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## Christian Guardian.

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\*. \* The proceeds of this paper will be applied to the support of su perannuated or worn-out Preachers of the Methodist E. Church in Camada; and of widows and orphans of those who have died in the work; and the general spread of the Cospel.

(The following letter was put into our hands last week by a local preacher recently from En. gland. The writer of it was a local preacher in England, who adorned the doctrine of christian perfection by his life, and lately died in the trifail to be profitable to every sincere christian, and an unlikeness to the genuine Christian, a love of Ephesus. especially to every Methodist, who is striving, in accordance with Apostolic example and precept, to "go on to perfection."-Editor.)

# A LETTER TO A FRIEND ON CHRISTIAN PER-

DEAR BROTHER,

In answer to your letter, requesting my advice respecting the work of God in your soul, will shortly state what plans I myself pursue. Formerly, when living in a justified state only, there was a double mind in me; an endeavour to meet the wisdom and prudence of the world; a sort of three quarters way, that they might be gained over with less disgust on their part, and less severity and odium of the cross, on my part, But now, since God has saved me from self-pride and unbelief, the fear of man is removed, the base, man-pleasing spirit is gone; I have set up divers holy men who are now living, or have lately gone home. "Fools and madmen let us be," our good name, as well as health, strength, influ- are lost because God did not give the power: ence, &c. in living for souls, becoming a man of one business,-a soul-saver, is the object which you should constantly, and firmly aim at.

have given God my undivided heart; believing that he does accept of it, and believing that the blood of Christ cleanseth us from all sin." and wrist that I turn the lock with it. You will Like a stone which the builder takes, and puts on find many 20 years' professors opposed to the the foundation, so do I lie on Christ's blood and simple plan of salvation by faith, without the deeds God's promises; giving God my soul and body, of the law .- The condition is, "repent and bea living sacrifice, and covenanting with him, never to doubt more: my lauguage is, sink or swim press it; make all your powers of mind and body -lost or saved-I will believe; I will sooner die of faith and prayer, to bend towards it. Don' than doubt. This decision of mind, attended with look at the hardness, and prejudice, and unbea refusal to regard frames and feelings as any lief of the people, but at the command of God, that criterion of my state-but believing he does save me, whether filled or emptied-raised up or cast down; leaving the quantity of comfort to God's wisdom, knowing, I am not saved by feeling, but by faith. It is holiness I want, and have-not extacy. A solid peace is my birthright; with that I am content .-- If God give me more I am thankful; if not, I am content, knowing that the trial of my faith is more precious than uncertain extacies. I never look at my imperfections without believing that his blood does, that moment wash them all away. One act of faith does more good than 20 years prayer and duties without it. My prayer is now different from what it was when I was in a justified state. I don't ask, expecting an answer at some other time, but I believe I recieve it now, while I am praying, and the Holy Ghost says, you have it.

I am now praying to be "filled with the Spirit,"

and have received partial glimpses of the state. It is not an overflowing with joy; this would unfit us to live in the world; but a state of soul .-God, himself, dwells in and fills up every partshe length, breadth, depth, and heigth of the law of love, such as, thinking no evil, bearing all things, believing all things, will be looked at with a steadiness and pleasure, knowing that it is done. It is a distinct state to being cleansed from all sin, or emptied: this, says Mr. Fletcher, "is a negative salvation; the positive of which is, 'and I will put my Spirit within you, and cause you to walk in my statutes, and ye shall keep my judgements and do them." (Ezek. 36, 27.) Love, then, is equal to all demands.

As to my Class-Meetings, I agonize in believing prayer for the whole of the members of my three classes, that the whole of them may be sanctified throughout body, soul, and spirit, knowing that while my prayer is being offered up, "faithful is he that hath called them, who also will do it." I confess before them my utmost sal- have received a commission from Christ to preach most minute degree, the general character of shouted aloud for joy." say. No blessing can be held without confession. sharp the knife, and to cut up and let out all that

on God's terms, viz: to lay down their weapons righteousuess, will obtrude themselves upon the of arms, but by the progress of opinion and the of their high office, if they should cease from of rebellion and come to Christ for pardon. I en- fold of Christ, and ruin the flock, unless the power of truth.—Edinburgh Cabinet Library. deavour to show the difference between desiring members of the churches are constantly and pardon and obtaining it. There is an aptness to faithfully vigilant. "And no marvel; for Satan

trust in their praying: when children ask their himself is transformed into an angel of light." parents for bread, it is bread they want, and noder that they may get the thing they ask for, and not merely to perform the duty of asking.

I endoavour to make the atonement of Christ as being a substitute, and his having died in my stead, as plain as possible to a consciously lost sinner; and there is not much difficulty in doing this, when the heart is broken for sin and from sin .nitent's; the same as it is the act of a man who the gospel itself. jumps into the water when intending to bathe him-

Entire sanctification is the glory of the gospel. Pardon is merely to bring us to an acquaintance away, and the outward reign of sin over the body emies, within, namely, self-will, self-preference, God, enmity against God's ways in saving souls, self-opinion, a wisdom arising from long standing preëminence, envy, uncharitableness, a judging spirit-these must be destroyed. But we cannot cast them out ourselves, either by prayer, selfdenial, fasting, &c.; the exercise of these duties, important and valuable as they are in themselves, will not subdue them; none but God can "speak the second time, be clean." Then when God are given to him, and God is loved supremely. standard of divine truth. Preaching this doctrine, with the simple way of obtaing it, namely, by faith, will be rendered a great blessing. As Christ died for a full salvation,

But if on God I dare rely, The faith shall bring the power. Faith comes by hearing; it is not the direct gift of God, but man's act. Unbelief is the absence of faith; the key is provided for me when I repent and forsake, but it is by the strength of hand lieve," all the way through. Always preach it; his blessings may attend your labours. Believe

he does it, and he does it. I recommend you to read the following sermons of Mr. Wesley very carefully: "Repentance of Believers."-" On Patience,"-Scripture way of Salvation,"-" On Perfection;"-also Mr. Fletcher's " Check," and on "Christian Perfection,"-"Mrs. Roger's Life and Letters,"-"Mr. Bramwell's Life,"-" Mrs. Fletcher's Life,"-Elliot Jone's Life," &c.

I am Your Brother in Christ;

O! live for souls! Consider how many souls are gone to hell, who might now have been in heaven had we been faithful.

# BELIEVE NOT EVERY SPIRIT.

Why is it of great importance to try Religious

Teachers by the Standard of the Gospel? in discharging it. But, he considered it so neces-

They use enticing words of man's wisdom, and men would not for a moment allow themselves to he brings salvation to the sons of men. Never which he was greatly honoured, appeared to fail, They use enticing words of man's wisdom, and men would not for a moment allow themselves to ever lie in wait to deceive. The church of Ephe- imagine that any speculation or tenet, arising did the returning sun usher in a day so glorious! It was the jubilee of the universe. The morning by that one alone. He has way every where, had not been faithful to try those, who pretended to est influence upon their belief, or affect, in the should for joy." vation, to the very outside of what I enjoy; this the gospel. But they did try those, who said they honours God, and does not exalt self; as they who were apostles, and were not and found them liars. are not cleansed from the filth of self and pride, There were other churches in Asia, at that time, which neglected this duty, and were consequent. I endeavour in the power of t e Spirit, to make by deceived and well night ruined. They were not less contemned by his countrymen than they and sinners are enquiring the way to Zion, it of justice, judgment and salvation in the earth, leceived by the Nicolaitanes, by those who held the is in the inside; the skin is very apt to become doctrine of Balaam, & by many other false teachers Greeks-whose doctrines, notwithstanding, con- pute with cavillers, infidels and other violent opmatter, pour in the balm and the wine. Pursu- character of false teachers by the standard of supported by the authority of the most powerful ences. "Answer him not."

It is necessary for the churches to try the chathing but bread will satisfy them; they ask, in or- racter of religious teachers, in order to preserve the purity of the gospel system of the religion of Christ. The religion of the gospel is very soon perverted and corrupted by false teachers. They succeeded in corrupting the church at Corinth, and the churches of Galatia; and they have had he same success in overy other church, where they have not been tried, detected and discarded. Believe on the Lord Jesus Christ, and thou shall If then, churches would preserve the gospel sysbe saved," is spoken in mighty power to a charactem and the religion of Christ in their purity, they

. The discharge of this duty is likewise of great importance, in order to secure the divine blessing of Ephesus for its fidelity in detecting and discardwith God, all past things being forgiven and done ing false apostles; but he severely rebuked other and actions having come to an end. But the en-the church in Pergamos, in particular, for suffering those who held the doctrines of Balaam, and heartedness, desires after other things besides he severely rebuked, for suffering the woman Jezehel, to teach, and to seduce his servants .-We may rest assured, therefore, that no churches

The prosperity of the church is depending, in great measure upon the discharge of this duty. leglect of this duty nearly rained the churches of Galatia, the church at Corinth, some of the churches of Asia; and it has totally ruined many other churches from generation to generation. The prosperity of the church is always at stake, when has done it, the whole heart, body, spirit, and soul religious teachers are not tried by the perfect

The salvation of souls is, in a great measure, depending upon the faithful discharge of this duty. If the faithful ministers of Christ are reject. and as God promises a full salvation, and com-ed, or, if false teachers are received, because mands us to be holy, as He is holy, we cannot they are not tried by the gospel; the probability the conduct of our Lord and his followers, and of God's time; we are not to wait for power to be. ant, then, so far as the salvation of souls is conlieve; this is a dangerous snare of the enemy. If cerned, to try the character of religious teachers, we must wait for power, we cannot believe with. by the gospel of Christ! Let christian professors an ear, let him hear what the Spirit saith unto the churches."-Boston Telegraph.

# THE JEWS.

Connected with Christianity, indeed, the histowhich was destined to leaven the whole lump; and, in performing this office, they have proceeded with nearly the same absence of intention and consciousness, as the latent principle of fermentation to which the metaphor bears allusion. They aimed at one thing, and have accomplished another; but while we compare the means with the end, whether in their physical or moral relations, it must be admitted that we therein examinc one of the most remarkable events recorded the hours passed on, the guards stood by their

in the annals of the human race. their social condition,

But, behold, while he yet muses over this interesting scene, a Teacher springs up from among the lower orders of the Hebrew people—himself. When a church is enjoying a season of revival, concerned for his own glory in the administration ing this course, I have ffly members who are entruly; and they were consequently, soon bewitching sanctified.

The power in the balm and the wine. Parsu-character of tatse teachers by the standard of supported by the authority of the most powerful calcs.

The powerful calcs. The properties of the pr

sure the breaking down part first, before any con- do not follow the example of that at Ephesus, in becomes a mountain, and fills the whole earth, senting their conduct, timpeaching their motives, solution is offered; I then tell them that bad as trying and detecting false teachers. The minis. Judea swells in its dimensions till it covers half and imputing to them sentiments, and opinions their case is, there is hope, if they will be saved ters of Satan, transformed as the ministers of the globe, carrying captivity captive, not by force which their souls abhor, it would be a degradation

'AN OLD PARISIAN WITH HIS BIBLE-

After a time, he expressed a wish for a Testament gospel.

and one was given him: and this made him anx. When divisions and strifes obtain, among breious for the whole Bible. When he received it, thren of the same church and denomination, and he stood over it in eestasy. "Where shall I be- one begins to say, I am of Paul, and another, I gin in this world of wonders, in this treasure of of Apollos; and busy bodies go up and down as treasures! he exclaimed. I want to know it all at tale bearers among the people, with railing accuter in this state. The act of believing is the permission of the character of religious teachers, by once, and I fear to lose any part by begining to sations against wise and good men, sowing the pitent's; the same as it is the act of a man who the coals of hatred, creature was only permitted, by the police to sell jealousy and suspicion, "Answer them not." Let his blacking after sunset: in the day he was occu- thy weapons be prayer, and thy defence a hely and approbation. Christ commended the church pied in preparing it; but after standing in the life. The Saviour whom thou servest will take street till late, to obtain five-pence or seven-pence care of thee as he did of David when Shimei curby his merchandise, he devoted many hours of ev. sed him with a bitter and a grievous curse .- Cinchurches for neglecting this duty. He censured ery night to studying and reading the sacred vol. cinatti Journal. ume by the feeble light of a lamp, to his wife, till one or two o'clock in the morning. It was astonanger, pevishness, a puffing up at times, half- the Nicolaitanes; and the church of Thyatria ishing to those who visited him, how rapidly he perfection by his life, and lately died in the tri- or consistent walking in the church for a long can secure the divine blessing and approbation, had obtained such a connected view of the scrip- questioning, unhesitating spirit he delights to how umphs of faith. An attentive perusal of it cannot time, and a self-commendation on that account, unless they follow the example of the church of t priests soon heard of his having the Bible, and at. not seen and yet have believed. We are witnesses replied, "I should then be a hypocrite; and I and families and affairs are the object-a whisper, would rather die with want than become one a hint, a probability, a mere chance, is a suffici-Since I read this book, I can no longer give up ent ground of action. It is this very state of mind please him without it. It is an instantenous work, is, that many souls will perish in their sins. It my conscience to another." A lady called on with regard to religion, which God delights in and although most people think it is progressive.— hath pleased God, through the foolishness of the God can and will save us in a moment, when we faithful preaching of the gospel, by the ambassa- in the greatest misery from the want of every |- "Put thy hand into mine. Follow all my lead." believe : only believe, and it shall be done. It dors of Christ, to save them that believe : but the comfort—she gave him some money to purchase ings. Keep thyself attentive to every turn." we believe and rely on his promise, it shall be ac. ministers of Satan, in every oge, are instrument. firing. The old man attempted to fall on his for myselt, making the word of God, and the rules cording to our faith. We are not to wait God's all in sending thousands and thousands of souls to knees, to thank God for his great mercy in relieved Methodism, my only rule and guide, as well as time as some say; it is unscriptural. NOW, is the world of perdition and despair. How import- ing him. The lady said "But this need not surworld of wonders and treasure of treasures."-London Tract Society, 1831.

# THE RESURRECTION OF CHRIST.

(A BEAUTIFUL EXTRACT.)

"Twice had the sun gone down upon the earth, post, the rays of the midnight moon gleamed on Abstracting his thoughts from all the conside. their helmets and on their spears; the enemies rations of supernatural agency which are sugges. of Christ exulted in their success; the hearts of Master before such observers!—Cecil. ted by the inspired narrative, a candid man will his friends were sunk in despondency and sorrow. nevertheless feel himself compelled to acknow. the spirits of glory waited in anxious suspense to ledge, that the course of events which constitutes behold the event, and wondered at the depth of Remarks of Dr. A. Clarke on the 1st Ch. of Joshua. the history of ancient Palestine has no parallel in the ways of God .- At length the morning star any other part of the world. Fixing his eye on arising in the east announced the approach of the small district of Judea, he calls to mind that light; the third day began to dawn upon the ua, yet we find him using every means to induce eighteen hundred years ago, there dwelt in that world, when on a sudden the earth trembled to the people to trust in himself alone. Hence he little region, a singular and rather retired people, its centre, and the powers of heaven were shall is ever showing them, that even those great men Indeed, if the doctrine had not been of vast importance, our Saviour would not have so warmly
commended the church of Ephesus for its fidelity

little region, a singular and rather retired people,
who, however, differed from the rest of mankind
in the very important circumstance of not being
commended the church of Ephesus for its fidelity

little region, a singular and rather retired people,
who, however, differed from the rest of mankind
in the very important circumstance of not being
fell prostrate on the ground; his countenance
fell prostrate on the ground; his countenance
was like lightning, and his raiment was as white country of the earth, where he discovers supersti was like lightning, and his raiment was as white without his God? sary to the highest interest of his people, that he tions of the most hateful and degrading kind, dar. as snow; he rolled away the stone from the door held up this branch of his church as an example, kening all the prospects of the human being, and and made it a special object of his message to ap.

The held up this branch of his church as an example, kening all the prospects of the human being, and and made it a special object of his message to ap.

The held up this branch of his church as an example, kening all the prospects of the human being, and of the sepulchre, and sat upon it. But who is utter despair had not overwhelmed the whole camp; as he whom they expected to give them prove of that course which has detected and re. He observes that some of these nations are far garments from the bed of death—he that is glorest, had died before any conquest was made in ected false apostles. "And thou hast tried them advanced in many intellectual accomplishments, rious in his appearance, walking in the greatness Canaan? We find, however, that they are not who say they are apostles, and are not, and hast yet being unable to shake off the tremendous load of his strength? It is thy Prince, O Zion! Chris discouraged: He who gave them Moses, has now who say they are aposities, and are not, and hast yet being unable to shake on the tremendous load tians, it is your Lord! He hath trodden the wine given them Joshua in his place; and they had our. Lord Jesus Christ regards this duty of so tremely irregular and capricious, both in the mamuch importance are easy to be perceived.

| The pressure of their reasons, why of error by which they are pressed down, are expressed down, are expres Unless the churches try the character of religious of their affections. He learns, moreover, that of nature, he meets the morning of his resurrec-Unless the churches try the character of religious of their anections. The learns, moreover, that the churches try the character of religious of their anections. The learns, moreover, that the churches try the character of religious of their anections. The learns, moreover, that the churches try the character of religious of their anections. The learns, moreover, that the churches try the character of religious of their anections. The learns, moreover, that the churches try the character of religious of their anections. The learns, moreover, that the churches try the character of religious of their anections. The learns, moreover, that the churches try the character of religious of the churches try the character of the churches try the churches tr teachers by the gospel of Christ, they are ever this fluid spot caned Palestine is despised and liable to be deceived. False teachers are crafty, scorned by those proud kingdoms, whose wise returns with blessings from the world of spirits; himself suitable instruments; and the one with

# "ANSWER HIM NOT."

OR THE TRUE SECRET OF SELF DEFENCE.

were by the warlike Romans and the philosophic would be very unreasonable to turn aside to dis. than any of the children of men can possibly be.

In preaching to sinners, I endeavour to make So it must be with all churches, whose members vailing efficacy of the new faith. A little stone troy the reputation of his brethren, by misreprepersonal altercation in the business of crimination and recrimination, and the work of low in-An old man, a marchands do cirage (a seller vective. Life is too short, souls too precious, and of blacking,) made his stand for many years in a the work too great for them to spend much time very crowded quarter of Paris. He was often ob- and effort in refuting the calumnies of such a man. served to be occupied with some old book. A And therefore, "Answer him not." God will tract was given him; he was much pleased with take care of such troublers of Israel. Let him it; others were lent him by the same person .- alone-let him curse, but go thou and preach the

#### TRUST IN GOD.

God has marked implicitness and simplicity proceeded, not merely to read and to comprehend or FAITH with peculiar approbation. He has done but even to criticise the word of God. In a few this throughout the Scripture; and he is doing it months, at more than seventy years of age, he daily in the Christian life. 'An unsuspecting, unhistorical contents than his Christian instructor. and unstable mind. He gives us full evidence, When he discovered the doctrine of justification when he calls and leads; but he expects to find by faith, he was overwhelmed with it; and he in us-what he himself bestows-an open ear and could not believe that any one had discovered it a disposed heart. Though he gives us not the before, or at least, so clearly as himsetf. His wife evidence of sense; yet he gives such evidence as being ill she was obliged to go to the hospital; will be heard by an open ear, and followed by a and her husband used to carry the Bible in a bun- disposed heart :- Thomas! because thou hast seen dle of clothes, that he might read it to her. The me thou hast believed : blessed are they that have tempted to frighten him from reading it; they what un open ear and a disposed heart will do in even offered him a comfortable support for life if men of the world. If wealth is in pursuit—if a he would give it up and return to confession.—He place presents itself before them—if their persons

# CHRISTIAN DISCIPLINE.

The Christian, in his sufferings, is often temptprise you; He that sent his own Son into the ed to think himself forgotten. But his afflictions world to die for your soul will surely care for the are the clearest proofs, that he is an object both of little wants of your perishing body." The poor Satan's eamity, and of God's fatherly discipline. says Mr. Wesley:—a willingness to this, a losing out it; and consequently, all that do not believe, discharge this duty with fidelity. "He that hath creature raised his eyes, his features assumed a Satan would not have man suffer a single trouble striking expression, and, after a pause, said, "Ah! all his life long, if he might have his way. He Madame, Madame, viola le mystere! I cannot would give him the thing his heart is set uponunderstand it; it is too great for my poor facul- He would work in with his ambition. He would ties." "But you believe it?" "I adore it. May pamper his lust and his pride. But God has bet-I tell you, Madame, how my weak intelligence ter things in reserve for his children: and they explains it? That God once made a beautiful must be brought to desire them and seek them; and perfect world—the evil spirit marred its holi- and this will be through the wreck and sacrifice of ry of the Hebrews rise before the reflecting mind ness—God could no longer say in the complacen- all that the heart holds dear. The Christian prays in a very singular point of view; for in opposition cy of his love, "It is good"—still he loved his for fuller manifestations of Christ's power and to their own wishes, they laid the foundations of own work, and he must renovate it—and he did glory and love to him; but he is often not aware, a religion which has not only superseded their pe- so in the form of his Son. These are my poor that this is, in truth, praying to be brought into culiar rites, but is rapidly advancing towards that ideas." The poor man had the calamity soon af- the furnance; for in the furnace only it is, that universal acceptation which they were wont to an- ter to loose his wife; and had to sit alone by the Christ can walk with his friends, and display, in ticipate in favour of their ancient law. In spite light of his lamp (which, in fact was only a cup of their preservation and deliverance, his own aloil with a floating wick), to seek company in his mighty power. Yet when brought thither, it is one of the worst parts of the trial, that the Chris. tian often thinks himself, for a time at least, abandened. Job thought so. But while he looked on himself as an outcast, the Infinite Spirit and the Wicked Spirit were holding a dialogue on his case! He was more an object of notice and interest. and all as yet was quiet at the sepulchre; death than the largest armies that were ever assembled, held his sceptre over the Son of God; still silent and the mightiest revolutions that ever shook the world, considered merely in their temporal inter. ests and consequences. Let the Christian be deeply concerned, in all his trials, to honor his

# IMPORTANT LESSONS OF INSTRUCTION.

1st. Notwithstanding the great honor God put on his servants, Moses, Aaron, Phineas, & Josh-

2d. Is it not strange that at the death of Moses,

3d. From all this we may learn, that when God will as surely support his church on earth, as he will support the earth itself; and while the sun and moon endure, the church shall flourish; this is for his own honour; and he certainly is more

4th. Though God has so implicitly promised tough spare not and when thoroughly broken who came to them in sheep's clothing. The church time to gain ground on every hand, till at last posers of the good work. A victory in such a them his help, yet he strongly insists on their own down, then, like a wise physician, who has probe at Corinth, & the churches of Galatia were deceive the proud monuments of pagan superstition, con-case would be a poor recompense, if purchased co-operation. He requires the use of every power ed the wound to the bottom, and let out all the bad ed in the same way. They neglected to try the secreted by the worship of a thousand years, and at the expense of a cessation of the Spirit's influ- and talent he has given; even Joshua himself must be strong and very courageous, and the peo-

tion in things that are holy, and the principle of power, to bring the acts of will into good practical effect-therefore, says the Apostle, work out your own salvation with fear and trembling. Will, therefore, under the influence of the gracious principle of volition act, under the influence of the principle of power. Without the power, you can neither will nor do-but having the power, it is your duty to will and do. It is enough that God gives the power. It is our duty, when we receive these talents, to improve them. In a million of and yet do neither to the salvation of his soul.

What I do thou knowest not now; but thou shalt know hereafter-is the unwearied language of God, in his providence. He will have CREDIT every step. He will not assign reasons, because he will exercise faith .- Cecil.

#### Religious Intelligence.

MISSIONS OF THE UNITED BRETHREN. The Missions of the United Brethren now comprise 39 settlements, 192 missionaries, and 40,000 converts. Of these settlements 7 are in the Danish and 14 in the British West Indies; 3 in South America; 3 amongst the Indians of North America; 3 in Labrador; 4 in Greenland; and 5 in South Africa. And of the converts, 35,029 are negroes in the West Indies; 259 Indians; 753 Esquimaux; 1,630 Greenlanders; and 2,414

It may be interesting to our readers to know from what quarters the income of their mission fund is derived. We therefore subjoin the following items from their general account for 1827.

Collections in the settlements of the Brethren, \$5,136 Additional benefactions, 2,266 Friends in North America, ...... 8.624

Total, \$37,511 Nothing can be conceived more ennobling to the Christian character than the devoted zeal of one class of Christians, which, contrary to the usual state of things, has so perfectly inspired the confidence of another and distant class, as to dispose the one to make amount.

SANDUSKY MISSION. (From the Christian Advocate and Jovenal.) To the corresponding Secretary of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

We have not had any remarkable revival of religio on the reservations, but have had a good work notwithstanding. Forty six have been received on probation in the course of the year; and our meetings have generally been favored with the presence of the Lord.

In addition to the labours on the reservations, among the red brothren, your missionaries have succeeded in forming an extensive circuit among the white people embracing a number of settlements lying in five different countries : there we have had a glorious work .--Three appointments were recived from Sandusky circuit, and three classes of 63 members. We closed the year with a nett increase of 154; making in all among the whites 218. May the gracious Head of the Church carry on his good begun work. Our rides have been long and our appointments crowded, in order not to neglect the mission farm, schools, and church at Upper Sandusky; and these rides often through swamps, and frequently along a dim Indian trace; but with such sea. sons of refreshment as we have witnessed almost at ev-

the glory to dod.
We still remain your's in Gospel bonds,
THOMAS THOMPSON,
Missionaries. REMIAMIN BOYDSTON

WORK OF GOD IN NEW YORK .- It will doubtless be gratifying to our friends abroad to know that the good work which began in this city about a year since, though at some times not so rapid and powerful as at others, is still progressing. Four days' meetings have been recently held in Bedford and Forsyth-street churches, and at the Bowery village, all of which have been attended with the Divine presence and the conversion of sinners to God. This week a four days' meeting Allen-street Church continues to be favoured with the ber (received since our last paper went to press) saysmanifestations of Divine power and grace. At a love of never, perhaps, since the malignant plague which vi feast held in that church on the evening of the 23d olt. three hundred and one were read into full membership in the Church, and we are informed by the preacher in charge that between seven hundred and eight hundred have been received as probationers since the last New York Conference.

We have, indeed, a practicable demonstration is New-York, that by pursuing suitable measures a revival of religion need not stop; for it is now about one year since that commenced in Allen-street church, which has continued with some little abatement to the present time. - Chr. Advo. & Jour. Feb. 3.

# CHRISTIAN GUARDIAN.

Wednesday, February 15, 1832.

"What I do thou knowest not now: but thou shalt

know hereafter.' That the affairs of men, and the world itself, are un-der the government of the Divine Being, is a truth ne-comparatively closed, and the very generation of the ani-That the affairs of men, and the world itself, are uncessarily arising out of the acknowledged fact, that He malcula must be naturally checked; but as spring and to be taunted with their ignorance; they may yet suris the infinitely wise and absolute Creator of all things. antines, or other communicative restrictions, which are This government is exercised by the Universal Parent, as useless as our means to resist the Egyptian plague, not merely as the independent governor of creation, but which never could be brought to this country, or exas the wise and affectionate father of his children. It extends to the minutest particulars of nature, and to the appearance of a vast cloud of the precursor pest fly the smallest circumstances of human life. The winds I shewed them to a person of the first respectability at the obey His voice-at His flat the ocean ceases to roarthe earth vegetates at His command. Not a sparrow of which, I am as confident of, as I am of that of the do falls to the ground without His permission—the very mestic bee. The symptoms of this disease called Asiatic hairs of His children's heads are all numbered-our times are in his hand.

But how mysterious are his ways-in regard to nations, to families, to individuals, to innumerable circumstances of daily life. Trace the history of nations of the heart to that extent, that the blood not being rofrom the first organization of familes into governments, turned from the extremities is there coagulated, and proand how unsearchable is the providence of God in res. gressively rise in that state till it reaches its vital valve. pect to them. Examine the records of domestic life. from Adam to the present time, and how completely are His ways past anding out in regard to families-Turn over the pages of biography, alike mysterious ported from the Continent, that in this malady the breath are His ways towards individuals.

Why is it so? 'Why is the providence of God, in the circumstances of individuals, the death of friends, the disposal of families, and the changes of nations, enveloped in impenetrable mystery? One reason may be assigned, in answer, as far as it relates to God's

Afflictions are necessary to the perfection of the Chrisallotments or dispensations of providence. Could we very general satisfaction. The tone throughout is ex- how the building took fire."

and without this, they had never got into the pro- see the tendency, influence and design of every crossmised rest. Shall we suppose then, that if we be ing event of our lives, at the time of its occurrence, powerful claims on the attention of Parliament. ReNathan Gould, an old and respectable firmer residing adopt any practicable measures, which you will always form, as was expected, occupies a prominent place, in the township of Cramahe, Newcastle District, were find me ready and anxious to assist, both for renoving and anxious to assist, but for renoving anxious to Lord;" patience and love meekly respond with David, from the London Sun of the 7th of December: "I was dumb, I opened not my mouth, (to murmur or complain) because Tuov didst it;" filial submission. and confidence answer with Job, "the Lord gave, the Lord hath taken away; blessed be the name of the

But why should we "bless the Lord" under such circumstances? Because from the word, the inspired, incases, a man may be both able to will and to do, fallible, unchangeable, omnipotent, eternal word of God, we are assured

1. That every such event is the appointment of infinite wisdom and goodness.

2. That it is designed to promote the Divine glory. 3. That it is intended and calculated to promote our exceeding and eternal weight of glory." Afflictions are the servants of God's people, employed by God himelf to " work for" them, and the proceeds of their labour s, "a far more exceeding and eternal weight of glory." The harder thy work, the greater weight of glory, through the unbounded mercy and wisdom of God, they procure. There is a fulness of meaning and a world of blessedness in this thought, that sweetens the pains of affliction and boreavement, eases the burden of labor, and that eternity alone can unfold. The heart may still melt, and nature drop a tear, as did her God at the grave of Lazarus; but on the rock of the Divine promise and by the inward assurance of the Holy Ghost, the judgment is established, the mind is tranquilized, the heart is comforted, the soul is filled with lively hopes of immortality and eternal life. And if at any time, nature should sink beneath the load, the Holy pirit helpeth our infirmities, and thus assisted, the mind regains its vigorous composure, and the heart its nnimating submission and hopes, exclaiming-

"Give joy or grief, eive ease or pain, Take life or friends away: But let me find them all again In that eternal day."

TEMPERANCE MEETING .- A public meeting of the York U. C. Temperance Society was held last Monday evening in the Presbyterian Chapel, in this town.-Several able and very impressive addresses were delithe other the almoner of its bounty to so vast an vered. The meeting was highly interesting throughout, probably more so than any meeting of the kind yet held in this town. Thirty-four names were added to the Constitution of the Society, among which were the names of several merchants. The Society now contains upwards of 160 members. The leaven of Temperance principles is spreading-the number of tippling advocates is daily becoming fewer and weaker -comparatively few are now so ignorant, presumptuous or fool-hardy, as to take the field of argument in opposition to the principles of Temperance: More or position to the principles of Temperance: More or dition of that Church, and recommending the Reforms less converts, among the thinking and intelligent class, which may appear to be requisite in it. This event may see, are made at every public meeting. Many act up. ses, are made at every public meeting. Many act upon the principles of the Society who have not yet enrolled their names among its members; those who from inclination or interest, still adhere to the inebriating justice and toleration in the room of that of bigotry am indulgence and traffic, evidently shrink from discussion. Intemperance, like high toryism, can be much more Intemperance. like high toryism, can be much more respected, and its observance enjoined by all constituted successfully supported by noise and invective, than by authorities. But the scandal is such of a system which truth and reason.

All Temperance Merchants and Inn Keepers, as they relinquish the custom of tipplers of every class and de-gree, ought to be supported by the friends of temper. sons of refreshment as we have witnessed almost at everage and the second and the period to the complete success of the for the pest of agriculture and the bane of religion. It is essential to the complete success of the for the present generation to restore to Ireland those so all the glory to God. justice, prudence, and the interests of humanity, re. debarred her, and which she would probably have been quire it at their hands and he must be the mere shadow exasperated into an attempt to regain by force before long if she had been destined still to groan under Tory misrule. of a temperance man, who would act otherwise

CHOLERA MORBUS .- This dreadful malady is stated appearance at Sunderland, and more recently in other parts of England, has excited universal alarm among notice of Parliament to the condition of the Irish the people of Great Britain-a fearful, suddenning suspense appears to absorb the minds of all classes, at in Ireland is such as to entail ruin upon both if it conthe melancholy prospect of its terrible ravages throughhas been commenced in the Duane-street Church. The out the kingdom. The Imperial Magazine for Decemsited London in 1665, and carried off 68,000 inhabitants, has this country been so much alarmed as at present; and never, perhaps, have any causes for alarm

been so imperions." The following remarks on the nature and propagation of this pestilential scourge have been published in the English papers under the sanction of high medical authority, and will be new to most of our readers. They are from the pen of Capt. Carden, R. N. whose experience has been collected from every quarter of the globe, while in command of one or other of his Majesty's ships, where diseases of all kinds, and of every climate, have assailed him or his crew."

"The disease called Asiatic cholera, is nothing more or less than the hermetically sealing the porous system b heir impregnation with a pestiferous animalcula, which northern climates, this malady must be retarded in its prosummer returns, it must spread in spite of cordons, quar. time, and did then pronounce the more than probable mission of this ill-omened insect, the identity and knowledge cholera, will, I think, most strongly corroborate my hypothesis as to its cause, namely, a chilliness and numbress of the whole frame, and have been described as equal to that of a marble statue, cessation of perspiration of Here this maledy originating in any other cause than that I have designated, the head would suffer otherwise than it is described to do. But the fact is, the patient retains his senses until the vital spark is extinct. It has been reof the patient is even cold, and I am convinced of its very near approximation to cases I have seen in India."

The Kixe's Speech at the opening of Parliament will be found in another column. It is full, concise, frank, feeling and decided-characteristic of His Majesty and His present Government. The London Times remarks, "that His Majesty's Speech on the opening of of wheat, which was saved by the very great exertions tian graces, of faith, patience, &c. But there can be hostile remark in either House." The Morning Chro- were destroyed with a quantity of cats, peas, hay &c. no affliction (properly so called) without mystery in the nicle says-" The Speech from the Throne has given The property was not insured, nor can it be ascertained

purposes of it would be defeated. But when the pro- to the security of the State, and the contentment and is said to exceed twelve hundred dollars. vidence of God says, "what I do, thou knowest not welfare of the people, is dwelt on with an earnestness now," faith says, in the language of Eli, "it is the suitable to the occasion." The following remarks are

satisfaction, for not even the Ultras themselves were able the Assembly. We shall commence the publication of to allege aught against it. Sir R. Peel indeed alluded to it next wook. It is probably the most able Parliaments omission of all allusion to the Bank and East India Charters, but the Right Hon. Baronet's strictures fell flat and lifeless on the House, and seem scarcely to have been most important points in the speech are—its mention of the Reform question, and that of the tithe system in Ire land. In alluding to the former of these topics, His Ma-jesty recommends 'a speedy and satisfactory settlement,' as the question is becoming 'daily of more pressing im-portance to the security of the State, and to the content-ment and welfare of my people.' This language is just what it should be—concise, decisive, and pertinent, and shows that His Majesty is as feelingly alive as ever to the 8. That it is intended and calculated to promote our wants and wishes of his subjects, and both anxious and best interests and happiness. "These light afflictions determined to concede to their just demands. On the which are but for a moment, work for us a far more tithe question. His Majesty says—In parts of Ireland a tithes, attended, in some instances, with afflicting results; and it will be one of your first duties to inquire whether it may not be possible to effect improvements in the laws respecting this subject, which may afford the mittees gave rise. the same time remove the present causes of complaint. We are glad to find that the Government are at length resolved on seriously turning their attention to this in portant subject, we might have waited long enough ere : Tory Ministry would have dreamed of taking up the ques ion-as it is one of pressing, paramount necessity, or which depends in no slight degree, the neal or woe of We are glad of this, we repeat, in justice not less to those who have to receive, than to those who have to pay tithes in Ireland. The former have for the last three years, particularly in the southern parts of the sister island, been in a constant state of collision with the latter, and reduced to the greatest distress in order to receive from them those dues which the law, as at present constituted, awards them. The non payment of tithes was no sooner resolved on by one district than it was instantly taken up by another, and so the contagion has been spreading and spreading, up to the present hour, when it pervades, at least, one half of Ireland. The consequence of this has been, and still continues to be, general system of disorganization, which can only be ef-fectually put down by a prompt, spirited, and liberal in see the payer righted: shove all, we wish to see the monstrous at uses of the Irish Protestant Establishment rigid. ly inquired into, with a view to their immediate purificaion. The evil has become so monstrous, its effects so alarming, that it must no longer be permitted to continue."

REFORM IN THE ESTABLISHED CHURCH.-The

London Sun of the 8th of December, observes: "The most novel and striking part of the Royal Speed is unquestionably, that which recommends an inquiry, whether it may not be possible to effect improvements in the laws respecting titles in Ireland? For the first time, we have now the Royal admission that the Irish Protes. tant Church cannot go on as it is, and a Committee is forthwith to sit for the purpose of investigating the conlay the foundation of a new order of things in regard to the Church of England and Ireland "as by law establishd," and will be the means of introducing the reign of opuression.

So long as tithes are protected by law, the law must be taxes a Catholic people for the maintenance of a Protes lant Clergy, having no sympathy, no union, no brother. hood, with their flocks,-that is impossible for any man the pest of agriculture and the bane of religion." It is

The Times newspaper of the 9th of December remarks,-" No part of the Royal Speech of Tuesday to have destroyed already 40 millions of lives. Its last is calculated to diffuse more reasonable satisfaction throughout the country, than that which calls the early Church. The relation between the Church and State tinues."

> STATE OF EDUCATION IN IRELAND .-- An article under this head will be found on the last page; to which may be added the following remarks by a writer in the Imperial Magazine for November, 1831.

> "The Catholic schools in Ireland are chiefly confined to the ritual and ceremonial acts of their religion. The Kildare Place institution, supported by parliament, is on the Quaker form, of excluding catechisms, or stated comments on the Scripture. "The London Hibernian readers of the Scriptures in

> the Irish language, sow the good seed; but they have not opportunities to attend to its growth and fruitfulness; and the Sunday school society have but a short time from the duties of the day, and have also six days to one against them."

EDUCATION IN LOWER CANADA.-The statistics of Common School Education in Lower Canada will be found in another column. They present a gratifying evidence of the active and successful exertions of the Legislature of that Province in promoting the educahas been wasted to this country, and through all the na. Legislature of that Province in promoting the educations of Asia and Europe, between this and China. In tion of the people. These exertions are only in the infancy of their progress. The foundation however is laid, and the Lower Canadians are not likely hereafter pass in intelligence their more assuming neighbours.

Would it not have been much better for our Provincial Assembly (the majority of whom have not heretofore shown a disposition to treat Lower Canada with much respect,) to have imitated the example of Lower Canada in this respect, instead of spending a considerable portion of the late session in an empty display of ty of his Majesty's subjects placed under his government. party power? The assumption of doubtful prerogatives over the press and the elective franchise may appear quite novel and original in a land of British liberty; it may sound very large and gratify many private feelings and interests; and cost the people some thousands of dollars; but does it educate the people? does it improve and enrich the country? does it exalt the assembled wisdom of the province? does it lessen the public debt? does it obtain and secure the equal civil and religious interests of the people? does it encourage and inculcate a spirit of friendship, unity and tranquillity throughout the Province, favourable to industry, to enterprise, to religion and to national prosperity!—We same, without further delay, the important duties on leave the intelligent reader to answer these questions which the circumstances of the times require your imme-

DESTRUCTIVE FIRES .- On Wednesday Evening 2nd inst. a fire broke out in a barn belonging to Mr Lougheed, Toronto, Contre Road, which consumed the building with its contents, except about fifty bushels

not workers together with God, that we shall be as He does who sees the end from the beginning, its form, as was expected, occupies a promise process, in an expectation! He works in us to will aspect would be entirely changed, and the disciplinary and the importance of a speedy settlement, with a view consumed by fire. The amount of property destroyed the causes and mitigating the effects of the want of employment, which the embarrassment of comments of comments of comments of the State and the contentment and is said to exceed twelve hundred dollars.

Mr. Bidwell's Speech on the Intestate Es-TATE BILL, was promised to our readers at the time it next week. It is probably the most able Parliamentary effort that was ever made within the walls of the thought worthy of reply by Lord Althorp. The two one of Dr. Rolph's speeches on the abolition of imprisonment for debt.

IRISH TITHE SYSTEM .- On motion of Lord Melbourne, in the House of Lords, the 15th of December, a Select Committee was appointed to examine into the Irish Tithe System. A select Committee for the same purpose was appointed by the House of Commons, on the same day, on motion of Mr. Stanly, Secretary for Ireland. These Committees were appointed in obesystematic opposition has been made to the payment of dience to the recomendation contained in His Majesty's speech from the Throne. We may hereafter give extracts of the long debates to which the motions for com-

> THE LT. GOVERNOR AND THE METHODISTS. Our review of the several questions pending between the Lt Governor and the Methodists will probably be commenced next week or the week after; as also the publication of the rest of the correspondence which has taken place in consequence of His Excellency's Reply to the Address of the Methodist Conference. We trust general interests of Europe, may be affected. it will appear that there has been no desire on our part to bring the Lt. Governor of this Province into contempt. or any want of courtesy towards him-but the reverse

HIGH TORY ARGUMENT.-The organ of high toryism in this town says, that the petitions which have been sent home to England on the subjects of civil and religious liberty do not express the sentiments of the ding to an agreement in which the Plenipotentiaries of the Province: hecause only 12,000 out of a the Five Powers have unanimously concurred, and which people of this Province, because only 12,000 out of a petition-signing" population of 137,000, signed them. terference on the part of Government. We have no de. By the same mode of reasoning the Anti-reformers in sire to see the receiver of tithes wronged, but we wish to England prove that the principles of the Reform Bill do not express the sentiments of the British nation, because only about 500,000 out of a " petition signing" population of 8 or 10 millions, have signed petitions rocal rights to be mutually exercised in specified latitudes and places, will, I trust, enable the two naval forces of in favour of the Reform Bill.

> A GREAT PETITION.-The Chancellor of the Exchequer, Lord Althorpe, on the 7th of December, presented a petition in the House of Commons in favour of Reform, with upwards of 140,000 signatures attached to it. The London Sun of December 8, says, "the weight of the Yorkshire petition was not far short of a cart-load." The Times newspaper remarks, that the petition for Reform, from Yorkshire, was so large and unwieldly that it required the service of several members to remove it from the Bar to the Treasury Bench, and Lord Althorpe was obliged to apologise for his inability to present it in the usual way."

DOMINANT CHURCHES IN CANADA-DUTY OF THE PEOPLE. From the Canadian Watchman.

MR. EDITOR-I agree with you, that after Earl Grey's deprecation of "religious distinctions," and you might have added, the declaration of his epinion, that the legal scendancy of a minor church over a dissenting majority of the population, has been the principal cause of the calamities of unhappy Ireland, we should be slow to believe that his Majesty's present government will nourish such distinctions in this Province; notwithstanding some ex. pressions in the late message of the Lieutenant Governor relative to the Clergy Reserves, intimating that a recognition of the exploded claims of the churches of England here, entitled, more than other churches, to government. al support. As you observe, the import of the document "appears to be involved in some obscurity." --Whether it is so in the message only, or also in the desputch, on which the message is predicated, does not appear. His Excellency's messages, answers, and terious, inexplicit, and equivocal, as to be susceptible of proposed. more than one interpretation; and have accordingly been friends of teform is improved in some points, especially understood in different senses. But in his most extraor. dinary and ill-advised reply to the very respectful address now proposed to give the franchise to every occupier of a tenement (within the limits of the places returning of the Methodist Conference, he has, although not in direct terms, yet with sufficient certainty, disclosed his views in favor of a dominant church in this province, which he fondly calls "our church," whose present smallness of the rates are imposed according to a fictitious estimate, numbers and inadequacy of means he laments; but seems to anticipate that it will, in a few years, acquire superiority, by the accession of "millions" of British emigrants, who are expected to change the religious as well as the reform in the Law Magazine, and afterwards in a seperate political complexion of the province, and throw the present inhabitants into the back ground.

His visions on this subject appear similar to those of the honorable and venerable Archdeacon, who represented, with all the weight of his official authority, that two limits, having enabled the ministers (as they think) to thousand clergymen would be required to supply the esta. blished church in this province.

From what His Excellency has thus indirectly, and, perhaps, incautiously disclosed of his views on the sub ect, we may infer what representations he has transmit ted to the Secretary of State in his official despatches, which, being confidential, are concealed from the public eye, and yet may influence his Majesty's government, unless counteracted by strong and pointed remonstrances from the people.

How far it is consistent with the duty of a colonial Go. vernor to exert his official influence in support of one or two favorite churches, and those not the most numerous, in preference to other churches composing a great majori. is a question which I shall not at present discuss. I will only say, it is a question, in which all other denomina-tions of christians, claiming equal religious rights, have as deep an interest as the Methodists, and are equally bound to make a common cause in defence of their common rights.

A PRESBYTERIAN.

# Imperial Parliament.

The King opened the Parliament in person on the 6th of December, with the following ROYAL SPEECH.

My Lords and Gentlemen, "I have called you together, that you may re. diate attention; and I sincerely regret the inconvenience which I am well aware you must experience from so early a renewal of your labors, after the short interval of re-

pose allowed you from the fatigues of lest session.

"I feel it my daty in the first place to recommend to your most careful consideration the measures which will of Parliament. A speedy and satisfactory settlement of welfare of my people.

the consequent interruption of the parsuits of industry have occasioned.

"It is with great concern that I have observed the ex. istence of a disease at Sunderland, similar in its appear. "His Majesty's speech appears to have given general this important measure was under the consideration of ance and character to that which has existed in many parts of Europe. Whether it is indigenous, or has been imported from abroad, is a question involved in much uncertainty, but its progress has neither been so extensive nor so fatal as on the continent. It is not, however, the U. C. Parliament; unless we should perhaps except less necessary to use every precaution against the further extension of this malady; and the measures recommended by those who have had the best opportunities of observ. ing it, as most effective for the purpose, have been adopt.

"In parts of Ireland a systematic opposition has been made to the payment of tithes, attended in some instan-ces with afflicting results, and it will be one of your first duties to inquire whether it may not be possible to effect improvements in the laws respecting this subject, which may afford the necessary protection to the Established Church, and at the same time remove the present cause of complaint. But on this and every other question af-feeting Iroland, it is above all things necessary to look to the hest means of securing internal peace and order, which alone seem wanting to raise a country blessed by Providence with so many natural advantages, to a state

of the greatest prosperity.
"The conduct of the Portuguese Government, and the repeated injuries to which my subjects have been exposed, have prevented a renewal of the diplomatic relations with that kingdom. The state of a country so long united with this by the ties of a most intimate alliance, must necessarily be to me an object of the deepest interest; and the return to Europe of the elder branch of the illus. trious House of Breganza, and the dangers of a disputed succession, will require my most vigilant attentions to events, by which not only the safety of Portugal, but the

close of last Session for the separation of the States of Holland and Belgium, has been followed by a Treaty between the Five Powers and the King of the Belgians, which I have directed to be laid before you as soon as the ratifications shall have been exchanged.

"A similar treaty has not yet been agreed to by the King of the Netherlands; but I trust the period is not dis. tant when that Sovereign will see the necessity of acce. has been framed with the utmost careful and impartial attention to all the interests concerned.

I have the satisfaction to inform you, that I have concluded with the King of the French a Convention, which I directed to be laid before you; the object of which is the effectual suppression of the African slave Trade. This Convention, having for its basis the concession of recipthe two countries to accomplish by their countined efforts an object which is felt by both to be so important to the nterests of humanity.

"Regarding the state of Europe generally, the friendly assurances which I receive from Foreign Powers, and the union which subsists between me and my Allies, inspire me with a confident hope that peace will not be interrupt.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons: "I have directed the estimates for the ensuing ear to be prepared, and they will in due time be luid be-

fore you.

"I will take care that they shall be formed with the strictest attention to economy, and I trust to your wisdom and patriotism to make such provisions as may be required for the public service. My Lords and Gentlemen.

"The scenes of violence and entrage which have occurred in the city of Bristol, and in some other places, cave caused me the deepest affliction. The authority of the laws must be vindicated by the punishment of offences which have produced so extensive a destruction of proporty, and so melancholy a loss of life. I think it right to di. rect your attention to the best means of preserving the Municipal Police of the kingdom in the more effectual protection of the peace against the occurrence of similar commotions.

"Sincerely attached to our free Constitution, I never can sanction any interference with the logitunate exorcise of these rights which secure to my people the privileges of discussing and making known grievances; but in respecting these rights, it is also my duty to prevent combina. tions, under whatever pretonce, which in their form and character are incompatible with all regular Government, and are equally opposed to the spirit and to the provisions and Scotland to be considered as established churches of the law; and I know that I shall not appeal in vain to my faithful subjects to second my determined resolution to repress all illegal proceedings by which the peace and security of my dominions may be endangered."

#### REFORM BILL. From the London Globe of Dec, 13.

Lord John Russell yesterday obtained leave to bring in official writings, either through design, or from some his bill to amend the representation of the people in Enghabitual peculiarity of style, have frequently been so mys.

The plan it will be generally acknowledged by the as to the working of the 10%, qualification cause. It is members) of the value of 101. provided he is rated to the relief of the poor. It is not necessary, that he should be rated to the amount of 101. (because it is well known that much below the real value,) but that he should be rated-

All the restrictions as to time of occupation, &c. &c. are swept away. The difficulties attending the operation of the former clause were well explained by a friend of phamphlet. The amendment is practically an extension of the franchise, besides simplifying its operation. The same number of boroughs remain in schedule A

(56) but not all the same boroughs; the inquiries which have been instituted as to number of houses, wealth and more correctly than by the mere population returns .-This will be regarded by some as an improvement—and certainly it is so far as it goes; but we confess that, in common we believe with most other people, we view this picking and choosing among the small boroughs with something approaching to indifference.

There was a certain number of small boroughs to be saerificed to common sense and general convenience-a certain portion of the dirt of the system to be shovelled away. and there was so little to choose between that which is now to be cast out and that which is now to be retained, there was so little chance of loosing any thing valuable, that the old arrangement was good enough for the purpose. The line had been drawn.

A more important change of the bill is that which reco. ces the number of boroughs in seclude B, by giving to ten of the most considerable of them two members instead of one-and this we believe to be a slight change for the worse. Two members for a place which had scarcely nore than 4,000 inhabitants, are disproportionate to its scale and importance; many of the towns in question had no claim to one, except that which they had in common with others which were to be disfranchised, of long enjoy. ment and long abuse. Some of the members, however, who will be returned by these boroughs, will no doubt be respectable and independent, though their constituency will be too small to afford any security for their conduct.

Another change, which is an improvement, is a further addition of one member each to ten of the considerable towns of the class of Brighton, Bolton, &c., to which the former hill gave only one meinter. This compensates for whatever injury the former clause may produce.

On the whole, we have no doubt the country will be satissied with the bill; and there appears to be a disposition on the part of some of the opponents of Reform to reconcile themselves to what they still consider their hard fate;

There is indeed some amusing self-gratulation on the part of sir R. Peel and his friends at the fact that some of their suggestions about particular small boroughs have e proposed to you for a Reform in the Commons House been adopted, and that (as the Commissioners have alreaf Parliament. A speedy and satisfactory settlement of dy made their inquiries) the limits of the several boroughs this question becomes daily of more pressing importance are to be fixed by a bill, and not left to future arrangement. Parliament, is just and appropriate. It met with no of the family & neighbours. About 200 bushels of wheat to the scentity of the State, and to the contentment and We do not envy them their joy. So they surrender the strong holds of corruption, they may march out with all welfare of my people.

"I deeply lament the distress which still prevails in mains before the honors of war—Mr. Croker's drum beating, Sir R. In parts of my deminions, and for which the preservation of the peace, both at home and abread, will under the carrying their whole baggage of discretion undeminished.

#### Foreign News.

LATEST NEWS FROM ENGLAND.

English news have been received, via New York, to the 31st of December.

PROGRESS OF THE CHOLERA.—The Cholera appears to be the all engrossing subject of alarm. Its characteristics are the same in England as in Asia and the Central Board of Health, Council Office, Whitehall, Dec. city. 30th, 1831.

SUNDERLIND, Dec. 28.—Remaining at last report 7, dington. new cases 1; died 1, recovered none—remaining 7. To-tal cases from commencement of disease, 528; deaths

NEWCASTLE, Dec. 28 .- Remaining at last report, 43; new cases, 39-total, 82. Died, 6; recovered, 9; remaining 67. Total cases from commencement of disease, 286; deaths, 99.

at last report, 6; new cases, 0; remaining, 6. No deaths or recoveries reported. Total cases from the commence. ment of disease, 16; deaths, 9.

South Shields and Westoe, Dec 28 .- Remaining at last report, 1; new case, 1. Died, 0; recovered, 1; remaining, 1. Total cases, from commencement of discase,

GATERRED. Dec. 28 .- Remaining at last report, 49; new cases, 44-Total 93. Died, 13; recovered, 12; remaining, 68. Total cases from commencement of disease 143; deaths, 55. HAUGHTON LE SPRING AND PENSHER, December 28 .- Re-

maining at last report, 4; new cases, 4-Total 8. Died, 0; recovered, 0; remaining, 8. Total cases from the commencement of disease, 29; deaths, 14.

Happington, N. B., Dec. 27.—Remaining at last report.

0 : new cases 3. Died, 1 : recovered, 0 : remaining 3 .-Total cases from common center of disease, 5; deaths, 4.

By a letter from Newcastle, dated the 28th inst., it ap-Trears that there have been seven cases and one death at Walker Colliery during the two preceding days:

. WM. MACLEAN, Sec. (Signed) The London Sun of the December 29, says:-" The latest accounts respecting the cholera are Most frightfuland o'd-the feeble and the strong-the dissolute and the absternious-all fall before it. It is now at the gates of ity is torrifo. The postilence rages in every quarter of that der date Dec. 24, says, town, and the inhabitants are completely panic stricken. Possibly the num er of victims has been augmented by the Saturnalia which usually take place at Christmas among the lower classes; but if this be the reason, how is

it that Newcastle and the surrounding districts are not

"The cause that would tend to aggravate the disease in one place would, we suppose, be equally effective in another. The fact is, the cholera is one of those inscrutable distempers which set all speculation at defiance, and place the ignorant and experienced on the same level .--Hitherto we have seen it traversing the continent, with (we might almost say the method and regularity of a sentinent being, afflicting Berlin, Vienna, St. Petersburg, Hamburg, Altona, and a hundred other places, with pretty nearly the same amount of mortulity; but in the instance of Gateshead, it has reversed its usual order of proceeding and rages like a devouring flame, with a suddenness and phrenzy almost, without parellel in the annals of infectious visitations. The cause of this abrupt change of character is, and we four will long continue to be, a mystery We are far from wishing to create unnecessary alarm by "t.ese remarks, but the time has arrived when even the most thoughtless should begin to think, and the boldest to adopt precautionary measures. That the choices will contine its ravages to the North is not to be expected. It will advance, like the Destroying Angel, North, South Past, and West, but may yet be combatted with success, by temperance regularity, and a just confidence in the behasts of a benignant Providence.

# IRELAND.

Mr. O'Connell continues to call public meetings and address vast multitudes on the subject of their grievances, and the present state of Ireland.

MATERNAL INHUMANITY .- The Dublin Warder gives an account of a woman who actually agreed with a Mr. Haves, an Apothecary, to sell her own living child, about two weeks old, for 26s, for the purposes of dessection!! The unnatural mother at first asked £3 for her child-Mr. Haves told her to come next day at 10 o'clock-in the interim a magistrate was apprised of the facts by the apothecary-at the appointed time the wretch appeared with the child in her arms-said she was the mother of it, that her hushand was in England-struck the bargain-after which she was committed to Naas Goal for trial.

DREADFUL AFFRAY-LIVES LOST. WATERFORD, December 15 .- The Rev. Mr. Hamilton.

a clergyman of high Tory principles, intimated, some short time since, to the farmers of his parish, that he would, in consequence of their neglect in paying up the tithes, issue summonses against them, and enforce the immediate payment of his dues in a Court of Law. The farmers, determined to resist, caused a notice of Mr. Hamilton's intentions to be communicated through the several adjoining parishes, and requested that the people of those places would assist the Fallyhale men in prevent. and in the Hadee country, 45,000 souls were carried effin ing Mr. Hamilton from carrying his threats into execu-tion. Accordingly, on Wednesday morning, a most for-midable body of the peasantry (between 6,000 and 7,000) repaired to the appointed place. On Tuesday night and Wednesday morning the bells of the different chapels in that district were rang, for what purpose it is unnecessary to mention.

About 11 o'clock on Wednesday morning chief-constables Gibbons and Brown, with 33 of the police and accompanied by that obnoxious character to the peasantry of Ireland, a process server, marched into Ballyhale. The ditches along the road and the adjacent field, were completely covered with the country people, armed with bludgeons, scythes, pitchforks, and other deadly instruments. None of the people, however, had fire-arms. All was quiet till the police were passing through a lane or avenue to the residence of a tithe defaulter, when se veral hundred of the country people jumped from the ditches, and imperatively called on the police to deliver up to them the person of the process server. This was of course, refused by Captain Gibbons, who requested the people to be quiet, and not put themselves in danger of punishment by violating the laws of the country. They then insisted on getting the processes, which was also refused. Several words in Irish were then passed from one to another of the Irish people, when an increated to the division of the debt, nor to present any insuperased number of the country people came in front of the ble difficulty in the way of an adjustment, except as to police, completely blocked up the passage, and were clo- the free navigation of the Dutch rivers by the Belgians, sing on the police, when Capt. G. seeing the determina-tion and ferocious threats of the people, ordered them to fire, which they immediately did in a volley, and killed Emperor of Russia was reluctant to ratify the proposed two and wounded three of them. A simultaneous rush treaty between Holland and Belgium, and the eventual was then made by the peasantry before the police had time to reload; and, infuriated at seeing their companions shot, they attacked them with pitchforks, &c. struck an invasion of Belgium by the King of the Netherlands. them to the ground, disarmed and murdered ninoteen of

was inlumany buttered by these monsters: The pony Nicholas would like to see the treaty broken off, was a which the child rode was stabled to death! Five of the police, who showed some symptoms of life after being barbarously beaten with bludgeons, had, as they lay interest in that body signed the last protectl. The Chronicensible on the ground, their brains knocked out by a cle thinks that in the event of war France would remain pensant's son not more than 12 or 14 years old, who was nautral. The Courier thinks otherwise, on account of armed with a scytho! The country people after satiating their vengoance on the bleeding bodies of the murdered and the eldest daughter of Louis Philippe, and the strong police, by kicking and stabbing them, retired to their homes and usual occupations with as much indifference, I have been told, as if they had just performed some meritorious decd.

When the afflicting account of this tragic occurrence

Two troops of dragoous also arrived there last night from

The sensation excited among all classes by this bloody tragedy is indescribable. Fear and alarm pervade the mind of every man in this part of the country.

Another dreadful affray occurred m Kilkenny, between the soldiers and peasantry, in which eight of the latter were killed, and many wounded.

LATEST FROM SCOTLAND .- The brig Sophia arrived the 5th inst. at New York from Greenock, bringing North of Europe. It seems to have taken leave of Glasgow papers of the 31st December. The cholera Sunderland, and commenced its pestilential march into was increasing at Haddington. It had appeared at other parts of the kingdom. The following is the la- Queen's Ferry, a short distance from Edinburgh. The test bulletin, which presents a full view of the progress Greenock Board of Health had adopted the most effeof this disease from its first appearance at Sunderland, cient measures to prevent its introduction into that

The following are the Cholera Reports from Had-

Dec. 29th-12 o'clock, some seven cases have oc-

curred this morning.

The disease has not been confined to the dissipated. The last fatal case was a woman who took ill on Tuesday morning and died the same evening. One man at-tacked on Thursday in the street and having been co-NORTH SHIELDS AND TENEMOUTH, Dec. 28.—Remaining piously bled within ten minutes is in a fair way of re-

> We regret to learn that the master of one of the vessels at the quarantine station is ill of the cholera and not expected to live.—Edinburg Observer.

FRANCE.

THE FRENCH PERRAGE.—The Chamber of Peers have passed the section of the Peerage Bill, which abolishes the hereditary peerage of France. The discussion was long and animated. It was only carried by the aid of the 36 peers, newly created for the pur-

Assault upon the French Premier .-- On the 20th of December, Count Bouvier Dumolard, Prefect of the Department of the Rhone, and an Extraordinary Councillor of State, committed a personal assault upon the Premier, M. Perier, in the Lobby of the Chamber Deputies, on account of misrepresentations which the latter made in the Chamber, in regard to the communications of the former respecting the disturbances which most appalling! The plague is travelling the North with had taken place at Lyons. M. Dumorlard was immediated in the will and pleasure of the executive administrational against speed, and more than a giant's energy. Young diately dismissed from his situation as Councillor; but tion. They are, therefore, and must be, political particular pa he has taken the field against the Premier in two of zans; and have it in their power to influence the decision Edin urg; at Haddington, at which place three deaths have already taken place. But at Gateshead, the mortal correspondent of the London Marning Chronicle

"fle shows, first, that the Minister has attered falsehoods at the public Tribune. He shows, 2d, that the Minister has gardled the letters he addressed to him, for the purpose of producing an impression against the Prefect. He shows, 3d, That the Minister knew several days before the disturbances occurred at Lyons, that they were about to break out; and he shows, 4th, That the Minister has accused him of receiving more money to relieve the work-men at Lyons than was received by him. M. Perier has attempted to get out of this by a trick, but it will not do. He protends that one Report, written by the Prefect on the 15th of December, he never received. This will not avail the President of the Council. The Report was sent. It will be shown how-and by whom-and in what wayand then M. Perier must produce the document, or France will brand him with a worse title than a fool! ticles of M. Dumolard are terrible documents for M. Perier. They attack him not merely as a Minister, but as a manfor a Minister cannot be unprincipled and yet remain an bonest citizen."

INSURRECTION AT GRENCHLE.—The Paris corespondent of the London Morning Chronicle gives an account of an insurrection at Grenoble, a fortified city of France, capital of the department of Isere, stitutions will be adopted and carried into successful execontaining a population of 25,000, and situated 62 En- cution. glish miles southeast of Lyons. On the 17th the walls of the city were placarded, announcing to the inhabitants a public meeting on the following Sunday evening, prayer of the petition to which it is said upwards of to give "un charinara to the Comptroller of the direct 4000 names have already been attached, and which is taxes, and to burn the registers on which were inseri- now being circulated in the Province: bed the vexations of the people." The National Guards We humbly pray Your Majestyould not be prevailed upon to interfere. The assembled multitude accomplished the object of their assem- with the least possible delay.

bling together, crying to down with the personal taxes!"

2. That it may be recommended to the Imperial Parbiing together, crying down with the personal taxes!"

2. That it may be recommended to the Imperial Parliament to pass a bill for rendering the Legislative Council elective by the People. no longer be collected in that city. This may be the commencement of similar measures in other cities of moved, and the administration of affairs committed to France. The inhabitants of Grenoble are Nepolean- a person accustomed to civil rule, who would act hearists. A government cannot be carried on without re-

# ITALY.

REPORTED REVOLUTION IN ROME.—It is rumored that a great revolution had broken out at Rome, in which it is said his Holiness the Pope had lost his life. It was added that the people had proceeded to all sorts of excesses—that they had taken possession of the fort of St. Angelo, and had pillaged many of the palaces belonging to the Cardin-The rumour is doubted.

# TURKEY.

" Accounts have been received from the Red Sea to the 12th of July. The country about there had suffered greatly from sickness, scurvy, fever, and cholers morbus. latter was particularly dreaded, as the strongest and healthiest men were carried off in twelve hours. At Mecca one month. The violent rains had produced great da-mage in Arabia. Half of Suez had been washed away.— The locusts covered the water for miles and miles."

# SPAIN.

Executions.-The Gazette de Madrid has published at extraordinary supplement, containing the official news communicated by the Minister of War, that on the 11th, Torrijas, and the fifty-three individuals who accompanied him, had suffered military execution, by virtue of the decree of the 1st of October, 1830. It is said there were two or three Englishmen in the party, and the London papers are denouncing the "butchery" in terms of high

# HOLLAND AND BELGIUM.

There seems to be much probable truth (says the Com nercial Advertiser) in the opinion expressed by several of he London Journals, that the labor of the Conference will come to a poor end. A momorial was addressed to the Conference on the 14th, by the Dutch plenipotentia. ries, in which the point relating te Luxembourg was considered as totally distinct from the question of the sepa-ration between Holland and Belgium; though it declared the King's willingness to treat for a cession of the whole or part for a just equivalent. It does not seem to object on the same terms as the Dutch themselves; the opposition to which is peremptory. It was believed that the occurrence of a war was speculated upon in Paris, as was the question whether France would interfere, in case of sentatives.

The Morning Chronicle and the Courier agree in think. them, including Captain Gibbons.

I regret to add that Capt. Gibbons' son, a lad about ten years old, who accompanied his father, riding on a pony, would appear that the only ground for suspecting that was inhumanly butchered by these monsters! The pony

Nicholas would like to see the treaty broken off, was a support.

3. That the votes of our representatives against Rethe pending negociation for a marriage between Leopold

> At the latest advices received at London by the steam. boat from Holland, on the 30th, the King of the Notherlands continued fixed in his determination to refuse the

LOWER CANADA.

EDUCATION IN LOWER CANADA-1831.

Boys, Girls, Mixt, Total, 186 183 844 1,216 Namber of Schools :— · Of these there are under, Trustees, 872; Fabriques, 37 Royal Institution, 66; Proprietors established before 1829 230, receiving no Allowance from Government, 142. Number of Boys in ordinary attendance at school through 43,799

out the Province, There were present at the visit made last summer in virtue of the Law, Of this number—Pay for their Education, 45.203 · Are instructed gratuitously, · 23,805

The number of scholars frequenting Schools receiving no Allowance from Government, is The number of School Districts established 6,231 1,320 throughout the Province, is The number of Masters and Mistresses avuilable

1,165 for District Schools, is 155 Leaving a Deficit of Masters, The average number of Boys going to School to the

whole population is as one to twelve.

The average number of Boys attending School to the whole number of a fit age to do so is as one to three; it some Counties it is only one in ten or twelve.

Out of 41 Counties, in those of Montmorency, Stan

stead, Sherbrooke and Lotbiniere only, nearly all the chil dren of a fit age attend school.

#### UPPER CANADA.

BILLS LOST IN THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. From the Canadian Watchman.

In addition to the Bills passed by the House of Assembly, and rejected by the Legislative Council, some of which have been lately stated in the Watchman there have been many beneficial and popular bills brought in and support ed by the minority of the House, but opposed from pass ing at present by the majority. I will mention only three: Mr Buell's School Bill, very much wanted, for the purpose of extending the benefits of common school edu cation; Mr. Perry's Township Officers' Bill, the want of which is felt every year in every township; and his Jury Bill, which is not yet well understood by the people gene

The impartial administration of justice is an object of

vital importance. A greater evil can scarcely be imagin-ed than the administration of law by partizan judges or packed juries. Under our present system, the jurors, both grand and petty jurors, are selected by sheriffs and coroners, who are generally, as a matter of course, appointed themselves from one political party, and are de pendent for their appointment and continuance in office, upon the will and pleasure of the executive administraof causes, civil and criminal, by selecting partizan jurors and, where the suitors or the subjects of his litigation are connected with the politics of the day, it is easy to make such a selection, that an impartial and unprejudiced trial is not to be expected. The natural consequences are injustice, dissatisfaction, and want of confidence in the ad.

pinistration of the judicial department of government. To remedy this worst of all evils, the proposed jury bill authorizes and requires the standing township officers, to wit, the essessors, collector and clerk of each township, to select a number (proportioned to the population of the township) of suitable persons for grand and petty jurors, and to return a list of their names annually to the derk of the peace, who is to keep their names written on ballots of paper, in a jury box; from which the shoriff or coroner, having a venire for any court during the year, is in the presence of the clerk, to draw out so many ballots es his venire requires jurors; and the persons so drawn by lot are to be summoned and serve as the jurors required. This plain, simple manner of appointing jurors, will preclade the danger, now existing, of their being packed to answer particular purposes, and will render the trial of causes, especially in warm party times, more unprejudiced

and satisfactory.

These three bills are among the liberal measures advocated by the friends of the people in our Provincial Assembly, and opposed (successfully at present) by the majority of the House. The time, I hope, may come, when hese and other similar improvements in our laws and in-MATTHEW Hale..

PETITION TO THE KING.—The following is the

1. That a new Provincial Parliament may be called

Council elective by the People.

3. That the present Lieutenant Governor may be re tily and understandingly with the people's representatives in endeavouring to remedy those abuses which tend to disturb the quiet and endanger the prosperity of the Province.

4. That the royal assent may be withheld from the Upper Canada Bank Stock Bill of the present session should it pass the Legislative Council and be reserved; or, that it may be immediately annulled and cancelled should the Lieutenant Governor have assented to it in Your Majesty's name.

5. That a favourable answer may be given to the petitions of the people, adopted in July, August. Sept. and Oct. last, praying for a more equal representation: the promotion of education; the abolition of the law of primogeniture; the establishment of efficient popular checks on the expenditure of the whole provincial revenue; the regulation, by statute, of the land granting department; and certain other enactments calculated to promote the welfare of the Colony.

Majesty, are amongst the most faithful and loyal of the British Crown. In their support and maintenance of your royal government they are actuated not only by a sense of duty but also by a strong and lively feeling of sincere attachment. In laying their complaints at the foot of the throne they would ask permission to represent to your Majesty that they consider it of the atmost importance that the attachment and connexion existing between this heautiful and growing colony and the mo-ther country should be strengthened by the ties of mutual affection and mutual interest; and that the best mode of strengthening and perpetuating that connexion consists in the adoption of such measures as will most effectually secure the affections and good will of the Canadian People.

PUBLIC MEETING IN THE LONDON DISTRICT. Pursuant to public notice a Meeting of the friends of Canadian Reform was held on the evening of the 4th inst. at the Baptist School-house in Malahide; upwards of 200 ersons present. Mr. Wm. Teeple was called to the Chair and Mr. Asa B. Lewis requested to act as Sec'y, the fol-

lowing resolutions were then put and unanimously a.

1. Resolved. That it is the constitutional and just right of British subjects peaceably to assemble on proper occa-sions to consider the state of public affairs, and that the present imperiously calls upon us to assert our privileges by making inquiry into the public conduct of our repre-

2. That the parliamentary conduct of the two members from this county does not meet with the approbation of this meeting, masmuch as they have most wilfully misre-

3. That the votes of our representatives against Re porting the proceedings of the House, the Intestate Estate bill, Clergy Reserves and the Libel bill; in favour of the Bank monopoly and the Expulsion of Wm. L. Mackenzie, are a few of their many public acts which justly bring down upon them the deserved odium of the county, and censure of this meeting.

4. That the conduct of the majority of the present Par-

liament in the expulsion, re-expulsion and disqualification of Wm. L. Mackenzie, Esq. is so wanton and flagrant a violation of the liberty of the press, and of the elective franchise, that it is more than sufficient to silence every reached this city last night, Major Jones, Lieut. Lewis treaty; and the Datch funds were nearly one per cent doubt, we may formerly have entertained of the rectitude and thirty men the 77th depot, marched off for Ballyhale. higher. of their political principles and purity of their motives.

5. That in the opinion of this meeting Messrs. Bidwell, and Perry; together with their worthy associates in the minority, deserve the respect of every true Canadian, and gratitude of posterity, for the sound in tegrity, wary vigilance, and patriotic zeal, which has so eminently marked their conduct in opposing the arbitrary and unjustifiable measures of the present Parlia-

6. That a standing committee, which shall consist of the following persons, be appointed: Ebenezer Wilcox, Wm. B. Teeple, Daniel M'Kenney, Andrus Davis, Robert L. M'Kenny, Wm. Teeple, Andrew M'Causland, A. B. Lewis and Iliram J. Brown, for the purpose of watch ing over our publick interests, calling meetings when neessary, and to act in concert with any similarly constituted committees, (should such hereafter be formed in any of the adjoining towns,) in the nomination and support of such persons as will act in unison with the wishes and

feelings of the electors of this county.
7. That we highly approve of the general conduct of Wm. L. Mackenzie, Esq. as a representative of the people, and conductor of a public's Journal, and consider im entitled to encouragement and support.

8. That the proceedings of this meeting be sent to the Christian Guardian, Colonial Advocate, and St. Thomas

ournal for publication.

9 On motion of Mr. Lawton of Yarmouth, Resolved. That the thanks of this meeting are strictly due to the Chairman and Secretary for the manly and in dependent conduct evinced by them throughout the proceedings of this evening, and this Resolution be tiled with the foregoing.

W. TERPLE, Chairman. A. B. Lewis, Sec'y.

# PUBLIC MEETING.

To the Inhabitants of the Counties of Lenox and Addington.

As His Excellency, the Lieutenant Governor, in is speech at the recent prorogation of the Provincial Parliament, recommended that Societies should be formed in the different Counties of the Province for the purpose of affording information and assistance to emigrants and as our fellow subjects in other Districts are meeting together in order to express their sentiments on various subjects of deep and general interest, and we have reason to believe that there is considerable excitement in the country, we think that it is our duty to suggest to you the propriety of your assembling at some convenient time and place, to take these matters into consideration.

We respectfully propose, therefore, that there should be a General Meeting of the inhabitants of these Counties, at Mr. John Flalick's Inn, in Fredericksburgh, on Thursday, the sixteenth day of February, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, when the subjects to which we have al-luded, and any thing else connected with the welfare and improvement of the Province, may be considered. As the meeting is to be held in consequence of His Excellency's suggestion, and as matters may be discussed at it of great importance to yourselves and your fellow-subjects, Law. ve hope that you will generally attend; and that you will endeavour to be there punctually at the hour mentioned.

We are, GENTLEMEN. With great respect, your obe't serv'ts, PETER PERRY. MARSHAL S. BIDWELL. Lenox and Addington, Feb'y. 2, 1832.

## OPINIONS ABROAD.

(From the Grenville Gazette)

Ma Epiron .- Having been, lately, on a tour of business throughout the different townships of this county, I beg leave to state that I have never known the yeaman ry of these townships, in so high a state of political fermentation.—On inquiry, I find that his Excellency's an swer to the constitutional petition of the electors of the county of York, praying for a dissolution of Parliament, after Mr. Mackenzie's first expulsion, was one great cause. They consider the manner in which he received it, and his answer a direct insult to each individual mem

His reply to the Episcopal Methodists' address, was, most assuredly uncalled for; and certainly not warranted by the slighest shade of consistency or truth; this is ano. her reason.—The conduct of the house, in voting away four hundred pounds of the Pub ic money, for a revised edition of the provincial statutes is a third reason. They think the members might, with the same degree of con sistency, vote for themselves, the same amount in Wellington boots, or Canadian capots; in fact, they appear to have lost all confidence in either the wisdom or patrict. ism of the majority of the present house.

out petitioning for a tion of parliament. Mr. Mackenzie's re-expulsion, I find has finished the climax, and rendered him ninety-nine times more popular, probably, than ever he would have been. They consider him in the light of a persecuted patriot, suffering in their behalf; and are, I may venture to say, almost to a man, determined to support him in every constitutional measure he may suggest for the well being

and good government of the province.

The extraordinary revolution of political principles, which this county has, lately, undergone, is certainly a remarkable event in the history of this province; but a little while since, it was considered a complete hot bed of the rankest tories.

THE PRESS IN LOWER CANADA .- By extracts in our paper, it will be seen that Dr. Tracey, editor of the Vindicator, and Mr. Duvernay, printer of the Minerve, have been consigned by the Legislative Council of Lower Canada, for imputed libels, to the common Gaol. Much exhis stretch of power on the part of the Council, was held at Quebec on the 19th inst. and another at Montreal on the 21st. inst. The liberty of the Press has been violently assailed in both Provinces, and it is thought a species of conspiracy exists to put it down. If the people submit to it they will lose their best and most powerful safeguard against despotic power and arbitary acts. There is no thing the tyrant or wrong doer dreads so much as a free The people of Upper Canada, may it please Your press; and its destruction has always been attempted when encroachments are meditated on the rights of the people. -Brockville Recorder.

# MECHANICS INSTITUTE.

MECHANICS INSTITUTE.

At a public meeting of the Mechanics Institute, field in Mr. Thompson's School Roun, Feb. 16th. Dr. Robbi in the chair, after the object of the meeting had been stated by Mr. T. Parson, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted.

Resolved 1st—Moved by Capt. FitzGibbon and seconded by Dr. Tims. That the Constitution and Rules of the Mechanics Institute being considered deficient in many particulars, a committee be now appointed to revise the same to be submitted to a general meeting, to be held on Mondoy the 5th March, next.

Resolved 3nd—Moved by Dr. Dunlop seconded by Jesse Ketchum. Resolved 3nd—Moved by Dr. Dunlop seconded by Jesse Ketchum. Resolved 3nd—Moved by Mr. Dunlop seconded by Mr. Resolved 3nd—Moved by Mr. Parsons, seconded by Mr. J. Lesslie. That the following gendemen be appointed a Consmittee for the purpose of waiting upon those gentlemen who are favourable to the Institute, to solicit donations of Cash, Books, Apparatus, or Natural Curlosities.

It: Time Messey James Cockshutt, Mr. Lausen, Mr. M. Nesley, A. Lit. Time Messey.

ties.
Dr. Tims, Messus, James Cockshutt, W. Lawson, B. M. Mosley, A. Flompson M. McLellan, J. Orr, John M. Murchison, T. P. Caldicott, Phos. Carfue, Thos. Parke, — Sundilands, — Wurtz.
Resolved 4th—Moved, by Mr. Lawson, seconded by Mr. Cockshutt, That the Committee also make enquiry if any gentlemen can be found to deliver Lectures to the Society, and to make the necessary arrangements if any should consent.

to deliver Luctures to the Society, and to make the necessary arrangements, if any should consect.

Resolved 5th—Moved by Dr. Tims, seconded by T. Parsons, That Dr. Dunlop, Capt. Fitzgibbon and Jesso Ketchum, Esq. be added to the number of the Vice Presidents of the Society.

Resolved 6th—Moved by Mr. Ewart, seconded by Capt. Fitzgibbon. That Dr. Rolph be the President of the York Mechanic's lustitate.

Resolved 7th—Moved by Mr. A. Thompson, seconded by Mr. Carfrae, That. Mr. Timothy Parsons be one of the Secretaries of the Society.

Resolved 8th—Moved by Mr. Wurtz, seconded by Mr. R. Thompson, That Dr. Dunlop do take the Chair, and that the cordial thanks of this meeting be given to Dr. Rolph, for his services in the chair.

In a few days the Committee will wait upon the Gentlemen of York to receive donations to the Society when we hope the same liberality will be displayed which has been manifested on former occasions.

Newspaper Postage.-The whole of the money levied from the Printers and people of the two Canadas as newspaper postage, amounting to one or two thou-

sand pounds a year, is a perquisite of office given to the postmaster-general at Quebec !-- Colonial Advocate. Petitions to England .- The number of signatures already received to the petitions to be sent home by by Mr. Mackenzie, for the recal of the Governor, the dissolution of the legislature, &c. exceeds four thou-

the treasurer.—Col. Addo." The number of signatures received to the petitions to His Majesty (of last July.) up to this date, is twelve £500 sterling. on application to Mr. Richard Muller, thousand and eighty-two. thousand and eighty-two.

sand. About £150 have been paid to Mr. McIntosh

A Four Days Meering will be held at Hallowell, commencing on Friday 24th Feb. at 6 o'clock P. M. The Preachers and friends from other circuits are respectfully invited to attend. We would be very glad if Brother Long could visit this part and attend the meeting.

D. McMullen,

Letters received at the Guardian Office, during the week

ending February 15.
R. Jones, J. Scott, 11. Wilkinson, J. Messmore, D. Loggie, W. Smith, J. A. Keeler, W. Johnson, D. Mc-Mullen, M. S. Bidwell,

### MARRIED,

By the Rev. J. Messmore, Sept. 23, Mr., Von. Vanalatine to Missicharity Buchner, both of the township of Creland.

By the same, Nov. 19th, Mr. Elisha Ferril to Miss Harriet Smith, both of the township of Pelham.

By the same, 2nd of Jan. Mr. Solomon Dean to Miss Jeminia Waeld, both of the township of Croland.

On the 19th this by the Rev. Mr. Bremian, Mr. Ronald M'Michael, to Miss Ann Frizelle, of Bellville.

On the 23d ult. by the Rev. Mr. Jones, Samuel Simmons, to Miss Sophia M'Catty, both of Sidney.

On the 2d inst. by the Rev. Thomas Campbell, Mr. Benjamin Clark of Cabourgh to Miss Harlet J. M'Nab, of Bellvillo.

On the 1st inst by the Rev. Mr. Fraser, Mr. Huey M Donald to Miss Cattlarine M'Donald, all of St. Andrews.

Also Mr. John M Donald to Miss Christy M Donald, of the same place.

lace. At Archershurgh, on the 1st inst. by the Rev. R. Rolph, Mr. Lewis Gordon, Metchant, to Sarah, daughter of Capt. Nelson, both of thet

G. Gordon, Metchant, to Sarah, daughter of Capt. Nelson, both of thet place.

At Norfolk, N. Y. on the 10th Ian. Mr. Charles C. Farren, of Ornabitok, H. C. to Miss Belia Thomas. of the former place.

At Lannk, on the 24th alt by the Rev. Wm. Beit, Dr. Wm. Wilson, to Miss Janet MrLaren, both of Lanark.

At Perth, on the 29th alt. Mr. John Beil, merchant, Carleton Place, to Miss Margaret Wilson of Rainsay.

By the Rev. E. Stoney, on the 17th Jan. the Rev. Joseph Messmare, of Niagara ctrenit, to Miss Jane Hager of Thorold.

At Hallowell, on the 7th inst. by the Rev. D. McMullen, Mr. Chester Potter to Miss Jane German.

By the Rev. IVm. Smith, Mr. John Lawrence, to Miss Mary Ann Madden, both of Sidney.

At St. Cutharines, on Wedesday the 1st of Feb. Miss Marie-Louisa daughter of Dea. Oliver Phelis, in the seventh year of her age.

## Advertisements.

JUST PUBLISHED, and For Sale at this Office, An account of a Prosecution usualized by Henry Hagle, Esquire, against certain nombers of the Methodist Episcopal Church, for an alleged treepass in removing a Charel: embracing the Speeches of John Robby, Esq., on the part of the Defendants; and W. II. Draper, Esq., in reply, on the part of the Prinkiff; and the Judge's Charge to the Jury: with Notes. Published by several of the Defendants.—24 pages. Price 7.d.

York, January 25th, 1802.

### CAUTION.

A LL persons are hereby forbid buying or trespassing on the front half of Lot No. 28, seventh concession of the Township of Sidney, County of Hastings, as they will thereby incur presecution to the atmost rigour of the

" HORACE DAVISON. January 26th, 1832.

UNION FURNACE;

SIGN OF THE GILT PLOUGH, OPPOSITE MR. T. PLLIOT'S INN, YONGE-STREET,

WORKS.

HE Subscriber informs the Public, that at the carriest opening of the spring navigation, there will be erec. ted in the Union Furnace a powerful Steam Engine, and that the Furnace will be so enlarged as to be able to make Castings of any Size up to two Tons weight. The Sub.

scriber is constantly manufacturing MILL IRONS AND MACHINERY CASTINGS of superior workmanship, and all such Castings in gene. ral as are made in common Copola Furnaces; also has on hand a variety of Plough Patterns both RIGHT and LEFT mannen; amongst which is one lately invented by himself, of a medium shape between the common and Scotch Ploughs, and acknowledged by those who have tried it to e superior to the best Scotch Ploughs or any other de-

scription known in this or any other country.

All those wanting work done at this Foundry, either Cast or Wrought, may depend on having it done by steady

and experienced workmen. AMOS NORTON, Agent. York, February, 1832.

If There will be on hand, the ensuing season, an Excessive Assortment of STOVES & HOLLOW-WARE, both Wholesale and Retail. 318.tf. A. N.

Notary Public, Auctioneer, and Land Agency Office.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the Public, that he has removed his office to the village of Darling. he has removed his office to the village of Darling. ton Mills, in the Township of Darlington, where con-veyancing and writings of all descriptions are done as us-ual, with neatness, correctness, and despatch, and he wishes to impress on the public mind that so serious a thing as conveyancing, should be entru sted to none but those who are legally appointed for that purpose; he will pay the greatest attention to the interest, and commands of his employers in the Auction line, and attend to sales in any part of the Newcastle District, or the townships of Whitby and Pickering, in the Home District; for the accommodation of the public, he will have two public sales of Land at his office on the first Monday of July and January in each year. Deeds for land sold through this Agency, forwarded with the payment to Grantors for their signatures, without the trouble and great excitement is said to exist on the subject; and a meeting on pense of personal attendance. Arrears of Assessment may be paid through the medium of this office; correct information given respecting the soil, timber and water, nearest distance from a travelled road and mill, present value and remarks on the probable rise in value. Lots intended for disposal, with a description of the same, forwarded to the subscriber's care will meet with due attention. His commission and other charges will be such as

his employers will consider moderate. Letters post paid and marked with red ink "Land Affairs," enclosing 7s 6d. for incidental expenses, will be

immediately attended to.

J. SCOTT. Darlington, Feb. 6th, 1832.

OTICE is hereby given, that a Public Meeting will be held in Springfield Seminary in the South of Yarmouth, near Mr. Squire Johnson's, on Saturday evening the 18th inst., to take into consideration the propriety or impropriety of the proceedings of the late momentous Session of Parliament.

# NOTICE.

ARMERS and others of the town and neighbourhood of York, if inswant of SER. VANTS or occasional Labourers, are requested to apply it the Soup Ketchen, New Street, back of the Central School, where they can be supplied. York, Feb. 8th, 1832.

# INFORMATION WANTED.

ANE NELSON, now in York, U. C. wants to find the sister, Mary Nelson, a native of the County of Cavan, Ireland, who left Home about three years since. The last account from her was from New York. Address, Jane Nelson, York, U. C. Of Joun M'QEEEN, a native of Ireland, who emigrated

from Glasgow to U. C., in 1830. Last heard of from Ganmoque. : Address, Mrs. M'Queen, Matilda Post Office. Of Peter Christie, who emigrated last year from Perthshire, Scotland. He will receive a bundle of clothes, on application to Huga M.Coll, 5th concession of Bever-

Of SYLVESTER KRUE, who left the town of Caroline, Tompkins Co., N. Y. three years ago, to purchase lands in U. Canada. His great toe of the right foot and fore finger of the left hand have been cut off. Address, Mr. WM. PHENIX, 10 Mile Croek, Grantham, U. C.

Of MATTHEW M' MORRIN, who emigrated to this country rom the Parish of Donagh, near Lisboy, county Monaghan, Ireland, about 12 years ogo, in company with his brother Jone. Address, to the care of the Editor of the Brockville Gazette; for Wm. M'Morrin.
Of Parier, Samuel, and Daniel Harry, brothers of the

REV. P. HARTY, of Nenagh, county of Tipperary, Ireland. Address, Francis O'Hara, 24 John Street, New York. Of Luke Knowlen, Butcher, a native of Dublin, emigrated to Philadelphia in 1829. He can receive a legacy

### Poetry.

[From the Episcopa! Recorder.] IS GOD MY FRIEND?

Is God my friend? Then welcome death; How sweet the thought appears, That when I breathe my parling sigh, He'll calm my rising fears.

Is God my friend? Then welcome life, And all its varying cares; His wisdom chooses all for me, And numbers all my years.

Is God my friend? Then why should I His tender cares distrust? He will provide though earthly friends Should moulder into dust.

Is God my friend? Thrice welcome then; Affliction, pain, and care— Sweet tokens of a Father's love, Which with his Son I share.

Is God my friend? Then "all is mine," The world, and life, and death; E'en Heaven and Christ belong to me, And all the wealth of faith.

Is God my friend? Then sin in vain Shall lure my feet aside, For he is stronger than my foes, And he will be my guide-

My guide through all the stormy paths Which Christian pilgrims tread; My life, my all, when this frail form Is numbered with the dead.

How bless'd to have a friend in Heav'n, Who intercedes for me; That where my dearest treasure is, I soon may hope to be.

### Temperance.

To the Editor of the Christian Guardian.

Darlington, 30th January 1832. REVEREND SIR :- At a meeting held this evening at the School House at Darlington Mills, for the purpose of forming a Temperance Society. WM. GASPE BROUSE, was chosen President

JOHN WARREN, Esq.
MICHAEL CRYDERMAN,
REV. JAMES NORRIS,
J. SCOTT, Secretary.

Prayer by the Rev. James Norris, who afterwards addressed the Society in a very affecting manner. After several addresses by the Rev. Elder Marsh, Mr. Cryderman, Mr. Bradshaw, and others, about eighty persons subscribed to the Constitution, and names of new subscribers since not of any kind and considerate legislative inter. scribe by and by. And if this should not be the are daily coming in. You are requested by the society to publish the above in your useful paper. Your ob't Servant

J. Scorr, Secretary THE GREAT TEMPERANCE MEETING AT WASHINGTON.

We learn from the papers that this was one o the most efficient and powerful Temperance meetings that have ever been held. The place was the Representative's Hall, in the Capitol, the chairman was Gov. Cass, secretary at war, the secretary, Hon. W. Lowrie, secretary of the scnate, the chaplains of the two houses of congress, Messrs. Post and Durbin, officiated on the occasion, the speakers were Messrs. Grundy, Frelinghuysen and Webster, of the senate, and Bates and Wayne, of the house of representatives. Rev. John Marsh, of Haddam, Conn. introduced the business by briefly stating the object of the meeting. The resolutions were written by the respective speakers, and embody the sound principles of temperance reformation, and of American and christian feelings.

Mr. Grundy, of Tennessee, said:-That to those who objected to temperance societies he one in one hundred and fifty under tuition. In would say, in union is strength; certainly in pothe small islands belonging to Ireland, containing
litical matters we all acknowledge, and why not
a population of 50,000 who generally speak Irish,
consented to lay off a tier of Village Lots, on each side
Also, Cloths, Vestings, Fustions, Bombazcens, Norwich
Crapes, Merinos, Bembazcetts, Flannels, Blandstets, CarShould stay of the Spring Creek, which runs through his premises,
Crapes, Merinos, Bembazcetts, Flannels, Blandstets, CarShould stay of the Spring Creek, which runs through his premises,
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Crapes, Merinos, Benbazcetts, Flannels, Blandster, CarCrapes, Merinos, Benbazcetts, Flannels, Blandster, CarCrapes, Merinos, Crapes, Merinos, CarCrapes, Merinos, Crapes, Merinos, CarCrapes, Merinos, Crapes, Merinos, CarCrapes, Merinos, Crapes, Merinos, Crapes, Merinos, C in this cause? Mr. G. said, he would appeal to there is not a single Irish School existing, and of the Spring Creek, which runs through his premises, and now offers them FOR SALE, upon reasonable and flattered by the success of an American invention; it was followed on the other side of the Atlantic, and by it we repay our obligation for European, especially, English literature. Mr. G. said, on this subject he preached only what he practised; and he would say to the friends of the temperance reformation, that if they would be consistent, be kept themselves from evil, and gain to their cause the laboring class of the community, they must abstain from wine, as well as other spiritous liquors.

Mr. Frelinghuysen, of New-Jersey, powerfully advocated the pledge to entire abstinence, allud. ing, in a most heart thrilling manner to those who rest once pledged "their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honor," that they would be free. He for acquiring knowledge, scholars are mentioned, nishes a better privilege. It is presumed no one will portrayed the blessed influence which the congress of these United States would have in coming up in a body to the great work of resistance to that debasing tyranny to which we had been yielding, in these few years, acquiring an ability to read and and handing down the influences of their opinions and example through the great body of their constituents to the remotest border of our happy republic: and in conclusion, came down with a rare tenderness and power upon all temperate drinkers, the men who are now alone hindering the work of reform, and entering themselves into the path of ruin.

Mr. Bates, of Massachusetts, said, he felt his compassion and sympathy deeply excited for fixed drunkards. They were like the priest of Apollo twelve more. A few examples like this would do (Laocoon) crushed in the folds of the monster, and expiring in agony-he would push the figure further, for not unfrequently, all his sons perish

Mr. Wayne, of Georgia, shewed that nearly all the evils in the army and navy, flowed from the use of spiritous liquors, and paid a just tribute to the chair and to the secretary of the navy for their efforts to redeem our national forces from the debasing influence of intemperance. Mr. W. said that the time was fast approaching when what now might seem a small effort, would place the world in the brilliancy of its first morning.

A letter from Washington states, that "The

great national temperance meeting in the capitol, all its bearings and results, important meetings, ever held perhaps in our world. The place, the capitol of this vast republic, the character of the audience, the representatives of every state, and of most of the districts of our land; the charac. ter of the speakers, men of distinguished talents, and what is more, men of all parties, and the subject TEMPERANCE; a correction of public opinion respecting the necessity and the use of spiritous liquors; a free discussion of the importance of a influence will be felt, it is beheved, throughout not include the officers of government and their

temperance reformation."-- N. Y. Evangelist.

DOINGS OF RETAILERS.

QUERY. What must have been the feelings of that retailer, when called before the jury of in quest, as was the fact, to give an account of what he knew respecting the man? - Journal of Hu- tion to statistics, among a number of computa-

TEMPERANCE ANECDOTE.

A correspondent in Virginia furnishes the follow- three years make a generation-and that thereing unecdote: The proprietor of a tavern at a fore, in thirty-three years die 1,000,000,000. country seat in Virginia lately asked his bar-keep- Thus the number who die on earth amount to er if it would not be a good plan to build a portico to the bar-room, in which customers might drink, and which, besides being more easily accessible, might from its publicity attract attention, and induce more people to drink .-- "No," said the barkeeper, "the temperance folks have half ruined the business already; we have many customers the mortality be so great every year and every

#### Gleanings.

STATE OF EDUCATION IN IRELAND.

The following facts in regard to the state o education in Ireland, are extracted from a recent work entitled, "Historical sketches of the Native Irish, and their descendants, illustrating their past and present state, with regard to literature, Edu. the Vermont Chronicle, meet our approbation: cation and Oral instruction. By Christopher An

In Ireland, containing a population of 7,500,000, of whom 3,000,000 speak Irish, the business of rows. It is, in most cases, more manly, as well education in the vernacular tongue is only just as more for our profit. But if your neighbour will begun. It is certainly singular that every thing not take the paper himself, why, lend him yours, which has hitherto been done for them in education, or moral improvement, has been the result it so pleasing and instructive, that he will subference, or enactment, but of individual philan- case, his family will have the benefit." thropy and much intreaty. From Fitzgerald and M'Gregor's History of Limerick, we learn that the number of children in Ireland, between 5 and 15 years of age, according to the latest ceasus, was 1,748,693, of whom 1,300,000 are destitute of education. But in addition to those who are outgrowing the very season of education, many more of the 4,000,000, who are from 15 to 100 years of age, have outgrown it. And yet of these we see, that there must be many thousands who are at once unable to read a book, and out of employ-

Lisbon, and the various French seminaries .speak English, is about one in twelve or thirteen be of no benefit to the applicant as to preference or otherof the inhabitants, or a proportion equal to that wise.

PETER ROBINSON. of England; in Scotland the proportion is one to eight or nine. It is supposed that only one in sixty of the inhabitants who speak Irish can read, sixty of the inhabitants who speak Irish can read, and only within these care few years: and only the Township of Charlotteville, U.C. by the name of and only within these very few years; and only

"Such in some instances has been the eagerness to obtain education, that children have been known to acquire the first elements of reading, writing, and arithmetic, without a book—without the from Buffulo to Detroit—Vessels of every description on can lie safe at anchor in all weather. a pen-without a slate! And indeed the place of meeting was no other than a grave yard!— one mile north of the harbor. For beauty of prospect. The long flat stones with their inscriptions, were none can excel it: in a clear day, parts of three of the used instead of books; while a bit of chalk and United States can be seen with the naked eye, viz: Newof meeting was no other than a grave yard !--

who have been found endeavouring literally to purchase without viewing the premises; further particustudy by the help of moonlight, for want of a candle; and even men and women particularly, withwrite in so short a period, that until the facts of the case are examined or witnessed, the statement

might seem incredible."
"It should be added, that within a few years, progress in various districts. There is one indi. he has received his Fall supply of genuine vidual in Ireland who has been in the habit of teaching his countrymen to read Irish, on one Comprising a variety of almost every article—and in addition to a choice assortment of prime and ordinary Wines should in return, as payment, engage to teach in much to awaken the public feeling on the important subject, and we trust that even an insulated one will not be without its effect .- Annals of Education.

# THE BLACK LIST.

A friend has placed in our hands a printed sheet, or broadside, as they call it in England, with the above title, published at the office of the Now receiving from Montreal a large addition to his stock London Spy, which contains a minute statement of of "the pickings of the Peers, and their families, who voted against the Reform Bill in the House Ordered expressly for this market, consisting of Superb of Lords," when it was defeated in that body. China and Earthen Ware, Dinner and Desert Service, Desert Service, Ala The abstract given below will yield some idea of Breakfast and Tea Setts of splended new Pattern, Ala-

much reason to consider a good one. 12 Dukes receive, £357,141 11 Marquisses, 199,794 59 Earls, 542,571: 10 Viscounts, 151.394 52 Lords, 403,064

22 Arch Bishops and Bishops, 506,698 £2,159,662

ing a moral sublimity rarely witnessed. The ex. \$58,000 each. These, too, are from the list oncitement produced by the meeting is great. Its ly of those who defeated the Reform Bill, and do

the session of Congress in every boarding house, friends who also receive largely from the national and as the speeches are largely subscribed for by funds. Nearly all of these ingenious persons, it members, and will be extensively distributed in should be remembered, possess immense heredievery state, it must seal the full triumph of the tary estates: and they use the political influence annexed to those possessions, to make an overtaxed nation contribute as above to the support of amongst which is a very extensive assortment of Super"the dignity of the Aristocracy." The list gives fine, Fine, and Common Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Flush A few days since, during the late extreme cold only the sums received by the Lords directly, but ings, and Forest Cioths, together with a large and generather, a man notoriously intemperate called at alludes to the immense extent of patronage possable goods. As a part of the above are of his own Importation, and were carefully weather, a man notoriously intemperate called at alludes to the immense extent of patronage posa store in one of the interior towns of this coun. sessed by them in addition, and argues that its ty, and bought a pint of rum. He then passed on, absolute power of giving a situation worth £100 as of course it is alargo pond in the neighborhood. Nothing more a year, is to possess that £100 as of course it is York, 18th Nov. 1831. was heard from him until four days afterwards, given to some friend, relative, or servant, who when he was found near the same pond, frozen must otherwise have been provided for out of the private purse of the patron. - N. Y. Standard.

> INHABITANTS OF THE EARTH. A writer who seems to have paid great atten-

tations, states:

That this earth is inhabited by one thousand millions of men or thereabout, and that thirty-

> Each year 30 millions; Each day 82 thousand; Each hour 3,400; Each minute 60: Each second 1.

This calculation must necessarily strike us. If who will slip into the house to drink, who would hour, is it not probable that he who reflects on it leave us entirely if obliged to drink in sight of may himself be one of those, soon to swell the list their friends."—Journal of Humanity. It is at least certain that it ought of the dead? It is at least certain that it ought to lead us to think seriously and often on this subject. Now, at this moment, one of our fellow creatures is going out of the world, and before an will have entered into an eternal state.

LENDING PAPERS.

The following remarks on this subject, from "Some editors complain bitterly of this prac-

tice—but we do not. True, we are better pleased when a man subscribes, than when he borif you can spare it; and he will endeavor to make

It is but little known, but it is nevertheless a fact says the Portland Mirror, that a little tar rub. bed on the necks of young lambs or geese, will will prevent the depredations of foxes upon them, these animals having an unconquerable aversion to the smell of far.

## CLERGY RESERVES.

COMMISSIONER OF CROWN LANDS' OFFICE York, 1st February, 1832.

ROPOSALS for the purchase of Clergy Reserves There are at the various colleges on the congresser quantity than are authorised to be sold during the tinent about 140 Irish students; namely, 70 at ensuing year. The Commissioner is compelled by his In-Paris, 12 at Rome, and the rest at Salamanca, structions to decline for the present receiving any more applications for the purchase of Clergy, Reserves.—And to prevent disappointment he requests it may be distinctly The number of Irish pupils at school, who understood that applications received after this date can

> PETER ROBINSON, Commissioner of Crown Lands. 117.1f.

BETHEL.

show that there is a thirst for learning among purchase an advantageous cite for one, can now have an articles—all which he will sell at extremely low prices, them. opportunity.

Spring Creek embraces as many hydraulic advantages

on can lie safe at anchor in all weather.

The Village is beautifully cituated on a rising ground,

the grave stones together, served for all the rest!'

York, Pennsylvania, and Ohio. The country round is settled with good and substantial Farmers. Fruits of every description, common to the climate, are abundant; lars are therefore thought useless.

For terms enquire of Mica Spences, Esq., Charlotte. ville, or the subscriber, on the premis D. W. BARNUM. Bethel, January 3d, 1832.

NEW GOODS. might seem incredible."

"It should be added, that within a few years, education, properly so called, has been making acquaint his friends, patrons, and the public generally that

WINES, TEAS, GROCERIES, &C.

wood, he has in bottles, Fine Old Maderia, direct from the well known House

of Howard, March & Co. do. do East and West India, do. do. Tinto and Malmsey, do. Pale, Gold color, and Brown Sherry,

Champaigne, the favourite Julu'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,\_

CHINA, GLASS, AND EARTHEN WARE, great national temperance meeting in the capitol, The abstract given below will yield some idea of baster and China Chimney Ornaments, rich Cut Glass was one of the most impressive, and probably in the personal reasons for the dislike of the higher Disbes, Decanters, Claret and Water Jugs, Wine Tumorders, to the reform of a system which they have blers, Lamp shades and Chinneys, &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.

OST on Friday the 20th inst. between Mr. Tho's.
Powell's Inn (on the mountain above Hamilton) general abandonment of their use and sale throughout the world, on humane, patrictic, and the public funds, receive every year from the public funds \$9,598,497, or on an average christian principles—all together, gave the meet-the public funds \$9,598,497, or on an average christian principles—all together, gave the meet-the public funds \$9,598,497, or on an average christian principles—all together, gave the meet-the public funds \$9,598,497, or on an average christian principles—all together, gave the meet-the public funds \$9,598,497, or on an average christian principles—all together, gave the meet-the public funds \$9,598,497, or on an average christian principles—all together, gave the meet-the public funds \$9,598,497, or on an average christian principles—all together, gave the meet-the public funds \$9,598,497, or on an average christian principles—all together, gave the meet-the funds \$9,598,497, or on an average christian principles—all together, gave the meet-the funds \$9,598,497, or on an average christian principles—all together, gave the meet-the funds \$9,598,497, or on an average christian principles—all together, gave the meet-the funds \$9,598,497, or on an average christian principles—all together, gave the meet-the funds \$9,598,497, or on an average christian principles—all together, gave the meet-the funds \$9,598,497, or on an average christian principles—all together, gave the meet-the funds \$9,598,497, or on an average christian principles—all together, gave the meet-the funds \$9,598,497, or on an average christian principles—all together, gave the meet-the funds \$9,598,497, or on an average christian principles—all together, gave the meet-the funds \$9,598,497, or on an average christian principles—all together, gave the meet-the funds \$9,598,497, or on an average christian principles—all together, gave the meet-the funds \$9,598,497, or on an average christian principles—all together the funds \$9,598,497, or on an average christian principles—all together the funds \$9,598,497, or on an average c mas Powell, near Hamilton, or with Mr. R. Catheart, much wanted.

Merchant, York, will be handsomely rewarded.

JAMES HENDERSON.

Thourson, Ne

York, Jan'y. 25th, 1833.

new goods.

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. R. ARMSTRONG respectfully informs his numerous customers and the public in general, that he is now receiving his Fall and Winter supply of Goods, selected and purchased at the Manufactories in England

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 liberty ING BARTUL takes the public, that he of informing his friends and the public, that he have blace. He has a large 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; Bomba-zeens; 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 colored Petershams, of the best description for top Coats; a large assortment of ready made Clothes; Hats, and Caps of all kinds, from 2 to 49s.

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 e will be able to sell on terms highly satisfactory to such

Very fine Linen Shirts, made in the best style; Guernsey Frocks, Hosiery, Mits, Woollen, Doe Skin, and Furs

as may call to purchase.

The No second price.

Nov. 10th, 1831. 104tf

# NEW AND CHEAP GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBER begs to acquaint his friends and the public, that he is now receiving an extenother hour is past more than three thousand souls sive assortment of Fall and Winter Goods; among which will have entered into an eternal state. 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: Rose and Whitney Blankets; Flannels, Serges, Baizes, Camblets, Plaids, Brown and Bleached Cottons, Muslins, Checks; Cotton Yarn, from No. 5 to 15; Shawls, Gloves

Hosiery, &c. &c.

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

The Fall supplies, together with the former stock, forms 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.

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

## NOTICE.

THILE Subscriber is now receiving 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 nd Three Rivers' Bur Iron, of all sizes, Hoop Iron, Small Cable Chains, Anchors, Sheet Iron, Tin-Castings, Bake Pans, Pots, Sugar Kettles, Pot Ask Coolers, Tea Ket les, &c. &c. All of which will be sold unasually low

The public are requested to call and examine York, Market Square, Nov. 23rd, 1831. 107.t

READY MADE CLOTHING.

Dry Goods, &c., ILLIAM LAWSON returns his sincere thanks to his friends and the public, for the very liberal encou agement he has met with since his commencement in ousiness, and informs them, that he has now on hand an

York, Decr. 19th, 1831.

site the Gaol.

funhaal hearsh. DOBERT 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.

HARDWARE, WHOLESALE OR RETAIL,

A GENERAL and Choice Assortment, constantly on hand, and For Sale, by
JOSEPH D. RIDOUT. York, King street, Jany. 1832. · 114tf

APPRENTICE WANTED.

A STEADY well-behaved Youth, of the age of 15 or 18 years, will be received as an Apprentice to the Bookbinding business. E. LESSLIE & SONG. York, 30th January, 1932.

NOTICE TO JOURNEYMEN SADDLERS.

ANTED immediately, two Journeymen Saddlers or Harness Makers—those acquainted with both branches will have the preference; and none beed apply except those of steady habits.

Who has also on hand a few gross of notes and accounts, to exchange for ready money upon reasonable terms, if applyed for immediately. C. W. P. York, U. C. Jan. 28th, 1832. 116 tf.

# SCHOOL BOOKS, &c.

\*\*HE Subscribers have for Sale the following School Books, being the manufacture of Upper Canada, viz:—Canadian Primmer, Reading Made Easy, Mayor'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 Papper. EASTWOOD & SKINNER.

York Paper Mill, Nov. 16, 1832.

WALUABLE 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, y the first of May, for any gentleman who may purchase it. For particulars, apply to the subscriber on the premises: JOHN MILLS.

York, Jan. 11, 1832.

FOR SALE,

BOUT 88 Acres of LAND, in the vicinity of New Market, the half of which is cleared. It

Apply (if by letter, post paid) at this Office, or to Dr Thomrson, New market. Jan. 17th, 1832.

AMES M. STRANGE is now

opening an extensive assurtment 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.

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, Pelliese and Canadian Cloths, Merinoce, Blankets, Flannels, Stripes, Checks, Ginghams, Mole-

skins, Pustians, &c. &c.
Those persons wishing to avail themselves of the present opportunity will find it their interest to make an

early call.
N.B. The attention of Country Store-keepers and Ped. ars are particularly requested.

York, Jan. 3d, 1832. 112if

#### New Saddlery and Harness MANUFACTORY.

LEXANDER DIXON, SADDLER, &c. most respectfully informs the Gentry of York, and Up-per Canadaz that from the liberal encouragement he has 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

f public patronage. He has just received an extensive assortment of Eng. ish Leather, Saddle trees, Bits and Bradoone, Snaffle bri dles, Horse blankets, driving whips, Carriage and Gig harness mountings of the latest patterns, &c. &c. &c.

N. B. Every description of cart and waggon harness ill be particularly attended to, from which, it is presumed, that every possible satisfaction will be given in this department of the business. York, Dec. 20th, 1831. 110.tf

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

LEXANDER HAMILTON, Gilder, &c. LEXANDER 11A 11110000 Logics and Respectfully returns thanks to the Ladies and Gentlemen of York, and its vicinity for the very liberalnatronage with which he has been favoured since his comnencoment in business, and hopes by unremitting attention to business and a sincere desire to please, to merit a continuance of their generous support. He has constantly on hand Mahogany and Gilt frame

Loooking Glasses of various descriptions and sizes. A choice assortment of Dressing Glasses, Looking Glass plates, Glass for pictures, Clock faces, prints, &c. &c.

York, Nov. 5th, 1831

### 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.

HOHN 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 shor-

test notice. He also keeps on hand a variety of FUR IT Hats and Bonnets cleaned and altered.
N. B. The highest price given for all aind of Purs.
York, Nov. 4th, 1831.

WILLIAM BELL, grateful for

the public in general, that he is Manufacturing SOAP AND CANDLES, on Yonge Street, (nearly opposite Mr. Retchum's Tannery), 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.

OF CASH paid for Raw Tallow, Soap given in exchange for Grease. York, Sept. 8th, 1831. 95-6m

R. LISTER, just arrived from England, having obtained License from His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor to practice PH SIC, SURGERY, and MIDWIFERY, in this Province, of fers his services 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 ha will not be found inadequate to the duties of his profession, on all calls to which he will be happy to give a ready and

### punctual attendance. Newmarket, September 3rd, 1831.

CARDING MACHINES. YMAN JUDSON, of the township of Younge, 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 rea., sonable prices and liberal terms of payment.

LT Orders to be addressed to
LYMAN JUDSON,
Union Ville, P. C. Union Ville, P. O.

October, 1831. Johnstown District. 99-12m: WENTY THOUSAND Feet of WALNUT LUMBER

from 1 to 4 inch thick, for sale by E. B. GILBERT. York, Sept. 30th, 1831.

SHEPARD, SHEPARD Keeps on hand a constant WARRANTED CAST STEEL AXES,

Inferior to none in America, which he will dispose of by WINCLESALE OR RETAIL. H. Shepard will make liberal deductions from his low Retail prices to wholesale runoitasens; and he respectably 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. OOKBINDING AND STATIONARY.—
MRS. M.PHAIL begs leave to announce to herfriends and the public, that having employed a competent. person, she will carry on the business of her late busband, Bookbinding, in all its various branches; and that she will

continue the Stationary business, with a general supply of all articles in that line as usual. York, July 27 1831. FOOKBINDING.—E. LESSLIE & MD 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 read onable terms. Vork, 8thJuly,1831.

M ANDS FOR SALE.—I, COO ACRES of Land, in the Township of Oro, and 400 Acres in Mara, 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, Decr. 27th, 1831.