CHRISTIA



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DEVOTED TO RELIGION, MORALITY, LITERATURE, ECONOMY, AND GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

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THE MERCY SEAT. BY THE REV. HUGH STOWELL. From every storm of wind that blows. From every swelling tide of woes, There is a calm, a sure retreat, 'Tis found beneath the Mercy Seat.

There is a place where Jesus sheds The oil of gladness on our heads, A place than all besides more sweet-It is the blood bought Mercy Seat.

There is a scene where spirits blend, Where friend holds fellowship with friend, The sunder'd far-by faith they meet Around one common Mercy Seat.

Ah! whither could we flee for aid When tempted, desolate, dismay'd-Or how the host of hell defeat Had suffering saints no Mercy Seat.

There! there on eagle wing we sear, And sin and sense seem all no more, And heaven comes down our souls to greet, And glory crowns the Mercy Seat.

Oh let my hand forget her skill, My tongue be silent, cold and still, This bounding heart forget to beat If I forget the Mercy Scat.

An Essay on the Christian Ministry, including a General Outline of Ministerial Studies and Pastoral Duties; for the use of Young Preachers By J. Edmondson, A. M.

This is the title of a work lately published in London, which is reviewed in the Wesleyan Magazine for January, 1831. Mr. Edmondson is a Preacher of the Methodist connexion, and this forty years experience and labour in the ministry. The contents of this valuable production are, Ministerial Character-Ministerial Abilities-Call to the Ministry-Literary Studies-Biblical Studies-Composition of Sermons-The Gift of Prayer-Preaching-Visiting the Sick-Catechising-Public Meetings-General Advice-and the Li brary of a Christian Minister. On some of these heads, we will lay before our readers the sentiments of the Author-convinced that they cannot fail to be read with interest and profit by every Minister of the Gospel, and by every person who wishes to form just notions of the Character, Qualifications, and Duties of a Gospel Minister.-ED.

On the Ministerial Character Mr. Edmondson observes "The various titles which are given to a Christian Mitilster, in the books of the New Testament, prove the valimportance of his work. Let us examine a few of these, that we may understand the momentous duties of an evan-gelical paster. He is a servant of the Lord Jesus Christ, in the great work of evangelizing the nations, and of saving souls from death. James i. 1. He is an ambassador for Christ, offering terms of mercy to rebellious man, and spiritual temple of God, with good materials. 1 Cor. iii. pidity with which the river Derwent 10-15. He is a paster, who feeds the flock of Christ, and a bishop who has the oversight and care of the church; for the Greek word episcopos signifies an overseer, an inspector, or a superintendent. Phil. i. 1. And he is a steward of the mysteries of God, dispensing the sublime truths of the Gospel, which, for many ages, were con-coaled from the world. 1 Cor. iv. 1; Col. i. 26. But who is sufficient for these things? This great work requires gifts, grace, and constant application." (Pp. 2, 3.)

The following paragraph we think deserves special ob

scrvation :-" The mind of a Minister should have sufficient strength to exercise itself in lofty and elevated thoughts: not only on the high and important verities of Christian theology, but also on other subjects which relate to men and things.

"Religion is a lofty subject. It includes a knowledge of God, who is ALL-wise, ALMICHTY, and EVERY WHERE PRESENT; a knowledge of the Scriptures, which are more grand and sublime than any other writings in the world; knowledge of providence and grace, which are subjects of sufficient importance to occupy the thoughts of angels, and a knowledge of a future state, including the purity, glory, and happiness of celestial spirits. We do not wish a Preacher to range in the field of wild imagination; but he should be able to rise high in sober thinking. Imagination, uncurbed, produces bombast; but lofty, sobe thought, produces the true sublime. A Minister is called to preach the great truths of religion, and to govern the church under the direction of his Lord and Master; but if his mental powers are below the common standard of human intellect, he is not qualified for either of these duties. When little minds undertake the office of public tosehing, those who are doomed to hear them seldom rise above the level of children in divine knowledge. When the government of the church is committed to these inferior spi rits, they are, generally, violent, oppressive, and tyranni-cal; and as judges they are illiberal and severe. There is a littleness in all they say and do, which is always disgusting to men of enlarged views, and which sinks them in the esteem of sensi le men. But men of sterling sense, who are capable of taking enlarged views of things, though unequal to the first-rate geniuses, are able teachers, and mild governors. They rise above those mean artifices degrade little minds. They seldom meddle with trivial affairs; but when they find it necessary to examine triffing occurrences, they do it with superior wisdom. A man who is accustomed to lofty and dignified thoughts looks over the weaknesses and frailties of human nature, and is never severe but when God is dishonoured by wilful disobedience. He will not pry into family affairs, or hearken to the tales of a whisporer; nor demean himself by any compliance with the follies of ignorant and foolish He is neither haughty in his airs, nor overbearing in his manners: for these are sure indications of a lov and grovelling spirit. There is a mixture of dignity, affa bility, and condescension in his whole behaviour; and his influence is fell, to great advantage, in every circle where he moves." (Pp. 46—49.)

On the corsposition of sermons the author gives thi

important advice :-"I. Never preach, on any occasion, without previous

"The man who ascends the pulpit without previous really possessed. preparation cannot render much service to the people. He may utter many words, and make a great noise; but his words are without knowledge, and his sound without sense. His unpremeditated harangues dishonour the sa-cred cause, and are an insult offered to his intelligent hearers. He may think himself inspired, the ignorant may admire his verbosity, and he may pass for an oracle with a few; but, in reality, he is an empty, incoherent declaim-

a very high opinion of himself, or a very low opinion of his hearers; and in either case he goes astray himself, and leads his people astray. He talks strangely about supersistance, who wilfully neglects the use of proper means? But did not our Lord say to his disciples, 'When they deliver you up, take no thought how or what ye shall speak, for it shall be given you in that same hour what yo shall speak? Matt. x. 19. We reply, This passage does not relate to preaching, but to the answers which were to be given by the apostles, when they were summoned to ap pear before councils, rulers, and kings; and in that case, livine inspiration was necessary, because it could not be known beforehand what questions might be necessary. But let no indolent preacher take shelter under a pessage of Scripture which he does not understand. Rather le him apply diligently to his studies, and then he may ra-tionally hope for the help of God. Does an architect build without a plan? Does a prudent tradesman launch out into business without a plan? Both the one and the other may improve his plan as he proceeds in his work and the Preacher, who does not read his sermons, may improve his subject in the pulpit, by many new and striking thoughts; but his plan should be well laid before he enters on his work." (Pp. 159—161.)

(To be continued.) From the Imperial Magazine for 1831.

THE ATBEIST. "Lo, a form, divinely bright. Descends and bursts upon my sight, A scraph of illustrious birth. Religion is her name on earth."

"Tis heav'n itself that points out an hereafter,
Addison." And intimates eternity to man." It was on a delightful July morning, during a short sojourn in the north of England, that my Essay, as he modestly calls it, is the result of pillows, to wander amid the charming scenery which surrounds Bassenthwaite Water; one of the most beautiful lakes in Cumberland.

Enlivened by the warbling of the feathered choir, we trod airily along, until we had surmounted one of the highest hills, which bound the lake premature old age. - "I beg pardon, gentlemen," epaid a walk ten times the distance of that we by his cant." and taken. About three miles to the south lay the town of Keswick, and the lake of Derwent lofty uplands, and smiling tranquil valleys. Bethe latter of which closed at that point the view, and seemed to kiss the orb whose brilliancy tinged her bosom with gold. On the opposite side of Bassenthwaite, was a wide extent of pasture land, here swelling into small eminences, and anon sinking gracefully into sloping vales; all alike clothed with the freshest verdure, relieved in many parts by clusters of small white cottages, which gemmed the landscape, and seemed like so many master builder, who lays a good foundation, and erects the the entire scene received animation from the rawatches over it by day and by night. Eph. iv. 11. He is its whole length, sparkling and winding like a sil-

As we stood gazing tranquilly upon the beauies I have presumptuously endeavoured to des. chastising of our sous." cribe, the still air was suddenly broken by the tolstood in different parts of the country-uninjured keener tortures than could the rack." by the lapse of time—since the primitive days of

across the fields, and make two of the congrega- tues." ion"-" With all my heart," returned he, and, "This is sophistry, said I, "but I am unable at taking my arm, we walked to the margin of the present to adduce the proper arguments to oppose soul like the golden rays which gild the morning they are not dashed to pieces, and totally ruined. lake, where the passage boat awaited to ferry us it; however, if you will accompany us into this saover. The distance to the church was about three cred place, we shall yet be in time to hear the dishills in their descent, it therefore occupied nearly of the fallacy of your assertions." At this mo. like the rivulet, it will advance, till, gaining the sail round the world of opinion without a compass, an hour to traverse the intermediate ground; and ment a low strain of music floated past, accom. brink, it plunges down the rugged side in a foam- have fell a victim to their temerity, and been they are stiff and dogmatical, coarse and illiberal; and on arriving at the door we paused, thinking it panied by the word "Amen" plaintively uttered by ing torrent, bearing before it, like twigs and bush-brought to a sad and fatal end!-ib. would appear indecorous to enter so long after the children within, as if to confirm what I had service had commenced, and eventually determin. said. ed on strolling about the church yard until it was over. Everything here was calculated to tran. when falsely applied, therefore have with ye." quilize the mind, and soften the every-day feelings of the heart to that mellow melancholy, yet pleas. pletely against us, should the preacher turn out ing tone, which the emblems of mortality are sure some fat old twaddle," whispered my friend. to inspire. A deep shade was cast over the ground by a thickly planted row of yew-trees that sur-linner door was an exquisite piece of sculpture, rounded it, and many a tale of sorrow was told by representing the Redeemer, surrounded by his disthe wooden tombs, which recorded the death of ciples; and underneath was written "He that husbands, wives, and children. The burial ground | believeth in me, though he were dead, yet he shall extended to the very verge of the hill which at live." This curled the Atheist's lip with a smile one side was pretty steep, and presented the same | —we passed on. . As we proceeded up the aisle, scene to view, that we had before beheld; though the congregation were joining their voices in a every feature of it was altered on account of its hymn. We were shewn into a new opposite the eing seen from a different point.

at the west-end a square embattled tower or bel- walked slowly towards the desk. fry. Many parts appeared to have been recently up with red bricks, giving the building an appear-

standing position without the assistance of two and most magnificent forehead I ever beheld. and a wild enthusiast. Do we find any thing live this stout oaken staves on which he leaned his whole The Atheist appeared struck with his appear. now let thy servant depart in peace, according to at the bar, or in the senate? The lawyer must have a cor. I weight. He was clad in a well-brushed but thread- ance; a solemn silence reigned throughout the thy word." A convulsive struggle recalled our

rect brief, before he can plead the cause of his client; and bare coat of a russet-gray colour, with long skirts, place. The book of instruction was opened—and attention to the stranger. His eyes had lost their the statesman must have a well digested plan, before he each furnished with a pocket, out of which peep. The text was given. It was the fourth verse of the fire, and were now fixed and glassy; his face was proposes any new measure to the legislative body. And shall a Minister of Jesus take less pains, in preaching the ed a prayer-book and a bible. A flowered waist. A flowered waist. The text was given. It was the fourth verse of the fire, and were now fixed and glassy; his face was forty-first Psalm, and ran as follows: "Lord, be pale, and the damp clammy dew of death rested forty-first Psalm, and ran as follows: "Lord, be pale, and the damp clammy dew of death rested to the fire, and were now fixed and glassy; his face was forty-first Psalm, and ran as follows: "Lord, be pale, and the damp clammy dew of death rested to the legislative body. And a prayer-book and a bible. A flowered waist. everlasting Gospel, than the lawyer in his pleadings, or coat that reached considerably below his hips, the senator in the formation and proposal of human laws? scarcely allowing a pair of cord small-clothes which he were to be seen; and ov-hide gaiters the effect, this produced, but the Atherst cold the conditions of himself containing to see the effect, this produced, but the Atherst cold the conditions and proposed or coat that reached considerably below his hips, merciful unto me; heal my soul, for I have sinned upon his brow. A surgeon who had been sent for against Thee." I could not resist turning to see now arrived, and pronounced him beyond all hope. with the work to be seen; and ox-hide gatters, the criterian produced, but the first outwards, completed his costume. Smiled, and said in an under tone, "Now for an pression so ghastly that I shuddered. Suddenly His shoes had been carefully brushed and oiled, evangelical dose." His shoes had been carefully brushed and oiled, evangelical dose. natural aid, and leaves all, as he pretends, to the Holy and were decorated with massive silver buckles: Spirit; but what right has any man to expect divine us- and from beneath his three cornered hat streamed and from beneath his three-cornered hat streamed then proceeded to explain his text; he pointed clasped his hands, and repeated, "Lord, heal my equally venerable.

When the old man had reached the church door e leaned against it gasping for breath, apparently exhausted. We approached. "My good friend," said I to him, "you seem far too feeble to venture the distance you must have come without some one to assist you."

"Alas, sir!" he replied, "I am indeed; yet I would not miss hearing our reverend vicar, were my pains and the distance trebled."

'That may be," observed Lawrence, "but 'tis pity that one seemingly so zealous should not be able to arrive at the commencement of service, and he pointed to the church clock.

Ah, sir, it is not for want of the will; but my old dame would have it that I was too ill to venwill forgive my backwardness;" and with a tearful eye he entered the church.

"Does not this cry shame upon us;" cried I turning to my friend, "that we, who are healthy and active should lack that old man's piety ?"

"Foolery rather," exclaimed a voice behind us, and turning suddenly round we beheld, with some friend Charles Lawrence and myself forsook our surprise, a stranger leaning against a small wood. have lived in vain," were the words he seemed to en monument. In person he was six feet high, well made and dignified; his age might be about thirty, but care, dissipation, and something undefinable, seemed to have impressed the lineaments of his handsome- though wan countenance, with a on its northern side. The enchanting prospect said he, "for being unintentionally surprised into that every where met our view would have amply an exclamation, which you old fool led me to make cinate the eye, but to convince the soul. She is

"Heavens!" cried I, "and is it possible a man the smiling vale of Keswick, nuturing in its bosom in appearance so devout should be a hypocrite!" Water, with all its paradisiacal scenery of bold ger, "he may be sincere enough in what he says, those who in their sophistry deny their Creator, youd this could be traced the expansive silver many years, still suffer themselves to be imposed is planted in their own bosom—such as these I waters of But ermere Lake, and Lowes Water, upon still be governed by the opinions of others would ask, who seated those feelings in their his word without fear, may justly be said to hold

"Men call me so; with others who, like my- tion." self, laugh at the idle tales of churchmen. Reli-

evil, as-if we escape detection of our crimes in thing must have created those feelings." this world—we escape punishment altogether

ling of a bell; and looking in the direction from deceived. No, no, believe me if we do possess concluded his discourse. whence the sound proceeded, we perceived, en souls, they perish with our bodies, and the only thronged upon the apex of a gentle acclivity, one hell is that which inhabits our bosom in the shape of those gothic ivy-grown churches which have of conscience, the reproaches of which inflict the dark rivers of guilt, 'would fice from the it .-- 1b.

"But what requital are we then to receive for Christianity in this country. Already were clean- those commendable acts which are not rewarded ly and neatly attired peasants proceeding with se. by the world?" I ask. The Atheist for a modate steps from various quarters towards the sament fixed his searching eyes upon my face, and he understand them not. The dark clouds of des. the apostle says, "carried about with divers and cred edifice, (for it was Sunday morning,) and it then replied, "With all your picty, you never can pair and uncertainty hover over his head-he is dis. strange doctrines." These you will do well to formed no unpleasing sight to see the aged assist-ed by the youthful, or the rustic flaxen haired girl assuredly know that such always carries its own led up the hill by her ruddy-fuced admirer.

They are still voice which upbraids the midnight darkness of sin, struggling against carried bither and thither by the wind. They are "Come, Lawrence," said I, "let us hasten you for your crimes will applaud you for your vir. the dawn of reason-let him but place reliance first in this course, and then in that. Sometimes

miles, on account of the long sweep taken by the course, and my life on it you will return convinced

"I admire eloquence," said the stranger, even

"We are ruined, and shall have the laugh com-

"Fear nothing," was my reply.-Above the pulpit, where we had an admirable opportunity We had now a better opportunity of admiring both of seeing and hearing. During the psalm he beautifully simple style in which the church the vicar (whom I afterwards learnt was the Rev. was built. It consisted of a long low chancel, and Theodore Augustus), attired in his sable gown,

not possessing the beauty of snowy white, appeared by a beautiful metaphor, representing the sinner ment elapsed—his head dropped upon his bosom, er increases he loses his faith in the physician's tribunal whose existence it doubted, from that awskill, he rejects his advice, spurns at his prescrip- ful Being at whose omnipotence it had scoffed. tions, and abandons himself in despair to the ray. Some days afterward the tolling of the bell anages of disease. But let him not even at the most nounced a funeral. It was indeed the funeral of dreadful crisis forsake hope. Let him call in un. the unhappy unbeliever, on whom the reasoning shrinking faith upon the healer, though it be the of the excellent vicar had a week before wrought

minister the balm of health to his soul.'

a similar strain, I turned my head to see what ef: least clue to a discovery. No one in the village ture abroad this morning; and I was therefore o- feet this exhortation had taken on the Atheist, and knew him, or had seen him, before he entered the bliged to wait until she had gone out, before I found him leaning forward in an attitude of the church-yard, but that he was a man of birth and durst leave my bed; but truly, I hope the Lord deepest attention; his hand was pressed against education we could not for a moment doubt, from his forehead, and his whole soul seemed concent the superiority of his address during the short contrated in his fixed eyes, where could be read the versation I held with him. He was, therefore, most intense interest. I fancied that I traced the emotions of his awakened feelings in the troubled relative to bedew it with the tear of sympathy. A gaze. It seemed to express, a hope that the minister's assertions were true, though struggling with his previous infidelity. "If it be so, I shall not express (and which I almost thought I heard uttered) by the smile upon his lips.

During the progress of his discourse, the preacher, in the following words, adverted to a topic in which the stranger was most intimately concerned.

"It is not, however, the aim of religion to fasconstantly on the alert, to strengthen and support the virtuous; to bring back those who have erred, into the paths of rectitude, and to impress with "Nay, nay, I said not that," returned the stran- her truth the unbelievers-such my brethren as but it maddens me to see those who have lived so and will allow of no heaven, or no hell, but what and even risk their lives by leaving a bed of hearts? who engrafted an accusing conscience in no honorable rank in the scale of being; but is a sickness, to listen to the lies and trade, served up their breasts, to give a foretaste of future joys, in the garb of what asses rather than men term and future torments? It was the Maker! the creating God! and that very feeling, on which You are an Atheist," said Charles Lawrence, the Atheist builds his theory, practically cries dly.

Here the stranger, by whose side I sat, started gion may be a good political cheat, to keep the upon his feet, as if a sudden pang had crossed his But it would be very difficult to prove, how the for Christ, offering terms of mercy to rebellious man, and beseeching him to be reconciled to God. 2. Cor. v. 20. He is a labourer together with God, working in subordination to him, in the vineyard of Christ. 1 Cor. jii. 9. He is a daw, like a giant protector of Nature's works, and the pulses of his temples could be seen. nd a future."

fire—and the pulses of his temples could be seen whatsoever a man soweth, that also shall be reap.

"According to which doctrine," interrupted I, distinctly and rapidly beating. With a suppress- Where a man is uninfluenced by principle, or acts "it matters not whether our actions are good or ed tone he muttered, "It must be true-some without thought, according to the motive

wrath to come,' yet knows not whither to fleelet him turn to the bible—scan its sacred pages, and examine the tenets thoroin contained—but let him not be discouraged, though on the outset es, all thy doubts-thy uncertainties-thy ignorances—thy disbeliefs—thy fears; and finally, having overthrown every obstruction, expand into the broad and settled lake of conviction."

"So have thy words acted upon me," cried the Atheist aloud; "conviction has quelled every doubt, and reason loudly tells me there is-there must be a God." With this exclamation he clappled his clenched hands to his forehead, and sunk back into the seat overpowered by his emotions.

The sacred silence which had hitherto reigned around, was now broken by an universal expression of surprise; but all was again stilled as the clergyman with uplifted hands invoked the Almighty blessing upon his flock.

In the mean the reverend vicar having left his pulpit, directed that the stranger (who was insent Redeemer. sible) should be conveyed into the vestry room, which was immediately done, and after some minutes we succeeded in restoring him to animation. [ful, will dare to disown their parents, their pro-His first words were, "I have seen my Maker, I must confess my heart beat as I heard his and shall be saved. Let the sacrament be adin a very ruinous condition, as they were patched footsteps fall on the marble floor, but when, after ministered, for I feel there are but few moments ejaculating upon his knees a prayer, he stood up- of life left me." His request was complied with, ance of much greater stability than perhaps, it right, my mind was instantly at ease. He was a land never saw I that imposing ceremony conducteally possessed.

tall, dignified, yet slight made man of about forty; ed with greater devotion; the convert seemed to Whilst thus indulging ourselves, we were at his eyes were dark and piercing, yet tempered bend his whole soul to the privileged duty, tracted by the figure of an old man, who was with mildness, and only shot forth their lightning, and when, it was concluded he exclaimed, slowly toiling up the hill, evidently in great pain. like glance, when he became peculiarly animated. "All is finished," and sunk back in the agonies of Age had bent him nearly to the ground, and it ap- His hiar was black, and thinned considerably at death. We were all deeply impressed, and joinpeared totally impossible for him to preserve a the temples, giving ample display to the noblest ed in prayer for the dying sufferer. The reverend preacher raised his voice, and said aloud, "Lord,

With a rich mellow tone of voice the pseacher lit up in his eye--every feature was animated—he long yet thin locks of grey hair, which, though out the situation in which the psalmist was placed, soul, for I have sinned against Thee." One moas a sick man whose physician was the Lord, and his soul, released from its earthly prison, dis-"Guilt," said he, "like a rapid disorder, grapples entangled from all the doubts and uncertainties to with the very vitals. On its first onset the patient which it had been a victim during its mortal career, may harken to the healer's voice, but as the disor- departed to receive its judgment at the foot of that

> tenth hour—let him but say, "Lord, heal my soul so salutary and timely a change, that we now saw for I have sinned against Thee," and his voice advancing towards the ancient church. It appears shall be heard, and the Divine Physician will ad- ed that every inquiry concerning his name and connexion had been made without effect, and no The minister having proceeded for some time in document was found on his person to afford the consigned to a nameless grave, without a single sum was found about him more than sufficient to defray the expenses of his funeral and the erection of a tombstone, on which the worthy paster caused to be engraved the following words-

"TO THE MEMORY OF A CONVERTED ATHEIST." October 15, 1830. Q. & L.

Extracted by the Editor from the Third Volume of Buck's

RELIGION.

Religion, however despised by the world at large, is undoubtedly the happiness and dignity of man. Whatever we possess, if we be destitute. of this, we are neither wise, safe, nor happy. The most splendid titles, illustrious talents, extensive wealth, or shining honors can form no substitute. He who does not reverence God, who rebels against his authority without concern, and violates creature degraded and miserable, irrational and

RIGHT RELIEP AS IMPORTANT AS RIGHT PRACTICE.

Nothing can be more dangerous than the opinion which some hold, that it is of little or no consequence what a man believes, if the life be right. for the moment are presented to his mind, his The clergyman seemed to notice this emotion, conduct must be varied and undecided. As all there being no future state for the rewarding or and probably surmising the cause, fixed his soul-sciences have their axioms or first principles, searching eye upon the Atheist, and raised his from which all their various branches and parts "Futurity !-souls !-ha ha ha !-thus are men left hand to give emphasis to his words, as he thus are deduced, so it can hardly be supposed that religion is so vague, loose, and uncertain, as to be "It is religion that resolves all the doubts of any thing or nothing, just as the prejudices and those who waver; when the sinner, wading in humours, customs and habits of men would make

RELIGIOUS CHANGLINGS:

There are some, too, who are fickle, and constantly changing their opinions. They are, as upon his God-let him but persevere, and anon seemingly pursuing one port; then, by a contrary the bright gleams of religion will dart upon his wind, aiming at another; and it is well if at last hemisphere. At first the approaches of couvic-Indeed, as you advance, you will meet with the tion are slow and imperceptible, as a stream melancholy spectacle of many shipwrecked prowhich flows along the summit of a mountain; but, fessors, who, fend of novelty, and attempting to

> REVER BE ASHAMED OF YOUR RELIGIOUS PRO-FESSION.

It is unreasonable, ungrateful, sinful, and dans gerous, to be afraid of professing, defending, and propagating those truths on which we build our everlasting all. I mention this, because a degree of timidity operates sometimes on the minds of young converts. In proportion as you examine and understand, you will be convinced there is nothing of which you ought to be ashamed. Let the infidel be ashamed of his infidelity, the sceptic blush for his unbelief, the wicked grieve and tremble for his folly; but never let it be said that you are ashamed of the doctrines of the cross, or afraid of being recognized as the follower of the Who is ashamed of their beauty, their wisdom, their honourable connections, their riches, their influence? Who, but the ungrate. tectors, their benefactors, their best friends? Be. hold in the gospel your highest ornament, your greatest felicity, your trucst wisdom, your best riches, your most digmfied connection, your kind. est parent, your most faithful friend. Come then, and sit down under the cross, and sing,

> Asham'd of Jesus! yes, I may When I've no guilt to wash away; No tear to wipe, no good to crave, No fears to quell, no soul to save.

Asham'd of Jesus! that dear friend, On whom my hopes of heav'n depend? No, when I blush—be this my shame, That I no more revere his name."

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

FOREIGN MISSIONS CARRIED ON UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE METHODIST CONFERENCE.

Abridged by the Editor of the Guardian from the Wesleyan Methodist Magazine for January, 1851.) MISSIONS TO CONTINENTAL INDIAL

Calcutta.-Twelve months ago we announced the appointment of two Missionaries to the capital of British India; we have now the pleasure to state that they have both safely arrived, one from the Island of Cey len and the other from this country, and have found in Calcutta considerable facilities for the prosecution of their benevolent object. A house has been engaged, situated most favourably for Missionary operations amongst various classes of a numerous population; English services have been established, and a small society formed; schools have been commenced, containing about two hundred children; at the date of the last let ters, one of the brethren was about to begin preaching in the Potuguese and Bengalee languages; the Gover-nor-General, Lord William Bentinck, had very kindly received the Missionaries when they waited on him and other inhabitants had expressed their good-will to the cause by libered donations and subscriptions to its

Madras .- Another of the brethren of this station has began to preach to the natives in their vernacular tongue; and from the superior advantages enjoyed by the brethren whose arrival at Madras is noticed in the following communicaton, it may be expected that they also will soon possess this indispensable and valuable ability for the great work to which they are devoted. SOUTH AFFRICAN MISSIONS.

Coffreland.—The situation of our brothren in this interesting and extensive region is such as to call for the exercise of every grace of the Missionary character. Whilst they are favoured with encouraging pros-perity within their own horders, they are liable to the fierce alarms of war from the surrounding tribes which are not immediately under Christian influence. .: Their appeals to the church at home for continued prayer in their behalf will not be made in vain.

Wesleyville.-Extract of a Letter from Mr. S Young, dated August 10th, 1830:

In my last communication to you, it was my painful duty to mention the death of Mrs. Young, which to me is a great loss, circumstanced as I am among the Hea-She had a particular talent for gaining the affections of young people, and I have often seen them listen to her instructions with pleasure and profit: however, "the Lord gave, and the Lord hath taken away, and blessed be the name of the Lord."

Much good has been done on this station through the instrumentality of brother Shaw. I have a high opinion of his talents and virtues; and am therefore endeavouring to follow up his plans, to walk by the same rule, and mind the same thing; in doing which we have sometimes had much of the influence of the Holy Spirit, and our congregations have been very large and atten-But we lament to state, that at present Satan seems to be stirring up his power; almost all Caffreland is in a state of confusion, and nothing is talked of but war. Some of the Caffres say, "Let us first kill all the white people on the stations; for it must be they that tell where the stolen cattle are;" but others say "No; for if we kill them, we shall have no friends to plead our cause at a future period." We are therefore in jeopardy every bour, and it requires a high degree of faith at this moment in Caffreland to say, "We will not fear what man can do unto us." We do not believe every report which we hear from the people; but from what we see, and from what we hear from our real friends, it is clear that a great number of Caffres are determined not to be satisfied with any thing less than war. In the anticipation of these things we feel much for our Zion; and we are constrained to pray, "spare thy people, O Lord."

WEST INDIA MISSIONS.

Our communications from this quarter are still invariably of an encouraging character. The following are selected as illustrating the general nature and advance of the work amongst both the free and the slave population of the islands, where the way is evidently preparrag for the more general introduction of blessings of the highest moral and spiritual character.

Nevis .- Extract of a Letter from Mr. Hawkins, dated 4th September, 1839.

Our society is generally poor, and the population of the island is small; yet the inhabitants are friendly to our sause, with a few exceptions. We pledge ourselves to go onward, depending upon God for success.

Anguilla .- Extract of a Letter from Mr. Britten,

Anguilla, scarcely known in the world, but as it stands connected with the history of Methodism, is in length about twenty-two miles, and from four to nine in width It contains nearly three thousand five hundred inhabitants, three thousand of whom are slaves, and free people of colour. The Valley, where the Missionary resides, and where the new chapel is built, is situated nearly in the middle of the island. Connected with this chapel are a society of four hundred members; Sunday school, containing above three hundred children and adults; a school for writing and arithmetic on Monday, consisting of twenty-four children; and a reading school of about thirty scholars on Thursday evenings.

Barbadoes .- Extract of a Letter from Mr. J. Brid. don, dated 7th August, 1830.

In this thickly populated and important field of Mis sionary toil, it is true that our success is by no means commensurate to our wishes; yet we deem it matter of unspeakable gratitude to God, that we have been called to witnes those indications of good which our eyes have seen, and our ears have heard. The good hand of our God has been upon us; we have realized His aid in our work; and, during the last four months, it has been our happiness to rejoice in the gradual and steady improvement of the Mission. Methodism, which for is now assuming an important aspect, and promises fair to become a permanent light in a dark place. Our congregations are large and more respectable than I ever saw them; deep attention to the word is evinced by many, and a few are striving to enter in at the strait The members of our society are in general, we hope, rising to greater eminence in divine things; and since the commencement of the year, we have had an increase to our number of twenty-seven, not including those who are now on trial. To God be all the praise And may this accession of members to our little church prove to be only the begining of a mightier work of

God amongst us. Jamaica.- Extract of a Letter from Mr. Box, dated. Falmouth, October 5th, 1830.

We have held our Quarterly meeting, and feel thankful that we have an increase of seventy-two members. A disposition to hear the word of the Lord, continues among the inhabitants generally, and the country negroes in particular, so that it has become necessary to enlarge our preaching-house at Stewart's Town; and we hope, very soon to be able to afford more room for our hearers in this place.

BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

Newfoundland.-This island has been visited by a most gracious and extensive revival of the work of God. The following communications will be read with plea-

Black-Head .- Extract of a Letter from Mr. Knight, dated June 25th, 1830.

I embrace this opportunity of laying before you the moral and religious state of the Black-Head and West-

the kingdom of God's dear Son.

general to be, is considerable. It contains not less than age, and the work still increases." 2000 souls; threefourths of whom are Protestants, who who have received their religious instruction entirely from your Missionaries. They are almost without exception ardently attached to Methodism, and manifest. a readiness to support the Gospel as far as their povereasy. The reverse of this, however, is the case. The extreme difficulty of walking, the necessity of travelling so frequently over it, the absence of assistance from any Local Preacher, and almost the whole of official exertion devolving upon the Missionary, render it in truth, a most laborious Circuit. Often have I gone as far as strength and time would admit, and has yet fallen short in the accomplishment of what has been farther necessary. These toils have, however, been relieved, and rendered sweet, from the spiritual advantages which have resulted to the people, of our charge Hundreds, having found redemption in the blood of Jesus, have sped their flight to the mansions of God from this Circuit. They now walk high in salvation; and the climes of bliss; and hundreds more are now jour-

In Adam's Cove, where we have two classes of above forty members, the Lord has been graciously with us the Islands of the Sca, and carnessly pray that their larger and our the whole of the last winter. The classes were more humble efforts may be increasingly successful in unfuling the lively, the congregations larger than usual, and the tone of public mortals much improved. There were also some deeply awakened, and a few obtained the pardoning love of God. But these were only as the pleasing

revival, which still continues, and in the course of Spirit of God, supplies principles, and motives, and power for every which one hundred and thirty young persons and others moral and noble action, expands the sympathies of the heart, and reach had been already added to the society.]

Extract of a Letter from Mr. Smithies, dated Harour-Grace, Conception-Bay, 22d. October, 1830.

The good work of God is prospering in an astonishing manner in this bay. The fire of heavenly love is burning rapidly and brightly throughout our whole sta-More than five hundred souls have been brought out of the world into the church since the District Meetthousand souls.

The Editors of the Calcutta (Baptist) Missionary

Monthly Publication in Jamaica.-We observe with pleasure the publication of monthly periodical in the island of Jamaica, conducted by natives of the is-India colonies; and we hope their success in combating ble compensation for benefits received. the prevailing evils, and inducing a better state of things, will be commensurate with the judgment and zeal displayed in their first number.

tinent of Europe; many individuals in Prussia and Germany have been awakened and converted through the instrumentality of some pious visitants from this counsionaries to watch over the small societies which have Canada College for the first year. been formed, and to superintend the progress of the work. To one of these applications from Winenden, in the kingdom of Wurtemberg, the Committee are in-with an amended restrictive clause by the Legislative correspondence with any Itenerant or Local Preacher whose acquaintance with the German language would struction, and pastoral care, of a people, who, we hope are prepared of the Lord.

REVIVAL OF RELIGION IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

An extensive revival of religion has been going on Advocate says, "it seems to be spreading among all The same paper remarks, "one blessed effect of this remeet together, it forms the principal topic of conversasouls. Two or more professed infidels, have been the subject of this work."

The following is from the New York Observer: "We are happy to inform our readers, as the result of our inquiries, that the state of religion in this city continues to be deeply interesting. In this work of grace, Within a few days there has been a great increase of fore whatever be its merits and usefulness, it must not be attention in Brooklyn-

At the meeting of ministers from the three Presbyteseveral years has been at a very low ebb in this island, the work of the Lord was going forward with as much power as at any former time.

> REVIVAL IN ROCHESTER.—The different Protestant Churches in Rochester have, for several months past, been favored with a powerful revival of Religion,-The Rochester Observer states, that "the work goes on prosperously. The operations of the Spirit are daily manifested in the conversion of sinners. The number of those who come here from a distance, to headed, "Dissenters the Instructors of the people," our witness and to participate in this glorious work, has readers will find an illustration of our remarks, and a conrecently been greater than at any former period.

"We would remark, that there is a manifest increase of the spirit of prayer among professors, and while this continues, there can be no doubt that conversions will continue to take place."

We learn from the same paper, that "the Spirit of God is operating powerfully at Lockport. Mr. Cooley, the editor and publisher of "Priestcraft Exposed," of it. Other characters almost as notorious are also under its influence."

The following is an extract of a letter from a memquaintance in this Town. It is dated March 10, 1831; and the facts stated respecting the conversion of Sabbath School scholars, are truly encouraging to all friends and teachers of Sabbath Schools to persevere

in their work of faith and labor of love. "A week ago last Sabbath we commemorated the death and sufferings of our blessed Saviour. We had a solumn meeting-Saints rejoiced and sinners were converted. I think I never witnessed such a time in ern-Bay Circuit; which duty is rendered peculiarly demy life. The day was not long enough for each one lightful to my mind, by its presenting facts of the most to speak of the goodness of the Lord. Last Sabbath interesting and encouraging character; facts which 26 joined the Society. In the evening at the prayer mark the power of the Gospel, the utility of Missionary meeting 17 testified that God had forgave them their exertion, the proper application of those means by sins, and sang praises to the Lord. I cannot describe which your Missionaries are supported, and, above all, the wonderful works of God. I have seen the infidels sins, and sang praises to the Lord. I cannot describe the mighty operations of the Spirit of God, and the on their knees, pleading for mercy and asking the peo-

ened, and translated from the kingdom of Satan into almost forsaken: Students and apprentices are crying prorogue the House, and thus prevent any voto being for mercy and praising God at night. At the interinis- taken on the Resolution, for fear it might favor the ob-The Black-Head station is in many respects an im- sion of our schools the scholars are employed in prayer, jects of the petitition which has been sent home to the portant one. Its population, for a thinly inhabited and 273 have joined our Society since last August, 48 of Imperial Parliament. Mr. Morris, perceiving their object, insulated country, as Newfoundland is well known in whom are Sabbath School Scholars, over 9 years of left the House, apparently some excited, and in a few

To Correspondents .- Obituary notices will appear next week. "M's" favore will always be acceptable. The pub. lishing of a "constant reader of the C. Guardian" can do ty will allow. It forms a most delightful field for Mis- no good. "Berean's" remarks on Calvinistic errors are ionary exertion; extending over a line of twelve miles not called for. A whole body is not accountable for the of the sea coast of Conception-Bay: it has two good errors of an individual. Disputants, particularly on matplaces of worship, and is dissected into seven harbours, ters of religious doctrine, should learn how for they do and, or coves, in which the services of the sanctuary are re- without sacrifice of principle, can agree, before they begin or coves, in which the services of the sanctuary are re- without sacrifice of principle, can agree, before they begin gularly performed. The geographical extent of this to dispute about their disagreements. Nor should we merestation may appear very limited: and consequently the ly contend against what we believe, upon full examination considered as an expression of opinion on the principle of performance of its required duties may appear to be is error, but against that kind of error which we have reather whole series. The vote was at length admitted,

CHRISTIAN GUARDIAN.

YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 26, 1831.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE .- A summary account of what the Wes eyan Missionary Society is doing to "preach among the gentiles the scarchable riches of Christ," Will be found under the head of religious intelligence. We have prepared a summary of what is doing by week. Our Wesleyan brethren are sowing plentifully, and they are reaplug a plentiful harvest. While they rejoice with us in the gathering of a scattered and withered remnant of the lost sheep of the House of Israel from our wilderness into the fold of Christ, we rejoice with them in the moral victories they are achieving on distant continents and bunners of the Lamb and pushing the victories of the Cross far and wide upon the gloomy territories of superstitition, idolatry and sin. It will be seen that extensive Revivals of Religion are prevailing in the city of New York and in the town of Rochester.

What an unrivelled system of moral, and benevolent action, of holipourings of the Holy Spirit, which God had reserved of the infide philosophy sap the springs of moral action and the selfish maxims of boasted sold-taught reason American and the selfish maxims of boasted sold-taught reason and the selfish maxims of boasted [The letter particularizes the circumstances of the sensibility, the religion of Jesus Christ, applied to the heart by the es out the relieving hand of unschicked kindness to the utmost wants of man. Nothing less than Divinity can be its author-nothing less than folly can reject it. 1:s maxims are, "pray without ceasing"keep yourselves unspotted from the world"-" do good unto all mor as you have opportunity and ability."

IMPROVEMENT OF COMMON SCHOOLS .- A writer in Boston Christian Watchman, makes the following remarks on the holding of meetings and the employing of Agents to dising; most of whom are savingly converted to God. holding of meetings and the employing of Agents to dis-And it seems to be the opinion of the brethren, that, ere cuss the best modes of promoting the usefulness and imour next District Meeting, the labours of the Mission provement of Common Schools. Such a method might will be crowned with an incaease of not less than one be of eminent benefit to the interests common education in this Province. This writer says;

"Among the various measures, adopted within a year Herald, in their number for January, 1829, mention or two past, to advance the interests of common educa-recent movements among the native Hindoos, which, tion, none has proved so immediately, and so eminently though not intended either to favour Christianity, or to successful, as meetings in Counties and towns, to hear illustrate its progress, afford a tracit acknowledgement discussions, and lectures, and to witness exhibitions and that their monstrous idolatries are now felt to be irral explanations of modern improvements in instruction. If tional, and that the advocates of cruel superstitions see it necessary to combine their energies, in order to the maintenance of their tottering systems of error and inducting schools and Lyccums, a new character, and more extensive usefulness of these Institutions, would be the immediate result.

I hope, Mr. Editor, that the friends of schools in every

town will take measures soon, to obtain some one to give land, under the title of the "Christian Record." Its a lecture, or lectures, on common education; and the surevangelical and patriotic character entitles it to the sup- est way to obtain this important aid, is for the communiport of every true friend to the real interests of the West | ties where these services are offered, to render a reasona.

GRANTHAM ACADEMY, -- This Institution is established in the suburbs of the village of St. Catharines-in an eleva-Continental Europe. - Very gratifying Intelligence ted and healthy situation, and in the wealthy and intellihas been recently received from various parts of the congent district of Niagara. The buildings were erected, and the institution has been kept in operation nearly two years entirely by private subscription. It has been very retry, members of the Methodist society. Very pressing applications have, in consequence, been made for Mis-

clined to accede; and they would be glad to enter into Council, making void the Charter, should any teacher be

Mr. Bidwell expressed his great satisfaction in encourag. ing the Grantham Academy and all similar institutions where the inhabitants exerted themselves in so praise for some months in this great City. The Christian worthy a manner for the promotion of education. Mr. Bidwell passed some high compliments upon the inhabi. classes of people, and becoming more and more solid." tants of St. Catharines and its vicinity, and made some remarks on the importance of encouraging similar institu. vival, among professors of religion, is, that when they tions in other parts of the Province. The Sol. Genl. said deed, they appropriately denominate themselves Roman Catholics, and Mr. Bidwell should not have all the credit of passing the are by others denominated Romanista, from the City which is the tion, and this tends to quicken and animate their own bill, and expressed himself favorable to the bill, and complimented the supporters of the institution, as did the Atty. Genl. and others. The bill passed without opposi- forign Patentate; their membership of the Church of Rome, a fe tion in the House of Assembly, but was rejected by the reign Church; their acknowledgement of the "infullible authority Legislative Council!! In the Grantham Academy, "the of the Pope and Councils and Church of Rome, a foreign authority; whole countrous of education had not been acquired by the Dutch churices are sharing largely, as well as some the Clergy of the Church of England," (as Dr. Strachan of the Episcopal, Baptist, and Methodist churches expressed himself on a well known occasion) and there-

Such is the policy of high churchism towards promoies on Tuesday, it appeared to them, we are told, that ting general education in the Province. How beneficial penal concumut, any and every person, not legally a British subject must it be to all classes of the community! Education must be entirely controuled by the clergy-nothing must he countenanced in Canada beyond the control of King's College-education must be dealt out with a sparing hand by particular individuals, and to particular families and descriptions of persons ... if it gets among the mass of the population high church and state policy is done. - By perusing an article from the London Morning Chronicles firmation of observations we have formerly made on the same subject.

encouraged.

MR. MORRIS'S REPORT AND RESOLUTIONS ON EDUCATION. -This valuable document will be found on the last page. It reflects a great deal of credit upon the author-contains much important information-and proposes a plun of ge. (a vile deistical publication), is a prominent subject neral education, we think, well adapted to improve the literary condition of the Province.

Mr. Morris's Report was read and printed by order of the House about a fortnight before the close of the Session. ber of the Methodist Society in Rochester, to an ac- He moved repeatedly to take it up, in order to adopt the Resolutions and an Address to his Majesty founded upon them: but he could not succeed until the morning of the last day of the Session, when the House went into Committee on them. Mr. Morris, after making a few explanatory re. marks, moved the adoption of the first resolution. Mr. Morris's motion was met with another from Mr. Burwell, who moved that the Committee rise, that is, throw out the measure. Mr. Burwell thought the Resolutions in. terfered with King's College, and he would never vote for any measure that invaded the rights of the Established Church. Mr. Burwell was followed by the Solicitor Ge.

neral, and then by Mr. G. Boulton, then by the Attorney brother went on. The woman got cold and turned back; the brother went on. The woman did not return for before General, and last by Mr. John Willson, all of whom op. posed the Resolution, and spoke, what is called, against transforming efficacy of divine grace upon the hearts, ple of God to pray for them; and the general cry is time, for the purpose of protracting the proceedings un-and in the lives, of these that have been thereby ealight. What shall I do to be saved? The Ball chamber is til his Excellency would come down in the afternoon and a General Union.

minutes was seen in a carriage on his way home. The Resolutions, however, were warmly supported by Messrs. Bidwell, Perry, and Samson, and the opposers of them, learning that there were some contingent accounts unsettled, and would have to remain so until the next Ses. sion, unless the House went into Committee on Contingencies, began to manifest a disposition to wind up. But the friends of the Resolutions expressed their determination not to lay them over, until a vote of the House should be taken on the first Resolution, which might be and the Resolution was adopted by a very large majority. Mr. Samson then moved that the Committee rise, the Chairman report the Resolution, and ask leave to sit again this day. When the year and nays were taproceedings of the Parliament on the all important sub. ect of Education, at a time, too, when the circumstances of the Province imperiously require a more extensive and efficient provision made for the instruction of the rising generation, and when the waste lands of the Province might far better be disposed of, than to remain as they are, unoccupied and an obstruction to the improvement of the

MARRIAGE CERTIFICATE. I do hereby certify that on the day of in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and , A B, of the District, and C D of the town of

District, were married by me, E F a
Church, in the presence minister of the of G H and J K, which said marriage was solemnized by * Dated this

A. D. 183

Witnesses N. B. The above marriage was solemnized at in the District, by me, having reeived the necessary certificate to solemnize matrimoly as a minister of the church, from the Quarter Sessions of the District.

* Here insert "licence," or " publication of banns," as the case may be.

Note.—The words which are in italics may be omitted that is, they are not strictly necessary, though it is advisable to insert them. Wherever a person has one or nore middle names, all his names should, for caution's lomnized by license or by publication of banns. The me-morandum given in the N. B. is not at all necessary; but it may, in some cases, afford facilities in obtaining the proper proof of marriage, which the parties concerned might not otherwise possess.

The above form will answer for Ministers of any do nomination, authorised to solemnize matrimony under the new Act. It will answer both to give to the parties concerned and to lodge with the Clerk of the Peacs. We thall print a quantity of blanks after the above form,

ind any Clergyman can obtain them by app! cation at this office, if by letter post paid.

ECCLESIASTICAL REFORM IN EXCLAND.—It appears that the feelings of Dissenters in England are becoming intense (1) the injustice of the system which requires them to support a Clergy from whose ministry they derive no benefit. They view the subject in the same light in which it has all along been viewed in this Province-and they are petitioning Parliament the same as the people in Canada have done or

The following is from an Editorial article in the London World:

(For the Christian Guardian.)

RINGSTON PETITION --- FOREIGN INFLUENCE. The Catholic, published at Kingston, as the accredited organ the Koman Catholics of Canada, was tately dressed in mourning for the death of his Holiness the late Pope; thereby proclaiming, that the Pope of Rome is the acknowledged head of their Church, and that they are professedly members of the Church of Rome. As such, innational seat of their Church; and Papists, from the Latin name of

their Ecclesiastical Sovereign, the Pone.

Their connexion with, and subordination to, the Pope of Rome, a and their consequent exposure to the full force of foreign influence and that, too, the juffuence of a government essentially different in its principles from the British Constitution, would not have been thus ought Into public notice, had not the Roman Catholics in Kingston and its vicinity, generally suffered themselves to become signers of the late extraordinary Petition, praying our Legislature to do what was never done, or before attempted or thought of, in any part of the British dominions, or any other christian country; not only to prevent, by a from preaching, or exhorting, or praying, or performing any other fund tion of a Priest, Exharter, or Eider, within the limits of this Province but also to probabit, under severe penalties, any meeting in "Confe ence" of a religious society in this Province in connexion or society with any foreign body calling themselves a "Conference," &c. Although Methodists are not named in the Petition; yet, as it is well known that no other denomination of Christians in the Province have any constituted authority or body denominated a "Conference," the

Petition is as pointed against the Methodists, as if they were mentioned in it by name. From an authentic detailed statement, appended to the Report of the Committee, officially referred to in it, and published with it, by order of the House of Assembly, it appears, that the Methodist Conference in this Province has no ecclesiastical connexion with that in the United States, although there is still an unsettled pecuniary account be tween them; and that a prohibition of foreigners from preaching &c. in this Province, if it had been enacted by the Legislature, as prayed for in the Petition would have jouched none of the sixty two present

as "a foreign Priesthood," But, without discussing the question, whether there is any just cause of complaint against the methodists, on the score of foreign in-fluence, I will only say that, of all religious denominations in the Province, the Raman Catholics, from thier own relation to a foreign Cluttch and Sovereign, should be the last to petition against or complain of the danger of foreign ecclesiastical jurisdiction, connexion or juffaence Candid Romanists will, upon reflection, be convinced that their signing that Petition was an ill-advised and inconsistent act.

tinerant ministers of the Episcopal Methodists in the Province, "ex-

cept two young men," the others of them being all British Subjects, not-

withstanding the popular prejudice attempted to be raised against them

A METRODIST.

DEATH BY FREEZING .- On Monday morning, 14th Feb last, the body of Mary Cotten, a young widow of this place, about 22 years of age, was found about five miles from Peterborough in the Township of Duro. An inquest was held, when it appeared in evidence that she and her brother started about noon on the preceding Sabhath, to prother went on. The woman did not return for before she chilled—sat down to rest, and froze to death.—Com

HALTON ELECTION.—The Election for the County of lalton is to take place on the 21st of April, at Dundas.

No European News since our last.

Mr. Speaker Papineau's Opinion on the Clergy Reserve

QUESTION. The House in Committee of the whole on the State of

te Province. Mr. Papineau, who has been unanimously elected Speaker

of the House of Assembly of Lower Canada, made the following remarks on the Clergy Reserves:

We are told that the Clergy Reserves, are intended only to endow the clergy of the Established Church, and that no Presbyterians or other dissenters have any thing to do with them; it was by similar pretentions that Great Britain had lost New England, In 1763 or 1764, the es. tablishment of Bishops were supported by buttalions of soldiers, and first raised that contest by which those batthe whole series. The vote was at length admitted, talions were driven into the sea. The incapacity that reigned in the English Councils as to all Colonial affairs was inconceiveable; and it was particularly to be wondered that under the new Ministry, who were devotees of freedom, and reform, who had pledged themselves to that effect, such iniquitous pretensions were set up as we now ken, there were only four or five who voted against the report being received. Thus commenced and ended the proceedings of the Parliament on the all important suball that related to the waste lands were to be sought for in our Executive Council; in their desire of accumulating profit and influence, they had deprayed the sources of justice. They had declared that the titles they had given hemselves were the best, and then as Judges they decid-

> PERMANENT SALARIES TO OFFICERS OF THE EXECUTIVE GO. VERNMENT OF LOWER CANADA.

The House in Committee on the State of the Province. The Resolution concurring in the First Report of the Committee on the Estimate, concluding that it was inexpedient to agree to the proposals to make any further permanent provision for the expenses of the Government, as submitted on the part of the Crown by Lord Aylmor; was agreed to unanimously.—Quebec Gazette.

HE DISSENTERS THE INSTRUCTORS OF THE PEOPLD. [From the London Morning Chronicle]

It was remarked by the poet Cowper, when speaking of a sermon of Paley's, that the church of England possessed the advantage of having Clergy for all descriptions of people—the higher for the rich, and the lower for the poor; that there ought, in that case, be three or four clergymen in evey parish. The Clergy, he added, were to be found eften enough in the houses of the rich, but they seldom knew any thing of their poor parishioners. But a heavier charge lies against the Church of England than this: While the Puritans exerted themselves to the utmost to promote the instruction of the poor, the Church of England unfortunately set itself against the instruction of the poor, which it seems to have considered incompatible with the authority to which it laid claim. All who promoted Sunday-Schools were persecuted by the Clergy. When the Lord Chancellor first devoted himself to the promotion more middle names, all his names should, for caution's sake, be written out at length and not merely the initials. This remark applies to the names of the Ministers, the parties, and the witnesses. Care should be taken to spell last, and only changed their system when it was impostible names correctly. It is indispensibly necessary that the Certificate should state whether the marriage was sother than the last speech which the Lord Chancellor made when in the House of Cemmons, on the subject of Education, he alluded to the great change which had taken place in the sentiments f the Clergy, since the commencement of his labours. In Scotland, we observe in the same manner the enouragement or discouragement of education, as the

cy. There is a striking passage on this subject in the evidence given by Dr. Chalmers before the Committee on the state of the poor in Ireland :- "In the middle of the sixteenth century," he says, "there was a very efficient system of Christian instruction in the parishes of Scotland, and it is understood that the country at that time was in a very healthy moral condition; immediately after the Restoration, the Act for the establishment of Parochial Schools was repealed, and there was an attempt to inforce Episcopacy upon the Scottish population, which gave rise to what may be termed religious wars, that lasted for nearly thirty years; from the disorder and turbulance of that period, along entirely by private subscription. It has been very respectably and efficiently conducted—has averaged from 60 to 100 students, equal to the number taught in Upper Canada College for the first year.

After one or two ineffectual attempts, the Trustees succeeded last year, to get an act of Incorporation passed, with an amended restrictive clause by the Legislative Council, making void the Charter, should any teacher be employed in the Institution, who is not a British Subject.

The Trustees petitioned this year for legislative assistance. Mr. John Clarke introduced a bill granting them £2125 per annum for four years to support the Institution. Mr. Bidwell expressed his great satisfaction in encourag.

Presbyterians or Church of England had the ascendan-

If England is now first in arts, we owe this chiefly to the Dissenters. There is a curious and instructive volume published in 1816, by Israel Worsley, in which he shews that the manufactures of Great Britain have been for the most part established and supported by the Protestant Dissenters. The Dissenters never neglected education, and hence throughout England, wherever Dissenters are found, the people will also be found to be less stupid and brutal. Like most other wealthy Corporations, the Church

of England has acted on a narrow and exclusive spirit. nd so far from England owing anything to that Establishment, it is, we fear, chiefly owing to it that the nation, which has made the greatest advances in arts and ndustry, has not only the worst instructed peasantry in civilised Europe, but ranks nearly the lowest in science. The state of education of the Clergy, according to a competent judge, Dr. Arnold, of Rugby, is of the most narrow description, and while they cannot supply from themselves the scientific wants of the nation, they have influence enough to exclude laymen of merit from the scientific situations for which they are fitted. The per-secution of the celebrated Dr. Halley, and other celebrated men, is well known to all who are familiar with the history of the Royal Society.

The Church drew from the Puritans, and their descendants, most of the men who conferred lustre on the body. Lightfoot, Wilkins, Tillotson, Butler, Secker, Stillingfleet, &c., will always be her principal ornaments. Latterly, since the value of her high places has become so enormous, interest and not merit has alnost exclusively enjoyed her chief benefices.

The Church, by a singular retribution, is now paying the penalty of her narrow policy. The ignorance, and consequent degradation of the peasantry, enabled the farmers and landlords to throw part of their support on the parish funds-a system which, when once introduced, must of necessity be continued, from the superabundance of labour which it produces.

. The determination to resist the payment of tythes has been universally taken; and it is well understood that a permanent arrangement between the land and ythe landholders is now inevitable. At present the dergy are in a truly pitiable situation. They suffer, however, from the opposition of their predecessors to the instruction of the people. Possessing, as they have long done, the ear of all influential persons in this country, the power of establishing, or pretending to the establishment of, schools for the people, being altogether with them, the result is, how completely they misunderstood the true interests of the Church. Kindness always begets kindness. The people are never ungrateful towards those superiors who display consideration for them. Had the clergy been as familiar with the humble cottage as with the lordly mansion, and raised the condition of their flocks, they would have been in possession of general esteem, instead of being

REPORM MEETING AT SP. ANDREWS. From the London Morning Chronicle.

looked on generally with ill-will.

In consequence of an advertisement signed by Dr. John Hunter, at the request of a number of gentlemen, a meeting took place in the Town-hall of St. Andrew's, The Congregationalists in England are about forming on Saturday week, in order to prepare a petition to the Legislature on the subject of Parliamentary Reform,

The meeting was most numerously and respectably at- to bring the Church, of which he considered himself avery Sumson and others that they should not be disposed of undinterests, as we doubt not they will be, though their tended of Members of the University there were nressincere member, into contempt—that it was leaving her til the Clergy Reserve address should be taken up accord. journeying may be toilsome and their conflicts even yet sent, Dr. John Hunter, Professor Alexander, Dr. Gilles ministers without any means of support that it was unthere were Mr. Dalrymple, Mr. Small, Mr. John Haig, Mr. Dempster; and apologies were read from Colonel Glass, Alexander Binney, Esq., and D. Stevenson, Esq. who had signed the requisition, but were prevented from attending by illness, or urgent business. On the motion of Dr. Hunter, Mr. Small was called to the chair with acclamation. The meeting was addressed by Mr. Dempster, Professor Alexander, Dr. Gillespie, and the Rev. Mr. Aitken. In the course of his eloquent address, Dr. Gillespie, after referring to the sinin Scotland that had not sent petitions to parliament' on the subject of reform, and that the principal argument against reform consisted in the word change, proceeded thus:

St. Andrew's, under this view, is very much in the situation of an old lady with whom, in the earlier period of my life, I was acquainted, who had so long enjoyed good health, that when at last she was subjected to disease, she was exceedingly unwilling to admit it, and (laughter). Our good old lady of St. Andrew's takes it somewhat amiss that we suspect her to be ill, and kindly inquire after her health—"how should I be," says she, "but as I used to be?" But when, on the have actually been effected within these few yearswhen I consider our streets which have been recently attempt a nocturnal navigation without having previously made a will (laughter)-when I recollect the former, and behold the present supply of water; when I behold our new, classical, and tasteful college erections, with the hovels which preceded him, from which the very rats and other vermin were preparing to escape (laughter)-nay, when I look up to our new clock, whose disk turned towards the west seems to emulate the sun himself at his setting (laughter)-when, I say, I contemplate all this, I am at a loss to account for the number and respectability of our present meeting, and for that tendency towards salutary change which it indicates. But all these local changes, I am told, come far short of this great change we are now met to contemplatea change, namely, in the constitution of our country. no benefit from them. Many may be disposed to admit the propriety of change once the fact, that the British Constitution is neither more against proceeding any farther in the measure. nor less than an "ever-changing system." And in this very quality consists its health and efficiency. (Hear) The Doctor concluded with the following remarks. I and the resolutions submitted by the learned gentle. remember seeing an old painting at an early period of my man. W. Crooks was in favor of the Solicitor General's life in an ale-house, which struck me at the time. There was the devil, the pope, and the cardinal—a noble triumvirate—set round a candle, which, though they were twisting their mouths into various and fantastic more: over the heads of this threesome were inscribed these words, which threw light on the whole subject—decided by his Majesty's Government—was in favor of the Province be sacrificed—should the peace happinnss and prosperity of the country be destroyed—should the stary blow it out." (Hear, and laughter.) In the same words which would leave religion without any support.

Here Mr. Samson's resolution on the Reserves was put sake of forty or fifty Clergy and their countrious and lighted in these lands will never again be extinguished. and carried by a large majority.

Neither Devil, Pope, nor Cardinal—neither Aristocrat, Mr. Samson moved that the words "general improve Pensioner, nor Boroughmonger—neither Councilman, Deacon, nor Dean of Guild, will ever be able to extinguish it! (Laughter, and applause.) When the cup is full, it is well known that one additional drop will make it run over. And though St. Andrew's has only come stances of the Province. After some discussion, the mo in at the eleventh hour, she may, in fact, constitute one foot on the sea, and the other on the land, pro- was adopted by a small majority: claiming aloud "that corruption shall be no more." Mr. Sameon then moved his second-resolution on the claiming aloud "that corruption shall be no more." (Great Applause.)

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.

SATURDAY, March 11th, 1831. CLERGY RESERVES-KING'S COLLEGE, &c.

Mr. Perry moved that the House go into Committee on then put and adopted—committ the Resolution and Address to His Majesty on the Clergy Reserves, &c. ' After a stronoous but ineffectual opposition from the Sol. General and others, a majority decided opposers of the resolutions, but was negatived. **to go** into committee, who moved for the adop tion of the resolution which Mr. Bidwell had introduced a few days before. Mr. Samson moved two resolutions in amendment, the only difference between which and the resolution moved by Mr. Perry, was, that the Clergy Re. serves and the Charter of King's College were embraced in two resolutions instead of one, and the words "gene. ral improvement" (in regard to the disposal of the Clergy Roserves) were left out of Mr. Samson's resolution, which were embraced in Mr. Perry's, or more properly Mr. Bid. well's. Mr. Samson at length consented to admit these words into his resolution, with the understanding, that after the adoption of it, he would he at liberty to move to strike their out, or take the sense of the house upon them. To this Mr. Perry acceded, and withdrew his resolution. The resolution for an address to the King on the Clergy Reserves was first moved. Mr. James Crooks strongly op posed it-Mr. Didwell replied. Mr. Burwell concurred with Mr. James Crooks—was opposed to taking the sub-ject into consideration this session—and moved that the committee rise, that is, throw out the measure allogether, We had intended to have given a particular account of for the present session. Mr. Perry animal verted upon these proceedings, together with the names of the persons vain pretentions to liberality, when those who made them who voted against taking up the addresses for a second were doing all in their power to defeat every liberal men. sure, as Mr. Burwell, Mr. James Crooks and others were wanted to prevent the question from being considered at dresses when the year and mays were taken, but the year consider the subject, and would vote for the committee to to take up a measure)—but wishing to avoid personal col. rise. Mr. W. Crooks was in favour of having the Clergy lisions in every case which a duty to the public does not Reserves sold—but thought it was too late to go into so render imperiously necessary, and purposing to say no off until another session -he would therefore vote to rise.

from one county to another, and asking each honorable Mr. Perry moved for the second reading of these admember if he was elected by the late "Central Committee," from which Mr. H. said this "wicked and sacriligised, if hone members wished to have the War Losses ous measure" originated He labored to show that a ma. jority of the present house were not elected by an inter. he intended to oppose them to the very last. Several est which favored this abominable and wicked crusade members or their connexions being war loss claimants, against the Established Church—and endeavored to cre- wanted to secure the war losses at any rate. The second ate the worst feeling possible against those who have in reading of these addresses was deferred by a majority of 2. years past supported similar measures, and to produce a roomentary excitement that might succeed in throwing out the measure-said he would speak against it three told Mr. Samson that he (Mr. S.) ought to set up for him. self-that he would not get any credit for what he did in this affair-that he had better abandon it-and observed to Mr. Morris, that he (Mr. Morris) was a true blue Pres. byterian, and he hoped he would desist and proceed no farther in such an unholy business. Mr. H. continued in but the Solicitor General me: him again with the war this strain for nearly an hour. Mr. Samson made a few losses. It was remarked by Mr. Perry, Samson and others, remarks in reply to the Sol. General—showed the irrele. that if the Solicitor General and his friends wished to provancy of the Solicitor's speech to the subject under conmote a spirit of conciliation, such a course of proceeding sideration—and noticed the ungentlemanly manner in was the wrong way to do it. This measure had the prewhich the Sol. Genl. had spoken of soveral honorable members—and concluded by advising honorable members not to take any notice of what the Sol. Genl. might say, as his object was, as he had declared, to talk against time, for the sake of defeating the measure. By not answering him, he (the Sol. Genl.) would soon get tired of talking, and they could then proceed on a measure respecting which every honorable member's mind was fully made up. Mr. McKenzie made few remarks on what the Sol. Genl. had said; as did Mr. Morris, who repelled the unhandsome insinuations which the Sol. Genl. had thrown out against

The Sol. General was in favor of the motion of his ho.

him.

Mr. G. Boulton spoke in great carnest against the reso.

their only dependence, as the grant of the Imperial Parliament had recently been withdrawn.

. Mr. Ellisti in reply to what had fallen from the Sol. Genl. said, he (Mr. E.) had been elected by the Roman sold and the proceeds of them applied to the purposes of house to the bar of the Legislative Council to be prorogued tions civil, literary, and religious, will, abroad and at home general education and improvement. He (Mr. E.) should by His Excellency. ote against the Committee rising, and for the resolution. Mr. John Clark animadverted upon the unbecoming re-

After considerable farther discussion between Mesurs J. Crooks, Sol. Genl. and Vankoughnett, on the one side,

the resolution.

Mr. G. Boulton again rose, and complained of the late-England had been withdrawn -said the object of this mea. other hand, I turn my attention to more recent events, sure was to bring the Church of England and religion into to those changes in long-existing circumstances which contempt—that the house should put it off until next Ses-

vote on the question, Mr. Chishelm thought that what had fallen from the hon, gentleman from Durham (Mr. Boulton) was completely calculated to bring the Church of England Clergy into contempt. That hon, gentleman had said the Church Clergy could not be supported without the Reserves. Did not this make them appear contemptible? Ministers of other denominations were supported by the voluntary con. fore, a learned Clergy cannot be supported without some tributions of their congregations, and why could not the government provision for that purpose." Their policy is Church of England Clergy he supported in the same way? Mr. Chisholm asserted that the Reserves were a great obstruction to the improvement, of the Country-that the Reserves occasioned the farmers a great deal of additional increased the value of the Reserves, and yet they derived

in the one case, who would he sitate before they admitted he said he would move in amendment—and spoke some it in the other. To such individuals I would submit at time against the resolutions before the committee, and

Mr. Perry made some remarks on the disorderly con-duct of the Sol. Gent. in the proceedings on this question

The Speaker thought the question should be put offmade some remarks on the importance of the religious inwere twisting their mouths into various and fantastic struction of the people y the government—thought the shapes to extinguish, still blazed and flickered the Reserves should be divided for the benefit of different religious denominations-would leave the question to be

> ment," in the resolution be expunged, and supported his God fordbid! And we believe every real friend to Upper motion by some calculations designed to show that the Canada, as an appendage to the British Empire, will say, proceeds arising from the sale of the Reserves would not Amen. be more than sufficient to establish and support a general system of education adapted to the wants and circum-

tion carried by a majority of 3 or 4. that very drop which may turn the scale in favour of Mr. Morris moved that after the word "education" in two weeks caucasing and canvassing—after the high constitutional change or reformation. What a proud the resolution, the words, "and to assist in the erection attitude for her to present—for her, with her centuries of Churches for various christian denominations," be in.

on her brow, and her colleges in her hand-with her serted. This amendment was discussed some time, and Charter of King's College, which after a little opposition from the Sol. General, was adopted almost unanimously.

Mr. Samson then moved that the committee do now rise and the chairman report the resolutions. The committee rose—the chairman reported the resolutions—on the motion for the adoption of the report, the Sol. General moved his resolutions in amendment, which were negatived man, who does not wish to sacrifice the welfare of the (For votes see below.) Mr. Samson's resolutions were Province to the temptations of self interest, countenance then put and adopted—committees were appointed to draft

An adjournment was moved two or three times by the read the first time, and ordered for a second reading on Monday. House adjourned.

P. S. The resolutions referred to above are necessarily postponed until next week.

REMARKS .- The proceedings of the opposers of this measure were rather singular. Mr. Bidwell introduced the subject about two weeks before the final discussion and passing of it. Then they were not prepared-they had not had time to think on it. It was mentioned seve. ral times in the course of the fortnight that intervenedthen they had time enough yet, they wished just then to dispose of some other measures-when it was brought up and perpetuating any dominant Church Establishment in again four days before the close of the session, then they had not time, it was too late in the session-it must be laid over for another year. Such managewreing, a good the general benefi of the Province. cause does not need-a bad one it may serve.

and third reading, and compared their conduct with the pledges we have been assured they made to their constitu doing in regard to the present measure. They protonded ents on these questions (and among these would be found that they would like to have the reserves divided, and yet a number who dare not do otherwise than vote for the ud-Mr. McNab thought it was too late in the session to and mays cannot be taken when a motion is made merely important a question now-thought it had better be put one word more on these semi-political questions, (made so by the promoters of Church and State Union) than we think the religious, literary and political interests of the norable friend from Middlesex, (Mr. Burwell) to rise. Mr. Province absolutely require, we will dismiss the subject H. gave a long history of the late elections, travelling in this place with as few observations as possible.

passed, they would not take up these addresses then, for The war losses however were not taken up then—the house went into other business. The Sol. General and his coadjutors against the addresses did not manifest much days or till the end of the session before it should pass - anxiety to take up the war losses, except when the reserve question was moved-then the poor war sufferers were going to jail, suffering and starving and must be attend-

On Monday evening Mr. Samson moved again for the second reading of the address to the King on the Reserves; cedence of the war losses on the order of the day-it had been fully discussed in all its bearings—the expression of the house had been decidedly given on it-the second read. ing of the address need not take over ten minutes-the Sol. General had said he was always ready "to come up the magistrate, as was the case in days of heathen barbarto the scratch" but now he wished to avoid the question—ity and as has been not far from being the case in this but if he adopted this course to prevent the final passing of these addresses he and his friends might find others disposed to adopt a similar course in respect to the war osses. The war losses however were taken up, and debated until after 12 o'clock at night, when the house ad- through out the whole system of the body politic the morjourned for want of a quorum.

On Tuesday Mr. Samson again moved for the second lution-declared that the Church of England was the Es- reading of the address, again was Mr. Hagerman all symps. | Pharoah's unjust and presumptuous attempts to custave tablished Church of this Province—that the Clergy Re-thy for the poor war loss sufferers. The war losses were the Israelites, rebound upon the heads of their authors; the Society; and we understand these line animals serves belonged to her—that this measure was intended taken up—(but with the determination on the part of Mr. and if the people of Upper Canada are faithful to their have been disposed of as follows, viz:

ing to the order of the day) and was debated until a very pie, and Professor Duncan; among the other gentlemen, just and cruel, just at this time when the Reserves were late hour, when the house was obliged to adjourn for want of a quorum. When the second reading of the address was moved on Wednesday (the day the house was prorogued) the Sol. General was followed by Mr. John exceeded by any portion of the inhabited globe—whose Wilson, who continued to speak against and ridicule the measure until the gentleman Usher with the black Rod mountain and the valley, will present an inviting attitude Catholic population, who were not now benefitted by the measure until the gentleman Usher with the black Rod Clergy Reserves, nor would be, unless the reserves were knocked at the door. & commanded the attendance of the to every family that thirsts for knowledge-whose institu-

In reference to these proceedings, two remarks may be made: 1. No means are too low for the high church Divine Truth and the Apostolic ministry of the word, party in this Province to descend to, in order to preserve will also enjoy the full blessings of civil and religious marks of the Soi. Genl.—said he (Mr. C.) was elected by | party in this Province to descend to, in order to proserve gular fact that St. Andrews was the only city or town all denominations of Christians, and he would support their blighting system; and how fully do their evasions in this instance confirm the statements in the petition, that they "are opposed to any expression of opinion in the Province on this subject." Did they circulate peti-J. Crooks, Sol. Genl. and Vankoughnett, on the one side, and Messrs. Beardsley, Bidwell, Perry, and Dr. Duncombe, on the other, the question to rise was put and negatived by a considerable majority.

Mr. McNabb then moved that the Committee rise and ask leave to sit again on Monday. The object of this motion was the same with their former, as it would put off the measure till so late a period that it could not be taken the measure till so late a period that it could not be taken the measure till so late a period that it could not be taken that the measure it is motion failed also. Mr. Vankoughnett moved that the moustion be not now and also of their own selection, as it was confidently stated even the first time the measure till so have now not. This motion was also of their own selection, as it was confidently stated even the first time the measure of the present system, to count in the present system, to count in the present system, to count in the shores of ecclesiastical monw emigrates in disgust from the shores of ecclesiastical monw emigrates in disgust from the shores of ecclesiastical monw emigrates in disgust from the shores of ecclesiastical monw emigrates in disgust from the shores of ecclesiastical monw emigrates in disgust from the shores of ecclesiastical monw emigrates in disgust from the shores of ecclesiastical monw emigrates in disgust from the shores of ecclesiastical monw emigrates in disgust from the shores of ecclesiastical the 70th requirement of dised to answer, somewhat gruffly, to such enquiries resup. This motion failed also. Mr. Vankoughnett moved specting her health as "Jennet, how do you feel your that the question be not now put. This motion was also of their own selection, as it was confidently stated even self to-day?" "Hew should I be but as I used to be?" negatived. Thus the house determined to consider the by the Solicitor General, ofter the meeting of Parliament, even before that tribunal they dare not face the friends of liberal institutions; but they scout, they prevaricate, ness of the Session again lamented that the support from they make pledges without redeening them, to perpetuate a policy that they know is literally detested by the whole Province. And for what? Did they plead it was desired contempt—that the house should put it off until next Ses. by or would promote the welfare of the people, or advance sion and pass a bill on the subject—that the Clergy of the the interests of religion, or the peace and prosperity of Established Church could not obtain a subsistence with. The Province? Nay, nay, the burden of their arguments when I consider our streets which have been recently out the Reserves—and expressed his regret that his hon. was, that if you take away the Reserves, the Clergy of paved, and in particular that of Bay of Biscay, the colleague (Mr. Brown), who was a very warm advocate our venerable Church will starve. Learned, able, legitiNorth-street, over which in former times it was folly to of the Church of England, was not present to give his mate Ministers of the Apostolic Church, and yet will starve, languish, and die, if they are placed in the circumstances of the Apostles, or placed in the same relation to their flocks with those Ministers who are prosperous and successful, whom they affect to despise as unappostolic intruders, as poor ignoramuses!! What consistency! But, say they, "the people of Upper Canada are too ignorant to value talent and acquirements, therea curious remedy for the ignorance of the poor people of Upper Canada—it is like putting out the candle to get ght. The advocates of equal religious freedom and liberal institutions wish to have these lands converted from labor-lessened the value of their farms, while their labor their present unjust and worse than useless application, to the very purpose of educating the people generally. But, alas! the high Church Clergy in England are inimi-The Solicitor Genreal read a series of resolutions which cal to the education of the peasantry, as will be seen by a said he would move in amendment—and spoke some reading an article from the London Morning Chronicle, me against the resolutions before the committee, and high Church Clergy in this Province are opposed to the general education of the people, as will be seen by their policy for the last 30 years (see Mr. Morris's Report on the last page,) and by their refusing any assistance to the Grantham Academy—and the high Church Clergy well know that the diffusion of general knowledge, like the enoyment of general suffrage, is the harbinger of death to

the ghostly policy of Church and State union.
We ask, and in the spirit of earnest candout we put it to every reader's heart, should the equitable claims of several large denominations of Christians who have largely contributed to the moral and political improvement of favorites who may hereafter wish to be put into the Priest's office for a piece of bread, at the expense of the people?

Amen. 2. The second general observation we would make, is that the vote of the House of Assembly in this measure shows the overwhelming force of public opinion respecting a Church and State Establishment in Canada. After hausted-after their forces had been rallied and encouraged by the obsequious and animated appeals of the Solicitor General, and that too before the tribunal of a tory house of Assembly-after all these exertions and in these circumstances, when the high Church interest was brought debate on the aucstion) and the votes of members were to go to the Country, there were found but six votes in favor of the present system.-Now can any candid intelligent roan, who does not wish to sacrifice the welfare of the a system that is so universally reprobated and so baneful to the lest interests of Canada?

preciate the value of the cultivated lands render them so odious to the people that a disposal of them is absolutely necessary—and therefore they try to delay any decisive pr ceedings on the application of the proceeds of these lands for the general good of the country, until they can dispose of them and vest the procee s of the sale of them in a permanent fund for the advancement of their Clergy. But can an administration or a government, with one spark of wisdom or justice in its councils, tolerate this? A moment's glance upon the past, present and probable fature progress of public opinion on this subject, must show the impossibility as well as impolicy of erecting this country, and more especially when it is known that the funds which support that Establishment should have heen, upon just and constitutional principles, applied to

About twenty years ago, we have been informed, the marriage bill was thrown out the House of Assembly! What has been the march of public opinion, and what has it accomplished on that subject!

About 5 years ago the high Church party were proceeding securely, and by secret management, had well nigh rivetted the chains of their imprisoning system upon the people of Upper Canada, when the ill-advised and scandalous at. tacks of Dr. Strachan upon different denominations of Christians, in his sermon on the death of the late Rishop | paid out of the public revenue, and who, uniting in the of Quebec, waked up a spirit of inquiry and investigation hefore unknown in the annals of Canadian history-and the Letter and Chart to Lord Goodrich, of the same Rev. Gentleman-& the appeal of the late Bishop of Quebec and his Clergy to the British Government not to countenance denomination but the Church of England-the expose of these documents, a disgrade to any Christian Country, has roused all denominations of Christians, yes, the people of the Province-and what has been the result already? Look at the petitions which have made their way to the tables of the Provincial and Imperial House of Commons—look at the Journals of our Provincial Parliament-look at the bills which they bave passed and the addresses they have laid at the foot of the throne—look at the pledges which have been made on the part of His Majesty's Government. Yes, these very aggressions of the liament in 1828, most of which were recommended to be high Church on the characters, principles, conduct and rights of other denominations of Christians have created a feeling of abborrence, on the part of the people generally, year; particulary : against the system that gave rise to them, which vibrates with increasing power at every beating pulse—have rous ed the energies of minds that will never slumber until corrupting intolerance shall be no more-have brought into action a combination of interest, whose power is daily accumulating, like the waters of a raighty river as i approaches the occan—have, we may add, given birth to thousands of fervent prayers to the Common Father of all the families of the earth, that will never cease to implore his blessing upon all lawful efforts making for the remo val of an evil, which veils the light of His truth from the people, by the bribery of political distinctions and the natural subserviency of a political priesthood-which frequently makes the usefulness, liberties, and lives) of His chosen and prospered servants a prey to the cupidity of Province—which unjustly deprives a larger portion of the people of one arm of their constitutional liberty—which shuts the windows of educational light against the body of the population, and which implants and diffuses tal disease of political decay.

Yes, these wanton aggressions, we feel assured, will, like

be protracted, in a few years, they will find the Province becoming a land of Canaan, the fertility of whose soil, freed from the shading wilderness and subdued and tilled by the universal enterprise of its cultivators, will not be be alike distinguished for their wisdom, equity and effici ency-whilst the people, in pessession of the treasures of tics.-Kingston Chronicle. liberty. Then also may it be expected, that many a wealthy foreigner, wearied with the never ceasing changes and contentions of republicanism, will seek a more peace ful retreat under the wing of a permanent well balanced

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LOWER CANADA HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

The house in Committee of the whole on the State of he Province. The following Resolutions were moved by Mr. Neil.

son; and after three days discussion was had upon them,

passed unanimously
1. That notwithstanding the progress that has been made in the education of the people, under the encouragement afforded by the recent acts of the Legislature, the effects of the impediments opposed to its general dissemination by the diversion of the Revenues of the Jesuits' Estates, originally destined for this purpose, the withholding of promised Grants of Land for Schools in 1801, and the ejection in the Legislative Council of various Bills in favour of Education, are still severely felt throughout the Province, and materially retard the general prosperity.

2. That the management of the waste land of the Crown has been vicious and improvident, and still impedes the settlement of these lands, by delays, expenses and difficulties, opposed to their easy and secure occupation by all persons without distinction who may be disposed to become actual settlers thereon, and apply themselves, to this branch of industry so pre-em nently benedicial for the

general prosperity of new countries.

3. That the power of regulating the Trade of the Province reserved to the Parliament of the United Kingdom, however beneficially it may have been exercised on sev. eral occasions for the prosperity of the colony and the general good of the empire, has, from the variations and uncertainty of the duration of its enactments, occasioned njurious uncertainty in mercantile speculations, and preadicial fluctuations in the value of real estate in the country, and in the different branches of industry particularly nected with trade.

4. That the inhabitants of the different Towns, Parish. s, Townships, extra parochial places and Counties, soffor from the want of sufficient legal powers for regulating and managing their several local concerns indispensible to improvement and their common welfare.

5. That uncertainty and confusion has been introduced into the Laws for the security and regulation of property, by the intermixture of different codes of Laws and rules of proceeding in the courts of justice; and that the ad-ministration of justice is become insufficient and unneces.

6. That this uncertainty and confusion has been great. y increased by enactments affecting real property within he colony, made in the Parliament of the United Kingdom since the establishment of the Provincial Parliament. vithout those interested having even had an opportunity of being heard, and particularly by a recent decision on one of the said enactments in the Provincial Court of Ap-

7. That several of the Judges of the Courts in this Province have long been engaged in, or taken a public part in the political affairs and differences of the Province, at the same time holding offices during pleasure, and situ ations incompatible with the diligent and right discharge of their judicial functions, tending to destroy that confidence in their impartiality, in cases where the Executive Government is concerned, which is so necessary for the peace and well being of the community.

8. That during a long series of years, Executive and up to the scratch," (as the Sol. General said in the first Judiciary offices have been bestowed almost exclusively upon one class of subjects in this Province, and especially upon those the least connected by property or otherwise with its permanent inhabitants, or who have shewn themselves the most averse to the rights, liberties, and interests of the people.

9. That holding executive offices essential to the protions, to prevent the constitutional and harmonious co. they are remiss in their different situations to forward the ublic business.

10. That there exists no sufficient responsibility on the part of the person holding these situations, nor any adeuate accountability among those of them entrusted with ublic money, the consequence of which has been the isapplication of large sums of public money, the loss of large sums of public money and of the money of individuals, by public defaulters, with whom deposits were made under legal authority, bitherto without reimburse. ment or redress having been obtained, notwithstanding the humble representations of this house to that effect. 11. That the evils of this state of things have been

greatly siggravated by enactments made in the Parliament of the United Kingdom, without even the knowledge of this Colony, which enactments have virtually rendered temporary duties imposed by the Provincial Parliament permanent; leaving in the hands of public officers over whom this Hose has no effectual controll, large sums of money, arising in this Province, which is applied by persons subject to no sufficient accountability. 12. That the selection of Legislative Councillors has al

so been chiefly confined to the description of the inhabitants of the Province before mentioned, or to public officers holding situations during pleasure, with large salaries same persons legislative, executive and judiciary powers, countenance, encourage and uphold abuses, and render all legislative remedies in Provincial Parliament nearly imveticăble.

13. That while the people of this Province suffer under they are not the less sensible of the advantages which they enjoy under his Majesty's Government, particularly of the more liberal policy adopted towards this colony within the last two years. They nevertheless feel with sentiments of the deepest regret, that the hopes with which they were heered, after a long period of unmerited suffering and insult, have been greatly diminished by the delays which have occurred in redressing many of the grievances complained of in their humble petition to the King and Parremoved by the Select Committee of the House of Commons on the state of Canada, which reported in the same "The interspersion of Crown and Clergy Reserves a.

ong the Lands granted by the Crown. The evils resulting from Legislation in England for the

nternal concerns of the colony.

The composition of the Legislative Council.

The dependance of the Judges, and their interference

rith the political business of the Province.
The want of responsibility of public officers, and of a ibunal in the colony for the trial of impeachments. The withholding of the Revenues of the estates of the

ite Order of Jesuits, from the purposes of Education. The management of the Waste Lands of the Crown; in consequence of which applicants for actual occupation are prevented from freely possessing the same under secure titles, in sufficient quantities for cultivation, without unnecessary delay, and without any expense or burthen, o-ther than the fair and necessary costs of survey and title.

THE MIDLAND DISTRICT AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY. It affords us much pleasure to observe that this spiited institution has commenced importing live stock, with a view of improving the breed of cattle.

This week three Bulls of the best kinds that could be procured, arrived from the United States, purchased by

To the county of Lenox, a Bull of the Devonshire breed full blood, whose sire was sold last year for 500 dollars.

To the county of Addington, a Bull of the Durbam breed, half blood, whose sire and dam were celebrated as the best sort.

To the county of Frontenac, a Bull of the Mixed Durham breed three-fourth blood. All these cattle are reported to be of good shape, and are the produce of stock imported from England. They have been con-signed to the Vice Presidents of the respective coun-

The Army.-The stations of the difference Regiments in the Canadas, for the ensuing year, have been for some time detelinined upon, and will, we learn, be as follows:-The 15th Foot is to replace the 66th in

Letters have been received at the Guardian Office from the following persons, during the week ending March 26.— E. Stoney, G. Ferguson 2, J. Webster, J. Ryerson, T. Madden, J. A. Keeler, W. Ryerson.

BIRTH,
In East Flamborough on the 21st inst. the Lady of Mr. Absalom Griffin, of a son.

Company of the Compan

Married, 🖟

By Rev. Wm. Smart on the 2d inst. Mr. Elias Hol-

en, of Augusta, to Miss Lucinda Bissell. By the Rev. R. Elms on the 15th ult. Mr. Reuben Stevens, to Miss Catharine Brazee both of Bastard. By the same on the 3d inst. Mr. Nelson Shipman, to Miss Sarah Mallory both of Yonge.

By the same on the 7th inst. Dr., Wm. Howard, to Miss Polly Hicock both of Lansdowne.

By the same on the 9th inst. Mr. Hiram McCrea of Montague, to Miss Helchea Wyatt of Kitley. By the same on the 12th inst. Mr. James Baker, to

Miss Eliza Garrett both of Wolford. By the same on the 15th inst. Mr. Philip Wing, to Miss Phebe Blancher both of Yonge.

DIED.

On Sunday the 27th ult. of quinsy, Mrs. Weaver, wife f Mr. John Weaver, of Grantham,

In Landsdown, on the 29th Jan. 1831, Mr. John Barnes, in the 60th year of his age. At New York, Rev. Harvey Fish, in the 32 year of

Suddenly at Hamilton, Henry Eaby, Esq. late of Sand-

On the 16th inst; at Warwick, near Kingston, after a long and painful illness, Samuel Hillyard Cameron, aged I0 years 4 months and 16 days, youngest con of Angus Cameron Esq. Qr. Master 79th, or Cameron Highlanders. On Monday last, Robert James, aged 6 years and 9

months-and on Thursday morning, Isabella, aged 2 years, children of John Strange Esq. At Hallowell, on the 14th inst. after a short illness

Mrs. Hannah Washburn, relict of the late Ebenezer Washburn, Esq. aged 76 years. She was a native of England and one of the oldest and most respectable etders in this Colony. At St. Roch, Quebec, on the 7th inst. H. D. Grand.

pre, Esq. after a lingering illness, aged 45 years.

At three Rivers, in the 72d year of his age, Edward Cartwright, Esq. of Staffordshire, in England, from a

severe contusion in his leg caused by an accidental fall. which terminated his valuable life on the 2d inst. to the great grief of his surviving family, who will long deplore their irreparable loss of a most affectionate parent. On Monday evening last much lamented, Mrs. Sarah Howard, wife of Dr. Peter Howard, of Yonge.

WELLAND CANAL.

UBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that sealed proposals will be received at the Welland proposals will be received at the Welland Office, at St. Catharines, on the 20th day of April next, for enlarging the canal from the Deep Cut to Helms's about four and a half miles—thence to about the centre of the large Cranberry March, 12 milesto the lest interests of Canada?

We know the policy of the high Church party now.

The They see that the one seventh of the Province, as reliefirst serve lands, cannot be retained—that their obvious tenden.

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The They see that the one seventh of the Province, as reliefirst serve lands, cannot be retained—that their obvious tenden. miles, an entire cut, and for the completion of the haroperation of the Government and the House of Assembly, and to excite ill-feeling and discord between them, while or. After receiving proposals for both routes the Directors will determine on the one they intend to adopt, and enter into contracts accordingly. Plans and Specifications of the different sections will be exhibited at the Canal Office.

By Order, WM. H. MERRIT, Agent. W. C. C. The different Newspapers in York, Kingston and

Brockville, and the Montreal Gazette will give this three isertions 15th March, 1830.

INFORMATION WANTED.

FRS. BRINDY, formerly the Widow Foot, is

carnestly requested to write to her daughter n Kingston, as something has lately transpired to her advantage. It is supposed that she now lives in the Talbot Settlement. William and Mary Ann Eoot (children of Mrs. Brindy) are also desired to write; or if any persons, seeing this notice, and knowing the individuals wanted, would confer a great favor by acquainting them of this. Address to Walter Gow, care of Mr. Peter McQueen,

Front-st. Kingston.

TO LET

OR a few Months, that small YELLOW HOUSE on Richmond Street, opposite Mr. J. W. on Richmond Street, opposite Mr. J. W. ne present state of things, and endeavor to obtain redress Padfield's. For particulars, apply to Saial. E. Taylor, at Mr. J. R. Armstrong's Store. . York 25th, March, 1831.

> FRESH CLOVER SEED. JUST NOW RECEIVED. AND FOR SALE, At P. PATERSON'S.

Market Saubre. York, March 25th. 1831.

BIBLE SOCIETY.

HAILE General Meeting of the Humber Branch Bible Society, will be held at the School House, near Farr's Mills, on the First of April

next, at 11 o'clock. A sermon will be preached on the value of the Bible. WHOLESALE WAREHOUSE. CORNER OF LOT & YOUGE STREET, YORK

MILE Subscriber begs leave to inform the Town and Country Merchants, that he has lately received a hoice assortment of BRITISH DRY GOODS, which he is selling off at, and below, Montreal prices, (with the exception of some heavy articles, on which a small per centage is added for freight.)

ALSO:
A few Hogsheads of Sugar, A beautiful assortment of Combs, and fifty Thousand Russia Quills.
All of which he is selling off wholesale only for CASH r approved indorsed notes.

WILLIAM RUSSELL.

N. B .- Merchants who wish to replenish or add to their esent Stock will find it to their advantage to call as soon s possible, as he finds his present stock too small for the emand, having sold out many articles almost as soon as they were opened. York, 30th Dec., 1839.

First report of the select committee to whom were re- endowment, the sum of two thousand pounds might On the back road leading from Kingston Mills this province.

FIRST REPORT.

The committee appointed to consider and report on the documents sent down to this house by His Excellency the Lieut. Governor on the subject of school lands, respectively beg leave to make this, their first report.

Your Committee upon the perusal of these important papers learn that in the year 1797 the Legislative Council and House of Assembly of this province passed a joint address to his Majesty "imploring that his Majesty would be graciously pleased to direct the appropriation of a certain quantity of the waste lands of the Crown as a fund for the establishment and support of a respectable grammar school in each district thereof, and also of a college or university for the instruction of youth in the different branches of liberal knowledge." To which his Majesty was graciously pleased to express his intention "to comply with the wishes of the legislature of this province of Upper Canada in such manner as would be judged to be most effectual; First, by the establishment of free grammar schools in those districts, in which they are called for, and in due process of time, by establishing other seminaries of a larger and more comprehensive nature for the promotion of religious and moral learning, and the study of the Arts and Sciences." For which purpose, Mr. President Russell was directed to consult the Members of the Executive council and the Judges and Law officers of the crown, and to report in what manner and to what extent a portion of the crown lands night be appropriated and rendered productive towards the formation of a fund for these purposes, out of which his Majesty might allot such salaries as he should judge proper for the School masters of such Free Schools as should thereafter be appointed .- And after the 1st December, 1798 the Executive Council reported to Mr. President Russel, "That an appropriation of 500,000 acres of ten townships after deducting the crown and clergy sevenths would be a sufficient fund for the establishment and maintenance of the royal foundation of four grammar schools, and an university in the province of Upper Canada" and that the proposed fund should when raised be applied; 1st. For the erection of the necessary buildings.

2nd. For the payment of the salaries of the masters.

3d. For keeping the buildings in repair, and the purchase of books and philosophical aparatus, and that £3,000 currency be applied to erect each building, and £180 per annum for the establishment and support of a free grammar school in each

The Council also reported that the towns of Cornwall, Kingston, Newark, and Sandwich were at that time the most proper places for the scites of four schools, first necessary, and that the town of York was the most suitable for a University, and that two of the schools, namely, at Kingston and Newark, should be commenced first, and that whenever the appropriated fund should be found sufficient, not only to bear the expense of the erection and endowment of those two schools but also to leave a residue sufficient for the establishment and more comprehensive nature, that steps should be taken to endow the two other schools.

The executive council also recommended that the provision for the establishment and mainte- tablishment and support of a free Grammar school mance of the University should at least be equal in these districts in which they are called for and to that for the four schools taken together,

Your committee upon looking over the remain. of a more comprehensive nature. ing documents which his Excellency the Lt. Go-1st December 1799 could be found in the council ment, called 'the Royal Grammar school," office; that as they were of opinion with the Attor. , ney General that the appropriation of land was ture of a public school in each District with a salanot sufficiently sanctioned to authorise a grant in ry of £100 currency paid out of the Provincial other portions than limited by his Majesty's comhis Excellency should call the attention of his Ma. several branches of classical and scientific learn. jesty's Government to a former sanction to sell, ing, and ought not, therefore, to be considered as of land for the purpose of establishing a university in this Province, endowed by Royal Charter, as school. provision for district schools was not, by them, thought necessary out of this fund, as it had been to construct the necessary building the sum of which they were originally intended and immedi-

tants of the country from the school reservation thereby enable the inhabitants generally to confer address to His Majesty as well as His Majesty's them as may be found to have made the necessary establishment of free grammar schools in those entific knowledge. districts in which they are called for, and in due Rosolved, That it would be much more satisfacmaster. But this very limited provision your open to public inspection and approval committee respectfully submit ought not to deprive tentions of his late Royal Father, by an endowment from their proceeds, for each district, of at least four hundred pounds, which added to the present appropriation would support eleven respectable seminaries where the youth of the province generally might receive a liberal education without being removed many hundred miles from the tender care and watchful authority of their parents, as must be the case if these lands are exclusively applied to establish and support King's College or any other extensive university which can only be viewed as of benefit to those whose wealth enables them to bear the great expense of sending their children to the capital of the province-Your committee also recommend, that besides the above

ferred the documents sent down by his Excellency, be set apart for the annual support of a provincirelative to lands set apart for school purposes in al Seminary at York, whether called Upper Canada college or by any other name, and that a On the road leading from Waterloo to Kingston, 100 suitable sum should be expended to erect the ne Samuel Aykroyde, Horace Youmans, and Bencessary buildings, and also to defray the expence of buildings for the free grammar schools.

That besides these endowments your committee are of opinion that the great value and extent of the reservation will afford the means of providing On the road leading from Waterloo to the Na. a salary of fifty pounds each to the teachers, of at least twelve townships schools, in every district, and thus give to Upper Canada a system of education that might well be envied by any other colony in His Majesty's dominions.

The data upon which your committee have made the foregoing suggestions are the following, viz. That the whole reservation of 519,217 acres, if sold, at the average price of 10s. per acre, would give a capital of £274,608 producing, if invested at the rate of five per cent, interest annual income of £13,730 a sum sufficient to endow the schools, which your committee conceive to be necessary, besides leaving an important balance to defray the expense of the sales and collecting the money.

Eleven Grammer Schools at £4,400 0 0 £400 College at York, 2,006 0 0

132 Township schools, being 12 in each District, £50 6,600 0 0 each, Balance, 730 0 0

£13,730 0 0 Your committee, in assuming that these lands vill sell at the above rate, conceive that they have much underrated their actual value, as it is generally understood that the council of King's college, have estimated 225,273 acres of crown reserves, which were exchanged for and now form a part of the school reservation as worth one pound an

Your committee, taking all the circumstances of this highly important subject into their most serious consideration, and averse to an extensive endowment out of this fund to King's college or any other University until the original intention of founding a free Grammar school in each District has first been carried into effect, that an humble iddress be presented to His Majesty represesting the manifest injury that is inflicted on the inhabitants of this province by the endowment of the best half of the school reservation for the estadishment of a seminary far exceeding the wants of the country, and salemnly beseeching His Majesty to listen to the anxious desire of His faithful subjects in Upper Canada, by aresting the alienation of these lands from their original purpose and placing them under the controll of the legislature and for this object your committee submit the following resolutions for the consideration of the

All which is respectfully submitted, W. MORRIS, Chairman.

Committee room, House of As. sembly, 23rd February, 1831. §

Resolved, That His Majesty in the year 1779, was graciously pleased to communicate to the Government of this province by a despatch from and future maintenance of a seminary of a larger the Duke of Portland to Mr. President Russel, in answer to a joint address of the Legislature, His Majesty's intention to set apart a certain portion of the waste lands of the crown as a fund for the esin the process of time to establish other seminaries

Resolved, that although more than 30 years vernor had the goodness to communicate to this have elapsed since His Majesty made this gratifyhouse, are informed that the attention of the coun-ing communication, it does not come within the cil was again directed to the school land reserva. knowledge of this house that one free Grammar tion, on the 7th January, 1819, and that they re- school has been endowed from these lands, or any ported to his Excellency Sir. P. Maitland, that no other Seminary established in consequence of that trace of any answer to the report of the council of reservation, except a school at the seat of Govern-

Reclived-That the establishment by the legisla-Treasury to the master does not afford sufficient mission, they thought it proper to recommend that means to instruct the Youth of the Province in the lease, grant and dispose of the said 500,000 acres a reason for withholding the support which His Majesty intended for the District Grammar

Resolved, That it is most important to the contentment and welfare of the people of this province already made by the legislature, and that in order that the school lands be applied to the purpose for £10,000 would be required, with an endowment ate steps taken to present to His Majesty's Governof £4,000 per annum, for the payment of salaries. ment that the several Districts, from their exten-From the condensed view of the proceedings sive and rapidly increaseing population, are now of the executive council on the munificent provi- in a state to require the establishment of free Gramsion for the diffusion of education in this province, mar schools, with a suitable endowment, which the committee are struck with the singular fact schools would afford the means of respectable supthat no apparent benefit has resulted to the inhabi- port to a master and two assisants, in each, and for a period of thirty years, and that the original the blessings of a liberal education on their chilintention of the legislature expressed in the joint dren, and find employment as masters for such of most gracious desire to meet their wishes by the proficiency in the acquirement of classical and sci-

process of time to establish other seminaries of a tory to the people of this province if the monies more extensive nature have hitherto, as far as arising from the sale of school lands were paid inyour committee can judge, been lost sight of, to the hands of the Receiver General, and the fund and for no other reason that your committee can placed at the disposal of the legislature instead of discover, than that a school has by an act of the the present arrangement—as not only the control legislature been already established in each dis- of the funds, but the general superintendance and trict with a salary of one hundred pounds to the organization of the whole system would thus be

Resolved that an humble address be presented the people of their just claim to a participation in to His Majesty, setting forth the substance of the the benefits of the school lands, and to that end foregoing resolutions, and imploring His Majesty's the committee suggest that the legislature ought early attention to the anxious hope of His Majesnow to address His Majesty setting forth the great ty's faithful subjects of Upper Canada that the value of these lands and the ample means which school lands may not be applied to any other obthey afford to carry into effect the benovolent in ject than that for which they were intended by His Majesty's late Royal Father.

ROAD APPROPRIATIONS.

MIDLAND DISTRICT-£2,200.

On the road leading from Waterloo to Loughborough, Horace Youmans, Henry Wood, and William

Latimer, commissioners. On the road leading from the 5th concession of

Portland to the 3d concession of the Town-ship of Kingston, Henry Shibley, Robert Ahernathy, and Bryan

Spike, commissioners.
On the road from Lot No. 16 to Pickard's on the new line of road in Pittsburg, Western addition, John Marks, Stephen Yarwood, and Adam Laidlaw, commissioners.

to Perth, through the Township of Pittsburg, James Matthewson, S. Hickey, and John B. Smith, commissioners.

jamin Olcott, commissioners. On the road leading from Belleville through the Indian Woods to the Napanee Mills, Allan MacPherson, Thomas D. Appleby, and

Jabez Kellogg, commissioners pance Mills, The Treasurer and Trustees of the Ernest Town

and Kingston Road Society, commissioners. On the road leading from Mr. Wallace's Tavern,

Township of Kingston, to Bath, Henry Laslier, William McKay, Duncan Vanalstine, Ahraham Amey, and Josiah Lamkins,

For the Bridge at the mouth of the little Cata-Joseph Ferris, Peter Grass, and Thomas Rogers,

commissioners. In the Township of Richmond, Archibald Caton, James Long, William Prindle, Philip J. Roblin, and Samuel Baldwin, commissioners, on such roads and bridges as they, or a majority of them, may deem most expe-dient and conducive to the inhabitants of the said Township of Richmond.

in the Township of Camden East, Jacob Rombough, Samuel Clark, Jacob Huff-man, Calvin W. Perry, Calvin Wheeler, John Pomeroy, and Peter Bowers, commissioners, to expend the same on such roads and bridges as they, or a majority of them, may deem most the said Township of Camden East.

On the road leading from Eli Poters' Mills, in the said Township of Camden, to the princi-pal road from the Napanee Mills to Waterloo, otherwise called the York road, Eli Peters, Stephen Warner, and Nath'l. Hicks,

On the road leading from Bath to Shaw's Mills in Camden, John Percy, Ebenezer Perry, and Benj. Clark,

commissioners. On the road leading from Bellus's, in Amelias-burgh, to the outlet at the West Lake, Edm'd. Marsh and Jos. Dorland, commissioners.

From Bellus's, in Ameliasburgh, to Demorest-Jac. Howell and Ben. Stapleton, commissioners. To assist in erecting a new bridge across the Marsh Creek, near William Brickman's, in

Ameliasburgh, Wm. Brickmun and Peter Redner, commissioners. On the road leading from Hallowell to Demo-

restville, James Cotter and Thomas Davis, commissioners. To repair the different roads in the township of Marysburgh John Richards, Samuel Mollineaux, and Henry

`G5

Hingman, commissioners.
To erect a bridge across East Creek at the East end of East Lake in the township of Hallowell Asa Werden and Owen McMahan, com'rs. From Marsh Creek in Ameliasburgh between Lots No. 76 and 77 in the 3rd concession to the top of the Big Hill and thence in the most

direct way to the village of Hallowell esse Henderson, George Munro, and Peter Valleau, commissioners. On the road leading from Bellville to the Mar-

mora Iron Works, through the townships of Thurlow, Sidney, and Rawdon Anthony Manahan, William Ketcheson, jun'r. and John Reynolds, commissioners. On the forty-foot road between Lots No. 12 and 13 in the township of Sidney, leading from the Bay of Quintie through the different concessions, passing Thomas Ketcheson, until it in. tersects the River Trent road

On the Forty foot read between Lots No. 24 and 25 in the 4th concession of the township of On the concession road in the said fourth con-

oession, between Lote 22 and 29, the sum of Henry Hugerman, Thomas Ketcheson, and Gideon Turner, commissioners.

On the road in the township of Huntington leading to the township of Madoc, and surveyed by William Ketcheson, junr. in the year 1828 Garret Garrison, Jacob Youngs, and James O'Hara, commissioners. In the township of Tyendinaga, or in opening a

road from the said township to the front road William Portt, Donald Murchison, and Richard Lizier, commissioners.

REMOVAL NEW AND CHEAP GOODS AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

R. ARMSTRONG Respectfully informs his customers and the public generally, that he has lately removed to his new Brick Building, [South side of King Street, a little West of the Court House and Jail] where he has just received a very choice assortment of NEW GOODS, adapted to the season, amongst which are 120 Pieces of

FINE & SUPERFINE BROAD CLOTHS, omprising the most splendid assortment ever before offered for sale in this market. Also; a great variety o NARROW CLOTHS, KERSEYS, FLUSHINGS BLANKETS, BAIZES, FLANNELS, CASSAM-ERES, 4c. 4c. Together with a variety of other articles too numerous to detail in an advertisement, all of which will be sold at the most reduced prices for cash York, November 20th, 1830. 1-tf

SHEPARD Keeps on hand a constant supply of

WARRANTED CASTSTEEL AXES,

Inferior to none in America, which he will dispose of by PHOLESALE OR RETAIL. II. Shepard will make liberal deductions from his low

Retail prices to WHOLESALE PURCHASERS; and he respect. Acres of excellent land, in the highest state of cultiva-ully invites Country Merchants and others to favour tion on which, there is a commodious house, nearly him with their patronage, who will find it advantageous to themselves and to the Furmers generally to obtain a supply of his superior Axes. -York, November 20th, 1830.

C. PARSONS, Surgeon Dentist, from New-York, respectfully informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of York and its vicinity, that he has taken rooms on King Street, near, Yonge St. opposite Mr. Ware's Store, and will remain as long as sufficient encouragement is received. His practice embraces all the necessary opera tions on the teeth and guas, and the insertion of teeth from one to a full set.

The Porcelana teeth inserted which will last for life Reference to Doctors Widmer and Deihl and several per sons in this place, who have recently experienced his

Also, teeth cleansed, filed, and plugged in a style not surpassed. Decayed teeth, and the gums poisoned by the tartar remaining a long time on teeth, must be admitted y the eminent physicians, to be very pernicious to health. He will destroy the painful sensation of the teeth, and plug them to last for life: decayed teeth cut off, and sound ones placed to the roots, without pain; the most difficult teeth and roots extracted, with the most possible ease and safety. Children's teeth regulated suitably to give room for the succeeding growth.. If any are desirous to have their teeth put in complete repair for life, they may now avail themselves of the opportunity. His practice for 20 years past, he trusts, has given general satisfaction, and convinced many who have been afflicted with painful teeth, or have had the misfortune to loose them, that it is the most advisable to apply to an experienced Dentist in

Parson's Essay on the Disorders and Treatment of Teeth, just published, and may be had by applying to his rooms King Street near Yonge street.

Recommendations from Saml. L. Mitchell, M. D. Thos Boyd, M. D., N. Y., Dr. McNaughton and Dr. James, Albany, Rev. Dr. Griffin, President of William's College, Hon. Edward Livingston, Sonator in Congress, and Dr

Henry, Rochester, N. Y. For Sale-Dr. Hull's Patent Hinge Truss. York, January 27, 1831.

SALE OF LAND FOR TAXES.

MOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that a portion of such Lots in the undermentioned Townships, as have been advertized by the Treasurer of the Home District, and which may be in arrear for Taxes, will be sold t the places and on the days following, viz:

Markham-Thursday 25th August 1831, at Raymonds tavern on Yonge Street, at 10 o'clock, A. M. Innistit.—Friday 26th August 1831, at Robinson's Mills

on Yonge Street in the township of West Gwillimbury, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

Vestra & Oro-Saturday 27th August 1831, at the house of Charles Kerridge on the Penetangueshine road,

at 10 o'clock, A. M. & Tecumsern-Monday 29th August 1831, at the house of Adney Penfield in Tecumseth, at 10 o'clock, A. M. ADJALA & Mono-Tuesday 30th August 1831, at the

Sheriff's Office, York, 17th, March, 1831.

70-tf.

EDUCATION.

RS. SARAH FOSTER—Begs leave re-spectfully to inform the Inhabitants of York and its vicinity, that she has commenced keeping School, at the corner of Upper George and Richmond Streets, where she purposes teaching the following BRANCHES OF EDUCATION.

viz :-Reading, Writing, Sewing, Marking, Rug-work Muslin and Lace work, Embroidery &c. &c. She hopes by her strict attention to the improvement of those committed to her care to meet with BOOKS ON SALE AT THE GUARDIAN

Terms &c. made known on application to the York, March 10th, 1831. 69-tf.

NEW CASH STORE.

THE Subscribers having taken the Store lately occur pied by Mr. Peter McDougal in King Street, nearly opposite the Episcopal Church, have just received a general assortment of MERCHANDIZE suitable for the season, which they now most respectfully offer to their friends and the public on the most reasonable terms, for Cash.

W. & W. CRAWFORD.

York, Dec. 21st 1830.

CHEAP CLOTHING STORE

TILLI M LAWSON, Merchant Tailor, respect fully informs his Friends and the Public, that he has removed to his New BRICK Store, South side of King Street, nearly opposite the Jail, and solicits their at-tention to his much cularged stock of Dry Goods, and his very handsome assortment of Clothing suitable for the sea son, all of which he will sell extremely low for CASH. York, Dec. 10, 1830.

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber respectfully acquaints his friends and Watts' Psalms and Hymns, bound the public that he has just received his fall supply of Methodist Hymns Books, do.

GOODS, consisting of a large and well selected assortment of Hardware, dry Goods and Groceries, English, Swedes, and 3 River Iron, Cable and Rafting Chains, Needles and Union Spelling B

A large and handsome assortment of CASTINGS of all kinds, the whole of which, he assures the public are of he very best quality, and which he will sell at uncommon-

Market Square, York, Dec. 21st, 1830. 58.tf.

SCHOOL BOOKS, &c.

HE subscribers have for sale the following School Books, being the manufacture of Up. per Canada, viz:—Canadian Primmer, Murray's Firs Book, Reading Made Easy, Mavor's Spelling Book S, S. Union Hymn Books, bound, Webster's do. do. New Testament, English Reader, Murray's Grammer; Also, Writing, Printing and Wrap-Cottage Hymns,

ing Paper.

N. B.—Country Merchants and Schools furnished Original Hymns. with Books, and Writing, Printing, and Wrapping

EASTWOOD & SKINNER.

York Paper Mill, Nov. 26th 1830. PORTRAITS PAINTED IN OIL, MINA-

TURE, AND CRAYONS. TOSEPH BATES, (from London,) respect-of fully announces to the Ladies and Gentlemen of York, that he will paint *Portraits* In a superior manner, from I to \$50. Transparent Window Blinds executed in a style that must ensure general satisfaction; their prices will render them an article of economy and highly ornamental as a sun shade for a drawing room.

All kinds of ornamental Painting will be executed romptly, and every effort made to give general satis-Portraits and trasparencies will be submitted for inspection by calling on the subscriber, first Brick House on

Yonge Street. York, November 27, 1830.

2.tf

N. B. Profiles in colors and Shade taken with Mathematical precision by a machine, from 2s. 6d. to 10s.

A GREAT BARGAIN.

THE Subscriber offers for sale on reasonable terms a valuable property consisting of five Cheap Edition S. S. Bibles, Acres of excellent land, in the highest state of cultiva-

new and finished in the best manner, containing seven rooms, with a cellar and cellar Kitchen under the whole house; a large stable granery and other out houses, an Sketch of the life of excellent well of water, garden, fruit trees &c, &c. The above property is situated in the most healthy part of Murray's Grammer, the Province, in the populous and wealthy District of way between the beautiful and Reading made Easy, Newcastle about half growing villages of Cobourg and Amhurst. Apply to the Subscriber on the premises.

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