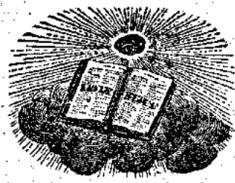


CHRISTIAN GUARDIAN.



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

PUBLISHED UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE CONFERENCE OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH IN CANADA.—E. RYERSON & W. SMITH, EDITORS.

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WHOLE NO. 64.

GUARDIAN OFFICE,

King street, nearly opposite the Court House and Jail.

W. J. COATES, PRINTER.

For the Christian Guardian.

SALVATION BY FAITH, AN EFFECTUAL ANTIDOTE TO THE ERRORS OF POPERY.

Nothing but this can effectually prevent the increase of the Romish delusion among us. It is endless to attack, one by one, all the errors of that church. But salvation by faith strikes at the root, and all fall at once where this is established. It was this doctrine, which our church justly calls the strong rock and foundation of the Christian religion, that first drove popery out of these kingdoms, and it is this alone can keep it out. Nothing but this can give a check to that immorality, which hath "overspread the land as a flood." Can you empty the great deep, drop by drop? Then you may reform us by dissuaves from particular vices. But let the "righteousness which is of God by faith" be brought in, and so shall its proud waves be stayed. Nothing but this can stop the mouths of those who "glory in their shame, and openly deny the Lord that bought them." They can talk as sublimely of the law, as he that hath it written, by God, in his heart. To hear them speak on this head, might incline one to think they were not far from the kingdom of God; but take them out of the law into the gospel; begin with the righteousness of faith; with Christ, "the end of the law, to every one that believeth;" and those who but now appeared almost, if not altogether Christians, stand confessed the sons of perdition; as far from life and salvation (God be merciful unto them!) as the depth of hell from the height of heaven.

For this reason the adversary so rages, whenever "salvation by faith" is declared to the world; for this reason did he stir up earth and hell, to destroy those who first preached it. And for the same reason, knowing that faith alone could overturn the foundations of his kingdom, did he call forth all his forces, and employ all his arts of lies and calumny to afflict that champion of the Lord of Hosts, Martin Luther, from reviving it. Nor can we wonder thereat; for as that man of God observes, "How would it enrage a proud strong man armed, to be stopped and set at naught by a little child coming against him with a reed in his hand?" Especially, when he knew that little child would surely overthrow him, and tread him under foot. Even so, Lord Jesus! Thus hath thy strength been ever "made perfect in weakness." Go forth then, thou little child that believest in him, and "his right hand shall teach thee terrible things." Though thou art helpless and weak as an infant of days, the strong man shall not be able to stand before thee. Thou shalt prevail over him, and subdue him, and overthrow him, and trample him under thy feet. Thou shalt march on, under the great Captain of thy salvation, "conquering, and to conquer," until all thine enemies are destroyed, and "death is swallowed up in victory."—*Wesley's Sermons, Vol. I. p. 19.*

REVIVALS—MISTAKES DETECTED.

From the Western Recorder.

The following article has lain some time on file for the want of room; but it will not be read with the less interest on this account. It is written by an esteemed clergyman, and is full of good sense:

"THE STILL, SMALL VOICE."
Mr. Editor—It has become exceedingly fashionable, as you know, to characterise revivals, supposed to be genuine, by the scripture phrase which stands at the head of this article. Doubtless the stillness alluded to, by many, who thus apply the phrase, is thought to be good proof that such revivals as exhibit it are peculiarly the work of God. But are they not mistaken? What evidence is there, in the bible, that the revivals, which took place in Israel, from the days of Moses, to the time of Nehemiah, were at all of this description? I find no such evidence. The manner in which the prophets (who were the evangelists of those times) were commanded to preach; and the manner in which they did preach, was surely not of this still and silent character. Ezekiel, for example, was commanded to *sigh* with the breaking of his loins; to *smite* with his hand; to stamp with his foot. Ezra and Nehemiah were very bold, open, public, powerful, in promoting revivals in their day. Many people, we are told, came together; and there was much weeping, not to say much "animal affection." James and John, too, in later times, though commissioned by Jesus Christ to preach, were not very still preachers; for if they had been, they would not have been called "sons of thunder." Jesus Christ, who perfectly understood the best method of promoting revivals, witnessed a great deal of uproar in doing it. His congregations were also so numerous, that they who preferred some other method, said, "The world is gone after him." Sometimes his followers were what would now be thought rather noisy; as when a multitude shouted, "Hosanna to the Son of David." Here the still folks entreated him to silence his disciples; but he said, "If these should hold their peace, the stones would immediately cry out."—At one time the children in the temple, the most public house of worship in all the nation, cried, "Hosanna to the Son of David." The still people complained; but Jesus justified the conduct of the children. Was this all enthusiasm?

On the day of pentecost, there was a very large congregation; preaching was very bold and vehement; there was great excitement, and considerable aid among the people. Conversions were very sudden, numerous and rapid. It does not appear that much of what, in this fastidious age, is called prudence, was exerted on that occasion. Nor were the conversions themselves to be considered miraculous. People were even then converted through the preaching of the gospel, and the influences of "the Holy Spirit, sent down from heaven," much as they since have been, in other ages. In Paul's time there was much ex-

citement. They that occupied "the place of the unlearned," said, "Amen," when their more learned brethren gave thanks; and Paul was so much of an "enthusiast," that he did not disapprove the practice. These things, Mr. Editor, do not seem exactly like a "still, small voice." And will our brethren contend that the revivals which are now marked by that peculiar characteristic, are really any purer than the revivals to which I have just referred?

But on what authority is the expression, "a still, small voice," applied to revivals? Not on the authority of scripture, certainly; not on the authority of God. When the Lord spake with the "still, small voice," he was not giving direction concerning the manner of promoting revivals; neither did he apply it in any possible sense to revivals, or the character of them. The prophet to whom God spake in this manner, did not apply it to revivals; nor does it appear that it was ever thus applied, during all the days of inspiration. With what propriety, then, is that scripture phrase thus applied to revivals of religion? Once, in the course of many ages, it seems, God spake to a prophet in that still manner, when the prophet was far from home; far removed from the abodes of men; when he was retired to a solitary cave, on a desolate mountain. This is the only instance on record, in which God spake in that manner. God has spoken to men many times. He spake on Sinai, with a trumpet voice, both loud and long. To the Lord Jesus he spake with such a voice, that the people, who heard him, said it thundered. He commanded the prophet to lift up his voice like a trumpet; to cry aloud, and spare not; and once, once only, so far as the bible informs us, God spake in that still manner. Is there, then, any propriety in using that particular phrase, as characteristic of the revivals, which are most approved of God? If there is any, I have yet to learn it, and in the present age, when the millennium is drawing near; when the earth is about to be shaken, from the equator to the poles; when God is about to shake the heavens and the earth; surely such an application of the phrase is inappropriate, not to say, invidious.

What is the origin of this application? For aught that appears, it is of recent date, and made, too, by men who are not more active, nor more successful, in promoting genuine revivals, than some of their brethren, to whom reference is indirectly made, when that singularly inapplicable text is triumphantly cited, in relation to revivals. To say the least, the use thus made of that portion of scripture has a suspicious appearance. It looks as though the origin of its late application could not be from above; and if not from above, no matter whence it came; it is of no authority relative to the subject in hand. I am no advocate for noise or tumult, Mr. Editor. I love good order; and while I live, shall endeavour to promote it. But I deemed it not unseasonable just to throw out these few hints to your readers, at the present time.

AN INFIDEL FAMILY.

A correspondent of the New-York Observer, who thinks a great deal of the old maxim—"He that will observe the wonderful events of divine Providence, shall have wonderful events of divine Providence to observe," gives the sad history of an infidel family of his own acquaintance, which no doubt will continue to have many a striking parallel in the midst of this christian land. This family, which he designates by the name of Murat, were wealthy, high-minded and lofty in their appearance. Their father was an avowed infidel; and his children imbibed his sentiments, except as they were partially prevented by their mother. He would, however, give his family a polished education; and on this account, though he denied the bible, he occupied with them the highest pew in the church. To gratify his wife, also, who was a professor, he would often invite the clergy to his house, and give them a temporary home. No children were more respected than his; and by common consent they were for a time esteemed as the nobility of the parish. But how sad was the history of this family!

"Mr. Murat had two infidel brothers, one of whom died suddenly of a fever, and the other by the caving in of a sand bank. As to his own family; one of the eldest daughters, who had made a profession of religion, married a known libertine; after which it became evident that she had gone over to infidelity, and agreed entirely with her husband in his unbelief. Mr. M. and his libertine son-in-law, not long after the death of his brothers, were together in one of our large cities, and left the city in the evening, in an armed vessel, of which the son-in-law was captain. He was heard to say as he spread the sail, "I will make some of them smell hell before morning!" meaning men who were supposed to be employed in smuggling. But a cloud was now rising in the west, and it soon burst upon the city in a tempest. The next morning, the corpse of Mr. M. lay on the shore of one of the islands of the bay. The profane son-in-law was not to be found. His eldest son, A. Murat, had married into one of the best families in the town, and they stood the most promising young pair in the whole vicinity; but his principles had been poisoned, and what was more, the brandy bottle had been the associate of his father's table. It was soon rumoured that he loved his cups. His wife was ruined, and parted from him, and he sunk among the dregs of society, and died a beggar and a wretch. A second son, B. Murat grew up an accomplished young man, and married also very respectably. He chose to seek his fortune in the west, and went out with his family, equipped for successful enterprise. The rumour soon came back that brandy was a concomitant of his table. Very soon a letter came, that told the story of his miserable death, and the degraded and famishing state of his family. His father-in-law had to send and bring his wife and children home and support them. A third son, C. Murat, was a youth of the finest promise. He married a young lady of some fortune, and settled as a physician, in a town in the state of New-York. A common industry and

prudence would soon have placed him in the lap of independence, and even of affluence, aside from the handsome estate he had already in possession. But he had learned to handle cards, and he relished the sport highly; and what is worse his wife too understood the sport. Soon as the breakfast table was removed, they would sit down and take a social game; and after dinner they must have another game; and after tea another, till at length these playthings engrossed their hearts, and their whole time. Their business was of course neglected, and soon their estate was exhausted. I had now left that region of country; but I often inquired after this unhappy pair, and kept their history, till I learned at length that he was employed as an ostler in a tavern, in one of the middle states; and that his wife was kitchen maid in the same house. I know not that he ever became intemperate, but have presumed that he did, as his progress downward so indicated, and as vices always grow in clusters.

"I saw a gentleman from my native town, not long since, and on inquiry after the Murats, he assured me that he knew not a single male of that family in town. 'The memory of the wicked shall rot.' 'Those that honour me, I will honour; but they that despise me, shall be lightly esteemed.' May not some of the proud Murats of this land, now living at ease, contemplate in these details a similar fate in reference to their own families? Such events are by no means uncommon. The iniquities of the fathers are often thus visited upon the children.

A CHILD OF PLEASURE CONVERTED—THE INSTRUMENT OF THREE REVIVALS.

[The following is selected from an interesting account of a revival in the state of New York, which resulted in the hopeful conversion of more than one hundred souls. Furnished by a clergyman.]

The first hopeful convert in this revival was a young lady from abroad, at that time visiting her friends in this place. She had been religiously educated, and moved in circles of the first respectability; in the things of this world affluent—her natural constitution cheerful—in the bloom of health, and morning of life—in her manners amiable, but in her heart an enemy to God.—Fearless and proudly she went with Israel to the courts of the Lord; her attention was arrested to the concerns of her soul. From an unseen hand an arrow of distress was lodged in her heart; her soul was filled with anguish, and her eyes with grief. She returned with her friends, weeping for her sins, and saying, *Christians, pray for me.* She wore out her sleepless nights and gloomy days, until, like Mary, she bowed at Jesus' feet, and was forgiven; she really appeared like one converted, and became as a little child; she went to work for the Lord without delay, calling on her associates to repent, and flee from the wrath to come; with uncommon ardor, and unshaken confidence in the Bible, she prayed much, and with others; God heard her prayers. At this time, a sceptical brother, hearing that his dear sister was frightened with religion, came after her. She pleaded to stay longer, that she might enjoy the revival, and the society of a pious sister whom she was visiting; but no, she must go home, where there was no religious fanaticism, and join her old circle of gay companions, and become herself again. She returned with her brother, but his object was defeated, his hopes blasted. On her arrival at home she immediately commenced visiting the sisters of the church, and praying with them, for there was a church in that place, but in a very low state. The night had been long and dark, and their minister had just left them; she soon succeeded in persuading a number of females to commence a prayer meeting to pray for a revival, when the Spirit of the Lord descended in power. The great Shepherd sent them a faithful minister, and I have been credibly informed, that as many as eighty, some time ago, had united with the church as the fruits of the revival. Among these was the subject of this narrative, with many of her old circle of youthful associates. We have recently heard of a revival in another direction from us, which was evidently commenced in something the same way. Several young people, in a place about three miles from this, were first awakened by a visit with some of their converted friends from this society, and have since united with the church in that place, where there are now very encouraging prospects of a revival.—*Pastor's Journal.*

FROM BRIEF HINTS TO PARENTS ON THE SUBJECT OF EDUCATION.

Success in education depends more on prevention, than cure—more on forming habits, than laying injunctions—more on example, than precept. It is important, however, that rules laid down should be strictly enforced, till obedience becomes habitual.

But when is this interesting business to be begun, and how pursued?

"It is to be begun from the cradle. The first step is to teach the infantile subject implicit obedience to parental authority; and then to rule with such moderation and sweetness, that it shall entirely trust and love the hand that guides it. In this way the good impressions made upon the young mind, are likely to be indelible." Persevering, yet gentle firmness, begun in infancy, establishes proper discipline, procures obedience, and prevents almost all punishment.

The subjection of a child's will may be effected before its understanding is sufficiently enlarged to be influenced by reasoning. Generally the first inclination a child discovers, is will. The first business of a parent, therefore, is to subject it. An infant will reach out its hand to take something improper for it to have; if its hand be then withheld, and the countenance and expression of the parent refuse the indulgence, unmoved by its cries or struggles, it will soon learn to yield. And by uniformly experiencing denial, equally firm, whenever its wishes ought not to be

granted, submission will become familiar and easy.

But prudent parents, while they are careful to subdue self-will in their child, will be equally careful to cherish in it every appearance of benevolence and affection.

As children advance in age, and the faculties of the mind expand, parents, by an easy, familiar mode of conversing with them, and adapting their language to their age and capacity, may acquire almost unbounded influence over them. If parents were thus careful to cultivate the young mind from the first dawn of reason, watching every opportunity of communicating instruction, at the same time seeking the Divine blessing on their humble endeavors, we may safely believe they would be rarely disappointed in having their children grow up around them, all that they could reasonably desire them to be.

It is by enlightening the understanding, that children are brought to feel the true ground of parental authority. Injunctions and restraints, if softened by endearment, will generally find returns of obedience; and ungrateful claims to liberty, will rarely oppose parental advice bestowed with meekness. Early to impress the tender mind with clearly defined perceptions of right and wrong, is very important. Much misery will be prevented by it.

MINISTERS CONTENTED WITHOUT FRUITS.

There is much ground to question, whether so doubtful a prospect is the chief source of content, in the case of ministers who are long unsuccessful. But whatever may be said as to this point, one who is very deeply concerned for the salvation of sinners will not be long content without some visible token of success. He will be apt to make new and more strenuous efforts and try other means of bringing dymne truth to bear upon dying sinners. This leads me to consider another proof of the sentiment under consideration.

There is reason to believe that preachers of the gospel attach less importance to religion than to common concerns, when they continue to employ means, that are evidently unsuccessful, without any effort at such changes as experience and the observation of others may dictate. Why should all experiment be excluded from this department of human effort? The physician, if unsuccessful in one mode of treating diseases, tries another. He must effect cures in some way. Success is indispensable to his reputation as a practitioner, or even to his finding a maintenance from his profession. But the minister of the gospel may spend his life without effecting more than a few solitary conversions, and still, perhaps, never think of departing from his early established mode of dispensing truth. Is it said that one mode of administering divine truth is as good as another. This is to contradict both reason and experience.

ON LYING.

"A liar is not to be believed, though he speak the truth." When a person has been detected in uttering falsehood, he has forfeited, according to the maxim of Solomon, all title to confidence.—How, indeed, can we safely confide in the word of a man whom we know to have wilfully perverted the truth? What fellowship can there be with such a person? Just as much as with a thief, or a drunkard. Lying is the common resort of those who have been guilty in other matters.—When accused, to cover up their sins or imprudences, they equivocate, hesitate apparently for want of memory, or else flatly deny the charge.—If this vile practice were confined to children and those whose characters otherwise are already before the public for immorality, it would not be so intolerable; but when professors of religion indulge in so reprehensible a practice to save appearances, or to cloak their hypocrisy, it makes one shudder with horror, and tremble for the sanctuary of God—that sanctuary which should ever be the depository of truth.—*Dr. Bangs.*

Fastening impressions.—"When an impression has evidently been made upon the minds of sinners, by a solemn appeal from the pulpit, follow it up if possible, upon the spot, before they leave the house, and plunge again into the business or the amusements of the world."

This is regarded as an important rule by many clergymen, who in our own day, have been distinguished as instruments in the promotion of revivals. The methods of procedure may be various, but the end in view should be the same.

It is a Rabbinical observation, that those who live devoutly among the Jews distribute a tenth part of their estate among the poor; and they give so freely, saith Philo the Jew, as if by giving they hoped to receive some great gratuity. Now if the Jews are so devoted to works of mercy, who live without priest, without temple, without Messiah, shall not we much more who profess our faith in the blessed Messiah!

Providence has placed all things, that are for our advantage, near at hand. But gold and silver nature has hidden in the bowels of the earth; and they were mingled with dirt, till avarice and ambition parted them.

Rise early, if you would enrich yourself, or vanquish an enemy. The sleeping wolf gains not the prey; neither the drowsy man the victory.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

BAY QUINCY CIRCUIT.

Extract of a Letter from the Rev. Geo. Bisset, to the Editor of the Guardian, dated Richmond, Jan. 10th, 1831:

"Since our first Quarterly Meeting, one hundred and seventy souls have been received into the church on this circuit, making two hundred and thirteen in all that have joined since conference, and there are many more that have been

hopefully converted, who have not yet had an opportunity of joining.

On Christmas and New Year's Eve, there were a number of meetings held as watchlights in different parts of the circuit, which were highly favoured with the divine presence and power of God. At some of them there were from seven to seventeen converted. At one place where there appeared to be no prospect of a reformation, at a social prayer meeting the spirit of God seemed to come like a rushing wind and filled the house; there were fourteen persons in the house who knew not God as a sin pardoning God. Twelve out of that number fell on their knees before the Lord, and requested the prayers of God's people, and nine out of the twelve professed to find peace with God through Christ, before the meeting came to a close. The prayer meetings in different parts of the circuit are frequently favoured with the outpouring of the spirit, so that many are led to cry out, what must we do to be saved from sin, and on all such occasions there are those that know the way of life by a blessed experience of grace divine, that are ready to point inquiring souls to the Lamb of God; to council, advise and comfort them by the promises of God's word, and to bear their case to the throne of Grace, on the wings of faith and prayer, and that God who has said, ask and ye shall receive, seek and ye shall find, draws near to the deliverance of the captive mourning souls.

Our second Quarterly meeting was held on the 8th and 9th inst. Although the roads were rough, there being no snow, the meeting was numerous attended, the preaching was impressive, the people seemed to feel the presence and power of God. On Saturday evening a number professed to be raised from a death of sin to a life of righteousness. On Sabbath morning at Lovefeast, the grace of God seemed to gladden every heart, while many spoke of the work of grace in their own hearts, in their families, and neighbours. While surrounding the table and calling to mind the death and sufferings of Christ, the risen Saviour drew near, and by the streams of grace that make glad the city of God, comforted, refreshed, & baptized his people. On the whole, we may say, that a more general and powerful work we never witnessed. Truly the Lord hath done it, & holy and reverend be his Name. The Kingston Circuit is also partaking of the reformation shower, doubtless you will soon have a statement of the work on that circuit.

Our societies are in peace, our people are getting more deeply engaged in the pursuit of holiness, and we trust that we can say with the apostolic Wesley, 'best of all, God is with us.'

SUNDAY SCHOOL DEPARTMENT.

Brockville, Jan. 20th, 1831.

To the Rev. E. Ryerson, Secretary of the Sabbath School Union of the Canada Conference.

Rev. and Dear Brother,—Permit me to inform you that, we have a Sabbath school established in this village, which, though in its infancy, promises considerable usefulness to the youth of the place. It was commenced last fall, under circumstances rather unfavourable. When I first visited it, I found but ten or twelve children in the school, and the teachers quite discouraged. We endeavoured however to give a zest to the cause, by a due attendance to all the wants of the school.

Our first object was to obtain and secure the attendance of children. In order to which, we requested each scholar to solicit the attendance of children, and if possible procure at least one. We also took an occasion of speaking to the children when making pastoral visits amongst our friends, and asking them to come to the school.

We made the classes so small, that the exercise could not be tedious; and also endeavoured to furnish such books as would be interesting to the children. Our first review was celebrated in our chapel last Sabbath, when a discourse was delivered suitable to the occasion. About fifteen hundred verses have been recited during the last ten weeks; while we have had an accession of about thirty scholars and a proportionable number of teachers; and I am happy to state that means have been procured for obtaining the entire library, recommended to Sabbath schools by our church.

I very much hope, that the ministers of the Gospel will give due attention to the cause of Sabbath schools in their different fields of labour; for I am more than ever convinced that to this source we are to look for a general reform in the morals of our country. It is generally very properly argued, against drunkenness, and in favour of Temperance Societies, that "though no drunkards should be reformed, could we, by any possible means, present the youth and virtuous from becoming intemperate, we should by that means alone, soon purge the earth of those noxious bacchanals who infest the land." Now, may not the same argument be used with equal force in favour of Sabbath school, and against swearing, defrauding, sabbath-breaking? And a hundred other vices to which youth are prone? If so, then we cannot arouse from our supineness too soon. There is a vast field before us, and "it is white already to harvest." If we can have but little influence over the adult sinners who are openly profane; let us seek for their children, and bring them where those evils are deprecated, and their fatal consequences pointed out, that our youth may be saved from the dice vortex, before their paths shall be planted with briars, and their pillows with thorns.

There is no place, except under a pious family government, where parental instructions are frequently given, that children can receive as much good as at a well adjusted Sabbath School. Therefore, the officers, teachers, and benefactors of these societies should awake, and put on strength; seek after the lambs in all conditions in life, and bring them from the hedges and ditches, that God's house may be full. Then would "the wilderness and the solitary places be glad for them; and the deserts rejoice and blessom as

the rose." Then should we see our "children all taught of the Lord, and great would be the peace of our children" while they would rise and "stand in the gates and call us blessed."

I shall be happy, sir, to furnish you with such information, from this District, as I may receive from time to time, while I remain as ever, yours truly, A. GREEN.

Dear Brother—By letters from the Secretary, I am informed that a Sunday School society was organized on the 7th of December last, at Prescott, of which the Rev. T. Madden is President, S. Waldron, Vice President, Mr. Daniel McLeod, Secretary, O. Hatfield, Superintendent and Librarian.

The Society was organized under favorable circumstances, the school having been in operation for some time since. Thirty nine dollars were subscribed on the day of its organization, towards procuring a library. Yours truly, A. G.

Brockville, Jan 29, 1831.

CHRISTIAN GUARDIAN.

YORK, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1831.

The Committee appointed by the Canada Conference to fix on the place for locating the proposed seminary, met at Hallowell on the 27th of January, 1831, according to appointment. Present—John Ryerson, Thos. Whitehead, Saml. Belton, William Ryerson, David Wright, John Boatman, and James Richardson, proceeded to receive the nominations for the place of location; in order, commencing at the most western place as follows:

- 1st. York, nominated by Samuel Belton.
2d. Coburg, " by Thos. Whitehead.
3d. Colborne, " by David Wright.
4th. Belleville, " by John Boatman.
5th. Kingston, " by Jas. Richardson.
6th. Brockville, " by Thos. Whitehead.

Resolved, That any friends not of the Committee, who may be present be at liberty to give information respecting the places under nomination.

The Committee proceeded to receive information respecting the places under nomination, in the above order—and after giving the same the most deliberate and serious consideration selected Coburg.

The Committee then proceeded to choose the following persons as trustees, viz:

- Rev. Wm. Ryerson, Rev. David Wright, Rev. Danl. McMillen, Mr. Ebenezer Perry, Mr. John McCarty, James Lyons, Esq., Mr. William F. H. Kelley, Mr. Stoddard Bates, Mr. Ozem Strong.

And the following persons to be a building Committee: Mr. Ebenezer Perry, Dr. John Gilchrist, Messrs. John McCarty, John W. Cleghorn, Wilson S. Conger, together with the presiding Elder of the Bay Quinte District, and preacher in charge of the Coburg Circuit—five of whom shall form a Quorum for transacting business.

The Committee Resolved, 1st. That the building Committee proceed to provide materials for building as soon as two thousand pounds are subscribed, and one fourth of it collected.

2nd. That the presiding Elders be authorized to employ agents in their respective districts to aid in procuring subscriptions, and that said agents be instructed to alter the subscription papers so as to provide for the first payment on or before the 1st May next.

3d. That the presiding Elders endeavor to obtain information respecting proper persons to be employed as teachers in the Academy.

4th. That the building be erected with stone for the ground story, and brick for the remainder, and that the building Committee provide materials for a house 100 feet by 36; three stories high, and that the two lower floors be of white Oak or Ash, if it can be conveniently obtained.

5th. That the said seminary be denominated the Upper Canada Academy.

Resolved, That the above be inserted in the Christian Guardian.

JOHN RYERSON, Chairman. JAMES RICHARDSON, Sec'y.

We are exceedingly gratified in laying the above before our readers; but in the crowded state of our columns this week, we have only room to say, that the contemplated seminary has been located in one of the most beautiful, healthy, and flourishing villages in Upper Canada, situated on the shores of Lake Ontario, in the centre of the Province, in the midst of a populous and highly intelligent District of inhabitants—put under the control of a judicious and enterprising building committee,—and encouraged by a very liberal subscription in the neighbourhood. Subscriptions have also been commenced in other places.

We shall give a more particular account next week. In the mean time we sincerely hope, that every friend to education in the Province will lend his needed aid towards the erection and commencement of an institution, designed, upon the most reasonable terms, to take a conspicuous and efficient part in teaching the youth of Upper Canada the elementary branches of education, and guarding them against the corruption of loose principles and vicious habits.

MARRIAGE ACT IN LOWER CANADA.—We feel under many obligations to a much respected Wesleyan Missionary in Lower Canada, for a printed copy of the Act recently assented to by the King, authorising the Wesleyan Ministers in that Province to marry, keep registers of baptisms, marriages, burials, &c; but we regret that it came too late last night for us to publish in to day's paper. In order, however, that the object of our Rev. Friend's kindness may not be defeated, we will insert his accompanying letter, which will give the members of both branches of our Legislature a correct view of the provisions of the act, before the Marriage bill is finally disposed of.

We fervently reposed the affectionate sentiments of our Rev. Brother, and earnestly pray Almighty God that the Methodist people and all professing Christians in every part of the world, may feel one in heart, be one in life, and spread the liberalising and purifying Truth of God abroad, until oppression and persecution, and bigotry, shall be scouted from the habitations of christendom, and the governments of civilized nations, and a corrupted christianity be succeeded by the practical gospel, as it is in Christ Jesus.

Rev. Dear Sir—After several years hard labour, we have at last succeeded in obtaining His Majesty's assent to our Marriage Bill, sent home in 1829. Not knowing whether your bill has likewise obtained the Royal assent, and seeing from the U. C. papers that the Attorney General has introduced a bill with certain restrictions, I have thought that a copy of our bill, if made public, would subscribe your interest, as the members of the House of Assembly will see that we are placed upon a footing with other ministers in this Province, and that His Majesty's government at home are willing to place the body of Methodists in these Provinces, in a situation equal to that enjoyed by ministers of other denominations. We have long been an injured and abused people, by those ministers and people who have been elevated above their brethren by their connection with the state; and I hope now we have, in a measure, obtained our rights, we shall improve our liberty to the glory of God, and show to the world that we are not unworthy of the boon conferred on our brethren. I hope you will succeed in getting from this

Parliament, a bill that will suit your wants, and that an enlightened legislature will no longer depress and persecute you, who have laboriously and successfully supplied the moral wants of so large a portion of the widely scattered population of Upper Canada.

Wishing you every degree of prosperity in your glorious warfare, and that Almighty God may still crown all your exertions with his effectual blessing. I remain, Rev. and dear Sir, Yours very affectionately, To the Rev. Mr. Ryerson.

CHAPLAINSHIP OF THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.—We have been assured by some members of the Assembly, that in voting against the popular interests on the Chaplain question, they did not intend to recognize or countenance an Established Church. We do not doubt the correctness of their statements—but such was obviously understood to be the bearing of their votes by intelligent spectators, and some of the most experienced and discerning members of the Assembly, and we may add by the country generally.

The Quebec Mercury says—"Mr. Mackenzie introduced a resolution declaring that the Lieutenant Governor had no right to appoint the Chaplain to the Assembly; it was lost by a majority of 28 to 14, this shows the strength of the Government party."

The Quebec Gazette remarks—"The question of religious privileges and a religious establishment was discussed with great warmth on the appointment of a Chaplain to the House, and the majority appeared to favour the pretensions of the Church of England."

We have felt disposed to palliate the conduct of some members on this subject—but such is the light in which their votes are viewed by competent judges. The only way in which they can redeem their pledges to their constituents, and satisfy the country, is to press the committee of enquiry on the appointment of a Chaplain to report, and distinctly record their sentiments on a subject, which in its extended bearings, involves the civil and religious liberties of the people they have been chosen to represent.

The following letter was addressed to two members of the Assembly, by whom it had been submitted for our disposal, according to the suggestion of the author. It was written by an intelligent and very influential member of the Society of Friends. We have received a letter containing similar sentiments and manifesting feelings equally ardent in the good cause, from a leading member of the Upper Canada Presbytery.

All these circumstances speak the hour near at hand, when little private jealousies will be lost and forgotten in the great absorbing interests of public good and constitutional liberty. We hope that the friends of Canada will be indefatigable in circulating the petition on this subject. Now is the time this month. The people of Lower Canada are waking up to it too.

We can assure the author of the following letter, whose favors will always find a ready place in our columns, that the proceedings of the members of the Assembly are as closely watched here as they are in his part of the Province, and we shall be careful to furnish sufficient data, whereby the people in the eastern, the northern, the southern, as well as in the western sections of this Province, will be able to judge of the conduct of their representatives on all questions that affect the rights, liberties, and constitutional interests of the people.

My dear friends—The very great satisfaction I felt in perusing your arguments on the subject of the Chaplainship, forbids my withholding my unqualified approbation. Opposition, for opposition sake, is worth little or nothing, and often worse than nothing. But opposition from a feeling of conscientious conviction, and sense of duty, is highly estimable; and such I believe were the motives actuating your minds. I received a long letter from a member of your house last mail, a Representative for — who voted against you, and who has always expressed very great friendship for me since my first acquaintance with him, as well as given me strong pledges of his intentions to act an independent part in his legislative labours, which drew from me the following remarks in answer to his letter. If you should think well of their insertion in the C. Guardian, without naming the District or where they came from, or to whom they were directed, I would have no objection.

"The kind communication from my friend — was duly received, accompanied with various newspaper statements respecting the introductory movements in the opening session of Parliament. On the whole I conceived the subject of Chaplainship involved, in one point of view, momentous consequences to the Province, and on the other, great care and delicacy in opposing so early a step taken by the Executive, calculated at once to try the strength of the opposition to a clerical establishment in this country. From the body of the debates, until submitted to a Committee, I was not prepared to censure either side of the question, on condition that the submission was not intended as a sideway motion to avoid an open, fair and candid declaration of the sense of the general body of electors. For I cannot believe that a single member in the house can seriously suppose any other, but that the great mass of the people of this as well as the Lower Province, are feelingly alive against every thing that would go to establish any national Church establishment in this country. I am decidedly of opinion, (my advanced age will, I hope, excuse me if too sanguine,) as a British subject, anxious that these colonies may long continue an appendage of the British Empire, I say it is my opinion that if endeavors are followed up to render the Church of England, or the Church of Scotland, or any other, the legal established Church or Churches, with dominant or exclusive legal powers and immunities, with the superiority over colleges and seminaries of learning, it will more and more alienate the affections of those who now justly rank amongst the most dutiful and loyal subjects in the Province, and that this country will not remain an integral part of the British Empire, 20 years. I see no other subjects among the many points of complaint so loaded with portentous evil consequences, nor one, that will afford such matter of pretext for disorganizing and disaffected spirits, who wish ever to promote a political ferment, with hopes that when the political pot boils, they may rise on the scum.

From the matters alluded to in the Assembly, the future movements of members from the western sections of the Province, will be narrowly watched by their well wishing constituents, in hopes to discover a manly, independent line of procedure, as faithful representatives of the people's wishes, rights and privileges, constitutionally so. And their opponents still more eagerly watch every movement that may savor of an abridgement from the dignified station of a member of the democratic branch of the Legislature, cringing for the sake of executive favor or emolument arising from office, &c. &c."

(From the Christian Sentinel.)

"Sir JOHN COLBORN'S Speech at the opening of the Legislature of Upper Canada will be found in our columns of to day.—It is to be hoped that the present Assembly of that Province will do something to wipe off the deep disgrace brought on the country by the two last Houses."

The above is from the official organ of the Church of England—a paper published under the patronage of the Lord Bishop of Quebec, and may be considered as the sentiments of the Anglo-Canadian hierarchy. It is a sweeping denunciation. Of measures which relate to the public interests, and the conduct of public men in relation to those measures, we have spoken and shall continue to speak, as occasion may require. But to denounce either the one or the other branch of the Le-

gisature as above, we think is going a little too far. It, however, shows what some people would do, if they had it in their power, and bids the people of Canada, beware of a Church and State establishment.

MR. BIDWELL'S SPEECH.—We have left out all the articles of temperance intelligence with which correspondents have favored us, and postponed our principal editorial articles, in order to present, undivided, Mr. Bidwell's masterly speech on a subject which interests all classes of the community, and to bring down our parliamentary sketches to the latest dates. Indeed our parliamentary intelligence has thus far given such very general satisfaction, and is so loudly and anxiously called for, in every part of the Province, as we learn from our correspondents, that we allow it a larger space than we at first intended.

Parliamentary proceedings.—A considerable portion of the time of the House of Assembly has been taken up with the contested elections. No discussions of general interest have occupied the attention of the Assembly during the last week. The Kingston Bank bill is the most important. An outline of the proceedings, such as the nature of the questions discussed might render generally interesting, has been prepared for our paper, and will be found under the proper head.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.—We, sometime ago, gave the debates of the House of Lords on the King's speech, the result of which was, a total change in the British Cabinet. On the last page will be found the debates of the House of Commons on the same subject. This debate has not been published in any of the Canada papers, nor have we seen it in any other paper than the London Christian Advocate of the 8th December, from which we have copied it. It illustrates the freedom with which opinions are expressed in England in regard to the measures of even His Majesty. It will be recollected, that Lord Althorp was taken into the ministry a few days after the delivery of his speech, and that Lord Brougham, who expressed himself with such indignant severity at some passages of the King's speech, has since been made Lord Chancellor, or what has sometimes been called "the keeper of the King's conscience."

It will be perceived that Lord Brougham differs in opinion from the learned Sol. Gen. Mr. Hagerman, in respect to an aristocracy even in England. Lord Brougham says the aristocracy and the people should all be knit up together.

The communication of a "Friend to Truth," on "Sabbath-breaking," &c. has been received—and will appear next week, when we shall endeavour to give a sketch of the Law on the subject. We doubt not but the subject, under the circumstances mentioned by a "friend to truth," will attract the notice of His Excellency, whose example in keeping the Sabbath and attending the public worship of God, is worthy of imitation by every individual in the Province.

NEW YORK EVANGELIST.—We are informed by the Editor of the Evangelist, that in our "paper of Jan'y. 1st," article, "speak to this young man," "congregationalism in Scotland," and "liquor at Funerals," are taken from the N. Y. Evangelist, and should have been credited as such." The omission of crediting the two items of intelligence and the paragraph article above mentioned was unintentional, and it is possible, that other small articles may have been inserted in our paper, originally taken from the Evangelist, without our knowing to whom to credit them, and which therefore have not been duly credited.

We have received the Speech of the Governor of Lower Canada at the opening of first Session of the Parliament in that Province—but we have no room for it this week. It strongly indicates, that Lord Aylmer will be a friend and blessing to our fellow subjects in Lower Canada.

FRAS.—We regret to say that the new Methodist (Brick) meeting house, on Yonge Street, about five miles from town, took fire yesterday morning, and burnt down. It was nearly finished—the carpenters were at work in it,—a coal accidentally fell out of the stove among the shavens, which occasioned an immediate conflagration.

No later European news of importance—the Thursday's proceedings of Parliament have been excluded by a press of other matter.

We beg to direct the attention of our readers to the resolutions adopted at a Public Meeting of the Friends of Religion, held in the Village of Waterloo, near Kingston.

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.

MR. BIDWELL'S SPEECH ON THE INTERSTATE ESTATE BILL. (For votes see last week's paper.)

MR. BIDWELL explained the objects of the bill. By the present law, if a man died without having made a will, and left a son and other children, his land, instead of being divided equally, or in any other proportion among his children generally, went entirely to the oldest son, in like manner, if such a man left no children, the land, instead of being divided among the nearest relatives of equal degree, went entirely to the oldest male. The principle of preferring the eldest child or other relative, did not obtain, when they were all females; but in that case the land was equally divided among them all.

Another rule of the present law was, that if any one died, without a will, and without children, his father, if living, could in no case, succeed in his child's property, but it would go in preference, to some other relation however distant, or if none such could be found, it would even escheat to the Lord of the Manor or the Crown. In short, the father was excluded even from the possibility of succeeding to his child's lands.

In like manner, if a person so dying without a will, left no relations of the whole blood, any connections of the half blood, even brothers or sisters, could not possibly inherit the real estate, but it would even go to the Lord of the manor or the crown, to their exclusion. It was obvious, upon the first blush, that such principles were absurd, unnatural, unjust. They were opposed to the strongest and most amiable emotions of the heart, and the plain dictates of natural justice. The bill was intended to abrogate these and to substitute in their place the more equitable and reasonable rules which prevailed already, as it respected personal property; so that, if that bill became a law, whenever a man, not having made a will, should die, the estate would pass to all his children equally, or to his parents, if he left no children; and, if he did not leave parents or children, it would descend equally among his next kindred, without any distinction between them in favour of the oldest male. The first clause of the bill established this principle and particularly described the order and mode of succession to an intestate estate, in almost every possible case; so that, in any case, any person of common understanding, by reading the clause, would ascertain who the heirs were, and what was the share of each. The second clause directed the personal property to be distributed in the same manner. The third clause declared that any property advanced by the testator during his life, towards the portion of any child, should be considered and allowed for in the distribution, and deducted from the share of such child. The fourth clause provided for the partition of the property. The Judge of the Probate or Succession Court was to decide, subject to a simple and easy appeal to the King's Bench, who the heirs were, and their proportionate shares, and

to appoint three freeholders, who were, accordingly, after being sworn, to divide the estate. He intended, in order to obviate some objections, to propose an addition to this clause, which he had prepared, and which would authorize these freeholders, when they should judge it best, on account of the smallness of the property or any local circumstances, instead of dividing it, to appraise it, and then, unless some one or more of the heirs would take it, with the consent of the rest, at that appraisal, and pay the others their proportion, the Judge was to have it sold and the avails divided amongst all. The bill also provided, that any of the heirs, before receiving his share of the estate, might be required to give a bond to pay his proportion of any debt which the Executors or Administrators might afterwards be compelled to pay. This was analogous to a provision in the present law of distribution, by which, before a person could receive his part of the personal property, he could be required to give a similar bond. There was a further clause, authorizing an heir, who had been compelled to pay a debt of the intestate, to recover from his co-heirs their rateable proportions of such debts. These were the provisions of the bill, and it would be observed, that its operation was confined entirely to those cases where a man died without a will. It did not, in the least, interfere with the right which a man now had, to dispose, as he pleased, of his property by will. It applied only to those cases where he died without having made a will, or (which unfortunately was too common,) where he had made a will, but, from some informality, or other cause, it could have no effect.

As to the principle respecting the exclusion of parents and relations of the half blood, he did not anticipate any objections against the measure which was proposed. A man was certainly under stronger obligations to his father than to any other human being, yet, that father could not, by the existing law, inherit his intestate estate, although he might have given it to him, or, certainly, by the care of his education and his prudent advice, enabled him to acquire it. The father, indeed, was in the next degree of kindred, the nearest friend, the most entitled by merit, by the ties of nature, and the best feelings and affections of the human heart, to inherit the estate. These claims were recognized by the laws of distribution, which, in such case, gave the personal estate to the father; but, by the law of descent, for artificial reasons from fictitious feudal principles, the father, the natural heir in such a case, and the mother, when there was no surviving father, were absolutely excluded from the inheritance. A more distant relation was preferred; and, if there was no other kindred, even the Lord of the Manor or the Crown. This exclusion of the parents was contrary to nature, and justice, and good policy, and the practice of every other civilized nation. There was certainly no good reason for it in this Province, and he hoped, therefore, that, so far at least, the bill would meet with unanimous support.

But the most important feature of the bill undoubtedly was, its abolition of the law of primogeniture, and its adoption of a system like that, which obtained in the distribution of personal estate, by which the real estate would be divided equally among all the children or the relatives, without regard to sex or superiority of age. He maintained that such a system was most just and reasonable in itself, but adapted to the condition of things in this Province, and most in accordance with the well known sentiments of the people, who were almost unanimously in favour of such a law. Where indeed was the man in the country, who, in his own case, would be willing, if he should die without a will, or if his will, after his death, should be found insufficient, that all his landed property should pass to his eldest son, and that his other children should be left destitute of any share of it, as if they were unworthy of a father's care and protection?

He knew it was difficult to argue against prejudices and to reason people into conviction against the strong current of long cherished feelings. He believed that this was the chief obstacle to the bill. The law of primogeniture was derived from ancient times. It was venerable therefore in the eyes of all those who were habitually opposed to improvement, on account of the supposed danger of innovation. With such persons any ancient abuse, every superannuated institution, every law which had long ago ceased to be adapted to the spirit and circumstances of the age, was regarded with about the same reverence as the noblest principles of the constitution, or rather, was itself regarded and spoken of as a fundamental principle of the constitution. He expected, therefore, to hear the bill denounced, as it had been on former occasions, as subversive of the fundamental principles of the constitution. He could, however, easily shew, that it did not at all deserve such a terrible character. It was itself an innovation on the constitution: it did not exist until after the principles of the constitution had been settled and established; those noble and life-giving principles of national freedom which seemed destined by Providence politically to regenerate the world; such as trial by Jury, the right of representation, &c. Mr. Bidwell here quoted the opinions of Lord Holt, Sir William Blackstone, and others, to confirm this proposition. It would be observed, he continued, that these venerable men, these great luminaries of the law, expressed, in strong and decided terms, the opinion, not only that the law of primogeniture did not prevail at that early period, but, furthermore, that a law precisely similar in its principle to the bill then before the Committee was in force at that time. He was aware, that the latter part of this opinion had been controverted, although, as he thought, without much show of reason. All authors, however, agreed that the law of primogeniture did not then exist, but was introduced afterwards. That was sufficient for his argument. It overturned the objections, and ought to dispel the fears of those who thought that the law of primogeniture was one of the fundamental principles of the constitution, and should therefore be sacred from the rude and barbarous hand of innovation, and almost from the profane grasp of vulgar irreverence and incredulity. In fact, this law was a feudal principle, and had existed no where but in feudal countries. It was unknown to the ancient nations, the Jews, the Greeks, the Saxons, &c. And in proportion as nations emancipated themselves from the artificial rules and oppressive restraints of the feudal system, which was a tremendous system of despotism, this law appeared burdensome, unnatural and odious. It is true, it was still the law of England. And perhaps with her immense population, and the danger of making great alterations in the tenure of real property and the mode of its transmission, it might not be wise or prudent there to abrogate it. He thought, however, that there was no reason to conclude that it had contributed in any degree to the prosperity and exaltation of England. They were owing to the other causes, such as the extent and activity of her commerce, the industry and frugality of her people, and the freedom and impartiality of her laws. It was in spite of the law of primogeniture, and not in consequence of it, that she had continued to flourish. And he believed, that it was because the natural tendency of this law was counteracted by various causes, constantly in operation, that it had not long ago been considered an intolerable evil. Could any sensible and unprejudiced person believe, that England, at this moment, was more happy and prosperous than she otherwise would have been, on account of the immense accumulation of landed property in the hands of a comparatively few persons? Did not this law tend to produce such an accumulation? and were not thousands and thousands, in consequence of it, left without any home which they could really call their own, in a state of precarious and miserable dependence, and occasionally of extreme want, suffering, and wretchedness? of dependence, not upon their own honorable industry and careful frugality, but upon the caprice or charity of the wealthy few, or upon the certain, and sometimes sudden, influence of chance; beyond their control or even comprehension? At the same time, this aristocratic tendency of the law of primogeniture, aggravated the poverty and reduced the means to a servile and beggarly, and frequently a distressed condition, was restrained and contracted in England by various circumstances; so that the evil was mitigated and less felt than it otherwise would have been. There was a vast and immense amount of wealth there, not vested in land, which was not subjected to the exclusion and unjust principles of this law, but which was divided equally among the children. The question, however, was not whether the law was well adapted to that country, but whether it was necessary or expedient in this.

He thought he had shewn that it was not an essential part of the English constitution; and he was quite clear there was no reason to speak of it as a fundamental principle of our constitution. He argued that it was not originally a part of our laws. When the Province of Quebec was divided into two Provinces, the laws of Canada were in force here and so continued until our Provincial Parliament, most unwisely as he thought, by one comprehensive and indiscriminating act, with a few exceptions, introduced the Laws of England. By that Statute, the law of primogeniture was first established. Before that, we had the same law as they now have in Lower Canada,

by which, intestate property, whether of lands or personal estate, was divided equally among all the children or other relatives. This bill, therefore, would introduce no new, unconstitutional, theoretical principle. It would merely restore the old law and the old system.

He believed that this was the only one of His Majesty's North American provinces in which the law of primogeniture existed. It certainly was not the law of Nova Scotia, or New Brunswick, or Lower Canada. They had tried a different system from that of primogeniture long enough certainly to have found out its evils, if there were any of serious importance; but who had ever heard of any ones proposing to do away with it and to establish the law of primogeniture? And who would say that they were less friendly than ourselves to the principles and institutions of the mother country? Would any one then say that the bill was unconstitutional, or that, if it became a law, as he was confident it would in a few years, they would not still have the constitution, in all its vigor, purity, and perfection?

He defended the constitutionality of the bill in another way. A few years ago the Legislative Council passed a bill, which was unfortunately thrown out in that House, by the casting vote of their Speaker, containing the very principle of that bill. No one, he was sure, could suspect of any insidious designs of a democratical nature or of any hostile enterprise against our constitution. A principle adopted and sanctioned by them ought certainly to be above suspicion, in the eyes of those whose prejudices conjure up so many dreadful consequences for this bill; for there certainly was nothing in that august body but loyalty, pure loyalty.

He hoped then that he had brought the bill to rest upon its own merits, and that honorable members, instead of being in horrors at its supposed unconstitutional spirit, and instead of dwelling on the objections which might be urged against the establishment in our mother country of such a law, would be prepared to listen with unprejudiced mind to the arguments in favor of its adoption here.

He argued that the principles of the bill were precisely such as the natural affections of every parent would at once dictate. In whose bosom had nature planted an aristocratic preference of the eldest son, a contempt and disregard of his other children? who would give all to his youngest, and oldest, and most capable child, and leave the others, who were more helpless, and more worthy of compassion, protection, and assistance, destitute and unprotected, as if they were bastards and intruders and unworthy of a father's care? He did not believe that such a wretch, (for a father with such aristocratic feelings deserved no better appellation,) could be found. The voice of nature in every parent's bosom would argue with a pathos and eloquence irresistible in favor of this bill.

Justice too, austere and inflexible justice, would confirm the claims of natural affection; for nothing could be more just than that a parent should provide for his own offspring, who owe their existence to him. Justice to them and justice to the community, who may otherwise be burdened with their support, equally require it.

A bill that is founded upon plain principles of natural affection and natural justice, and that will merely substitute these principles in place of the arbitrary rules of an artificial and unnatural system ought to require no further argument.

The measure was recommended by a wise policy. Lord Bacon had said that married men were better subjects than those who were unmarried; for they had given hostages to fortune; in other words, a family had a mutual interest in the peace of his country and in the stability of the Government which protected him and those who were dear to him. In the same manner, a freeholder had a peculiar interest in the public tranquility and in the permanency of those institutions which secured his property. If one only out of six (or any number of) children inherited the whole of their father's land, the others would feel less interest to prevent and suppress intestine convulsions or to repel an enemy, than if they had proceeded to a share of the paternal property. What interest indeed could they have in maintaining a system of law, that were unjust in principle and injurious to them in their operations? Nothing in his opinion could be more desirable, as a matter of domestic policy, than to encourage among the lower orders, who constituted the mass of the community, and who composed the physical force of the country, the acquirement of a permanent landed estate. Instead of a peasant, let them have a yeomanry; and the country, on the one hand, would be more happy, and all its liberal and popular institutions be supported with more spirit, and on the other, the Government, within the first constitutional power and influence, would be vastly stronger. Mr. Bidwell here referred to the late revolution in France, and spoke with admiration of the conduct of the French people, their jealous love of liberty and detestation of despotism, their enthusiastic and heroic resistance of a civil but otherwise contemptible tyrant, and more than all their wonderful moderation, forbearance and self-restraint in the moment of victory, although they were under the direst and control of no regular authority, were intoxicated with success, with arms in their hands, and smarting under a deep sense of the most unprovoked cruelties and the most atrocious injuries. The law of primogeniture had been abolished in France during the time of Napoleon and he could not but believe that this moderation and forbearance which formed such a striking contrast to the fury and horrors of their former revolution were caused by the equal division of property amongst the people, by which it had become the interest just merely of a few wealthy aristocrats, but of the people, of the people, of the people, of the great body of the nation, to prevent, as far as possible, the return of anarchy and all violation of the rights of property. And so much were the French people, after a trial of both systems, attached to their present law in preference to the law of primogeniture, that, even in the House of Peers, notwithstanding the natural prejudices of that body in favor of any measure of an aristocratic tendency, a proposition, emanating he believed from the Government, to restore the law of primogeniture, was rejected. He had understood that the present law of France not only parted the property equally in cases of intestacy, but absolutely prevented a man from disposing of his will in any other way. He thought this an unjust restriction. The law of equal partition had not, therefore, in that country altogether a fair experiment; it laboured under some disadvantages; yet, notwithstanding these disadvantages the French people, after witnessing the practical operations of both, preferred their present system to the old rule of primogeniture. And as one of the advantages of the former over the latter, it might be observed, that, at this moment, the number of paupers was by no means so great, and the number of paupers was in a rapid and increasing state in France as in England, in proportion to the equal division of property in a country was most favorable to its morality and happiness. There were two conditions in life, dangerous to virtue and hostile to real and lasting comfort and peace. The one was, vast wealth, which enabled its master to gratify every desire of his heart; the other, extreme poverty which disposed its victim by his urgent wants and his abject penury to strong temptations. He would not be to sure interfere with a man's right to dispose of his property, nor would he limit the extent of wealth which an individual might possess, so far, he would not legislate against the accumulation of property. But, on the other hand, he would not by municipal regulations which were certainly not demanded, and which he thought were forbid, by natural affection and justice, increase and promote a disparity of property in the country. He was sure the country would be more free, more moral, more happy, if there was a pretty equal diffusion of property, than if it were principally accumulated in the hands of a few.

He took notice of the objections to the bill which were contained in a report made last session by a Committee of the Legislative Council. A number of these objections, which were urged against the details of the measure and the mode of carrying it into execution would be entirely obviated by the amendments, which he had mentioned to the bill. The committee indeed admitted that by proper provisions those difficulties might be removed. No argument therefore could be desired from them against the measure itself. And they deserved no further notice; for the occasion for them no longer existed, as they were now, at all events, sufficiently guarded against, in the measure in its present shape.

That Committee could not perceive any difference between the state of society and the circumstances of the people in this province and those of England, which would render it more expedient to abolish the law of primogeniture here than there. He could mention, however, some reasons for such a step here which would not apply there. In that country a great portion of its wealth was embarked in commercial pursuits, or invested in the funds, and was therefore exempt from the operations of the law of primogeniture; but in this country, when men were chiefly engaged in agricultural pursuits and laid out the greatest part of their gains in the improvement of their

farms, there was comparatively but little personal property, and of course but little property not under the operation of this law. The evils and injustice of this exclusive law reached, therefore, a greater proportion of cases here than in England.

That country was oppressed by a burthenome and redundant population. One of the arguments which was regularly urged in favor of the law of primo geniture there was, that a contrary system would promote more than the existing law an increase of their population.—Just so far however as it would produce such an effect, it would be expedient and wise to adopt it here, when it was a capital object to promote and favor an increase of our population.

The accumulation of landed property had already been felt to be a great evil in this country. One of the arguments in defence of the assessment law was its strong and manifest tendency to resist and destroy this accumulation and to divide the land more equally. The same policy recommended his bill; for it had the same tendency, though its operations were more gradual and less violent. He could not see how any could consistently support the principle of the assessment law and yet oppose a bill, on the ground of its influence being adverse to the formation of a landed aristocracy.

Almost the whole of the argument against the bill in the report of the committee of the Legislative Council rested on the assumption, that the bill would produce a minute and inconvenient subdivision of property. Estates, it was supposed, would, in a short time, be frittered away, so that the share of each individual would be too small to be of any value; and great confusion, uncertainty, and vexation would be the inevitable, and not very distant result. Now all this was mere assumption. And although numerous cases were supposed to illustrate the argument, they were chiefly imaginary cases, and certainly were extreme cases. Such were the instances taken from the county of Kent, in England, where the law of Gavel Kind prevailed.—There were various incidents also to that law which rendered it unpopular; such as its peculiar rules of Dower, Tenancy by the curtesy alienation of minors &c. The evils besides, of this minute and vexatious subdivision would be effectually guarded against by the provision he had mentioned for the subdivision of the property and a distribution of its avails instead of a division of the property itself, in those cases, which are all but rare, where such evils could possibly be apprehended.

Moreover, the evidence of other countries furnished a complete and satisfactory answer to this objection to the bill. The principle of the equal division of intestate estates prevailed in the United States; it had been long tried, and its effects well ascertained: these evils of a minute subdivision of property would be as great there as in certain consequences of the law, as if their form of Government was like ours. But none of these inconveniences were found to follow. On the contrary, notwithstanding the operations of this law, there was a manifest tendency there to an accumulation of property in the hands of a few, and to a gradual creation of an aristocracy. Indeed there was a constant tendency in the natural course of things, in all countries, to accumulation rather than to the subdivision and diminution of estates. In France, when the right of primo geniture was done away, and estates were partitioned, Baron De Steel says, that in spite of the law as it is, by which an equal division takes place among the children, it seems that property has a tendency to accumulate. The example and experience of our sister colonies are equally opposed to these imaginary evils, and the opinion not merely of prejudiced persons, but of candid and enlightened men, who have had great opportunities of observing its actual, practical operation, is decidedly in favor of the system existing there, of an equal division of intestate estates.

Mr. Bidwell read from the evidence before the Committee of the House of Commons on Canada affairs, the sentiments of Mr. Grant, a Montreal lawyer, in support of this position. However plausible therefore the statement of these evils may be in speculation, they are not found to exist to any serious extent, where the mode proposed in the bill for the regulation of intestate property has been tried.

Sometimes it has been argued that the law of primo geniture was conducive to a high state of agriculture in a country, and that a law of equal partition of property, &c. as the bill before the Committee, prevented its being carried to the same degree of perfection, and was, in fact, quite unfavorable in that respect. But upon this subject, besides the example of the U. S., which, probably, as it respected agricultural operations, would not suffer in comparison with this Province, he should refer to the Netherlands. Here he cited an opinion given by an English lawyer, Mr. Humphreys. That gentleman, in the preface to the 2d edition of his work on real property, says he has left out the comparison between primo geniture and equal partition, because "since the former publication he has perused the civil code of the Netherlands, and has traversed the country in almost every direction. The one establishes equal partition, the other exhibits a country cultivated like a garden, with a necessity thoroughly to its case."

It has sometimes been said, that though the principle of the law was just and good, there was no necessity for such a bill, as any one who chooses could make a will and thereby prevent the injustice of the present system. But, in the first place, he denied that every person could make a will. A married woman or a person under the age of 21 years could not make a will, however strongly they might wish to direct their property in a more equitable mode of descent. In the next place, a great proportion of those who had a legal capacity to divide their property, neglected to do it. Some were prevented by superstitious notions: some by indecision as to the particulars of their wills: some by a reluctance to do any thing which brought them as it were near to the close of life: some, by a habit and temper of procrastination, and some, by a consciousness of their ignorance to draw a will properly, and by the expectation of some change in their property or family.—From these and other causes, many persons died without a will, who would by no means have been satisfied with the rule of descent which the law applied to their property.

Again, it should be remembered, that in many cases where wills were made, they would, from various causes, fail to accomplish the Testator's intentions. In the first place, it was not in general an easy matter by any means to draw a will correctly: it required no ordinary professional skill. To employ a person possessing the necessary qualifications was expensive certainly, and frequently inconvenient: others therefore were employed. The consequence was, that many wills were altogether void: others were defective and incomplete, and so uncertain and ambiguous as to lay a foundation for disputes and law suits. And here it should be observed, that in case of doubt on the construction of a will, the Courts were bound to lean in favour of the heir. A will might be good as it respected personal property, and void as to lands. Such was the case of a will having but two witnesses. If a man, who has provided for his eldest son during his life, should, by such a will, leave the homestead to his youngest son and the principal part of his goods and chatties to his eldest son, the latter would take the goods by virtue of the will and the land by virtue of the law of primo geniture. Wills too were often made on a death bed, and there they were made hastily and amidst circumstances of gloom and pain and distraction, and weakness of mind and body. A disposal of property, made under such circumstances, could rarely be just or prudent. Besides, when a will was made with all suitable deliberation and with all necessary care and skill, it was subject to occurrences, which might render it nugatory, or even make it operate contrary to the Testator's intention. A change in his family by death, marriage, birth, &c. the purchase or sale of a lot of land, or the alteration which time alone might produce in the value of property might have this effect. It was difficult also to foresee all the contingencies which might arise after his death. He illustrated this remark by a case just mentioned to him, where a father, by his will, left his property among his children equally: the eldest son became profligate and soon spent his share. The youngest son died before he was of age. He wished his property not to go to his eldest brother to be squandered away; but he was under age and could not prevent it. The elder brother took it all and soon spent it. In this case the father no doubt thought that he had guarded carefully against the unjust operation of the present law, yet his wishes and intentions, in a certain degree, were nevertheless frustrated. These considerations showed, that the necessity for a more just law of descent was not superceded by the right which men possessed of disposing of their estate by will and which afforded only a partial and uncertain relief.

While the evils and injustice of the present law had too often been witnessed, no one had seen any good effects from it. The attempt to build up an aristocracy in this Province, by giving all to the eldest son, and thus making an aristocrat of him and democrats of his brothers and sisters, was ridiculous and absurd. Its unhappy effects generally had been to make the eldest son a rogue, and profligate spendthrift. He had heard of some such melancholy instances; and the exceptions, tho' highly hon-

orable, were few. It might indeed be said that he would be a protector of the family: that he would employ the paternal estate with affectionate and generous care in their support, which he could not do, if he had only an equal share with the others. This was all very fine; but unfortunately it was assumed contrary to our daily observation, and general experience and the known principles of human nature: and it was visionary and imprudent to have our laws founded upon such a very charitable but erroneous assumption. The youngest children had just as good a right by nature and justice to a share of their father's property as their older brother; frequently they had a better right from his having been provided for and established in the world by his father, before his death, and their not having received any such assistance.—Indeed if one must be preferred, it certainly ought to be the youngest and weakest. To leave the younger children dependent on the mere charity and liberality of the eldest was therefore inhuman and unjust. Such a state of dependence was unfavorable to virtue: it was a miserable condition: it inspired contempt on the one side and suspicion and jealousy on the other. Those who were thus dependent would for themselves intrude and perhaps be so regarded by their brother; and from that moment there must be an end of all cordial affection.

By the present law, the personal property was equally divided; so was the real estate when there were only five males. Suppose any one should propose to alter the law in this respect and in both of these cases to give all to the eldest child? would not such an attempt be universally scouted? But he could not see, if the principle of the bill of primo geniture was good in one case why it was not good in another.

Again, suppose the law of primo geniture was not in force here but a law like this bill. Would any one, he asked, would any one seriously attempt, to introduce the law of primo geniture? He maintained that the English Parliament had themselves, to a certain extent even in England have adopted and sanctioned the principle of this bill, when a man, who had an estate in land during the life of another, died before the death of the other, the parent had said that the estate should not go entirely to the eldest son, but be equally divided among all the children. Yet all the inconveniences apprehended from the bill would equally result from such a law, yet we see the opinion of the Parliament on the subject. They had their authority in favor of the present bill.

When an eldest son succeeded to all his father's estate, in consequence of there being no will, he was expected to divide it fairly with his brothers and sisters. If he refused to do it, he was branded as an unfeeling and dishonest wretch. What could be a stronger proof of the injustice of our law than the general sentiment? Must not a law be unjust and in its tendency unfavorable to morals, which tempt a man to be inhuman and dishonest? He really wished honorable members would think of its injustice. Let them once look at a family bereaved of a father's kind care and affection, expelled from their native home which was endeared by a thousand tender recollections, and turned out, beggars and outcasts, upon the cold charities of the world, merely that we might have a lordly aristocracy of land holders built up in this Province.

They might be told to adhere to the institutions of the mother country and to introduce no innovations. He would certainly be in favor of every institution calculated to make the people happy and the Crown respected. Unfortunately we had some of her laws least adapted to the circumstances of the country; and some of the best we had not at least in practice: such as Judges holding their office during good behaviour &c. He asked who would argue in favor of the adoption of the game laws, though they were a part of her institutions? So in England, land could not be sold for debt and was not liable upon a man's death to be taken in any way for debts, unless they were secured by an instrument under seal. This was a part of the same feudal system as the law of primo geniture: quite as ancient, reasonable and just. Yet the British Parliament themselves abolished it in their Colonies, so little respect had they for the establishment of a landed aristocracy here.

It was sometimes objected against the bill, that after all it would not heel the wants of the people, look at wills it was said and so how few are drawn on the principle of this bill.—But this was a mistake. In general, property was divided upon the very principles, it was divided equally among children, except when some of them had received their share or a part of it, which was in such a case deducted. He appealed to honorable members whether they would dispose of their property in this mode, did not they love one child as much as another? and if so, would not they be as kind to one as another. It was not to be expected to see that it would be exactly adopted to every case; no law could do this.—But it would answer in general better than any other.—This however was not the question, it was not whether this bill was the best of all systems that could be devised; but whether it was better than the present law. If it were, it should be adopted and established until a better was proposed.

An objection which had been made on a former occasion just then occurred to his remembrance. It was said the country was small, and if the bill became a law, it would lead to a division of the land and the country would be stripped of its wood. Gentlemen he saw were smiling; but he would assure them that the objection was seriously urged. For his own part, in anticipation of it he would only say, that, if the country were small, there was a greater necessity for a division of estates, and he would ask where was the member who wished to have large tracts of land remain a wilderness, uncultivated of its wood and uncultivated? which of these alternatives did honorable gentlemen desire: that the great body of the people should be landholders and Electors—or that they should be a dependent population, hanging loose upon society and without any considerable interest in its prosperity and peace?

He took notice of an objection which had been urged against the clause in the bill which authorized an heir, who had been compelled to pay a debt of his ancestor, to recover from his co-heirs a rateable proportion of such debt. It had been said that this would open the door for immense litigation. He was satisfied that this objection was not well founded. There were not many cases where an heir would be compelled to pay such a debt; and in these cases, the other heirs would seldom refuse to pay their share, especially as they know it could be recovered from them with costs, if they were obstinate; so that really there would hardly ever be law suit from this cause. The justice of the clause was evident.

He said that the people very generally desired such a law. This was a strong argument in favor of any measure, especially if it related chiefly to the regulation merely of their property and was not unjust in its principles. They were dissatisfied with the present law.—They considered it unjust, absurd and burthenome, and they wanted to be relieved from it, why could not this relief be given? would it curtail the prerogatives or constitutional influence of the Crown? No! would it extend the powers of the popular branch? No! why then could not the wishes of the people, in a matter concerning themselves chiefly, be gratified? Why, merely because a few persons, who happened to be in influential stations, under the influence of prejudices, thought they could judge what the people wanted better than the people themselves.

He did not know that the bill would pass into a law this session or next session or the following session. He was not sure even that it would be entertained by the House at that time, but he was confident that at no remote period a measure so much called for would be adopted. No man or body of men could long successfully resist public opinion in any country, much less in a country where there could be a free discussion of public matters. They might indeed for a time oppose and obstruct the stream, but it would be continually accumulating and acquiring greater strength, until finally it would sweep away all opposition. When he appeared upon a force of public opinion to carry this measure into a law he relied upon a principle, as simple to be sure, but as certain and as powerful as the law of gravitation. He knew that the voice of the people was in favour of this measure. The more their attention was called to the injustice and evils of the present law by discussion and by its political operation, the stronger would be their desire and their demand for something like the bill before the committee. He had no doubt therefore of the ultimate result.

To the Honourable the House of Assembly. The Select Committee appointed to inquire into the matters contained in the Petition of Arthur Youmans and others, Freeholders of the County of Prince Edward, complaining of the undue Election and Return of Asa Werden, Esquire sitting member for said County, have come to the following final determination, viz.

1. Resolved, That in the opinion of this Committee, that by the Provincial act of the 4th. George IV. Chap. 4th. all Elections must be closed at the end of six days, and that no scrutiny of votes entered on the Poll Book can take place after the expiration of that period before a returning Officer.

2. Resolved, that from the irregular manner in which the late Election for the County of Prince Edward appears to this Committee to have been conducted, as well as the uncertainty as to which of the Candidates had a majority of legal votes, it is the opinion of this Committee that the said Election be declared void so far as respects the return of Asa Werden Esquire; the sitting member, and that a new writ be issued for the Election and Return of another member to serve in the present Provincial Parliament in place of the said Asa Werden.

3. Resolved, that no charge of corruption or of wilful misconduct is proved against the Returning Officer.

4. Resolved, that the Petition of Arthur Youmans and others complaining of the undue election and return of Asa Werden Esquire does not appear to this Committee to have been frivolous or vexatious.

5. Resolved, that the defence of Asa Werden Esquire, does not appear to this Committee to have been frivolous or vexatious.

(Signed) H. C. THORSON Ch'n Committee Room House of Assembly, 28th Jan'y. 1831.

Should Messrs. Werden and Peterson again enter the lists as competitors for the honour of representing the people of Prince Edward, the decision of the 10,000 inhabitants of that wealthy and intelligent section of the province will be the first popular test of the measures of the majority in the House of Assembly. Mr. Werden voted with the majority opposed to the immediate recognition of the religious rights of the people. Mr. Peterson voted in favour of the people's religious privileges in the last House, and generally with the independent majority of the last parliament. The election is put off until the 28th inst. (very improperly we think) but it will perhaps be the more valuable as an indication of public opinion, on that account. Mr. Hagerman was Mr. Werden's nominee. Mr. Peterson, on behalf of the people, chose Mr. Bidwell.—Col. Advocate.

Mr. Perry, seconded by Mr. Hagerman, moved that it be resolved, that a humble address be presented to his Excellency, praying that his Excellency will be pleased to lay before this house what (if any) impediment exists preventing persons who did duty in the Militia, during late war with the United States of America, from obtaining land as a compensation for such services—and that Messrs. Lyons and Shaver be a committee to draft and report the address.

Mr. Perry stated that his object was to ascertain what reasons the Executive had for limiting the time for the application for lands by the Militia of this Province, who did duty during the late war with U. States of America. He did not anticipate any serious objection to the address, as it was well known there were many persons who would have been entitled to obtain land, had they applied within the appointed time, but who from various causes have been prevented from doing so, before the set time, after which they were (in his Mr. P.'s opinion unnecessarily and improperly) debarred from obtaining lands, as a compensate for their services.—The motion was carried, and the address reported, read a first and second time, engrossed and read a third time and passed, and Messrs. Buell and Campbell were appointed a committee to present the same.

MONDAY, 31st January. 3rd reading Amherstburgh Police Bill—sent to the Legislative Council. 3rd reading of a Bill to incorporate a company to navigate the River Tay, in Bathurst District—sent to Legislative Council. 1st reading a bill to grant a sum of money to make a Harbour at Big Otter Creek, reported by Mr. Burwell, Chairman of select Committee. The bill was referred to the Committee of Supply.

1st reading of a bill for the Establishing a Town Corporation in the Town of Brockville—reported by Mr. Jones, Chairman of select Committee.—Ordered for 2d reading to-morrow. 2d reading of an address to His Excellency the Lieut. Governor on the subject of Molden Lands. The house went into Committee of the whole on the 2nd reading of the Kingston Bank bill—Mr. Robinson in the Chair. Speakers in favour of the bill.—Messrs. Sol. General, Jones, Bidwell, Jas. Crooks. Speakers against the bill.—Messrs. VanKoughnet, Atty General. It was argued against the bill, that there was no necessity for another Bank—that the U. C. Bank could accommodate the whole Province—that its Capital was secure and it could not be broken, nor was it in the power of all mankind to make it insolvent—that it now discounted on liberal principles—that it could not discount on so liberal principles, should a rival Bank be established—that competition between Banks was injurious to them and to the public—and therefore, that one Bank in the Province was better than two. In favour of establishing a new Bank at Kingston, it was argued, that if one Bank was beneficial to the Province, two would increase that benefit—that the circulating medium of one Bank would be the same as that of the other—that the U. Canada Bank could not bid defiance to all mankind, for according to the Report of the Directors in Jan. 1830, there were £187,000 of bills afloat, and only £38,622 of specie in the Vaults, and if a panic had been produced in the public minds respecting the solvency of the Bank, and the bills in circulation had been returned, or only half of them, it would have become insolvent. It was therefore contended, that a failure in the U. C. Bank was not impossible—and that were these two Banks, in case of the insolvency of one, the country would not be left destitute of a circulating medium—and that the loss & injury sustained, would not be so great as if the whole Bank Capital of the country was vested in one Bank. It was also argued that competition between banks was beneficial—that they were a check upon each other, and would lead to arbitrary conduct in any particular case—and that for one bank to absorb and controul the whole circulating medium of the country was a dangerous monopoly.

The preamble of the bill was adopted, only three voting against it, namely Messrs Atty. Genl. Ketchum and VanKoughnet. The Committee rose reported progress and asked leave to sit again tomorrow. House Adjourned. TUESDAY, 1st February. No business was done in the House until between 3 and 4 o'clock, when the committee on Messrs. Warren's and Brants contested election was sitting. At length the committee reported that Mr. Warren had a majority of legal votes, and "is duly elected to serve in this present Parliament for the said county of Haldimand." It was Resolved, That it is the opinion of this committee that Warner Nelles, Esquire, Returning Officer at the late election for the county of Haldimand, in returning John Brant, Esquire, as member to serve in the present Parliament for the said county, instead of John Warren, in whose favor a majority of legal votes appeared upon the Poll Book, did not make such return from corrupt motives, but from ignorance and misunderstanding of the Law. (Signed) M. BURWELL, Chairman. Committee Room, H. of A. 1st February, 1831. (For names of the committee, see last weeks paper.) The following petitions were referred to a select committee consisting of Messrs. Ketchum, Mackenzie and Perry, viz: The petition of Henry Crosby and 141 other freeholders of Markham, concerning statute labour. The petition of John Lewis and 93 other inhabitants of Whitechurch, Gwillimbury, &c. on the same subject. The petition of Wm. Robertson and 45 others of the same town, on the same subject.

The petition of Silas Fletcher and others, freeholders of Gwillimbury, concerning side lines. Mr. Mackenzie presented the following petitions: A petition signed by 457 freeholders of Toronto, Trafalgar, and adjoining townships, praying for the improvement of Dundas Street, a grant of money in aid of the roads, &c. A petition from the inhabitants of Pickering concerning their side lines. A petition from the people of Chingquacousy and Toronto, praying for aid to the roads. A petition from the people of York, praying that the market clerk may be allowed a salary out of the revenue raised from the half of the market square which has been leased by the magistrates, and that the present burthenome and vexatious fees may be done away with. SCHOOLS AND SCHOOL LANDS.—Mr. Burwell gave notice that he intended to move for the appointment of a standing committee on Education, and that it should be the duty of that committee to enquire whether an appropriation of 500,000 acres of land was not made in virtue of a joint address of both Houses of the Provincial Parliament, adopted at their session of 1797 or 1798, and whether the same is not subject to the control of the Legislature of this Province, to enquire into the present situation of the said lands—to enquire in what way the District Schools can best be endowed with portions of the said lands so as to render them more efficient and fitting for the improvement of the rising generation than they are at present. Mr. Bidwell moved an address to His Excellency to obtain information whether any member or members of this house had been called to the Legislative Council—and, if so, whether such member or members had accepted of his or their appointment. This measure was opposed by the Attorney General, Solicitor General and others. It was contended, that should any such appointment have been made, it was optional with any person or persons so appointed to accept of the appointment, and to accept of it when he or they pleased. It was admitted by Mr. Bidwell that any person appointed to the Legislative Council could accept of the appointment or not, as he pleased; but he (Mr. Bidwell) thought it unreasonable and preposterous to say, when he pleased. That if such a principle were admitted, a person might get a favorite measure through that house, and then take his seat in the Legislative Council, and then forward and vote upon the same measure, and thus on the very same question vote in both branches of the Legislature, which was unconstitutional and unreasonable.—Mr. Bidwell's motion was lost by a majority of 7. A considerable discussion took place on a motion of Mr. Mackenzie's, Resolved, That the select committee on this bill be instructed to enquire on what footing the school lot stands; to report to this house the names of the persons who have leases of Market Lots; what rents they pay, or have agreed to pay; and to whom their rents have been paid hitherto; also to enquire and report concerning the durations of their leases, and the principle or condition of their respective obligations; also the expenditure and receipt of the revenue arising last year from the Market Block. The resolution was adopted by a large majority. The house adjourned. WEDNESDAY, Feb. 2nd. The House met at 12 o'clock, and balloted for a Committee to try the DROVILL CONTESTED ELECTION. The Committee consists of Messrs. John Clark, Duncomb, A. McDonell, James Crooks, Morris, Warren, John Wilson, Thomson, and Mount; with the Atty General nominee for Mr. Jones and Mr. Perry for Mr. Gray. After the appointment of this Committee, and the usual introductory business of the day, the house went into Committee of the whole on the 2nd reading of the KINGSTON BANK BILL. Mr. Robinson in the Chair. A little discussion took place when the adoption of some of the clauses of this bill were moved; but the several clauses were adopted without a division. It is nearly a transcript of the Kingston Bank bill, which passed last session, but was then rejected by the Legislative Council. The several clauses of the bill were explained and supported with great clearness, ability and candour by the learned Solicitor General. A considerable discussion ensued upon a clause proposed by Dr. Duncombe, that the stockholders should be held individually responsible, for the amount of stock taken in the Bank, so long as they continued stockholders. The principle of the clause was not so much opposed as the attaching of it to the Kingston Bank bill, when no such clause was attached to the bill incorporating the Bank of U. Canada, evidently giving the latter an undue advantage over the former. The clause was rejected by a small majority, with the understanding, that a general measure would be introduced, applying to all banking institutions, which have been or may be established in the Province.—The Committee rose reported progress, and asked leave to sit again to-morrow.—House adjourned. PUBLIC ACCOUNTS.—PROVINCIAL REVENUE. The Lieutenant Governor sent down the provincial accounts yesterday. The chief justice's salary is \$6,600, besides a heavy travelling bill; the two puisne judges receive, each, \$4000; the chief Justice has a further income of \$1,600 as Speaker of the Legislative Council; altogether, the service for the year 1831 is estimated at £11,000, nearly. Of course, the revenue raised from the people, applied without their consent, will save His Excellency the trouble of asking the king's faithful commons for a supply. The last year's revenue from salt is £2781, and the sum of £577 is detained by the collectors out of it, for their trouble in its collection. The revenue collected last year, by the customs, is £11,557; of which £2900 of which is retained by the collectors for their trouble. On the 31st Dec. last, £2695 was outstanding, in the hands of Collectors and Inspectors. The pensions to Messrs. Powell and McGill, and to Sir W. Campbell, continue to be paid without the consent of the country, the amount being \$11,000, nearly. The accounts in detail have not been sent down. The proportion of revenue accruing to Upper Canada, out of the monies raised on imports at Quebec, during the 6 months ending 1st January last, is £21,626. The proportion for the 1st 6 months of 1830, is £13,703. Revenue received from L. C. last year £35,398. The general statements of the Receiver General's Receipts and Payments during the 1st 6 months of 1830, shews payments to the amount of 240,000 dollars nearly. The Receiver exhibits a balance then due him out of this fund.—Colonial Advocate. (Items from the Colonial Advocate.) ENQUIRY INTO LAW FEES. We have much pleasure in stating that the Attorney General faithfully redeemed his pledge to address His Excellency for full and complete information and returns with regard to our courts of Justice. He brought forward the matter again yesterday, and carried it triumphantly, with additions and amendments proposed by other members. The particulars we will give next week; and if His Excellency shall promptly and effectually second the views of the House, much good may result from this expose of the £50,000 a year law taxes. On coming to the vote, Mr. George S. Boulton, the Sheriff of the Home District, and Mr. Solicitor Hagerman, were the only opponents of this excellent measure. LAKE ROAD TURNPIKE. A Bill to establish a Turnpike on the Lake Road from York to the head of the Lake, is now in progress in the Assembly. QUAKERS' AND MENONISTS' RELIEF BILL. Mr. Mackenzie has brought into the Assembly a bill providing that Quakers, Menonists, Tunkards, and Moravians shall be eligible to seats in the House of Assembly, (if otherwise qualified) without doing violence to their religious opinions by taking and subscribing oaths.

THE FREIGHT OF GOODS FROM MONTREAL TO YORK, NOW AMOUNTS ANNUALLY TO £8,000 AND UPWARDS YEARLY.—Col. Advocate. LUMBER. On the 1st. January last, there were 1627 thousand standard pipe staves; 1,195,000 puncheon red oak and barrel staves; 424,533 feet oak timber; 2,697,120 feet and white pine; besides other sorts of timber on hand, at Quebec.—Advocate. In Nova Scotia the High Sheriffs are appointed annually by the King, as in England. But they do not offer to represent their own jurisdictions in the Legislature. A notice appears in the Gazette calling upon Alex. Stewart, Duncan and Finlay McRae, F. Marcein, John Chisholm, A. Grant, Don. Cameron, F. McLellan, A. McRae, Arch'd. and Don. McDonald, voters in Eldon and Thorah, to repair to their lots. The why and wherefore may be seen in the Gazette. The spring Assizes for the Home District will be held in the Court House here on Tuesday, April 5th next. Soldiers who have obtained their discharges, and who have claims for land, are notified in the Gazette, to apply at the Government Office for instructions. At a meeting of friends of Religious liberty, held in pursuance of public notice, at the village of Waterloo, in the township of Kingston, 28th Jan. 1831, Mr. James Powley being called to the chair, and John Ashley appointed secretary, the following resolutions were proposed, considered, and unanimously adopted. Resolved, as the sense of this meeting, that a union of Church and State in our Provincial system of government, would tend to sanction abuses of power, and to seal vice, and corrupt the religion of our Land and Salvation, whose Kingdom is not of this world. Resolved, that the establishment of any church, and especially of a minor church or churches, with privileges, emoluments and rights, from which other churches, embracing a large majority of his Majesty's subjects in this Province are excluded, would be unjust and productive of serious and lasting injury to the Province. Resolved, that the endowment of a university, founded upon sectarian and exclusive principles, with funds which ought to be applied for the common benefit of the whole Province, appears to us a measure of such partiality and injustice, that we think it our duty to remonstrate against it, and pray that it may not be carried into effect without material amendments. Resolved, that the claim of ministers and members of the Church of England and Kirk of Scotland to a joint or several monopoly of the income of the Clergy Reserves in this Province, originally provided "for the support of Protestant Clergy" generally, is contrary to the principles of justice, sound policy, and christian benevolence, and ought to be resisted by the people and their Representatives, by all lawful and constitutional means. Resolved, that to remove such a source of dissatisfaction, contention, discord and envy, and to relieve the Province from the necessity of accumulating debt and taxation, the Clergy Reserves ought, in our opinion, to be sold, and their proceeds appropriated to the improvement of roads, bridges, canals, works of public utility, and means of education in the Province. Resolved, that the deprivation of the right of marriage, or the infliction of any other penalty or disability, on account of religious faith, is a species of persecution, against which the friends of religion and free government, should unite their prayers and efforts. Resolved, that in consequence of the late change of his Majesty's ministry, the present appears to be a favorable time to appeal to the Imperial Parliament for the protection of our civil and religious rights. Resolved, that we approve of the petition to the House of Commons, proposed by the friends of religious liberty at York, and now in circulation throughout the Province, and will give it our cordial recommendation and support. Resolved, that the following persons be appointed a Committee to promote the said petition in the county of Frontenac: Jacob Shibley, Esq. and Robert Abernethy, Portland, Peter Switzer and Lewis Esley, Loughborough, James Fowley, Dr. Horace Youmans, Tunis Snodden, and Elijah Beach, township of Kingston, Duncan Van Artime, Barnabas Brennan and Sylvester Holden, town of Kingston, Alexander Cowan and Basil Rowan, Pittsburg, Nicholas Mosier and Isaac L. Barrett, Wolf Island. Resolved, that the foregoing resolutions be signed by the Chairman and Secretary, and published in the Kingston News Papers. JAS. POWLEY, Chairman. JOHN ASHLEY, Secretary. Letters have been received at the Guardian Office from the following persons, during the week ending Feb. 4. T. Demorest, G. Poole, G. W. Whitehead, J. Messino, E. Stoney, F. Mote-H, H. Ziggar. MARRIED. In Newmarket, on the 30th ult. by the Rev. Alex. Stewart, Mr. Thos. Gibbs, to Miss Hannah Haight, both of the above Village. DIED. On the 2nd inst. Maria, wife of G. T. Denison, after a long and severe illness. The funeral will take place on Monday the 7th inst. On Saturday 29th inst., Mr. Elias Smith of Yonge Street, a Local Preacher of the Methodist connexion. In Ancaster on the 26th inst., Mr. Joseph House, an old resident in that place, and for many years a member of the Methodist Church. E. PERRY MAKES this opportunity of returning thanks to his numerous friends and customers, for the very liberal support he has received since his commencement in the Mercantile business,—and informs them, he has now on hand a general and choice assortment of GOODS, (excepting Liquors) and solicits a continuance of their patronage. His Books are now brought up to the 31st December last, and accounts are ready for delivery. All kinds of produce will be received in Payment. Cash, and the highest price, paid for Wheat, Pork and Potash. Cobourg, 2nd Feb. 1831. 649w P. S. A quantity of Red Clover Seed for Sale. E. P. AUCTION.—To be sold on the tenth of MARCH, at 12 o'clock at the KING'S WHARF, the Vessel HUBBER, belonging to James Turner, now lying at the King's Wharf, the rigging, sails, and every thing complete. The vessel will carry 250 barrels of flour; she is warranted not leaky, and as strong as any vessel on the Lake. She is well fitted with iron, and every thing that is required. Terms of Payment.—One half of the purchase money to be paid down, and the remainder in six months, with approved endorsed notes. Feb. 3. 1831. 64tf NEW CASH STORE. THE Subscribers having taken the Store lately occupied by Mr. Peter McDougal in King Street, nearly opposite the Episcopal Church, have just received a general assortment of MERCHANDIZE suitable for the season, which they now most respectfully offer to their friends and the public on the most reasonable terms, for Cash. W. & W. CRAWFORD. York, Dec. 21st 1830. 554r CHEAP CLOTHING STORE REMOVED. WILLIAM LAWSON, Merchant Tailor, respectfully informs his Friends and the Public, that he has removed to his new BRICK STORE, South side of King Street, nearly opposite the Jail, and solicits their attention to his much enlarged stock of Dry Goods, and his very handsome assortment of Clothing suitable for the season, all of which he will sell extremely low for CASH. York, Dec. 10, 1830. 44f

POETRY.

LINES BY COLERIDGE.

O, sweeter than the marriage feast,
The sweeter far to me,
To walk together to the kirk,
With a goodly company!

To walk together to the kirk,
And altogether pray,
While each to his great Father bends,
Old men, and babes, and loving friends,
And youths and maidens gay.

Farewell, farewell! but this I tell
To thee, thou wedding guest!
He prayeth well, who loveth well,
Both man, and bird, and beast.

He prayeth best, who loveth best,
All things, both great and small:
For the dear God who loveth us,
He made and loveth all."

HOUSE OF COMMONS,
KING'S SPEECH.

The Speaker read His Majesty's Speech accordingly. After which the address was read by Lord Grimston and seconded by Mr. Dundas. Their addresses were listened to with great attention. They passed in review the several topics introduced into His Majesty's Speech, expressing their entire approbation of the measures of Government.

Lord Althorp expressed his satisfaction at the professions of economy in the Royal Speech, and at the announcement respecting the hereditary revenues of the Crown. He hoped, when the Civil List came to be considered, that those items which more peculiarly belonged to the King's personal expenditure would be brought forward by themselves. (Hear.) After having said, that on the Regency question it was impossible to give an opinion, until he knew the intentions of Ministers; and expressed a hope that the outrages in Kent would be speedily at an end; and also, that the French would not be interfered with by this country, the noble Lord said, he would not then do more than protest most emphatically against our interference with the affairs of the Netherlands. As to Don Miguel, he having been for three years de facto King of Portugal, he should do nothing at least to overturn his rule. "I am," continued the noble Lord, "no alarmist. I believe that the large majority of the people of this country is not discontented with our present institutions. But still I feel that the country is in a most serious situation, requiring great skill on the part of those to whom its prosperity is entrusted. And because I do feel that great skill is necessary to guide us in our present serious situation, I also feel myself bound to say that His Majesty's present Ministers are not, in my mind, fit and equal to it. (Loud cries of 'Hear, from the opposition benches. (I say individually that I have not confidence in them; still, if the measures they shall bring forward be such as I can conscientiously approve of, they shall have my best support without regard to the quarter originating them. (Cheers.) I make this declaration for myself, and I believe I may add on the part of those who usually act with me (hear, hear, in which Mr. Brougham joined,) but feeling as I do towards the present Ministers, I will add, that I should feel strongly disposed to support any measure, the tendency of which would be to dispossess them of their places. (Hear.) The noble Lord then urged the necessity of removing, and of an amended system of, tax on him. He was confident that, had concession been made in good time to public opinion with respect to Parliamentary reform, much less would have satisfied the people than they were now disposed to put up with; nothing less than an extensive measure of reform could meet the demand of public opinion. In conclusion, he trusted that the measure to be submitted to their notice in the Session which they had just commenced, would be calculated to promote the prosperity of the people, and maintain, unimpaired the stability of our institutions. To such measures he would give his most cordial support.

The Marquis of Blandford moved an amendment to the Address which embraced all the usual topics of Radical Reform, which was seconded by Mr. O'Connell.

Mr. C. Pelham spoke next, but quite unavailingly. Mr. Long Wellesley advocated reform and retrenchment, rejoiced in the French Revolution and deprecated interference with Belgium.

Mr. Joseph Yorke advocated the principle of interference, if necessary, to prevent the fortresses of the Netherlands from falling into the possession of France, and to deprive France of the power of commanding the Scheldt, and becoming mistress of the basins of Antwerp, which was the key of Holland.

Mr. Hume said, that the Royal Speech breathed nothing but war and expensive establishments. He defended the French Revolution. He objected to interference with Belgium. The Dutch had acted in a most infamous manner. They had burned the fine city of Antwerp; and he asked if that was the conduct of an "enlightened" Government? For his own part, he rejoiced at what had taken place in Belgium! He should be very glad to see how the right honorable Gentleman could reconcile our interference with Doane Maria, with our interference with Belgium. Instead of the King pledging himself to measures which should secure for the country, peace, plenty, and happiness, they had a speech ten paragraphs of which were on the subject of foreign policy! There was not one word about reducing the burdens of the people. Their wants were neither numerous nor unreasonably, and they would have been supplied; they consisted in reduced taxation and Parliamentary reform. He asked, how it came to pass that the Royal Speech spoke of disaffection to the King? There was no disaffection: there was disaffection, not with the King, but with his Ministers. Was Ireland meant? If his friend, the member for Waterford, (O'Connell) had taken a whim into his head, was it to be said that Ireland was disaffected? The Union had now taken place: Ireland was but a colony of England, and as ill-managed as the rest. That house was the only fit place to discuss the repeal of the Union. The Lord-Lieutenant had exercised a despotic and uncalculated power. The repealers of the Union had been gagged, but the Duke of Leinster and his friends are left to do as they pleased.

Sir R. Peel said, that the last speaker had unintentionally misrepresented every part of the Royal Speech. His Majesty did not accuse his people of disaffection, but acknowledged that he relied with confidence on their loyalty and attachment. He regretted that the hon. Gent. should have indulged in inflammatory language; and he put it to him, whether it was consistent with the fact, to represent the people of this country as in a starving condition. He acknowledged that there was considerable distress, and it should never be absent from his mind; he feared, however, it was in many places considerable. The hon. Gent. said that foreign policy was not interesting to the people, but let him tell him, that if his economy were based upon the exclusion of all reference to foreign countries, he would find himself no true economist. He set the hon. Gentleman right about France: he accused his Majesty's Speech of regretting the events that had taken place in France; whereas it only stated the simple facts of the case. He (Sir R. Peel) could not defend the ordinances which led to the Revolution in France: he lamented that they should have been issued. He again most unequivocally denied that the British Government had any hand in the appointment of Prince Polignac, or that they advised the issuing of the fatal ordinances, the very secrecy of which prevented them from interfering by friendly advice to prevent their being issued. The hon. Gent. had stated, that the Royal Speech breathed war. He (Sir R. Peel) was at a loss to know from what expressions the hon. Gentleman collected this conclusion. He (Sir R. Peel) could state from the same policy which had in this instance appeared advisable to the Government of England was also that which appeared advisable to the government of the King of the French; and that

the other powers, parties to the treaty of 1814, had acquiesced in a course of policy by which an attempt would be made to bring about an adjustment of all those parties who were so deeply interested in the settlement of that question. The right hon. Baronet then vindicated the policy of recognizing Mignet, on condition of a general amnesty, and said that such recognition implied no change in the opinions he and his colleagues had so often expressed as to the conduct of that personage. He then referred to Ireland, and expressed his conviction that the Catholic Bill would have put an end to agitation in that country, had not a spirited but unreflecting people been referred to the example of France and Belgium, and exhorted to emulate it. The hon. Gent. (Mr. Hume) had asked if the hon. Member for Waterford might not move for a repeal of the Union in that House. He would ask if he had done so. It was talked of as a whim of that hon. Member; was it, he would ask, for the indulgence of that hon. Member for Middlesex had called "a whim," that the repose of a whole country was to be hazarded (loud cheers), and that it was to be made a scene of confusion and bloodshed? (Loud and long continued cheers.) What was not the responsibility—how great—how tremendous—he spoke not of legal responsibility, but of the responsibility before God, and their country—which those men took upon themselves, who would excite a whole population in the manner against which the proclamation to which reference has been made was directed. That assembly was not solely for the purpose of petitioning Parliament. The hon. Member for Waterford would not say so. He had declared that Ireland was not yet ripe for revolt, not yet ready to oppose force to force. Because he thought that association was to organize the mind of the Irish on the subject of a repeal of the Union, he, with the other Ministers of the Crown, had given his sanction to the document by which it was extinguished. He did not deny that the situation of Ireland did not call for inquiry: he wished to see it ameliorated. Was it come to this, that after having, by successive efforts, improved their condition by consolidating & binding together the various parts of which this great empire was composed,—after having, in the early period of their history, succeeded in putting an end to the divisions of the heptarchy,—after having united Wales to England, and subsequently Scotland to this country,—and after having consummated the great object in view by uniting Ireland to Great Britain,—were they, after having accomplished all that, now to begin to retrace their steps and to dissolve the connections between the component parts of this great empire? When the time should come for discussing the question, he did not despair of being able to show, that this separation was calculated only to raise one individual to pre-eminence (hear) at the expense of the best blood of two countries, and of the repose and tranquility of both. (The right hon. Baronet sat down amidst loud and general cheers.)

Mr. O'Connell, thought the Royal Speech the very worst ever uttered from the throne, whether he considered its foreign or domestic allusions. There was not a word about alleviating the distress of England or of Ireland, about the reduction of rotten boroughs, or the removal of corrupt sources of patronage. He cared not for attacks which were levelled against him; he stood vindicated before God, and he would not vindicate himself before that house. (A laugh.) He would not condescend to do it. (More laughter.) He thanked them for that laugh; it was, to be sure, a fine proof of English sympathy, and it demonstrated, of course, the inextinguishable blessings of the Union. They had had many triumphs over Ireland; but they should have no more. The repealers of the Union did not desire a separation from England; but they wished for a connection of equality not of supremacy. But for the influence of those who were attacked in that House, the proclamation of a military secretary would not keep the people down. He denied that he had ever said the Irish were not strong enough to oppose force to force. He had been taunted with a want of courage, because he would not forget the respect due to his God. The objects of the association which had been put down were perfectly constitutional and legal. He would proceed in his course; they might suspend the Habeas Corpus, they might prepare a dungeon for him, and take away liberty from Ireland, but he would not desist. He would never be their willing slave.

Mr. Curran's will concerned in His Majesty's Speech, and in the feeling which it recommended towards Ireland when so much sedition was abroad.

Mr. Brougham said the King's speech spoke from the beginning to the end of foreign councils, if not of foreign interference; and he protested against it as a principle for the first time acted upon, by the Ministers of the Crown. He claimed the right of considering the Royal speech as that of the Ministers; and of carrying it, at will, and tearing it into rags and tatters. These Ministers, then, had declared that the principle of non-interference was at an end; this was the first time that a King of England had, in a speech drawn up by his Ministers, expressed his approbation or disapprobation of the conduct of a foreign people, or the demeanor of a foreign Prince. This was no business of ours; we had business of our own to mind. There was Kent, there was Ireland, and other districts, where the speech said, there was now a disaffection. He called it gossipping, unseemly, impertinent, intermeddling, wholly unworthy of the King and of that House. Suppose the King of the Netherlands addressed his subjects, and chose to begin,—"I lament to see the unhappy state of part of the King of England's territories at the present moment. I grieve to find"—we took one side; he might take another: we took part with the King; he might take part against the King; the argument would apply equally—"I lament to see the subjects of my good friend the King of England frustrated in their just and reasonable expectations (a laugh); that Parliamentary reform is again delayed (a laugh); to the disappointment of their just hopes. (A laugh.) I grieve to find that that enlightened people, the Irish, (a loud laugh,) are frustrated by their King," just as we call him enlightened—"and by the tyrannical measures of the English Ministers, in their hopes and just expectations of dissolving the Union (a laugh) which all good men and true patriots deem the curse of that ill-fated land." (Cheers and laughter.) This is the same speech—in which the King of the Netherlands would take side with the people, and surely if he may take one side, he may choose which side he will take—which the Ministers have put into the mouth of our King. We enter into an examination of the measures of the Netherlands Government, and declare his subjects "revolters;" and why should not we regret that the Catholic Association, or whatever may be the successor worthy of that Association, should have led to no satisfactory result to the Roman Catholic population of Ireland. (A laugh.) The House might treat this speech with ridicule; but in his (Mr. Brougham's) apprehension, the country would treat it otherwise. He knew no people more prompt than the English to rise in arms and resent the indignity of any such attempt to parody this most disgraceful part of His Majesty's Speech. It was reserved for the statesman-like knowledge of Ministers, so enlightened in their civil policy, and so versed in the precedents of former times, to make their Royal Master give vent to feelings of this kind. The petition of Poland—that notorious transaction—was not referred to in our King's speech, either of 1774 or 1775; and yet the Minister of that day had as good and extensive means of knowledge, as Ministers of this day, whose information must assuredly be deep and extensive, when they could advise His Majesty on closing the last session of Parliament; which was done on the 23d of July, four days only before the revolution in France,—to congratulate Parliament on the unusual and profound tranquility of Europe. But Poland was not the only instance. Mr. Pitt, in the former revolution of France, goaded on as he was on all sides, and taunted with not going far enough by Mr. Burke and others, did not in the speeches of 1789, 1790, 1791, 1792, make the shadow of an allusion to the "enlightened" conduct of the King of France, or to his subjects." In 1792, Mr. Pitt made an allusion,

but that was according to the true principle of non-interference; it was to that declaration of the National Convention which, in 1792 invited the people of other countries to rise up in arms against their lawful sovereigns. The Royal Speech which they had recently heard, embodied the worst features of the Holy Alliance. In the face of the announcement it contained, the assurances of continued peace were as good as the announcement which just preceded the revolution in France. After further deprecating the policy that ministers were pursuing, descending on their incapacity, and showing that the conduct of the King of the Netherlands, and of Prince Frederick, made the phrase "enlightened," as applied to that government, any thing but appropriate, the hon. and learned gentleman concluded, by expressing his conviction, that the people of England would not have the peace broken. (Hear, hear.) That they would not endure that the Prime Minister, should risk the peace by any fancies of interference, or any theories of negotiation, or any love of foreign tyrants. That they were well affected to the Government, and that he had no fear of not seeing our institutions flourish, and was satisfied he spoke the sentiments of the bulk of the people, who wish that the aristocracy and the people should be all knit up together; and he would infinitely rather, if they must meet the fate of all earthly things, he would infinitely rather perish in their ruins, than survive to read over their remains, a mournful lesson of the instability of all human institutions. (Loud cheering.)

Mr. M. Fitzgerald contended that the words of his Majesty's speech were wrested from their due purport, when made to propound the doctrine of interference. He thought however, that the question should be decided by political expediency.

Sir H. Parnell was against the repeal of the Union. Mr. S. Rice, although favorable to the Union, saw no danger in the discussion of the question.

Sir Henry Hardinge stated, that the Irish government did not wish to prevent meetings for the discussion of the repeal of the Union. The association against which the Proclamation was directed, was of a different character, tending, by repeated adjournments and by various provisions, to overrule the constituted authorities. The descriptions of the distress of Ireland were exaggerated; the country was rapidly improving. He should be prepared to state his opinion on the question of the Union when brought forward for discussion; and was convinced, with the hon. Member for Limerick, that only good could result from the fair and temperate discussion of the question.

Sir E. Knatchbull made a few remarks, exempting the peasantry of Kent from the blame of the outrages of that county. The Address was then agreed to, and a Committee was appointed to prepare it. Adjourned at a quarter to 12 o'clock.

The Speaker stated that private petitions could not be received after the 25th of February. Several notices of motions and petitions were given.

Mr. Hobhouse gave notice, that on the 12th he would move an address to His Majesty relative to the interference in the affairs of the Netherlands.

Mr. Brougham said, that on the 25th he would move that the House resolve itself into a Committee of the whole House on the subject of West India slavery. Upwards of 14 petitions against slavery were presented.

A conversation ensued on the best means of promoting the business of the House; but with no result. Sir R. Peel proposed that Committees should sit from eleven o'clock to three—that the House should sit at three and attend to private business till five, when the public business should always be taken. Mr. Hume wished the House to sit on Wednesdays and Saturdays; but that was much opposed. He also wished the hour between five and six to be appointed as the dinner hour. Mr. O'Connell thought that if three days in each week were devoted to public business, and the three others to Committees, that would answer every useful purpose.

Sir R. Peel suggested the appointment of a Select Committee to consider the subject.

On the motion, that the report on the Address should be now brought up.

Mr. Maberly, Mr. Tennyson, Mr. J. Wood, Mr. Leader, and Sir J. Burke, addressed the House; the four former making objections to the King's Speech, and the last defending Ireland from the charge of sympathy with Belgium.

Lord Morpeth strongly advocated the concession of reform to the wishes of the people, as the best mode of strengthening the hands of Government.

Mr. Weyland thought over-population was the main cause of our distress.

Mr. Robinson objected to interference with Belgium, and thought that our internal concerns were sufficient to occupy our attention.

Mr. Alderman Waltham expressed similar sentiments, and showed the necessity of Parliamentary reform. He said that the day when it could no longer be resisted, would come on Ministers like a thief in the night, at which the House was convulsed with laughter.

Mr. Ferguson was not prepared to vote for the amendment, but did not approve of interference with Belgium. On this topic he dwelt at some length, and was frequently cheered by the opposition in deprecating interference. He thought Ireland's remedy was not a repeal of the Union, but the establishment of Poor Laws. He thought the hon. Member for Waterford would serve his country best by confining his exertions to that House. He objected not to petitions, or meetings for petitions; but he did object to societies, and still more to the collection of rent. (Cheering.)

Mr. Crofts saw nothing to apprehend in the alliance to Belgium, and was convinced that the condition of Ireland was improving, from the imports which it sent into the county (Gloucester) with which he was connected.

Sir G. Murray began by expressing himself very strongly opposed to a repeal of the Union with Ireland. With respect to the alleged interference with Belgium, he stated that when this Government united itself with its allies to consult with respect to the good government of the Netherlands, it did so, not to promote, but to endeavor by all means to prevent war. He was perfectly willing to listen to any proposition on the subject of Parliamentary Reform, but he should shape his conduct in proportion as he thought the proposition beneficial or detrimental to the country.

Mr. Denman pointed out and dwelt upon the striking difference between the speeches of Sir G. Murray, and the Duke of Wellington, on the subject of Parliamentary Reform. The hon. Member expressed his disapprobation of the King's Speech in every part; it breathed nothing but defiance. He deprecated interference with foreign estates, descended on the evils of the present system of representation, and expressed himself decidedly against a repeal of the Union.

Lord F. L. Gower, saw as plain as any man, the side that ran so strong in favor of reform in the country. He knew there had been a clamor raised in its favor. Still, after full consideration, and some little experience, his opinions on that question remained unchanged. He thought the measure would be dangerous to the interests of the country.

Sir R. Peel said, he saw difficulties about the question of reform, which he was by no means prepared to solve. As to the interference with Belgium, they had but one of three courses to pursue; either to disavow all interest in the affairs of Belgium, or by military interference to compel the submission of the provinces to their King; or lastly, when civil war was raging in a part of Europe, from its position peculiarly calculated to embroil neighboring states, to mediate with a view to restore tranquility, and not for the purpose of subjugating the Netherlands; and this was the species of interference to which the British Government had had recourse. (Hear.) The Speech from the throne did not contain a word which necessarily implied re-annexation of the provinces to the Crown from which they had revolted. He firmly believed that Prince Frederick's march to Brussels was far from being a preconcerted military movement. "To restore tranquility in Bel-

gium," was the sole object of the conference with our allies, and he was prepared to vindicate it at the fitting opportunity.

Mr. Brougham said, that not all the aid which the right hon. Baronet had received out of doors, for he could not look for any within among his colleagues, ("hear," and a laugh,)—could show that he erred in spirit, if he did in letter, in saying that since the French revolution—for that was the period to which he particularly called the attention of the House—no King's Speech contained such an allusion by way of interference with the affairs of independent states, as that of the Speech to which the address then under consideration was an answer. It was nothing more nor less—and this was the gravamen of his charge—than making the King of England a partizan in the contest between the King of Holland and his Belgian subjects; and this was called the best means of restoring tranquility. It had been said that mediation was all that we intended with respect to Belgium. "Mediation" was a soft smooth word; but those who interfere as mediators were frequently obliged to fight. "Mediation" meant money—money meant supplies—and supplies meant taxes. (Hear, hear.) Who called for our mediation? (Hear.) We were mediators only on one side—on behalf of the "enlightened Monarch" of Holland. The recognition of Don Miguel, he did not object. He could not avoid expressing the gratification which he had experienced, at hearing the right hon. Secretary for the Colonies avow himself to be a friend to Parliamentary reform. He seemed inclined to agree to every thing except universal suffrage. (Hear, and laughter.)

The Report was then brought up and agreed to.

WHOLESALE WAREHOUSE,
CORNER OF LOT & YONGE STREETS, YORK.

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

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

WILLIAM RUSSELL.
N. B.—Merchants who wish to replenish or call to see their present Stock will find it to their advantage to add as soon as possible, as he finds his present stock too small for the demand, having sold out many articles almost as soon as they were opened.

Y. R. 60.
YORK, 30th Decr, 1830.

PORTRAITS PAINTED IN OIL, MINATURE, AND CRAYONS.

JOSEPH BATES, (from London,) respectfully announces to the Ladies and Gentlemen of York, that he will paint Portraits in a superior manner, from 1 to \$50. Transparent Window Blinds executed in a style that must ensure general satisfaction; his prices will render them an article of economy and highly ornamental as a sun shade for a drawing room. All kinds of ornamental painting will be executed promptly, and every effort made to give general satisfaction.

Portraits and transparencies will be submitted for inspection by calling on the subscriber, first Brick House on Yonge Street.

York, November 27, 1830. 24f.
N. B. Profiles in colors and Shade taken with Mathematical precision by a machine, from 2s. 6d. to 10s.

COPY OF ADVERTISEMENT.—As inserted in all the leading Journals of Great Britain—IRON (L) MARK. Whereas certain improper practices have long been in use in the manufacturing and selling of Steel, known by the mark (L) called Hoop L, by which a spurious article has been imposed upon the dealers and consumers of Genuine Hoop L Steel, and Houses of honorable conduct injured in their trade.

With a view to remedy such fraudulent proceedings, we, the undersigned, JOSEPH SYKES & SONS, of Hull, the sole contractors and importers of Swedish Hoop L Iron, have limited our future sales of this Iron to the undermentioned Houses, of whom alone the Genuine Hoop L Steel can be obtained.

JOSEPH SYKES & SONS.
Hull, July 24th, 1830.

Mr. F. HUNTSMAN, Attercliffe.
Messrs. SANDERSON, BROTHERS, & Co., Sheffield.
Messrs. NAYLOR, HUTCHINSON, VICKERS & Co., do.
Mr. P. STUBBS, Warrington.

Messrs. WILLIAM OXLEY & Co., Rotherham.
Messrs. WILSON & HAWKSWORTH, Sheffield.
Messrs. W. J. HORN & Co., Sheffield.
Mr. ISAAC COOKSON, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.
Messrs. WILLIAM HAWKS, Sen. & Co., do.
Messrs. CROWLEY, MILLINGTON & Co. London.
Messrs. JNO. DAWES & Sons, Bromford, near Birmingham.

Messrs. FUSSELL, Sons & Co., Mills Iron Works, near Frome.

The MONKLAND STEEL COMPANY, Glasgow.

SHEFFIELD & BEELEY WOOD STEEL WORKS.

We beg respectfully to refer the public to the above advertisement, of Messrs. Sykes & Sons, of Hull, who are the sole importers of the Genuine (L) Swedish Iron; which for all steel purposes, has long had such a decided preference.

We have again contracted (under the present arrangement of Messrs. Sykes & Sons,) for a regular supply of the above article; and we assure the trade of our determination to furnish all kinds of Steel, of quality not to be excelled.

WILSON & HAWKSWORTH.
Sheffield, Aug. 21, 1830.

Orders for Wilson & Hawksworth's Steel, addressed to them, or to their Agent, JOSHUA MOSS, No. 43 Pine-street, New-York, will receive due attention.

The Editors of the Gazette, Montreal, Neilson's Gazette, Quebec; Herald, Kingston; Daily Advertiser, Rochester; Journal, Buffalo; and Argus, Albany, will please publish the above two weeks, and transmit their accounts for collection.

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

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

Recommendations from Saml. L. Mitchell, M. D. Thos. Boyd, M. D., N. Y., Dr. McNaughton and Dr. James, Albany, Rev. Dr. Griffin, President of William's College, Hon. Edward Livingston, Senator in Congress, and Dr. Henry, Rochester, N. Y.
For Sale—Dr. Hull's Patent Hinge Tress.
York, January 27, 1831. 63

SCHOOL BOOKS, &c.

THE subscribers have for sale the following School Books, being the manufacture of Upper Canada, viz.—Canadian Primer, Murray's First Book, Reading Made Easy, Mavor's Spelling Book, Webster's do. do. New Testament, English Reader, Murray's Grammar; Also, Writing, Printing and Wrapping Paper.

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

Rags taken in payment.
EASTWOOD & SKINNER.
York Paper Mill, Nov. 26th 1830.

BOOKS ON SALE AT THE GUARDIAN OFFICE.

Clarke's Commentary, 6 vols.
Clarke's Sermons, 3 vols.
Moshem's Ekklosias History, 4 vols.
Westley's Sermons, 2 vols.
Martindale's Dictionary, 1 vol.
Moor's life of Wesley, 2 vols.
Rollin's Ancient History, 4 vols.
Theological Institutes,
Methodist Quarterly, 1830.
Benson's life of Fletcher,
Asbury's Journal, 3 vols.
Fletcher's Checks, 4 vols.
Mudford's life of Cumberland,
Memoir of Lee,
Life of Garretson,
Memoirs of Martin,
Youth's Instructor, 14 vols.
Watson's Apology,
Pennington's tour in Europe, 2 vols.
Columbia, 2 vols.
Webster's Works, 3 vols.
Holderness's Journey to the Crimea;
Chappel's voyage to Newfoundland,
Woods origin and History of the Irish,
Flavel's Husbandry Spiritualized,
On Religious Education,
Henry's Communicants Companion,
The Good Nurse,
Watkins' Tracts,
Memoirs of the Rev. J. Aliene,
Milton's Paradise Lost,
Watts' Logic,
Watts' Psalms and Hymns, bound,
Methodist Hymns Books, do.

SUNDAY SCHOOL BOOKS, &c.

The S. S. Primer,
Union Spelling Book, part 1, 2, 3, 4,
Union Reading Book, 1, 2, together,
Prayers for young scholars on cards,
Watts' Prayers and Graces for Youth,
The Bible Dictionary containing explanations of the principal words in the Holy Scripture, bound.

TICKETS.
Small reward Tickets, red,
Pictor reward, do.

HYMN BOOKS.
Watts' Divine and Moral songs,
S. S. Union Hymn Books, bound,
Anniversary Hymns,
Cottage Hymns,
Family Hymns, bound,
Original Hymns.

CATACHISMS.
Childs Catachisms in Rhyme,
Mills for Babes, or Catachisms in verse,
Watts' second Catachism without proof,
Watts' Historic Catachism,
Assembly's Catachism without proof,
Baptist Catachism without proof,
The Abridged Bible Catachism,
Wesleyan Catachisms, No. 1,
do. do. 2,
do. do. 3,
Catachism on the principal Parables,
The Bible Catachism, by N. F. Lloyd,
The abridged Bible Catachism, bound.

SCHOOL REVISIONS.
Teachers Class Books, 1 bound,
do. Books,
S. S. Receiving Book 1 bound,
do. bound,
Roll Book, ruled, folio, 1 bound,
Arithmetical Table in a book,
The Elements of Arithmetic part 2,
The Teachers Key to part 1 & 2,
Bible Dictionary.

MISCELLANEOUS.
Variety Reward Books,
Large assortment of Tracts, about 200 different kinds.

BIBLES.
Cheap Edition S. S. Bibles,
do. Testaments bound.

FOR S. S. TEACHERS.
Teachers Manual,
Sketch of the life of Robt. Raikes.

SCHOOL BOOKS.
Murray's Grammar,
do. first book for child.
Reading made Easy,
Testaments,
Mavor's Spelling Book,
Webster's do.

BIBLE SOCIETY.

ALTERATIONS to be proposed in the rules of the York Auxiliary Bible Society; at its first annual meeting.

1st. That the number of vice presidents be unlimited.
2nd. That the committee shall be elected every year, that two thirds of the old committee shall be eligible to re-election, without regard to how long they have served.

3rd. That it shall no longer be requisite to publish any proposed alteration in the newspapers, but merely be proposed at a general meeting.
York, 5th January, 1831. 62

NOTICE.—The First Annual Meeting of the Toronto Temperance Society will be held in the School House on the Centre Road, about four miles North of Dundas-Street, on the first Monday in February, at 11 o'clock, A. M. One or more Addresses will be delivered on the occasion. A general attendance of the friends of mankind in the vicinity is earnestly requested.

Toronto, January 20, 1831.

TERMS.—The CHRISTIAN GUARDIAN is published weekly, on Saturdays, at twelve shillings and six pence, a year, if paid in advance; or fifteen shillings, if paid in six months; or seventeen shillings and six pence, if not paid before the end of the year; exclusive of postage. Subscriptions paid within one month after receiving the first number, will be considered in advance.

The postage is four shillings a year; and must also be paid within one month after receiving the first number by those who wish to be considered as paying in advance.

All travelling and local Preachers of the M. E. Church are authorized Agents to procure Subscribers and forward their names with subscriptions; and to all authorized Agents who shall procure fifteen responsible subscribers, and aid in the collection, &c. one copy will be sent gratis.—The accounts will be kept with the subscribers individually, who alone will be held responsible.

No subscription will be received for less than six months, and no subscriber has a right to discontinue, except at our option, until all arrears are paid. Agents will be careful to attend to this.

Advertisements inserted at the usual prices—all advertisements for insertion must be handed in on the day previous to publication.

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

The proceeds of this paper will be applied to the support of superannuated or worn-out Preachers of the M. E. Church in Canada; and of widows and orphans of those who have died in the work; and to the general spreading of the Gospel.