on noderate terms, and all orders executed at the shortest ice, in the neatest style. York, June 26, 1833.

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

found uncommonly low.

He flatters himself that from the long experience he has had in the business of Upper Canada, he has been able to select an assortment, in every way suited to the wants of the country; 850 Packages of which have already come to hand. Town and country Merchants will find it to their advantage to call and examine his Stock; and Merchants from a distance will also find it worth their while to visit York, when they are in the vay of purchasing Goods. He thinks it unnecessary to attempt to enumerate

any of the articles of which his Stock consists, suffice it to say, that on inspection be thinks it will be found as complete as that of any House in either Province. GEORGE MONRO. York, 6th June, 1832. 135-tf

CHEAP WHOLESALE WAREHOUSE

TERMS:—The price of the Christian Guardan is include shillings and six pence a year, if paid in advance or, steen shillings and six pence a year, if paid in advance shillings and six pence a year, if paid in advance shillings and six pence a year, if paid in advance shillings and six pence a year, if paid in advance shillings and six pence a year, if paid in advance shillings and six pence a year, if paid in advance shillings and six pence a year, if paid in advance shillings and six pence a year, if paid in advance shillings and six pence a year, if paid in advance shillings and six pence a year, if paid in advance shillings and six pence a year, if paid in and six pence a year, if paid in and six pence a year, if paid in advance shillings and six pence a year, if paid in advance shillings and six pence in the parce in the first number will be considered in advance.

York, Jan. 29th, 1833.

IESUS STORE, in the Village of Oakville—

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

JUSTUS W. WILLIAMS.

Oakville, June 1, 1833.

OOK-BINDING,—Ornamental and Plain, done in the neatest manner, with despatch, and on the most reasonable terms, by R. BREWER. No. 168, King Street. York, November 18th, 1833. .

WILLAGE OF THOROLD.—This flourishing Village, on the tine of the Welland Canal, from its growing importance, deserves public attention. It is si-tuated on the mountain ridge, or summit level of the Ca-nal, where the lockage commences; and although deriving From its being elevated upwards of three hundred feet above the level of Lake Ontario, it has a fine commanding

prospect, with good pure water and a salubrious air.

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

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

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

GEORGE KEEFER. Thorold Mills, Jan. 3, 1834.

FOR SALE,—The following LANDS, in the DISTRICT OF NAGARA, Township of Grimsby:
Part of Lots No. 8 & 9, in the 9th Concession, 180 Acres,
Lot No. 8, 8th 100 Lot No. 8, 8th 100
180 acres of the above is well cleared and fenced. There are on the premises, a Grist Mill, with two run of Stones, in good order; a Saw Mill, with two Saws; nine dwelling Houses, composing part of the Village of Smithville, all under rent; a large frame Barn; two Blacksmith Sh ops a Merchant Shop, with various out buildings.

a Merchant Shop, with various out buildings.

Any person wishing to purchase a valuable property, and a good stand for business, is requested to call and

examine these premises. IN THE LONDON DISTRICT. Lot No. 13, in 14th Concession of Windham, 200 Acres. North half of 14, in do. do. 100 Lot No. 10, in the 5th Concession of Burford, 200 7th do. Nissouri, 200 Half of 18, 7th do.

IN THE DISTRICT OF GORE. Lot No. 22, in the 3d Concession of Esquesing, 200 Acres. IN THE HOME DISTRICT.

Lot No. 14, in the 5th Concession of Scott, 200 Acres.
Lot No. 15, 11th do. Reach, 200
All which Lands are in well settled Townships, and are of good quality. For conditions apply to the owner.

SMITH GRIFFIN. Smithville, August 9th, 1833.

O BE LEASED or SOLD, 100 town lots in Scarborough, lying each side of a gravel spring, on Kingston road, east of the Highland Creek. Also, Thirteen Town Lots in the centre of York, to be leased. Enquire of JORDAN POST, e leased. Enquire of Scarboro*.

December 9th, 1833. FARM FOR SALE in the fifth concession of Vaughan, being the West halves of numpers 18 and 19 containing 200 acres about 35 of which are

improved with a good log house and barn thereon—15 acres are seeded for meadow. It has on it a good well of water, and also a stream running through the lot. En quire of the Subscriber on the premises. JOHN FRANK, Vavghan, 20th March, 1833. 178-tf.

OR SALE, Lots No. 7 in the 6th Con. and 13 in the 3rd con. of Hungerford, 200 acres each. Lot No. 6, in the 1st con. of Percy, 200 acres. East half of Lot No. 1, in the 5th con. of Kaladar,

East half of Lot No. 16, in the 7th con. of Kennebeck, 100 acres. West half of Lot No. 31, in the 6th con. of Matilda, 100 acres.

50 Acres in North Crosby, and one Village Lot in De morestville. The above lots of Land will be disposed of on liberal

torms, as it respects price and periods of payment. For further particulars apply (if by mail post paid) to the subscriber. CYRUS R. ALLISON. Adolphustown, April 20th, 1833. OR SALE, 200 ACRES OF LAND,

ir Reach, being Lot No. 3, in the 9th concession, at 12s 6d. currency per acro. Enquire of Mr. Joseph Dennis, on the Humber; or James Richardson York. Noaember 12, 1832.

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

WANTED TO BORROW, for 3 or 5 years, from £200 to £1000, on good security, for which a premium of £12 per cent. will we given. Apply to this office. 2111f York, Nov. 25, 1833.

O MERCHANTS, STORE-KEEPERS, &c. -A respectable Man well acquainted with Store-keeping and general Merchantile Business, including Book keeping &c. is desirous of obtaining employment, in a respectable House. He would prove a valuable acquision to any Wholesale Establishment in which an experienced and confidential clerk is required. The best re-ferences will be given and security if required.—Terms oderate. Address A. B. C. Post Office York York December 14, 1893. 214

\$10 REWARD.

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

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

to Toronto Post office, addressed to the subscribers, and will be thankfully received. BRIGGS & GILSON, Toronto, 39th Oct., 1833. Tanners, Dundas.st. P.S. Three or four Journeymen Shoemakers

CHRISTIAN GUARDIAN.