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REVIEW.—The Life of the Rev. John Wesley, A. M. sometime Fellow of Lincoln College Oxford, and Watson. Sco. pp. 328.

(Continued from Number 113.)

HAS EPISCOPACY AMONG THE METHODISTS IN AMERICA THE SANCTION OF MR. WESLEY!

We stated last week, that while Mr. Wesley disapproved of the use of the term Bishop, he was attached to the Episcopal form of Government, and sanctioned it in the organization of the Methodist Societies in America. The correctness of this remark is established by the most satisfactory authority. "Mr. Wesley, says Mr. Moore, ordained Mr. Richard Whatcoat, and Mr. Vasey, Presbyters for America: And, ferings and stamp divinity on their martyrdom !being peculiarly attached to every rite of the Church Think not that I allude to the terrific drapery of England, he afterwards ordained Dr. Coke a Superintendant, giving him letters of ordination under great theatre of nature. No! 'tis not the darkenhis own hand and seal."-Life of Wesley, Vol. II, p. cd sun, the bursting tombs, the quaking mountains a fool; a prudent man a spendthrift; a persever- you the man that gives away such writings? If so,

Now Dr. Coko was a Presbyter of the Church of England, many years previous to the ordination above still greater prodigies of meekness, humility, and ed by words, except by a man's own consent. At was not therefore appointed to the Episcopal office over the American Societies, to what office was he "appointed? or how could Mr. Moore assign as a reason for his ordination, Mr. Wesley's attachment to every rite of the Church of England?

To place this question in a still stronger light, we make the following extracts from Mr. Wesley's Pasto- stration, and I feel the resistless force of that im- as some others, in thy convictions. O, believer, ral Letter, dated Bristol, Sopt. 10, 1784, and addressed "To Dr. Cose, Mr. Asbury, and our Brethren in North of infidelity itself, "If Socrates died as a philoso- attling of the chains of hell; nor in thy consci-

ordaining part of our travelling preachers. But I have still refused, not only for peace sake, but because I was determined as little as possible, to violate the establish ed order of the National Church to which I belonged."

"I have accordingly appointed Dr. Coke and Mr. brethren in North America; as also Richard Whatcoat forgiven by thee .- Dr Nott's Address. and Thomas Vascy, to act as Elders among them, by baptising and administering the Lord's Supper."

* * * * "It has, indeed been proposed, to desire the English Bishops to ordain part of our Preachers for America .-But to this I object, 1. I desired the Bishop of London to ordain only one, but could not prevail, 2. If they consented, we know the slowness of their proceedings; but the matter admits of no delay. 2. If they would sorts. Cultivate a good taste, and remember no-ordain them now, they would likewise expect to go-thing great can be accomplished without good povern them. And how greviously would this entangle licy. Persevere in every laudable undertaking, us? 4. As our American brethren are now totally disentangled both from the State and from the English hierarchy, we dare not entangle them again either with the one or the other. They are now at full liberty, simply to follow the Scriptures and the primitive Church. And we judge it best, that they should stand total, and methodical in business, and never profast in that liberty, wherewith God has so strangely crastinate. Keep your correspondents always

"JOHN WESLEY."

It appears from the above extracts, I. That in the organization of the Methodist Societies in America,

2. That setting apart Preachers for the work of the Gospel in America, he exercised a function which it had been proposed te leave to the English Bishops. 3. That he actually exercised the office of ordaining others, upon the principle that Bishops and Presbyters "have the same right to ordain."

4. That Dr. Coke and Mr. Asbury were appointed to a different office from that of Messrs Whatcoat and Vascy; namely, to the Episcopal Office, or that of a Superintendancy "over the brethren in North Ame.

5. That in this organization, Mr. Wesley left the Societies in America," at full liberty, simply to follow the Scriptures and the Primitive Church."

The question now arises, did the Methodists in America depart from either the Scriptures or the Primitive Church, when they substituted the term Bishop for Superintendant? Which term is the most Scriptural and primitive?

(To be Continued.)

COVETOUSNESS.

in contact with this vice. It will consequently one watches you, and every one expects you to shut up the heart against all the addresses of pity do your duty. Remember whose servant you are, and continually incrust it with the frost of selfish. the office you fill, the responsibility of your callness. The love of money can never exist alone. ing, and keep in mind the FINAL ACCOUNT. -By. He who desires wealth for its own sake, will be Middleton. strongly disposed to injustice. His integrity will

trust will be abused.

It also tends to contract the understanding .-

good; and his favor and service should be esteeman makes money his supreme good, and its acquiwith fire and brimstone!"

If there be a word of truth in the New Testa. to prepare for eternity, when every moment of achievements, but they all terminate here—"to as they would obtain, by taking any of the periodical four to five hundred thousand children connected with save a soul from death," is the crowning conquest.

If they could only see and know half the American Sunday school Union. Should the good what I do, they would give all their property, and their seed of the word of God be planted deeply in their methe pursuit of wealth, and in the energies of his mind entirely bent on its acqisition .- Rev. Robert Hall's last Sermon.

THE SAVIOUR.

From the toils and trials of a distressing, but perfect life, follow this illustrious personage to the place of death. Approach his cross and fix your attention on the prodigies which signalize his sufwhich in that dread hour was flung around the or the trembling world that I allude to! These indeed are prodigies; but these vanish before the The qualities are inherent, and cannot be removmentioned by Mr. Wesley's Biographer. If Dr. Coko sin-forgiving goodness, displayed in the dying Saviour. When I behold him amidst the last agonies of dissolving nature, raising his dying eyes to heaven, and forgetful of himself, interceding with powerless, they endeavor to be the pest and band, the God of mercy, with his last breath, and from his very cross, in behalf of those wretches whose insatiable malice had fixed him there—then it is . Take heed of judging thyself unconverted, be-

crest to his fellow worm, and incapable of mercy, effectually) merely because the operation did not glory. A spirit of religious inquiry is extensively talk of retribution?—No; blessed Jesus, thy death affect him so violently as it has some others. talk of retribution ?-No; blessed Jesus, thy death affect him so violently as it has some others. is an antidote to vengeance. At the foot of thy Soul, thou hast the more reason to bless God, if cross, I meet my enemies, I forget their injuries, the convictions of his Spirit have wrought so I bury my revenge, and learn to forgive those kindly on thee, without those extremities of ter-Francis Asbury to be joint Superintendants over our who have done me wrong, as I also hope to be ror, which have cost others so dear .- Gurnall's

LETTER TO A PREACHER.

In your studies and in all your labours be care. ful to invoke the Divine blessing. Preach frequently and "as one having authority." Promote, in every laudable way, schools of every grade, literature in all its branches, and charities of all thing great can be accomplished without good poeven against discouragements. Be courteous, affable, and kind, and keep your temper when opposed. Employ all your leisure time in study, and always have some work on hand. Be puncindebted to you, and never remain long in their debt. Never be in a hurry; preserve a good degree of self-possession, and suffer not yourself to be talked out of your convinctions of truth and Mr. Wesley formed them into a separate and inde- duty. Rise early, and be very economical of Time is a talent which, if once lost, nothing can redeem. Maintain a proper dignity, without even the appearance of pride; manner is something with every body, and every thing with some. Be guarded in discourse, attentive to what others say, and slow to speak; your thoughts are your own whilst unspoken, but when spoken, they become the property of others, who can make what use they please of them. Never acquiesce in immoral or pernic ous opinions. Beware of concessions and pledges, especially to those who might take advantage thereof. Be not forward to assign reasons to those who have no right to demand them. Be not subservient nor timid in manner, but manly and independent, firm and decided. Think nothing in conduct unimportant or indifferent. Be of no party. Be popular if possible, at any rate, be respected. Advise and encourage vouth in every thing that is set others an example than follow the example of the most eminent.-Observe a rigid economy in domestic affairs, by which means you will be enabled to "give to him that needeth." Practice It has a tendency to harden the heart. The strict temperance in eating, drinking, and sleep. claims of benevolence will be perpetually coming ing. Remember all eyes are upon you, every

LABOR FOR ETERNITY.

sed to injury. The unjust balance, and the short Immortality is written upon it, and the inscription one of which, it is said, has been instrumental in the School during the year (but not so large a number weight, will be found in the possession of a covet. is indelible, for it was traced by the finger of the conversion of not less than three hundred ous man. He will be ready to take advantage of Goo. The mind has but begun its play; its in. souls. From this it may be seen that truth is betthe weakness or generosity of those who surround stincts and its faculties but now move with inci-)ter than fiction, and tracts better than novels. him. These habits of trifling with integrity will pient life. Even dull and worthless matter is of Christ. Adv. & Jour. invariably harden the heart. If he be possessed older date. "Of old thou didst lay the foundation of power, that power will be employed for bad of the earth." Ages of history passed before it purposes. If he occupy a station of trust, that was said of him, "a child is born into the world." History will continue its annals, matter, its com- INTERESTING LETTER FROM MR. JUDSON binations, the heavens their course; but he shall How can the love of truth have place in the mind survive them all. The revolution of ages shall of any man who regards money as the greatest be forgotten, the high events of life chase each good. He has no time to devote to the pursuit of other from the stage, "the fushion of this world receive so animating accounts from our foreign misknowledge. Without cultivation, his mind will pass away,"—a period may arrive when it shall sions. There is no Earstern mission, that seems to be knowledge. Without cultivation, his mind will pass away,"—a period may arrive when it shall soon run to waste. He is chained down to one require an effort of even a perfected memory to so highly prospered as this.

Rangoon, March 4, 1831. idea, and that the most barren of all. His un. recall the events accounted the most important on derstanding will soon become so rusted and con-tracted, that there will be none of those exercises noise," and leave the spaces they have occupied tracted, that there will be none of those exercises of it on which all just views of difficult subjects depend.

The heave the spaces they have occupied to fix on which all just views of difficult subjects depend.

The basis of its expectation and to nothing; but the child set in the head of each class. A subscription was opened, for the purpose of purchasing Books, amounting to sed in your letter, are cheering and encouraging to my E3 19 103, of which £2 2 9 has been laid out for But how awful is the condition of a covetous istence cannot be shaken; but in those countless heart. I wish that all Baptist ministers felt so, and man in relation to futurity! God is the supreme ages which its existence must fill, never let it be would all make such presents, though I should prefer their being made directly to the board. My gratitude the highest good and end.—But the covetous throne of God, or a honeless outcast from his heaman in relation to futurity! God is the supreme ages which its existence must fill, never let it be med the highest good and end .- But the covetous throne of God, or a hopeless outcast from his heaven. What, then, if it depend on you in any desition the chief end of his being. He puts it there gree to stamp bliss on that immortality, "to save fore, in the place of God. He becomes an idolater a soul from death?" Can I call torth your pious and in a future world will have his portion with cares in the service of the institutions you have murderers and liars, "in the lake that burneth espoused, by a more powerful motive? by a motive of which you can be more sensible? I know that other motives of great power are in opera-Founder of the Methodist Societies. By Richard ment, some preparation is necessary for a future tion, and I would not undervalue them. Your tristate. But what leisure has an avaricious man umphs are in the first order of civil and moral

In society, character is the first, second, and to worship at the great Shway Dagong pagoda in this physical force, exerted by the most powerful ruler that the ultimate quality. A man is never ruined who place, where it is believed that several real hairs of ever-swayed the sceptro of uncontrolled dominion. has not lost his character, while he who has lost Gaudama are enshrined. During the festival, I have his character, whatever be his position, is ruined given away nearly 10,000 tracts, giving to none but as to moral and useful purposes. Envy and ca. as to moral and useful purposes. Envy and calumny will follow a man's success like his shadow; but they will be powerless, if he is true to himself, and relies on his native energies to beat afraid of it. Dr., give us a writing, that will tell us how or live them down.—Virtues may be misrepresent to escape it." Others come from the frontiers of Casted, but they are virtues still; and in vain will an say, a hundred miles north of Ava,—"Sir, we have industrious man be called an idler; a sensible man seen a writing that tells about an eternal God. Are ing man a changeling; or an honest man a knave. pray give us one, for we want to know, the truth before The qualities are inherent, and cannot be remov. We die." Others come from the interior of the country the same time all calumniators, thrice detected, tells about Jesus Christ." Brother Bennett works day ought to be banished as criminals, unworthy of and night at the press; but he is unable to supply us; the benefits of the society, of which, however for the call is great at Maulmein and Tavoy, as well as

CONVICTIONS.

"Lord King's account of the Primitive Church convinced me, many years ago, that Bishops and Presbytics are the same order, and consequently have the same right to ordain. For many years I have been in portuned, from time to time, to exercise this right by ordaining part of our travelling preachers. But I have Christian Armour.

A BEAUTIFUL SIMILITUDE. By John Faster.

Speaking of the brevity of our present existence, he says, life is an expenditure, a possession constantly wasting-" Suppose a man confined in some fortress, under the doom to stay there until his death, and suppose there is for his use a dark resevoir of water to which it is certain, none can ever be added. He knows, that the quantity is how much, and it may be but very little. He has how would he feel each time of thinking of it?-Not as if he had perennial spring to go to: not I had water yesterday, I have water to day; but my having had it, and my having it to day, is the very cause that I shall not have it on some day that is approaching; and at the same time I am com-

DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE GIFT, AND THE GRACE OF PRAYER.

transient life."

Sometimes, perhaps, thou hearest another ly make out a few broken words in duty! Hence thou art ready to accuse thyself, and to admire the door the better.

REGENERATION THE WORK OF GOD, AND NOT OF . MAN.

Regeneration does not come by the will of man. John i. 10. As gracious persons did not regenerate themselves, so neither can they convey relaudable, praise worthy, or honourable. Rather generating grace to others. If they could, a good and in many of the higher circles are not in disgrace master would regenerate every servant in his fam.
ily; a good parent would regenerate every child
if is a good parent would regenerate every child
of his cond a minister of the Gospel would regen.

The wealth, the fashion, "the ears polite" of the principal cities of Scotland, a frequent and respectful of his; and a minister of the Gospel would regencrate all that sit under his ministry. But they can do no more than pray and use the means. God his instruction, he is doing still more to insure the only can do the work.

TRACTS BETTER THAN NOVELS.

Sir Walter Scott is said to be the most voluminous writer of the present age, having written no less than one hundred volumes; but we have ne-

Religious Intelligence.

The following letter from Burmah, was addressed to Rev. James Grow, of Thompson, Conn. and by him furnished to the Christian Secretary. It is seldom we

last is before me, and your fifty dollars are in the hands

I can spare time to write a few lines only, having a

which, that the weather is dreadfally oppressive at this season. Poor Boardman has just died under it, and 885 are reported as reading in the Bible or Testament; Mrs. Wade is nearly dead. Brother Wade and I are and 34,986 over the age of fifteen. now the only men in the Mission, that can speak and write the language, and we have a population of above ten millions of perishing souls before us. I am persuaded, that the only reason why all the dear friends of Jesus in America do not come forward in support of missions, is mere want of information, (such information are in this country about 60,000 teachers, and from as they would obtain, by taking any of the periodical four to five hundred thousand children connected with persons too.

sund applicants at the house ! Some come two or three months journey, from the borders of Siam and Claina,-Sir, we hear that there is an eternal hell. We are where the name of Jesus Christ is a little known,—
"Are you Jesus Christ's man? Give us a writing that But those rocks and those icy moustains have crushed letter home, except my journal, and that I am obliged to. I took up my pen, merely to acknowlegg your kind-ness, and behold, I have scratched out a long letter, your affectionate Brother in Christ.

From the New York Evangelist. - THE KIRK OF SCOTLAND.

A Correspondent of the Southern Telegraph has given a variety of interesting particulars respecting the Kirk of Scotland. There are 1052 congregations, and not very great; he cannot penetrate to ascertain 1687 ministers. In only five parishes is the minister chosen by the people. In 581 he is selected by individrawn from it by means of a fountain a great dual noblemen or gentry, in 289 by the Crown, in 52 while already, and draws from it every day, but by Town Councils, in 31 by the Crown in conjunction with nobles or gentry, in 10 by universities, &c. The right of patronage is considered as part of an estate, have a reservoir, I may be at ease. No; but I and is sold and bought as such.—The number of unemployed licentiates is very great, one Presbytery alone, out of 79, that of Glasgow, having 42 unemployed.

The ministers of the establishment are divided into two classes, according to their religious sentiments. The terms Moderate and Evangelical will sufficiently polled to this fatal expenditure. So is our mortal explain their different character. The former have the greatest number, reckoning six hundred ministers out of ten, or three fifths of the whole; but the latter have the greatest increase, are most sought after, and I need not add most useful. The moderate preachers, it may be supposed, do not clevate their standard, either of doctrine or practice, too high, nor make the way for Christian pray with much freedom, fluency, and their hearers too strait; but yet they may not disremovingness of expression; whilst thou canst hard- gard their vocation, as many in the English establishment are said to do. Scotland does not tolerate a pluralist, nor a non-resident, nor a "dumb-dog," and still less the practice of open vice. Indeed the modehim! as if the gilding of the key made it open ration of merely intellectual and official religion, is in such bad repute that many Town Councils, though moderates themselves, will only patronize the evange-lical minister. Where the gospel is not preached, the congregation dwindles, and policy therefore may intro-duce it to keep out dissent. But besides that, the evangelical ministers are admitted into high places, not only because their aid is needed, but because their doctrines are esteemed, or at least are considered true, hearing for the evangelical doctrines; and now, as a preaching of those doctrines throughout the land.

Sunday School Department.

To the Editor of the Christian Guardian. Whitby, 15th Sept., 1831.

Dear Sir.

every Sabbath). There have been committed to me-mory, and recided in the School, 18,918 verses of Scripture; the greatest number by any one scholar, 6,092. We have nothing very interesting to communicate respecting the School; but we feel encouraged, as the number of scholars have increased the past year, and we have been able to continue it through the winter season. And we hope that, by perseverance and the blessing of Almighty God, we shall ere long find that our labor has not been in vain.

WILLIAM MOORE, Superintendant.

Quarterly Report of the Trafalgar Sabbath School, situated on Lot No. 13, 6th Concession, commenced April 17th, 1831.—The following is a report of the first quarter; ending July 17th, 1831 :- The number of scholars attending are 54. The number of verses Rev. and dear Brother-Your letter of the 17th July committed to memory from the New Testament are Testaments and other School Books.

Sunday Schools in Ireland.—It appears from the late reports of the Sunday School Society for Ireland, that the number of Schools in its connection, July, constant press of missionary work, on hand; add to thick the weather is dreadfally oppressive at this teachers, and 202,332 scholars. Of the scholars, 102,and 34,986 over the age of fifteen.

Not one half of the 202,332 are receiving instruction

in daily schools .- Sunday School Journal.

.A noble army .-- The number of scholars connected with all the Sunday schools in the world, is estimated at about one million eight hundred thousand. There mory, and duly affect their hearts, what an influence The great annual festival is just past, during which will they speedily exert over the world on which they multitudes come from the remotest parts of the country dwell!—a moral power, vastly superior to any merely

> London Sunday School Union .- The returns for the present year of schools in the United Kingdom were 10,162 schools, 107,545 teachers, and 1,062,656 scholars; being an increase of 237 schools, 9,800 teachers, and 42,463 scholars during the past year.

Obituary Notices.

(For the Christian Guardian.) Mrs. CLARISY M'LEOD closed a life of deep affliction on the 29th of November, upon a bed of christian triumph, in the 66th year of her age. She was a na-tive of New-Jersey. At the winding up of the Revo-lutionary war she removed with Mr. Joel Daniels, her first husband, to the Province of New-Brunswick, where Mr. Daniels lived many years in respect, and for the call is great at Maulmein and Tavoy, as well as here, and his types are very poor, and he has no efficient help. The fact is, that we are very weak, and have to complain, that hitherto we have not been well supported from home. It is most distressing to find, when we are almost worn out and are circling on a figure of the supported discovery. It is enough for us to when we are almost worn out and are circling on a figure of the supported discovery. It is enough for us to when we are almost worn out and are circling on a figure of the support with a support with a support with a support with the support with a support wit that the evidence of his claims rises to demonstration, and I feel the resistless force of that impassionate exclamation which burst from the lips of infidelity itself, "If Socrates died as a philosopher, Jesus Christ died as a God!"

when we are almost worn out, and are sinking, one at say, that the good-will of limit the fire did not consume her christian as some others, in thy convictions. O, believer, that many of our brethren in was with her; the fire did not consume her christian cause thou mayest not have felt so much horror, as some others, in thy convictions. O, believer, that many of our brethren in was with her; the fire did not consume her christian cause thou mayest not have felt so much horror, as some others, in thy convictions. O, believer, that many of our brethren in was with her; the fire did not consume her christian cause thou mayest not have felt so much horror, ter another into the grave, that many of our brethren in was with her; the fire did not consume her christian cause thou hast not heard so much, it may be, of the just as cold and repulsive as the mountains of ice in the lim, who said 'I will never leave nor forsake thee.' polar seas. But whatever they do, we cannot sit still and see the dear Burmans, flesh and blood like our for any very leave to a higher branch. when we are almost worn out, and are sinking, one af- say, that the good-will of Him who dwelt in the Bush

> August 18-At Haverfordwest, Mr. James Brown. aged sixty, who was for about thirty years a member of times indicate that the great renovation of Burmah is the Methodist Society, and long a useful class leader. drawing near. On we had about twenty more, convertible was a truly upright and good man; and enjoyed sed in the language, and means to spread schools, and the respect of those who knew him. His attachment tracts and Bibles to any extent, how happy I should be. to Methodism was strong and steady. He was a sixcere and firm friend to the Preachers, and felt much us down for many years. However, I must not leave pleasure in doing all he could to promote their commy work to write letters. It is seldom that I write a fort and usefulness. In his worldly business he was strictly just and diligent; and God blessed him. A deep sense of his infirmities, with a very nervous frame of body, but even in those seasons, he held fast his which I hope you will excuse, and believe me. In haste faith in Christ. Very few excelled him in liberallity. your affectionate Brother in Christ. A. Jupson! Of the "much" that God had given him, he gave plenteously," and ever felt a pleasure in assisting to promote the cause of God. In his long affliction ha was greatly supported and comforted by divine grace, and died in the Lord, leaving a widow and many children to lament their loss.

Sept. 5th-At. Thetford, Matthew Diver, aged twenty-four years. His first religious impressions were produced by the reading of a Tract, which was put into his pocket by an unknown person. He afterwards became an active Tract Distributer, visiting several villages in the vicinity of Thetford in which the Gospel has since been published by the Weleyan Ministers, and Societies formed. He also became an active Local Preacher. In the midst of much promise. it pleased God to remove him after an illness of a few days. His end was peace.

July 18th--At Halberton, Devon, Mrs. Elizabeth Hill, aged eighty-six. More than fifty years ago she herad the Methodist Preachers, and felt the Gospel to be the power of God unto salvation; soon afterwards she received the Preachers into her house at Buckfastleigh, and kindly ministered to their wants. In 1785 she was united in marriage to the late Mr. Hill, of Halberton; when she cheerfully took upon herself the care of his children, and watched over their temporal and spiritual interests with tender solicitude. She loved the cause of God, and contributed towards its support: and was diligent in her attendance upon the means of grace, till age and infirmity prevented. The last years of her life were spent in quietly waiting for the salvation of God. Some of her last expressions were "I have often prayed that God would be with me in the hour of death; and now I find my prayers answered .--I feel that Christ is precious. My God will take me

Sept 9th .- At New-Mills, Derbyshire, after a pain ful and protracted illness, Jemima Timperley, wife of the Rev. William Timperley. She was a member of the Methodist society about forty years; during which period the grace of God was exceeding abundant in her; and was exemplified in her personal picty, Chris. tian simplicity, and consistent practice. She was diligent in visiting the sick, instructing the ignorant, and in ministering to the relief of the poor; and in various Circuits her zealous efforts for the conversion of sinners and the edification of saints, were very successful, She was humble, affable, and affectionate. The means of grace were her delight; and unless prevented by sicknesa, she was never absent from her class-meeting or from public worship. During her last illness, she was patient in suffering, and resigned to the will of God: and enjoyed the delightful assurance that he be hable to perpetual concussions; it will be asbe hable to perpetual concussions; it will be

cuit. Mrs. Jane Luff, relict of the late Mr. Oliver Luff, and the preaching of the Gospel in her own house, and the prayers and conversations of the Preachers, who were entertained there, were made a blessing to her. through affliction, greatly deprived of the ordinances of God's house; but she was favoured with the consola tion of the Holy Spirit. A few days before her death, her faith became more lively, and her evidence more clear. She said, "I see Christ before me." "I feel him with me." In this happy state she entered into T. J.

CHRISTIAN GUARDIAN.

Wednesday, January 18th, 1832.

DIFFERENT MODES OF INSTRUCTION .- There are two classes of teachers, who recommend the same Christian virtues, condemn, in language equally strong, the same vices, and enforce with equal plainness the same practical duties-but with very different success. What is the reason?

A. recommends christian morality from the nature and fitness of things-its own excellence-its influence upon individuals and Society-its adaptation to the constitution of human nature and the relations of men -as manifested to be the will of God.

B. goes back a step further-unfolds the cause of man's immorality, his moral weakness and corruption, to humble and teach him self-distrust; the atonement of Christ, as exhibiting the infinite evil of sin, and pointing out the way of man's deliverance from it: regeneration by the influence of the Holy Spirit, effecting the destruction of the love of sin, and directing the whole affection of the soul to virtue and to God;--the example of Christ as a pattern and system of moral action; the rewards and punishments of a future judgment, bearing with all their weight on the motives and actions of men.

B's instructions include those of A. But to suppose successful, is to suppose that the branches can bear fruit

MISSION TO ENDEAVOUR TO REMEDY THE EVILS OF A GOVERNMENT ?"

This question is propounded and discussed at large, with great acuteness and ability, by the Rev. Richard plain animal food in small quantities. Watson in the Third Volume of his Theological Institutes, p. 311. &c. It is a question of importance at the present time in this country, and one on which many conscientious persons may feel anxious to satisfy them-

That Christians have a right and are in duty bound to use their best endeavours, as well as to offer up daily and fervent prayers, for the establishment and impartial and wise administration of good government, no reasonable man will deny. For the considentious and moral part of a nation to abandon the administration of its affairs to the irreligious, and the profligate, and the unprincipled, would be defeating the purposes of God in the establishment of civil government, and converting in the good work that is going on there, in the cona "Minister of God for good," into a gluttinous deyourer of the national wealth and a dreadful instrument Your paper, I trust, will have a blessed effect on the of high-handed oppression and public licentiousness. inhabitants of these Provinces. May the Lord grant, It is one thing, however, for a Christian to take a becoming, dutiful and active interest in what concerns amidst the reproaches which are cast upon you. the general good, and another thing for him to "reel "As to the Temperance cause, I think it is highly absence of all reason, and argument, and truth, and regularly organized." for the purpose of upholding a heartless system or a vicious cause.

Let it, however, be remarked, that whatever denial of equal and public rights may be sanctioned in this ernment, which undoubtedly contemplates, with paterpopulation. The responsibility of any maleadministra- closed are for the Indian Mission." tion, must rest with an intervening agency, which, in all cases of abuse, must be alike unfaithful to the fountain and objects of its power. In connexion with the FOR THE MINISTRY .- By the Canadian Watchman above remarks, the following observations of Mr. Watson will be read with deep and well-rewarded attention:

nay, even the duty of it must often be allowed; but under certain qualifying circumstances. As, 1. That this resistance of opposing and inculpating opinion is not directed against government, as such, however strict, provided it be just and impartial. 2. That it is principles of its constitution : not personal against the supreme magistrate himself, 4. That it proceeds not from a hasty, prejudiced, or malignant interpretation of the character, designs, and acts of a government. 5. That it is not factions; that is, not the result of attachment to parties, and of zeal to effect mere party objects, instead of the general good. 6. That it does not respect the interests of a of regeneration by the Holy Spirit of the atonement few only, or of a part of the community, or the mere local interests of some places in opposition to the just interests of other places. Under such guards as these. the respectful, but firm expression of opinion, by speech. writing, petition, or remonstrance, is not only lawful, but is often an imperative duty, a duty for which hazards even must be run by those who endeavour to lead up public opinion to place itself against real en- from the Society, may be admitted with no other quality croachments upon the fundamental laws of a State, or fication than a good moral character. any serious maleadministration of its affairs. The same conclusion may be maintained under similar reserves, when the object is to improve a deficient and incessity of the case; that the discussion of it should Canadas. be temperate; that the change should be directly connected with an obvious public good, not otherwise to be Seminary, who has not a good English education, but py to learn that others have been induced to follow accomplished. When these circumstances meet, there whose character otherwise sufficiently recommends him, is manifestly no opposition to government as an or- the Directors will endeavor to obtain for him the neces dinance of God: no blamable resistance "to the powers sary instruction by a preparatory course, that be," since it is only proposed to place them in cirthat be," since it is only proposed to place them in circomstanges the more effectually to, fulfil the duties of Latin, Greek, and Hebrew; Evidences of Christianity;

Sept. 11th.-At Parkhouse, in the Monmouth Cir. good of the State as possible, and which therefore necessarilly supposed a liability to future modifications, of Trellick Grange, aged eighty-one. She was a mem- when the fairly collected public sontiment, through the ber of the Methodist society for about thirty-five years; organs by which it usually expresses itself as to the public weal, required it."

INFLUENZA.—The enidemic catarrh, or influenza, For some years previous to her dissolution she was, which has prevailed so generally in this province, during the last and the present month, has likewise spread over the United States. In the last received number of the Journal of Health (a valuable periodical which ought to be in every family) there is an excellent article, explainand remedies for it. The following remarks will be found useful beyond the present season, and long after the preent livery of the disease shall be changed:

> "The same prudential maxims, obedience to which would guard us against catching cold, are equally requisite and proper to protect us against influenza; and hat as a slight cold is to be dreaded by a person far dvanced in life, or by one liable to spitting of blood or to consumption, so is the influenza to be still more sedulously shunned by them. Hence in both cases, of common as well as of epidemic catarrh or influenza, to keep the feet warm and dry, to preserve an equable temperature of skin, and clothing of suitable texture and quantity, to shun sudden transitions from heat to cold, are necessary means of prevention. If unavoidably exposed in this way, or by getting wet and chilled to use a warm foot-bath or a general warm bath, and to seep at rest in doors and use a very light regimen, are also important precautions. Should the influenza have made its attack in due form, it may, like a common cold, be generally kept in subjection by a rigid abstinence—mild herb teas, toast and water, bailey or rice water, being the only articles used for either food or The irritation of coughing will be greatly mitigated by a flax-seed tea, with the addition of a little emon juice and sagar, or by gum Arabic in water.

If other means be used, in the absence of a physician we would particularly caution against those of a heatng nature, such as spiritous liquors, in the various cominations af hot toddy, whiskey punch, or spices and condiments. More or less fever is always present with the exercise of unceasing prayer, opening a fellowship the cold or influenza; and which will be greatly aggrawith God, and invigorating every virtue and grace; gravated by stimulating or exciting remedies. Saline medicines in moderate doses, or even a bleeding from the arm, will generally prove of much greater avail.— We mention this practice not with a view to recommend it indiscriminately, but simply to say that it is inincomparably sofer than the heating or alexipharmic one, and ought, when recommended by a physician, to that A's instructions can be to any considerable extent be had recourse to, without fear or demur. Opium, in its various forms of administration, should not be heedlessly or hastily had recourse to, especially in the first when disconnected from the vine, or that there will be or more feverish stage of the disease; indeed we should light without the Sun, or a stream without a fountain.

recommend that it be only used under the direction of crease of our subscribers since the commencement of a physician. But after all, the chief hopes of relief, the present volumne is 240, with a weekly addition in "How FAR DOES IT CONSIST WITH CHRISTIAN Sun. and means of avoiding future ills, the consequences of the town and in the country. This we attribute mainprotracted influenza, will be in a cooling regimen, ab stinence at first and afterwards of simple food, light and easy of digestion, such as the farinaceous articles stewed fruits &c. and finally, though with caution,

> ENCOURAGEMENT IN A DIFFICULT BUT GOOD WORK. With feelings not easily expressed, we perused the following letters from two unknown gentlemen in Lower Canada; the writer of the first requesting the paper as a subscriber, the second enclosing a donation for the Indian Missions. Such testimonics of distant, impartial, and disinterested spectators of our toils. afford us more satisfaction and encouragement than thousands of the gold of Ophir:

"Quebec, 2nd January, 1832.

"I rejoice, with my brothren of Upper Canada version of souls, and in the cause of Temperance. that you may continue to persevere in well doing,

d, will blast the fairest fruit of Christian graces Annanius and Sapphira, has caused too many profesa Christian be deterred from a firm, and faithful dis-wide circulation of your paper has already, and, I trust, charge of duty to his country, by the idle scare-crows will continue to exert a salutary influence upon the -such as the eneithets, "sedition, disaffection, disloy- there has been something done for the cause here, for alty," &c .- terms which have latterly lost all meaning, which we should be thankful, yet, I regret to state, and are seldom or never resorted to, except in the atter that it is in a feeble state, there being no Society yet

"Inverness, L. C., 27th Decr. 1831.

"Your valuable paper found its way to this place Country, or whatever abuses may exist, they cannot be that it has been useful in this neighborhood in preconsidered as justly attributable to the supreme gov- moting the cause of Temperance, in dissipating prenal solicitude, the best interests of every class of the terest in the Indian Mission. These four dollars en-

SEMINARY FOR THE EDUCATION OF YOUNG MEN it appears that the Directors of the "Canada Education and Home Missionary Society," have determined "As to the resistance of opinion, the lawfulness, to establish a Seminary in Montreal, for the education of Young Men for the ministry in Canada, and have published an appeal to the members and friends of that Society on the subject. The following are the leading

This Institution being formed, not by any one religior his delegated authorities, but relates to public acts ous denomination, but by the union of several,—and only. 3. That it springs not from mere theoretical not being intended to subserve the views of any individpreference of some new form of government to that actually existing, so that it has in it nothing practical. piety in all; the following general principles are estabpiety in all; the following general principles are estab-Hished.

The Instructors shall be men of orthodox, or evan relical sontiments; including in that term, a belief in the doctrines of the inspiration of the Scriptures-o the depravity of the human character-of the Trinity-

-of justification by faith-and of eternal punishment. No Instructions shall be given, in any way in the Seminary, on the topics of Church government, confessions of faith, or baptism -but the students shall be permitted to obtain these from persons of their respecive persuasions.

Young men who do not wish pecuniary assistance

If young men wish for the pecuniary aid of the Socie clear one; that it should be felt to be so by the great good English Education; 5th, of really needing the comfort and instruction, is certainly an enterprise wor-

Should any person apply for the advantages of the

their office; nothing contrary, in fact, to the original Biblical criticism and Interpretation; Didactic and compact, the object of which was the public benefit, Polemical Theology; Ecclesiastical History; the pasby rendering its government as efficient to premote the bert Office, doe, with Jewish Antiquities.

In order to supply still further the exigences of the Society" had an existence.

In order to supply still further the exigences of the Society" had an existence.

however, that there is no truth in themcountry, and extend the benefits of a liberal education.

It is taking rather too much for granted, for the comin fact, mere inventions of the enemy.

as well as to obtain assistance in maintaining the Semittee of the "Young Men's Society" to suppose, that

Appares AT Bristot.—The citizens minary, and giving to its operations their greatest of because they slept until last October, others must have fort, it is determined to open a general department; i. e, a Classical and Philosophical course, to all who choose to attend, on the simple condition of propriety Sabbath School "Society shall have been accomplished of moral conduct.

ing the nature and causes of this disease, and precautions the first Monday of January, and ends on the last Sat. ple" of the Teachers of the School, "in canvassing arday of May; the second session commencing in like the Town for Sunday Scholars;" in this they do "remanner, in July, and ending in November. There will joice; yea, and shall rejoice. thus be two vacations annually, of a month each; a period sufficient, it is believed, for relaxation, or visiting friends in any part of the country. Students may commence their attendance at any part of the year,

CHANGE OF TASTE.-The following extract of a etter from an agent in the Western District, indicates an improvement in the moral taste, which at no distant ening of Tuesday last, for the purpose of forming a day will render it necessary for the public journals in this Province to sustain a moral character in order to receive any considerable share of public patronage.named subscriber who so lately wished to discontinue the Guardian should now order it again. I am howein this Province, and having read the Guardian during only notice the substance of the principal resolutions, the past year, thought, for the sake of experiment and the names of the speakers. The resolutions variety, he would subscribe for a paper he had not yet read; and not feeling himself able to take both, he resolved to discontinue the Guardian, at least for the present year. But having had an opportunity to peruse the paper above alluded to, he finds it very illy qualified, to supply the place of the Guardian, and considers that to dispense with that useful information on those important subjects which should engage the attention f every well-wisher of his country and mankind generally, which is furnished in the Guardian, for the fabuous tales, silly stories, foul calumny and slander, which occupy a large space in the colums of some of the papers published in this Province, is gratifying cujosity at too dear a rate; he is unwilling to make the sacrifice and therefore wishes you to send him your pa-

"How are you certing on?" has been asked by a umber of our agents in their kind and welcome letters. In reply, we are happy to be able to say that we are getting on pretty well in some respects. The nett in- Rev. W. Boulton, Rev. A. Stewart, and Mr. Parsons. the present volumne is 240, with a weekly addition in ly to the exertions of our agents, that increase of public confidence which an upright and honest course of but all its fruits, if we are not mistaken, our children conduct will never fail to secure among an intelligent children shall not have reaped.—Communicated. conduct will never fail to secure among an intelligent copulation, and an increasing thirst for general infornation, and a growing desire in the public mind to connect religious and general knowledge-to have the noral principles preserved and strengthened, at the same time that its knowledge of men and things is enarged. We are thankful to our friends for their frequent suggestions-we shall always be grateful for their advice or reproof, and endeavour to profit by it.

> EXTRACT. From the Journal Rumanity.

Those subscribers who are indebted for a longer term than one year are informed that they have not fulfilled the conditions of their subscriptions, and are suffering both a character and credit by the delay. They may have neglected us from inadvertence; but this excuse is now removed, and if their delinquency is continued, a less faorable construction must be put upon their conduct.

That the receipts of a newspaper establishment, though omparatively unimportant to individual subscribers, are ssential to its success; that every neglect on the part of subscribers is an act of injustice, and the breach of a positive engagement; that the moral obligation to pay a debt leave the port. to and fro" under the intoxicating spirit of every party necessary to continue your admonitions and reproofs of the time agreed upon is the same, whether it be large or The French Board of Health had in consequence or wind that may chance to blow-a spirit which, if in- to all venders of ardent spirits. The love of gain, as in small; that it is for the interest of subscribers to pay at the dered the port of Calais and others to be closed against and the love of gain, as in small; that it is for the interest of subscribers to pay at the love of gain, as in small; that it is for the interest of subscribers to pay at the love of gain, as in small; that it is for the interest of subscribers to pay at the love of gain, as in love of gain, a advance price, and that by withholding payment after it is and drink up the life of scriptural piety. Nor should sing christians to keep back part of the price; but the due they are practically enemies of the cause which the paper advocates, because they impede its usefulness, are prop. ositions upon which it is unnecessary to enlarge. Our reaof party spleen, intolerant bigotry, and self-interest minds of the people of this rising country. Although ders are too intelligent to require a discussion of such

> NEW PAPERS. We have received the first two numbers of a new paper published at Prescott, called the Grenville Gazette; published and edited by Mr. Stephen Miles, former proprietor of the Canadian Watchman The Grenville Gazette promises to be an instructive and useful paper. Mr. Miles is well known in the prosome time ago. It will be gratifying to you to know, vince, and justly esteemed by those who know him best, and he has our best wishes for his success. We have received the 4th number of the Canadian Emigrant, a new judices against the Methodists, and in exciting an in- paper published at Sandwich, which furnishes favorable indications of being a useful and moritorious auxiliary to the interests of agriculture, general knowledge, Temperance and morality.

> > PARLIAMENTARY PROCEEDINGS .- The last week has been principally occupied in committee of supply, and discussing and voting salaries to public officers. Outlines herealter. The question of privilege is continued in to-day's paper. It has appeared to be necessary to give a bnet outline of the whole proceedings in this case, in order to do justice to all parties, and because it involves general principles.

> > YORK ELECTION will take place the 30th of this nonth, at the Red Lion Inn. Yongestreet. Messrs. Washburn and Mackenzie are Candidates.

> > Our Subscribers in the vicinity of Conounce, will hereafter receive their papers at Mr. Ebenezer

Several Articles and extracts of letters designed for his day's paper, are unavoidably deferred.

[To the Editor of the Christian Guardian.] York, 16th January, 1832. Mr. Editor :

I notice in the last Guardian the first Report

of the Young Men's Society in this Town. From the Constitution and Report of this Society, I judge its blicct to be a very benevolent and commendable one. To encourage virtuous and decent houses of entertainty, they must furnish satisfactory evidence,—1st, of ment, and to bring as many of the Town children into personal piety; 2nd, of competent talents; 3d, of or Sabbath Schools, where they may be taught the 'things adequate state of the supreme government. It is inthodox sentiments, including the same doctrines as which belong unto their peace, and to visit those who
deed specially requisite here, that the case should be a
in the article relating to the Instructor; 4th, of a
are sick and in prison, and make provision for their mass of those who with any propriety can be called aid of the Society; 6th, of intending, except in pecu- thy of the highest praise; and in this good work I the public; that it should not be urged beyond the ne- liar circumstances, to exercise their ministry in the wish these "young men" much success. But with respect to one thing in their report, they obviously their example, in canvassing the Town for Sunday Now I know of none who have been engaged in this good work besides these "young men" except the Teachers of the Methodist Sabbath School; and I take it for granted, that it is to them that the Report alludes. It would seem that these "young men" were not aware, that the Teachers of the Me-

Should any Student have made previous progress in divided into committees, for two or three years past,

slept likewise.

I would add, "one great object of the" Methodist each year into two sessions. The first commences on that others have been induced to follow" the "exam-

I am, Mr. EDITOR, yours respectfully.

TRACT SOCIETY.

From the Courier.

A very mimerous and respectable meeting was held in the assembly room of the Ontario house, on the ev-Religious Tract and Book Society, on the broad evangelical basis of the London Religious Tract Society.

The Rev. Dr. Harris, principal of U. C. College, was called to the chair. The Rev. Mr. Matthews implored You will doubtless be a little surprised, that the above the divine blessing; and the chairman explained the object of the meeting. After which a variety of reso-lutions were passed. These called forth a great varielutions were passed. ver, authorised to say by way of explanation, that Mr. ty of speeches, almost all of which were interesting, having heretofore read several papers published and some of them powerful and impressive. We can

. The formation and regulation of the Upper Canada

Religious Tract Society.

A deliberate acknowledgment of the need of divine offuence to accompany its operations.

The appointment of Dr. Harris to be president. Of Jesse Ketchum, Esq., John Gamble, Esq., Charles Small, Esq., Captain Phillpots, and Rev. C. Matthews,

Joseph Wenham, Esq., treasurer. Rev. Wm. Rintoul, and Mr. Robert Thomson, se retarics; with a committee of ten other gentlemen. Votes of thanks to Dr. Harris for his conduct in the

And to Mr Botsford for the very comfortable and ratnitous accommodation afforded by him to the meet-

The speakers were-the Rev. C. Matthews, Joseph Wenham, Esq., Rev. Wm. Rintoul, Captain Philipots, Rev. Mr. Jenkins, C. Small, Esq., Marshal S. Bidwell, Esq., M. P., the Rev. S. Myerhoffer, Mr. Caldicott,

Mr. Stewart closed the meeting with prayer, and subscriptions with a collection to the amount of £20, attested the deep interest which the meeting took in the object for which they had assembled. Another year shall, we trust, shew this institution flourishing;

YORK BIBLE SOCIETY. The society has issued in 1831: The two former years,.... 1750 Whole number issued,......

LATEST NEWS FROM ENGLAND. A few hours after our last week's paper went to

ress, we received English News to the 17th of November. The following Summary is selected from the N. York papers.

The Cholera was still the subject of engrossing interest. Four to six cases a day occurred at Sunderland. and Government had forbidden all vessels to enter or

Dover packets were also required to produce a bill of health from the magistrates or the French consul at the to t whence they sailed. It was believed generally that the discase at Sunder-

and was epidemic and not the Asiatic Cholera. It had been reported for several days, that Lord Grey would resign, and that an entire or partially new

Ministry would be formed. Paris dates are to the 13th. The Peerage question was to be introduced in the Chamber of Peers on the

which M. Perier resolved on. The King of Holland had not acceded to the terms impossed by the Five Powers. A report prevailed in London on the 15th that he had laid an embargo on all

the Dutch Ports, but was not much credited. The Polish Officers of the corps which continued in arms after the capitulation of Warsaw are prohibited

y a manifesto of the Emperor Nicholas from returning Parliament was expected to meet on the 6th of De-

Incendiary fires continued to be numerous in Eng-

and. 'A Liverpool paper records no less than 21, within the compass of half a column. At a place near Bristol, 500 quarters of wheat were detroyed, London Nov. 16 .- The report of a change in the

Administration has again provailed to-day; but we have not been able to trace it to any authentic source. The near approach of the Session, the silence of Ministers with respect to the question, on the fate of

which their continuance in power must depend, and the constant appeals made both to the Government and the people by those Journals which are most violent in calling for reform, have all conspired to countenance the opinion that Ministers have met with difficulties which admit of no alternative but resignation. That the Boroughmongers should take advantage of those circumstances to circulate such a report is probableney feel they are in a desperate situation, and have no objection to try a desperate remedy. But the transfer of the rumour from the East to the West end of the town (for it has spent but one day in each quarter) is a proof that there is not much stability in its founda-

To judge from the present appearances we should say that few things can be more improbable than the resig-nation of Earl Grey and his colleagues before the meeting of Parliament. Men who have staked their political fame-nay, their political existence, upon one great measure, which the bulk of the nation expect at heir hands, would ill consult their reputation by acomplish what they stand pledged to undertake. Even if their prospects were worse than we can suppose them to be, while a Monarch of such spirit and candor presides over the country, it is not on the eve of the battle that we can expect them to retire, unless we could suppose them candidates for universal ridicule. There is but one party more who would cut such a ridiculous igure, and that is the party who look to succeed them. | From the Stamford News.1

We may predict-there is no treason in predictingre express no wish for such a result—but we may predict and we do most confidently predict, from what we thedist Sabbath School have been, from time to time, lops will be a matter of history, not of fact.

City, Tuesday evening, Nov. 15 .- The reports reany of these branches, the terms and course of his stud-and that they were engaged in "canvassing the Town lative to a change in the ministry, which we alluded to for Sunday Scholars," long before this "young men's yesterday, are still prevalent in the city. We suspect, however, that there is no truth in them-that they are,

AFFAIRS AT BRISTOL -The citizens of Bristol, or a a large number of them, have drawn up a memorial to he government, in which they express their opinion that Sir Charles Wetherell, whose public entrance into Sabbath School "Society shall have been accomplished the city as Recorder, was the signal for the late riots, if they should in any way be the means of provoking "ought either immediately to surrender his judicial of-This course will also extend to four years, divided others to good works; and they are happy to learn, fice, or to withdraw himself from the contested field of politics, as they are persuaded that, so long as he acts in the double capacity of judge and politician, the interests of justice in this city will be compromised, party spirit be rendered more violent and bitter, and the feelings of a large number of his most respectable fellowcitizens be outraged and insulted." Up to the date of the last accounts, no definite answer had been received from the government. In a note addressed to the me-morialists, dated "Home Office, Nov. 10," Lord Melbourne says, "The whole of the unfortunate and disgraceful transactions which have recently taken place in that city, will undoubtedly demand the most serious and deliberate attention of His Majesty's Government, and I have to assure you that there shall be no delay in acquainting you with the determination to which they come upon this painful subject.

The Bristol Mercury says, " Masons, carpenters, and miths are already actively employed in repairing the gaol, and rebuilding the governor's house. paper estimates the amount of damage by the late riots at only £100,000; and adds—"While writing these remarks, the following calculation was sent by a correspondent :-

2 houses, at £800 Deduct value of site in fee £13,600 Furniture in 42 houses, average £800 33,600 each, Toll-houses.

400

3,000 New Prison, The Palace, &c. C,900 Bridewell, 1,000 Merchandize, exclusive of duty; which the parties under bond cannot properly be required

to pay £67,£60 The Mansion and Custom-Houses are not included, eing public property.

THE CHOLERA MOREUS.

Public attention in England continues to he much xcited in regard to the Cholera. Almost every paper more or less occupied with discussions concerning it. There have been a good many cases at Sunderland, and a number of deaths.

Newcastle Nov. 9 .- A letter from Sunderland, dated ept. 9th, states that "matters have been considerably exaggerated," and adds, that there have been thirty cases of cholera in all, of which eighteen have proved fatal. It is further observed, that "the disease is on

On the Sth there were 4 deaths, and 7 new cases. On the 11th, 11 new cases, besides 14 of diarrhea, and 2 deaths. On the 12th, 4 new cases, besides, 11 diarrhea: no death, 13th a new case, besides 5 of diarrhea.

Newcastle Nov. 10 .- I am sorry to have to inform you that the cholera is still raging in Sunderland. Four-people died yesterday, one of them after four hours illness, and there is every appearance of its increasing, in consequence of mild weather, with coutherly winds. We are I am happy to say entirely free from it here, and I hope will remain so.

A letter dated Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Nov. 12th, says, "I fear the cholera has reached Newcastle. We have a death to-day differing in no respect from the vorst Senderland cases."

London Nov. 16 .- We see no reason to alter the opinion which we expressed yesterday as to the favorale appearanses at Sunderland. The only medical oard sitting at the time was the board of health, and

the board of health has since made its report. Happily, however, on the showing of the report, he disease, be it what it may. Asiatic or European. Continental or home-hred, so far from exhibiting that rightful mortality which has haunted the imaginationand only the imagination-of the public for some time past, is evidently not more fatal than the ordinary cholera of this country, and therefore not of a nature to-excite alarm. The report announces two deaths, and eight recoveries; and it will be seen that the general of England as far as Yarmouth, and the London and amount of cases has diminished, instead of increesng-the total number of sick, which, by the former

POSTSCRIPT.

report, was 24, being now but 16.

Wednesday, 2 o'clock. THREE DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND.

English news have this moment been received to the 19th of Novemer. The rumours of a change in the ministry are groundless. It is aid that the next Reform Bill will be a more popular one than the iast. 14th. No hope was entertained of the success of the it was repetable that the Parliament would not meet until after the homeasure except, through the creation of more Peers, lidays—perhaps the 8th of January. It was expected that a number of new peers would be created to early the Bill through the House of Lords.

> "Thirty-six new poers (only for life) have been created in France in order to carry a measure abolishing the hereditary peerage.

Provincial Parliament.

Friday, 6th January, 1832.

RE-EXPULSION OF MR. MACRENZIE. The Solicitor General, member for Kingston, rose and

submitted a question of privilege, and read in his place certain passages from an article in a public new spaper called the "Colonial Advocate," entitled "articles of Im-peachment or public accusation read and submitted to the consideration of the electors of the County of York, in County Court assembled, on Monday, January 26, 1832, y Mr. Mackenzie, their late member, against the Lious. Governor of the Province and the advisers of the Crown," and signed W. L. Mackenzie-and also a certain other article in the said paper, addressed "to the people of Canada," and charged Win Lyon Mackenzie, Esq., a member of this House, for the County of York, with the publications of the same, as false, scandalous and malicious libels upon this House in contempt of its privileges. The Solicitor General then delivered at the table the paper containing the said articles, and called upon the House to put the said William Lyon Mackenzie, Esquire, on his trial for the publication of the said alleged libels. The Speaker then called upon the Honourable Member

for York, to admit or deny the said articles or to defend himself as to the publication thereof, and Mr Mackenzie n his place, acknowledged that he was the author of the said articles, and prayed the indulgence of the House for half an hour to prepare for his defence-which was grant-

The Speaker left the chair. The Speaker resumed the chair.

The Clerk read at the table the publications complain-

Mr Mackenzic then entered on his defence-and closed the same at 6 o'cloc! . P. M. Mr. Mackenzie commenced his defence by observing

that he now stood in different circumstances from what bandoning the post of danger without an effort to ac- he did in the former case. He then stood accused of pub. lishing his own individual statements only; he was now called upon to defend himself for publishing what the peo-ple of the county of York had approved of. The house was now virtually trying the people of the county of York. The house had published 2000 copies of what they had called a libel, the Guardian had published it—(Mr. Burwell interrupted, and objected to Mr. Mackenzie's proceeding in this way-the question of order was argued) Mr. Mackenzie proceeded—he was going to state the House and the Guardian had published the libel, and the people had had sufficient information before the election, and they had expressed their opinion by unanimously eleeting him. (The Sol. General called to order-objected to such a mode of defence-question of order argued.)see around us, that if the reform bill or something to Mr. M. complained of interruption—expressed his belief the same effect, be not the law of the land within three in the sincere desire of the Speaker to act impartially, months from this time, the existence of lords and bish- and proceeded to state the manner in which public opinion had been expressed in favor of the sentiments contained in

Mr. Samson a stamping of feet below the bar ensued' their votes for or against him might be an expression of in close and unboly alliance with trained bands of public their opinion on the matter contained in that article—he Robbers.—Wherefore it is Resolved.—That the said Wm. might produce the most serious consequences—might lead had now published the article as part of the proceedings of Lyon Mackenzie he expelled this House, and declared to a dissolution of the house—(hear, hear.) Yes (said Mr the election at the county court. The house had publish, unfit and unwerthy to hold a seat therein.

P.) if I were asked my opinion as to what the people ought and Judgest. Stotby. The case was tried before a jury of the case when the proceedings of Lyon Mackenzie he force a jury of the case who in order and high and Judgest, who did not say that they would "resent an Judgest," It was argued by place at the election—what the Returning Officer had allowed to be read at the hustings—and what the people of the lowed to be read at the hustings.

It was possible, however, perhaps probable, that should the majority expel Mr. Mackenzie, they might during the remainder of the session pass some good measures in or. attempt the suppression of it.

It had been said, " has be not tried to stamp our charactor with infamy?" If so, the public are judges. The conduct and character of put lie men, are fair game for the press. Some presses praise, others consure them-let the public judge; but let not honorable gentlemen be afraid to let the public judge of their character; and take in their own hands, and judge in their own case.
"Sending the papera to members in the house" was

charged as an additional crime; yet the orajority of that house had sent 2000 copies of their proceedings through the country calling him a libeller, and did so at the country's expense, and shall not be have the authority to circulate 45 or 50 copies of his paper at his own expense? Was not his character as dear to him, as that of the Sol. General was to him (Sol. Gen.)?
Mr Mackenzie proceeded to read from late English pa

pers, to show what was the freedom of the press in ex pressing opinions in regard to public men and hodies of men. In instance, it had been asserted, that the "house of Peers was created for the purpose of corruption." He (Mr McK.) had never said half as much as that. In ano. ther paper the Duke of Wellington was charged with wishing to create a revolution. But did he institute a state prosecution? No, it is only the person whose conscience tells him he is guilty, that would do so-such businers would only be pursued by meaner men, and meaner minds —(Mr. Mackenzie proceeded to read farther ex tracts, when he was interrupted by the Sol. General, who objected against such a course, by which the house would be defained with what was foreign to the question. Mr Bidwell contended that Mr Mackenzie was in order, and was pursuing a fair line of argument. A long debate enstied on a question of order, in which several members took part. It was decided by the Speaker that Mr Mac-kenzie should be allowed to read a few extracts.) Mr McK. proceeded to read extracts from a speech of Mr Mc Cauley, a distinguished member of the British House of Commons. One expression of Mr McCauley's speech was, "we have a press as free as air;" on which Mr Mr remarked, is it so in England, and in U. Canada, are hon, gentlemen afraid to leave their conduct and character with the press? Read extracts from the London Merning Chronicle, in which the Editor charged the Bishops with "injustice" and "fraud"-with "chinging to corruption almost to a man,"-quoted from Lord Althorpe, Earl Grey, Lord Brougham, and argued that his language was much less severe than that which had been used by the Heads of the King's present Government. After making some remarks on the means by which pub lis opinion should be governed and two week of car-rying on government—the sword and public opinion—Mr M. said he would now read a few extracts from the last three numbers of the Western Mercury—a paper of which Mr McNab was a proprietor, and several other members of that house agents to circulate it—to show what he was called, and that his language towards others was far less offensive than that of others towards him .-- (Mr McNah denied that he was responsible for what was contained in the Mercury—a debate on a question of order ensued— the Speaker decided against Mr Mackenzie's reading any extracts from the Mercury. Mr Mackenzie said, for the first time in his life, he would appeal to the house from

The Solicitor General rose to submit a resolution. After remarking upon his dity in that case, as public accuser, to prevent Mr Mackenzie from going on to that length in his defence which he had on a former occasion, in the same line of argument, and disclaiming all personal hatred against the subject of these proceedings, he nistered in this country as it was, where persons are aptemarked, that he had said on a former occasion, that if pointed to and retained in office in defiance of public opi. sonal hatred against the subject of these proceedings, he had said before, he (the Sol. Genl.) would visit him The Solicitor General had disclaimed all party or person. the floor of that house to redeem his pledge. It was not called them 50 tyrants, who would connect themselves | Was this the language and temper of an impartial judge ence, but it was the licentiousness of the Press to otter a while." It would come, and come perhaps before some and private character. And by whom are they slandered? Let the yeomenry of the County of York, who said they power to resent the insult...

and so did those who supported him, and probably would no good, and he ought to be expelled. After making some remarks on the manner in which Mr. Mackenzie

The Solicitor General, seconded by Mr Elliott, moves,

Resolved-That William Lyon Mackenzie, Esq. a mem-

That since his re-election, in a certain newspaper call. ed the "Colonial Advocate," dated 5th January inst., in an article therein published, entitled "articles of Impeaclment or public accusation, read and submitted to he has avowed himself the author. And in a certain other article in the same paper of the same date, purporting to be an Address "to the people of Upper Canada;" of which he has also acknowledged himself the author, has in high contempt of this House and its privileges, not County. Mr Perry then, after commenting upon the all proceeding. Trial by jury in the "early periods of Eng-only repeated the said gross, scandalous, and malicious leged libellous article in the Col. Advocate, headed "To lish history" was respected, and honourable gentlement. Yeas—Messrs. Beardsley. Bidwell. Buell, Campbell, blels for which the said William Lyon Mackenzie had the people of Canada," and holding up the paper, said, "I

the alleged libel—the gold medal—held it up—(on which been expelled—but hath also, in the said articles, endea. adopt that as my sentiments and language, and the majority could say that the members of that house were disinterestvoured by false, scandalous and malicious misrepresenta. of this house may expel me as soon as they please, and I ed judges? Who that had heard the question argued, a samping of feet below the bar ensited Mr. Samson voiled by take, scandalous and mancious misrepresents.

would move that the bar he cleared, if order was not observed. After a few words from Mr. Jervis, Mr. Macken believe that the majority of their representatives should zie proceeded.)

The article called libelious had been circle that the majority of their representatives should zie proceeded.)

The article called libelious had been circle that the majority of their representatives should zie proceeded.)

The article called libelious had been circle that the majority of their posterity, us encoulated among the electors of York county, before the mics to the liberties of the people they represent—as personne hou, gentlemen...said some were loyal to their pasty dents. He could direct them to a precedent, to which had read it to them as part of his speech, when they elected destroy the liberty of the Press, and convert the fifty ries;—but be thought that loyalty to good Government to the liberties of which his House for a replicit be now representative should be the representative should be a treated with all the question argued, will return home to my business and follow the plough."

Mr Perry proceeded at considerable length in remark:

Mr Perry proceeded.)

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Mr Perry proceeded.)

Mr Perry proceeded at considerable length in remark:

Mr Perry proceeded at consid

the press, could they punish him for publishing what took the public he had felt it his duty to do so. The Solicitor Mackenzic before some particular measures came before well) might introduce against any other editor who might place at an election? If the house could put down published libels against the members of that house, lic opinion and every expression of opinion which did not fered with his ou that case, and were his brother judges certain law officers and others would be brought under please the majority they could do more than be believ. On it, and his equals on the floor of that house. Those consideration: Mr Perry concluded by entreating the or what he published from time to time, they would not to vindicate themselves. He (Mr. B.) contended that it discharge this business from the house. take it—if the people supported the press, for the house to was untarliamentary to embrace the verdict and punish. The Solicitor General said the question was, whether undertake to put it down, was to dofy public opinion and ment in the same resolution. The object of Mr MoNab's they were to suffer themselves to be denounced as robbers

as it would throw out the resolution eltogether. He had not reply now, as the motion had been made to delay the no objection to a special adjournment. The house divided motion was negatived.

The Attv. General seconded by Mr Mount moves that omerrow and that it be the first thing on the order of the liberty of the press was virtually the liberty of the peolav.—Ordered.

Council, which was as follows:

Resolved -That a newspaper called the Colonial Advocate, published at York on the fifth day of January in-stant, is a scarrilous and unwarrantable Libel upon the

oublisher thereof, and the author and composer of said Li-

Resolved-That with whatever forbearance the Legis. lative Connell may be disposed to treat less flagitious li-bels published under other circumstances, it becomes them not to submit to the indignity of being thus slande. rously traduced at the very place and at the time at which they are exercising their functions committed to them by the Constitution, and by libels avowedly sanctioned by the name of a member of another branch of the Legislature, with which it is the duty and desire of the Legis. lative Council to co-operate in all measures for promoting the public good.

Revidual - That the Legislative Council cannot but feel a confident reliance, that if the said paper is really pup. ished, as it professes to be, by the said W. L. Muckenzic, the House of Assembly will view with just indignation the efforts thus made by one of their members for impairing the independence of the Legislative Council and iminishing the respect which is due to them as a part of he Constitution of this Province, and that they will de. sire to afford reparation to the Legislative Council for so unwarrantable a breach of their privileges,

Resolved-That these resolutions, together with the aper referred to, be communicated to the House of As-

Truly extracted from the Journals, 6th January, 1832. GRANT POWELL, Clerk Leg. Council.

Mr Perry inquired if the Speaker had received any intination from His Excellency the Lieut, Governor, of the ime of the prorogation of Parliament. The Speaker replied, that he had received a note from His Excellency's Secretary that afternoon stating that it would be convenient for His Excellency to prorogue the house about the 17th inst. The house adjourned between eight and nine

Saturday, 7th January, 1832. Mr Perry seconded by Mr Shaver moves that so much

of the order of the day as relates to the question of pririlege be discharged.

first time in his life, he would appeal to the house from the decision of the chair. The house decided by the usual majority against Mr Mackenzie's reading from the Mercary. When this decision was made, Mr Mackenzie's aid, with considerable warmth, that he would now stop, although he had not got much more than half through with his defence—after such a gagging decision it was a mockey for him to proceed—be would trust his case in the hands of an enlightened and impartial public.—Mr Mackenzie stand books, and retrieved.

The noticed. He made the more than half through with his defence—after such a gagging decision it was a mockety for him to proceed—be would trust his case in the hands of an enlightened and impartial public.—Mr Mackenzie stand books, and retrieved.

The noticed. He made the motion a targe, and respectively and of the business, and proceed with the important in order to give hon, members an opportunity to good and constitutional rights.

Another reason in his (Mr. B's.) mind against proceed did not enterprise the majority as the military process. Another reason in his (Mr. B's.) mind against proceed with the important his decision was made, Mr Mackenzie said, and respectively and the was limit, the world now stop, although with his defence—after such a gagging decision it was a mocket for him to proceed—be would trust his case in the house of the proving was a mocket for him to proceed—be would trust his case in the house of the proving was a mocket for him to proceed—be would trust his case in the majority, by which the time of the proving was deeply concerned. What there had been wresting the understand to gratify party feeling at the expense of public density in the Mackenzie's reading from the Mackenzie's re contempt. The public were their masters, and to the pub- vote against any farther proceedings in the matter. lie they must account for their conduct. This might not Another reason was, the speech that they had heard be the case with those who held lucrative offices independ from the Sol. Gen. If Mr. Mackenzie had misreprelie they must account for their conduct. This might not dant of the public, as long as the Government was admi. Mr Mackenzie should be re-elected and say one half what nion. This was not the case in England for a single day. with a more severe punishment. He now appeared on al feeling in this case. He respected the Solicitor General

What did the Solicitor General's resolution propose to would carry Mr. Mackenzie upon their shoulders into that house, answer. It was no proof to him (the Sol. Genl.) of a libel and disqualify him from holding a sent in that house—a person who had just been returned by the u.a. the present case. Mr Mackenzie, that they therefore approved of his con- nimous voice of one of the most populous, intelligent | Mr Mackenzie's cause would become the cause of the Speaker desiring him to confine himself to the question duct. It was not the majority who were injured by such and wealthy counties in the province. They were told people of the Province, on account of the constitutional before the house.) Well, he would just put it to the house

would not be tolerated in any member of the British to say that he should not sit, if the people should return to another. It was more especially dictating to the poo House of Commons ;-that they were false, and Mr Mac. him, was exercising a power which he did believe the con. ple of the county of York in the present instance, and kenzie knew that that they were false when he wrote them stitution ever delegated the Assembly of U. Canada-it invading their elective rights, because the alleged libe support again. His continuance in that house could do might do so-it might resolve that white was black, (hear, black man, (a laugh) but that would not make it so.

This house ought to pause, and hon members examine hemselves, and see if there was no malice lurking in their bosoms (hear, hear) against the hon, member for the ber returned to represent the County of York in Provin. County of York. Perhaps there might be unperceived in cial Parliament, has been expelled this House during the the minds of some hon, gentlemen feelings of disappoint. County of York. Perhaps there might be unperceived in public opinion as some honorable gentleman appeared to for that. present Session for the publication of certain gross, scan. ment—of revenge—of envy at his talents (hear, hear) long gone by—another power had risen up, which was dalous, and malicious libels intended and calculated to or popularity—(hear, hear,) yes his popularity; for he did omnipotent to prostrate all other powers arrayed against to contempt, and to excite groundless suspicion and distrust in the minds of the Industrian of the Province as the people. He (Mr P.) thought the speech of the learned trust in the minds of the Inhabitants of the Province as the people. He (Mr P.) thought the speech of the learned to the proceedings and motives of their Representatives. Sol. Genl. indicated the existence of some of these feel.

If they could disqualify one member from holding a Mackenzie in that house—qualities which would infinite seat in that house, they could 2, or 3, or as many as were ly overbalance all his defects. From Mr. Mackenzie' opposed to the majority, or as victims suitable for sacri. extensive knowledge of banking and all financial matters, peachment or public accusation, read and summitted to the consideration of the electors of the County of York the consideration of the electors of the County of York in county count assembled, on Monday, 2d January, who could vote that circulating the printed journals of 1832, by Mr Mackenzie, their late member against the Lieut. Governor and the advisers of the crown," of which he has avowed himself the author. And in a certain its privileges. If he should take up the Colonial Advantable of the same appear of the same date purport. gate, and read the alleged libellous articles, and concur prive them of one of them, was an act of gross injustice with the editor in opinion, the house had as much reason and an invasion of their just rights.

to expel him (Mr Perry) as the hon member for York

The doubtful mode of trial was another objection against

the election at the county court. The house had publish- unfit and unworthy to hold a seat therein, the election at the county court. The house had publish- unfit and unworthy to hold a seat therein, to do, in case the house should pursue this novel and high to do, in case the house should pursue this novel and high had because they had the power. It was argued by proceedings of the County court to vindicate himself and words be added, during the present parliament, whose eloquence on that occasion will be admired, wherever genius and learning and patriotism is respected—and an impartial

the majority expel Mr. Mackenzie, they might during the at that as a precedent, and not undertake the office of the remainder of the session pass some good measures in or. Judges in their own case. An observing and impartial place at the county court. What would the people say if had thought while the learned Sol. General was speaking der to wipe off the stain—perhaps they might adopt some public, might never ease their decision. he were expelled for publishing their proceedings? And that he would not waste breath in a reply; but on more popular measures, that they knew would fail in the Legis. The hone and learned Sol. Gen'l, was flower than the stain perhaps they might adopt some public, might never ease their decision. The hone they might adopt some public, might never ease their decision. The hone they might adopt some public, might reverse their decision.

The hone the might adopt some public, might adopt some public, might reverse their decision. The hone the might adopt some public, might reverse their decision. The hone the might adopt some public, might reverse their decision. The hone the might adopt some public, might adopt some public, might reverse their decision. The hone the might adopt some public, might reverse their decision.

amendment was obvious enough, and they might be told and be condemned by the people, if they should resent; hereafter that they were to speak only to the amendment. or sacrifice their characters at the shrine of public opini-The Sol, General hoje? the house would not adjourn, on? He (the Sol, Genl.) had made notes, but he would

proceeding.

Mr Buell contended strongly against the Sol. Genl's. resolution. Whatever others might think, he (Mr Buell) he debate on the question of privilege be adjourned until thought it was invading the liberty of the press-and the The liberty of the press could not be maintained The Clerk then read the message from the Legislative without tolerating what some called its licentiousness ouncil, which was as follows:

Men of different habits—different education—different constitutions or make, and under different circumstances. would express themselves differently; and what one man would call licentiousness, another would consider perfect. Legislative Council.

Resolved—That it appears by several passages in the said paper, that William Lyon Mackenzio, Esquire, a member of the House of Assembly now in Session, is the publisher thorses and the arthur and if the properties concerned surely—but the public. Ho (Mr. Buell) cared not what the press said about him—and if the publisher thorses and the arthur and the press said about him—and if the publisher thorses and the arthur and the press said about him—and if the publisher thorses and the arthur and the press said about him—and if the publisher thorses and the arthur and the press said about him—and if the publisher thorses and proper. it independant? Besides, what good would they do by it? They had spent six days in expelling Mr Mackenzie onco, and he was now returned, backed by a whole county. And they now proposed to disqualify him because he did not advocate the measures that they liked, and opposed them in strong language, and yet they would pass by other presses equally, or more guilty. They were now within ten days of the close of the session, and what had they

He hoped the house would dismiss this business. Mr.A. Mc Donald would support the motion for discharge ing this question in order to give satisfaction to the coun try, and as he never heard of any such proceedings doing

any good.

Mr Bidwell was very sorry that the house had entered into this proceeding at all—he would support the motion for some of the reasons already given by his honorable colleague, . By the official information which they had received, their time was limited, & they had no right to assume that it would be lengthened out on account of this course of proceeding. No one could look over the orders of the day without perceiving that there were many measures pending before the house of vast importance to the country, and which the people of the province expect ed at their hands, whitst day after day was wasted in discussing questions of privilege and exciting party feelingembittering one against another—retarding instead of advancing the good of the country. If their conduct was proper and upright, truth was more powerful than false. good and would prevail, and no newspaper editor could njure them.

For them to proceed in this matter was ushrping the legitimate province and right of public opinion. Public opinion has its proper office to perform as well as the members of that house; and it was it's peculiar province to judge and decide upon the conduct of public men. They were the servants of the public-and it belonged to the public to judge of their proceedings; and for one political sect or party to try and runish individuals who differ from them for advancing opposite or offensive opinions respecting them, was wresting from public opinion that which properly belonged to it, and becoming judges in their own case. Such a course manifested either a want of confidence in the public, a consciousness of guilt, or a deter-

of the country. He made the motion out of respect to it an infringment upon the privileges of that house, and was with the majority of the house in these late measures; that public opinion which some hon, members treated with that circumstance alone was sufficient to induce him to if so, they would have an opportunity of vindicating

sented them the elaborate speech of the Sol. General in equivalent for any newspaper squib that might be shot off against them.

Again, their proceedings must terminate in a defeat. By condemning Mr Mackenzie, or rather the people of the floor of that house to reneem his pienge. Was not his speech against Mr. Mackenzie the language only his (the Sol. General's) impression, but that of many of the electors of the County of York, that the publication was indecent, and he believed they had told Mr Maccontent himself with stating the case, but loaded Mr question will be, whether this house has acted right or wrong, and whether the people will submit to be dictakonzie to do better-but had he done so? No-he had Mackenzie with all the abuse and calumny he could in- wrong, and whether the people will submit to be dicta- his conduct to their decision. Indeed he (Mr P.) did not turned round on the House of Assembly, and said they vent—insulted the people of the county of York, representative? The house had conspired to destroy the liberty of the Press—had sented them as ignorant, deluded and incapable of judging, ought to learn wisdom from past experience. For example look at the case of John Wilks, a man notorious for with a trained band of public robbers elsewhere. It was or of a violent party-man? The Solicitor General had the profligacy of his private character. The British the liberty of the Press to speak truth and advance seis said, that "public opinion would come right again after House of Commons expelled and disqualified him; his cause was esponsed by the people throughout the King. falsehood, stigmatise virtuous men, and slander public honourable gentlemen were aware of it—and come with dom; he was elected again and again, and 14 years after his first expulsion, the whole proceedings against him were, by a solemn vote of the British House of Commons, era-

duct. It was not the majority who were injured by such and wealthy counties in the province. They were told people of the Province, on account of the constitutional libels, it was one branch of the Legislature. The count that they had been very indulgent and forbearing towards principle involved in it. And if they did disapprove of principle involved in it. And if they did disapprove of try would have no confidence in them, if they would Mr. Mackenzie in allowing him to take his seat at creep on and suffer themselves to be thus calumniated by all! Forbearing, to permit him to take his seat after the proceedings of the house, which, the worst of slanderers, in a place where they had the such a return! Good heavens! What forbearance!— if countenanced, might, at a feture day, come down in if countenanced, might, at a future day, come down in power to resent the insult.

The Solicitor General read several paragraphs from the Colonial Advocate, and contended that they were such as a seat in it. They might impreson and expel him, but house. If they could dictate to one county, they could invading their elective rights, because the alleged libel was interfering with the elective franchise. The house had been circulated among them, and read to them on the be dissolved to afford the people an opportunity of exmight do so—it might resolve that white was black, (hear, hear, from Mr. McNah) yes, they might resolve, that the hon. goutleman, who just cried, "hear, hear," was a could put down the people of the County of York? As he wished to know it. He did not wish to sit in that sure as there is a revolution of the earth, so surely would they be deseated in a contest with an intelligent population of 39,030.

It was defying public opinion. He would not desnise do. It might answer in feudal times-but those days had

Another objection to the proceeding was, the acknow-ledged talents, research, industry and usefulness of Mr.

and the people was the proper sort of loyalty.

To adopt the resolution would occasion excitement, and
House of Commons had proceeded with a unanimous vote, disinterested jury acquitted Stotby, in opposition to the unanimous vote of the House of Commons, headed by It was possible, however, perhaps probable, that should Mr. Charles Fox. Honourable gentlemen ought to look

> The hon, and learned Sol. Gen'l, was perfectly safe in proposing to second any resolution which he (Mr. Bidwell) might introduce against any other editor who might because he (Mr. B.) had stated on a former occasion that he would not be a party in proceeding against any editor, should he be "libelled right and left," as it had een remarked."

> What advantage would the Country derive from their exercising a doubtful power and expelling Mr. mackenzie It might gratify private hatred and personal revenge, it might please a party, and serve to display their great powers; but would the country be benefited by it? To be sure Mr Mickenzie would not be there on the Bank question nor when the supplies were asked for, nor when salaries of £2 or 3000, which ought to be reduced to £1000, would be brought under consideration. But would his absence on these questions benefit the country? Mr. Bconcluded by entreating the house to proceed no farther,

out dismiss the question of privilege. On which the House divided as follows Yeas-Messrs Beardsley, Bidwell, Buell, Clark, Cook, Duncombe, Howard, Keichum, McCall, A. McDonald, D. McDonald, Norton, Perry, Randal, Roblin, Shaver,

and White, 17.

Nays-Messrs. Atty. General, Boulton, Brown, Burwell, Chisholm, Elliott, Fraser A., Jones, Lewis, McMartin, McNab, Maçon, Morris, Mount, Robinson, Samson, Shade, Sol. General, Thomson, Vankoughnett, Werden,

and J. Willson, 22. The question was negatived by a majority of five. (To be Continued.

PROPOSED DISSOLUTION OF PARLIAMENT.

Monday Jan. 9 Mr Perry seconded by Mr. Bidwell moves that it be resolved that an humble address be presented to His Excel-lency the Licut. Governor informing His Excellency that during the present Session of Parliament this House has resolved that certain articles published in different numbers of a Newspaper called the Colonial Advocate in which some of the Members of this House were accused of syco-phancy and of being an executive faction, were gross, scandalous and malicious libels on this House, and the Sovernment of this Province, and that William Lyon Mackenzie, Esq. then a Member for the County of York, having avowed himself the author of the sail articles he expelled this House, and has ordered two thousand copies of its proceedings relative thereto, to be printed for the are of Members. That the said William Lyon Mackenzie Esq was afterwards re-elected and took his seat in this House and that this House has subsequently resolved that certain other articles in another number of said newspaper which appeared to have been a communication made by him as a candidate to the electors of said county at the hustings, before his re-election, was a gross, scandalous and malicious libel, and has again expelled the said William Lyon Mackenzie from this house, and has declared him unfit and unworthy to hold a seat therein, during this Parliament.-That this house has reason to believe that these proceeding have produced a good deal of excitement in the minds of the people of this Province, and that this House is anxious to take the most effectual means for vindicating, the character of its members which will be by submitting their conduct to the decision of their constit uents, and therefore humbly praying His Excellency to disssolve the present Parliament, and summon a now one,

Mr Perry said, that he considered this a measure of im Mr Perry spoke at length in support of his motion; dence in the public, a consciousness of guilt, or a determination to gratify party feeling at the expense of public power; they had been exercising an extraordinary only a few of his remarks will be noticed. He made the mination to gratify party feeling at the expense of public power; they had been exercising an extraordinary only a few of his remarks will be noticed. He made the mination to gratify party feeling at the expense of public power; they had been exercising an extraordinary power; they had been exercising an portance, and one to which no reasonable objection could be made. They had been exercising an extraordinary

and that the 32nd rule of this house be dispensed with so

far as relates to the same.

theinselves by going home to their constituents and getting re-clected. If they had been sincere in their repre-sentations of public opinion, they would vote for the motion. He had not asked any one to second it; he expected the hon, and learned Att. General, who had talked so much about public opinion, would second it, and that the earned Sol. General, and the hon, and learned gentleman from Wentworth (Mr McNab) would of course vote for it. It was as fair for one side of the house as the other. For is part, he (Mr P.) did not wish to hold his seat in that house a day longer than he represented the wishes and sentiments of his constituents. If he had not done so, he would wish to be left at home. He was willing to submit see how any hon, member who respected or had any confidence in his constituents, could object to the motion.

If this address were read a first and second time, he would have no objection that the third reading be put at so distant a day as to give time to get through some of the most important measures now before the house. Ho would have no objection to passing the Supply Bill be-fore the third reading of the address—he would like to fore the third resoning of the address of the passion of the good sense of the nation specially received that the present session will terminate in a few days. Ing Salary Bill? had come before them just before going back to their constituents—(He was interrupted by the Speaker desiring him to confine himself to the question before the house.) Well, he would just put it to the house if they were willing to submit their conduct to their confine himself to the great members should never meet again in their corporate capacity; and trust that every constitutional means will be resorted to by the country, in order to obtain another choice.

I remain,

Gentlemen,

Obedient Servant. Mr Sharer would support the resolution, as he was no

fraid to go back to his constituents at any time. Mr Ketchum was not afraid to submit his conduct to his

onstituents-he would vote for the resolution. Mr Bidwell would vote for the resolution for the rea sons given by his bon, colleague. They, the minority, were told their conduct was not in accordance with the wishes of the people; if that was true, the house should house an hour longer than he represented the wishes and feelings of his constituents-nor was it right he should.

Mr Clark was not afraid to go back to his constituentsse had been told he was a lost sheep, but he cared not

Mr Beardsley would support the resolution in order to ascertain what was the public opinion of their conduct; the majority say public opinion is with them, and the minority say it is with them, and he wished to know which was correct. One of his hon! colleagues (Mr. Crooks) had said public opinion was in favor of the he took, which was very different from his (Mr B.'s)-if that was so, he wished to know it.

Mr Berczy said, honourable members appeared to be ry magnanimous on this occasion, and very forward to submit their conduct to their constituents, and the reason as, they knew very well the resolution would not carry.

Mr Thomson said the movers of this resolution had no expectation that it would be carried; that was not their bject; they wished to take up the time of the house.

Mr Perry thought if what the honourable members for Kent and Frontenac had said was true, they should vote for the resolution, as it would be an excellent opportunity to catch the movers of it in their own snare.

Donald, D. McDonald, Norton, Perry, Randal, Roblin, haver and White.--18.

Nays—Messrs. Attorney General, Berezy, Boulton, Brown, Burwell, Crooks, Duncombe, Elliott. A. Fraser, Ingersoll, Jarvis, Jones, Lewis, McMartin, McNab, Ma. con, Morris, Mount, Labinson, Samson, Shade, Solicitor General, Thomson, Vankoughnet, Warren, Werden, and W. Wilson.-27,

The question was decided in the negative by a morjori-

Mr. Perry, seconded by Mr. Campbell, moves, that two thousand copies of the whole proceedings, with the year and nays, relative to the privilege question together with the alleged libel and the resolution of this day be printed, for the use of members.

In amendment, Mr. Sarason, seconded by Mr. Morris, moves that after the word "moves" the remainder be ex punged and the following iceserted " that two thousand co pies of the resolution of this House on the question of privilege together with the amendment proposed with the yeas and nays, upon the same be printed for the use of mensbers.

On which the house divided as follows: Yeus—Messrs. Attorney General, Burwell, Crooks El-liott A. Fraser, Ingersoll, Jarvis, Jones, Lewis, McMar-tin, McNab, Maçon, Morris, Mount, Robinson, Samson. Shade, Sol. General, Thomson, Vankoughnett, Warren, and W. Wilson-23. Nays-Messrs. Beardsley, Berczy, Bidwell, Boulton, Brown, Buell, Campbell, Clark, Cook, Duncombe Howard, Ketchum, Lyons McCall, A. McDonald, D. McDonald, Charten, Cook, Duncombe Howard, Ketchum, Lyons McCall, A. McDonald, D. McDonald, Charten, Call, Cal

ald, Norton, Perry, Randal, Roblin, Shaver and White-The question of amendment was carried in the affirma-

ive by a majority of one. On the original question as amended being put, the House divided.

The division the same as last. Question carried-majority one and was ordered accor-

QUARTERLY MEETING will commence in the Methodist Chapel in this Town, on Saturday the 28th inst. at 2 o'clock, P. M. Prayer meeting at 7 o'clock. Love Feast on Sabbath Morning. Door opened at half past eight, and closed precisely at nine.

Letters received at the Guardian Office, during the week

ending January 18.

J. Messmore, E. Evans, (yes) C. R. Allison 2, (Your information respecting the "absurd advice" is timely, important and satisfactory, and corresponds with what we have learned from other sources.) J. Tupper, H. Wilkinson, W. Smith, "Z." C. Biggar, D. McMullen, J. Mc.

MARRIED.

MARRIED,
On the 23rd Nov., by Rev. O. R. Allison, Mr. Asahel Stone, to Miss-Lydia Livingston, both of Kilinarnock.
On the 21st Deer., by Rev. E. Evans, Mr. James Durham, junr., of Ningarn, to Miss Isabelia McCleve, of Stanford.
On the 3rd Jan. 1812, by the same, Mr. Henry Ferris of Wainfleet, to Miss Emily Current, of Crowland.
On the 23th Deer., by Rev. E. Stoney, Mr. Nathan Marlatt, of Thorold, to Miss Margaret Ker, of Grantham.
In Eastflamboro', on Monday the 25th uit., by the Rev. Mr. Miller, Mr. David Garrison, to Miss Sarah Springer, of that place.
In Hamilton, on the 5th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Cuip, Mr. Bamberger of Dandae, to Miss Elizabeth Hess of Hamilton.
By Rev. A. Green, on the 3th of December last, Mr. John Rennic,

is Hundae, to Ansa Enzandin Hess in Trainition.

By Rev. A. Green, on the 31st of December last, Mr. John Rennic,
o Miss Jane Gibson, both of Yonge.

On Thesday the 10th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Bur nham, Mr. Joseph A.
stepherson, of Malahide, to bliss Elizabeth Wilcox, of Yarmouth.

On Monday morning, the 9th inst. Jane, daughter of Mr. Jonathan-Simpson, of Hamilton, aged 6 years. Her dead, was occasioned by her dothes accidentally carching fire, and being furned in a shocking manner—she survived for ten days, suffering the most neute pain, which she bere with unexampled patience considering her tender age. On Wednesday the 1th inst, aged 19 years and a few months, Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the Hon. William Allan, President of the Bank of Upper Canada.

At the residence of Mr. Andrew M.Donald, Whitby, U. C. on the 6th inst. after a poinful and lincering ilmess of five months, Thomas McDonald, late of Banfishire, Scotland, aged 16 years.

Advertisements.

To the Freeholders of the County of York.

To the Freeholders of the County of York.

Genteres:

Tatios of you who attended the close of the Poll at the last General Election, will bear in mind the avowal of my determination again to come forward for your suffrages, when I should find an opportunity; that opportunity, I conceive, is now obsered—and, undismoved at the excitement at present existing in the County, I had to anaonnee myself to you as a Candidate at the Election, to be held on the 30th instant.

At the time the late Member was first expelled the House, without any vote of disqualification, I conceived that it would be better to forhear opposition to his re election, in the hope, that when he again took his seal he would conduct hinself as a weful member of the Ilouse; but as we have been again disappointed, I avail myself of the opportunity shoulded, to brink myself under your meter, as a Candidate for your suffrages. Attached to no party; governed by no other feelings than an anxious desire faithfully to serve your interests, and which interests must also be mine. I ask your support no longer than I shall be found deserving of it. My principles, and my situation and standing amongst you, are too well known to need a repetition here; and on avowing myself a candidate, allow me to say, that I seek not your votes, under the idea that the late member cannot be re-decreel; but from a firm conviction in my own mind, that, on calm reflection, you will see the propriety of putiting an end to the exchenent at present erising, by electing, if not myself, some other person who has the inclination and ability to serve you heartily, without that noise and bitter opposition to every measure—be it good or be it bad—which we have lately witnessed. In conclusion, allow me once more to repeat, that I am actuated by no other mostive, but a sincer and ardent desires to serve you to the utmost of my ability, should you elect me.

I am your obedient servant,

S. WASHERUEN.

York, 14th January, 1832.

To the Electors of the County of York.

Gentlemen!

A VACANCY having again occurred in the representation for your County in the House of Assembly, I have the honor to inform you, that I intend being a Candidate for your suffrages at the ensuing election, which is, I understand, to be held at the Red Lion Tavern, on the 30th instant.

The House of Assembly have taken the trouble to express and record their opinion, that I am unfit and unworthy to hold a sent during the present parliament; and if you have confidence in the judgment and conduct of a majority of the members, their sentiments, thus graminously promulgated, will doubtless, have due weight with you. The constitution, however, leaves the choice of a representative to watch over your inferests in the legislature, in your own hands, and not to the discretion of a majority of the members, for the other sections of the province.

the discretion of a majority of the members, for the other sections of the province.

A foolish and groundless report having been circulated, that the House had disqualified or attempted to disqualify your late member from being again elected, or taking his seat in case he should, as I trust he will, receive a majority of your suffrages, I beg leave to contradict. Equally unfounded is fite rumour that a candidate having a min ority of your suffrages can be elected or sit in the legislature. Twice in England in the last century, was it attempted by the House of Commons to introduce the principle that persons chosen by the minority of the electors might sit and represent the interests of the majority, but the good sense of the nation speedily reversed the decision, and probably for ever.

It is expected that the present session will terminate in a few days.

Obedient Servant.

W. L. MACKENZIE.

114-3 York, January 16th, 1822.

funeral Hearse.

OBERT PETCH, Carpenter and Joiner, Upper George Street, York, begs to inform the public, that he keeps a HEARSE, handsomely fitted up, for Funerals.

R. P. will promptly attend all orders in the line of an UNDERTAKER, on the shortest notice. Jan. 18, 1832.

HARDWARD₂ WHOLESALE OR RETAIL. GENERAL and Choice Assortment, con-

stantly on hand, and For Sale, by
JOSEPH D. RIDOUT. York, King street, Jany. 1832.

FOR SALE,

A BOUT 88 Acres of LAND, in the vicinity of New-MARKET, the half of which is cleared. It. is bounded by a never-failing stream, which offers a most eligible situation for a Brewery or Tannery-the first is

much wanted.

Apply (if by letter, post paid) at this Office, or to Dr.
Thompson, New-market.

114.50 Jan. 17th, 1832.

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 will continue the Stationary business, with a general

2100

NOTICE TO SETTLERS.

THE TWO MAIDENS.

One came with light and laughing air, And cheek like opening Bi Bright gems were twined amid her hair, And glittered on her bosom, And pearls and costly bracelets dock Her round white arms and lovely neck.

Like summer's sky with stars bedight. The jewelled robe around her, And dazzling as the noon-tide light, The radiant zone that bound her: And pride and joy were in her eye, And mortals bowed as she passed by.

Another came—o'er her mild face
A pensive shade was stealing,
Yetthere no grief of earth we trace, But that deep holy feeling, Which mourns the heart should ever stray From the pure fount of truth away.

Around her brow, a snow drop fair, The glossy tresses clustre, Nor pearl nor ornament was there, Save the meek spirit's lustre And faith and hope beamed from her eye, And angels bowed as she passed by.

Temperance.

INTERFERANCE.—The following impressive remarks are extracted from a letter of Mr. Wirt, 14, 1831:

"I am persuaded that if we could have a statistical survey and report of the affairs of unhappy nel, the result of liberal Episcopalianism in Newfamilies and individuals, with the causes of their ton, Cowper, and Thornton, maintains its neutramisery annexed, we should find nine cases out of lity upon this question. Homerton, indeed, is not ten, if not in still greater proportion, resulting rigidly exclusive. Such a detail must be tedious; from the use of ardent spirits alone. With this but it will prove that the neglect of academical inconviction, which seems to have become univer struction is not chargeable upon us.-London sal among reflecting men, the apathy shown to Cong. Magazine. the continuance of the evil can only be ascribed to the circumstance, that the mischief though verbally admitted, is not seen and felt in all its enormity. If some fatal plague, of a contagious character, were imported into our country, and had commenced its ravages in our cities, we should see the most prompt and vigorous measures at once adopted to repress and extinguish teen hundred miles) ten feet high and one foot broad ever carried death and havoc in their train, hundred and forty-six feet and covers nearly fourteen through the eastern countries, compared with acres of laud. The perpendicular height is about five through the eastern countries, compared with this? They are only occasional, this is perennial. They are confined by climate or place; this malady is of all climates, and all times and places. They kill the body at once; this consumes both body and soul by a lingering and dreadful death, involving the dearest connections in the vortex of ruin. What parent, however exemplary himself, can ever feel that his son is safe while this living fountain of poison is within his reach. God grant that it may soon become a fountain sealed, in our country at least. What a relief. what a delightful relief would it be, to turn from the awful and horrid past, to the pure, peaceful and happy future; to see the springs of life and feeling and intelligence renewed on every hand; health, industry and prosperity glowing around us; the altars of domestic peace and love rekin. dled in every family; and the religion of the Sa. viour presented with a fair field for its celestial

The progress already made by our temperance them to be of a divine origin. May the Almigh. ty crown his own work with full and speedy suc-

OLD OPINIONS OF TOBACCO.

"What incredible multitudes have sucked in opinions that it is a useful and pleasant thing to spend much of their time in drawing through a pipe the smoke of that lighted weed. May God preserve me from that indecent, ignoble, and critical preserve me from that indecent me from the critical preserve me from the critica

"That it is sinful to use it as most do, I have ed. no doubt : if destroying the constitution, and vile. ly squandering away the time and money which God has given for other purposes may be termed sinful."-Adam Clarke, LL. D.

use of snuff, on penalty of cutting off the nose!

"Whenever the saliva is lavishly spit dway," brought into use in Europe, it was cried up as an countryman sows with the musket in his hands .- ib. antidote to hunger, but it was soon observed that the number of hypochodraical and consumprive people was greatly increased by its use .- Dr. Waterhouse.

Miseellaneous.

EDUCATION AMONG ENGLISH DISSENTERS. From an address by Rev. R. W. Hamilton, of shire, called Airedale College.

But long before the era we now suppose, a connexion with every establishment that rose and fell; maintaining that civil government had no. thing to do with a christian church, for it is volun. tary-could not control it, for it is self-determined -could not systematize or impose officers upon it, for it depends upon its own electoral discretion-could not support it without destroying its charac-She glutted the prisons with those whose wor. ship she disturbed, and whose property she conof famine; and only substituted the more merci. Library, No. 4. ful despatch of the gibbet, for the wasting torment of the stake. The blood of Thacker, and Copping, and Greenwood, and Barrow, and Udal, and Penry still crieth from the ground. How mascu-line the appeal of those whose faith we follow, and in the heroic end of whose conversation we exult! "We crave for all of cs, but the liberty

either to die openly or to live openly in the land of our nativity: if we deserve death, it beseemeth the majesty of justice not to see us closely murdered, yea starved to death with hunger and cold, and stifled in loathsome dungeons; if we be guiltless, we crave but the benefit of our innocence that we may have peace to serve our God and our prince, in the place of 'the sepulchre of our fathers."

He then proceeds to give a sketch of the various expedients resorted to by the English dissenters, for the education of their ministers. The schools they established were many of them private enterprizes, and short-lived, but yet much good was done.

In Gloucestershire, an Academy flourished under the celebrated Jones, at different times being settled in its city in Tewkesbury. Secker, the Primate, Butler, the author of "the Analogy," stuanother way, and walked no more with us. In the History of the Dissenters," Vol. ii. p. 84 for future sale in a similar manner by auction. there is a curious account of the system of studies pursued in this place by the embryo Arch-prelate of Canterbury.

The Calvinistic Methodists began their instituion, which now exists at Cheshunt, at Trevecca, in 1768. and a similar project was agitated in the Wesleyan Conference of 1744 and 1745, and selves of these opportunities of purchase, Lands will be was only delayed until they could find a tutor. late Attorney General of the United States, to Surely by this time the discovery might have the Rev. Wm. Nevins, of Baltimore, dated Dec. been successful. I should suppose the independent Colleges are at present, twelve; the Baptists five; while the Institution at Newport Pag-

PYRAMIDS OF EGYPT .- The pyramids of Egypt always ranked among the wonders of the world. f them still remain, at the distance of a few leagues from Grand Cairo; where the ancient Memphis stood. It has been calculated by a French engineer, that the stone in the largest of the three, called the great pyramid, are six millions of tons; and would be sufficient to build a wall round the whole of France (about eighit. But what are the most fearful plagues that It forms a square, each side of whose base is seven hundred and sixty-feet. The summit which when viewfrom below appears a point, is found to be a platform each side of which is eighteen feet long. The stones with which this enormous edifice is built, are thirty feet long. These stupendous works of man were ori-ginally designed as tembs of their Kings: from which we may infer the grandeur and resources of the nation, -Companion to the Bible, p. 88.

RUINS OF THE CAPITAL OF ANCIENT EDOM OR IDU-MEA.—Its capital city now without an inhabitant, ex-cept the wild animals foretold by the prophets a thousand years before it ceased to be tenanted by men, presents one of the most wonderful scenes that can possibly be conceived. In the vicinity of mount Seir, the extensive ruins of a large city, heaps of hown stones, foundations of buildings, fragments of columns, and vestages of paved streets, spread over a valley which is enclosed on each side by perpendicular cliffs, varying four hundred feet in height, which are hallowed out into innumerable chambers of different dimensions, rising in the cliffs, till it seems impossible to approach the uppermost. Columns also rise above columns and adorn the front of the dwellings; horizontal groves for the conveyance of waters also run along the face of societies in advancing this golden age, proves the cliffs; flights of steps formed the means of ascent and the summits of the heights, in various places, is covered with pyramids cut out of the solid rock. The identity of the scene is described by the prophet Jer. klix. 16, in all the terribleness of the human power which pertaineth to it, and as depicted in the desolate aspect it now exhibits, is such as cannot be mistaken.

The Mausoleums and sepulchres are very numerous and magnificent. They are of various periods and orminal slavery to the mean delight of smoking a highly ornamented, and all cut out of the solid rock.—
weed I see so many carried away with."

By these splendid monuments, dedicated to the memo-(Cotton Mather's Christian Philosophy. ry of its rulers, the opulence of the city is demonstrat.

The enemies of the Gospel might be admonished by the fate of the enemies of the ancient church, who have been cut off according to the word of the Lord; and whose very land, that especially of the Edomites, for their violence against their brethren of Israel, has Shaik, Abbas, King of Persia, prohibited the been wasted with a curse which shall cleave to it for ever .- Companion to the Bible, p. 84.

JUDEA.-Judea, the country of the Jews, of which says the distinguished Boerhave, "we remove Jerusalem was the capital, was so exceedingly fertile one of the strongest causes of digestion. The that it was ranked by the Greeks and Romans amongst chyle prepared without this fluid is deprayed, and the blood vitiated, for the want of it." Hence we see the pernicious effects of chewing and dom. The most fertile plains lie untilled. The art of dom. The most fertile plains lie untilled. The art of dom. The most fertile plains lie untilled. The art of smoking tobacco. When this plan was first cultivation is in the most deplorable state, and the

EGYPT .- Deprived twenty-three centuries ago of her natural proprietors, Egypt has seen her fertile fields successively a prey to the Persians, the Macedonians, the Romans, the Greeks, the Arabs, the Georgians and, at length, the race of Tartars, distinguished by the name of Ottoman Turks. The system of oppres-sion in Egypt is methodical. Every thing which the traveller sees or hears, reminds him that he is in the country of slavery and tyranny. In Egypt there is no Leeds, England, at the laying of the foundation and holders. Ignorance diffused through the whole of a new Independent College at Bradford, York- population, extends its effects to every species of mo-

ral and physical knowledge.

The fate of Egypt, as of Idumea and of Judea, debranch of the Puritans had existed, disavowing monstrate the Bible to be no cunningly devised fable: but gives the most overpowering evidence, that the prophets who foretold these things, spake and wrote as they were moved by the Holy Chost.-ib.

GENERAL ASPECT OF PALESTINE. -The hills stand round about Jerusalem as they stood in the days of David and Solomon. The dew falls on Hermon; the cedars grow on Lebanus; and Kishon, that ancient river, draws its stream from Tabor as in the times of old. ter, for it is independent. These were our ances. The sea of Galilee still presents the same natural actors-older than the present Church of England companiments. The figtree springs up by the way —the children of Wickiff rather than of Luther, side, the sycamore spreads its branches, and the vines and not fearing to think differently from both.

These churches were numerous in the southern countries and were scarcely either of later or less striking at the present hour than when Moses, countries and were scarcely either of later or countries, and were scarcely either of later or with an inspired pen, recorded the judgment of God smaller growth even in these northern parts.— the swellings of Jordan are not less regular in their Mary might almost be deemed the Bellona of the rise than when the Hebrews first approached its banks church, but though some of our ministers, dea. and he who goes down from Jerusalem to Jericho, still cons, and members were consumed in her cruel incurs the greatest hazard of falling among thieves. fires, Elizabeth was our most cruel oppressor. There is, in fact, in the scenery and manners of Palestine, a perpetuity that accords with the everlasting import of its historical records, and which enables us fiscated: left hundreds to perish in these cells of every great transaction.—Edinburgh Cabinet to identify with the utmost readines, the local imagery

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

IN a respectable and populous neighborhood, A SCHOOL MASTER, of good qualifications and moral character.

Apply to Joseph Gardiner, Centre Road, about five miles north of Dundas-street, Toromo. January 10th, 1831.

CHRISTIAN GUARDIAN.

Commissioner of Crown Lands Office, ? YORK, 1st DECEMBER 1831.

His Majesty's Government for regulating the dis posal of Lands, is published for the information of per sons desirous of settling in Upper Canada.

Once in every year, or oftener, the Commissioner of Crown Lands will draw up his report of the Land which

it may be expedient to offer for sale by Public Auction within the ensuing year, and the upset price per acre at which he would recommend it to be offered; the Land so offered having been previously surveyed and valued.

The Land will be laid out in Lots of one hundred acre each, and plans prepared for public inspection; which plans may be inspected in the office of the Surveyor General, or in that of his Deputies.

The Commissioner of Crown Lands will give public

notice in the Upper Canada Gazette, and such Newspa pers as may be circulating in the Province, of the time and place for the sale of Land in each District, and of the mate, Butler, the author of "the Analogy," stu-died here; but we have no mitres, so they looked The Lots will be sold to the highest bidder, and if no offor be made at the upset price, the Land will be reserved

The purchase money will be required to be paid down at the time of sale, or by four instalments with interest; the first instalment at the time of the sale, and the second third and fourth instalments at the interval of a year.

Any further conditions respecting these sales, will be found in the printed advertisements giving notice of

To indigent Settlers who may be unable to avail them at an estimated value, and the first payment will be accepted at the end of three years, without interest, and the remainder of the purchase money to be paid in three instalments, interest to commence after three years from the purchase.

Free Grants are not made to any but U. E. Loyalists, or such persons as have served His Majesty in the Navy or Regular Army. Persons of either of these classes will prward their applications for Land, accompanied by official documents in support of their claims, as heretofore, to the Civil Secretary of the Licotenant Governor, and will receive answers to them on applying to the Clerk of the Executive Council, and their Location Tickets from the Surveyor General,

PETER ROBINSON. 109.8w.

NEW VILLAGE, near Long Point Bay, in the Township of Charlotteville, U. C. by the name of BETHEL.

The subscriber has, after repeated solicitations, finally consented to lay off a tier of Village Lots, on each sid of the Spring Creek, which runs through his premises and now offers them FOR SALE, upon reasonable and accommodating terms, to Mechanics, Merchants, and others, that may wish to purchase. A Flouring Mill is much wanted in the neighborhood: any one wishing to purchase an advantageous cite for one, can now have an

Spring Creek embraces as many bydraulic advantages as perhaps any other in the Province. It puts in about midway of the noted Bay of Long Point, on Lake Erie, and is undoubtedly the best harbor on either side of the Lake from Buffulo to Detroit—Vessels of every descrip-

tion can lie safe at anchor in all weather.

The Village is beautifully situated on a rising ground, one mile north of the harbor. For beauty of prospect none can excel it: in a clear day, parts of three of the United States can be seen with the naked eye, viz: New. York, Pennsylvania, and Ohio. The country round is settled with good and substantial Farmers. Fruits of every description, common to the climate, are abandant; and for Fishing and Fowling, no place in America fur-nishes a better privilege. It is presumed no one will purchase without viewing the premises; further particulars are therefore thought useless.

For terms enquire of Mica Spencer, Esq., Charlotteville, or the subscriber, on the premises D. W. BARNUM. Bethel, January 3d, 1832. √ 112.6m

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber grateful for the support he has received ved since his establishment in York, begs leave to ved since his establishment in York, begs leave to acquaint his friends, patrons, and the public generally that he has received his Fall supply of genuine

WINES, TEAS, GROCERIES, &C.

Comprising a variety of almost every article-and in addi tion to a choice assortment of prime and ordinary. Wines in wood, he has in bottles, Fine Old Maderia, direct from the well known

of Howard, March & Co. do. do. East and West India, do. do. do. Tinto and Malmasy, do. do. do. Pale, Gold color, and Brown Sherry, Champaigne, the favourite July's brand and others, Old Hock, Bucellas, Santerne, and Hermitage, Lafitte. Latour, and Medoc, Claret, Penner's best Montreal Cider,

Hibbert's and Dunbar's Porter, quarts and pints, Leith and Dunbar's Pale Ale.

-ALSO,-

Now receiving from Montreal alarge addition to his stock

CHINA, GLASS, AND EARTHEN WARE,

Ordered expressly for this market, consisting of Super China and Earthen Ware, Dinner and Desert Service, Breakfast and Tea Setts of splended new Pattern, Alabaster and China Chimney Ornaments, rich Cut Glass Dislies, Decanters, Claret and Water Jugs, Wine Tumblers, Lamp shades and Chimneys, &c. &c.—all of which too numerons for detail, Ladies and Gentlemen are respectfully invited to call and examine.

Likewise, at Montreal Prices, Twenty Hogsheads as sorted Earthen Ware for Country Trade, packed at the Manufacturer's and not liable to breakage in transport, ike crates. ' . . . WILLIAM WARE.

York November, 29, 1831.

NEW and Splendid Assortment of FANCY and STAPLE DRY GOODS, AT BEATTY'S Wholesale and Retail Warehouse, King street, five doors East of Yonge street, York, U.C.

The Subscriber respectfully informs his Friends and the Public in general, that he has removed to his new Warehouse, and has completed his I'all Shipments from Great Britain direct. He is determined to adhere to his original plan of selling at unprecedented low prices; the public nay, therefore, expect to find Goods at a fair value at the above place. Just Received, a great variety of Superion Dunlin Made

GENTLEMEN'S CLOTHS,

of the most fashionable colors, which will be sold very cheap. Also, One Case Best Patent Warch Glasses, sold Wholesale and Retail. IF He solicits an early call from Country Merchants to examine his Stock, which will be found worthy of their

allention. JAMES BEATTY.

York, January 11, 1832.

SCHOOL BOOKS, &c.

HE Subscribers have for Sale the following School Books, being the manufacture of Upper Canada, viz:—Canadian Primmer, Reading Made Easy, at his nada, viz:—Canadian Primmer, Reading Made Easy, Street. Mayor's Spelling Book, Webster's do., New Testament, English Reader, Murrey's Grammar: Also, Writing, Printing, and Wrapping PAPER.

N.B. Country Merchants and Schools furnished with Books, and Writing, Printing, and Wrapping Papper. F RAGS taken in payment.

EASTWOOD & SKINNER. York Paper Mill, Nov. 26, 1830.

Lot street, West of the Swan Inn, A two story patronage with which he has been favoured since his common BRICK HOUSE, 40 feet front by 28 deep; with two Cellar Kitchens, a Gate way, and Well of water. The above described house will be finished, in the best style, ly the first of May, for any gentleman who may pur-chase it. For particulars, apply to the subscriber on the

JOHN MILLS. York, Jan. 11, 1832.

113tf

NEW SADDLERY AND HARNESS MANUFACTORY.

LEXANDER DIXON, SADDLER, &c. most respectfully informs the Gentry of York, and Upper Canada, that from the liberal encouragement he has experienced, it has induced him to commence business in the above line in one of his new Houses, situated on the South side of King Street, a few doors East of Yonge Street. He hopes, by strict attention, and a well assorted Shop of the most fashionable Saddlery Goods imported (by himself) from Great Britain direct, to merit a share of public patronage.

In a few days he expects the arrival of an extensive assortment of English Leather, Saddle trees, bits and bra doons, Snafle bridles, Horse blankets, driving whips, Car riage and Gig harness mountings of the latest patterns

N. B. Every description of cart and waggon harness will be particularly attended to, from which, it is presum ed, that every possible satisfaction will be given in this epartment of the business. York, Dec. 20th, 1831.

new coods.

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. R. ARMSTRONG respectfully informs his numerous customers and the public in general, that he is now receiving his Fell and Winter supply of Goods, amongst which is a very extensive assortment of Superfine, Fine, and Common Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Flush ings, and Forest Cioths, together with a large and gene-tal supply of other sessonable Goods. As a part of the above are of his own Importation, and were carefully selected and purchased at the Manufactories in England for Cash, they will be sold unusually low, either at whole sale or retail, for ready oney.

IF Please call and examine for yourselves.

York, 18th Nov. 1831.

HEAP Wollen, Linen, Cotton, Silk AND FANCY GOODS.

The Subscriber begs leave to inform his friends, and the public in general, that he has received the whole of his FALL SUPPLY or GOODS, which he will dispose of at reduced prices.

I. A. SMITH. York, North side King-St. near Yonge-St. Decr. 20th, 1831.

AMES M. STRANGE is now opening an extensive assortment of DRY GOODS, HABERDASHERY, &c.

and an assortment of children's Beaver Hats & Bonnets which he will sell at unusually low prices. York, King Street, 7th Decr. 1831. 108

Wholesale and Retail Store: In the House lately occupied by Mr. Wm. Russell, on the corner of Yonge and Lot Streets,

YORK.

ing BARTON takes the modely of informing his friends and the public, that he has opened a Store in the above place. He has a large place of the store in the above place. He has a large place of the store in the above place. kets; Flannels, red, white, &c.; Bombazettes; Bombazeens; Lace; a variety of Winter Shawls; fine rich do. of different kinds; Shirting; Grey and Printed Calicoes; Magaris, Merinoes, Marsiellos, Quilts, Tabby Velvet, Gros de Naples; black and colorod Petershams, of the best description for top Coats; a large assortment of ready made Clothes; Hats, and Caps of all kinds, from 2 to 40s Very fine Linen Shirts, made in the best style; Guernse Frocks, Hosiery, Mits, Woollen, Doe Skin, and Furs Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, &c. &c.

Having imported a great part of the above Goods, and purchased them in the lowest market, he doubte not but ne will be able to sell on terms highly satisfactory to such as may call to purchase.

No second price.

Nov. 10th, 1831.

NEW AND CHEAP GOODS.

HE SUBSCRIBER begs to acquaint his friends and the public, that he is now receiving an extensive assortment of Fall and Winter Goods; among which are nearly 100 pieces of wide and narrow Cloths, from 3 to 60s. York Currency, per yard; being, porhaps, the best assortment in this Market, and having been purchased at very reduced prices, will be sold extremely low: Rose and Whitney Blankets; Flannels, Serges, Baizes, Camblets, Plaids, Brown and Bleached Cottons, Muslins, Checks; Cotton Yarn, from No. 5 to 15; Shawis, Gloves, losiery, &c. &c.

ALSO—Teas, Sugars, Coffee, Indigo, Tobacco, Suuff, Sole and Upper Leather, Shoes and Boots, Iron, Steel, Nails, Glass, Crockery and Glass ware; Buffalo Robes, Mackerel, Codfish, Medicines, &c. &c.

The Fall supplies, together with the former stock, forms a general and very extensive assortment of Dry Goods Groceries, Crockery, and Hardware, which will be sold Wholesale or Retail, on the most reasonable terms. The Cloths in particular are worthy of attention. R. PRENTISS.

Hamilton, Nov. 1831. N.B. Cash paid for Wheat, Rye, and Corn, during the

NOTICE.

HE Subscriber is now receiving a large and well selected assortment of GOODS of the first quality, consisting of HARDWARE of every described.

GROCERIES, DRY GOODS, &C.

SINGLE, DOUBLE, AND COOKING STOVES WITH TINS. ALSO.—A very large assortment of English, Swedes, and Three Rivers' Bar Iron, of all sizes, Hoop Iron, Small Cable Chains, Anchors, Sheet Iron, Tin—Castings, Bake Pans, Pots, Sugar Kettles, Pot Ask Coolers, Toa Ket. tles, &c. &c. All of which will be sold unusually low

The public are requested to call and examine. PETER PATERSON. York, Market Square, Nov. 23rd, 1831.

WINTER SUPPLIES. FURS, HATS, BONNETS, CAPS, CLOVES, &C. &C.

THE Subscriber in tendering his acknowledgments to the public and his customers,

for the patronage hitherto received, particularly invites them and Merchants in general, to call and examine his assortments of the above articles just received, consisting 100 Gentlemen's South Sea Seal Skin Caps. imitation " " coarse and fine black hair Seal.

1200

shortest notice. .

150 North and South Buffalo Robes. Also, a neat assortment of Gentlemen's FUR GLOVES,

nd a general assortment of HATS and BONNETS of his own manufacturing on hand and made to order at the

CASH AND THE HIGHEST PRICE PAID FOR ALL KINDS OF HATITNG & SHIPPING PURS, at his old stand opposite the Episcopal Church, King

JOSEPH ROGERS. York, October 18th, 1831.

LOOKING GLASSES, PRINTS &c. &c. (Newgate. Street, North West from the Court House, nearly opposite Upper George-Street.)

LEXANDER HAMILTON, Gilder, &c. Respectfully returns thanks to the Ladies and Spanishe terms. VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE, on Gentlemen of York, and its vicinity for the very liberal

plates, Glass-for pictures, Clock faces, prints, &c. &c. York, Nov. 5th, 1831

NEW GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBER has removed to King-Street, nearly opposite the Episcopal Church, where he will dispose of the remainder of his Stock of DRY GOODS, imported during the last month; consisting principally of Woollen Cloths, Blankets, Flannels, Calicoes, Muslins, Linens, Towelings and Sheetings, Um-brellas, Shawls, Gloves, Hosiery, Trimmings, &c. &c. Also, adapted for mourning, Black Bombazines, Merinos, and Bombazettes; Gros de Naples, Gloves, &c.: all at unusually low prices.

A. T. M'CORD. York, December 21st, 1831.

READY MADE CLOTHING, Dry Goods, &c.

TILLIAM LAWSON returns his sincere thanks to his friends and the public, for the very liberal encouragement he has met with since his commencement in business, and informs them, that he has now on hand an extensive assortment of Reedy made Clothing, all made up in his own Shop, and in the best style of workmanship: Also, Cloths, Vestings, Fustians, Bombazcens, Norwich Crapes, Merinos, Bombazetts, Flannels, Blankets, Car-petings, Calicos, Cottons, Shawls, Handkerchiefs, Muspetings, Cancos, Cottons, Shawis, Hainancichies, Mas-lins, Lace, Ribbons; Gentlemen's Hats, n superior article-direct from England; Ladies' Beaver, Leghorn, Straw, and Velvet Bonnets; small Wares, and a variety of other articles—all which he will sell at extremely low prices, at his Brick Store, South side King-Street, nearly opposite the Gaol. York, Decr. 19th, 1831.

CHEAP GOODS-WHOLESALE.

WILLIAM RUSSELL begs respectfully to acquaint Town and Country Merchana, that in consequence of a quantity of his Fall Supplies having been landed at York by Schooners frozen up in the Bay. he has rented, for a short time only, a shop nearly oppo-site Mr. Hugh Carfrae's, in King street, west of Yongo street, where he is now ready to soll off the said Goods, by the Piece, at low prices, for Cash or approved Notes. That part of his Stock which will be exposed for sale

Bruad Cloths, Sattinetts, Beaverteons, Flannels, Blankets, printed Calicoes, Shirtings, Sheetings, Irish Linens, tweeled Bags and Bagging, Guernsey Frocks, Scotch Plaid, ginghams, apron Checks, Muslins, Handkerchiefs

Shawls, &c. &c.

ALSO—I8 crates and casks assorted earthen and gldss ware, suitable for country merchants: 4 cases assorted Hardware, 8 cases superior Waterproof Hots, 1 case Shoe-Thread, 6 barrels Copperas, and 60 pieces Logwood. York, Jan. 4th, 1839.

SELLING OFF.

AT AND BELOW PRIME COST, . (King-Street, opposite the Episcopul Church.)

RICHARDSON begs to inform the inhabimenced selling off the whole of his present stock of DRY GOODS.

At and below prime cost.—He has just received an extensive assertment of WINTER GOODS, consisting of Superfine West of England Broad and Narrow Cloths, Cassimeres, Pelliese and Canadian Cloths, Merinoos Blankets, Flannels, Stripes, Checks, Ginghams, Mole skins, Fustians, &c. &c.
Those persons wishing to avail themselves of the pro-

sent opportunity will find it their interest to make an early call.

N. B. The attention of Country Store-keepers and Pec-

ars are particularly requested.

York, Jan. 3d, 1832. JOSHUA VAN ALLEN,

TAILOR, ESPECTFULLY informs his friends and Customers, that he has removed his establish. ment to that central and commodious Shop one story above the Store of Mr. J. R. Armstrong, King Street,

and immediately adjoining the Guardian Office. York, Sept. 24, 1831. OHN MILLS begs leave to return his sincere thanks to the inhabitants of York and its vicinity for past favors, and informs them that he has removed to King street, near the corner of Yonge street.

where he keeps constantly on hand, wholesale and retail, general assortment of HATS AND BONNETS.

of his own manufacture, and makes to order on the shortest notice. He also keeps on hand a variety of FUR

N.B. The highest price given for all kind of Furs. York, Nov. 4th, 1831.

past favors, respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he is Manufacturing

SOAP AND CANDLES. on Yonge Street, (nearly opposite Mr. Ketchum's Tan-

nery), of as good quality as any in the Province, and on as moderate terms, and hopes, by strict attention to all orders in his line, to merit a share of public patronage. CASH paid for Raw Tallow, Soap given in exchange for Grease. York, Sept. 8th, 1831.

England, having obtained License from His Excellency the Licutement Governor to practice PHYSIC. SURGERY, and MIDWIFERY, in this Province, of ers his services to the public in his professional capacity. Having walked the Hospitals in London for twelvemonths, and obtained his legal testimonials; and having practised twelve years in England, Dr. L. trusts he will not be found inadequate to the duties of his profession, or all calls to which he will be happy to give a ready and

Newmarket, September 3rd, 1831.

punctual attendance.

CARDING MACHINES. YMAN JUDSON, Of the ton-Double and Single Carding Machines of the best quality, and will promptly forward them according to order to any part of the Province accessible by water, at the most rea-

sonable prices and liboral terms of payment.

Orders to be addressed to LYMAN JUDSON, Union Villa, P. O Johnstown District. 99-12m. October, 1831.

WENTY TROUSAND Feet of WALNUT LUMBER from I to 4 inch thick, for sale by

E. B. GILBERT. York, Sept. 30th, 1831.

SHEPARD Keeps on hand a constant supply of WARRANTED CAST STEEL AXES, Inferior to none in America, which he will dispose of by

WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.

H. Shepard will make liberal deductions from his low Retail prices to wholesale funchasers; and he respectully invites Country Merchants and others to favour him with their patronage, who will find it advantageous to themselves and to the Farmers generally to obtain

a supply of his superior Axes.
York, November 20th, 1830. Sons beg to inform their friends and the public in general, that they are prepared to execute orders for

sonable terms. York, 8thJuly,1831. LANDS FOR SALE.—1,000 ACRES

continuance of their generous support.

He has constantly on hand Mahogany and Gilt frame Loocking Glasses of various descriptions and sizes. A choice assortment of Dressing Glasses, Looking Glass Looking Glass for pictures, Clock faces, prints, &c. &c.

York, Deer. 27th, 1831. 1414