CHRISTIAN GUARDIAN.

PUBLISHED UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE WESLEYAN METHODIST CONFERENCE IN CANADA.—EPHRAIM EVANS, EDITOR.

Vol. VII.—No. 25.

TORONTO, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 27, 1836.

WHOLE No. 337.

CHRISTIAN GUARDIAN: DEVOTED TO RELIGION, MORALITY, LITERATURE,

BCIENCE, COMMERCE, AGRICULTURE, DOMESTIC ECONOMY, AND GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

J. H. LAWRENCE, Printer.

Toronto, Upper Canada, at No. 4, Tor Street, West side of the Gaol.

From the Maine Wesleyon Journal.

ON THE DUTY OF MOTHERS.

The first important requisite of a mother, is piety. Not a mere profession, accompanied by a few outward forms of duty; but ardent, deep, devoted piety. The second is a cultivated and well disciplined mind. Without this latter qualification, she would scarcely be able to perform her maternal duties, however conscientionsly she might endeavour to do so. However solicitous for the welfare of her children, however prayerful, and how much soever she might devote herself to their religious and moral culture, unless the means were applied with judgment and discretion, great danger would exist from counteracting influences. I have known many a pious mother, whose absorbing earthly desire was the welfare of her offspring, and whose praycra were daily offered up for their conversion, and their preservation in the way of virtue, counteract most of the good influences thus produced, by inconsistency in the exercise of parental authority, and manner of giving ad vice; some by undue severity, some by undue indulgence, and others by the exercise of both. according to the humour of the occasion. Children must be led in the way of virtue, not driven. The latter method will not, cannot succeed; but in adopting the former, care should be taken not to lay the reins upon their necks. A pious and affectionate mother will present her daily orisons for the preservation, future usefulness, and eternal salvation of her helpless infant; but if, in consequence of the want of proper culture, her judgment has not acquired strength, or her natural passions have not been subdued, she may be unconscious of her weakness, or incapable of exerting that degree of energy necessary to overcome it. Under these circumstances, though she may endeavour to instruct it in the principles of goodness, if she reprove it with a half suppressed smile of gratification, for an act or a word, in which depravity and cleverness are conspicuous, or censure it in a spirit of anger and with expressions of unkindness, she will most surely mar the work of piety, which it is her desire to inculcate.

A third and indispensable requisite, is decision of character. If this is wanting, little qualifications above mentioned. They will, unquestionably, produce an influence, but they without compromise. will not be sufficient to perfect the work of education, in "training up children in the way they should go."

It is therefore the duty of every mother to

cultivate her understanding.

The very first lesson a mother should teach, is obedience-unconditional, passive obedi ence. A mother qualified as I have represented above, will not exercise an arbitrary. tyrannical authority, for the sake of making her power felt, or gratifying the selfish and irritable passions; she will be always discreet, never requiring any thing but what is for her children's benefit; but she should make them to know, that when the word has gone out of her mouth, it is irrevocable. I would not be understood to mean that a mother should never change her mind, after having expressed it, or denied something to a child; though in this she should use great circumspection; but when a command is given, instant obedience should be required. Nor would I have her decide hastily upon all matters of trifling importance in themselves, for these frequently require more consideration than most parents are willing to bestow upon them; and the happiness of children should not be sacrificed to the caprice and indolence of a parent; but where the proper course is plain, she should decide, and make it felt that that decision is final.

The great variety of dispositions displayed by the multitude of children, presents to every observing and reflecting mind a subject worthy be for a known fault, in which the guilt of the of continual investigation. It is easy to per- criminal is established without his own agency ceive that a course pursued successfully with as a witness; he should not have a motive for one child, will not always be the most judi- a denial. cious method to be adopted with another. The impatient, restless and impetuous dispositions of some children, exhibit themselves faults; no good can possibly result from this long before they can speak, in fretfulness and practice, however wrong they may do. Much passionate crying. They soon acquire a suffficient intelligence to understand the nature experienced among them; and parental interof the command, "hush;" and when it can be reasonably supposed that they do understand, they should be made to obey. Again; older children should be required and made to obey with once speaking to. If a child is told parents for justice when aggrieved. A prudent to do a thing and requires to be told the second brother or sister may give a parent warning of time, and this fault is overlooked, the next any imprudence or danger into which another time it will require speaking to the third time. seems liable to fall. But to become accusers and the next the fourth; and at length it will of, and witnesses against each other, upon acquire a confirmed habit of disobedience, and ordinary and ever-occurring irregularities, the parent becomes an object of contempt to should be avoided as the spirit of hatred and the child, and the child an object of dislike and the demon of dissension. disgust to all that know him. Parents, therefore, should possess decision of character.

the design of education as much as possible to between fraternal and filial dislike.

eredicate,) and lays the foundation for unhapniness ta hoth

taining religious instruction, should never be all moral and religious instruction, and an version to books.

Reproof should not be administered in the language of sarcasm and bitterness, for they will thereby not only inflict unnecessary pain, same spirit one to another. Parents should passions; for it is idle to expect that impressions from correct precepts will be indelibly will pass away like a shadow.

Let them remember that the same duty that those over whom they have no authorityholds if possible, with double force toward their children. Even though the latter be the tears of anger, or disappointed selfishness; disobedient and undutiful, they are not to adaway wrath, but grievous words stir up anger." Let them bear in mind that while the command, "Honour thy father and thy mother" -and again, " Children obey your parents," rests with heavy responsibility upon children, there is a precept no less weighty, which they direction. are bound faithfully to observe, and which no neglect of duty in their children can abrogate. Parents, provoke not your children to wrath, lest they be discouraged."

Parents, from the very nature of the relations to which they introduce themselves, have | children. After her lessons of piety, the ed "from home to house," the unsearchable cares, crosses and trials, to which others are strangers. Upon mothers devolves a peculiar should be studied with a feeling of deep reverweight of responsibility. The first years of ence, and our free institutions cherished as sons who do not attend public worship. He education, almost exclusively, belong to them; the key stone of religious liberty. We are may meet with some who are disabled by sickand they exert an influence upon their children fallen upon serious times. The influence of ness; he may meet with those who were once during all the time that they remain under every mother is here demanded, and the signs blessed with wealth, but are now reduced, and parental direction, and throughout their lives. If they have disobedient and ungrateful child. | patriot and a christian. ren, it often depends upon their own indiscretion; for if they have properly fulfilled their duty, none but monsters in human shape will prove ungrateful, and disappoint their reasonable expectations. Children, from the very fact that they are children, and not men and women, will, must be frequent subjects of discipline, and be often found straying from the strait and narrow path, in which it is the duty of parents, gently, kindly, and patiently can be expected from the possession of the to lead them; and the endeavour properly to perform this duty, is required of every parent

> One of the most responsible of parental ities, is to cultivate in the objects of their care, a sacred regard for truth. A dissembling spirit is, perhaps, one of the earliest that appears in children; and if they have learned to fear their parents with a slavish fear, in the consciousness of having done wrong, there will be great danger of their early acquiring a disregard for this virtue. Charging children with suspected faults, and making them wit. nesses against themselves, is an almost certain method of producing this effect. Suppose a child has committed a fault, the mother asks, did you do that? Yes. Well I must whip you. The next time she suspects it, upon being interrogated, it denies the fact. It is cross-examined, and every means, used to entrap it into an admission. If it has sufficient subtlety to evade the snare, it escapes; and if, from that time, it becomes an incorrigible liar, what has she to blame but her own indiscretion ? Better, far better, to pass in silence a thousand errors, than to be instrumental in establishing so lamentable an evil.

I would not be supposed to maintain that punishment should never be administered. It is sometimes indispensable. But parents are not to increase the temptations of their child. ren, in order to punish their delinquencies. When punishment is administered, it should

Children should never be indulged, much less encouraged, in reporting each other's contention and strife will in consequence be ference, and encouragement to accuse each other, will inevitably weaken, if not sever the tics of fraternal love. To this principle there may be exceptions. They may appeal to their

Where the elder children in a family assume and exercise an authority over their juniors, Punishment, when necessary, should not or attempt to do so, feelings are engendered be cruel, and should never be administered which sometimes nothing but death, or a under the influence of passion. The parent change in the affections from nature to grace, who exhibits anger towards children, or dis. has power to subdue; and if parents allow plays it in their presence, instructs them in the themselves to justify such assumption, those indulgence of the passions, (which it should be unkind feelings are not unfrequently divided in imitation of his Divine Master, is employed it seems to me that Christians at the present many minds run to waste and ruin for want of her enemies; the grouns of creation, all urgo

tion, where a discreet and prudent manage. Martha, and Mary. seasons of passion and violence; or they re-

at the family altar, but in the closet. They piety shed by a mother, must be an incarnate fiend. But beware that your toars are not beware that you pray not under the influence secure your children in the ways of virtue, endeavour to secure them against the influence

ten assume the name of virtuous indignation.

which she can scarcely be a christian. She next should be the national Constitution. It riches of Christ.

From the Episcopal Recorder. ON PASTORAL VISITING.

The duties of a clergyman are of a two fold nature-public and private. The writer has to intention of even binting at the first men. tioned duties; nor, indeed, is it his intention to make more than a remark or two on the latter. The latter are so well discussed in the excellent works of Archbishop Secker, of Burnet, Baxter, Doddridge, and Miller, that a any thing very novel upon the subject. In the labours have not been in vain in the Lord." present day very little that is perfectly new can be produced in any department of moral science. We can only call in the old and defaced gold, and place it in our crucible, and re-coin and re-stamp it, and send it again into circulation: but alas! in the new emission it too frequently happens that there is much alloy mixed with the precious metal.

sent age, according to the opinion of Dr. Knox, the religion of Jesus Christ to honour its prethe dusty folios of by-gone ages.

love and respect.

an ordinary possession of good sense. remain with us."

in going about doing good. The writer is day come very far short of the gospel stand- early discipline! A habit of subordination us forward."-South Ch.

While all legitimate means of subduing or acquainted with a godly clergyman of our and of benevolence, "As ye would that others especially, which enters into the very essence preventing the development of the passions Church—a clergyman, almost "to fortune and should do to you, do ye even so to them." If Mothers should not deny their children any are resorted to, while every thing that would to fame unknown." And yet in visiting fami. you were in beatherish darkness, would you ance. That habit must be formed early or innocent amusements that can consistently wound the sensibilities is carefully avoided, lies he inquires so kindly after the health of not wish the lamp of life sent to you? Then never. After the age of seven or eight years, and reasonably be indulged; but make all their the opposite extreme should be guarded the members; be addresses every child by send it to the millions who are in that condiamusements conducive to instruction; to the against with sedulous care. Excessive inclul- name; he knows the spiritual and temporal tion. But this law extends farther than this. want of this early discipline, that so many Published every WEDNESDAY, in the City of expansion of the intellect and the development gence tends to render children tyrannical, in situation of all; he gives such good advice; It analyzes all our actions, nay the very children of the pious are seen in a career of of the moral sentiments; to improvement in solent, and disgusting, and may ruin them for he so tenderly exhorts the absentee from thoughts and intents of the heart cannot wickedness and ruin. It was not because the elements of knowledge and the practice of time and for eternity. Therefore, mothers Church to be punctual; he prays so sweetly escape its piercing scrutiny. And are we not their father was unholy or unprayerful, that benevolence. Tasks, particularly those con- should teach children passive obedience; but at the conclusion of his visit, that the special as professed disciples of the Lamb, guilty, that Eli's sons became a proverb of implety. it should be in the language of love, of gentle- tor almost fancies he beholds re-acted before we do not keep a sufficiently strict watch over 4. These schools rescue many children given as a punishment; the almost inevitable ness and kindness. There is scarcely an in. him, the benevolent and godlike attentions of our thoughts and actions? Day after day we from the blasting influence of parental examconsequence of this practice is, a distaste for stance to be found in all the history of educa. the Lord Jesus to the family of Lazarus, and see professed Christians engaged in political ple. Lift the veil from the impurities and

> paid with disobedience and ingratitude .- John Fletcher, of Madely, Shropshire, Eng. than non-professors. We see them also en. can you doubt that this withdrawal from such These cases are invariably the consequence of land, that he frequently visited the sick and gaged in disputes about affairs of trifling im. scenes is a blessing to them and to the cominconsistency, weakness, indecision, and cen. the dejected. He was eminently qualified for portance, when they should be endeavouring munity! They are taken from the confines but will teach their children to exercise the surable indulgence, often intermitted with pouring the balm of consolation into the to point sinners to the Lamb of God which of hell and put on the road to heaven. And wounds of the penitent. And it is said, that taketh away the sin of the world. Party spirit, the schools now existing are but examples of not suffer themselves to speak in the lan- sult from stern, severe, and despotic measures, by representing the mercy of the Saviour, he too, with its dividing foot, has entered the what might be done; for the same purifying guage and under the influence of the stormy in which the angry and selfish passions too of always succeeded in effecting good. If he church of God, the sanctuary of the Most High; influence might be brought to bear on our could not, by the divine blessing impart peace and I tremble to name it-even the sacred desk. whole city-on the whole world. Mothers should be much in prayer, not only with God, and the solid assurance of the par. In its onward march it is more terrible than the 5. In these schools the social feelings are made, and that the influence of bad example | for, but also with their children; not merely | don of sin, he was yet wonderfully successful | locust. No age or sex is exempt from its conin removing the doubts of penitents, and in- taminating influence. It tramples under foot a necessity of our nature, and ought to be should pray and converse with them with many spiring them with hope. It is likewise re- all those emotions of respect we have been ac- the sphere of all blessed influences. But in is inculcated toward their neighbour-toward tears. The child that can resist the tears of corded of the Rev. John Newton of London, customed to feel for wise and good men, though the case of children, it has always been atthat he was excellent in pasteral duties.

should appreciate the blessings secured by an bave faithfully "kept that which was commit- erful consideration. excellent Constitution. She should be ac. ted to them," and that they have fulfilled their quainted with it and teach it diligently to her duty in the public assembly, and have preach-

In pastoral visits, he may meet with perof the times plainly point out her duty as a are unwilling to reveal to public gaze their altered fortunes. He may meet with the sons and daughters of irregularity. The pastor " ministers to the mind diseased," he pours the balmy medicaments of the Gospel into their spiritual wounds, he makes the hearts of the sons and daughters of serrow once more " to sing with joy."

What is most important is, that the visits of the Christian pastor should be made with an eye single to the glory of God; let him endeavour by every means to promote the spiritual good of his parishioners and friends, and he shall have the happiness of discovering, writer at present might despair of advancing if not here, yet in the eternal world, that "his

From the Secretary.

J. M. D.

BENEVOLENCE. Of all the emotions which find a place in

the soul of man, benevolence may justly be regarded as one of the highest, purest, best. True, we cannot say much that is novel, It impels man (who without it would be little many connections and fellowships, does not this advantage, that men can find no excuse, but as in company, a gentleman, according to more than an animated lump of clay,) to high destroy, but rather brings this to perfection. can have no pretence why they should not folthe rules of good breeding, had better say any and glorious, yea, godlike actions. It seems How blessed is it to walk with God! By so thing, however unimportant, than maintain a a link of that chain which binds his soul to its doing we shall become like him, and ere long sullen and ungracious silence; so, in the pre- Maker. It compels even those who scoff at be with him for ever. the public would rather have two or three sence, and though loth to laud virtue in any lines from a living author, than be constrained form, they are yet forced to yield a passing tribute of respect to him whose character every where in the Bible—in instructions, iniquities with their eyes." A smile of theirs benevolence adorns. A man exercising this commands, and promises relating to early were able to enliven virtue, and to diffuse it to resort, even for what is really valuable, to tribute of respect to him whose character Clergymen are visitors by profession. It is virtue in its perfection, would be an angel in education, and in prophecies of the ultimate an essential part of their duty to teach and human form; and beams of heaven's purest exhort "from house to house." 'It is a pow- light would shine around his steps to irradiate erful instrument for conciliating the good will, his pathway to the skies. And would the and promoting, in various ways, the best in- children of this world have any thing in comterests of those who are committed to their mon with such a spirit? No! they would charge. By visiting, clergymen become ac shut their eyes to the purity of his character, to take the place of their fathers. quainted with the situation, views, feelings, and stop their ears against the soul-enchantdifficulties, and wants of their people. They ing melodies of his voice, while he was en can instruct and edify them in a great variety treating them to turn and live. Should any three whole years of intellectual and moral can instruct and edity them in a great variety treating them to turn and live. Should any three whole years of intellectual and moral guages, and printed the Holy Scriptures, and of ways, which the nature of pulpit addresses doubt this position, let me refer them to the cultivation. The child's intellect is wonder other Christian books, in the languages of does not admit; and they thereby gain their Son of God, possessed of not only perfect fully active. More is learnt between eighteen more than one half of the inhabitants of the benevolence, but of all the other virtues which To be able to visit profitably, no tour of the might render him glorious. His benevolence other year-and a half, -language, objects, the continent of Europe, no long practising under could not be confined within the limits of a finical dancing master, no promenading the heaven, and he flew on wings of love to this so much is acquired in untaught waywardness, saloons of fashionable society, is necessary, lower world, to rescue fallen man from the what treasures might be laid up by two addi- and the Arabic, with its dialects, by one fifth It requires merely love to the souls of men, and degradation and woe into which he had brought tional years at that age, of careful and judihimself by disobedience. But how was he clous teaching! This consideration has spe-Few persons other than ministers can enter received? Did the sons of men ascribe to cial importance to the poor, who are unable into their feelings, when, on visiting their him that glory which was his due? Did they themselves to command time for the proper into their feelings, when, on visiting their him that glory which was his due? Did they themselves to command time for the proper ted the Scriptures. They have prepared the parishioners, they learn the good effect of their treat him as it became them to treat the only instruction of their children, even if qualified way for the interchange of opinion, and the preaching. "The discourse you preached begotten Son of God, an ambassador from the for the task; and who also need their services spread of knowledge-for the communication, last Sunday," says one, " was very refreshing court of heaven? Far from it. " He was a as soon as they can be made profitable. and profitable to my soul; it removed some man of sorrows and acquainted with grief, 2. The principles on which these schools doubts I had, now I can go to the Lord's Sup- and we hid as it were our faces from him : are conducted are of immense importance and per with more confidence." "You spoke," he was despised and we esteemed him not." rich beyond calculation in promise. It has says another, "against the fully and sinfulness And while his persecutors were reclining on too long and too extensively been the destruct the pittance which has been expended in of infidels; one of that wretched class has their couches, rich with the gold of Ophir, a tive practice, to overload the memory with a chabling them to prosecute their plans been been here, and the arguments you advanced on manger was his only cradle, and "the dew-mass of things not understood-thus destroy-Sunday has enabled me to answer him."- dropping sky his only canopy;" and after ing all mental activity and forming habits per-"One of my family," says another, "had some many attempts upon his life he was finally nicious in the extreme. The Infant School intentions of quitting the church. He had "taken by wicked hands, and crucified and system leads the child on in nature's way; Church, while it humbly confesses that it is been pestered by persons of another denomi- slain;" and all this because he came to bring and thus makes his acquisitions not only vastly guilty in not having done more, to thank God nation on the subject of bartism: your arms. "neace on earth and good will toward mon?" more readd but definite acquisitions not only vastly libat its feeble efforts have effected so much, nation on the subject of baptism; your argu- "peace on earth and good-will toward men." more rapid, but definite, accurate, certain, and be animated to more zealous exertions? ments have convinced him of the scriptural We have now taken a cursory view of what abiding. It associates pleasure with industry Every thing calls upon christians to employ and primitive authority of the practice of the benevolence can do among men, and what and utility. church, and he now appears contented to were the feelings of an ungodly world towards 3. But this acquisition of knowledge is a Providence in the political changes of the one who was actuated by its purest motives; trifle when compared with the formation of earth; the history of all countries; the history

contests, and manifesting as much and some- abominations that prevail in the houses from ment, unattended with severity, has been re- | It is a pleasing trait in the life of the Rev. | times even more, hostility toward each other, | which many of these children are taken, and of a sect different from our own; and no matter tended with great difficulties and dangers. In And, blessed be God! there are ministers how honourable, how pious, or how devoted this view what a blessing is the safe and healthnow in the Church, on whom the mantle of the object of its hatred may be, the only ques-Fletcher and Newton, and Goldsmith's Coun- tion asked is, "Is he of another party?" My dress them in the language of railing. Let of pride, or passion; for if you so mistake, try Clergyman has fallen; and although no Christian brethren, I demand of you "Ought mense-enough to repay a hundred fold, the them remember that "a soft answer turneth your children will not. And that you may high honours from college or university are these things so to be ! Can such feelings be expense, even were there no seeds sown to thoirs; although the trumpet of fume has reconciled with the benevolent religion of never sounded their merits from the banks of Jesus? Shall it be said that those who do nity with their rich and glorious fruits. of bad example. The example of vicious chil. the Potomac to the banks of the Thames, yet such things are professed followers of him who dren is a walking pestilence, which scatters they are honoured of God. The Sunday even on the cross prayed, "Father forgive sionaries. The little heart carries home treamoral disease, death, and desolation, in every scholar instructed, the sick man comforted, them, for they know not what they do?" the sinner warned, the prodigal reclaimed, the Ought we not to endeavour to exercise more Every mother should be a patriot, without dying saint prepared for everlasting blessed. true benevolence and brotherly love toward parents; what missionaries so powerful, so ness, shall all attest before God, that they each other ! I leave the subject to your pray-PHILOS.

COMMUNION WITH GOD.

There is no communion so sweet, so safe so desirable, so humble, so honourable, or so advantageous, as communion with God. There is that in it which exactly suits, fully satisfies, infinitely delights the sublime and capacious beginning of wisdom, is appropriate to this powers of the immortal mind. Sensual de beginning of life. lights are momentary, and rather surfeit than satisfy, often "leaving a sting behind;" but IMPORTANCE OF GOOD EXAMPLE OF PERin communion with God, the soul finds its centre and rest. Here the river runs into the ocean. Here the spirit returns to God who by the influence of their practice to render gave it. Here all the scattered beauties in piety a thing in fashion and request, for in the wide creation are collected together. Not what they do they are never alone, or are illthe most exquisite painting to the limner's eye, nor the softest strains to the musician's eye, nor the softest strains to the musician's people after them, as well when they go on in ear, nor yet the sweetest fragrance to the the right way, as when they run astray. The smell, or most delicious food to the epicure's palate, are worthy to be compared to the blessedness of communion with God. What can sedness of communion with God. What can will readily draw good manners thence, good be more honourable than to visit and be visit manners truly so called, not only superficial ed, and have a joint interest with the King of forms of civility, but real practices of goodkings? Herein we need fear no evils, neither less nor disgrace. We are safe in the wilderness, and shall not be less so in the shadow of nersons who are the continuous formulas and reasons, but after examples and authorities; especially of great nersons who are the continuous formulas and shall not be less so in the shadow of nersons who are the continuous formulas and shall not be less so in the shadow of nersons who are the continuous formulas are the continuous formulas and reasons, but after examples and authorities; especially of great nersons who are the continuous formulas and death. The beginning of this fellowship is and conspicuous places, by which men steer the beginning of heaven below and the per- their course; their actions are to be reckoned, fection of heaven above. It is that communion, not as single and solitary ones, but are like which no power, however great, which no place, however distant, can for a moment interrupt. Death itself, which breaks up so

complete triumph of the church. The church is their power of honouring God; and in prohas hitherto lost her children through ignor- portion thereto, surely great is their obligation ance and neglect. The Sabbath and Infant to do it; of them peculiarly God expects it, School, especially the latter, are ushering in a and all equity exacts it. - Barrow. new era, in which children shall be trained up

1. The universal establishment of Infant is an encouraging fact, and one which re-Schools would give the human race two or. months and three years of age, than in any human countenance and character. And if

Every one must avow, that if religion dwells let us reverse the picture and take a view of intellectual habits. The best gift to a child on earth, it is in the breast of that man, who, our own short-comings in this respect. And is the command of its own powers. How in imitation of his Divine Master, is employed it seems to me that Christians at the name to me that Christians at the name to me that the name to me the name to me that the name to me the name to me

cultivated with safety. Social intercourse is ful intercourse cherished by the Infant School!

6. The economy of time and labour is imstrike root downward, and shoot up into eter-

7. Thus may be trained up armies of missures of sacred truth; the loquacious tongue brings strange things to the ear of its ungodly winning, on a father's or a mother's heart?

8. Conscience, the sense of duty, is here developed and cultivated. The seeds of eternal life are sown. It may be done better at the Infant School age than at any subsequent period. Never can the voice of conscience be made to speak more authoritatively, or a more delicate sense of right and wrong be attained. The fear of the Lord which is the

SONS IN HIGH STATION.

What extreme advantage great persons have attended; whither they go they carry the world along with them, they lead crowds of persons, who are like stars, shining in high their persons, of a public and representative character, involving the practice of others, who are by them awed, or shamed into compliance. Their good example especially hath fied by their dignity; it not only shines upon them with a clear lustre, but with a mightier force and influence; a word, a look, the least intimation from them, will do more good than ADVANTAGES OF INFANT SCHOOLS. the best elequence, clearest reason, or most earnest endeavours of others. For it is in Immense importance is given to early piety them as the wisest prince implies, to " scatter all about; a frown might suffice to mortify and dissipate wickedness. Such, apparently,

> HAVE MISSIONARIES DONE NOTHING!-IL Missionaries, that they have acquired the lanworld. This is a fact too, which the mere literary man, and he who watches with interest the march of civilization, should regard, with no ordinary feelings. The Chinese language is spoken by three hundred millions, part of the population of the globe. The latter is understood in Arabia, Syria, Persia, Tartery, and part of India. Into these languages and others, missionaries have translato every part of the world, of the benefits resulting from the attainments in morals, science, and the arts, which may have been made in any portion of it. Have Missionaries then, done nothing! Has

wasted? Who will venture to affirm it? In what way has the same amount of money ever been expended so effectively and for such noble purposes? Ought not the Christian their aid with redoubled vigour. The voice of

RELIGIOUS.

"The prospects on this District are very favourable. There are revivals of which are very powerful. The mem. bership is very much quickened. I never heard so many persons profess the blessing of perfect love, during the same period of time, as I have during the present quarter. The spirit of missionary zeal is also rising finely; and I have no doubt that the collections will be threefold the amount of those of last year."

THE GUARDIAN.

WEDNESDAY, April 27, 1836.

We lay before our readers, this day, two debates which took place in the House of Assembly, one upon the presentation of the Grants to religious denominations, and the some who may have heard the plausible proother on a motion to read a petition which we fessions of Mr. Thorburn, as to his design in feit it our duty to lay before the House, as the only means in our power to obtain that justice which we had sought in vain from the Committee. To those gentlemen who sought to aid us in this attempt, we tender our grateful acknowledgments, and have only to regret that our opponents succeeded, by a parliamentary manocuvre, in preventing the prayer of the Petition being granted, after having vainly opposed the reading of it by their captions and sophistical objections.

We are happy to find by reading the report of those debates, so fully and faithfully given, that much of what we had designed to say in Committee is there clearly stated, and that consequently we are relieved from much of what would have been to us an irksome, but an imperative duty. But we still feel it necessary to offer a few observations in order to set this iniquitous proceeding in a proper light before the public; when we shall leave them to judge highest professions of patriotism on their champions of civil and religious liberty, and by special professions of friendship for Me thodism have obtained by its influence the power they now possess, will thus combine in a crusade against the dearest and most sacred rights of the most numerous body of christian ministers in the Province, and sanction the most dark and insidious plot against their means to cramp the energies, and retard the progress of Methodism.

It will be recollected that at an early period of the session a long and heated debate took place on the adoption of the Grievance Report; and it is known to some, though perhaps not to others, that in addition to the large number of that slanderous document which

After these evidences of the determined hostility of the majority of the House, all our hopes of obtaining redress from them disappeared; and the only course which suggested did decision. With these views, we confess we were somewhat surprised by the appoint. ment of a committee, who, as we were informed, were to examine the ground of the com. various matters altogether foreign to the vain to give it the go-by by voting for proplaints which had been made by the Methodist subject on which they were summoned to give ceeding to the order of the day, turn round

ance Committee!! Mr. Parke's friendliness whenever a plain question was proposed, Mr. Rymal, on the same occasion, had occasions previously to going before the Comnately founded in error, and calculated more condescended to reply) we should have prothan any other to injure the Conference.

appointed for the purpose of making a fair questions, to all of which we prepared replies; investigation. Could impartial justice be ex- some of them we had an opportunity of repected from a Committee who, with one excep. tion, felt that they were sitting in judgment that gentleman to propose the rest, some of upon their own conduct,—that their public which were important. characters were staked upon their own deci-

Extract from a letter from the Rev. John be the condemnation of themselves? What were urged to answer on the spur of the moRyerson, Chairman of the Bay of Quinte would be thought if a court of justice should ment every question that was put, with repeataccuse, condemn, and as far as lay in its ed assurances that we should be permitted accuse, condemn, and as far as lay in its ed assurances that we should be permitted prevailing on most of the Circuits, some and most deeply implicated of the judges to But what was the result of these declarations?

> when read by a discerning public, will be as gratifying to the friends of Methodism and of equal justice, as the partial, the shamefully one-sided report of the Committee, will be disgraceful to those who presented, and those vho sanctioned it.

We are aware that already the effect which this investigation will have to disabuse the public mind is known to the party, and that they are already beginning to claim the credit Report of the Committee on Government of it. And it will be matter of surprise to moving for the appointment of the Committee to learn that so far from having intended an impartial enquiry into the truth of the Grievance Report, (which, as the selection of mem bers made by him abundantly shows, could not have been his object,) he intended no enquiry at all concerning it! The motion made by that gentleman was to appoint a Committee to enquire whether any grants had been made by the Government to Religious denominations, in 1835, and if so how they had been expended. Here the enquiry was restricted to 1835, and could not consequently have included the grants made in 1833 and 1834, to which the Grievance Report referred. This makes it evident that for whatever benefits the Conference may derive from the late reference to the dishonourable conduct of the enquiry they are not indebted to Mr. Thorburn, but to a gentleman who had opposed the Grievance Report, and who caused the motion to be amended by striking out the words "in 1835," and to those who have laboured indefatigably before the Committee to place truth on its records. These are facts which we think Mr. Thorburn himself will not have the effrontery to deny; although it may be very convenient for him, in his interof the real motives of men who, with the course with the Methodist portion of his constituency, to repeat the declarations made by tongues, who, while they stand forth as the him in the House, that "his object in moving for the Committee was to obtain a fair hearng for the complainants."

The subsequent proceedings have been in perfect accordance with such a beginning. So far from endeavouring to make reparation for former injuries, every impartial observer of the course pursued by the Committee must have been driven to the conclusion that two objects were kept steadily in view, viz:-to most dark and insidious plot against their shield and justify their former conduct, and character; well knowing, that to destroy the that of the Grievance Committee party,—and reputation of the ministry is the most effectual to elicit, if possible, something in reference to that gentleman, as he states in his evidence, the union between the Canadian and British Conferences, which would excite suspicion and prejudice against both, and give to the self-styled Episcopal Methodist party, (of and prejudice against both, and give to the line Committee: Iterative with the committee, and be gave in a detailed account that when a question was proposed by Mr. ruled. The Kev. Mr. Stinson was cancel detailed account the committee, and be gave in a detailed account in which he showed that no minister of the mittee, is a leading and strenuous supporter would have placed the affair in a proper light. Church had received one copper of the Govern mittee, is a leading and strenuous supporter and advocate,) some new weapon wherewith to wound the peace of the connexion from which they have seceded.

has been issued to forward a quantity of them to members of the British Government, and of the House of Commons; and thus to define the character of the Wesleyan Ministry of Upper Canada, where they had no means of the Government to any religious denominations in this Province; and secondly, if any. might have terminated amicably. But what table with his clenched fist! If we had it would have been misplaced.

Means were however adopted by the party out giving offence to some party in the count gull the public into a belief that such was the try. Many of these questions were drawn no try. Many of these questions were drawn up tion of the Committee. Accordingly, Mr. answered affirmatively or negatively, the anthey not the same right to arraign us at the Mackenzie addressed a letter through the swer might be conveniently used by the com- bar of the House for a breach of their privi-Correspondent and Advocate to the Electors mittee to serve their purposes. It has been leges, as we had to petition for the privilege of the County of York, which was copied into asserted by some honourable gentlemen, in to appear there to obtain protection against other Journals, from which the following is an debate, and elsewhere, that these numerous their tyranny and slanderous misrepresentaextract: - "Mr. Thorburn; ever zealous to questions arose out of the irrelevant and eva- tions? promote truth, has obtained the formation of sive manner in which answers were given. a Committee, of which all the Methodists in But they forgot to state that some of the mitted at our own request to appear there? the House are members, to make the fullest questions were of so ambiguous a character, Plainly, because they saw, with much appreenquiry into the royal grants to churches, and that self-protection and a due regard to the hension, a number of respectable inhabitants the application of the same; and I dare say public interests of religion rendered it neces of this city below the Bar, whom they had it will sift the matter to the bottom." Now, sary to reply with caution. In several inthis was very fine. But what truth was there stances the writer of these remarks candidly petration of the acts of tyronny and oppresin it? We hesitate not to say that its ten-dency was to make a false impression as to posed to him might be so explained that he the composition and objects of that Commitcould understand their meaning, and in these hals of the House a flood of testimony which Rev. Mr. Evans was treated by the committee; ter how to preach than to practice, they would the composition and objects of that Committee; the composed? Here is the answer, Messrs. Mackenzie, Morrison, Thorburn, Parke, Shaver, Cook, Hopkins, Roblin, and Rymal. Of these the two last are members of the Wesleyan Methodist sured terms, with "the displeasure of the Church, and those are all! Of the nine House," unless he would reply distinctly, and members of the Committee, eight were the on some occasions, unless he would adopt avowed and determined supporters of the replies dictated to him by the querist. But Grievance Report! Two of them. (Macken-zie and Morrison) were members of the Griev-when the Report is published, will show that attention to it. to Methodism, and his capability of doing however irrelevant to the legitimate subject justice to it, are known to his constituents! of enquiry, it was promptly and plainly an-Mr. Thorburn, in his speech on the adoption swered; and we here distinctly state that had of the Grievance Report, had politely com-we been favoured with a copy of the questions pared the Methodist Conference to the Devil! which were to be proposed, as is usual on such

In consequence of the difficulty in answering sion, that their own credit, and that of the questions on subjects on which we wished to have been fowarded.

party with which they had acted in this affair, refer to documents in our possession, we depended upon their supporting their former begged permission to defer answering until deliberate slanders,—and that the acquittal of such reference could be had; but in no single the accused and complaining parties would instance was this permission granted. We power inflict punishment upon an individual afterwards to make such alterations and addiunheard, and then, when accused of injus- tions as we might deem necessary, after refertice, should appoint some of the most violent, ence to documents. This was very plausible. investigate the affair, and decide upon the equity of their own proceedings? It has been to a question, intending to give a distinct one after having made reference to documents.—

the Twelfth Parliament of Upper Canada to adopted adopt such a course? and they have adopted Committee we should have thought the act perfectly justifiable had we exponged the first perfectly perfectly justifiable had we exponged the first perfectly per tice under such circumstances, we fear not this we drew up a fall and explicit answer on the result of this affair. *Opportunity has been rejuctantly afforded to place much important truth on record in the evidence given substituted for the indefinite one before record. portant truth on record in the evidence given substituted for the indefinite one before record standing alone in it in the minority, a report nations of the committee. ("No" from Mr. should be brought into the house without ever Roblin.) Well, he might have been. And did before the Committee, and a large company of persons who were in the room, with having clandestinely falsified our evidence, by going to the Clerk's Office and expunging a reply, and inserting another without the knowledge tholics, or Presbyterians. The whole proceedof the Committee, in order to make the subings of the committee were most extraordinary, proved on the spot, by the evidence of the Clerk and some members of the Committee; the proceedings of the committee such as to the satisfaction, we believe, of every person warrant the statements made in the Guardian? and yet, so determined were some honourable gentlemen to fix a stigma upon our character. hat they had the effrontery to repeat the paper, because the language of those articles harge, even with aggravations, during the

lebates which we publish to-day. It is probable that it may be asserted, as it vas also in the debates, that other witnesses did not complain of uncourteous treatment. Lestimony in relation to what was the proper To this we have only to reply, that had we subject of enquiry. But they say, " No, sir, been treated as some other gentlemen were, we are appointed to examine respecting religious serious in the charges he had laid against the we should not have complained, and had we | grants; we have done so; and although we have een asked our opinion as to the course pursued toward them, we should have propurated character, by recording testimony injurious to t courteous. But what does this prove? It you upon our Journals, we will not allow you policy so to treat some other witnesses, that when we should "a tale unfold," as we had intimated our intention to do, they might refer to those witnesses to invalidate our testimony, and destroy the effect of that expose which they feared openly to meet before the making. The problem of th public .- Should no other good result from had read he saw there were parts of it to which the remarks made from time to time in the he had strong objections; and he had stated this, Guardian during the session of the Commit- and requested an opportunity to discuss them tee, we shall always feel pleasure in the re- with the committee, but this was refused him. flection that they were the means of saving Questions were put to witnesses altogether irresome of our brethren from the same tyrannical and insulting treatment which we had experienced.

On reading the debates it will be found that reference is triumphantly made to certain testimony given by the Rev. Jas. Richardson with regard to our remarks in the Guardian with regard to our remarks in the Guardian travelled entirely out of the course prescribed on the proceedings of the Committee. On to them by the resolution of the house, and gone this it is only necessary to observe, that the into all the minutia of the Union between the proceedings, to which we alluded in the refirst day of the examination, at which time | ingly with a determination to fir was not present, and on which it can, of rity, and christian principles of the Conference course, have no bearing. This was known to the Committee! Neither will it be denied questions being put to witnesses, but was overthe Chairman refused to put it, arguing that ment money, (hear, hear,) but that it was a it assumed as a fact that which was not true; expended in the erection and repairing of school although we were then, and are still prepared houses, and the payment of teachers and native number of that slanderous document which When the Report shall be made public, to prove its truth by the most indubitable labourers. The committee in their report, he was circulated last year, an order of the house every candid reader of it will concur in this testimony. This we stated at the time, and perceived, had passed over all, and had not said ations in this Province; and secondly, if any, were these assertions made by the Chairman how they had been expended .-- A few plain in that mild and quiet spirit in which Dr. Mor-

itself was to make the public fully acquainted questions are put relative to the history and propriety of their conduct, why did they refuse Report, with the facts, and leave the case to their can. seconomy of Methodism for years past—to to receive further testimony? Why did they Dr. Morrison said, several of the bon. gentle every thing connected with the origin, the use every argument and resort to every means progress, and the completion of the union,—in order to prevent our Petition being read? the nature and extent of that union-the And why did some of them, after having private opinions of individual ministers on argued against it, and having endeavoured in plaints which had been made by the recording body, with a view to make reparation for any injury which might have been done them, but in whose willingness to do so we had no conquestions, to which, from the nature of their mentary manegave they would prevent our thought had devoted but little attention, obtaining a hearing? Is this the conduct of fidence; and the result has fully proved that office, they had devoted but little attention, obtaining a hearing? Is this the conduct of this? men who are conscious of their integrity ? Why fly to the pitiful shift of declaring that the Guardian had misrepresented them? Had the report of that committee, as far as it regard, had been done they would never have got them object, and that the most perfect fairness and in such ambiguous form that they were capathey not the power in their own bands of impartiality had been manifested in the selection of a two-fold construction, so that whether obtaining redress if we had done so? Had

Why then were we neither cited, nor perconfusion.

We have thought it necessary to make hese observations in connexion with the debates on this unpleasant affair. When the Report appears in print we shall devote some

The press of other matter has excluded our usual Religious and Missionary Inteligence. Also several Addresses to His strangely felt it his duty to make some remarks mittee, (for which we applied in a respectful Excellency, which we have been requestin favour of the Report, which were unfortunote to the Chairman, and to which he never ed to insert, approving of the views he nately founded in error, and calculated more condescended to reply) we should have propared answers as fully as our circomstances has taken of the Constitutional Act, and whether such a Committee could have been members (Mr. Roblin) we received some One of these Addresses is from the constitutional Act, and reveal at ale. What did his brother minister say when asked his opinion on that subject? He appropried for the purpose of making a constitutional Act, and reveal at ale. What did his brother minister say when asked his opinion on that subject? He appropried for the purpose of making a constitutional Act, and reveal at ale. What did his brother minister say when asked his opinion on that subject? He say nothing in the proceedings of Niagara District, with about 800 signa. remarks of the Guardian. Such was the opinion cording, while no opportunity was afforded to tures, -another from Hastings, with 716, -and another from Prince Edwards, with his examination, thanked them for their cour-458. Several others, we understand, teous treatment of him. What were the real

Provincial Parliament.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

SATURDAY, APRIL 16th. COMMITTEE ON RELIGIOUS GRANTS, Mr. Parke, Chairman of the Committee on Religious Grants, stated that he was prepared to make a report whonever it was the pleasure

vince, but its enquiry had been confined wholly to the Methodists, and no evidence was taken respecting the Church of England, Roman Caequent questions appear ridiculous. We they had taken evidence respecting their own conduct,-a witness was asked, Do you think present, that the accusation was unfounded, and there evidently appeared a disposition on the part of the committee to endeavour to cast reproach upon the character of the Editor of that was offensive to them, inasmuch as it set forth their proceedings perhaps in rather too true a light; and the Editor seeing that, wished to call other witnesses on that subject, and also to come before the committee himself to give further overstepped our authority and assailed your oves that the Committee thought it good an opportunity of defending yourself." (Hear, levant to the subject of enquiry—questions ask-ing opinions respecting paragraphs which uppeared in a certain newspaper, as he had stated before. The committee were appointed to examine what grants had been made by the Gov. ernment to religious denominations, and how the money had been expended: but they had that might cast suspicion on the honour, integ

> would ask, what reason the hon. gentleman had shown, either in the proceedings of the committee or in the report itself, why it should not be received? Had he pointed out one tangible ob ection against receiving the Report? The hon. gentleman complained that the committee had standing as the Reverend Editor respecting the examined witnesses relative to one denomination proceedings of the committee. That gentleman only, and passed over others. Why did they do ed those denominations. The Grievance Committee reported according to the entries which they found in the Blue Book, and the documents in detail from the Receiver General. Those documents were not disputed by the Roman Catholics and others; but by the Methodists they amine into the cause of these complaints, and evidence; and in order to come at the truth it factory to the committee. Answers were given by him which were not answers to the question but evasions of it, which made it necessary to follow up such main questions by others; and

following questions appear absurd. (Hear, hear.) setting the whole subject in its true light. With regard to the examination respecting the Guardian, it was not voluntary from him, but he was a friend to the Methodists. Let it go to him to be a very singular case was suggested by another member of the com. the world, allow it to be received and printed, hon member for the Second Ri The Editor attacked the committee in and let the people see what was in it. The er, and represented them as assuming committee need not be ashamed of it. Mr. his paper, and represented them as assuming the committee which he thought warranted the of the Rev. Mr. Richardson; and the Rev. Mr. Case, when the committee had got through with

between the two Conferences, the Missions in the questions which followed it look ridiculous: of the Wesleyan Missionary Society, under the Mr. Roslin said he rose to oppose the intro- schools, &c.; but there was a strange discrepancy between that statement and the account of the Treasurer, Mr. Armstrong, which stated ed: this reply was read twice by the Chairman, should be brought into the house without ever Roblin.) Well, he might have been. And did and inserted by the Clerk in presence of the asking him whether he agreed to it. He must be not send for and examine Mr. Flanagan, who Committee, before any other question had been put either to the writer or any other witness; yet subsequently we were charged to enquire what ground: it was an experte subsequently we were charged expertes salement—the committee was appoint. and on that account a very improper person in his (Dr. M.'s) estimation to give testimony rela. tive to the body he had left? Certainly the hon, gentleman had no reason to complain; and he believed there was no difference of opinion among the other members of the committee respecting the Report: it merely stated, that if there was any thing wrong in receiving this two bodies makes the blame fall equally upon both. Respecting the effects of it, the commit-

Mr. Parke observed, that investigation had been courted by the Methodist Society, and onsequently a committee had been appointed, he whole object of which was to enquire into he complaints that were made by them against the Grievance Committee, and to see whether any shadow of censure rested upon them. The hon, member for Prince Edward could not be committee; for witnesses were allowed privileges never before granted by any committee. If these grants and condemn them, the people would be satisfied, and the labours of the comwished, although they had not altogether been passed by. He thought the report should be received by the House.

Mr. Romson did not know much about the nerits of this question; but when he saw the place and say that he had not been treated fairly by the committee, that they had proposed to make a report without consulting him, be thought it was quite sufficient reason why the

House should not receive it. Mr. THORBURN hoped the Report would be received; the country and the house expected it. It was near the close of the session, and if the eport was not now received there would be no report from the committee this session, for which o doubt they would be severely censured by those who were now opposed to its introduction. proceedings, to which we aliaded in the retwo bodies of Methodists in this country and The committee had suffered greatly already: the marks to which the questions put to Mr. England,—that seemed to be the grand matter press and the pulpit had not been silent during Richardson referred, occurred chiefly on the of enquiry with them; and they pursued it seems the investigation; and although the committee were thus assailed they were blamed for taking evidence in their own defence. The hon. and carned Mayor had stated that Mr. Evans expunged one of his answers, on which other questions were predicated, and substituted another. The Reverend gentleman found it neces-sary to alter it, and why? Because other witnesses had been called in and examined in the nean time, and such was their testimony that the witness (Mr. Evans) found it necessary to give a new answer to the question. They were they might; but he hoped it would not be received. At all events he was determined to take of it. The Methodists were formerly a respected Mr. Cook believed there and simple questions would have led at once rison's speech represents him to have made that opportunity of showing the proceedings of to a knowledge of these facts, and the enquiry them, but in loud and angry tone, smiting the might have terminated amicably. But what table with his clenched fist!

sit down and put it to the house whother, after than union. The money was paid into the wall. When that gentleman was Speaker of what he had stated, they would receive the general fund; but here comes Mr. Stinson and the house he showed what his principles were. says, "if we did got it we poid it for building and Mr. Wilson sold, he wished with all his heart repairing school houses and chapels." Now, that his hone colleague (Mr. Roblin) would be man's remarks respecting the proceedings of the did you ever hear any thing like this? They committee referred to him, and he had also said change their whole position. The committee forward to the light; let the thing have fair play, a great deal about the report; but he (Dr. M.) had been abused and villified, attacked by the He did not want to say any thing against the the men who conspired to throw Daniel into the lions' den, and therefore it was thought proper

> was present all the time but the first day, and Because the documents relative to others he condemned the Guardian. Mr. Evans comwho had received government money were ex. plained that the questions were not given to him amined last year, and no fault was found with in writing before the committee sat; but if that again. He hoped the report would be received. Mr. MACKENZIE was opposed to throwing out the Report; at the same time he would like to see them get along in a more friendly spirit. The any thing to do with the matter the committee Methodist name in this country was coupled was appointed to enquire into. A question was with Reform, they stood out against govern. put to Mr. Evans, to which he replied, that as were disputed, and the report of the committee ment money for a long time, and there was still it was predicated upon the assumption that he was loudly complained of by them. It therefore much good among them. See how the Guar had said something in a former answer which became necessary to appoint a committee to ex. dian, which he subscribed for a few days ago, had he did not say, he could not answer it. But it come out against those Rectories. He thought was insisted that he should answer, and great to establish the correctness of the documents by great good would result from the report, and confusion arcsc. He thought, from what he saw nothing in it to find fault with. He hoped saw, that the whole proceedings were very im was necessary to go into a great deal of what the time would come again when the people properly conducted; and he was much pained the hon, gentleman called irrelevant matter. It would use all their power and influence to pre- at witnessing what he did. was necessary to go into the nature, extent, and conditions of the Union, in order to show that or indirectly from the Government, for it was the Methodists in this country did participate in doing more harm than good. It might be that great matter, like the famous Grievance Report.'
>
> the government grant. The hon, gentleman both parties wished the good of the country; The hon, member who spoke last said he was also complained of the manner in which the and by a little fortearance, which he knew bet greatly pained while he was in the committee. had taken money from the Government, they than the hon, and learned gentleman from Corn. would take no more. From what he had heard, it seemed they were coerced about the time of this union to do some things against their will. part of his testimony given on one day, he went to the Clerk of the committee and requested to have expunged on another day, and which was of them as he did. He was sorry it had given them offence. The report of this committee, between them offence. The report of this committee, however, he trusted would end all difficulties by

to take the evidence of a minister of the same

Mr. Shaven was for receiving the report, for Evans had all chances of putting questions to witnesses, and even Mr. Junkin was allowed to hand in questions; there was no cause of complaint, for they had every chance.

Mr. Rosin would like to enquire who drew

a member of the committee nor a member of the house (hear, hear;) but if he was misinformed he would call on the hon, members of the com. and the hon, member for the third riding of knew he did not like deciding questions accord Lincoln (Mr. Thorburn) stated, that Mr. Evans ing to evidence, which was seen more than one facts of the case with respect to this money?

this Province were to be considered as Missions and that he did it, said the hon, member for the third riding of Lincoln, because other testimony direction of a Superintendent appointed by the had been given in the mean time which made it Parent Committee; the Parent Society was to necessary for him to do so. It was due to that and the money to carry on the Missions, and gentleman to relate the circumstances under the Canada Conference was to find the mon. In which the alteration was made. On the first 1833 a grant of public money was made to the day of the examination a question was asked him Wesleyan Missionary Committee to enable them by Dr. Morrison relative to certain communica. to extend their Missions in this country; but tions made by Mr. Alder to the Conference at this money was not received until after the Hallowell, on the subject of the then projected Union was effected between the two Societies, union with the British Conference. To this he of the House to receive the same.

The Speaker put the question, whether it was hon gentleman said, that Mr. Stinson had given the pleasure of the House that the Report be now received.

The Speaker put the question, whether it was hon gentleman said, that Mr. Stinson had given the pleasure of the House that the Report be now received. Alder expressed confidentially, and which h not therefore feel at liberty to state. Dr. Mor-rison insisted on knowing what those confidential communications were; to which Mr. Evans replied, that as they were expressed freely in confidence he felt bound as a man of honour and a christian not to make them public, but assured the committee that they had no reference to the financial affairs of the Conference, to Government grants, to politics, nor in fact to any thing which could possibly come within the range of their enquiries. Dr. Morrison was still not satis. fied, and persisted in putting questions on that subject, to which he [Mr. R.] objected; a long discussion ensued, and the committee adjourned without doing any further business: On the next morning when the committee met, when the chairman had taken his seat, and most, if not all, of the members were present, Mr. Evans informed the committee that having looked over the Conference papers relative to the question money from the Government, the union of the put to him the evening before, he was prepared to give a more explicit answer, and had drawn up one which he hoped would be satisfactory, tee had taken abundant evidence, which stated and which he wished to substitute for that given that it had been an injury to the Society both the preceding evening. He read the answer, in a pecuniary and religious point of view. the clerk drew his pen across the former answer and put this one in the place of it in presence of the whole committee; and when he had done so Dr. Morrison asked. "how does it read now." These were his very words; and he (Mr. R.) would upon his oath declare that the facts as he had related them was the truth. No other witness was examined in the mean time, nor any other answer recorded, and he was surprised to hear his hon, friend from Lincoln say so; he supposed, however, that he was not aware of it. The hon, and learned Doctor had found fault with Mr. Flanagan,s testimony, and seemed to wish to throw suspicion upon it because he had would be satisfied, and the labours of the country. At left one church and joined another, but non-mittee would do great good to the country. At left one church and joined another, but no that late period of the Session the committee that any reason against his evidence? He was not asked for his opinion relative to any matter with the church be had left, for when he (Mr. R.) called a witness it was not to get his opinion, but to elicit facts, and the answers which he gave were morely facts which were recorded upon the Journals of that Conference, and which came within his knowledge while he was Secretary. The questions being direct to the point of how these monies were applied, the witness could not avoid answering them, and therefore there was nothing dishonourable, but on the contrary it was his duty to give in evidence such facts as he was in possession of on that subject.

Mr. McLean observed, that the hon, member

for the Second Riding of York said he never read this report, and yet was willing to introduce it to the House-

Mr. Mackenzie.-The bon, and learned gen. tleman is mistaken. I did not say so; I saw at least part of the report before any other member of the committee; I have read it; but what I said was, that I did not attend to the investigations in the committee room.

Mr. McLean said the whole proceedings on

the subject were most extraordinary indeed, for it would be found that all the individuals composing the committee, with one solitary exception, had done all they could against the Methodist body. They voted for the Grievance Report, and two of them were the active framers of that report; ordered it to be printed and sent forth to the world, implicating the character of a respectable body of ministers without giving the thought the four the Government office them a hearing, who had to bear all the edium that money had been paid to the Methodists—no of those charges for a year. At the commence-matter whether called Canadian or British—it ment of this session those hon, gentlemen come

Mr. Cook believed there was not a member

wise on this matter, and let the report comepress, and, as he said, by the pulpit too, and Methodists, for he could say in his heart he their proceedings compared to the conduct of loved them, but he did not love their errors, he would rather reprove them, and say to them, "Let go the golden wedge." The hon. gentleman went on to declaim against bribery and corruption, till he was called to order by the Speaker, when he observed,—Well he would let go, and sit down. Mr. Small expressed himself in favour of re-

ceiving the report, and then if the house did not like it they could refer it back to the committee. Mr. Walsu remarked, that he had been in the committee room while this investigation was going on, and he must say that many of the questions put to witnesses were not such as had

Mr. WELLS said, it would seem from the onposition made to the report that it was some greatly pained while he was in the committee room. That was his own fault, as he could

Mr. Walsh.—I did withdraw. (Hear, hear.)
Mr. Walsh.—I did withdraw. (Hear, hear.)
Mr. Walls continued It seemed the Mothodists had got a new champion,-no less a person wall. But he was rather inclined to think they would not place much confidence in his profes sions of friendship, nor be much profited by

not know much about this question; but from what he had heard that morning it seemed to bon, member for the Second Riding of York was Chairman of the Committee-

Mr. MACKENZIE.-No, I was not; nor was I more than half an hour in the committee room

Mr. McNas.-Well, it seems he was not hairman, he was only half an hour in the committee room, and therefore he must have assent. up the report? He was told that it was neither ed to the report without hearing the evidencea report too which was drawn up by some person who was neither a member of the committee nor of the house. But that was nothing strange mittee to deny it. The hon, and learned Mayor in that hon, gentleman, for he (Mr. McNab) and the hon, member for the third riding of knew he did not like deciding questions accord-They were these :- By the articles of Union had expunged part of his testimony which made while he was Mayor of Toronto. A good deal

337 4

ings in the committee room, and he thought not without reason, as he happened to know somethe learned gentleman shaking his fist seemingly in a great passion, and almost ready to chuck it down the minister's throat. (Laughter.) The Mayor sat on that committee on Good Friday, arbitrary attempt to injure his reputation.

By against the law of the land, trying these Metho.

Your Petitioner, therefore, humbly and reagainst the law of the land, trying these Methodist priests, and adjourned over Saturday to go

to which it seemed they had confined their enquiries, and concerning whom they were about to make a report to the house, which would likely be printed and sent forth to the world, says there are some things in the report which he wishes to have an opportunity to argue with affect the reputation of your Petitioner. the committee, in order that it may be amended. Certainly that was a reasonable request; and if it was refused, there could not be much credit attached to a report made in that way, and forced upon the house and the country. And then again, that hon, member told the house that the Report was not drawn up by the committee. Really he would like to know who did of the house, in order to impeach the committee draw it up. He had no doubt but it would be before the public. The complaints contained found to condemn that body respecting whose in it were entirely without foundation. The it off the Journals. They show that they dure whole general affairs it was stated to be written. committee had laboured much to arrive at the not submit to investigation. It was altogether Of course it would be adopted and printed; but truth in regard to the subject referred to them, the discussion which had taken place would show the manner in which it was got up, and give the country some idea of the manner in which the proceedings of the committee were conducted, and thus neutralize in some measure. He hoped the house would negative the motion such a report as they pleased, - without consultits injurious effects upon that religious community against whom it was directed

On the question for receiving the Report, the yeas and nays were taken as follows:-

YEAS-Messieurs Alway, Bruce, Buell, Chishoim, Cook, Duncombe of Oxford, Dun-

NAYS-Messrs. Boulton, Caldwell, Dunlop, Lewis, McCrae, McDonell of Glengariy, McDonell of Northumberland, McKay, Lean, McNab. Malloch. Robinson, Roblin, Rykert, Sol. General, Thom, Walsh, 17.

Majority in favour of receiving the Report, 9. Two thousand copies were afterwards ordered to be printed in pamphles form-

· MONDAY, APRIL 18th.

PETITION OF THE REV. E. EVANS.

Mr. Rykert moved for the reading of a peti tion from the Rev. E. Evans, Wesleyan Minister, and Editor of the Christian Guardian, complaining of discourteous and arbitrary treat. ment received from the Committee on Governpraying for the interference and protection of the House. The petition is as follows; upon which a warm debate ensued.

To the Honourable the Commons House of Assembly of Upper Canada, in Provincial Parliament

The Petition of Ephraim Evans, of the City of Toronto, in the Home District, Wesleyan Methodist Minister,-

HUMBLY SHEWETH:

That your Petitioner received a summons bearing date the 26th day of March, 1836, signed by Thomas Parke, Chairman of the Select Committee of your Honourable House "appointed with power to send for persons and papers on the subject of grants made to religious denominations," requiring your Petitioner to appear before the said Committee on the said 26th day of March, 1836, to give evidence;—that in obedience to the said summons your petitioner accordsaid Committee threats were at various times held out to coerce your Petitioner to a certain him, to which questions your Petitioner was desirous conscientiously and truly to reply, according to the best of his knowledge :that the moral character of your Petitioner was at various times publicly impeached;that your Petitioner was wantonly and grossly insulted by being told that his statements were untrue, and that they would not be believed even if delivered under oath ;-that appearing, as your Petitioner did, to give evidence on inatters deeply affecting the interests of the numerous and respectable religious body with which he stands connected, as also the character and usefulness of its ministry, your Petitioner felt, and still feels, that both they and he will be deeply injured by the course pursued by the said Committee, unless proper redress can be obtained from your Honourable called the Christian Guardian, a statement of the extraordinary measures adopted by the said Committee, the said Committee has Mr. McNap thought this was an ago of refine thought proper to elicit, and record upon its posed by an honourable member of the Committee, the tendency of which was to shield the character of your Petitioner from unmerited public odium, by eliciting truth as to the manner in which he had been treated, the question was rejected by the Chairman ;-that a respectful note to the Chairman of the said mittee on the subject of its enquiry, in answer to questions furnished him by one of its members, and also complaining of the manner in which his character was misrepresented, and requesting that he might be permitted to defend himself by counter-evidence against the injury which might otherwise be done to him by the evidence recorded on the Minutes of the Committee; -- that to the said note your Petitioner has received no reply, nor has per-mission been granted him to defend himself as above stated, and as he hoped he would bave had an opportunity to do before the said (Hear, hear, and laughter.) There was nothing sharp shooting between himself and some of Committee should report to your Honourable discontteous in the petition, and he would take Committee should report to your Honourable

of complaint was made concerning the proceed, out opportunity to appeal for redress, as in ordinary cases it would be his privilege, to the Courts of Justice, established for the prothing of them. He was one day in the adjoining tection of the lives, property, and character room, and hearing the voice of the Mayor very loud, he had the curiosity to look in, and saw duty to himself, and to the religious body of of His Majesty's subjects, he feels bound in duty to himself, and to the religious body of which he is a member, to appeal to your Honourable House for protection against the

spectfully prays your Honourable House to to a political meeting.

The Solicitor General did not intend to conceives he has a right to claim, by permicting the time of the house, but must say that ting your Petitioner to be heard in person and he thought the reasons for not receiving the by evidence at the Bar of your Honourable report were very palpable. An hon member of House, in defence against the unmerited the committee who was attached to that body imputations thrown upon him by the said Committee of your Honourable House, and against the exparts statements contained in the Minutes of the said Committee, which, unless contradicted, may tend injuriously to

And your Petitioner, as in duty bound, will ever pray. [Signed] EPHRAIM EVANS.

Mr. Thorsum said he should object to the Rev. gentleman from whom it proceeded was to have that petition placed upon the Journals weight, under the circumstances, if coming from and in doing so they had been influenced by the Committee was with one exception composed of best motives. They had indulged in no bad the advocates of the Grievance Report,—they feelings, nor had they given any occasion for called such witnesses as they pleased,—asked the charges which had been laid against them. now before it.

be read. It ought not to be, because it was read, and that the prayer of it would be granted; uncourteous. The house was bound to protect or if it were refused, that the public should be the committee who had been engaged in inves. made acquainted with the facts of the case. - It tigating the affairs referred to them, and ought had been intimated that he was seeking for Chishoim. Cook, Duncombe of Oxford, Dunnot to allow them to be insulted by entertaining popularity, but he would repol the insulution.
combe of Norfolk, Durand. Gibson, Gilchrist,
such charges as the petition brought against He was acting on public grounds, and no hon.
Hopkins, Howard, Lount, McIntosh, Mackthem. The meanest Court of Requests in the member whatever might be his political bias, Hopkins, Howard, Lount, McIntosh, Mack, them. The meanest Court of Requests in the number whatever might be his political bias, enzie, McMicking, Moore, Morrison, Norland, would not allow their proceedings to be ton, Parke, Rymal, Shaver, Small, Thorburn, Wells, Woolverton, 26. submit to such a thing. He had nothing to say stab the character of a christian Minister. or such a thing who had got up the peti- [The hon, gentleman who had got up the petition, but it was against all law, and he ought laughter and cries of order.] to have known it, to complain against the committee, which was in fact complaining against the house. (Hear, hear.) For his part he never tion. The whole of it was false. (loud cries wished to injure the Methodist Ministers; he of order.) yes, it was all false. (Called to order would rather see them kind and friendly toward by the Speaker.) The Petitioner said he was the house than otherwise. The Christian reli-The committee, when sitting by order of the house, was the house, and the people were the true judges whether they were proper persons be the proper way.
to sit in the highest court in the Province; and Mr. Shayer way. whenever they get dissatisfied, they can petition ment received from the Committee on Govern-ment Grants to religious denominations, and the proper course. Let the public he the judges. (Hear, hear, and laughter.) But after a Report has been received. he as a member of the committee would feel it to be an insult for the house to entertain complaints against them. (Hear, hear.) Yes, he would feel it to be an insult. The Rev. gentleman would have shown more of the meek spirit of Christianity, had he remained silent, and not sent up his petition. (Laughter.) The Parliament was drawing to a close, and he (Mr. M.) did not wish to see a breach made. It was a pity that religion, instead of producing kindly feelings, had in all ages produced differ-ent effects. He would not detain the house any longer, but he hoped they would not cast con-

tempt on the committee by receiving the peti-tion, but that they would at once reject it. The Societor General, would not detain the house by any lengthened observations, but it appeared to him that the objections made to the petition were the very reasons why it ought to be entertained. Hon, members have stated that ingly appeared before the said Committee, auxious to afford all the information in his power on the subject of its enquiry:—that your Petitioner feels in duty bound to state, that the treatment received by him from the said Committee has been such as to afford him just ground of complaint, being in his outs to be rejected. This in his opinion was of the Petitioner, the Petitioner, and in the religious body to which he belonged, him whether he thought the temporal authorities were sworn in. We really do not see how and the religious of him whether he thought the temporal authorities were sworn in. We really do not see how and the religious of him whether he thought the temporal authorities were sworn in the same day, and on the 20th the means of defending himself in the treligious of printing to when the being do him the tempo him just ground of complaint, being in his prising that opposition should come from the opinion unseemly, discourteous, arbitrary, and a violation of his rights as a British subject;—that during his examination before the stitreness might arise from a consciousness of their innecessive but he feared that there might their innocency, but he feared that there might be other reasons for it. (Laughter.) Innocencourse in replying to questions proposed to implicated, he had a right to ask for justice. He

hoped the petition would be read. Mr. RYEERT thought it strange that a motion for reading a petition should have excited so much feeling on the part of those gentlemen to whom it referred. He hoped it would be read and if it contained any thing discourteous to the house, let it be rejected. He had road it, the house, let it be rejected. and thought that it was couched in respectful

language. Dr. Morrison wondered that any honourable member could think it right to receive a petition of Mr. Richardson on that subject would not which reflected on the members of the committee. It was unparliamentary. (Haar, hear.) In England a polition would be rejected if it reflected upon the speech of a member of the house. The committee ought to be protected by the house. (Hear, hear.) It would not acredress can be obtained from your Honourable cord with the respect which the house ought to House;—that in consequence of your Petitioner having complained of the treatment such reflections to be brought up. He was received, and having declared his intention to aware that one hon, member of the committee lay before the public, in a weekly paper, would say the complaints were true, but that chited by your Petitioner in this City, and would not make them so. There was some.

ment. The doctrine which he had heard that day was entirely new to him. The house was Minutes, opinions as to the propriety of the course pursued in prosecuting its enquiries, and of the statements made in reference only its own rights. This was certainly new and of the statements made in reference only its own rights. This was certainly new thereto by your Petitioner in the said weekly light. (Hear, hear.) A committee, because paper;—that the tendency of those opinions appointed by that house, might, if they thought is unjustly to defame the character of your proper, make statements injurious to the cha-Petitioner, which, as a Christian Minister, racter of a minister of the gospel, or of others, and the conductor of a Religious Journal, is and the injured parties were not even to ask for such a turn he (Mr. R.) would say that he to him, above all other things, the most sacred redress. (Hear, hear.) This was the doctrine also had just cause to complain of the conduct and valuable; -- that when a question was pro. of the Mayor of the City of Toronto; its chief of the Committee. It might not be advisable magistrate! [Hear, hear.] The hon, member to allow the Petitioner to appear at the Bar from the Third Riding of Lincoln had ventured of the House, at that late period of the Sesto state the object of the petition; but how did he know its object before it had been read. ["I have read it," from Mr. Thorburn.] Well, the But he (Mr. R.) would say this much that he (Mr. R.) would say this much that does he dread investigation? If the complaints your Petitioner, on the 12th inst., addressed made by the petitioner cannot be sustained, hon, gentlemen need not feel so nervous,—they Committee, informing him that your Petitioner have nothing to fear. [Hear, hear.] It had had further information to lay before the Com | been asked by hon, members whether the house would allow one of its committees to be impeached? He would ask, why not-if by doing so an injured individual, who has no other witnesses; there were probably about fifty means of redress, can obtain justice? It was questions. He wished to see them, but was strange that hon, gentlemen who had acted so uprightly should have such a strong aversion to enquiry, and that they should endeavour to keep out the petition by asserting that it was discourteque? Who ought to be the judges of this? Of course the hon, members of the committee, who had read the petition while it lay on the table, and who had decided among them. hear.] To this he objected. A good deal of selves that it was not fit for the house to hear.

Now, if the rights of the petitioner as a British subject had been violated, was he to sit down Was that the doctrine of a quietly under it? reformed House of Assembly? If so, it was reforming in a retrograde direction. [Mr. McN. read another extract.] A christian minister was told when giving evidence that he was unworthy of credit, and would not be believed under oath. [Hear, hear.] Was he thus treated? He [Mr. McN.] believed that he was. He was led to think so from the uneasiness of the hon ble gentlemen complained of, and from their aversion to investigation. Did they think that the respectable body with which that Rev. gentle-man was connected would sanction such treatment? [Order.] Well, time would set the affair in order. [Laughter.] The petition stated that the committee had recorded exparte opinions as to the propriety of its own proceedings. Who ever heard of such a thing? And yet they would oppose investigation. Did not this look like smuggling up something? The hon. memher from the 2nd Riding of York, [Mr. Mackenzie] says he signed the Report without reading or hearing the evidence. Such conduct was disgraceful, and it would be disgraceful to the House to sanction it. The Committee appear etition being read that day. The object of the to be exceedingly jealous of the privileges of the House: but such objections would have more another quarter. They come forward, and use every means to crush the Petition, and to keep a strange and suspicious proceeding. ing the hon, member from Prince Edwards, Mr. MACKENZIE hoped the petition would not [Mr. Roblin.] He hoped the Petition would be

gion ought to exert a healing influence, but this thing, but he shook the Christian Guardian over debate, if permitted to go on, would bring up the heads of the Committee. The Petition did unpleasant feelings. If the house were to permet ask to refer the matter to a committee to mit the committee to be insulted by receiving investigate it; but the Rev. gentleman must this petition, where would such things end? come to the Bar of the House to defend himself. He (Mr. C.) would let it be referred to a Committee, if any thing was done. That would

> Mr. Shaven was willing that the Petition should be read, that the House might know what all this stir was about. The Report of the Committee was founded upon testimony. Most of the witnesses were Ministers of the Metho. dist Church. The Petitioner had an opportunity to put questions, through his friend Mr. Roblin, and so had Mr. Junkin. Mr. Evans complained that he was not allowed to give more evi-dence; but if he had, others would have claimed the same right, and the Committee would never have got through: He [Mr. Shaver] could declare that he was not guilty. [hear, hear.] He was not present the first day. He was willing to state that some difficulty took place ctween Mr. Evans and the Doctor, and thought they were both wrong. If the minister had had the love of God in his soul he would not have conducted as he had. The Christian Guardian was shook over the head of the Committee.

occause of what the hon, member for Prince Edward (Mr. Roblin) said, who was one of was, that any money which the Government the committee. Some hon, members had had constitutionally at its control they might it complains of the Committee as baving treated complained of the statements made in the devote to giving spiritual aid to the public, the petitioner improperly, and that therefore it Christian Guardian, but he thought it was a

Mr. PARKE did not believe the house would support the motion, because it would be doing an injury, to the committee, who had been labouring to defend the character of that house from aspersions thrown upon it. He would pity the Petitioner if he did not take back the slanders which had appeared in two successive numbers of his paper; and he would equally pity the hon member for Prince Edward (Mr. Roblin) if he did not retract the statements made the other day. In regard to the statements made in the Guardian it would be sufficient for him to say that the Rev. Mr. Richardson said they were not correct, and that the proceedings of the committee had been candid and courteous. This was what the Petitioner felt so much about. The evidence bave been called for if it had not been felt necessary by the committee in self-defence. If they had not a right to do that, what were they to do when they were publicly attacked? He could see no propriety in receiving such petitions, for if they did they might come in upon them from every quarter. The object of the Petitioner was to bring partial evidence to the bar of the house, and thus injure the committee in public estimation. The committee had borne with a great deal of insult from the petitioner, and be, above all other persons, had no right to complain.

Mr. Roblin said he felt averse to saying any thing on the subject before the House, as it had been throughout a very painful one. But he would not discharge his duty if he were not to give his decided opinion that the proceedings of the Committee were wrong, and that the Petitioner had a right to complain of the treatment he had received. [[lear, hear.] And as the affair had taken such a turn he (Mr. R.) would say that he the Petitioner was not the aggressor. [Hear, hear.] With respect to the manner in which the Committee had treated himself, he would observe, that when he went into the Committee Room he found the other members of the Committee looking over a number of questions which had been prepared to put to refused permission, and could not learn what they were. When they were put he objected to some of them, as being totally irrelevant, but in every instance he stood alone. The Committee contended they had a right to ask warmth was created, and there was some

[Here he read an extract from the petition.] should be obliged to request the House to release him from serving on it, and to let them have it all their own way. It had been asserted that the Christian Guardian had been shaken over the heads of the Committee, but this was a misrepresentation. The facts were thus: Mr. Evans objected to answer a question because he did not understand it. Committee insisted that he must answer it, and threatened him with the displeasure of the To Renben T. Leavitt, jr. Esquire, one of the House unless he did so. Of this Mr. Evans complained, and he was told by one of the Committee that if he was ill treated, he had, as Editor of a paper, the weapon in his own hands, and had already showed that he could use it. To this Mr. Evans made some short answer to this effect, "that it would be used." Now this was the whole of the threat that hon, members had talked about. At another time Mr. Evans was told that his statements were untrue, and that if he were to make them of March, in the year of our Lord one thou under oath, he would not be worthy of credit; sand eight hundred and thirty-six, was a comupon which he added, that he could prove his statements by the oaths of creditable persons, and the Chairman said he would not give a straw for his oath or that of any person that State; - Wherefore the said Sherburne Green would say so. [Hear, hear.] Yes, this was said, and he (Mr. R.) could attest under oath that it was so. [Hear, hear.] Indeed, he would say here, in his place, that there were many transactions which were in his opinion highly censurable, and they ought to go to the public.

> Mr. Small said he thought that all that was desired by the petitioner was pretty well obtained already by means of the discussion.

> The motion to proceed with the orders of the day was put, and lost.

Dr. Morasson said, he wished to reply to those observations which were directed to. slave-holders in the Northern States. wards himself. In the first place, there was Did he say any thing about slavery in Mary was engaged on Sunday. He would give a plain statement of the facts. The Committee was appointed to inquire whether any religious grants were made, and to whom! He (Dr. M.) had prepared a number of questions, such as he thought best calculated to elicit the truth. These questions were propounded, not only to Mr. Evans, but to his brethren; and he (Dr. M.) was happy in being able to say that Mr. Evans was the only reverend gentleman who demurred to answering them. A certain question was put to Mr. Evans, and he returned for answer that he could not reply to it because he did not think it was a proper question to be put. He (Dr. M.) told him distinctly, but without any threat, that it was not for him to judge; that he must either found guilty, and the following sentence was answer the questions or say that he would not: And what was his reply to me ?-was it from which he has appealed. decorous or decent? He said-"Oh! it will answer your purpose, no doubt, that I should answer it." Then came on the altercation, as the hon, member for Dundas pleased to LABOUR for the term of THREE MONTHS call it: but he would declare, before the world, he was not in the least irritated on fifteen dollars and sixty-five cents. that occasion; indeed he believed that an unprecedented indulgence was shown to Mr. Evans. If the question was improper, how was it that it was not objected to by the other Rev. gentlemen who were examined? He believed it would be found that every answer given by Mr. Evans was intended to be as in ritating as possible. He (Dr. M.) knew his opinions formerly, and those of the body to which he belonged, with respect to receiving Mr. Robinson said he seconded the motion public grants for religious purposes. An answer given by him to one of the questions was, that any money which the Government and promoting the eternal interests of man-kind: He (Dr. M.) then desired to know of plained of the conduct of the Committee, and he asserted that the Chairman had threatened M.) would ask, was such conduct decorous in floated into Lake Erie. a gentleman filling the sacred office which he did? He also declared, that he could bring forward additional proof that what he had said was correct, and what the Chairman had said was false. Was this decorous?—was it proper? Who made the first charge? In 19974; Prince Edward, 12,320; Midland, 34, 1998; Prince Edward, 12,320; was that Rev. gentleman. He told the Chairman of the Committee that what he had stated was untrue, and that he (Mr. E.) would ronta; Toronto, 9,756; Niagara, 29,835; prove it on his oath. What did the chairman Total, 346,165. hen say to him? He said, in a mild tone, that, although he should swear to the fact, he would put very little dependence on his oath. So much for the decorum with which the buunwilling that the petition should be read; he wished the matter should be enquired into, and he was willing to bear the censure if he deserved it. He (Dr. M.) knew the peculiar situation in which he stood with regard to that Rev. gentleman and the body to which he belongs, and he had been desirous of having his name struck off from the committee on that account. The hon, gentleman from Prince Edward complained of the conduct of that committee; he is considered to be a man of candour, and will he not admit that some of his conduct was reprehensible? There was scarcely a question put to which he did not demur. (Hear, hear, по, по.) He hoped this would be the last discussion that would be heard upon this subject. (Hear, hear.) For if religion should be judged of from the nature of the discussion he feared it would

soffer very much and profit little. The motion for reading the Petition was the put and carried.

Foreign & Domestic News.

Secession of Roman Catholics .- In the Protestant Journal for January, will be found some admirable letters of Rev. Messrs. Crotty. Roman Catholic priests, in which they openly avow the r secession from the Church of Rome, They have not joined any other body, but have been followed by the great majority of their former congregation at Birr, to whom they preach Christianity, not as it is taught by the hurch of Rome, but as it is taught by the Holy Scriptures. As far as we have seen a statement of the religious principles of these Rev. gentlemen, they approach very closely to the pure doctrines of the Church of England,'in all essential points; whether they do so in every respect, we have not yet the means tion, of judging. The fact, however of such a secession shows a "movement" in the Church of Rome, and proves, as is remarked in the Letters received at the Guardian Office Journal, "that the unity of that church is not quite so settled as its advocates pretend to House ;--that your Petitioner being left with- on himself the responsibility of reading it .- | pursued by the Committee that he thought he | teach us."-London Times.

UNITED STATES. . FREEDOM OF SPEECH IN NEW HAMP-SHIRE.

" Tell it not in Gath." Rev. George Storrs, a member of the N. H Conference, after delivering a lecture on Sia very, at Pittsfield, N. H., was arrested in the pulpit on the following complaint:-

Justices of the Peace within and for the County of Merrimack in the State of New Hamashire--Complains--

Sherburne Green, of Pittsfield, in said county of Merrimack, veoman, and gives the said Justice to understand and be informed that George Storrs of said Pittsfield, yeoman otherwise called George Storrs, a transient person, yeoman, at said Pittsfield, in said county of Merrimack, on the thirty-first day mon railer and brawler, contrary to the form of the statute in such case made and provided, and against the peace and dignity of the prays that the said George Storrs may be held to answer to this complaint and that justice may be done in the premises. SHERBURNE GREEN.

He was tried before R. T. Leavitt, jr. Esq The whole of the evidence follows, as we find it in the Herald of Freedom. Our readers may judge of the justness of the decision.

Caleb Brown was called and sworn. Ques He would therefore move the orders of the tions, all by Norris, on the part of the prosecution. Question. Were you at the Baptist meeting house? Answer. Yes. Q. Did you hear the discourse? A. Yes. Q. Did he say any thing about slavery existing in the Northern States? A. He said there was a very grave charge levelled at him, but it land? A. Yes. Q. Did he say that the came from a very bad quarter. The charge laws of Meryland made slaves as goods and was, for working on Good Friday; but the party who made it should recollect how he thing of the knowledge of those who oppose Abolitionists? A. He said they might know about it if they would; their books were all

Thomas Swett called and sworn. Q. were you at the Baptist meeting house? A. Yes. Q. Did the defendant have a discourse there? He did. Q. Did he say any thing respecting the ignorance of the opposers of Abo-litionists? A. He stated they had the means of information, but did not make use of it. Q. Did he state any thing with regard to the uthern States? A. He stated he had the heads of their State governments, and stated what they were. Q. What did he state? A. That slaves were regarded as chattels,

Mr. Storrs made no defence. He was pronounced upon him by Mr. Justice Leavitt

"" That the said George Storrs BE COMMIT TED TO THE HOUSE OF CORRECTION in said town of Patsfield, there to be put to HARD and pay the Costs of Prosecution, taxed at

"R. T. LEAVITT, Jus. Peace." With what scorn and amazement will such illustrations of republicanism be viewed a hundred years hence!

UPPER CANADA.

The Correspondent and Advocate has a ew version of the late resignation of the Council. It declares that it is known all through town, that the note which his Excellency addressed to Mr. Baldwin previous to his taking the oath of office, was kept back until after the oath had been taken. This is a base perversion of the truth. The note in question was dated on the 19th of the month, and Mr.' Baldwin's answer was returned on

late rains and thaws. The river is filled with him with the power of the House. He (Dr. drift timber, vast quantities of which have

Population Returns of the several Dis-374; London, 41,1:0; Gore, 40,156; West ern, 14,496; Home, 47,543, exclusive of To-

Effects of Intemperance .- An unfortu nate old bachelor, in the vicinity of Hamilton, lay down a few nights since in a state of in toxication opposite his own fire, when a siness was conducted. He (Dr. M.) was not burning stick falling out, communicated with his clothes, and no assistance being at hand, he was burned to death !- Hamilton pa.

> To the Editor of the Christian Guardian. Sig. Will you favour me by inserting the following for the amusement of your readers ? from some of whom I hope to receive an early reply.

> It is required to find four integral square numbers, such that their sum shall be an integral square; with a theorem for all such questions.
>
> WILLIAM DONNELLY. questions.

> TORONTO DISTRICT CAMPMEETINGS. The Campmeeting on Whitby Circuit will

> commence on Thursday, 2nd June, instead of 27th May, another will be held on Yonge Street circuit, commencing Friday, 27th May-Providence permitting. The Preachers on their way to conference from the upper Districts are respectfully invited to

> > JAMES RICHARDSON, Chairman.

MARRIED.

On the 19th of April, by the Rev. John Bryning, Mr. Richard R. Strobridge, Store-keeper, to Miss Olleda J. Hardy, sister to the Lady of Abrm. Cook, Esq. P. M., Mount

Pleasant. Same day, by the same, Mr. Almon Peet, to Miss Nancy Mires, both of Mount Pleas-

Lately, by the Rev. A. McNab, Mr. John lisbet to Miss Mary Ann Miller, both of

DIED.

In this city, on the 25th inst. of consumption, aged 22, Mrs. Eliza, wife of Mr. John

during the week ending April 27.
G. H. Detlor, [we have none] J. Black, T. Trotter, P. G. Huffman, W. Griffis, A. McNab.

Advertisements.

Mechanics' Institute. PUBLIC LECTURE will be delivered on PHRENOLOGY at the Society's Rooms, in the Market Buildings, on Friday Evening next, the 29th April, at half past Seven o'clock, by Mr. R. W. Horr.
Admittance-Persons not Members, 7-d.

Ladies are admitted free. Toronto, 19th April, 1836.

TORONTO. TR. THOMAS YOUNG begs to acquaint the public that he has opened a Class at establishment for instruction in the various departments of Mechanical and Orna. MENTAL DRAWING. An opportunity is thus af-forded for acquiring a knowledge of the Art, so essential to the Architect, the Engineer, and the Surveyor. Instruction will be given in either of the following branches of Drawing:-

DISTRICT SCHOOL,

Practical Geometry, Perspective, Isometrical Perspective, Sciagraphy, The Orders of Architecture, Landscape, and The Human Figure.

Toronto, April, 1836.

LADIES' BAZAAR. NHE LADIES' ANNUAL BAZAAR WILL be held on WEDNESDAY the FIRST of JUNE, at the City-Hall. The doors will be open at 12 o'clock, precisely. Admittance 8 3d.—Children half price. Admittance from

11 till 12, as usual, 2s 6d. N. B. To prevent confusion, it is particularly requested, that those who kindly contribute will send their contributions, prized, on the two days previous to the sale.

AUCTION.

of MAY next, on Lot No. 4, West side of Yonge Street, all the

STOCK AND FARMING UTENSILS owned by the Subscriber, consisting of Horses, Cows, young Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Sleighs, Hurness, and a Waggon, with a variety of other Farming Utensils not mentioned.

TERMs-£2 and under, Cash; all over £2. twelve months' credit, by giving approved enrsed Notes

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock. · DANIEL McDOUGALL

NEW PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT.

JAMES MACKENZIE ESPECTFULLY informs the public that he intends commencing business as

a PRINTER in this City, as soon as the state of the navigation will permit the importation from New York of the Type, Presses, and other necessary materials for a new and extensive advertiser has been regularly bred to the

trade, having served during the last twelve years in the offices of the Advocate, Guardian, and Correspondent and Advocate, and in some of the most extensive offices in Lower Canada and the United States. He has also been employed by the present House of Assembly as one of the leporters of its debates and proceedings.

The Types, Ornamente, &c. will be carefully assorted, new, and of a superior quality; and the Printing of Books, Pamphlets, Law Blanks, Advertisements, Hand Bills, and every other description of work will be executed neatly, with accuracy and despatch.

Toronto, April 4th, 1836.

GARDENING.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the Gentry of Teronto, that he is now pre-paring to take CONTRACTS for GARDENS. Grand River.—We learn that great dame such knowledge as he hopes will bear the test age has been done on the Grand River, by the of scrutiny, and ensure general entisfaction. He is now ready to contract, on moderate terms, for the completing of Kitchen and Flower Gardens; also, Vineries, Hot and Green Honses, Grafting and Budding all kinds of Fruit, Ever-green, and Flowering Shrubs.

JOHN BEARCROFT. Corner of Hospital and York Streets. Toronto, April 5, 1836. 334-4

STRAW BONNETS.

PARSON, No. 1081 King street, · respectfully announces to the Ladies of Toronto and its vicinity, that he has this day opened an extensive and fashionable assortment of STRAW HATS & BONNETS, received by the last arrivals, which he will sell Cheap

N. B. Bonnets made to order, cleaned and Toronto, April 4th, 1836.

S. EVANS. MERCHANT TAILOR, No. 104, KING STREET,

EGS to inform the gentry and in-habitants of Toronto and its vicinity, that be has opened the house lately occupied by Mr. Brooke, (next door to the English Church,) with as good an assortment of CLOTHS of various descriptions as have ever hear imported into the descriptions as have ever been imported into the Canadas.

Gentlemen calling at his Establishment can have their orders executed in a very few hours in the most fashionable style of workmanship, and of the most superior description.

The Advertiser has, and will always keep on hand, a variety of Ready made Clothes, of all descriptions, which he will dispose of on very

reasonable terms.

S. Evans would take this opportunity of re-turning his most grateful thanks to a liberal public, for the very great encouragement which he has received since his commencement in business, and begs to assure them that it will be his constant study to merit a continuance of beir favour. The following is a List of the Prices charged

for some of his work-prices for other articles in proportion :

N.B.-A great variety of Fancy Vests at low

E Encouragement given to Country Stores. Toronto, 30th March, 1836. 333-3m

FOR SALE,

ACRES OF EXCELLENT LAND, being part of Lot No. 37, in the 2nd Concession of Etobicoke; 28 acres of which are under cultivation. Apply to JOHN MILLS.

Hatter, King street.

. . Toronto, April 9, 1835. DEFERRED ARTICLES.

LETTER FROM SIBERIA. Translation of a Letter from the native convert Shagdur to Rev. W. Swan, Mis-

by the merciful providence of our Saviour School some two or three weeks ago, came to Jesus Christ, alive and in health, I desire the superintendent of the school, and inquired to lay one little matter before you. It with much apparent interest, if a Missionary pleased God to give me lately a son, and it Society could not be formed for the children has pleased him to remove the child from me. belonging to the school? "My father," said Every, day I think that one member of my he, "will make us a missionary box, and I body has been taken to heaven, and this think there are as many as twenty of the thought is like a sweet savour in my heart; scholars that will give a cent a week, and and when I think of my dear child as one of that will amount to ten dollars in a year." the countless assembly who are singing the Such zeal certainly deserves encouragement praises of Christ in heaven, my heart longs This same little boy loves his Sunday school, child, a part of myself, is now separated from yet love to preach, and in some future day, me. I hope, through my Saviour's power and in some far off distant land, he may call to mercy, one day to meet it in giory.

the neighbours came in, bringing to it giftssome gave one kopeck, some two, and so of -in all, forty kopecks. (Equal to five pence.) When the child died, I did not know what to do with this money, but at length a thought came to me, which gave joy to my heart, and about this I write these few lines. Among the many letters which go to make up the words contained in the New Testament print. ed for the instruction of heathen nations, the -* (tonilgakchi) is often repeated. Now, although these forty kopecks may not suffice to pay for more than the expense of the dot over the letter n in the word tonilouk. chi. I beg you to accept my little William's money for that purpose. Dear Sir, do not refuse it. I have not given it for you, but I have given it to print the dot over a letter inthe name of my Saviour; and may this be a little memorial of my infant, for the benefit of my dear friends who are yet without Christ. I remain your Scholar,

(Signed) Shagdur, the Son of Koran.

eye of many a bereated parent, to whom it called the treaty of Unkiar Skelessi; the treaty may not have occurred to present to the Lord of St. Petersburgh of the 19th of Jan. 1834; in the form of an offering to his cause, what ever belonged to some dear departed child, or whatever they had destined to be that child's Russia and Turkey relative to those treaties, and it in their embrace; and perhaps the reading England against the conduct pursued by Russia of this simple effusion of a heart but lately towards Poland. emerged from the degradation of a heathen under its bereavement, in devoting the child's try would, at least, be properly censured. War mile to the Lord, may induce some to "go with that power, he was sure, would be popular, and do likewise." Some may be able far to and do likewise." Some may be able far to Lord PALMERSTON hoped we should continue surpass this offering. Some parents may pre- at peace with Russia, and offered a variety of ed infant, what may be enough to print not noble mover, showing that, in some instances, merely the dot over a letter, but the whole of the conduct of Russia had not been what was the Saviour's precious name in some heathen tongue—others a whole verse—others an entire book—others an edition of the New Tes. tire book-others an edition of the New Tes-

tament-or of the whole Bible. I shall send the identical piece of many composing the forty kopecks, by the first opportunity to England, and I think it will be this country was still fully prepared in a becoming attitude as regarded every state in Europe. I shall send the identical piece of money they are redeemed by some friend or friends. for the use of the cause, in the current coin of Great Britain. They consist of twenty-four pieces of copper of different kinds, and I think they should not be exchanged for less than a sovereign each.

(Signed) W. Khoden, Siberia, 24th Aug. 1835. W. SWAN.

* The original word is given in the letter, but we had not the type used in the Siberian language, to print it.

REVIVAL AT CONSTANTINOPLE.

This caption will doubtless surprise many of our readers, as it does us. A revival of religion in the city of Constantine, so long of His Majesty's government to propose any trodden under foot by the followers of the false alteration. prophet !- religion revived from the sleep of death-and that sleep protracted for centuries! Again the voice of the cloquent Chrysoston is heard in its magnificent temples, rebuking vice on the throne, as well as in its meanest votary,—and again the Liturgy that bears his name is offered up " with one accord" to Him grant their requests."

lowing extract, which we copy from a letter to the Editor of the Boston Recorder, under this heading, will show how far the intelli. Council, a majority of gentlemen who were gence conveyed was intended to produce such reflections.

"We have learned by a letter received from the Rev. Mr. Schauffler of the date of December 9th, that a delightful work of grace is commenced at Constantinople, under the labours of the Missionaries. "All I can say," established itself in the Queen of the East.

be "called a revival" there, i. e. the infusing of spiritual life into the almost lifeless form of the Greek Church, or whether it be the conversion of sinners in any way, and they be thus "turned from darkness to light, and the power of Satan unto God."-Gambier Obs.

SANDWICH ISLANDS.

The Editor of the New Bedford Mercury has received letters from the Sandwich Islands, giving the following encouraging accounts of the progress of the natives in civilization and Christianity:-

"The efforts of the missionaries to introduce the King's powers and prezogatives as are en-education and the arts of civilized life at the trusted to him,—for the exercise of all of which. islands, have been very successful the past by sear. The establishment of a newspaper printed in the native language, and edited by Mr. Tinker, at Honolulu, promises to be of great usefulness. It meets with favour from any one to endeavour to controll him, and make the government as affording facility for the him bear the responsibility of acts not the result more general promulgation of the laws which are from time to time enacted for the benefit of the people. To give our readers some idea of the extent of the operations of the missionaries, we publish the following statement. from the documents before us.

ordained missionaries, and 21 teachers, print. called to the Executive Council in Upper Can. ers, physicians, &c., whose stations embrace ada, claiming to be the responsible advisers of a population of 76,141 people. There are Colonial Governor, and the majority of an As-1847 scholars attending schools taught by the sembly supporting such pretensions, all without missionaries, besides 2190 who attend Sabbath any thing to show in support of them, but a schools. There are also several hundred naschools. There are also several bundred native teachers employed at different parts of the island, who have received instruction from the missionaries and are supported by the chiefs.

been translated and printed by the missionaries 42 different works, including books, pamphlets, laws, &c., of which not less than 578 000 have been struck off, amounting to 36,640,920 pages, all of which has been accomplished within a few years."

MISSIONARY SPIRIT IN A LITTLE BOY. My DEAR SIR, - While you and I are still A httle boy belonging to a Methodist Sunday o go up and join them. But although this loves his Bible, and loves to pray. He may remembrance the above named occurrence as Now, Sir, when my little William was born, one of the most interesting events of his early life.-Wesleyan Journal

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

On the 19th February, the Chancellor of the Exchequer read a letter from Lord Sidmouth, in which the Noble Lord announced his resignation of the pension of £3000 a year, granted to him by George the Fourth.

RUSSIA-POLAND. Lord DUDLEY STUART called the attention of the House to the effects on British interests of the policy of Russia. He described Russia to be constantly seeking territorial aggrandizementlooking to become mistress of the Sound on the one hand, and of the Dardanelles on the other: The latter object gained, she would possess one hundred sail of the line; British commerce with Turkey would be immediately destroyed; Persia would soon become a Russian province; and Russia, thus coming in contact with India, would shake the power of England, and subjec this country to an enormous expence for the necessary increase of our army there. His I hope the foregoing letter will yet meet the treaty of Constantinople of the 8th of July 1933, portion, had the Lord been pleased to continue any correspondence with the government of Russia relating to the remonstrances made by

Mr. T. Artwoop seconded the motion, and state, and which has found a sweet solace hoped the insults offered by Russia to this coungent, as having belonged to some dear depart- explanations on the points touched upon by the considered it desirable for the public service to withhold. His lordship observed, in conclusion, that though success had hitherto attended the efforts of England for peace, at the same time Sir R. Inquis expressed much sympathy for Poland, and said that England and France ought to guarantee her nationality, in conformity with the treaty of Vienna.

After further debate between Sir E. Codrington, Lord Sandon, Mr. Roebuck, Mr. Stratford Canning, Mr. P. M. Stewart, and Mr. Ewart, the question was put, when it was agreed to furnish the treaties, but the correspondence was withheld. It is worthy of remark that Lord Dudley Stuart is a whig, and a supporter of

Lord Melbourne's ministry. In the house of commons, 22d Feb., in reply o a question from Lord Ashburton, who preented a potition from Nova Scotia, against an alteration in the timber duties, the Marquis of Lansdowne stated that it was not the intention

From Neilson's Quebec Gazette, April 8th. THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR AND THE AS SEMBLY OF UPPER CANADA.

The instructions brought out by Sir Francis Sond Head, the Lieutenant Governor of Upper Canada, were so ample and so liberal, that the "who has promised that when two or three are gathered together in his name he will grant their requests."

These are the thoughts which rush into the mind at sight of such a caption, but the followed in the hands of their political friends. The Lieutenant Governor proceeded to indulge them in this desire. He called to the Executive acceptable to the Speaker and leaders of the Assembly, notifying them, however, that they were only to be his advisers on such matters as he might submit to them. All was quiet for a time, and the Licatemant Governor was lauded

by the Assembly's press. The new Council, however, soon insisted on labours of the Missionaries. "All I can say," having all "the affairs of the Province" substates Mr. S. "is, that there is a work of the mitted for their advice. They had taken the Spirit here, which, though it has not burst out yet, spreads with great rapidity and power." ness of the Council, yet they wished to appeal May it continue and increase until the pure to the public on these affairs; and on the refusal religion of the cross shall have completely of the Lieutenant Governor to allow of such a course, the whole Council resigned. Since this We sincerely join in the prayer of the time, the Lieutenant Governor has been abused writer, and shall rejoice in the work of the by the dominant party in the Assembly, and Lord, whether it be such as would properly no person of honourable feeling would permit himself to speak of the Representative of his Sovereign.

Sir Francis Head has condescended to reason with his late Councillors and the Assembly; but men who are siming at the possession of his power, are not very likely to be persuaded, without they obtain it. The Assembly now threatens to stop the supplies, unless Sir Francis chooses Councillors to their liking. They have fancied that there is a parity between the Exe. cutive Council, appointed to advise a Governor, and the King's responsible servants in England. Sir Francis, however, is not the King, but his delegate in the Colony, invested with such of of his own judgment. It would annihilate the power of the Crown in the Colony, destroy the authority of the Empire, and render its laws to

om the documents before us.

"There are at present on the Island 41 ceivable. Here are six respectable gentlemen facts perceptible to every man in the Province,

and not countenanced by any enactment. The Constitutional Act of 1791, does indeed (clause 34,) speak of an Executive Council for In addition to the newspaper published by the affairs of the Province, appointed by the Mr. Tinker, there is another published semi- King; it makes this Council a Court of Appeals; monthly at Mauri (Mowee) by the Rev. Mr. in clause 38, it requires the advice of this Coun. Andrews, for the use of schools. There have cil, for endowing parsonages; and section 50

requires the consent of the Executive Council, for the enactment of temporary ordinances, between the time of the commencement of the Act and the first meeting of the Legislature. The Executive Council referred to, is not Council established by the Act; it is the usual Council of Advice to the Governors, established by the Crown in all the Colonies, and has no the Governor chooses to follow its advice, he is patch.

PAtch. responsible; his Administrative Officers, if they perform illegal acts, they also are responsible. Beyond this, the Colonial State does not admit of responsibility; and it is quite sufficient for

legislative authority; the Kingly authority and the British Colonies have been allowed free elective Assemblies, without whose advice and consent no law can be enacted in the Colony. The nest proceeds of no "duty, tax, or assess-ment," can be applied, without their consent. In this respect, the British Colonies possess an advantage which does not even belong to the Sovereign States of the American Union. duties they pay are taken out of the State, and are applied by the General Government to the purposes of the whole Federation. Colonies are, in fact, what the United States laws call "Territories;" and the General Government has never thought of giving them elective As. semblies, but has confined their local Government to a Governor and Legislative Council, appointed by the President, without even authority to make laws, but to adopt them from the laws of other States of the Union. Yet, many of the factious leaders in the British Provinces are incessant in their clamours against the Gov. ernors and Councils appointed by the King, and

would make the people believe that the British Government is neither liberal nor just. We should like to know what President Jack. son would say, were he treated by his Cabinet and the House of Representatives as the Lieu-tenant Governor of Upper Canada has been treated. He would probably repeat what he has said already; —" I take the responsibility. I have sworn to maintain the Constitution, as I understand it. I am responsible to the Sover eign Authority. I have engaged to execute, and cause to be executed, the laws of the United States; and the Union must be preserved."

General Jackson is not a King, but a respon sible Chief Magistrate, and he knows that he cannot, and ought not, divest himself of his esponsibility to the Sovereign and the Law.

Fire. - We stop the Press to state that about half-past 12 o'clock a fire broke out in the pro-mises of A. Ferguson, Esq. in the neighbourhood of this town. Two large barns have been consumed, containing a Threshing Machine, 600 bushels of Wheat, and a considerable quantity of Hay. We can see the burning in progress from our office win lows. How it originated is not as yet ascertained.—Hamilton Gaz.

The Governor may be deceived: or he may do wrong without being deceived; he beareth the sword, and may strike with it improperly. But if, to remedy an occasional inconvenience of this sort, you dissolve the government, DRAWING KNIVES, what will be the consequence? More mischief CUTLERY, &c. &c. will be done by the people thus let loose, in a month, than would be done by the Governor in half a century.—Bishop Watson.

Advertisements.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.—Six lines and under, 2s 8d. for the first insertion, and 74d. for every subsequentianser too. Above six and under ten lines, 3s 4d. for the first insertion, and 10d. for every subsequent insertion. Over ten lines, 4d. per line for the first insertion, and 1d per line for every subsequent insertion.

icen inces, 4d. per line for the first insertion, and 1d per line for every subsequent insertion.

A liberal discount made on all advertisements confined for more than six months.

*** Advertisements without written directions will be inserted until forbidden, and charged accordingly.

3.77 The Guardian is extensively circulated in all parts of the Province, and among all classes of society; pendering it a very desirable medium for advertising.

MR. WOOD, DENTIST, RACTICES in all the Branches of DENTAL SURGERY. Office at 48. Newgate Street, directly opposite the Methodist

MR. WALTER TELFER, SURGEON, AS REMOVED from NIAGARA to No. 44, Newgate Street, TORONTO. July, 1835.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL WAREHOUSE. S. E. TAYLOR, Importer of Dry Goods. 181, KING STREET.

E. TAYLOR begs leave to ac.

quaint his numerous customers and friends,

as also the public generally, that in consequence of having had a considerable portion of his Fall supply of Dry Goods detained by the frost in ckville, and being obliged to send for them by land, he has not been able to appounce the arrival of his FULL STOCK until the present time. His New Arrivals per the Sophia and Esther. of Liverpool, of BEVERTEENS, MOLESKINS, FUS-TIANS, PRINTED CALICOES, 6-4 MERINOES, 6-4
BED TICKS, and GREY COTTONS, are very extensive; as also is his well selected Stock of Broad and Narrow Woollen Cloths, all of which, together with a large assortment of every article in the Dry Goods line, he is determined to sell either at WHOLESALE OF RETAIL, at prices which must ensure a continuance and increase of the liberal support he has hitherto received. Country Merchants would do well to call and examine his goods and prices before they dater.

mine on where to purchase, N.B .- The lowest price which can or will be taken, is asked at first. January 14, 1936.

CLOTHING PANOPTICON AND FASHIONABLE TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT, 71, King Street, East of the

Market Square. The Subscriber, in returning thanks to his friends and the public generally, for the very house formerly occupied by Messes. Henderson theral and generous support he has hitherto received—begs leave to inform them that, in consequence of the resignation of Mr. Lawson from the trade, he has employed his son Mr. Thomas Lawson, who has been his Father's Foreman and principal Cutter, and confidently anticipates, should any of that gentleman's friends favour him with a call, to be able to please in the present, as well as in his Father's

Establishment beretofore. As usual, a large assortment of Clothing neatly and carefully put up to suit every season of the year—which he is determined to dispose of on liberal terms so as to give general satis. factiom.

D' Country Stores supplied Wholesale-and all orders executed with neatness and despatch,
ROBERT HAWKE. Toronto, Jan'y. 31, 1825.

BLANK DEEDS AND MEMORIALS, (WITH AND WITHOUT BAR OF DOWER.) For Sale at this Office.

CUMBERLAND HOUSE. 153 King Street.

Straw Bonnet Manufactory, and General Drapery Establishment.

THE Subscriber begs most respectof Toronto, and the country generally, that he has resumed the STRAW BONNET TRADE by the Crown in all the Colonies, and has no powers given to it by the Constitutional Act, but the before-mentioned. It is not made responsible by any law; it is protected against responsibility by an oath of secrecy. It is not even necessary that it should be responsible, for it performs, as a Councit, no Ministerial act. If the latest fashions, and with the atmost designed to the latest fashions, and with the atmost designed to the latest fashions, and with the atmost designed to the latest fashions.

three superior STRAW BONNET MAKERS, to whom regular employment and liberal wages will be given. ROBERT WIGHTMAN.

of responsibility; and it is quite sumeous all the purposes of good Government.

The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland treats its possessions, out of the Kingdom, with greater liberality than any other dom, with greater liberality than any other grateful thanks to his friends and a discerning grateful thanks to his friends and grateful public for the distinguished patronage received at their hands, and respectfully solicits a continprerogatives extend, of right, to all the King's at their hands, and respectfully solicits a continuous street at the respect of their favours, which it shall be his duty dure is highly calculated to arouse that gener throughout the Empire; but almost every where to merit by strict attention, punctuality, and neatness in the execution of any order entrusted

to his care.

N.B. Gentlemen furnishing their own Cloth may depend on having it made up according to order, and on the most reasonable terms.

**City Toronto. Jan. 7th. 1835. 269-tf City Toronto, Jan. 7th, 1835.

ISAAC ROBINSON, Merchant Tailor, No. 192 King street, three doors east of Yonge street, opposite Ridout, Brothers & Co. cturns his grateful thanks to his friends and a discerning public for the distinguished patronage received at their hands, and respectfully olicits a continuance of their favours, which it shall be his duty to merit by strict attention, punctuality and neatness in the execution of any order entrusted to his care.

A large assertment of READY MADI CLOTHES constantly kept on hand.

Mas. ROBINSON carries on the Straw, Tus an, Leghorn and Bonnet business in the same lace, where she will be happy to receive any orders, which shall be carefully and punctually attended to. She has now on hand a large assortment of the above articles, of latest fashions
Toronto, March 24th, 1835.

T. BIGGIN SCYTHES.

THE Subscribers, knowing the incon venience last Spring of not having a sufficient quantity of SCYTHES early, imported large quantities last fall for the Spring I'rade, which will be sold at their usual low

CHAMPION, BROTHERS & Co. 22, Yonge Street. Toronto, Feb. 10, 1836. 326-15

ARRANTED CAST STEEL AXES. BROAD AXES ADZES.

H. SHEPARD'S MAKE. & B. VAN NORMAN'S Do. MANUFACTURED FROM NAYLOR & CO.'S CELEBRATED CAST STEEL.

ALSO.

FILES. TOOLS

CUTLERY, &c. &c. &c. VERY CHEAP FOR CASH.

CHAMPION, BROTHERS, & CO. Wholesale Hardwore Merchante 22. Youge Street, Toronto.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

BOOT & SHOE ESTABLISHMENT

No. 183, King Street, 5 doors East of Yonge St. HE Subscriber has now on hand an extensive assortment of Gentlemen's, Ladies', and Children's Boots and Shoes, to which he solicits the attention of the public. THOMAS THOMPSON.

Toronto, May 27 1835

SHEPARD has recommenced an Axe Factory

in Toronto, in new and commodious buildings in Hospital Street, and is producing handsome AXES, made from the best materials, under his own superintendance, tempered by bimself. Merchants may now rely upon a good, and avail themselves of a most suitable Axe—in any quantity. Septr. 2nd, 1835

VEGETABLE OINTMENT. For Sore Eyes, Scurvey, Salt Rheum, &c.

THE Subscribers, having become the Agents of Mr. John McPurnson, Proprie tor of the above valuable remedy, will be con-stantly furnished with a supply. On reference to copies of Certificates in our hands, it will be found that the efficacy of this Ointment has been tested on many occasions, and that the relief afforded by it to persons afflicted with such distressing complaints as it is intended to cure, gives it a claim to the confidence of the

Sold in Boxes of from Is. 6d. to 8e. each. J. W. BRENT & Co., Druggists.

It may also be purchased at Mr. McPhereon's residence, No. 50 St. John street, Upper Town, Quebec. Messrs. Carter & McDonnell's, St. Paul street, Montreal; Mr. David Fairburn's, corner of Church and Porth streets, Brockville; Mr. Harkes, Market Square, Kingston; Brent & Co., Port Hope; Robert Fairbain, Esq., Darlington; and Agents will be appointed in the principal towns of Upper and Lower Canada, and the United States.

Toronto, Sept. 1835.

305

REMOVAL.

CUTLERY AND SURGICAL INSTRU-MENT MANUFACTORY.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the inhabitants of this City and the surrounding Country that he has commenced the above business in all its various branches, in the east of Yonge street.

Medical Gentlemen favouring him with their orders may rest assured that no exertion will be

received and punctually executed.

Trasses of every description manufactur. on the premises. HENRY JOHNSON.

SAMUEL SHAW. Toronto, Dec. 2d, 1835. 317-13w Nov. 27, 1835. ed to order.

COMMERCIAL AND CLASSICAL ACADEMY, MARKET LANE.

THE Rev. J. E. MAXWELL, grateful for past favours, requests the continuance of public patronage. Possessing the advantage of several years' successful experience as a Teacher, on an improved system, in Edinburgh, and having taught in Toronto more than a year. he has had the satisfaction of witnessing generally the real improvement of the youth com-mitted to his care.

By the help of an able and experienced Assist ant. every Pupil receives a due share of attention. The course of instruction pursued in this Academy is calculated effectually to prepare the pupil for the practical operations of commercial life, by furnishing him with an ele-gant business-hand, a familiarity with Mercautile Arithmetic, a thorough knowledge of the English language, a general acquaint, ance with the Earth, and with the manners and customs of its inhabitants, &c. &c In the Classical department, the plan of proce bits, which lead to eminence in the higher cir

cles of accomplished scholarship.
Young Ladies and Gentlemen wishing to complete their education by a knowledge of English Composition, Letter and Card writing, &c., taught this highly useful and ornamental branch of polite literature privately, or at the

For further particulars apply at the Academy. Toronto, March 1st, 1835. 329-3m

BANK NOTICE. Office of the Farmers' Joint Stock Banking Company,
Toronto, 11th Feb'y, 1836.

A T the General Annual Meeting of All. Stockholders yesterday, it was unani-mously resolved, that the Books of this Institution should be opened throughout the various Districts to receive fresh subscriptions for stock, and that on the first day of June next, at 3 the stock then subscribed to be the capital of

By order of the Board.
11. DUPUY, Manager.

BANK NOTICE. Office of the Formers' Joint Stock Bonking Company, Toronto, 16th March, 1836.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Stockholders of the Farmers' Joint Stock Banking Company are requested to pay a further instalment of 5 per cent, on the stock sub-scribed, on or before the 15th day of June next Also, that any Stockholder paying the amount of his stock in full or in part, shall be entitled to his proportion of dividends hereafter to be

declared By order of the Board.
U. DUPUY, Manager. 331

NOTICE

Landholders, Emigrants, &c. THE Subscriber having been induced, by the solicitation of many of his friends, to open a LAND ACENCY OFFICE, and knowing, from his long residence in this part of the country, the actual want of a LAND AGENT in this flourishing neighbourhood, which, from its situ ation, bordering as it does upon the Lake, and the Western Roads running direct through the same country, does and still will bring enquirers for Land daily, and not being able to obtain the

nto an inferior part of the country. The Subscriber therefore begs to say, he will be ready to receive communications respecting the sale or purchase of Lands at his Office, any day after date of this notice, with terms and full particulars to effect sales of such Lands as he may be commissioned to dispose of.

necessary information, drives many wealthy men

JNO. JONES HUNTLEY, Conveyancer, &c.
Sincos, Long Point, London District, }
U. C., July 10th, 1835.

GENERAL AGENCY, AND

LAND OFFICE.

LEX'R. STEWART, 76, Yonge-st. A LEXIC. SIEWARD, 10, 2000 City of Toronto, returns his sincere thanks to his former employers, and requests a continvance of their favours: tendering his services in all branches of Agency in the Land Offices in sales of Lands; and writing all such Petitions, Bonds, Deeds, Mortgages, &c. as are in

use in the Province.

From his knowledge and practice in the bosi ness, he hopes to give ample satisfaction to his - (All Letters (post paid) will be speedily

March 1st, 1836.

THIRD SALE OF BUILDING LOTS IN OAKVILLE. PROM 100 to 200 Building Lots in

Oakville, will be sold by Public Sale in that Town, on Thursday the 5th of May next, at 11 o'clock. The advantages of a fine back country of 60 miles having no other outlet, of an excellent Harbour and of Water Power now being made in the centre of the Town, are so obvious, that they need only be noticed to show that Oakville will soon be one of the principal Towns in the Province. An extensive Brew-ery, Warehouses, Stores, and Dwelling Houses are new contracted for.

Teams—One third Cash, one third in twelve

months, and one third in two years with interest. No condition of building will be attached to the sale.

FORSYTH, RICHARDSON & Co Wal CHISHOLM. Oakville, Feb. 1836.

FOR SALE.

TALUABLE GRIST MILL and other

privileges in the flourishing Town of LONDON, the Capital of London District, Upper Canada.

To be Sold by AUCTION, on the 2nd day of May, 1836, at the Town of London, to the high. e t bidder, for Cash only, all that superior Frame Grist Mill, Cast Iron Geering, with two run of Burr Stones, and other necessary machinery, now in full operation and perfect repair, with divers valuable Water Privileges, and Seven Acres of Land belonging to the same, situated on the North Branch of the River Thames, in the Town of London. The Grist Millis four stories high, and built within the last three years. The

the best manner; all sorts of damaged hardware it. Lumber can be easily rafted from hence to polished and repaired on reasonable terms; brass Port Robinson, on the Welland Canal, or to the lacqueted, &c. All orders will be thankfully

SELLING OFF AT, AND UNDER

FIRST COST.

AMES BEATTY being determined to retire from business in this City, has now the pleasure of returning his best thanks to those who kindly patronized his establish-ment, and begs leave to inform them that he purposes disposing of his present extensive Stock of

DRY GOODS.

at and under first cost, for Ready Money.— Being nearly all imported during the late Fall, and of a superior quality, they will be found worthy of attention.

ALSO, FOR SALE, Best London Beaver Hats, from 15s to 25s. Ladies' London made Prunella Boots and Shoes, 3s. 4d. to 7s. 6d. per pair.

III J. B. respectfully requests those persons who are indebted to him, to call and pay their espective accounts, with the least possible

Toronto, January 9, 1836. NEW MAGISTRATE'S MANUAL.

HIS day is Published, at the U. C. Gazetie Office, Toronto, "The Provincial Justice," (In one volume.)

This work contains between 600 and 700 pages of close letter press. The whole of the British and Provincial Law, relative to the office of JUSTICE OF THE PEACE,

with numerous forms of Warrants, Summonses, C'amitments, Convictions, Sec., from the best authorities; including also the "New Township Meeting" Act, and other important Acts pussed in the last session.

THE LAW AND OFFICE OF "CORONER."

With forms of Inquisition, Warrants. &c., and THE ELEMENTS OF CONVEYANCING, with a variety of useful Conveyancing forms.

Also,—The Law of "Executors," the Constitutional Acts, Court of Request Act, and clock, P. M., the Books should be closed, and Election Laws, and many other useful and inte.

resting matters.

Agents for the distribution of the work will be appointed in all the principal towns in the Pro-vinct. Price in boards 20s.; full bound, 25s. Er Editors who have before advertised the work, will please to notice this advertisement.

JUST PUBLISHED.

Toronto, 23rd June, 1835.

Price One Dollar-handsomely bound, The Township Manual:

By the Author of the "Provincial Justice." COMPRISING all the Laws now in force relative to the Townships, including the Highway and Assessment Act. New Township Meeting Act, the Laws respecting Bounda. ries, Line Fences and Water courses; the Law and Office of Constable; the Law of Landlord and Tenant; Distress for Rent; Court of Requests and Summary Punishment Acts; Jury Law; the Law relative to Mills, Mill Dans, Flour, Pot and Pearl Ashes, Statute Labour, Travellers, Weights and Measures; &c. &c. To be had at W. Rousell's, Lesslie of Sons',

Eastwood & Skinner, and Guardian Office, To-ronto; and at all the principal Towns in the Tovince.

ALF Orders to be post paid.

317 FOR SALE.

ONE HUNDRED ACRES OF HARD-WOOD LAND, the East half of Lot No. 10, on the 1st Concession, in the township of Eldon, within five miles of Lake Simcoe. Apply to ROBERT ADAMS on the 11th Lot, 6th Concession April 4th. 1836.

Information Wanted

Hallowell, April 2d, 1836.

OF JOHN AULSEBROOK and WILLIAM PARNAHM, lately from Lincolnshire, Eng., who left Hallowell last summer for the head of the Lake. Any information respecting the above named persons will be thankfully received by their friends at Hallowell. 335-4w.p.

GIDEON OUSELEY'S WORKS AGAINST POPERY.

WHE FOLLOWING PUBLICATIONS of the Rev. Gideon Ouseley, Irish Missionary, are for Sale at the Guardian

OLD CHRISTIANITY AGAINST PAPAL NOVELTIES, 18mo, pp. 446, boards, The PLOT AGAINST the CHURCH of

CHRIST LAID OPEN, 24mo, pp. 299, cloth, 3s. 4d. LETTERS in DEFENCE of the ROMAN CATHOLICS of IRELAND, addressed to Daniel O'Connel, pp. 36, 71d.
FOUR LETTERS, addressed to the Duke

of WELLINGTON and Others, on the Mischievous Bar to a Union of the R. Catholics with Protestants in the Legislature, pp. LETTER to the Hon. PRIEST SPEN-

testant Rector; Twelve Vital Questions on his Faith; the Trent Creed Opened, &c. &c.—pp. 36, 7½d. ALSO,
An EARNEST APPEAL, intended to PROMOTE UNION among CHRISTIANS,
wherein the Doctrines of Calvinism and

CER, Brother to Lord Althorp, late a Pro-

220, cloth, 2s. 3d. Also, at the same Office may be had the following works, viz:

Arminianism, &c. are Discussed, 24mo, pp.

The Wesleyan Methodist Magazine, £ s. d. in Nos. from Jan. to April, 1835,

position of St. Matthew's Gospel, vols, royal 8vo. in cloth, lettered, 2 7 6 Benson's Life of Fletcher, 18mo. bds, 0 5 0

Watson's Wesley, Am. Ed. 12mo. Buck's Theological Dictionary, 2 vls. in one, sheep, lettered, Am, Ed. . . 0 8 9

CHRISTIAN GUARDIAN.

TERMS:

Madical Gentlemen favouring him with their orders may rest assured that no exertion will be spared to merit their approbation. Surgeons' Instruments constantly kept on hand or made to order, to any pattern required. First rate Razors, Fen Knives, Scissors, Table knives and Forks, with almost every other article in the above line factured by the subscriber will be warranted, any article not equal to the guarantes will be taken back.

N. B.—Surgeons' Instruments carefully repaired: Razors, Pen Knives, Scissors, Table knives and Forks, &c. &c., ground and set in the best manner; all sorts of damaged hardware polished and repaired on reasonable torms; bruss in the best manner; all sorts of damaged hardware polished and repaired on reasonable torms; bruss in the best manner; all sorts of damaged hardware polished and repaired on reasonable torms; bruss in the best manner; all sorts of damaged hardware polished and repaired on reasonable torms; bruss in the best manner; all sorts of damaged hardware polished and repaired on reasonable torms; bruss in the best manner; all sorts of damaged hardware polished and repaired on reasonable torms; bruss in the best manner; all sorts of damaged hardware polished and repaired on reasonable torms; bruss in the process of the Chizistings and six pences of the Chizistings, if paid in six months; or, secenter shillings, if paid in six months; or, secenter, shillings and six pences of the Chizistings, if paid in six months; or, secenter, shillings, if paid in six months; or, secenter, shillings, if paid in six months; or, secreter, shillings, if paid in six m

owner
ON.

The proceeds of this paper will be applied to the support of Superannuated or woth-out Frenchers of the Westeyen Methodist Church in Canada, and of widows and orphans of those who have died in the work, and to the general spread of the Gospel.

All communications, unless from authorized Agents must be post paid.