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REVIEW.—The Life of the Rev. John Wesley, A. M. sometime Fellow of Lincoln College Oxford, and Founder of the Methodist Societies. By Richard Watson. 8vo. pp. 328.

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, being peculiarly attached to every rite of the Church of England, he afterwards ordained Dr. Coke a Superintendent, giving him letters of ordination under his own hand and seal."—*Life of Wesley, Vol. II, p. 103.*

Now Dr. Coke was a Presbyter of the Church of England, many years previous to the ordination above mentioned by Mr. Wesley's Biographer. If Dr. Coke 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 Pastoral Letter, dated Bristol, Sept. 10, 1784, and addressed "To Dr. Coke, Mr. Asbury, and our Brethren in North America."

"Lord King's account of the Primitive Church convinced me, many years ago, that Bishops and Presbyters are the same order, and consequently have the same right to ordain. For many years I have been importuned, from time to time, to exercise this right by 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 established order of the National Church to which I belonged."

"I have accordingly appointed Dr. Coke and Mr. Francis Asbury to be joint Superintendants over our brethren in North America; as also Richard Whatcoat and Thomas Vasey, to act as Elders among them, by baptizing 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. 3. If they would ordain them now, they would likewise expect to govern them. And how grossly would this entangle 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 fast in that liberty, wherewith God has so strangely made them free."

"JOHN WESLEY."

It appears from the above extracts, 1. That in the organization of the Methodist Societies in America, Mr. Wesley formed them into a separate and independent Church.

2. That setting apart Preachers for the work of the Gospel in America, he exercised a function which it had been proposed to 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 Vasey; namely, to the Episcopal Office, or that of a Superintendency "over the brethren in North America."

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 Superintendent? Which term is the most Scriptural and primitive?

(To be Continued.)

COVETOUSNESS.

It has a tendency to harden the heart. The claims of benevolence will be perpetually coming in contact with this vice. It will consequently shut up the heart against all the addresses of pity and continually incur it with the frost of selfishness. The love of money can never exist alone. He who desires wealth for his own sake, will be strongly disposed to injustice. His integrity will be liable to perpetual concessions; it will be assailed by constant temptation; and always expo-

sed to injury. The unjust balance, and the short weight, will be found in the possession of a covetous man. He will be ready to take advantage of the weakness or generosity of those who surround him. These habits of trifling with integrity will invariably harden the heart. If he be possessed of power, that power will be employed for bad purposes. If he occupy a station of trust, that trust will be abused.

It also tends to contract the understanding.—How can the love of truth have place in the mind of any man who regards money as the greatest good? He has no time to devote to the pursuit of knowledge. Without cultivation, his mind will soon run to waste. He is chained down to one idea, and that the most barren of all. His understanding will soon become so rusted and contracted, that there will be none of those exercises of it on which all just views of difficult subjects depend.

But how awful is the condition of a covetous man in relation to futurity! God is the supreme good; and his favor and service should be esteemed the highest good and end.—But the covetous man makes money his supreme good, and its acquisition the chief end of his being. He puts it therefore, in the place of God. He becomes an idolater, and in a future world will have his portion with murderers and liars, "in the lake that burneth with fire and brimstone."

If there be a word of truth in the New Testament, some preparation is necessary for a future state. But what leisure has an avaricious man to prepare for eternity, when every moment of his time that can be spared from the season allotted to refreshment and repose, is occupied in the pursuit of wealth, and in the energies of his mind entirely bent on its acquisition.—*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 sufferings and stamp divinity on their martyrdom.—Think not that I allude to the terrific drapery which in that dread hour was flung around the great theatre of nature. No! 'tis not the darkened sun, the bursting tombs, the quaking mountains or the trembling world that I allude to! These indeed are prodigies; but these vanish before the still greater prodigies of meekness, humility, and 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 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 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!"

And shall a worm covered with crimes, and living on suffering, in that same world where the agonizing Saviour uttered his dying supplication and felt his dying example for imitation—shall such a worm tumid with resentment, lift his proud crest to his fellow worm, and incapable of mercy, talk of retribution?—No; blessed Jesus, thy death is an antidote to vengeance. At the foot of thy cross, I meet my enemies, I forget their injuries, I bury my revenge, and learn to forgive those who have done me wrong, as I also hope to be forgiven by thee.—*Dr. Nott's Address.*

LETTER TO A PREACHER.

In your studies and in all your labours be careful 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 sorts. Cultivate a good taste, and remember nothing great can be accomplished without good policy. Persevere in every laudable undertaking, even 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 punctual, and methodical in business, and never procrastinate. Keep your correspondents always indebted 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 convictions of truth and duty. Rise early, and be very economical of time. 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 pernicious 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 youth in every thing that is laudable, praise-worthy, or honourable. Rather 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 strict temperance in eating, drinking, and sleeping. Remember all eyes are upon you, every one watches you, and every one expects you to do your duty. Remember whose servant you are, the office you fill, the responsibility of your calling, and keep in mind the FINAL ACCOUNT.—*Bp. Middleton.*

LABOR FOR ETERNITY.

But yesterday the child you are instructing was not; but when will it cease to be? Never!

Immortality is written upon it, and the inscription is indelible, for it was traced by the finger of God. The mind has but begun its play; its instincts and its faculties but now move with incipient life. Even dull and worthless matter is of older date. "Of old thou didst lay the foundation of the earth." Ages of history passed before it was said of him, "a child is born into the world."

History will continue its annals, matter, its combinations, the heavens their course; but he shall survive them all. The revolution of ages shall be forgotten, the high events of life chase each other from the stage, "the fashion of this world pass away,"—a period may arrive when it shall require an effort of even a perfected memory to recall the events accounted the most important on earth; "the heavens shall pass away with a great noise," and leave the spaces they have occupied to silence and to nothing; but the child set in the midst of us "shall then be." The basis of its existence cannot be shaken; but in those countless ages which its existence must fill, never let it be forgotten that it will be a happy spirit before the throne of God, or a hopeless outcast from his heaven. What, then, if it depend on you in any degree to stamp bliss on that immortality, "to save a soul from death?" Can I call forth your pious cares in the service of the institutions you have 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 operation, and I would not undervalue them. Your triumphs are in the first order of civil and moral achievements, but they all terminate here—"to save a soul from death," is the crowning conquest.—*Rev. R. Watson.*

CHARACTER.

In society, character is the first, second, and the ultimate quality. A man is never ruined who has not lost his character, while he who has lost his character, whatever be his position, is ruined 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 or live them down.—Virtues may be misrepresented, but they are virtues still; and in vain will an industrious man be called an idler; a sensible man a fool; a prudent man a spendthrift; a persevering man a changeling; or an honest man a knave. The qualities are inherent, and cannot be removed by words, except by a man's own consent. At the same time all calumniators, thrice detected, ought to be banished as criminals, unworthy of the benefits of the society, of which, however powerless, they endeavor to be the pest and band.

CONVICTIONS.

Take heed of judging thyself unconverted, because thou mayest not have felt so much horror, as some others, in thy convictions. O, believer, thou hast not heard so much, it may be, of the rattling of the chains of hell; nor in thy conscience, so much of the outcries of the damned, as to make thy flesh tremble; but hast thou not seen that, in a bleeding Christ, which hath made thy heart melt, and mourn, and loathe thy lusts? It is strange to hear the patient complain of the physician (when he finds his prescriptions work effectually) merely because the operation did not affect him so violently as it has some others. Soul, thou hast the more reason to bless God, if the convictions of his Spirit have wrought so kindly on thee, without those extremities of terror, which have cost others so dear.—*Gurnall's Christian Armour.*

A BEAUTIFUL SIMILITUDE.

By John Foster.

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 reservoir of water to which it is certain, none can ever be added. He knows, that the quantity is not very great; he cannot penetrate to ascertain how much, and it may be but very little. He has drawn from it by means of a fountain a great while already, and draws from it every day, but how would he feel each time of thinking of it? Not as if he had perennial spring to go to; not I have a reservoir, I may be at ease. No; but 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 compelled to this fatal expenditure. So is our mortal transient life."

DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE GIFT, AND THE GRACE OF PRAYER.

Sometimes, perhaps, thou hearest another Christian pray with much freedom, fluency, and movingness of expression; whilst thou canst hardly make out a few broken words in duty! Hence thou art ready to accuse thyself, and to admire him! as if the *gilding* of the key made it open the door the better.

REGENERATION THE WORK OF GOD, AND NOT OF MAN.

Regeneration does not come by the will of man. John 1. 10. As gracious persons did not regenerate themselves, so neither can they convey regenerating grace to others. If they could, a good master would regenerate every servant in his family; a good parent would regenerate every child of his; and a minister of the Gospel would regenerate all that sit under his ministry. But they can do no more than pray and use the means. God 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 never heard that any or all of his works have been instrumental in the conversion of one soul. The late Rev. Leigh Richmond wrote several tracts,

one of which, it is said, has been instrumental in the conversion of not less than three hundred souls. From this it may be seen that truth is better than fiction, and tracts better than novels.—*Christ. Adv. & Jour.*

Religious Intelligence.

INTERESTING LETTER FROM MR. JUDSON.

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 receive so animating accounts from our foreign missions. There is no Eastern mission, that seems to be so highly prospered as this.

Rangoon, March 4, 1831.

Rev. and dear Brother—Your letter of the 17th July last is before me, and your fifty dollars are in the hands of Mr. Jones, at Macaoim, who writes me, that he is ready to pay it to my order. The sentiments expressed in your letter, are cheering and encouraging to my heart. I wish that all Baptist ministers felt so, and would all make such presents, though I should prefer their being made directly to the board.—My gratitude however, in both cases, is sincere.

I can spare time to write a few lines only, having a constant press of missionary work on hand; add to which, that the weather is dreadfully oppressive at this season. Poor Boardman has just died under it, and Mrs. Wade is nearly dead. "Brother Wade and I are 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 as they would obtain, by taking any of the periodical publications.) If they could only see and know half what I do, they would give all their property, and their persons too.

The great annual festival is just past, during which multitudes come from the remotest parts of the country to worship at the great Shway Dagon pagoda in this place, where it is believed that several real hairs of Gandama are enshrined. During the festival, I have given away nearly 10,000 tracts, giving to none but those who ask. I presume there have been six thousand applicants at the house! Some come two or three months journey, from the borders of Siam and China.—"Sir, we hear that there is an eternal hell. We are afraid of it. Dr. give us a writing, that will tell us how to escape it." Others come from the frontiers of Casay, a hundred miles north of Ava.—"Sir, we have seen a writing that tells about an eternal God. Are you the man that gives away such writings? If so, pray give us one, for we want to know, the truth before we die." Others come from the interior of the country where the name of Jesus Christ is a little known.—"Are you Jesus Christ's man? Give us a writing that tells about Jesus Christ." Brother Dennett works day and night at the press; but he is unable to supply us; 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 sinking, one after another into the grave, that many of our brethren in Christ at home, are just as hard & immovable as rocks, just as cold and repulsive as the mountains of ice in the polar seas. But whatever they do, we cannot sit still and see the dear Burmans, flesh and blood like ourselves possessed of immortal souls, that will shine forever in heaven, or burn forever in hell—we cannot see them go down to perdition, without doing our very utmost to save them. And thanks be to God, our labors are not in vain. We have three lovely churches, and about two hundred baptized converts, and some are in glory. A spirit of religious inquiry is extensively spreading throughout the country, and the signs of the times indicate that the great renovation of Burmah is drawing near. O if we had about twenty more, conversed in the language, and means to spread schools, and tracts and Bibles to any extent, how happy I should be. But those rocks and those icy mountains have crushed us down for many years. However, I must not leave my letter home, except my journal, and that I am obliged to. I took up my pen, merely to acknowledge your kindness, and behold, I have scratched out a long letter, which I hope you will excuse, and believe me. In haste your affectionate Brother in Christ. A. Judson.

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 1652 congregations, and 1087 ministers. In only five parishes is the minister chosen by the people. In 581 he is selected by individual noblemen or gentry, in 280 by the Crown, in 52 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, and is sold and bought as such.—The number of unemployed licentiates is very great, one Presbytery alone, out of 70, 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 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 elevate their standard, either of doctrine or practice, too high, nor make the way for their hearers too strait; but yet they may not disregard 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 *moderation* of merely intellectual and official religion, is in such bad repute that many Town Councils, though moderates themselves, will only patronize the evangelical minister. Where the gospel is not preached, the congregation dwindles, and policy therefore may introduce 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, and in many of the higher circles are not in disgrace. Dr. Chalmers, as a preacher, has done much to gain from the wealth, the fashion, "the ears polite" of the principal cities of Scotland, a frequent and respectful hearing for the evangelical doctrines; and now, as a theological professor, with about 200 students under his instruction, he is doing still more to insure the preaching of those doctrines throughout the land.

Sunday School Department.

To the Editor of the Christian Guardian.

Whitby, 15th Sept., 1831.

Dear Sir,
At the Anniversary of the Sunday School, in the 1st Concession of this Township, it appeared from the report of the Secretary, that 70 scholars have attended the School during the year (but not so large a number every Sabbath). There have been committed to memory, and recited in the School, 13,918 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, Superintendent.

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 51. The number of verses committed to memory from the New Testament are 2,905. There are seven classes, with a Teacher at the head of each class. A subscription was opened for the purpose of purchasing Books, amounting to £3 19 10, of which £2 2 9 has been laid out for 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, 1831, was 2,551; and attended by 18,657 gratuitous teachers, and 202,332 scholars. Of the scholars, 102,885 are reported as reading in the Bible or Testament; 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 are in this country about 60,000 teachers, and from four to five hundred thousand children connected with the American Sunday School Union. Should the good seed of the word of God be planted deeply in their memory, and duly affect their hearts, what an influence will they speedily exert over the world on which they dwell!—a moral power, vastly superior to any merely physical force, exerted by the most powerful ruler that ever swayed the sceptre of uncontrolled dominion.

London Sunday School Union.—The returns for the present year of schools in the United Kingdom were 10,162 schools, 107,545 teachers, and 1,062,659 scholars; being an increase of 277 schools, 9,900 teachers, and 42,463 scholars during the past year.

Obituary Notices.

(For the Christian Guardian.)

Mrs. CLARISSE McLEOD 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 native of New-Jersey. At the winding up of the Revolutionary 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 died in peace. The subject of this notice, with her second husband, Mr. John McLeod, and a large family, came to this Province about 12 years ago. We need not enumerate her afflictions or christian graces; they are better recorded elsewhere. It is enough for us to say; that the good-will of Him who dwelt in the *Dush* was with her; the fire did not consume her christian graces, nor did the floods drown her confidence in Him, who said "I will never leave nor forsake thee." Blessed are the dead that die in the Lord." Mrs. McLeod has been a member of the Methodist Church for many years—she is now gone to a higher branch of the family, and has taken her leave of a large circle of children, relatives, and christian brethren, who feel her loss more than the absence of a common friend.
T. W.

(From the Wesleyan Methodist Magazine, for October, 1831.)
August 18.—At *Haverfordwest*, Mr. James Brown, aged sixty, who was for about thirty years a member of the Methodist Society, and long a useful class leader. He was a truly upright and good man; and enjoyed the respect of those who knew him. His attachment to Methodism was strong and steady. He was a sincere and firm friend to the Preachers, and felt much pleasure in doing all he could to promote their comfort 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 faith in Christ. Very few excelled him in liberality. 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 he was greatly supported and comforted by divine grace, and died in the Lord, leaving a widow and many children to lament their loss.
J. S.

Sept. 5th.—At *Tieford*, 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 Distributor, visiting several villages in the vicinity of Tieford in which the Gospel has since been published by the Wesleyan 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.
J. W.

July 18th.—At *Halberton*, Devon, Mrs. Elizabeth Hill, aged eighty-six. More than fifty years ago she bore 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 home."
E. M.

Sept. 9th.—At *New-Mills*, Derbyshire, after a painful 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 piety, Christian 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 sickness, 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 was her Father, and would show himself her everlasting Friend. A short time before her death, she said "God is my rock and my all."
W. T.

the alleged libel—the gold medal—held it up—(on which a stamping of feet below the bar ensued—Mr. Samson would move that the bar be cleared, if order was not observed. After a few words from Mr. Jarvis, Mr. Mackenzie proceeded.) The article called libellous had been circulated among the electors of York county, before the opening of the poll, in the form of handbills—(Mr. M.) had read it to them as part of his speech, when they elected him—in this article he had expressed his wish that their votes for or against him might be an expression of their opinion on the matter contained in that article—he had now published the article as part of the proceedings of the election at the county court.

It had been said, "has not tried to stamp out character with infantry." If so, the public are judges. The conduct and character of public men are far more to be respected than those of private men, and it is not a disgrace for them to be publicly criticised, 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 papers to members in the house" was charged as an additional crime; yet the majority 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 into English papers, to show what was the freedom of the press in expressing opinions in regard to public men and bodies of men. In instances it had been asserted, that the "house of Commons" had been a source of corruption. He (Mr. M.) had never said half as much as that. In another 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 conduct tells him he is guilty, that would do so—such business would only be pursued by meanness, and unbecoming conduct. (Mr. Mackenzie proceeded to read further extracts, when he was interrupted by the Sol. General, who objected against such a course, by which the house would be detained 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 ensued on a question of order, in which several members took part. It was decided by the Speaker that Mr. Mackenzie should be allowed to read a few extracts.)

Mr. M. proceeded to read a few extracts from Mr. Mackenzie's paper, "The People's Friend." One expression of Mr. Mackenzie's speech was, "we have a press as free as air," on which Mr. M. remarked, it is so in England, and in U. Canada, are honest gentlemen afraid to leave their conduct and character to the press? Read extracts from the London Morning Chronicle, in which the Editor charged the Bishops with "injustice" and "fraud"—with "clinging 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 public opinion should be governed and two ways of carrying on government—the sword and public opinion—Mr. M. said he would now read a few extracts from the London Morning Chronicle, in which the Editor charged the Bishops with "injustice" and "fraud"—with "clinging 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.

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been expelled—but hath also, in the said articles, endeavored by false, scandalous and malicious misrepresentations, to cause His Majesty's subjects of this Province to believe that the majority of their representatives should be held in execration and abhorrence by posterity, as enemies to the liberties of the people they represent—as persons who would by violent and unconstitutional means destroy the liberty of the Press, and convert the fifty members, of which this House is composed, into Tyrants in close and unholy alliance with trained bands of public Robbers.—Wherefore it is Resolved—That the said Wm. Lyon Mackenzie be expelled this House, and declared unfit and unworthy to hold a seat therein.

Mr Perry seconded the motion for adjournment. He had thought while the learned Sol. General was speaking that he would not waste breath in a reply; but on more mature reflection, considering himself as the servant of the public, he had felt it his duty to do so. The Solicitor General had impuned the motives of those who differed with him on this case, and were his brother judges on it, and his counsel on the floor of that house. Those who were thus criminated, ought to have an opportunity to vindicate themselves. He (Mr. B.) contended that it was unconstitutional to embrace the verdict and punishment in the same resolution. The object of Mr. Mackenzie's amendment was obvious enough, and they might be told hereafter that they were to speak only to the amendment. The Sol. General hoped the house would not adjourn, as it would throw out the resolution altogether. He had no objection to a special adjournment. The house divided—The motion was negatived.

The Atty. General seconded by Mr Mount moves that the debate on the question of privilege be adjourned until to-morrow and that it be the first thing on the order of the day.—Ordered.

The Clerk then read the message from the Legislative Council, which was as follows:—

Resolved—That a newspaper called the Colonial Advocate, published at York on the fifth day of January in instant, is a scurrilous and unwarrantable Libel upon the Legislative Council.

Resolved—That it appears by several passages in the said paper, that William Lyon Mackenzie, Esquire, a member of the House of Assembly now in Session, is the author thereof, and the author and composer of said Libel.

Resolved—That with whatever forbearance the Legislative Council may be disposed to treat less flagitious Libels published under other circumstances, it becomes them not to submit to the indignity of being thus scandalously 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 Legislative Council to cooperate in all measures for promoting the public good.

Resolved—That the Legislative Council cannot but feel a confident reliance, that if the said paper is really published, as it professes to be, by the said W. L. Mackenzie, 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 injuring the respect which is due to them as a part of the Constitution of this Province, and that they will desire to afford reparation to the Legislative Council for so unwarrantable a breach of their privileges.

Resolved—That these resolutions, together with the paper referred to, be communicated to the House of Assembly. Truly extracted from the Journals, 6th January, 1832. GRANT POWELL, Clerk Leg. Council.

Mr Perry inquired if the Speaker had received any intimation from His Excellency the Lieut. Governor, of the time 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 o'clock. 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 privilege be discharged.

Mr Perry spoke at length in support of his motion; only a few of his remarks will be noticed. He made the motion in order to give hon. members an opportunity to get rid of the business, and proceed with the important measures on the order of the day. Their time was limited. They had been informed by the Speaker that the house would be prorogued the 17th inst. and he (Mr P.) presumed that there had been no causing or secret understanding between the Lieut. Governor and the majority, by which the time of the prorogation would be extended to suit their party purposes, to enable them to make up the time they had uselessly wasted at the expense of the country. He made the motion out of respect to that public opinion which some hon. members treated with contempt. The public were their masters, and to the public they must account for their conduct.

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adopt that as my sentiments and language, and the majority of this house may expel me as soon as they please, and I will return home to my business and follow the plough." Mr Perry proceeded at considerable length in remarking upon loyalty, which had been frequently spoken of by some hon. gentlemen—said some were loyal to their party—loyal to their passions or interests—loyal to their salaries;—but he thought that loyalty to good Government and the people was the proper sort of loyalty.

To adopt the resolution would occasion excitement, and might produce the most serious consequences—might lead to a dissolution of the house—(hear, hear.) Yes (said Mr P.) if I were asked my opinion as to what the people ought to do in case the house should pursue this novel and high-handed course, I would say, let the people petition the Lieut. Governor to dissolve the Parliament, and if his Excellency should refuse to do so, when it was manifestly the desire of the majority of the people, I would then advise them to petition the King to recall the Lieut. Governor, and appoint a new one.

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 order to wipe off the stain—perhaps they might adopt some popular measures, that they knew would fall in the Legislative Council. Perhaps they wished to get rid of Mr. Mackenzie before some particular measures came before the house—before some financial matters and the fees of certain law officers and others would be brought under consideration. Mr. Perry concluded by entreating the house for the sake of the peace and good of the country, to discharge his business from the house.

The Solicitor General said the question was, whether they were to suffer themselves to be denounced as robbers and be condemned by the people, if they should resent; or sacrifice their characters at the shrine of public opinion? He (the Sol. Gen.) had made notes, but he would not reply now, as the motion had been made to delay the proceeding.

Mr Buell contended strongly against the Sol. Gen.'s resolution. Whatever others might think, he (Mr Buell) thought it was invading the liberty of the press—and the liberty of the press was virtually the liberty of the people. The liberty of the press could not be maintained, without tolerating what some called its licentiousness. Men of different habits—different education—different constitutions or make, and under different circumstances, would call licentiousness differently; and what one man would call licentiousness, another would consider perfectly decorous and proper. And who was to judge? Not the parties concerned surely—and but the public. He (Mr Buell) cared not what the press said about him—and if that house was so much afraid of a newspaper, shot, was it independent? Besides, what good would they do by it? They had spent six days in expelling Mr Mackenzie once, 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 press equally, or more guilty. They were now within ten days of the close of the session, and what had they done? He hoped the house would dismiss this business.

Mr A. McDonald would support the motion for discharging the question in order to give satisfaction to the country, and as he never heard of any such proceeding doing any good.

Mr Bidwell was very sorry that the house had entered into this proceeding at all—he would support the motion for one 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 expected at their hands, whilst day after day was wasted in discussing questions of privilege and exciting party feeling—ambitiously one against another—retarding instead of advancing the good of the country. If their conduct was proper and upright, truth was more powerful than falsehood, and would prevail, and no newspaper editor could injure them.

For them to proceed in this matter was usurping 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 its 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 punish 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 determination to gratify party feeling at the expense of public good and constitutional principle.

Another reason in his (Mr P.'s) mind against proceeding was the influence attempted to be exercised by the Legislative Council. The coincidence was certainly a very singular one, that at the very moment when they were discussing the question of privilege, the Legislative Council should send down to that house a string of resolutions on the same subject and thereby throw the whole weight of their influence into the scale against the hon. member for the County of York. He (Mr. B.) considered it an infringement upon the privileges of that house, and that circumstance alone was sufficient to induce him to vote against any further proceedings in the matter.

Another reason was, the speech that he had heard from the Sol. Gen. If Mr. Mackenzie had misrepresented the facts, the elaborate speech of the Sol. General in their vindication against Mr. Mackenzie, was an ample 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 County of York, they would present a different question before them from what the people would be otherwise called to consider in the election of a member. The question will be, whether this house has acted right or wrong, and whether the people will submit to be dictated to, in their choice of a representative? The house ought to learn wisdom from past experience? For example look at the case of John Wilks, a man notorious for the profligacy of his private character. The British House of Commons expelled and disqualified him; his case was exposed by the people throughout the Kingdom; he was elected again, and again, and 14 years after his first expulsion, the whole provincial press against him were, by a solemn vote of the British House of Commons, erased from their journals and condemned as unconstitutional. And if we may judge from the past, so will it be in the present case.

could say that the members of that house were disinterested judges? Who that had heard the question argued, could say that it had not been argued with all the feelings of party spirit? Were they then fit to sit as calm and impartial judges? They had been asked to show precedents. He could direct them to a precedent, to which they were indebted for the most brilliant specimen of eloquence that had ever graced the English Bar. He referred to the trial of Stobty, the Banker, against whom the House of Commons had proceeded with a unanimous vote, with that renowned statesman Mr. Fox at their head, who afterwards directed the Attorney General to file information against Stobty. The case was tried before a jury and Judges, who did not say that they would "resent an insult because they had the power." It was argued by the Attorney General and Lord Erskine, whose eloquence on that occasion will be admired, wherever genius and learning and patriotism is respected—and an impartial disinterested jury acquitted Stobty, in opposition to the unanimous vote of the House of Commons, headed by Mr. Charles Fox.—Honourable gentlemen ought to look at that as a precedent, and not undertake the office of Judges in their own case. An observing and impartial public, might reverse their decision.

The hon. and learned Sol. Gen. was perfectly safe in proposing to second any resolution which he (Mr. Bidwell) might introduce against any other editor who might have published libels against the members of that house, 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 been remarked.

What advantage would the Country derive from their exercising a doubtful power and expelling Mr. Mackenzie? It might gratify party hatred, and excite personal rancours, but would the country be benefited by it? To be sure Mr. Mackenzie 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. B. concluded by entreating the house to proceed no farther, but dismiss the question of privilege.

On which the House divided as follows:—
Yeas—Messrs Beardsley, Bidwell, Buell, Clark, Cook, Duncombe, Howard, Ketchum, McCall, A. McDonald, D. McDonald, Norton, Perry, Randall, Roblin, Shaver, and White, 17.
Nays—Messrs Atty. General, Boulton, Brown, Barwell, Chisholm, Elliott, Fraser, A. Jones, Lewis, McMartin, McNab, Macon, Morris, Mount, Robinson, Samson, Sibley, Sol. General, Thomson, Vankoughnet, Warden, and J. Wilson, 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 he resolved that an humble address be presented to His Excellency the Lieut. 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 hypocrisy and of being an executive faction, were gross, scandalous and malicious libels on this House, and the Government of this Province, and that William Lyon Mackenzie, Esq. then a Member for the County of York, having avowed himself the author of the said articles he expelled this House, and has ordered two thousand copies of the proceedings relative thereto, to be printed for the use 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 proceedings 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 constituents, and therefore humbly praying His Excellency to dissolve the present Parliament, and summon a new one, and that the 23rd inst. of this house be dispensed with so far as relates to the same.

Mr Perry said, that he considered this a measure of importance, and one which no reasonable objection could be made against. He had been extremely pleased 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 proceedings 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 constituents, and therefore humbly praying His Excellency to dissolve the present Parliament, and summon a new one, and that the 23rd inst. of this house be dispensed with so far as relates to the same.

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Donald, D. McDonald, Norton, Perry, Randall, Roblin, Shaver and White.—18.
Nays—Messrs. Attorney General, Bezczy, Boulton, Brown, Barwell, Crooks, Duncombe, Elliott, A. Fraser, Ingersoll, Jarvis, Jones, Lewis, McMartin, McNab, Macon, Morris, Mount, Robinson, Samson, Shade, Sol. General, Thomson, Vankoughnet, Warren, Warden, and W. Wilson.—27.

The question was decided in the negative by a majority of nine.

Mr. Perry, seconded by Mr. Campbell, moves, that two thousand copies of the whole proceedings, with the yeas 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. Samson, seconded by Mr. Morris, moves that after the word "moves" the remainder be expunged and the following inserted "that two thousand copies 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 members.

On which the house divided as follows:—
Yeas—Messrs. Attorney General, Barwell, Crooks, Elliott A. Fraser, Ingersoll, Jarvis, Jones, Lewis, McMartin, McNab, Macon, Morris, Mount, Robinson, Samson, Shade, Sol. General, Thomson, Vankoughnet, Warren, and W. Wilson.—23.
Nays—Messrs. Beardsley, Bezczy, Bidwell, Boulton, Brown, Buell, Campbell, Clark, Cook, Duncombe, Howard, Ketchum, Lyons, McCall, A. McDonald, D. McDonald, Norton, Perry, Randall, Roblin, Shaver and White.—22.

The question of amendment was carried in the affirmative 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 accordingly.

QUARTERLY MEETING will commence in the Methodist Chapel in this Town, on Saturday the 28th inst. at 7 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. Wilkin, son, W. Smith, "Z." G. Biggar, D. McMullen, J. McCarty.

MARRIED.
On the 23rd Nov. by Rev. C. Atkinson, Mr. Asahel Stone, to Miss Lydia Livingston, both of Kilmore.
On the 21st Decr. by Rev. E. Evans, Mr. James Durham, junr. of Niagara, to Miss Isabella McEwene, of Niagara.
On the 23rd Decr. by Rev. C. Atkinson, Mr. Henry Ferris of Vainfleet, to Miss Emily Curran, of Crowland.
On the 25th Decr. by Rev. R. Storey, Mr. Nathan Mariatt, of Thorold, to Miss Margaret Stewart, of Toronto.
On the 25th Decr. by Rev. E. Evans, Mr. R. Miller, Mr. David Garrison, to Miss Sarah Springer, of this place.
On the 25th Decr. by Rev. E. Evans, Mr. C. P. Barbour, of Port Hope, to Miss Elizabeth How of Hamilton.
By Rev. A. Green, on the 21st of December last, Mr. John Kenzie, to Miss Jane Allison, both of Yonge.
On the 18th inst. by Rev. Mr. Burnham, Mr. Joseph A. Stephenson, of Miss John, to Miss Elizabeth Wilcox, of Yarnouk.

DECEASED.
On Monday morning, the 9th inst. Jane, daughter of Mr. Jonathan Simpson, of Hamilton, aged 6 years. Her death was occasioned by her clothes accidentally catching fire, and being turned in a shocking manner, she survived for ten days, suffering the most excruciating pain, which she bore with exemplary patience considering her tender age. On Wednesday the 11th inst. aged 23 years and a few months, Elizabeth, only daughter of the Hon. William Allan, President of the Board of Upper Canada.
At the residence of Mr. Andrew McDonald, Whitey, U. C. on the 6th inst. after a painful and lingering illness of 5 months, Thomas McKeown, late of Hamilton, Scotland, aged 19 years.

Advertisements.

To the Freeholders of the County of York.
GENTLEMEN,
I AM one of those 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 afforded—namely, the 18th inst. at the next meeting of the County, to which I beg to announce myself to you as a Candidate at the Election, to be held on the 20th inst.

At the time the late Member was first expelled the House, without any declaration of disqualification, I conceived that it would be better to oppose his re-election, in the hope, that when he again took his seat he would conduct himself as a useful member of the House; but as he has been again elected, I avail myself of the opportunity afforded to bring myself under your notice, 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 interest must also be mine. I ask your support to the utmost 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 your voting in my behalf, I should not feel it necessary to ask you to vote, under the idea that the late member cannot be re-elected; but from a firm conviction in my own mind, that on calm reflection, you will see the propriety of putting an end to the excitement at present existing, by electing, if not myself, some other person who has the inclination and ability to serve you faithfully, 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 motives, but a sincere and ardent desire to serve you to the utmost of my ability, should you elect me.

I am your obedient servant,
S. W. WAREHAM. 114-3
York, 15th January, 1832.

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE COUNTY OF YORK.
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 I understand, to be held at the Red Lion, on the 20th inst.

The House of Assembly has taken the trouble to express and record their opinion, that I am unfit and unworthy to hold a seat during the present Parliament; and if you have confidence in the judgment and conduct of a majority of the members, their sentiments, as they are gratuitously promulgated, will doubtless, have due weight with you. The constitution, however, leaves the choice of a representative to watch over your interests in the legislature, in your own hands, and so to 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 the report, inasmuch as, in conclusion, allow me once more to repeat, only 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 majority 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.

I think it would be for the interest of the province at large that the present 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,
Your faithful and Obedient Servant,
W. L. MACKENZIE.
York, January 16th, 1832. 114-3

FUNERAL HEARSE.
ROBERT 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. 114-6m

HARDWARE,
WHOLESALE OR RETAIL,
GENERAL and Choice Assortment, constantly on hand, and For Sale, by JOSEPH D. RIDOUT, York, King-street, Jan. 1832. 114f

FOR SALE,
ABOUT 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.
Jan. 17th, 1832. 114-5w

BOOKBINDING AND STATIONERY.—
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 the late husband, Baking and all the various branches; and that she will continue to carry on the same in a particular manner, with a general supply of all articles in that line as usual.
York, July 27, 1831. 114-6c

Poetry.

THE TWO MAIDENS.

One came with light and laughing air,
And cheek like opening Blossom;

Temperance.

INTEMPERANCE.—The following impressive remarks are extracted from a letter of Mr. Wirt,

"I am persuaded that if we could have a statistical survey and report of the affairs of unhappy families and individuals, with the causes of their misery annexed, we should find nine cases out of ten, if not in still greater proportion, resulting from the use of ardent spirits alone.

But what are the most fearful plagues that ever carried death and havoc in their train, 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.

The progress already made by our temperance societies in advancing this golden age, proves them to be of a divine origin.

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.

"That it is sinful to use it as most do, I have no doubt; if destroying the constitution, and vilely squandering away the time and money which God has given for other purposes may be termed sinful."

Shaik, Abbas, King of Persia, prohibited the use of snuff, on penalty of cutting off the nose!

"Whenever the saliva is lavishly spit away," says the distinguished Boerhave, "we remove one of the strongest causes of digestion. The chyle prepared without this fluid is depraved, and the blood vitiated, for the want of it."

Miscellaneous.

EDUCATION AMONG ENGLISH DISSIDENTS. From an address by Rev. R. W. Hamilton, of Leeds, England, at the laying of the foundation of a new Independent College at Bradford, Yorkshire, called Airedale College.

But long before the era we now suppose, a branch of the Puritans had existed, disavowing connexion with every establishment that rose and fell; maintaining that civil government had nothing to do with a christian church, for it is voluntary—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 character, for it is independent.

Apply to JOSEPH GARDNER, Centre-Road, about five miles north of Dundas-street, Toronto. January 10th, 1831.

either to die openly or to live openly in the land of our nativity: if we deserve death, it becometh 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.

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," studied here; but we have no mitres, so they looked another way, and walked no more with us.

The Calvinistic Methodists began their institution, which now exists at Cheshunt, at Trevecca, in 1768, and a similar project was agitated in the Wesleyan Conference of 1744 and 1745, and was only delayed until they could find a tutor.

Pyramids of Egypt.—The pyramids of Egypt always ranked among the wonders of the world. Three of them still remain, at the distance of a few leagues from Grand Cairo; where the ancient Memphis stood.

RUINS OF THE CAPITAL OF ANCIENT EDOM OR IDUMEA.—Its capital city now without an inhabitant, except 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.

The Mausoleums and sepulchres are very numerous and magnificent. They are of various periods and orders of architecture. One of them, in particular, is described as a work of immense labour and colossal dimensions, containing a chamber sixteen paces square, and about twenty-five feet high, crowned with a pediment highly ornamented, and all cut out of the solid rock.

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 been wasted with a curse which shall cleave to it forever.—Companion to the Bible, p. 84.

JUDEA.—Judea, the country of the Jews, of which Jerusalem was the capital, was so exceedingly fertile that it was ranked by the Greeks and Romans amongst the finest of their provinces.—The land has long since been brought into desolation. The country is overrun by rebel tribes; the Arabs pasture their flocks at freedom. The most fertile plains lie unutilized. The art of cultivation is in the most deplorable state, and the countryman sows with the musket in his hands.—ib.

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 oppression in Egypt is methodical. Every thing which the traveller sees or hears, reminds him that he is in the country of slavery and tyranny.

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 Lebanon; and Kishon, that ancient river, draws its stream from Tabor as in the times of old.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY. A respectable and populous neighborhood. A SCHOOL MASTER, of good qualifications and moral character.

THE following summary of the Rules established by His Majesty's Government for regulating the disposal of Lands, is published for the information of persons desirous of settling in Upper Canada.

NOTICE TO SETTLERS.

Commissioner of Crown Lands Office, YORK, 1st December 1831.

THE following summary of the Rules established by His Majesty's Government for regulating the disposal of Lands, is published for the information of persons 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 acres 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 Newspapers as may be circulating in the Province, of the time and place for the sale of Land in each District, and of the upset price at which the Lands are proposed to be offered. The Lots will be sold to the highest bidder, and if no offer be made at the upset price, the Land will be reserved for future sale in a similar manner by auction.

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 them.

To indigent Settlers who may be unable to avail themselves of these opportunities of purchase, Lands will be assigned by private sale, in certain specified Townships, 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 forward their applications for Land, accompanied by official documents in support of their claims, as heretofore, to the Civil Secretary of the Lieutenant Governor, and will receive answers to them on applying to the Clerk of the Executive Council, and their Location Tickets from the Surveyor General.

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 Villages Lots, on each side 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.

Spring Creek embraces as many hydraulic 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 Buffalo to Detroit.

The Village is beautifully situated on a rising ground, one mile north of the harbor. For beauty of prospect and excellence it is in a clear day, parts of three of the United States can be seen with the naked eye, viz: New York, Pennsylvania, and Ohio.

For terms enquire of MECA SPENCER, Esq., Charlotteville, or the subscriber, on the premises.

THE Subscriber grateful for the support he has received 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 addition to a choice assortment of prime and ordinary Wines in wood, he has in bottles, Fine Old Madeira, direct from the well known House of Howard, March & Co.

do. do. East and West India, do. do. do. Tinto and Malmsay, do. do. do. Pale, Gold color, and Brown Sherry, Champagne, the favourite Joly's brand and others, Old Hock, Beccafica, Sauterne, and Hermitage, Lafite, Latour, and Medoc, Claret, none better than the best, Hibbert's and Dunbar's Porter, quarts and pints, Loith and Dunbar's Pale Ale.

Now receiving from Montreal a large addition to his stock of CHINA, GLASS, AND EARTHEN WARE.

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

Likewise, at Montreal Prices, Twenty Hogsheads assorted Earthen Ware for Country Trade, packed at the Manufacturer's and not liable to breakage in transport, like crates.

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 Fall Shipments from Great Britain direct. He is determined to adhere to his original plan of selling at unprecedented low prices; the public may, therefore, expect to find Goods at a fair value at the above place.

Just Received, a great variety of SUPERIOR DUBLIN MADE GENTLEMEN'S CLOTHS, of the most fashionable colors, which will be sold very cheap. Also, One Case Best PATENT WATCH GLASSES, sold Wholesale and Retail.

He solicits an early call from Country Merchants to examine his Stock, which will be found worthy of their attention.

SCHOOL BOOKS, &c. THE Subscribers have for Sale the following School Books, being the manufacture of Upper Canada, viz:—Canadian Primer, Reading Made Easy, Mavor's Spelling Book, Webster's do., New Testament, English Reader, Murray's Grammar; Also, Writing, Printing, and Wrapping PAPER.

N. B. Country Merchants and Schools furnished with Books, and Writing, Printing, and Wrapping Paper. RAGS taken in payment. EASTWOOD & SKINNER. York Paper Mill, Nov. 26, 1830.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE, on Lot-street, West of the Swan Inn, A two story 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, by the first of May, for any gentleman who may purchase it. For particulars, apply to the subscriber on the premises.

Apply to JOHN MILLS. York, Jan. 11, 1832.

NEW SADDLERY AND HARNESS MANUFACTORY.

ALEXANDER 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 bradoons, Saddle bridles, Horse blankets, driving whips, Carriage and Gig harness mountings of the latest patterns, &c. &c. &c.

N. B. Every description of cart and wagon harness will be particularly attended to, from which, it is presumed, that every possible satisfaction will be given in this department of the business.

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. J. R. ARMSTRONG respectfully informs his numerous customers and the public in general, that he is now receiving his Fall and Winter supply of Goods, amongst which is a very extensive assortment of Superfine, Fine, and Common Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Flushings, and Forest Cloths, together with a large and general supply of other seasonable Goods.

As a part of the above are of his own Importation, and were carefully selected and purchased at the Manufacturers in England for Cash, they will be sold unusually low, either at wholesale or retail, for ready money.

CHEAP 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 OF GOODS, which he will dispose of at reduced prices.

JAMES 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.

Wholesale and Retail Store; In the House lately occupied by Mr. Wm. Russell, on the corner of Yonge and Lot Streets, YORK. KING BARTON takes the liberty of informing his friends and the public, that he has opened a Store in the above place. He has a large and well selected assortment of Cloths, Flushings, Blankets; Flannels, red, white, &c.; Bombazettes; Bombazettes; Lace; a variety of Winter Shawls; fine rich do., of different kinds; Shirting; Grey and Printed Calicoes; Magaris, Merinos, Marsellios, Quills, Tabby Velvet, Gros de Naples; black and colored Peterbams, of the best description for top Coat; 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; Guernsey Frocks; Hosiery, Mitts, Woolens, 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 doubts not but he will be able to sell on terms highly satisfactory to such as may call to purchase.

NEW AND CHEAP GOODS. THE 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, perhaps, the best assortment in this market, and having been purchased at very reduced prices, will be sold extremely low.

Also, a large and well selected assortment of GOODS of the first quality, consisting of HARDWARE of every description. 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, Fois, Sugar Kettles, Pot Ask-Coolers, Tea Kettles, &c. &c. All of which will be sold unusually low for Cash.

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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, Umbrellas, 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.

READY MADE CLOTHING, Dry Goods, &c. WILLIAM 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 Ready made Clothing, all made up in his own Shop, and in the best style of workmanship; Also, Cloths, Vestings, Fustians, Bombazettes, Norwich Crapes, Merinos, Bombazettes, Flannels, Blankets, Carpetings, Calicoes, Cottons, Shawls, Handkerchiefs, Muslins, Lace, Ribbons; Gentlemen's Hats, a 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.

CHEAP GOODS—WHOLESALE. WILLIAM RUSSELL begs respectfully to acquaint Town and Country Merchants, 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 opposite Mr. Hugh Carfrae's, in King-street, west of Yonge street, where he is now ready to sell 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 here consists of Broad Cloths, Sattinets, Beavertons, Flannels, Blankets, printed Calicoes, Shirtings, Sheetings, Irish Linens, tweeled Bags and Bagging, Guernsey Frocks, Scotch Plaid, gingham, apron Checks, Muslins, Handkerchiefs Shawls, &c. &c.

ALSO—18 crates and cases assorted earthen and glass ware, suitable for country merchants; 4 cases assorted Hardware, 8 cases superior Waterproof Hats, 1 case Shored Thread, 6 barrels Copperas, and 60 pieces Logwood.

SELLING OFF, AT AND BELOW PRIME COST. (King-Street, opposite the Episcopal Church.) RICHARDSON begs to inform the inhabitants of York and its vicinity, that he has commenced selling off the whole of his present stock of DRY GOODS, At and below prime cost.—He has just received an extensive assortment of WINTER GOODS, consisting of Superfine West of England Broad and Narrow Cloths, Cassimeres, Pellicae and Canadian Cloths, Merinos, Blankets, Flannels, Stripes, Checks, Gingham, Mule skins, Fustians, &c. &c.

Those persons wishing to avail themselves of the present opportunity will find it their interest to make an early call.

JOSHUA VAN ALLEN, TAILOR, RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and Customers, that he has removed his establishment 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.

JOHN 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, a general assortment of HATS AND BONNETS, of his own manufacture, and makes to order on the short notice. He also keeps on hand a variety of FUR CAPS.

WILLIAM BELL, grateful for past favors, respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he is Manufacturing SOAP AND CANDLES, on Yonge-Street, (nearly opposite Mr. Kelchum's Tavernery), of as good quality as any in the Province, and on moderate terms, and hopes, by strict attention to all orders in his line, to merit a share of public patronage.

DR. LISTER, just arrived from England, having obtained License from His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor to practice PHYSIC, SURGERY, and MIDWIFERY, in this Province, of forty years service to the public in his professional capacity.

Having walked the Hospitals in London for twelve months, 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 punctual attendance.

CARDING MACHINES. LYMAN JUDSON, of the township of Young, Johnstown District, manufactures both 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 reasonable prices and liberal terms of payment.

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

TWENTY THOUSAND Feet of WALNUT LUMBER from 1 to 4 inch thick, for sale by E. B. GILBERT. York, Sept. 30th, 1831. 93-1f.

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 purchasers; and he respectfully 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.

BOOKBINDING.—E. LESSLIE & Sons beg to inform their friends and the public in general, that they are prepared to execute orders for Bookbinding of every description, and on the most reasonable terms.

LANDS FOR SALE.—1000 ACRES of Land, in the Township of Oro, and 400 Acres in Mar. County of Simcoe; or a liberal credit. ALSO.—TO LET, two Dwelling Houses, on Lot-Street, West of Mr. Burnham's residence. Apply to R. W. PRENTICE. York, Dec. 27th, 1831. 141-1f.