

Published under the direction of the Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Canada .-- James Richardson, Editor.

VOL. IV. NO. 6. 6 .1 <u>1</u> -

YORK, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1832.

WHOLE NO. 162.

Christian Guardian.

DEVOTED TO RELIGION, MORALITY, LITERATURE SCIENCE, COMMERCE, AGRICULTURE, DOMESTIC ECONOMY, AND GENERAL INTELLIGENCE. PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY,

Office in Jordan-st., a few doors South of King-st. W. J. COATES, PRINTER.

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AN ACCOUNT OF THE INSTORY, MANNERS AND CUSTOMS, OF THE INDIAN NATIONS.

BY THE REV. JOHN HECKEWELDER.

(Continued from our last.) EDUCATION.

tion without a writton code of laws or systèm of child that must be, which pays so much attention jurisprudence, without any form or constitution to the aged! That child, indeed, looks forward of government, and without even a single clec- to the time when it will likewise be old !" or he tive or hereditary magistrate, can subsist together will say, " May the great Spirit, who looks upon in peace and harmony, and in the exercise of the him, grant this good child a long life !' moral virtues; how a people can be well and ef. In this manner of bringing up children, the pafectually governed without any external authority; rents, as I have already said, are seconded by Would a surgeon be very imprudent, who should wrong, and left entirely unnoticed many things by the more force of the ascendancy which men the whole community. It a child be sent from spread a soft plaster over a broken limb, when it which probably occurred of the same character of of superior minds have over those of a more or- his father's dwelling to carry a dish of victuals to required amputation, and should say, "It will do those things which now demand the attention of dinary stamp ; by a tacit, yet universal submis- an aged person, all in the house will join in callsion to the aristocracy, of experience, talents and ing him a good child. They will ask whose child until mortification set in, and the pains of death virtue! Such, nevertheless, is the spectaci, which he is, and on being told, will exclaim: what! has seized upon him? What then shall be said of an Indian nation exhibits to the eye of a stranger. the Tortoise or the little bear (as the father's that minister, who does not thunder an alarm in they put forth their united and mightiest energies and pendent upon this life, presents considerations I have been a witness of it for a long series of name might be) got such a good child? If a child the consciences of the impenitent, but leaves the for the furtherance of revivals, and left "the acyears, and after much observation and reflection is seen passing through the streets leading an old impression that they are not in much danger of to discover the cause of this phenomenon, I think decripid person, the villagers will in his hearing [hell, while they are walking over its, flames, on things reported and scatter them through the count I have reason to be satisfied that it is in a great and to encourage all the other children who may degree to be ascribed to the pains which the In- be present to take example from him, call on one utterly consumed with its terrors? Is there no dians take to intil at an early age honest and virtuous principles upon the minds of their children, must be. And so, in most instances, this method and to the method which they pursue in educating is resorted to, for the purpose of instructing chil. them. This method I will not call a system ; for dreu in things that are good, proper, or honourasystems are anknown to these sons of nature, who, ble in themselves ; while on the other hand, when have been so long in search of.

minds, that they are indebted for their existence make determined hunters and fearless warriors. and that they are grateful to him and make him a due reis pleasing in his sight. This is in substance the first lesson taught, and ed to them for that purpose. By this mode of cannot obey God. from time to time repeated to the Indian children, instructing youth, their respect for the aged is kept which naturally leads them to reflect and gradual. alive, and it is increased by the reflection that the Iy to understand that a being which hath done such samo respect will be paid to them at a future day, great things for them, and all to make them happy, when young persons will be attentive to what they must be good indeed, and it is surely their duty shall relate. to do something that will please him. They are then told that their ancestors, who received all leive, common to most Indian nations; it is so, at this from the hands of the great Spirit, and lived least, amongst all those that I have become acin the enjoyment of it, must have been informed quainted with, and lays the foundation for that yoof what would be most pleasing to this good being, luntary submission to their chiefs, for which they aside from the old path in which the apostles trod, holds forth the idea that revivals must be short and of the manner in which his favour could be are so remarkable. Thus has been maintained and does not direct sinners to walk in it, but ex. lived, and then preaches that the millenium will most surely obtained, and they are directed to for ages, without convulsions, and without civil horts them to sit down and wait, no one can prelook up for instruction to those who know all this, discords, this traditional government, of which the dict where his aberrations will lead, nor where to learn from them, and revere them for their wis. world, perhaps, does not offer another example; they will end. Such imprudent deviation from dom and the knowledge which they possess ; this a government in which there are no positive laws, (the invariable apostolic practice of exhorting sincreates in the children a strong sentiment of res. but only long established habits and customs, no ners to immediate repentance, ought to be given pect for their elders, and a desire to follow their code of jurisprudence, but the experience of former up, where the wiso man exhorts us to leave off advice and example. Their young ambition is times, no magistrates, but advisers, to whom the contention ; that is, "before it be meddled with." then excited by telling them that they were made people, novertheless, pay a willing and implict the superiors of all other creatures, and are to have obedience, in which age confers rank, wisdom power over them; great pains are taken to make gives power, and moral goodness secures a title church is like an icehouse, is a very imprudent this feeling take an early root, and it becomes in to universal respect. All this seems to be effect. fact their ruling passion through life; for no pains ed by the simple means of an excellent mode of are spared to instil into them that by following the education, by which a strong attachment to anadvice of the most admired and extolled hunter, cient customs, respect for age, and the love of vir. measures to keep off the hot air of the south. It trapper or warrior, they will at a future day ac.] tue are indelibly impressed upon the minds of quire a degree of fame and reputation, equal to youth, so that these impressions acquire strength that which he possesses ; that by submitting to the as time pursues its course, and as they pass counsels of the aged, the chiefs, the men of su. through successive generations. perior wisdom, they may also rise to glory, and be called Wisemen, an honourable title, to which no Indian is indifferent. They are finally told that if they respect the aged and infirm, and are kind and obliging to them, they will be treated difference between the church and the world, both judged efforts. in the same manner when their turn comes to feel units in reprobating an imprudent course of conthe infirmities of old age. thought to be sufficiently impressed upon children's no one will do what he considers to be an impru- against their apathy; and not put forth a herculean minds, the parents next proceed to make them dent act. If all men therefore had the same rule effort to prevent feeling before it is excited, or besensible of the distinction between good and evil; of conduct before them, their views respecting fore such an effort is called for in the providence they tell them that there are good actions and bad what is or is not imprudence, would harmonize; of God. actions, both equally open to them to do or com- and the fear of acting imprudently would lead all mit; that good acts are pleasing to the good Spirit to act alike. which gave them their existence, and that on the God has kindly revealed a perfect standard of their deficiencies, is a flagrant violation of all the contrary, all that is bad proceeds from the bad duty in religion, which is of universal obligation. laws of prudence. spirit who has given them nothing, and who can. If all would adopt this, uniformity of sentiment prudence, as well as the bible and christian af. If such a man is prudent the Lord Jesus Christ and less it there experiences scenes, new and awfully not give them any thing that is good, because he and of practice would every where be the conse. The apostles were undoubtedly the most imprudent solemn. It leaves its associates with whom it

they have received from the good Spirit, who is is set aside, and men have introduced other Saviour, [Matt. xviii. 15-19,] is neither wise nor far superior to the bad one. a long course more of practical than of theoreti.

stated seasons or times, but which is shewn, point. of God, and by doing so, to put down all other any regard to the reputation of his brother, any ed out, and demonstrated to the child, not only themselves alike interested in the direction to be some instances of conduct, which, as viewed in and brotherly interview with him. Or if this was

by rash or compulsive means; no whips, no pullwicked. nishments, no threats, are even used to enforce which proves successful in almost every instance.

another to look on and see what a good child that imprudence in this?

only has given them life, but has ordered them as a deer or a bear, parents who have buys grow. nevolence towards his children, had been long shape of revival in his own congregation, and piness and prosperity of others are affected. Not for certain great purposes. That he has given ing up will not fail to say to some person in the established? If it is an act of imprudence to imthem a fertile extensive country well stocked with presence of their own children : "That boy must peach a man of unsullied reputation, and of high ave listened attentively to the aged hunters, for, by one of his inferior spirits he has also sent down though young, he has already given a proof that peach the infinitely holy God, by representing to them from above corn, pumpkins, squashes, he will become a good hunter himself." If, on him as tyrannical and unjust, commanding sinbeans and other vegetables for their nourishment; the other hand, a young man should fail of giving ners to do impossibilities, and in case of failure all which blessings their ancestors have enjoyed such a proof, it will be said of him "that he did punishing them with eternal misery? If a man of God to shed forth his Holy Spirit in answer to should we not lend others our aid, they might suffor a great number of ages. That this great Spi. not pay attention to the discourses of the aged." ever conceived such a thought in his heart, how rit looks down upon the Indians, to see whether In this indirect manner is instruction on all sub. imprudent for him to utter it! What a slander mutability of God, by representing him more wil- life is made up of relative duties, no one being turn for the many benefits he has bestowed, and learn the arts of hunting, trapping, and making How much more prudent to say to sinners as God Is it not the height of imprudence to whisper a therefore that it is their duty to show their thank. war, by listening to the aged when conversing to lays, "They have eyes to see and see not; they sentiment, the consequences of which are so apfulness by worshipping him, and doing that which gether on those subjects, each, in their turn, re-

his own way; that is to say, in the way in which view of another. Hence men pursue opposite tions of those who are rescuing men from a burnhe was himself taught by his own parents. It is courses of conduct, while each in his own view ing house, while he will not put forth one of his not the lesson of an hour nor of a day, it is rather sustains the character of a prudent man. The fingers to save his fellow creatures from the fire. only possibility of avoiding this, is to hold up vi. | Would prudence sanction such a course ? Does cal instruction, a lesson which is not repeated at vidly and permanently before the mind the word the bible any where approve of it? If he had standards.-

When this instruction is given in the form of This view will now be given, unvarnished by traprecepts, it must not be supposed that it is done in dition, and uninfluenced by popular feeling. an authoritative or forbidding tone, but, on the 1. The first instance of imprudence now recontrary, in the gentlest and most persuasive man. Ferred to, is, when a minister preaches in such a ner: nor is the parent's authority ever supported manner as not to trouble the consciences of the

The bible has always been famous for annoy. commands or compel obedience. The child's ing the peace of wicked men. It has given them word good operates, as it were, by magic, and the to those, to whom God says, " There is no peace." children often vie with each other to comply He is producing an effect on their minds, directly to God. with the wishes of the parent. If a father sees the reverse of that designed and produced by the Who

It may justly be a subject of wonder, how a na- children to the object by saying : "What a good prudence in the manner in which he speaks of business? Would they have done more good ? vicked men.

> ing his patient was seized with a disease that re- and send out to the world the nameless evil required the boldest treatment, should use only the ports which were floating through the land about nildest medicine, and encourage the patient un. the disastrous effects of the primitive revivals. In til he was past recovery, and life was lost?- their epistles they corrected what was essentially well enough," and raise the hopes of the sufferer a covering thin as air, and in a moment may be

2. When a minister tells sinners they cannot repent.

This not only encourages their impenitence, and destroys their obligations to repent, (which by following alone her simple dictates, have at a child has committed a bad act, the parent will is a very imprudent thing;) but it impeaches the brethren before God night and day Would it not once discovered and follow without effort that plain | say to him : "O ! how grieved I am that my child character of God. What would you think of the be prudent for ministers of the gospel, and proobvious path which the philosophers of Europe has done this bad act ! I hope he will never do so character of that Father, who is represented as fessors of religion to adopt the apostolic course again." This is generally effectual, particularly requiring of his children what they could not do, and leave this sort of guardianship, as they did, The first step that parents take towards the edu. if said in the presence of others. The whole of and inflicting the severest punishment in case of to the devil? And is it not very illtimed and crication of their children, is to prepare them for the Indian plan of education tends to elevate ra. disobedience? What would you think of that future happiness, by impressing upon their tender ther than depress the mind, and by that means to man, who should bring such a charge, or circulate such a report, about a Father of high stand. to a great, good and benevolent Spirit, who not] Thus, which a lad has killed his first game, such ing, and whose character for tenderness and be. from eternal death, when he has nothing in the happiness and prosperity, and by which the hapimprudent to im. jects given to' the young people. They are to on the character of the infinitely benevoleat God ! ling to hear prayer at one time than at another. have ears to hear and hear not." Why? "For lating how he acted, and opportunities are afford. they are a rebellious house;" not because they 3. When a minister exhorts sinners "to wait God's time to be converted."

r superior to the bad one. standards of their own coining. This is the pro-This introductory lesson, if it may be so called, lift cause of the vast variety of opinion on the dent, when it is known that the fault inder himnaturally makes them wish to know what is good subject of imprudence. What constitutes impru- self is doing little or nothing for the good of souls. and what is bad. This the parent teaches them in dence in the view of one man, is prudence in the He is like one standing and criticising the ac- imprudent professors of religion.

> tenderness of feeling towards him, any fervent managing and temporizing policy. love, would he not be disposed to conceal his de. Men skilled in the latter are called very prudent The object of this communication is to present love, would he not be disposed to conceal his desome of the characteristics of imprudence, and ficiencies, until he had tried the efficacy of a kind

> the light of the bible, appears highly imprudent, not practicable, would not an affectionate letter, ity. If they are prudent, then must imprudence breathing the kindest feelings, addressed to the erring brother, be substituted for a personal interview. 6. To look with the eye of a vulture after things

that are wrong in revivals of religion, and to pub lish them abroad, is criminally imprudent.

Some think it necessary there should be a class of men to guard the church and the world against pride is the feeling to which an appeal is made, more trouble than all other books combined. It the evils of revivals. Some have volunteered every where speaks against them, and takes a their services, and have labored diligently in col-A father needs only to say in the presence of his way all their peace. And yet every word of this lecting and publishing reported evils, who were children: "I want such a thing done; I want precious book was dictated by infinite wisdom and never appointed to this work by the church. Such God's dear praying people have been grieved, and one of my children to go upon such an errand; prudence. When a minister does not disturb the a course is calculated to make an impression on their hearts have bled, and they have wept, and who is the good child that will do it ?". This consciences of the wicked, he is speaking peace the world that revivals of religion are rather to be lifted their midnight prayer to God. And this is dreaded than hailed with gratitude and thanksgiving not all. The lukewarm and wordly minded part

Who were the censors of revivals in the primi an old decripid man or woman pass by, led along unadulterated word of God. If this is a prudent tive church? Would it have been prudent for by a child, he will draw the attention of his own way to preach, then God is chargeable with im- Paul and Peter to have spent their time in this themselves strong against the work of God.

> They were so zealous in promoting revivals, that - Would a physician act imprudently, who know- they could not make it a matter of study to write

seized upon him? What then shall be said of as the ministers of the present generation. But state of happiness or misery is connected with, cuser of the brethren" to pick up all the wrong try. He is eminently fitted to this work, being more annoved by revivals of religion than any other being in the universe, and also strongly inclined to seek out and make known every thing that would prejudice the world against them, and they should. arrest their march through the earth. This department he has filled faithfully and accused the minally imprudent for a minister of the Lord Jesus, to say more about the evils of revivals, and labor more to prevent them than he does, to save men perhaps has not had, for years.

7. To suggest the idea that revivals of religion

REMARKS.

1. The characteristics now sketched make visible the line of demarkation, between prudent and imprudent ministers, and between prudent and

No need of farther discrimination. Trace the features. Let each one open his eyes and see for himself, on whom the guilt and folly of imprudence properly and scripturally rests.

2. The characteristics show the difference between a prudent course of conduct, and a cunning,

men, but their whole course of conduct is reprobated by the word of God and by christian hones. be charged upon the infinitely wise God, who has commanded men to pursue an opposite course. 3. By comparing conduct with the characteris-

tics, conscience will decide who are called to repent of the sin of imprudence.

The instances of imprudence which have now been named, are not infirmities or failures, or fatalities, or constitutional difficulties, over which men have no control. They are the voluntary actions of free, moral and intelligent agents. In consequence of these actions, vast numbers of of the church have been comforted, and have triumphed over their grieved and broken hearted brethren, while infidels have rejoiced and made

These heart rending consequences roll back a tremendous weight of responsibility on somebody. Sin has been committed. There, is guilt some-where. Who is to be blamed ? Let conscience ·N. answer.

(From the Maine Wesleyan Journal.) THEME NO. 2.

LIFE.-Notwithstanding the present is a brief span of existence, yet on account of the vast conmany who profess to be the guardians of revivals. sequences with which it is connected, it presents The apostles were unquestionably as prudent the most important interests. That an endless that attach a solemn character to every thing, and would seem to enforce themselves upon every rational and intelligent mind. That we are to live, and enjoy the blessings of the present scene .but a few days, and then go away into the world of spirits, is indeed, a solemn thought ; yet how few take into serious consideration, such things as

There are two things, which, among others, scree to attach a solemnity to our existence—the scenes of the present life, and the untried eternity to which they are tending.

With regard to this present life, it is attended with changes-with prosperity and adversity, intermingled with joy and sorrow, hope: and disappointment. In our connexion with our fellowcreatures, we have interesting duties to perform, and sacrifices to make, on which depend our own only are we so situated by Providence, that our happiness is connected with others, but our naare neculiarly fitted to it. It rolls responsibility from the church if the pect others to be interested for us, and feel ourwork dies away, and shakes their confidence in selves dependent on them for assistance. Should the promises which express the infinite willingness they neglect to help us, we might suffer, and . the requests of his people. It destroys the in. fer inconvenience from our selfishness. So that able to live for himself alone. On the other hand, however selfish we may live-however passive with regard to others' interest, we shall have an influence, good or bad. No one can exist in the vorld without effect. Scoing, then, that all have a relative influence, and that all affect each other's happiness, not only in this, but also in a future existence; and seeing that all present scenes have a direct tendency to the future world, there is a solemnity attached to this present state of existence, which few feel, as it, in reality, is. Alas, who that sees the conduct of the generality of men, pursuing after vanity, and sublunary toys, after the short lived pleasures Is not that man exceedingly imprudent who of the present life; some for pleasure, others for honor, fame, and applause; that instead of being beneficial to a future state, are injurious to it !-spending all the fire of their souls, for earth's emp. y bubbles, and neglecting and forgetting the important concerns of another world, but must weep over poor fallen man, working out his own future ruin, and destining himself to oternal sorrows. vern the operations of the Holy Ghost-of defi- He is thoughtless indeed, that does not reflect on these things, and reflecting does not feel. But unhappy he,----the forlorn condition of his fellow--creatures-the eternal happiness or misery of a future state, call too loudly for him not to discharge the duties, and make the sacrifices, which humanity demands. He sees his fellow-man ex. posed to misfortune, disappointment, and sorrow here, and to eternal sorrows hereafter, His heart swells with sensibility, and he resolves to forego is own happiness for others' good. But all present things will soon pass away. This life is as a vapor, that appeareth but for allittle while and is gone. Moments haste like the beat-Weeks fly like the rapid post. Years pass murmuring streamlet, glides away, and is gone. Yet separate from the common course of nature, there are a thousand accidents, to hurry man, un The lukewarm soul is preparing to be spued awares, to the world of spirits. As says the

This method of conveying instruction is, I be-

From the New-York Evangelist. CHARACTERISTICS OF IMPRUDENCE.

Mr. Editor-Whatever may be the points of never wake up under such precautionary and ill. duct, cither in temporal or in spiritual affairs .---When this first and most important lesson is This is so universally believed to be wrong, that to duty, and to array all the motives of the gospel

has it not, and therefore he envies them that which quence. But this to a very considerable extent To be utterly reckless of the command of the persons that ever trod the footstool.

God says, "Behold now is the accepted time : behold now is the day of salvation." It is very imprudent to insinuate, and certainly to declare

wickedness in it,) to suggest such a thought to an judgments of heaven. impenitent' sinner. When a man begins to turn 4. To be always guarding against what is cal-

step. It resembles the conduct of a man at the north pole, providing against too much heat, or adopting

would not be not more untimely or out of charac. ter, for a man to put on his summer dress in the snows of January, and begin to cry out "Heat,

heat, too much heat," than for a man to guard a cold church against too much feeling, and warn may occur, one thing is settled-the church will

Would it not be more prudent, (not to say usoful,) in such circumstances, to rouse the church

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soon decline, is exceedingly impruden pailing to the energies of the church.

The Lord Jesus Christ threatened the church of Ephesus with the loss of their precious privileges, because they "left their nist love," or as we say, lost some of their revival spirit. This was their only crime. How indiscreet in the very face of this to throw out the thought that a a revival or the spirit of a revival cannot be conopenly, that God does not mean as he says in his tinued long in the same place. This, if true word. It is very indiscreet, (if there were no would have saved the church of Ephesus from the

> come, when a revival will move on without interruption a thousand years.

8. To legislate on the subject of revivals, is an instance of very imprudent conduct.

It has the appearance of making laws to go ning the ways and the means by which he shall work, and of prescribing the boundaries within led enthusiasm or too much feeling, when the which he shall move. It looks like giving wisdom to the Spirit of God, and teaching him how to convert men. "Shall any teach God know. ledge ?'

What shall we say of certain conventions which have been called to correct the evils of rovivals, and to sit in judgment on what has been done, and make laws and adopt principles to control them in all future revivals? Is not this de claring that they know the work of God will be always carried on in the same way; and that them to beware of enthusiasm. Whatever events there will not be any change in the circumstances ing pulse. Days are swifter than a weaver's shutand in the character of the work of God, which the. will require an entirely different course on the away like shadows over the fields. Life, like the part of those who are engaged in it?

9. Lukewarmness in religion ought to be view ed as one of the highest acts of imprudence.

out of Christ's mouth. He may die suddenly in poetthis awful state. Is it not the summit of imprudence thus to expose himself, and to die in such a state. And besides this he is saying, there is no-5. To be continually finding fault with those thing real in religion-that Jesus Christ is a liar, who are somewhat awake, and to be blazing abroad and the Apostles were all liars and fools, in feeling so much and doing so much, to save men. This is the undisguised language of his conduct.

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Dangers stand thick through all the ground,

To push us to the tomb ; And fierce diseases wait around,

To hurry mortals home.

Yet nothing this side the grave is equal to the great scenes of eternity. When the spirit leaves its body, and goes to the world of spirits, doubt-

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natures, and feelings it was acquainted, -- with of your patronage, in no instance countenanced such a.] and holiness of life. Hence we find Mr. Wesley's [creed commonly ascribed to Athanasius." He was below her former situation as she had vainly anticipated whose language it was familiar, and with whom it buse. In her former life. None of her former acquaint. ances any where to be seen. A new order of be, ings and perhaps also the earth—the trees—the ground, the houses, the clouds, the sky, with the orbs of heaven, are no where visible. She, per-haps, lingering awhile through the dark path of death, at length comes to the other world. Of how changed the scener. Strange objects!—The of immortality. There are spirits strange and the reviral of suffragan bishops, new, yet O low lovely! There are inhabitants " "That your memorialists, nevertheless, wish to be dis. new, yet O liow lovely 1. There are inhabitants "That your memorialists, nevertheless, wish to be desire tuning their sonorous harps. They are wreathed for them to such a previous interest of the church. with crowns of victory around their heads, and the Church. hold palms of victory in their hands. They stand on golden soil, while flowers and odours sweet minds of muny individuals against the present mode of minds of muny individuals against the present mode of through which many are flying with majestic so. "That your meniorialists are encouraged to make ed with new beauties. Many gamer around in the wisnes of her friends, and affections of the country. and affections of the country. dred soul gathers among the rest, and flies to em-/Signed by 37 elergymen.) brace her. Long, perhaps, seperated, they meet glorified on the banks of deliverance. They first happy transports are enjoyed, they, with a might soon gather sufficient strength to come forward in happy company of those around, advance toward a more definite form. the throne of the Lamb. As they proceed for. exquisite beauty of what they see. Fragrant flow. Irial objection could be made to them. ers perfume the air with enchanting odours. The soul reflects: Where am I? How different this place from yonder world! My company, the mu-sic, scenery, how beautiful! I am happy, and the former the former the first or extensive. A sum might be fired upon as very suitable to day, but to morrow sickness or casuality might render shall be forever. At length they come to the sight that sum insufficient. Large incomes enabled those who of Him who sitteth on the throne, and to the pre-sence of the Lamb. Filled with new wonder and thousands a year himself; it must therefore be employed sence of the Lamb. Filled with new wonder and admiration the soul falls prostrate before him and to support the poor, and other good objects. He thought, too, that if the incomes of the lower orders of the clergy adores. She rises and beholds his beauties-ga. were raised too high. it would induce many parents zes on his charms; and, smiling, faints at the in the middling ranks of society to get their children sight, and falls overwhelmed at his feet. Happy, educated for the Church, under the idea of its being a lu. O thrice happy spirit! Now indeed her happiness tion should be proportioned to the labor; but this was not begins; now indeed her bliss is complete. She the case in other professions: if it were objectionable, is adorned with a white robe, a crown upon her the objection, at tleast, should not be confined to the

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Religious Intelligence.

EXTRACTS FROM AGENTS' LETTERS.

Brother John Black of Ottawa Ct. writes, We have taken between 30 and 40 into society since Conference

Darlington, December 9th, 1832. DELR BROTHER.

" It may not be unacceptable to the readers of the Guardian, to learn that the praiseworthy exertions of serious source of objection, and might, if not obviated, our friends in the 4th Concession of Hope are at length lead to the downfall of the establishment. crowned with success, in the completion of a house of worship 30 feet by 40, much wanted in that neighbourthe occasion with much credit to themselves, among those interesting tunes and pieces selected and sung on the occasion were Heavenly Vision and a Dedication Ode which very much attracted the attention of the congregation and, with the other exercises, produced a off, our labours on this circuit are still extensive."

"That, while your memorialists are quite sensible that could deal. It has left its employments and du- an equalization of Church property would be inconsistent ties of life, which habit had made so natural. It with the constitution of the Church of England, and inhas left all the scenes of the former world. Now a new existence opens to view :--The soul enters the dark shades of death. She hears voices which she never heard before, and sees spirits and gbosts with which she would have been affrighted incambents. They farther feel it an awfal responsibility in her former life. None of her former acquaint. upon them, as ministers of the Established Church, that

how changed the scene. Strange objects!- The be promoted by a more proportionate adjustment of the soul was righteous, and has landed on the shores episcopal revenue, and by a division of the larger sees, or

clothed in shining reles, many walking up and interly understood that, by such suggessions they desire down the pleasant fields, singing melodiously, and bents, however much they may hope from the readiness tuning their sonorous harps. They are wreathed of these to specific personal interests to the wolfare of

perfume the air. The greatest peace and harmo. Littles, some general system might be devised, which, while ny, and love are among themselves. Above, in it secured the property of the clergy, and distinctly recog-the wide expanse, a blaze of splendor is spread, it advect heir independence, would be practically less open

lemnity. All above, beneath, and around, is in-expressibly beautiful. The soul advances toward they may meet your lordship's concurrence, and in the bethe throng, pleased with new wonders, and charm. left that it is yet in the power of the Church herself, to ed with new beauties. Many gather around the effect such timely and salutary reformation as may satisfy the wishes of her friends, and establish her in the respect

Mr Baxter disclaimed all idea of courting publicity or shake the kindred hand, and clasping in fond em-brace, hail each other forever blesed. After the views, much information might be obtained, and they

Lord Hentey, in answer to some inquiries, said that they ward, they are charmed with the sweet songs and music of the redeemed, and transported with the thought them so excellent and suitable, as that no mate.

head, and a palm of victory in her hand, and is to remain in his presence, beholding his beauties, and to be enraptured with his love, forever and ever to be enraptured with his love, forever and ever. troduced with advantage. E. S. The Rev. W. Howels said that he loved the Church,

and thought that he should love it more and more, and be glad to see any plan adopted by which its spiritual reformation night be insured. He thought, however, that it would be highly dangerous to meddle with the doc. rines or articles of the Church ; they were pillars of purest gold, which ought not to be touched by human hand. A elergyman, whose name we did not learn, denied the The circuit is very laborious. The prospect at present justness of the comparison which had been instituted be tween the professions of law, physic, and divinity, and ing a general revival of religion." tween the professions of law, physic, and divinity, and maintained, that in the two former professions the mecome was always proportioned to the labor. 'In the Church i was generally the reverse; he who had to do the mos vork generally received the smallest sum. A proper distribution of the revenues of the Church was of the great est importance; the present mode of distribution was

The Rev. Mr. Brown, of the Scotch Church, sain there vere such a community of interest between the Churche hood, and deeded to the M. E. Church. It was conse-crated to the service of the Most High, on Sunday the 2nd instant, the dedication Sermon was preached by the clorgy of Durham was such as all must approve of. the Rev. John Ryerson. W. M. Burnham of Port Hope, Compiler of the Colonial Harmonist, with a choir of singers attended, and executed the singing on with their usefulness and hospitality. A proper reform of the Church would do much to bring into her commu nion many who are now undecided because of some in. consistencies in her forms and rituals. The Rev. Whitworth Russel said that no plan of Church eformation would be complete which did r congregation and, with the other exercises, produced a most pleasing and profitable feeling. Our Circuit still istry. The fullest and most practical education and train. continues to prosper, we have since our last Conference | ing. were required for secular callings, while next to none received NEARLY ONE NUNDRED members into society; were thought necessary for the spiritual calling. Men of and, although several of the back townships are taken, the greatest skill are called in to attend on the boly, while men are called to the beds of the dying who are almost,

hymns, in particular, as well as many other of his pub. careful so distinguish between the existence of the fact rising above it; but still she inherits the illy begotten delications deeply imboed with the sentiment, and a simi- and the manner of its existence, and, in answer to tailed legacy to her posterity, and of which her daughters lar remark applies to the writings and ministrations of those who object to the belief of this truth because of seem to inherit the gratest share; and though debased by all the Methodist preachers, both in Europe and the mystery involved in it, he says. "Strange as it may their mother's fall, yet, like their fallen mother, (cursed America And, in this they have been in requiring you to believe there are three that America. - And, in this they happily accord with the seem, in requiring you to believe there are three that Liturgy of the Church of England, which, among its bear record in heaven, the Father, the Word, and the other excellencies, presents this article of our faith as Holy Ghost; and these three are One ; you are not a prominent feature in its character; carrying it required to believe any mystery. Nay, that great, and through all its parts, and it is further evident that herein also they agree with the universal church of has proved at large, that the Bible does not require you Christ, from the Apostle's days to the present, which to believe any mystery at all The Bible barely rehas ever maintained the doctrine of the Trinity as quires you to believe such facts, not the manner of them. essential to christianity, and made the belief and acknowledgement of it a principle article in the conditions gether in the unanner." Thus his philosophic mind of church fellowship.

But all this would be scarcely worthy of notice if they were not supported therein by the unerring standard of Truth,-the Word of God .- "To the Law, and to the Testimony" then : the Methodists must stand or fall by this.

There are two principle objections which the opposers of this doctrine make to it. The first is that of the infidel, who sets up his own reasoning as the infallible standard and criterion of truth, and boldly tells us it is incomprehensible and therefore not to be believed. The second is made by those who profess to acknowledge the inspiration, and therefore the divine authority, of the sacred scriptures, but deny that they teach the doctrine in question because they make no mention of the only because of the extravagant impost upon newspaterm Trinity-or in so many words do not say there are three persons in one God.

It cannot be expected that in a short essay of this kind we would enter into a lengthy or elaborate refutation of these objections. We design no such thing, but only just to exhibit our views of this momentous trath as clearly and briefly as possible, and make a few remarks which may serve, in some measure, to show the weakness and fotility of the objections urged to be the fact, and, what is more surprising, that any against it.

With respect to the first mentioned objection, that it is unreasonable and incomprehensible, we would remark, that it is not more so than many other truths which are admitted, probably, by the objector himself, and which he must believe if he believe any thing what, ever ;--such as the eternity of God, the union of soul and body, and the seperate existence of the spirit in a future state. These are truths that, with many more of a similar kind, the rejector of scripture authority probably admits ; but is there not as much mystery and unreasonableness involved in either of these as in that of the Trinity ! Observe, the mystery lies in the manner in which the fact exists, which is not proposed as an object of faith, and therefore does not concern us either to know or believe; -while the fact itself is,-as thou art God.". Psalm xc. 2.6 In this the eternal existence of the Diety, without beginning or end, is asserted, and therefore demands our credence ; but how this is, or can be, is not revealed, and therefore we know no. thing about it, and have nothing to do with it. It is altogether incomprehensible and inexplicable, but shall second,-the existence of the fact declared to be because we cannot comprehend the manner of it ? We must not, we dare not, lest in the end we should doubt

even our own existence ; as it is said some infidels, led by this reasoning on things beyond the sphere of reason. have done.

Apply these remarks to the doctrine in question, and we will find it just as unreasonable to object to the belief of the one as the other. The bible teaches the existence of one living and true God, existing from eternity to eternity, and further, that He exists in three distinct persons, denominated the Father. Son, and Holy Ghost. In the former part as great a mystery is involved as in the latter, for we can no more under. stand how a being can be, without beginning to be, than how the three persons can exist coequal and coeternal in the Godhead. With the mystery then of either the

good man Dr. Peter Browne, sometime Bishop of Cork, Now the mystery does not lie in the fact, but altoknew its proper limits, and did not attempt to soar beyond them; and, would it not have been well, if all the prudent in this respect, as Mr, Wesley 1

We have been rather more lengthy in obviating this objection than we anticipated, 'but the right understanding of this may serve to meet the objector on the ground of reason in other important points of Christian theology. The second objection will be considered in our next, should Providence permit.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY .- The debates on the Post Office Department will be found interesting, as the question is one of vital importance to the country, not pers, and consequently upon knowledge, but because of the probable want of law, either Imperial or Provincial to authorise or regulate it. Will it be believed in a coming day that British subjects submitted to be taxed at the pleasure of any one individual or more without legal authority, and that on one of the principal means of communicating knowledge itself--the press ! Yet such appears; as far as the subject has been discussed

one of the people's representatives in the Assembly should be found the advocate of such a state of things ! As Editors we feel a particular interest in this question, and are pleased to see the House so firm and unanimous on the subject, and hope it will persevere till something effectual is accomplished to bring the Post Office department in the province under the controul of definite and known laws.

The House has not yet resumed the consideration of the Clergy Reserve and School bills.

LAMENTABLE,-Last Friday night as some of the young men of our Town, of whom, from their standing in society and relation to some of the most respectable families, we might expect better things, were engaged in some of those mischievous practices by which the in this proposition, "From everlasting to everlasting inhabitants of both this place and Kingston have so often been annoyed and injured; one of them was severely injured by a fall from the corner of Mr. Post's house, while in the act of removing his sign. We are sorry to hear that he died last evening." Both the misfortune itself and the occasion of it, are much to be lamented, and we sincerely hope this distressing ocwe depy the first because we cannot comprehend the currence may prove a check to such mischief in future.

> SUNDAY SCHOOL - BOOKS .-- We have frequent enuiries from our Correspondents concerning Sunday School Books, and to save the time to us and the expence to them of replying by letter, we would inform them that we have no assortment of Books suitable for a Sunday School.

WATCH-NIGHT at Cummer's meeting house, Yonge street, Christmas Eve, commencing 8 p. M. Love-feast and Sacrament on Christmas Day, D. W. .

To the Editor of the Christian Guardian.

,York, Dec. 13th, 1832. Sin :- I perceive in your paper of yesterday a re mark on the debate which took place when the Court of Requests B.II was passing, that is incorrect and calculated to do injury. You make " both" the Crown Of. [tice, and follow the precepts and examples of Christ and

sire of adoration, and this she has handed down as an ennot as she did, with a fig leaf garment, but with various vain and gay ornaments of attire, hoping still to obtain the lesired aduration, by the silly, but gay set off of dress.-What but a self idolizing spirit, can induce fallen mortals, who have been redeemed by the Son of God, and whose salvation, now depends on their returning to God through faith in Christ, and wisely improving their few days of probation in the service of God ? What else, I say, can' aduce frail mortals thus circumstanced, to spend hours of their precious probationary time, every week, perhaps every day, in parading before the glass, priming, fixing, loading the neck and bosom with ruffles and beads, and throwing the hair into a thousand curls, ornamenting the head with jewels, rings, ribbonds and feathers; gazing with admiration on a mass of animated clay; which, like defenders of the truth of the hible had been as wise and the butter fly, must have its short day, and then pass off. a senseless mass of putrifaction, never to be admired again : and neglect to secure the eternal well-being of the soul, that immortal inhabitant lodged within ? This course of conduct speaks louder thin words can, saying to sorround-ing mortals, all this I do, that ye may fail down and worhip me! Now behold these fine plumed females, after priming and fixing long before the glass, and paying due adoration to admired self, venturing abroad like the gay peacock, with majestic step; and for what? To visit the sick, and relieve the wants of the wretched? To make

an exhibition of modesty, piety and virtue? No, but to shew their gay feathers and court admiration. Now, that this practice has its origin in pride, will appear still more evident, when we consider that no man or woman, were they sure that they should always dwell in solitade, ever to be viewed by mortal evenescopt their own, would never desire more than to be next, clean and comfortable in their attire : but to bore the cars or nose, (a savage practice)and load them with jewelry, cannot be done without pein and i affliction ; nor can any other merely ornameunary part of dress and to the comfort of our bodies; we use thein then, only to gratify that most prominent disposition of the fal-ien mind, Pride, a self idolizing spirit. Hence then, we trace this forbidden practice to a source of all others the most base; consequently the practice must be wrong, and aught to be abandoned by all who would indulge hopes of Heaven.

. Having found the source from which the above named practice originates, we shall endeavour to point out. the evil of it : and here I would observe, that the evil of this practice does not consist only in this, that it is a needless waste of property on our persons, which might otherwise have been laid out, to relieve the wants of the wretched : which indeed, were there no other evil resulting from the practice, would be a ifficient to induce every good person to ebandon it. Bat secondly, in its feeding, fostering and keeping in existence, that proud self idolizing spirit, which at first led to the fall of man, and which has not only un-fited us for the Kingdom of Heaven, but also prevents our obtaining a fitness, through faith in Christ." Pride hides from our view the depravity of our nature, and wretched. ness of our moral condition; it leads us to view ourselves too good even to need a Saviour ; and when through the fluence of the spirit and word of God, we are brought in despite of pride, to see our wretchedness, yet we are un. willing to acknowledge the wretchodness we are made to id through pride we are ashamed to be found seek. ៃដៀះ ត ing a deliverance from it. 'Fo curse, swear and get drunk' and the like, men are not ashamed; but they would much sconer be found robbing a hen roost, than be found on their knees in proyer. This self idolizing spirit is that which leads men and women to seek for that profession of religion which none but themselves and the devil, likes; (a religion which has no tendency to humble their prood hearts and lead them to God,) through pride we are inade ashamed of the cross of Christ and of his humble followers; through its influence we feel no disposition to wor-ship, but to be worshiped. Pride being the opposite of her nility both cannot dwell in one heart at the same time, yet, humility is a cordinal grace in the christian character, bich cannot be dispensed with. Humility is a disposition of mind which was lost by the fall, and has been succeed. ed by pride. This beavenly disposition Christ has come to restore to the human heart, and has recommended it to the children of men, both by precept and eximple. Al.

though he was God, yet assum ng our nature, He hum, bled himself, and took the form of a servant; and while on earth, never did he seek the admiration of men by gaily adorning his person; no, a seamless unassuming garment was his, while to listening multitudes he cried, "Learn of me; for I am meak and lowly in heart; and ye shall find rest unto your soùls."

By ornamenting our persons then, we are feeding and keeping in existance that self idelizing spirit which has mined the homen family, and which Christ has come to destroy; and are counteracting the influence of the Spirit of God, which is seeking to implant in us that spirit of hamility, without which we never can inherit the Kingdom of Heaven. Then, let us abandon the silly and shuful prac-

Frovincial Parliament

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

1 remain yours, &c. JAMES NORRIS.

From the London Christian Advocate-CHURCH REFORM.

A meeting was held on Thursday last, in one of the committee rooms at Exeter IIall, for the purpose of ma. rejoiced in the present meeting as one step toward bring. Ling preliminary arrangements for the formation of an ing the Church into such a state as would make her pure association of members of the Established Church, whose aim should be "the purification, and efficiency of the establishment, by all loyal, dutiful, and constitutional thods." chair

After some collects had been read by the Rev. Mr

Nadir Baxter, Esq., observed, that though they were but humble individuals who had thus endeavored to call attention to a subject so important they were not wholly unsupported. Though but one advertisement of the pre. | end. sent meeting lead appeared, namely, in the Record, ran, ny letters had been received from various parts of the kingdom, writton by ministers of decided piety and ex. cellence, friends to the Established Church, who saw the necessity and importance of adopting some measures for her renovation. Mr. Baxter proceeded to read a few of formed for the purpose of affecting, upon Christian prin-the letters, as also the memorials lately adopted by some ciples, the removal of the imperfections and corruptions follows :---

** To the Right Rev. Father in God, William, Lord Bis. hop of Durham.

"The memorial of certain of your lordship's dutiful elergy of Northumborland, humbly showeth .--

"That your memorialists, relying on your lordship's solicitude for the preservation and welfare of the Charch of England, of which you are an overseer, desire res. pectfully to address you in reference to the peculiar ciroumstances in which it is at present placed.

"That your memorialists are sensible of the wisdom &. zeal which your lordship has on many occasions displayed in defence of our Protestant establishments, and of the advantages which the Church of England, and themselves

advantages which the Unarch of Logiand, and themselves in particular, enjoy under your episcopal superintendence, "That your memorialists, while they have observed with concern the spirit of hostility, which in some quar-ters has been lately manifested to the religious institutions should itself meet every call for practical improvement and endeavor to remove every thing which may have pro-"That your memorialists, considering it of the utmost

their sontiments will not be considered by your lordship as either premature or unsuitable.

"That your memorialists consider the existence of pln. of two small livings admit of thom being both served by one incombent; as an evil of the greatest magnitude, and as loudly calling for correction; and here they would if not ontirely, ignorant of Scripture truth. Candidates or the holy office should be required to pass through gratend duly to their spiritual necessities. As to the proper-

s she was am able. Mr. Thelwall felt that the Church of England was placed The Right Hon. Lord Henley was called to the standard laid down by her own forms and articles. A piritual reform, however, was chiefly needed ; and what ever exertions might be made to improve her externally,

tion once began there was no knowing where it would

Several other clergymen and gontlomen expressed their Resolved, That an association of the friends of the Church of England, members of her communion he now of the clargy of the dioccse of Durham, which were as which have crept into the establishment; of securing its endowmonts, and of enlarging the sphere of its useful.

Resolved. That the undermentioned individuals be ovisional committee, to draw up the rules and regulations of the association, and to declure its views and objects; the same to be submitted for approval at another meet.

Right Hon. Lord Henley, Sir Thomas Blomefield, Bart Lawrence Peel, Esq. John Baber, Esq. Nadir Baxtor, Esq. John Mackelcan, Esq. Rev. Thomas Sims, M. A., Nathan

iel, Wathen, Esq. And that the Roy. Thomas Sins, M. A., and Nadir Baxter, Esq., be provisional secretaries. Thanks were then voted to Lord Henley, and the meet. ing separated.



ON FAITH IN THE HOLY TRINITY. This sublime, important, mysterious, and inexplica-"Intry your memorialists, considering it of the atmost moment that the opinion of the clergy, as to the necessi ty of some speedy ecclesistical reformation, should be distinctly known, hope that the present declaration of head;—The Father, the Son and the Holy Ghost," has plet, "To whom then will ye liken God ? or what likeever formed a leading principle in the creed of the Me.

thodists. They have not only assented to it in common as an essential part of the christian verity ; necessary to be believed, at least by all having access to the Bible,

one or the other, we have nothing to do; while to the fact declared we must assent. Now, that this is not unreasonable will read ly appear, if we consider that reason itself teaches us that our knowledge must recessarily be limited, or confined; and what we do know

serves to show us that there must be vast unexplored fields of knowledge into which the human mind cannot penetrate ; for instance, reason tells us that to produce the vast and complicated machinery exhibited in the order, harmony, beauty, and operations of creation dations in which they might become fully acquainted with there must be some adequate cause, -- some intelligent the wants and feelings of men, and so be prepared to at active, powerful, and good event ; but if we enquire fur, active, powerful, and good agent ; but if we enquire fur. ther respecting II is mode of existence, and what He is ty of the Church, he thought something ought to be done ther respecting Ilis mode of existence, and what He is for the sake of the true prosperity of that Church. He in Himself, reason is silent; and here our knowledge rejoiced in the present meeting as one step toward bring must stop, unless we submit to the light of revela-

tion, which teaches nothing contrary to reason, while it gives us to know what our understanding of itself never could discover. Again, reason tells us that the author of our being must be infinitely greater in every re. spect than ourselves, and, therefore, in himself incomhoped they would not forget to pray errnestly to God prehensible to us; unless we suppose the less can comfor his blessing to descend upon her. He deprecated any prefixed the greater, which is absurd. And let it be alteration being made in the liturgy, &c. as when alteration deprecated that unless there he truths to be he further observed, that, unless there be truths to be be. lieved by us beyond the research of our reasoning pow-

ers, there can be no proper object of FAITH : for. faith consists in believing on testimony alone, in distinction from the evidence of sense, or deductions of reason, so that if I believe no more than my senses discover, or reason demonstrates, I cannot exercise faith; and must sition of the mind, which stands in connexion with this therefore be left wholly ignorant of many things essen- heavenly grace ? that is from a realizing sense of our un tial to my peace and comfort, both in this and the future

state of existence.

The belief then of the great truth under consideration is no way decogating from reason, or the human understanding, nothing contrary thereto, and therefore no easonable objection can be urged against it.

We cannot but regret that many of the friends of truth, and firm believers in the Trinity, have injudiciously undertaken to explain the unity of the Three in One. They have brought forward various objects, and made inexplicable, and which we ought to be content to have

ness will ye compare unto him?" Isaiah xl. 18. Not so the judicious and discerning Mr. Wesley; while he ralities with cure of souls, except where the contiguity with other Trinitarians, but they have contended for it boldly maintained the fact or truth of three persons in of the manner of it.-In his sermon on 1 John v. 7. he spirit.

ficers deny having or barridge translowed an base vis Apostles; and labor to adorn ourselves, not with rufby me. The truth is the Solicitor General avowed hav. fies and curls, but with good works. A PREACHER. ing made the alteration.

I will therefore thank you to rectify the mistake in your next paper. Your obt. servant WR. MORRIS.

The following we found lying on our table ; when it was ritten or came to the office we know not, as it is without date. As to its merits it must speak for itself .- Ed. THOUGHTS ON DRESS.

1 Tim. ii. 9. In like manner also, that women adorn hemselves in modest apparel, with shame facedness and sobriety, not with broidered hair, or gold, or pearls, or

costly array; but with good works. From this passage of Scripture, & others treating on the same subject, we learn that the female part of community were anciently, as well as at the present day, much more fond of superfluity and show in dress than what the malor were. That they are so at the present time, daily experience proves : and that they were anciently so, we infer from the circumstance, that while the spostles saw it no. cessary to warn the women against the silly practice of loading themselves with vain ornaments, no reproof is giv. en to the men on this subject.

Why females are so much more pleased with finerics originates, and then expose the evil of it. This forbidden practice must originate somewhere; if it

springs from a good source, the practice must be landable, but if from an evil source, then this practice must be sinful, and ought to be abandoned. Let us then inquire : Can this practice flow from humility, or any other dispoworthiness, and nothingness, in comparison with our creator; and a willingness to be esteemed thus by our fellow creatures; so that God may only be admired and adored No, it cannot be; but from its opposite, - PRIDE, -a self. idolizing spirit; which is one of the first evils, introduced a mong the children of men, by that old serpent the devil,

who said to our Lord, "All these things will I give unto thee, if thou wilt fall down and worship ms." It is a desire to be as Gods, and to receive worship; an unwilling-ness to acknowledge a superior. Now this is an evil and wicked spirit; 'which is always attended by its twin tro-ther unbelief; and from the introduction of these into the human heart, has sprung all the wrotchodness, with which comparisons by way of illustrations, such as the three the human family are sificited. It was through our Mo. leaves in one clover stock, the lights of three candles our world. "Ye shall be as Gods" said the Devile. This blended in one, &c., but alas I they have only betrayed desire once hegotten into her heart, Eve seems at once, the cause they intended to support, by vainly endeavor to have fancied herself on a level with her Creator, and ing to explain what must, in the nature of things, be eagerly approaches the forbidden tree. "Thou shalt sure ly die," rings in her ear; she pauses, "Thou shalt not surely die," replies the serpent. Her unbelief raises to so. By these silly comparisons they have given no il- the aid of pride already begotten; and Eve bocame vain ed there was no law regulating the Post Office in force instration whatever, for no analogy exists between the to an extreme, for getting that, but yesterday, she had ble Taurn, "the existence of three persons of one objects compared. Such reasoners would do well to sprung from the dost. Ambiuous to be great, she throws tion of postage in this province was usage, which it was off the fear of God, and, viewing herself at the point of becoming at least his equal, with majestic air she approach. es the fatal spot, and with one despurate grasp, spizes the forbidden fruit! in hopes of rising by one mighty stride, to an eminence so great as would insure to her adoration, and blace her beyond the nower of her Creator to avenge the wrong !! Thus was our Mother Eve instrumental in one God, he carefully avoided all attempts at explication introducing among her children, this vain, self, idolizing

Pause, and think of this ye fuir, but vain ones. Did

Repaired by Mr. S. S. Jonkin. Friday, Dec. 7th. POST OFFICE BILL. To-day Dr. Dancombe's address to the King, on which a bill for the regulation of the Post Office Department in this province is founded, was read a set

cond time ; and on motion for going into committee, The Solicitor General said he would oppose bill at that stage and object to going into committee on it, which was the proper parliamentary way of pro-cooding, for he was persuaded if the house went into committee on it the whole day would be spent in fruitless discussion, as he was sure the British Government never would give up the controul of the Post Office department in any of her colonies. The American colonics, now the United States, never complained that they had not the regulation of the Post Office, and in all the concessions which the Parent state made to them than men, is not for me to determine, my present aim is she never relaxed her hold on the Post Office. And to search out the source from whence this foolish practice now since those colonies have become independent, she never relaxed her hold on the Post Office. And

there is but one general Post Office for the whole Union, it is all controuled by one head. The advantage arising from such general controul was obvious; letters could be committed to the mail with perfect safety and a certainty of conveyance was ensured which could not be the case were there several independent Post Offices. He thought it was unreasonable to ask the management of our own Post Office so long as we were a colony; for the trath was, that a controul over the Post office Department, whereby a regular communication was ensured - ith the civil and military establishment, was essential to the holding of any country as a colony by the Parent State.

Dr. Duncombe in a lengthened speech, which we egret the limits of par-columns will not allow us to give in full, insisted on the necessity of going into committee to investigate the management of the Post office in this province. In the first place he maintained that there was no law authorising the collection of postage on letters and newspapers in this province. Two acts, one passed in the reign of Queen Anne and the other in that of George the Third, were mostly referred to as the authority by which postage was col-lected in this province; but both those acts had been repealed and a new act passed for the regulation of the-Department in Great Britain and Ireland without making mention of the Colonies, and therefore he contend. in the Colonies; and the only authority for the collecunsafe to trust to. This opinion was confirmed by the manner in which postage on newspapers was collected, which had to be post paid at the office where they were mailed, or they would be charged letter postage, an example of which the house had last session, when they were charged 25s. on 13 newspapers. Such a regulation he considered a very serious grievance, especially the money went, as it was said, into the pocket of

as loughy calling for correction, and net ency world in order to salvation. They consider a belief in this in- says "I insist upon no explication at all ; no, not even Eve attain her desired end by her presumption ? No! so and the salvation. They consider a belief in this in- says "I insist upon no explication at all ; no, not even Eve attain her desired end by her presumption ? No! so and the salvation. They consider a belief in this in- says "I insist upon no explication at all ; no, not even Eve attain her desired end by her presumption ? No! so and the salvation. They consider a belief in this in- says "I insist upon no explication at all ; no, not even Eve attain her desired end by her presumption ? No! so and such as far new same in order to salvation. They consider a belief in this in- says "I insist upon no explication at all ; no, not even Eve attain her desired end by her presumption ? No! so and such as far new same in the says attain the distribution separably connected with true christical construction in the far from it, she found herself degraded, and such as far newspapers was proved from the difference in the sum? the l'ost Master General or somebody else.

charged at different times : formerly he believed when | newspapers were first established in the province they lings a year, and now they have to pay four shiftings. see how that could be; there was no charm in having uada. Ho considered postage on newspapers to be a tax on our post-office regulated in England, by which the inknowledge, and no individual friendly to the improve-ment of the youth of the country could support it. If Master at Lewistown was an agent for the deputy Post the Post Master General had it in his power to charge just what sum he pleased on newspapers, he could Queenston was an agent for the Post Master general at charge an editor, to whose principles he might not be Washington; and why could it not be carried on as friendly, such a sum as would ruin him and compel him well if we had the regulation of our own post-office as to stop his paper,-such power in the hands of any person was dangerous, and the abuse of it should be guarded against by every constitutional means in their pow-er. He would call on any honorable member who con-vince. He did no such thing. Should they have a tax tended there was a law for the collection of postage on pressing them daily, and a law scattered through so newspapers and painphlets in this province, to lay his finger on that law and point it out.

Another reason why they should investigate this sub-ject was, the ignorance in which they were kept con-The absurdity and inconvenience of the British Parliaverning the amount raised from the postage on letters, ment regulating our affairs in this manner, had been alnewspapers and pamphlets within the province, and ready sufficiently proved : they collected duties for two what was done with the surplus revenue. Mr. Stayner, years by authority of one of their acts, and it turned the Deputy Post Master General, when asked by a com- jout they had no right to do it. mittee of the House of Assembly of Lower Canada, refused to give any information on the subject. He had address. He did not like such a tax on newspapers; Act setting off the county of Prince Edward as a sepereason to believe that a large surplus revenue was rais-ed from the Post Office, and they should not allow such discussion if they were to be shut out by such a tax. a tax which was contrary to 15th and 31st Geo. Srd, There should be no postage on newspapers,-he admitto be levied on the people of the province without know-ing how the money was expended : & indeed no more withstanding they should be allowed to go free of postshould be raised by the Department than was sufficient age. Could the hon, and learned Sol. Gen. tell them little of it is disposed of as yet. to cover the expence, and if there was any susplus it by what law postage on newspapers was collected, and should all be laid out in establishing New Offices in the show them the law for it? He(Mr. B.)had been told it was back townships. He was ready to meet any arguments a perquisite of the Post Master General. He did not that might be urged against this measure, but wished believe any person could tell what the law on the Post the house to go into committee, that discussion might Office Department was, and that was the reason why be more full and ample than it could be when the speaker they should have some law passed on the subject. He was in the chair.

The house went into committee,

The Solicitor General said the hon, member proceed. ed upon an entire failacy in supposing that a large sura small part of that revenue was raised from them: it

The hon, member asks is there any law for the collection of postage ? If there is no law for it he should sit down and make an act. If there is no law for it annually sent out of the Province. why do we pay a single sixpence in postage; but have The Solicitor General would occupy the time of we been going on these hundred years paying it and now it turns out that there is no law to authorise it ? and learned member who had just sat down. The on-The effect of this bill would be not only to controul the ly argument he had advanced was, that the Post Office Post Office in Upper Canada, but the intercourse with liaw was unconstitutional. In reply he would ask if it all the world-with the United States, Lower Canada, all the other colonies, and even Great Britain herself, which was a sufficient reason in his mind against it. He was employed in a case in which an action was brought against the Post Master at Niagara for charging seven pence on a letter carried from York to Niagara by the steam boat, and the decision of the judges was, that it was contrary to the "the British act of Parliament," but the hon, gentleman, who of course knew a great deal better than the judges of the King's bench, told them that there was no act of parliament on the subject. He (the Sol. Gen.) examined all the laws regulating the Post Office on that occasion, and it never entered into his mind, or that of the counsel opposed to him, that they were not in force in this province.

ile would rather the house would adopt some address exceedingly absurd than one that would be plausible for he was so satisfied it would be mischievous to alter the Post Office law in this province, that he was oppo-sed to any change being made in it, and it might be that a plausible address might have the effect of producing a change. The address prays, "that the Post Office may be placed under the controul of the Legislature of ing a law to that effect ? but the hon. gentloman told them in his speech, that the British Goverment had no right to legislate for us to impose a duty on us. and he l asks them to do what he says they have no right to do. ters, "We will not pay yor, but turn you all out."-Was all the rest of the world to be controlled by Upper Lad submitted to them so long. Dr. Duncombe would do what he considered his duty, notwithstanding what had fallen from the hon, and mission of a letter? Mr. Bidwell,-The hon, and learned Sol. General us as the Canada trade act was. printed, and was now in the hands of hon. members. that the expenses of the daily mail were not equal to had suggested. the amount raised by it, and that a large surplus was realized. The hon, mover of this measure asked

The hon, and learned Sol. General thought great in of it the evil would be remedied, as he was sure there all the time calling to those within to "pay him well."--Master general at Quebec, and the Post Master at Washington: and why could it not be carried on as it was at present ? He would like to ask the hon. and learned Sol. General if Mr. Baldwin admitted the conmany statutes that no one ever thought of reading them to find out what the law was ! They should rather have

The e was another reason in favour of adopting the

Post Master General. The hon and learned Sol. Gen. said, why not refuse to pay ? But it was for the memplus revenue was raised from the people of this pro-bers of that house to see to it as the guardians of the vince by the Post Office Department, when in fact but people's rights, and not for any private individual to contest the subject who might be ruined by so doing. was the military letters that contributed most to it, and Supposing it should be considered a regulation of com-were it not for them Upper Canada would not be able merce, and therefore within the limitation of 18th Geo. to sustain the expense of the Post Office Department, 3rd., it should be shown to them that there was no more levied than was necessary to carry, on the department, and that a large surplus arising from this source was not

> the committee for a few moments in replying to the hon. was unconstitutional for His Majesty's Government to regulate their intercourse with this Province ? and if it was not necessary they should do so ? Let the hon, and learned member ask his hon. friend who sat next him, [Mr. Norton] if the Post Office in Upper Canada would pay for itself; and he would ask any Post Master in the house if it would. He did not know much about the Post office department, but he had heard it from many: gentlemen of respectability who did know. It was asked, " why dont we have the controll of it ?" It might with equal propriety be asked, why dont we have the controul over all the revenue; [hear lear] there was as much reason for the one as the other.

Concerning the case of Dickson against Crooks, the ircumstances were these ;- a box was put on board the Steam boat and letters, were put into it at York, which never were in the Post Office at all; they were takon out at Ningata and charged the full postage which would have been to pay if they had been carried round the Lake. The question was, whether the Post Master had a right to charge any more than if they had been carried the distance across the Lake. Would the hon. and learned member say that the Colonies after the pasthis province;" and how is that to be done but by pass- sing of 18th Geo. 3rd ever complained of the Post Office Department being under the controul of the British Government ? No, they never did; and that controul only ceased when they became independent. Was there no law imposing an impost which was levied on Why ask authority to pass a law on the subject if there His Majesty's subjects? There must be clear legal auis no law in force at present, as he affirms ? There is thority for the exaction of any rate, and if there wis no no "doubt," (concerning the Post Office laws being in legal authority how could it be collected ? The judges force in this province.) for if there is no law there can said, (in the case of Dickson vs. Crooks.) "we have exhe no doubts at all about it, we can say to l'ost-mas-ters, "We will not pay yor, but turn you all out." charge of seven pence."—they don't say, "there is no law for the exaction of postage," but to exact so much. Canada in the conveyance of their letters ? We might He believed the Post Office was as well regulated in would not call them by a naughty name which they memober asks what authority there is for postage on tance of not less than 14 to 15 miles. The immense were sometimes called by-we dont want any, and if newspapers. Let him show what authority there is not white sheet of water was distinctly seen from Keswick or you send them we will charge you five shillings a head to naw notice on them to it is it. you send them we will charge you fire shillings a head, to pay postage on them: if it is too much at present, so we might say, "if you send any letters into our pro-vince we will charge you £30 a piece." The honse if they should go free, let that be shown and he had no might go on end get an address passed and send it doubt but it would be so regulated; but let them not ask FRIONTFUL PREVALENCE OF THE SLAVE TRADE, At the home, and it would be likely they would receive such His Majesty's Government to give to Upper Canada an answer as would not be very pleasant. It could not what they had never given to any other colony, and be inagined for a moment that the Post Office laws which would be destructive to all intercourse with them. were not in force out of England, when all the colonies If a law was unconstitutional, don't yield to it, but bring to trial any person who would enforce it. There was no law on the British statute book that was an evil to this country :--- it was possible there were some that might barned Sol. General, and his remarks about his (Dr. be so amended that it would be more for the interest D's) being so learned in the law. He did not pretend of Upper Canada, but they must consult the general to understand legal questions as well as the Chief Jus. good of all, of the whole Empire, and not of any one tice, but when he read the plain words of the English particular province. If the Post Office regulations were law he could exercise his own judgment on their mean- dufferent in the several provinces, it would break up the ing as well as those who were called "learned." The regular communication and to a certain extent many on the oth of August, towards also a status who were called "learned." The breather was them dependent on the Colonies, which was a position as ready for sea. The slave trade is exceedingly brisk, a statute which was in force in Upper Canada. Here the British Parhament never would submit to. Let the thirteen vessels with cargoos on board to purchase the force of the August, towards and the arry people's representatives receive letters free, there was leaves being between Cape St. Paul's and Cape Lopez, the arry to a statute the arry to a statute the arry of the August of the fast sailing craft that carry to a statute the arry to a statute to a statute the arrival to the fast sailing to a statute the arry to a statute to a did not think it necessary to reply ;-who, for instance, ever heard such an absurd continent expressed in any Legislature, as that we might charge £50. for the trans-the Post Office laws were constitutional or they were the post office laws were constitutional or the post office laws were constit were constructed office laws we not binding on us ; but they were as much binding upon asked, why did not the hon, member bring in a bill to make a law, if there was none in force. A bill had hon, and learned Sol. General, he would still vote for the British West India Colonies--their bitterest oppo. been brought in, which had been read a first time and something of the kind now before the committee. It seemed to him that they should have a Post Master He, (the Sol. Gen.) said, the postage in Upper Canada General in Upper Canada, and regulate their own post would not pay the expense of the department. Where office. He would suggest to the hon, mover, whether was his evidence to prove that it would not ! If it was it would not facilitate the measure, if he would put the Nor are the slaves made merely in savage Africa, but in a question of law he would believe his assertion, but this address in the shape of resolutions. It seemed to him our own colony of Sierra Leone. If this be doubled was a question of fact, and in the absence of evidence to be wrong to submit to a tax over which they had no look to the report of a commission held in S. Leone, and to support his opinion, it was no better than that of any control. He would vote for the committee rising, that ordered to be printed by the House of Commons on the other intelligent person. His (Mr. B's.) opinion was, the address might be brought forward in the manner he 6th of April last.

convenience would arise in the intercourse with the U. was no portion of his possessions that His Majesty was After thus illtreating him, they were go the was no portion of its possessions that his indicating man, they were going to vare young they convenience would arise in the intercourse with the University was no portion of its possessions that his indicating man, they were going to vare young they convenience would arise in the intercourse with the University was intercourse with the University

The Committee rose and reported progress-to sit

A bill granting £55,000 towards payment of the War osses, has passed the House of Assembly. The money is to be raised on debentures at four per cent, redeem able in twenty years.

Yeas .- Messrs: Attorney General, Brown, Boulton, Burwell, Crooks, Chisholm, Clark, Duncombe, Elliott, Fraser, Jarvis, Morritt, Mount, M'Nab, Pinhey, Randal, Sol. General, Shade, Shaver, Thomson, J. Willson, W Wilson,-22.

Nays .- Messrs. Bidwell, Berczy, Buell, Campbell, Cook, A. Fraser, Howard, Jones, Ketchum, Lewis, A M'Donald, Morris, Norton, Perry, Robinson, Roblin, Samson, Vankoughnett, Werden, White.-20.

two past weeks disposing of private bills and local measures ;--several have been passed, others are in "pro- ber ear, demanded the originals of nine processes, which gress." Among the former are-St. Catherines' Bank had been served on Mr. Goslin's tenants for rent and ar-Bill; 20 Mile Creek Harbour Bill; a bill to amend the rate district : among the latter are-St. Catherines Salt-works Bill; Cobourg Harbour Bill; Brockville Market Bill. The present session is likely to be a ed up places of every description, behaving in the most long one, as a great deal of business has been brought under consideration of the House, and comparatively,

Foreign News.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND. they should have some law passed on the subject. He would as soon see the air we breathe (axed as have a tax on the diffusion of knowledge for the benefit of the pool of the 24th.

GREAT BRITAIN. DIFFICULTIES WITH THE ENGLISH SOLDIERT .- A letter rom Norwich (Eng.) of Oct. 19. says :

"You may possibly have heard, through some of your ordinary or extraordinary channels of information, of what has been going on here amongst the military. Great uneasiness, I can assure you, is felt in the barracks. A spirit of insubordination, in which political feeling has been mixed up, has shown isself amongst the troops. A considerable number are in confinement, and a court to Holland, but that his Majesty is fixed in his resolv martial will speedily be held, with, I fear, fatal results considerable pains are taken at present to conceal the facts, but you may rely upon what I tell you."

The magistrates of Bristol were about to be brought to trial for their conduct in connexion with the riot of last year. About 150 witnesses had been subpænaed on the occusion.

GREAT FLOOD IN THE NORTH-The rains of Thursday night and Friday had been extinuely heavy among the mountains, both east and west of this city, and the ny. ers Eden and Caldew were, in consequence, rapidly swol-len to a great height. The former came down in a mighty torrent, and rose at the least eight feet in a few hours bursting its ordinary bounds, and overspreading the low grounds far and wide. In the immediate noighbourhood f this city, some hundreds of acres were under water and from Eden Bridge the scene, both east and west, was one of an expansive lake. The Caldew, too, rolled its waters with great impetuosity, and spread them abroad to a great extent." Near the confluence of those rivers, the meeting of the waters" served to increase the floody the fields adjoining were deeply and extensively incida ted—the bank round one portion of them, that had tately icen erected, proving no efficient barrier. Several bridg, ce in the neighborhood have been injured; amongst these, one of the most extensive, we believe, is Ruleholmo, on the read from Carlisle to Brampton.

The Caldew rose, on Friday, to a height which has not been known since the flood of 1809, overtopped the em bankments in several places, and has done considerable The road at Hawke dale, on the brow of the lamnge. river, has been completely washed away; but the most serious damage we have beard of is that of the total des. truction of the Bishop's Bay, which had just been built, and not finished many weeks. The loss to the proprie tors of manufactories is serious : but that is not the wors part of it, as several hundreds of the working classes will be deprived of the means of subsistence, it is to be fear ed, during the whole of the long winter that is approach ing. Three cutton mills, two forges, and a corn-mil have been thrown off work by the diversion of the dam.

KESWICK .-- The flood here was most fearful. The two akes of Keswick and Bassenthwaite were lost in the ge neral inundation, as nothing was to he seen but one in mense sheet of water, extending from the head of Der FRIGHTFUL PREVALENCE OF THE SLAVE TRADE, At the oment when England is called upon to sacrifice her co lunies and to sanction the massacre of her subjects, both white and black, by compelling immediate, unqualified negro emancipation, the slave trade is raging more fierce. ly than ever. In Sierra Leone, in Liberia, and all along the coast of Western Africa, especially from Cape St. Paul to Cape Lupez, the traffic in human beings is fright. fully prevalent. If this be doubted, look to the following account furnished by his Majesty's frigate Southampton, which has just arrived at Portsmoath from India, having in her way touched at Ascension, where the African squ: dron refit : The Favourite, 18 guns, was cruising off Bonny River filly six hours, and for forty eight hours with a chance of success, but ultimately she got away from the Brisk, and there is no doubt she did so by throwing some of her slaves overboard in order to lighten her. nents, Mr. Fowell Buxton, does not venture even to inslaut: such a charge, -- at for the Spanish and Fronch possessions and the Brazils, whose sugar the free traders would admit, to the prejudice of that of our own colonies

ng to card him. quet character, a carpenter by trade,) entrented the re-morseless villians to shoot him, and not put to such tor. ture one who had never offended them, or any one in the whole country; they then put a pistol to his breast to in their accounts, in order that they may be discharged, shoot him, when one less inhuman than the others inferfered and saved his life.

ALARMING OUTRACE .- On Saturday evening, about 9 o'clock, five fellows went to the kitchen door of John Gos lin, Esq., of Swiftsheath, within about five miles of this city, and demanded admittance. When the servant mar opened the door, they said they wanted to get the arms; he told them there were not any in the house, and added, that if they doubted his word, they might go to the half door and ask Mr. Gostin himself. They did so and, on being assured by that gentleman that he had not fire arms of any description in his house, they went away; a second visit was paid about three o'clock on the follow ing day (Sunday) by seven men all of whom were armed. They asked for Mr. Goslin, and ascertaining that he was The time of the House has been occupied most of the not at home,-had not yet returned from church, they went to Mrs. Goslin, and placed a cocked blunderbuss to rears. Mrs. Goslin assured them that they were not in the house. On making this answer, one of the ruffians several times called out, "shoot her, shoot her.". She however, persisted in her declaration. They then went ruffianly manner, and tossing clothes, books &c. about the rooms. Not finding the papers which they were in search of, they rerurned to Mrs. Gosiin, to whom they said, "if Mr. Goslin attempted to proceed against any of bis tenants the ensuing sessions, he would meet the death |y never fails to reform the most vulgar and imperfect of Potts?" and added, " that all the police in Ireland wo did writing to a style of regularity, freedom, newtness and not save him." They thou left the house and proceeded lease, in the course of in the direction where the defaulting tenants resided. Kilkenny Moderator.

HOLLAND AND BELGIUM.

The following paragraphs upon the Affairs of Holland and Belgium, are from the London evening papers of the 22d October :---

It is reported, and we are inclined to give credence t be report, that the decision of the Court of Berlin, a communicated by Count Donhoff to the Court of Hol land, is that his Majesty of Prussia consents to the coer-cive measure of a blockade of Holland by the combined floots of France and England; and that the expenses of this should be defrayed from the debt due from Belgium not to agree to the entrance of the French army into Belginm. -- Cour.

It does not appear that any decision has yet been comto for the immediate adoption of coercive measures a gainst Holland. As the King of Belgium, however, has declared that he will not wait longer than the end of the month for the decision of the Conference, we may exect that, in order to prevent the Dutch and the Belgians coming to blows, some demonstration at least will be made by Great Britain and France, with or without the onsent of the Prussian Cabinet .- Sun.

The Prussian Consul at Antwerp is said to have recei ved advices from his government that the Prossian troop would he not in murch for the frontiers of Belgium, i rder to he at hand to protect the commerce of the north against the hostilities which might take place relative to the Scheldt and the citadel of Antwerp, the Cabinet o Berlin not wishing to abandon to France and England s me the right of interfering in these questions.

The private letters from Holland this morning describ he enthy jasm of the Dutch nation as al nost amounting to madness. The Dutch people are determined to sacrific their lives in defending their just cause. The navy of Hol land have come to a firm resolution, should the English & French fleets come to their shores and attack them, if they are overpowered, to blow their ships up alongside of thos of their enemies, similar to what Van Spike did, befor wy surrender .- Sun.

It has been confidently affirmed, by a party in whom w place full reliance, that the French fleet, under the com-mand of Admiral Villeneuve will join the English fleet a Spithead on Thursday next,-Courier.

J. A. Keeler, - E. Evans, J. H. Measham, W. Helike A. Rates, J. Norris, J. Corrie, J. Black, P. H. Swartz, F L. Walsh, C. Vandusen,* R. Heyland and A. M'Nab,† A Jones, T. Harmon, G. Poole, J. B. Warren. * R. A. owes for the 3rd vol. † J. M. owes 4s. more.— They are right, the money has been since receive

THE MECHANIC'S INSTITUTE

PUBLIC Lecture will be delivered by Capt. BONNYCASTLE, R. E. on Friday Evening, the 21st inst. at 7 o'clock, in the Grand Jury Room. York, Dec. 17, 1832.

A FEW DAYS LONGER. HE ARTISTS, at 74 King-street, opposite

Advertisement.

23

isted between Thomas Sandaver and John Young, son is this day dissolved, by mutual consent. All persons having claim against the late Firm, are requested to send JOHN YOUNGSON.

162-1f York! Dec. 17, 1839.

SANDAVER & OVEREND, (FROM LONDON)

Painters, Glaziers, and Gilders, Ornamental Designers, and Glass Stainers.

BESPECTFULLY informs the inhabitants of York and its vicinity, that they have commenced the a-hove business, at No. 52 Lot.street, west of Osgood Hall and hope by their unremitting attention to business; the superior durability of their plain, and elegant simplicity of their decorative painting, to merit a sharo of their paronage and support.

N. B.—Transparent Blinds painted. York, Dec. 17, 1832. 162-tf.

WRITING,

ON a new, improved and unparalleled system! tanght in six hours !! at Mr. Johnston's Inn, New.

gate Street, nearly opposite the Scotch Church. Mr. Corry, F. W. M. and professor of Penmanship! begs to inform the nobility and gentry of York and its envirous, that he purposes giving instructions in WRI-TING in his unerring system, and highly approved plan, founded upon mathematical principles, which consequent,

SIX EASY LESSONS

of one nous each !! Mr. Corry, finishing writing mail ter, instructs Ladies in an elegant, easy and expeditious mode, particularly feminino; and to the Marchant or Storekceper a strong, bold and masculine hand, fit for business. Mr. C's. systems are likewise peculiarly adap tod for the private gentleman or the army, and acquired with so little cacrifice of time as Six Hours!!

TERMS.

In classes of four attended privately each,......\$4 In order to remove doubts which some may entertain, Mr. C. will give a lesson on trial to any Lady or Gentle man, and if not improved beyond their expectation, no demand whitever shall be made. Specimens of his pupils' writing before commencing,

and their improvement after receiving lessons, likewise several certificates from many towns in England, Ireland and the Isle of Man, where he has practised with unrivalled success, can be seen by applying to him at Mr. olinston's Iun.

Mr. Corry hopes that the Ladies of York will apprecite this opportunity of acquiring under such rare advan. truly elegant accomplishment, the want of ages this which invariably implies a very imperfect education, and ertainiy detracts a lustre from every other attainment. Those Ladies and Gontlemen (from the age of eight to

lifty) who intend to favor Mr. C. will please make carly application. Pen-making taught in three lessons, for \$2, but to pu

pils gratis. Persons who cannot write, taught a legible and in twelve lessons. for \$8.

Hours of attendance in his apartments, 10 to 11 A. M. nd 8 to 9 P. M. The remainder of the day devoted to rivate families.

N. B. Mr. Corry will wait upon laties and families if equested to exhibit specimens of his writing. York, Dec. 15, 1832.

SALE OF LANDS NEAR YORK

N Saturday the 26th of December, inst., will be Sold in lots and parcels, at Auction without reserve-at the Coart House, in the Town of York, at noon, precisely, 216 ACRES OF LAND, lying on Ashbridge's Bay, the property of the Subscriber, and within two miles of Fown. The land consists of lot No. 11, in the 1st con-of York, and is well known as the farm called SIMSON'S FARM, the lots put up will be as follows, viz :-- in the front on Ashbridge's Bay, consists of about 16 acres. The Field on the North side of the road contains about 14 teres under cultivation with a Barrack of it .- The resilue in 10 acre lots as near as possible. There is a great pannity of excellent Pine and Hard Timber on the lots/ hich would of itself pay or nearly so for the purchase. The property is so well known that the subscriber deems further notice unnecessary.

TERMS-Helf the price down, and the residue in a good pproved endorsed Note at 90 days, with the privilege of the usual grace-or it will be sold at private sale if agreed on hefore the 22nd inst. A plan with diagram of the pariculars can be seen at either of the Subscriber's offices af ter the 18th instant.

S. WASHBURN.

-must be obeyed : when they say a law is unconstitution- them satisfaction on the subject. He did not altogether al, they mean that it is opposed to the spirit and genius approve of the address now before the committee, and of the constitution, and not that it should not be obey-ed; and in the same way a law might be unconstitu-Dr. Duncombe would concur in any address that

thing else-

Mr. J. Willson said, it was a very great question "PREPARATIONS FOR COLLECTING THE TITHES-MILITARY that was under consideration, and one that involved a MOVEMENTS.- A squadron of the 5th Dragoon Guards arfor information on the subject, but it was withheld ; and deal of important matter, which required more time to rived here yesterday from Newbridgo, with two pieces of

the Post Master had a right to charge a greater or less vast sums of money were collected by the post-office amount of postage; and not whether the law was in they should examine into it. It appeared to him most force in this Province ; that was not the question unjust, that proprietors of newspapers should be obliged

brought before them, There was another most important consideration con-nected with this subject. The law in force, if it was in force in the Province, was not constitutional. What-ever law the Parliament of Great Britain might enact to pay the postage on them at the office where they were mailed. They should adopt some measures to ascertain the exact sum that should be ievied on them; they knew nothing about it, and should request such in-ever the bards where they and the part alternative the participation of 11 is Majesty's government, as would give

ed; and in the same way a law might be unconstitu-tional in this Province. The law passed regulating our would remedy the cvil, which seemed to be acknowled. In the door-beat and ill treated the poor man and some of trade, was in force for some time in the Province, and ged by almost all the hon, members who had expressed afterwards was found out to be unconstitutional, and their sentiments on the subject, and therefore be would afterwards was found out to be unconstitutional, and their sentiments on the subject, and therefore he would was he the fellow that went about preaching? &c.; they was repealed. In like manner, the Post-Office law ask leave to withdraw the address in order that it might then struck him on the head with a stick, dragged him was repealed. In like manner, the Post-Office law ask leave to withdraw the address in order that it might might be unconstitutional, and yet be the duty of a be brought forward in resolutions when the committee of another Protestant, named Barke, which they broke in-

Majesty's Government that our rights were infringed; not believe there was any thing to authorise the distinc- flesh the same way-telling him that it was for arguing majesty's Government that our rights, were intringed, not contro correctioned and thing to addictive the distinct near the same way-tening thim that it was for arguing and it was contrary to 18th Geo. 3, and 31st of the tion that was made in the manner of collecting postage about the scriptures they did it, and that they would same reign, which gave us our constitution, whether on printed papers from that of letters; and as there was make him quit such work; they said they had nothing that tax was on letters or newspapers or upon any no authority for it he would say they had no right to against any one in the house but him, for daring do it ? and if His Majesty's Government were unformed to argue about religion; the men outside the bouse were

IRELAND.

mastown; half a troop of same from Cahor to Callon : half a troop of same to Carrick-on Suir ; one sergeant and ten men from Caher to Knocktopher; and one ser-

geant and six men from Caher to Mullinavat." Newport Patr. On the night of Sunley, the, 7th inst. a large party of men several of them amoed, narch-ed to the number of three hundred, through the town of Newport, in the county of Mayo: Having previously broken into the Protestants' houses, and taken their arms they proceeded to the house of a man named John Doher. ty, a scripture reader, who lived close to the giebe house his family-asked him did he believe in the Virgin Mary? might be unconstitutional, and yet be the duty of a belong to forward in resolution in the the week of another Protestant, named Barko, which they broke in-court of law to enforce it. If the British Government sat again, as suggested by the hon. Speaker, were to pass a law taxing us without our consent, the The Attorney General sold that Post masters had collection of daties under it would be unconstitutional, no right to charge one farthing on letters or newspapers and it would be our duty to remonstrate and shew His that was no authorised by act of Parliament. He did they tore his shirt down, and declared they would there his

Aarket-Square, will execute orders in their pecu liar neat style,

PROFILE LIKENESS a machine of unerring principles, for Half a Dollar

Frames moderate; likenesses copied. To neglect this opportunity of possessing a lasting remembrance of friends and relatives may be a source 162. of regret.

\$20. Reward,

TOLEN from the stable of the Sabscriber, on the night of the 24th of Nov. last, a Bay Stud Horse five years old, about 16 hands high, a natural trotter, with one of his bind hoofs white, and upon close examination, one of his fore feet may be found to be grey, and a small sour on his nose. Any person returning said Horse, or giving information whore he may be found, shall receive the a bove reward, and any person that will return said Horse. and prosecuts the thirt to conviction, shall receive £7 10. WM. HELIKER.

U. C., Clark, Dec. 17, 1832.

NOTICE.

Halifax, N. S.

Quebec, Montreal,

Bytomn,

Prescott,

Cornwall.

Brookville,

Kingston, Bath,

Hallowell,

Bellville:

Cobourg,

Colborne,

Ancaster,

Hamilton

Grismby,

Vittoria

Brantford,

Gulph, Niagara,

Goderich,

Napanee,

Port Hope,

Thornhill,

Red Milb, Georgins,

Sandwich.

Galt,

Port Burmell,

St. Catherine's.

Amherstburgh;

Queenston, London,

York,

Peterbrough,

Perth,

Three Rivers,

STILE CANADIAN MAGAZINE will be issued to the world during the first week of January 1833; and the Agents are, each, hereby requested, to transmit a list of the Subscribers names, so that no disappointment may occur by the non delivery of this Embryo Work. York, 11th, Dec. 1832.

-- 162--6.

AGENTS FOR THE CANADIAN MAGAZINE. The Post Master. The Post Master St. John's, N. B. John Bignell, Esq. P. M. The Post Master. The Post Master M. Connell, Esq. P. M. Wm. Morris, Esq. Guy C. Wood, Esq. P. M. Alpheus Jones, Esq. Henry Jones, Esq. Henry Smith. Esq. John Dean, Esq. P. M. David Smith, Esq. James H. Samson, Esq. James G. Belliure, Eaq. P. M. Mr. Tupper, J. A. Kieler, Esq. P. M. The Publisher, J. Steven, Esq. Colin Ferrie, Esq. H. Nellis, Esq. P. M. A. Hamilton Esq. G. Goodhue Esq. John Harris, Eq. Wm. Richardson, Esq. F. M. M. Burwell, Esq. T. Husband, Esq. John Crooks, Esq. P. M. H. Mettleburgh, Esq. H. Mettieburg., Charles Prior, Esq. Charles Berczy, Esq. P. M. A. Shade, Esq. A. McPherson, Esq. P. M. Mr. Hamiltori, P.M. Penetanguishine. David Grant, Esq. P. M. Wm. Hands, Esq. P. M. Messrs, Thorne & Parsons, W. Sibbald, Esq Innishl. Narrows, Lake Simcos James Darling, Esq. Wm. Phelps J. Bouchier, P. M.*

H.M. MOSLEY, Auctioneer. 162.2

December 10th, 1832.

R. H. OATES,

CHEMIST and DRUGGIST, No. 101 King, Street, opposite the English Church, respectfully, begs leave to inform the Puble, that he has just received from Montreal a fresh supply of Medicines, Paints, Oils, &c. Also,

30 DOZ. POWELL'S BALSAM OF ANISEED!

for Coughs, Colds, Shortness of Breath, Asthma, &c. This invaluable Medicinë has the extraordinary property of immediately relieving coughs, colds, hoarsenbas, diffi-culty of Breathing, and huskiness in the throat. It opporates by dissolving the congealed phlegm, consequently causing a free expectoration.

Those who are troubled with that unpleasant tickling in the throat, which deprives them of rest night after night. by the incessant cough which it provokes, will, by taking one dose, find immediate relief; and one bottle, in most cases, will effect a cure.

In asthma, chronic coughs, difficulty of breathing, &c.4 no pen can discribe the wonders that have been performed by this invaluable Medicine: many who for years have, been unable to lay down on their beds, without a danger of being choked by an accumulation of phlegni (which in-variably causes a dreadful caugh ;) others, who with difficulty could breath at all in a recumbent posture, have, by taking one dose of this excellent Balsura, been enabled to lay down confortably in their beds. But the testimonials, of those who have experienced its wonderful effects, wilk do more to recommend and ensure it the support of the public, than any thing the Proprietor car say in it's favor. Dec. 12, 1832. 161-46. CI ENUINE STOUGHTON BITTERS, prepared, and for Sale by R. H. OATES, Druggist. 161-tf. WAIM'S CELEBRATED PANACEA, for the sare of King's Evil or Scrufuls, for sule by R: H. OATES, 161-tf. . Druggist/

FIVE DOLLARS REWARD. TRAYED from the Subscriber, about three weeks since, a small Iron Grey MARE, with a black head and long tail, three years old. Whoever will return said Mare to Mr. John Chapman? Wheever will return san han bove reward. Dundas street, shall receive the above reward. GEO. SMITH: Etobicoke, Dec. 4, 1832. 160-4.-p 2.

DAVID WRIGHT, from Darken Surrey, England, (Son of James and Rehecca Wright) wish es to be informed where his brother William Wright is who left him in York shout the 1st. of June last, Subscriber and his brother, came out in the ship Lord Melville, sailed from Portsmouth. He wishes his brother to write to him, and direct his letter to Soth Hughes, Township of King, near Lloydstown, in whose employ-ment he expects to remain as an apprentice to the Black? mith trade DAVID WRIGHT/

Dec. 17, 1832.

FOR SALE at this Office, a few MARK BURNEAR, of Port Hope-being the first collection of Sacred Music ever published in Canada./ Vork: December 12, 1832.

in a substantion

CHRISTIAN GUARDIAN.

Poetry

24

DIRGE OF DEATH. Angel of Departure. Shrink not, oh, human spirit ! / The everlasting arm is strong to save ! Look up-look up, pale nature, put thy trust In Him who went down mourning to the dust And overcame the grave !

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Chorus of Ministering Spirits. 'Tis nearly done, Life's work is nearly done, Watching, and weariness, and strife! One little struggle more, One sigh and it is o'er, Then farewell, life ! Farewell, farewell, farewell ! Kind friends, 'tis nearly past, Come, come, and look your last ! 'Sweet children gather near, And that last blessing hear— See how he loved you, who departed now ! And with the trembling step and pallid brow, Oh, most beloved one, Whose breast he leant upon, Come faithful unto death, And take his latest breath !

Farewell, farewell, farewell ! Angel of Departure. Hail, disenthralled spirit ! Thou that the wine press of the field hast trod ! On, blest Immortal, on, through boundless space, 'And stand with thy Redeemer face to face. And bow before thy God : 'Tis done-'tis done ! Life's weary work is done ! Now the glad spirit leaves the clay, And treads with winged case, The bright acclivities Of heaven's crystal way ! Joy to the blessed one ! Lift up, lift up thine eyes, Yonder is paradise ! And this fair shining band Are spirits of thy land; And these, that throng to meet thes are thy kin, Who have awaited thee, redeem'd from sin ! Bright spirit, thou art blessed, This city's name is Rest : Here sin and sorrow cease, And thou hast won its peace,-Joy to thee, blessed one ! Episcopal Watchman.

INTERESTING OCCURRENCE.

It is frequently remarked, that the most laudable deeds are achieved in the shades of retirement; and to its truth history testifies in every page. An act of heroism or philantbropy, performed in solitude, where no undue feelings can affect the mind, or blast the character, is worth to the eye of an impartial observer, whole volumes of exploits displayed before the gaze of a stupid and admiring multitude. It is not long since a gentleman was travelling in one of the counties of Virginia, and about the close of the day stopped at a public house to obtain refreshment, and spend the night. He had been there but a short time before an old man alighted from his gig, with the apparent intention of becoming a fellow guest with him at the same house. As the old man drove up he observed that both shafts of his gig were broken, and that they were held together by withs formed from the bark of a hickory sapling. Our traveller observed further, that he was plainly clad; that his knee buckles were loosened: and that something like negligence pervaded his dress. Conceiving him to be one of the honest veomanry of our land, the courtesies of strangers passed between them, and they entered the tavern. It was about the same time that an addition of three or four young gentlemen was made to their number, most, if not all of them, of the legal profession. As soon as they became conveniently accommodated, the conversation was turned by one of the latter upon an eloquent harangue which had been displayed at ted. the bar. It was replied by the other, that he had witnessed the same day a degree of eloquence no doubt equal; but that it was from the pulpit .---

six or eight persons, most of whom were profesthem also an elder) met on Saturday evening, some of them having been to preaching that day, & to hear the funeral sermon of a friend, a neighbor, and a beloved minister, preached. After spending the evening in worldly conversation, (excepting that the subject of religion was once glanced at by the visiting elder, but did not take,) they, with one consent, retired to rest without praying in the family, or even a single motion towards it. How much praying was done in scoret on that occasion, is, to the writer entirely unknown ; but he supposes, not very much, seeing they arose on the new Sabbath morning-introduced the same or similar topics of conversation, and presently went to meeting without any attempt at family morning prayer !. Now, who would be surprised to hear all such persons complaining that their prayers were not answered-that their families were not converted-that religion did not prosper in their congregation-that they enjoyed but little of its living comforts in their own souls-that their

neighbours were notoriously wicked-that their ministers do not seem to have spirit and energy in preaching to them like they do in other places? All these might be reasonable expected under such 161-tf. circumstances. -Nashville Revivalist.

PUBLIC MEETING IN YORK UPPER CANADA. IN HONOR OF SIR WALTER SCOTT. This Meeting took place on Saturday the 8th December, 1832.

The Archdeacon of York having been called to he chair, expressed his thanks for the honor conferred upon him, and opened the business of the meeting with a few appropriate remarks. A com-mittee consisting of the following gentlemen,-The Chief Justice, the hon. Thomas Clarke, the hou. William Allan, the Sol. General, Grant Powell and Alexander Wood, Esquires, was then appointed, to report such Resolutions as might seem

York, 8th Dec. 1832.

It is with much regret that the state of my health prevents my being able to attend the meeting this lay, but I beg leave to offer my ready concurrence in any measure that may be adopted for manifesting our respect for the memory of one, who has conferred so much honor on my native land, and encreased the innocent enjoyment of an admiring world.

I have the honor to be, Sir, Your most humble Servant,

WILLIAM CAMPBELL. To the Chairman of the Meeting for considering the best mode of manifesting their respect for the memory of the late Sir Walter Scott.

Resolved .- That this Meeting views with great nterest the procoedings of a numerous assem-lage of Noblemen and Gentlemen, convened at Edinburgh for the purpose of doing honor to the memory of Sir Walter Scott, and for taking measures for the erection of some lasting monument of the gratitude and imperishable esteem of his fellow countrymen .- Moved by the hon, William Allan, seconded by the hon. James Baby .- Adop.

Resolved .- That we cordially unite with our fellow subjects in Edinburgh in expressing "sentiments of the highest admiration of the genius and Something like a sarcastic rejoinder was made talents of the late Sir Walter Scott, whose matchto the eloquence of the pulpit; and a warm and less works have carried his fame into the remo-

many faithful sermons have been delivered, some The hon. Wm. Allan, was called to the Chair. Moved by the Chief Justice, seconded by the Meeting be given to the Archdeacon for his kind. N Sale at the Depository of the U. C. Relisors and members of the same church, (and one of hon. Thomas Clarke, That the thanks of this ness in presiding on this occasion, and for his conall intending to go to the same place the next day, duct in the chair .- The Archdeacon having re. THE U.C. CHRISTIAN ALMANAC turned thanks, the Meeting separated.

GENERAL CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT

by Robert Hawke No. 71, King-street, East of the Market-square. CLOTHING of every description made to Order, in Othe Neatest Style, under his own immediate inspec-tion, which can be warranted, to be of the best materials at unusually low prices; and is prepared to furnish his

WINTER CLOTHING, o as to merit the approbation of his friends and the put ic generally. Dr. Country Store-Keeper's supplied Wholesale, o Moderate Terms. York, 25th September, 1832. 146.tf.

WILLIAM WARE

S now receiving in addition to his presen

100 CRATES AND HIIDS., Comprising a most select and extensive assortment of CHINA, GLASS, AND EARTHEN WARE. · York, Dec 12th, 1832.

Halfs and Quarters fresh bunch Muscatelle Raisins. way of purchasing Goods. 15 Jars Grapes. 40 boskets Champagne, of the celebrated "Anchor," "Jelly," and other brands. 20 Cases La. Fitte and St. Julien Claret, "Coracoa" and Muraschino in pints—a favorite foreign Cordial. Fresh Pickles and Sau-ces. Anchovies in kegs. Spiced Salmon in kitts, with a general and extensive stock of fine Wines and choice Groceries. WM. WARE.

York, Dec. 12, 1832. 161-tf.

OYSTERS, HAVANA CIGARS, &o Bbls. Oysters now landing in prime or. dor. 30,000 real Spanish Cigars. 1,000 gallon

Hordware, with a small quantity of Medicines; all kind of Spirituous Liquors excluded. The above will be sold at he lowest prices possible. Purchasors will please to cal

and examine for themselves. N. B.-All kinds of Marketable Country Produce, wil be taken in payment, except Distillery Grain. J. & W. IMACKING,

Newmarket, Nov. 1832. 160-3.

> CLERGY RESERVES. COMMISSIONER OF CROWN LANDS' OFFICE .

York, Ist February, 1832. PROPOSALS for the purchase of Clergy Reserves having already been received at this office, for a greater quantity than are authorised to be sold during the ensuing year. The Commissioner is compelled by his In structions to decline for the present receiving any more applications for the purchase of Clergy Reserves -An to prevent disappointment he requests it may be distinctly understood that applications received after this date can he of no benefit to the applicant as to preference or other.

PETER ROBINSON, Commissioner of Crown Lands. 117-tf.

PHŒNIX. FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

OF LONDON.

wise,

Canada in the year 1804, and continues to Insure all kinds of Property, against Loss or Damage by Fire, upon the most reasonable terms. GILLESPIE, MOFFATT & Co.

Montreal, August, 1833.

N. B. Applications for York, and its vicinity, to be made to .

Almanacs for 1833.

gious Tract and Book Society, Messrs. Henderson and M'Lellan's, Market.Square,

FOR 1833.

The Colonial Advocate, York Courier, and Christian Guardian, have all highly commended both the Matter and the Execution of this interesting publication.

Shopkeepers supplied as above, at a very cheep rate. 160.-3. York, Nov. 28, 1832.

NEW WHOLESALE ESTABLISHMENT.

THE Subscriber begs to intimate to his friends and public, that he has just returned from a seven monta's absence in Britain, during which time he has visited all the principal Cities and Manufacturing Towns in England and Scotland; where he has selected an extensive assortment of every description of

GOODS,

Suited to the trade of this country-which he is now opening at his old stand in King-Street, and will dis-pose of by Wholesale only, at prices which will be ound uncommonly low ...

He flatters himself that from the long experience he has had in the business of Upper Canada, he has been able to select an assortment, in every way suited to the wants of the country; S50 Packages of which have al-ready come to hand. Town and country Merchants will find it to their advantage to call and examine his FRESH FRUIT, CHAMPAGNE, & Stock; and Merchants from a distance will also find it THE Subscriber is now receiving 300 Boxes, worth their while to visit York, when they are in the

He thinks it unnecessary to attempt to enumerate my of the articles of which his Stock consists, suffice it to say, that on inspection he thinks it will be found as complete as that of any House in either Province. GEORGE MONRO. 135-tf

York, 6th June, 1832.



AT THE CORNER OF YONGE AND LOT STREET.

FUST ARRIVED, and will be sold of the meeting, which were put and carried unani-mously. ISI-tf. Cottons, Calicoes, ready made Clothes, bast South Sea mously. Cottons, Calicoes, ready made Clothes, bast South Sea mously. Cottons, Calicoes, ready made Clothes, bast South Sea Seal Gloves, very best Seal Capa, and common Caps in YORNOCE OF Before putting the first Resolution, the follow. In Structure of Deputtion in general, that they have ing letter from Sir William Campbell, late Chief Justice of the Province, was read, and received with much applause :on the lowest terms for Case by KING BARTON

York, 27th Nov. 1832.

NOTICE.

AMES M. STRANCE takes this opportunity public in general, for their kind favour since his commencement in business, and begs leave to inform them that he is now receiving and opening at his new brick store, corner of King and Yonge Streets, an extensive assortment of

ALSO,-A complete assortment of WINES, TEAS, GRO. GERLES, WINDOW GLASS, & Co.,...The whole of which, he flatters hinself will be found upon inspection equal to any offered in the Province. York, Oct. 10th, 1832.

CALL AND EXAMINE FOR YOURSELVES.

invites the attention of his friends and the public workmanship and lashion : a Fine Dress Coat finished for

quality, equally low. W. L. Feels confident that for variety, quality, and cheapness, his Stock will not be surpassed by any similar hereby given to all persons indebted to the said Richard

MR. S. WOOD.

Surgeon Dontist. AT THE ONTARIO HOUSE. York, Dec. 1830.

THE business Established by Mr. William Moore, as an Apothecaty and Druggist, and lately conducted by Hamilton and Hunt, will in fu. ture be continued under the firm of Charles Hunt & Co. who have made arrangemen's for greatly extending the same, and they are now prepared to receive orders from Medical Gentlemen and all who require articles in their

linc. The, They are now receiving a large supply of Medicines, Paints, Oils, Dye, Stuffs &c. Which they will sell by Wholesale or Retail on as good terms as they can be pro-cured in Upper Canada.

N. B.—All persons indebted to the late firm of Hamil-ton and Hunt, are requested to make payment to the sab-scribers, and those to whom the late firm is indebted to present their accounts for adjustment. CHARLES HUNT & Co.

York, 26th October, 1832. 155.tf.

A CARD.

MR. JAMES COBBAN, Member of the Roy-al College of Surgeons in London, begs respectfully to acquaint the inhabitants of Trafalgar and the adjacent Townships, that he has taken up his residence at the Sixteen Mile Creek, with a view to practice the different branches of his profession. Trafalgar, 20th Nov. 1832.

159.5

DR. JOHN ANDERSON, A Licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons, Edinburgh, and Licensed also by Ilis Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, to practise as Physician, Surgeon, and Accoucheur, in this Province; begs to inform the Inhabitants of Whitchurch, Markham, and the adjacent Townships, that he has taken up his re-sidence in Stoversville, with the view of practising Me-dicine in all its branches; and trusts, from his previous Studies and Experience, and attention to the Patients who may be committed to his care, to provo himself not unworthy of the public confidence. Stoversville. October, 1832. 155.Św.

W. **P. MAYERHOFFER** renders his best thanks to the inhabitants of the Home District for their liberal patronage of his most valuable remedy the "WONDER SALVE," he begs leave to state to the Public that he will always be furnished with it for the

on the lowest terms for Cash by KING DARTON, an excellent assortment of Cloths, Blankets, Flannels, Cottons, Calicoos, ready made Clothes, bast South Sea for the future be signed by the Proprietor. It may be had

is	FINULNE STOUGHTON BITTERS prepared, and
is	for sale by J. W. BRENT, & Co.
d	129.tf Druggists.
	WAIM'S CELEBRATED PANACEA, for the cure of King's Evil or Scrofula, for sale by J. W. BRFNT, & Co.

BOOKS, on sale at the Guardian Office: Clarke's Commentary; Watson's Theological Institutes; (a most valuable work) Watson's Life of Wesley ; Life of Branwell ;--IIymn-Books of different sizes; Jo-sephus; Watts on the mind; Clarke's Ancient Israelites; Wesley's Sermons; Clarkc's Sermons, &c. &c. &c.

Druggists.

SCHOOL BOOKS, &c.

THE Subscribers have for Sale the following School Books, being the manufacture of Upper Canada, vizi-Canadian Primmer, Reading Made Easy, Mavor's Spolling Book, Webster's 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 Papper. IF RAGS taken in payment. EASTWOOD & SKINNER.

York Paper Mill, Nov. 16, 1832. 105

BOOKBINDING AND STATIONARY.-MRS. M'PHAIL begs leave to announce to her friends and the public, that having employed a competent person, she will carry on the business of her late husband Bookbinding, in all its various branches; and that she wil continue the Stationary business, with a general supply of all articles in that line as usual. York, July 27 1831. 90tf.

WW HEREAS Administration of the Goods VV Chattels, and credits of RICHARD DARKER deceased, has been granted to the subscribers, notice is a time of his death, to pay their respective

152.tf

159

129-tf

ILLIAM LAWSON, Morshunt Tuilor, &c

(whose liberal patternage he has hitherto received) to his extensive selection of Fall Goods, which is now complet ed, and consists of a large assortment of West of England ed, and consists of a large assortment of West of England and Yorkshire Cloths, Cassimers, Forest Cloths, Peter Shams, Flushings, London, Manchester, Glasgow, Not-tingham, and Leicester Goods; Far Caps, imported Stuff Hats, Ladies' Cloaks, Beaver, Leghorn, Velvet, Chup and Straw Bonnetts. Also, a choice stock of Gentlemen's Ready-Made Clothing, suitable for the season; made up in the best manner in his own shop. Any orders to incosure, executed with dispatch and in the handsomest style of workmenshin and fashion : a Fine Dress Coat finished for £2. 10s. carrency, and every other article according to

FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GCODS

Suitable for the Season.

able altercation ensued in which the merits of the Christian religion became the subject of dis. led on the literature of his country a glory, which adducing with ingenuity and ability every thing M. Jones, Esq. adducing with ingenuity and ability every thing Esq. -- Carried. that could be said pro and con." During this protracted period the old gentleman listened with all the meckness and modesty of a child, as if he was adding new information to the stores of his mind, or perhaps he was observing with a philohow new energies are evolved by repeated action; or perhaps, with patriotic emotion, he was reflecting upon the future destinies of his country, and on the rising generation, upon whom those duties must devolve ; or most probably, with a sentiment of moral and religious feeling, he was ried. collecting an argument which, characteristic of force resist. Our traveller remained a spectator and took no part in what was said.

"At last one of the young men, remarking that it was impossible to combat with long established prejudices, wheeled around and with some familiarity exclaimed, "well, old gentleman, what think you of these things?" If, said the travel. ler, a streak of vivid lightning had at that moment crossed the room, their amazement could not have been greater than it was with what followed .----The most eloquent and unanswerable appeal was made for nearly an hour by the old gentleman, that he had ever heard. So perfect was his recollection, that every argument urged against the Christian religion was met in the order it was advanced. Hume's sophistry, on the subject of miracles, was if possible, more perfectly answered than it had already been done by Campbell .--And in the whole lecture there was so much simplicity and energy, pathos and sublimity, that not another word was uttered. An attempt to des. cribe it, said the traveller, would be an attempt to paint the sunbeams. It was immediately a matter of curiosity and inquiry who the old gentleman was. The traveller concluded him to be the preacher from whom the pulpit eloquence had, been heard. But no, it was John Marshall, the Chief Justice of the U. States.

FRAVER NOT ANSWERED.

What is the reason?-It may be because there a any thing makes the performance quite imperect. So in prayers. No marvel, then, that some thurch members can't pray in public assemblies, when they seldom pray at home-that their pray. ers are not answered when they are offered upiot of a willing mind, but grudgingly.

s soldom much, if any good done, notwithstanding | Murray.

1 C 1 1 1

lest regions of the civilized world, and have reflec cussion. From six o'clock until eleven, the seems destined to be as durable as the language young champions wielded the sword of argument, in which they are written."-Moved by Thomas M. Jones, Esq. seconded by Alexander Wood,

Resolved.—'That though distant from the coun-try which Sir Walter Scott adorned by his life, and honored by his writings, be beg permission to contribute to the Public Memorial intended to be sophic eye the faculties of the youthful mind, and erected to his memory in the Metropolis of Scotland; a memorial which, if it could adequately re. GOODS, begs leave to call the attention of the Public to present the affection, gratitude, and admiration of it, as he is convinced, for cheapness and quality it is not present the affection, gratitude, and admiration of his cotemporaries, would indeed be worthy of his surpassed, if equaled, by any assortment in York; the liberal encouragement which be has already received, ena virtues and his fame .--- Moved by the Chief Justice, seconded by the hon. Thomas Clarke.-Car.

Resolved .- That a committee be appointed to himself, no art would be able to elude, and no receive Subscriptions, which shall not exceed a Guinca from each person ; but may be less in amount, that all who desire may have an opportunity of uniting in our object.-Moved by Dr. Powell, seconded by the hon. James Baby .-- Carried.

ed, be remitted to the committee in Edinburgh, to form part of the funds at their disposal, --- Moyed that they have during the past Summer purchased with by Robert Stanton. Esg. seconded by William case in the markets of Wolverhampton, Birmingham and by Robert Stanton, Esq. seconded by William Gamble, Esq.-Adopted. Resolved.-That Alexander Wood, Esquire, be

Treasurer for the Subscription .-- Unanimously carried.

Resolved .- That this Meeting deplores the loss sustained by the Relatives and Friends of Sir Walter Scott, whose grief engages the sympathy of mankind, and has called forth expressions of feeling from our friends in the neighbouring Republic, which do honor to themselves, and add to the glory of the great and good man whose character is so justly appreciated .- Moved by the Sol. General, seconded by James Small, Esq.-Adopted. Resolved .-- That the proceedings of this Meeting committee in Edinburgh.-Moved by William offered for sale at VERY REDUCED PRICES. Proudfoot, Esq. seconded by Mr. Alexander Mur-ray.-Adomical. York, October 20, 1832. 154 tf. ray .-- Adopted.

Resolved .- That the Bank of Upper Canada, and the Commissioners of the Canada Company, be requested to receive Subscriptions; and that Subscription papers be also left with Wm. Proudfoot, Esq., Mr. James F. Smith, Messrs. Gilles. What is the reason?—It may be because there pie & Co., Messrs. Murray & Newbigging, Mr. s so hitle praying done. The want of practice Thomas Carfrue, and Mr. Peter Paterson.—Moved by Dr. Gwynne, seconded by William Campbell, Esq.

Resolved .-- That the Archdeacon of York, the Chief Justice, the hon. Thomas Clarke, the hon. William Allan, the Solicitor General, Grant Powell, and Alexander Wood, Esgrs., be a committee Not long since, at the house of Mr. -----, a ru- to carry the objects of this Meeting into effect.--ing elder in the congregation at -----, where there Moved by James King, Esq., seconded by Mr. A.

MURRAY, NEWBIGGING & Co. York, August, 1832 142.tf NEW GOODS, CHEAP GOODS, AND GOOD GOODS!!! AT S. E. TAYLOR'S WHOLESALE AND RETAIL STORE,

No. 181, South side of King-st. a few doors East of Yonge.street.

THE Subscriber having now nearly completed his WINTER SUPPLY of STAPLE and FANCY DRY bling him, with still greater confidence, to continue the system on which he has heretofore acted, namely, "a mall profit and a quick return."

S. E. TAYLOR. York, Dec. 1, 1832. 160-if.

WHOLESALE HARDWARE ESTABLISHMENT. VORK.

Resolved.-That the Subscriptions to be receiv. FINHE Subscribers beg leave to inform the be remitted to the committee in Edinburgh, to L. MERCHANTS AND PUBLIC OF UPPER CANADA, Sheffield, and hold now on hand at their Warehouse in King Street, a very superior and exceedingly extensive stock of

HARDWARE SHELF AND HEAVY GOODS, which they will dispose of on as advantageous terms as can be procured from any Establishment in British America.

THE IMPORTATION CONSISTS OF

Iron, Steel, Castings, Tin, Wire, Anvils, Vices, Nails, Blacksmiths' Bellows, Chains, Joiners Tools, Japanned Ware, Plated Ware, Saddlery, Files, Saws, Edge Tools, Paints and Cordage. Together with a great variety of CUTLERY and BRASS Goons, in short, the assortment comprises almost every article in the lassnonery Line that the country requires, and they flatter themselves that upon examination Pur be printed, and that a copy be transmitted to the chasers will not only find their Stock Well Selected, but

MURRAY NEWBIGGING & CO.

ENDER the Public their acknowledgements for liberal support, and respectfully announce arrivals pr the Regular Traders from Great Britann, and now offer at Wholesale and Retail an extensive and unequalled assortment of articles in

FANCY & STAPLE DRY GOODS.

comprising every thing new and fashionable. Having im-ported their stock of goods expressly for this market, and of a description decidedly superior to goods which have generally reached this quarter, they flatter themselves would intimate that their advantages from connections in satisfaction. They Trade and the extent of their transactions, enable them to sell their goods at lower rates than can be afforded by any similar establishment. Opposite the market place.

137.10

York, June 1832.

1		Darker, at the time of his death, to pay their respective
Í	South side of King-street, No. 153.	debts to the undersigned DAVID LACKIE and LEONARD WILL-
1		cox; and to all persons to whom the said Richard Darker
		was indebted, to send in their accounts to the said David
		Lockie or Leonard Willoar without dalay

NEW MAT STOKE. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

ARED STOCKING respectfully begs leave to inform the inhabitaats of York and vicinity, that he has opened a Hat Establishment in King-Street, No. 125, directly opposite the Court House, where he will keep constantly on hand a general and select assortment of Gentlemen's Beaver and Roram Hats;

Children's Plain and Fancy do. Ladies' Drab and Black Beaver Bonnetts, of the latest London Fashion.

Also, A choice assortment of Gentlemen's Caps and Gloves, Ladies' Mull's and Tippetts, &c. "**** Country Dealers can be furnished with Hata and AL Caps at a very low rate, and on the most advantageous terins.

GT CASH paid for all kinds of Hatting and Shipping Furs. 2 de sera York, October 15th, 1832. 153.3m

LOOKING GLASSES, PRINTS &c. &c.

King Strect, a few doors East of Yonge Street. -LEXANDER HAMILTON, Gilder, &c. Respectfully returns thanks to the Ladies and Gentlemen of York, and its vicinity for the very liberal patronage with which he has been favoured since his com. moncement in business, and hones by unremitting atten tion to business and a sincere desire please, to merit a continuance of their generous support.

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



THE Subscriber informs the Public, that at the oarliest opening of the spring navigation, there will be erec ted in the Union Furnace a powerful Steam Engine, and that the Furnace will be so enlarged as to be able to make

Castings of any Size up to two Tons weight. The Sub-scriber is constantly manufacturing MILL IRONS AND MACHINERY CASTINGS of superior workmanship, and all such Castings in gene-ral as are made in common Copola Furnaces; also has on hand a variety of Plough Patterns both RIGHT and LEFT HANDED; amongst which is one lately invented by him self, of a medium shape between the common and Scotel Ploughs, and acknowledged by those who have tried it to be superior to the best Scotch Ploughs or any other de-scription known in this or any other country.

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

York, February, 1832. IT There will be on hand, the ensuing season, an Ex. tensive Assortment of STOVES & HOLLOW.WARE, both Wholesale and Retail, . . 118.11.

Lackie or Leonard Willcox	without doluy. DAVID LACKIE,
	LEONARD WILLCOX.
York, October 1st, 1831.	151.tf
JOHN DENNIS deceased, to said Estate to make imme	RS having obtained letters, to the Estate of the late request all persons indebted ediate payment, and Creditors essent their accounts to Jamos ment.
JOSEPH D JAMES RI	ENNIS, CHARDSON, Jr. Adminis. P. PATRICK, trators,
NOT	ICE.
A LL persons indebted JOHN THOMSON, D account, are required to m and any persons to whom the	I to the Estate of the late Physician, by Note or Book also payment without delay; he said Estate may be indeli- nts duly authenticated to the
W. B. ROBINS	ERSON, At Newmarket.
NOT	TCE

NOTICE.

TO LET-THE FARMERS STORE HOUSE L. for one or more years as may be agreed on. - Posses-sionsgiven on the 3rd of January 1833. Apply at Elliott's Yonge-Street, York-where a general meeting will Inn. be held on the above day. WM. W. CUSTEAD,

ABRAHAM JOHNSTON, Special Committee, JOHN MONTGOMERY.

November 20th, 1833.	 158.

OR Sale, that valuable farm situated within three quarters of a mile of the flourishing village of Darlington Mills and in the main road, leading from York to Kingston, being composed of the north half of Lot No. nine, in the first concession of the township of Darlington, in the Now-castle District, containing by adprovement. The farm is well watered, and on the premiss are erected two good substantial frame buildings, -one, a dwelling house, and the other a merchants store, or shop, which has been occupied as such for several years such, which has been occupied as such for several years past; there is also a good frame barn in the place, thirty-five feet wide, by forty feet long, and a good young orchard consisting of eighty bearing apple trees. The whole, or part, of the above lot, as may best suit the pur-chaser, may be had by application to the subscriber, JOIN FLETCHER. Darlington, July 9th, 1832. 140.1f.

STRAYED from the subscriber about the 25th of August last, a BAY MARE COLT rising three years old, black mane and tail, one of the hind feel white and a white spot on the face. Any person knowing af-the above colt will much oblige the owner by letting him know by letter where she may be found and will be ro. warded for their trouble.

ROBERT BEATY.

Trafalgar, Nov. 12th, 1832. A. N. New Survey, Lot 4, 5th Con.

157.tt