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(The following letter was put into our hands last week by a local preacher recently from England. 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 triumphs of faith. An attentive perusal of it cannot fail to be profitable to every sincere christian, and especially to every Methodist, who is striving, in accordance with Apostolic example and precept, to "go on to perfection.")

A LETTER TO A FRIEND ON CHRISTIAN PERFECTION.

DEAR BROTHER,

In answer to your letter, requesting my advice respecting the work of God in your soul, I 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 for myself, making the word of God, and the rules of Methodism, my only rule and guide; as well as the conduct of our Lord and his followers, and of divers holy men who are now living, or have lately gone home. "Fools and madmen let us be," says Mr. Wesley:—a willingness to this, a losing our good name, as well as health, strength, influence, &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.

I 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." Like a stone which the builder takes, and puts on the foundation, so do I lie on Christ's blood and God's promises; giving God my soul and body, a living sacrifice, and covenanting with him, never to doubt more: my language is, sink or swim—lost or saved—I will believe; I will sooner die than doubt. This decision of mind, attended with a refusal to regard frames and feelings as any 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 ecstasy. 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 ecstasies. 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 receive 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 part—the length, breadth, depth, and height 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 salvation, to the very outside of what I enjoy; this honours God, and does not exalt self; as they who are not cleansed from the filth of self and pride, say, No blessing can be held without confession. I endeavour in the power of the Spirit, to make sharp the knife, and to cut up and let out all that is in the inside; the skin is very apt to become tough—spare not—and when thoroughly broken down, then, like a wise physician, who has probed the wound to the bottom, and let out all the bad matter, pour in the balm and the wine. Pursuing this course, I have fifty members who are entirely sanctified.

In preaching to sinners, I endeavour to make sure the breaking down part first, before any consolation is offered; I then tell them that bad as their case is, there is hope, if they will be saved on God's terms, viz. to lay down their weapons of rebellion and come to Christ for pardon. I endeavour to show the difference between desiring pardon and obtaining it. There is an aptness to trust in their praying: when children ask their parents for bread, it is bread they want, and nothing but bread will satisfy them; they ask, in order that they may get the thing they ask for, and not merely to perform the duty of asking.

I endeavour 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.—"Believe on the Lord Jesus Christ, and thou shalt be saved," is spoken in mighty power to a character in this state. The act of believing is the penitent's; the same as it is the act of a man who jumps into the water when intending to bathe himself.

Entire sanctification is the glory of the gospel. Pardon is merely to bring us to an acquaintance with God, all past things being forgiven and done away, and the outward reign of sin over the body and actions having come to an end. But the enemies, within, namely, self-will, self-preference, anger, peevishness, a puffing up at times, half-heartedness, desires after other things besides God, enmity against God's ways in saving souls, self-opinion, a wisdom arising from long standing or consistent walking in the church for a long time, and a self commendation on that account, an unlikeness to the genuine Christian, a love of preeminence, envy, uncharitableness, a judging spirit—these must be destroyed. But we cannot cast them out ourselves, either by prayer, self-denial, 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 has done it, the whole heart, body, spirit, and soul are given to him, and God is loved supremely. Preaching this doctrine, with the simple way of obtaining it, namely, by faith, will be rendered a great blessing. As Christ died for a full salvation, and as God promises a full salvation, and commands us to be holy, as He is holy, we cannot please him without it. It is an instantaneous work, although most people think it is progressive.—God can and will save us in a moment, when we believe: only believe, and it shall be done. If we believe and rely on his promise, it shall be according to our faith. We are not to wait God's time as some say; it is unscriptural. NOW, is God's time; we are not to wait for power to believe; this is a dangerous snare of the enemy. If we must wait for power, we cannot believe without it; and consequently, all that do not believe, are lost because God did not give the power: 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 and wrist that I turn the lock with it. You will find many 20 years' professors opposed to the simple plan of salvation by faith, without the deeds of the law.—The condition is, "repent and believe," all the way through. Always preach it; press it; make all your powers of mind and body, of faith and prayer, to bend towards it. Don't look at the hardness, and prejudice, and unbelief of the people, but at the command of God, that 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 Jones'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?

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 in discharging it. But, he considered it so necessary to the highest interest of his people, that he held up this branch of his church as an example, and made it a special object of his message to approve of that course which has detected and rejected false apostles. "And thou hast tried them who say they are apostles, and are not, and hast found them liars." Some general reasons, why our Lord Jesus Christ regards this duty of so much importance are easy to be perceived.

Unless the churches try the character of religious teachers by the gospel of Christ, they are ever liable to be deceived. False teachers are crafty. They use enticing words of man's wisdom, and ever lie in wait to deceive. The church of Ephesus would certainly have been deceived, if they had not been faithful to try those, who pretended to have received a commission from Christ to preach the gospel. But they did try those, who said they were apostles, and were not, and found them liars. There were other churches in Asia; at that time, which neglected this duty, and were consequently deceived and well nigh ruined. They were deceived by the Nicolaitanes, by those who held the doctrine of Balaam, & by many other false teachers who came to them in sheep's clothing. The church at Corinth, & the churches of Galatia were deceived in the same way. They neglected to try the character of false teachers by the standard of truth; and they were consequently, soon bewitched, that they should not obey the gospel of Christ.

So it must be with all churches, whose members do not follow the example of that at Ephesus, in trying and detecting false teachers. The ministers of Satan, transformed as the ministers of righteousness, will obtrude themselves upon the fold of Christ, and ruin the flock, unless the members of the churches are constantly and faithfully vigilant. "And no marvel; for Satan himself is transformed into an angel of light."

It is necessary for the churches to try the character 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 the same success in every other church, where they have not been tried, detected and discarded. If then, churches would preserve the gospel system and the religion of Christ in their purity, they must try the character of religious teachers, by the gospel itself.

The discharge of this duty is likewise of great importance, in order to secure the divine blessing and approbation. Christ commended the church of Ephesus for its fidelity in detecting and discarding false apostles; but he severely rebuked other churches for neglecting this duty. He censured the church in Pergamos, in particular, for suffering those who held the doctrines of Balaam, and the Nicolaitanes; and the church of Thyatira he severely rebuked, for suffering the woman Jezebel, to teach, and to seduce his servants.—We may rest assured, therefore, that no churches can secure the divine blessing and approbation, unless they follow the example of the church of Ephesus.

The prosperity of the church is depending, in a great measure upon the discharge of this duty. Neglect of this duty nearly ruined 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 religious teachers are not tried by the perfect standard of divine truth.

The salvation of souls is, in a great measure, depending upon the faithful discharge of this duty. If the faithful ministers of Christ are rejected, or, if false teachers are received, because they are not tried by the gospel; the probability is, that many souls will perish in their sins. It hath pleased God, through the foolishness of the faithful preaching of the gospel, by the ambassadors of Christ, to save them that believe: but the ministers of Satan, in every age, are instrumental in sending thousands and thousands of souls to the world of perdition and despair. How important, then, so far as the salvation of souls is concerned, to try the character of religious teachers, by the gospel of Christ! Let christian professors discharge this duty with fidelity. "He that hath an ear, let him hear what the Spirit saith unto the churches."—Boston Telegraph.

THE JEWS.

THEIR RELATION TO CHRISTIANITY.

Connected with Christianity, indeed, the history of the Hebrews rise before the reflecting mind in a very singular point of view; for in opposition to their own wishes, they laid the foundations of a religion which has not only superseded their peculiar rites, but is rapidly advancing towards that universal acceptance which they were wont to anticipate in favour of their ancient law. In spite of themselves they have acted as the little leaven which 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 examine one of the most remarkable events recorded in the annals of the human race.

Abstracting his thoughts from all the considerations of supernatural agency which are suggested by the inspired narrative, a candid man will nevertheless feel himself compelled to acknowledge, that the course of events which constitutes the history of ancient Palestine has no parallel in any other part of the world. Fixing his eye on the small district of Judea, he calls to mind that eighteen hundred years ago, there dwelt in that little region, a singular and rather retired people, who, however, differed from the rest of mankind in the very important circumstance of not being idolaters. He looks around upon every other country of the earth, where he discovers superstitions of the most hateful and degrading kind, darkening all the prospects of the human being, and corrupting his moral nature in its very source.—He observes that some of these nations are far advanced in many intellectual accomplishments, yet being unable to shake off the tremendous load of error by which they are pressed down; are extremely irregular and capricious, both in the management of their reason and in the application of their affections. He learns, moreover, that this little spot called Palestine is despised and scorned by those proud kingdoms, whose wise men would not for a moment allow themselves to imagine that any speculation or tenet, arising from so ignoble a quarter, could have the slightest influence upon their belief, or affect, in the most minute degree, the general character of 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 not less concerned by his countrymen than they were by the warlike Romans and the philosophic Greeks—whose doctrines, notwithstanding, continue to gain ground on every hand, till at last the proud monuments of pagan superstition, consecrated by the worship of a thousand years, and supported by the authority of the most powerful monarchs in the world, fall one after another at the approach of his disciples, and before the pro-

vailing efficacy of the new faith. A little stone becomes a mountain, and fills the whole earth. Judaea swells in its dimensions till it covers half the globe, carrying captivity captive, not by force of arms, but by the progress of opinion and the power of truth.—Edinburgh Cabinet Library.

AN OLD PARISIAN WITH HIS BIBLE.

An old man, a marchands de cirage (a seller of blacking), made his stand for many years in a very crowded quarter of Paris. He was often observed to be occupied with some old book. A tract was given him; he was much pleased with it; others were lent him by the same person.—After a time, he expressed a wish for a Testament and one was given him; and this made him anxious for the whole Bible. When he received it, he stood over it in ecstasy. "Where shall I begin in this world of wonders, in this treasure of treasures!" he exclaimed. I want to know it all at once, and I fear to lose any part by beginning to read it wrongly; give me a method." This poor creature was only permitted, by the police to sell his blacking after sunset: in the day he was occupied in preparing it; but after standing in the street till late, to obtain five-pence or seven-pence by his merchandise, he devoted many hours of every night to studying and reading the sacred volume by the feeble light of a lamp, to his wife, till one or two o'clock in the morning. It was astonishing to those who visited him, how rapidly he proceeded, not merely to read and to comprehend but even to criticise the word of God. In a few months, at more than seventy years of age, he had obtained such a connected view of the scriptures, as to be much better acquainted with their historical contents than his Christian instructor. When he discovered the doctrine of justification by faith, he was overwhelmed with it; and he could not believe that any one had discovered it before, or at least, so clearly as himself. His wife being ill she was obliged to go to the hospital; and her husband used to carry the Bible in a bundle of clothes, that he might read it to her. The priests soon heard of his having the Bible, and attempted to frighten him from reading it; they even offered him a comfortable support for life if he would give it up and return to confession.—He replied, "I should then be a hypocrite; and I would rather die with want than become one. Since I read this book, I can no longer give up my conscience to another." A lady called on him during the late extreme winter—found him in the greatest misery from the want of every comfort—she gave him some money to purchase firing. The old man attempted to fall on his knees, to thank God for his great mercy in relieving him. The lady said "But this need not surprise you; He that sent his own Son into the world to die for your soul will surely care for the little wants of your perishing body." The poor creature raised his eyes, his features assumed a striking expression, and, after a pause, said, "Ah! Madame, Madame, *voilà le mystère!* I cannot understand it; it is too great for my poor faculties." "But you believe it?" "I adore it. May I tell you, Madame, how my weak intelligence explains it? That God once made a beautiful and perfect world—the evil spirit marred its holiness—God could no longer say in the complacency of his love, 'It is good'—still he loved his own work, and he must renovate it—and he did so in the form of his Son. These are my poor ideas." The poor man had the calamity soon after to loose his wife; and had to sit alone by the light of his lamp (which, in fact was only a cup of oil with a floating wick), to seek company in his "world 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, and all as yet was quiet at the sepulchre; death held his sceptre over the Son of God; still silent the hours passed on, the guards stood by their post, the rays of the midnight moon gleamed on their helmets and on their spears; the enemies of Christ exulted in their success; the hearts of his friends were sunk in despondency and sorrow, the spirits of glory waited in anxious suspense to behold the event, and wondered at the depth of the ways of God.—At length the morning star arising in the east announced the approach of light; the third day began to dawn upon the world, when on a sudden the earth trembled to its centre, and the powers of heaven were shaken; an angel of God descended, the guards shrunk back from the terror of his presence, and fell prostrate on the ground; his countenance was like lightning, and his raiment was as white as snow; he rolled away the stone from the door of the sepulchre, and sat upon it. But who is this that cometh forth from the tomb, with dyed garments from the bed of death—he that is glorious in his appearance, walking in the greatness of his strength? It is thy Prince, O Zion! Christians, it is your Lord! He hath trodden the wine press alone, he hath stained his raiment with blood, but, now as the first born from the womb of nature, he meets the morning of his resurrection. He arises a conqueror from the grave; he returns with blessings from the world of spirits; he brings salvation to the sons of men. Never did the returning sun usher in a day so glorious! It was the jubilee of the universe. The morning stars sang together; and all the sons of God shouted aloud for joy."

"ANSWER HIM NOT."

OR THE TRUE SECRET OF SELF DEFENCE.

When a church is enjoying a season of revival, and sinners are enquiring the way to Zion, it would be very unreasonable to turn aside to dispute with cavillers, infidels and other violent opposers of the good work. A victory in such a case would be a poor recompense, if purchased at the expense of a cessation of the Spirit's influences. "Answer him not."

When a violent, ambitious, litigious, dogmatical, envious, and jealous minister, seeks to des-

troy the reputation of his brethren, by misrepresenting their conduct, impeaching their motives, and imputing to them sentiments, and opinions which their souls abhor, it would be a degradation of their high office, if they should cease from their activity in the good cause, and descend to a personal altercation in the business of crimination and recrimination, and the work of low-invective. Life is too short, souls too precious, and the work too great for them to spend much time and effort in refuting the calumnies of such a man. And therefore, "Answer him not." God will take care of such troublemakers of Israel. Let him alone—let him curse, but go! and preach the gospel.

When divisions and strifes obtain, among brethren of the same church and denomination, and one begins to say, I am of Paul, and another, I am of Apollos; and busy bodies go up and down as tale bearers among the people, with railing, accusations against wise and good men, sowing the seeds of strife, and blowing up the coals of hatred, jealousy and suspicion, "Answer them not." Let thy weapons be prayer, and thy defence a holy life. The Saviour whom thou servest will take care of thee as he did of David when Shimei cursed him with a bitter and a grievous curse.—Cincinnati Journal.

TRUST IN GOD.

God has marked EXPLICITNESS AND SIMPLICITY OF FAITH with peculiar approbation. He has done this throughout the Scripture; and he is doing it daily in the Christian life. An unsuspecting, unquestioning, unhesitating spirit he delights to honor. He does not delight in a credulous, weak, and unstable mind. He gives us full evidence, when he calls and leads; but he expects to find in us—that he himself bestows—an open ear and a disposed heart. Though he gives us not the evidence of sense; yet he gives such evidence as will be heard by an open ear; and followed by a disposed heart.—Thomas! because thou hast seen me thou hast believed: blessed are they that have not seen and yet have believed. We are witnesses what an open ear and a disposed heart will do in men of the world. If wealth is in pursuit—if a place presents itself before them—if their persons and families and affairs are the object—a whisper, a hint, a probability, a mere chance, is a sufficient ground of action. It is this very state of mind with regard to religion, which God delights in and honors. He seems to put forth his hand, and say—"Put thy hand into mine. Follow all my leadings. Keep thyself attentive to every turn."

CHRISTIAN DISCIPLINE.

The Christian, in his sufferings, is often tempted to think himself forgotten. But his afflictions are the clearest proofs, that he is an object both of Satan's enmity, and of God's fatherly discipline. Satan would not have man suffer a single trouble all his life long, if he might have his way. He would give him the thing his heart is set upon. He would work in with his ambition. He would pamper his lust and his pride. But God has better things in reserve for his children: and they must be brought to desire them and seek them; and this will be through the wreck and sacrifice of all that the heart holds dear. The Christian prays for fuller manifestations of Christ's power and glory and love to him; but he is often not aware, that this is, in truth, praying to be brought into the furnace; for in the furnace only it is, that Christ can walk with his friends, and display, in their preservation and deliverance, his own almighty power. Yet when brought thither, it is one of the worst parts of the trial, that the Christian often thinks himself, for a time at least, abandoned. 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, than the largest armies that were ever assembled, and the mightiest revolutions that ever shook the world, considered merely in their temporal interests and consequences. Let the Christian be deeply concerned, in all his trials, to honor his Master before such observers!—Cecil.

IMPORTANT LESSONS OF INSTRUCTION.

Remarks of Dr. A. Clarke on the 1st Ch. of Joshua. 1st. Notwithstanding the great honor God put on his servants, Moses, Aaron, Phineas, & Joshua, yet we find him using every means to induce the people to trust in himself alone. Hence he is ever showing them, that even those great men had nothing but what they had received, and that they were as fully dependant upon himself as the meanest of the people. What was even Moses without his God?

2d. Is it not strange that at the death of Moses, utter despair had not overwhelmed the whole camp; as he whom they expected to give them rest, had died before any conquest was made in Canaan? We find, however, that they are not discouraged: He who gave them Moses, has now given them Joshua in his place; and they had now fully learned, that if God be for them, none could be successfully against them.

3d. From all this we may learn, that when God has a great work to accomplish, he will provide himself suitable instruments; and the one with which he was greatly honoured, appeared to fail, we should know that he is not confined to work by that one alone. He has way every where, and all things serve the purposes of his will. He 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 concerned for his own glory in the administration of justice, judgment and salvation in the earth, than any of the children of men can possibly be.

4th. Though God has so implicitly promised them his help, yet he strongly insists on their own co-operation. He requires the use of every power and talent he has given; even Joshua himself must be strong and very courageous, and the people must obey him in all things, in order that they may go over the Jordan to possess the good land,

and without this, they had never got into the promised rest. Shall we suppose then, that if we be not workers together with God, that we shall be saved? Vain expectation! He works in us to will and to do; i. e. he gives the principle of volition 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 cases, a man may be both able to will and to do, 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 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 20 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, 35,420 are negroes in the West Indies; 250 Indians; 733 Eskimoes; 1,630 Greenlanders; and 2,414 Hottentots.

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.

Brethren	25,126
Additional Collections	2,263
Friends on the continent	4,890
Friends in Great Britain	16,693
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 the other the almoner of its bounty to so vast an amount.

SANDUSKY MISSION.

(From the Christian Advocate and Journal.)
To the corresponding Secretary of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

We have not had any remarkable revival of religion 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 brethren, 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 received from Sandusky Circuit, and three classes of 63 members. We closed the year with a net 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 seasons of refreshment as we have witnessed almost at every appointment, we are encouraged to toil on, giving all the glory to God.

We still remain your's in Gospel bonds,
THOMAS THOMPSON, } Missionaries.
BENJAMIN 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 Poughkeepsie churches, and at the Boveny village, all of which have been attended with the Divine presence and the conversion of sinners to God. This week a four days' meeting has been commenced in the Duane-street Church. The Allen-street Church continues to be favoured with the manifestations of Divine power and grace. At a love feast held in that church on the evening of the 23d ult., 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 in 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. Adv. & 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 under the government of the Divine Being, is a truth necessarily arising out of the acknowledged fact, that He is the infinitely wise and absolute Creator of all things. This government is exercised by the Universal Parent, not merely as the independent governor of creation, but as the wise and affectionate father of his children. It extends to the minutest particulars of nature, and to the smallest circumstances of human life. The winds obey His voice—at His fiat the ocean ceases to roar—the earth vegetates at His command. Not a sparrow falls to the ground without His permission—the very 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 from the first organization of families into governments, and how unsearchable is the providence of God in respect to them. Examine the records of domestic life from Adam to the present time, and how completely are His ways past finding out in regard to families.—Turn over the pages of biography, alike mysterious 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 people.

Afflictions are necessary to the perfection of the Christian graces, of faith, patience, &c. But there can be no affliction (properly so called) without mystery in the allotments or dispensations of providence. Could we

see the tendency, influence and design of every cross in event of our lives, at the time of its occurrence, as He does who sees the end from the beginning, its aspect would be entirely changed, and the disciplinary purposes of it would be defeated. But when the providence of God says, "what I do, thou knowest not now," faith says, in the language of Eli, "it is the Lord," patience and love meekly respond with David, "I was dumb, I opened not my mouth, (to murmur or complain) because Thou didst it;" filial submission and confidence answer with Job, "the Lord gave, the Lord hath taken away; blessed be the name of the Lord."

But why should we "bless the Lord" under such circumstances? Because from the word, the inspired, infallible, 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 best interests and happiness.

"These light afflictions which are but for a moment, work for us a far more exceeding and eternal weight of glory." Afflictions are the servants of God's people, employed by God himself to "work for" them, and the proceeds of their labour is, "a far more exceeding and eternal weight of glory."

The harder they work, the greater weight of glory, through the unbounded mercy and wisdom of God, they procure. There is a fullness of meaning and a world of blessedness in this thought, that sweetens the pains of affliction and bereavement, 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 Spirit helpeth our infirmities, and thus assisted, the mind regains its vigorous composure, and the heart its animating submission and hopes, exclaiming—

"Give joy or grief, give 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 delivered. 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 tipping 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 less converts, among the thinking and intelligent classes, are made at every public meeting. Many act up on 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 indulgence and traffic, evidently shrink from discussion. Intemperance, like high toryism, can be much more successfully supported by noise and invective, than by truth and reason.

All Temperance Merchants and Inn Keepers, as they relinquish the custom of tipplers of every class and degree, ought to be supported by the friends of temperance. It is essential to the complete success of the Temperance cause that they should do so; reason, justice, prudence, and the interests of humanity, require it at their hands and he must be the mere shadow of a temperance man, who would act otherwise.

CHOLERA MORBUS.—This dreadful malady is stated to have destroyed already 40 millions of lives. Its appearance at Sunderland, and more recently in other parts of England, has excited universal alarm among the people of Great Britain—a fearful, saddening suspense appears to absorb the minds of all classes, at the melancholy prospect of its terrible ravages throughout the kingdom. The Imperial Magazine for December (received since our last paper went to press) says—

"never, perhaps, since the malignant plague which visited 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 imperious."

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. Cardon, 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 sealed porous system by its impregnation with a pestiferous animalcula, which has been wafted to this country, and through all the nations of Asia and Europe, between this and China. In northern climates, this malady must be retarded in its progress or spread, by the approach of winter, the pores are comparatively closed, and the very generation of the animalcula must be naturally checked; but as spring and summer returns, it must spread in spite of cordons, quarantines, or other communicative restrictions, which are as useless as our means to resist the Egyptian plague, which never could be brought to this country, or exist in it by any possible means. Some months since I foretold the approach of pestilence in this country from the appearance of a vast cloud of the precursor pest fly; I showed them to a person of the first respectability at the time, and did then pronounce the more than probable mission of this ill-omened insect, the identity and knowledge of which, I am as confident of, as I am of that of the domestic bee. The symptoms of this disease called Asiatic cholera, will, I think, most strongly corroborate my hypothesis as to its cause, namely, a chilliness and numbness of the whole frame, and have been described as equal to that of a marble statue, cessation of perspiration of the action of the liver, and of the urinary secretions, closing of the biliary ducts, and a consequent debility of the action of the heart to that extent, that the blood not being returned from the extremities is there coagulated, and progressively rise in that state till it reaches its vital valve. Here this malady 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 reported from the Continent, that in this malady the breath of the patient is even cold, and I am convinced of its very near approximation to cases I have seen in India."

THE KING'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 Parliament, is just and appropriate. It met with no hostile remark in either House." The Morning Chronicle says—"The Speech from the Throne has given very general satisfaction. The tone throughout is excellent, and the various subjects introduced into it have powerful claims on the attention of Parliament. Reform, as was expected, occupies a prominent place, and the importance of a speedy settlement, with a view to the security of the State, and the contentment and welfare of the people, is dwelt on with an earnestness suitable to the occasion." The following remarks are from the London Sun of the 7th of December:

"His Majesty's speech appears to have given general satisfaction, for not even the Ultras themselves were able to allegeught against it. Sir R. Peel indeed alluded to its omission of all allusion to the Bank and East India Charters, but the Right Hon. Baroness's strictures fall flat and lifeless on the House, and seem scarcely to have been thought worthy of reply by Lord Althorp. The two most important points in the speech are—the mention of the Reform question, and that of the tithe system in Ireland. In alluding to the former of these topics, His Majesty recommends 'a speedy and satisfactory settlement,' as the question is becoming 'daily of more pressing importance to the security of the State, and to the contentment 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 wants and wishes of his subjects, and has anxiously determined to concede to their just demands. On the tithe question, His Majesty says—'In parts of Ireland a systematic opposition has been made to the payment of 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 necessary protection to the Established Church, and at 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 important subject, which we have waited long enough ere a Tory Ministry would have dreamed of taking up the question—as it is one of pressing, paramount necessity, on which depends in no slight degree, the real or woe of Ireland. 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, it is said, one-half of Ireland. The consequence of this has been, and still continues to be, a general system of disorganization, which can only be effectually put down by a prompt, spirited, and liberal interference on the part of Government. We have no desire to see the receiver of tithes wronged, but we wish to see the payer righted: above all, we wish to see the monstrous abuses of the Irish Protestant Establishment rigidly inquired into, with a view to their immediate purification. 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 Speech is unquestionably, that which recommends an inquiry, whether it may not be possible to effect improvements in the laws respecting tithes in Ireland? For the first time, we have now the Royal admission that the Irish Protestant Church cannot go on as it is, and a Committee is forthwith to sit for the purpose of investigating the condition of that Church, and recommending the reforms which it requires to be made in it. This step may be considered an important era in our history; for it will lay the foundation of a new order of things in regard to the Church of England and Ireland 'as by law established,' and will be the means of introducing the reign of justice and toleration in the room of that bigotry and oppression."

So long as tithes are protected by law, the law must be respected, and its observance enjoined by all constituted authorities. But the scandal is such of a system which taxes a Catholic people for the maintenance of a Protestant Clergy, having no sympathy, no union, no brotherhood, with their flocks,—that is impossible for any man with a due sense of justice, not to entertain an abhorrence of that impost, which Dr. Doxey has well called "the pest of agriculture and the bane of religion." It is for the present generation to restore to Ireland those civil rights of which, centuries of misgovernment have debarr'd her, and which she would probably have been exasperated into an attempt to regain by force before long if she had been destined still to groan under Tory misrule."

The Times newspaper of the 9th of December remarks,—"No part of the Royal Speech of Tuesday last is calculated to diffuse more reasonable satisfaction throughout the country, than that which calls the early notice of Parliament to the condition of the Irish Church. The relation between the Church and State in Ireland is such as to entail ruin upon both if it continues."

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 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, say 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 education 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 to be taunted with their ignorance; they may yet surpass 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 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 tranquility throughout the Province, favourable to industry, to enterprise, to religion and to national prosperity?—We leave the intelligent reader to answer these questions for himself.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRES.—On Wednesday Evening 2nd inst. a fire broke out in a barn belonging to Mr. Loughheed, Toronto, Centre Road, which consumed the building with its contents, except about fifty bushels of wheat, which was saved by the good exertions of the family & neighbours. About 200 bushels of wheat were destroyed with a quantity of oats, peas, hay &c. The property was not insured, nor can it be ascertained how the building took fire.

On Wednesday the 1st inst., the premises of Mr. Nathan Gould, an old and respectable farmer residing in the township of Cramahe, Newcastle District, were consumed by fire. The amount of property destroyed is said to exceed twelve hundred dollars.

MR. BIDWELL'S SPEECH ON THE INTESTATE ESTATE BILL, was promised to our readers at the time this important measure was under the consideration of the Assembly. We shall commence the publication of it next week. It is probably the most able Parliamentary effort that was ever made within the walls of the U. C. Parliament; unless we should perhaps except 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. Stanley, Secretary for Ireland. These Committees were appointed in obedience to the recommendation contained in His Majesty's speech from the Throne. We may hereafter give extracts of the long debates to which the motions for committees gave rise.

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 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 people of this Province, because only 12,000 out of a "petition-signing" population of 137,000, signed them. By the same mode of reasoning the Anti-reformers in 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 in favour of the Reform Bill.

A GREAT PETITION.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer, Lord Althorp, 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 unwieldy that it required the service of several members to remove it from the Bar to the Treasury Bench, and Lord Althorp 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 opinion, that the legal ascendancy 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 expressions 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 and Scotland to be considered as established churches here, entitled, more than other churches, to government 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 despatch, on which the message is predicated, does not appear. His Excellency's messages, answers, and official writings, either through design, or from some habitual peculiarity of style, have frequently been so mysterious, inexplicit, and equivocal, as to be susceptible of more than one interpretation; and have accordingly been understood in different senses. But in his most extraordinary and ill-advised reply to the very respectful address 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 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 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 Archbishop, who represented, with all the weight of his official authority, that two thousand clergymen would be required to supply the established church in this province.

From what His Excellency has thus indirectly, and, perhaps, incautiously disclosed of his views on the subject, we may infer what representations he has transmitted 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 Governor 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 majority of His Majesty's subjects placed under his government, is a question which I shall not at present discuss. I will only say, it is a question, in which all other denominations 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 resume, without further delay, the important duties on which the circumstances of the times require your immediate 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 repose allowed you from the fatigues of last session."

"I feel it my duty in the first place to recommend to your most careful consideration the measures which will be proposed to you for a Reform in the Common House of Parliament. A speedy and satisfactory settlement of this question becomes daily of more pressing importance to the security of the State, and to the contentment and welfare of my people."

"I deeply lament the distress which still prevails in many parts of my dominions, and for which the preservation of the peace, both at home and abroad, will under the

blessings of Divine Providence, afford the best and most effectual remedy. I feel assured of your disposition to adopt any practicable measures, which you will always find me ready and anxious to assist, both for removing the causes and mitigating the effects of the want of employment, which the embarrassments of commerce, and the consequent interruption of the pursuits of industry have occasioned."

"It is with great concern that I have observed the existence of a disease at Sunderland, similar in its appearance 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 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 observing it, as most effective for the purpose, have been adopted."

"In parts of Ireland a systematic opposition has been made to the payment of 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 necessary protection to the Established Church, and at the same time remove the present causes of complaint. But on this and every other question affecting Ireland, it is above all things necessary to look to the best 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 illustrious House of Braganza, 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 general interests of Europe, may be affected."

"The arrangements which I announced to you at 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 distant when that Sovereign will see the necessity of acceding to an agreement in which the Plenipotentiaries of the Five Powers have unanimously concurred, and which has been framed with the utmost care 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 reciprocal rights to be mutually exercised in specified latitudes and places, will, I trust, enable the two naval forces of the two countries to accomplish by their combined efforts an object which is felt by both to be so important to the interests 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 interrupted."

Gentlemen of the House of Commons:

"I have directed the estimates for the ensuing year to be prepared, and they will in due time be laid before 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 outrage which have occurred in the city of Bristol, and in some other places, have caused me the deepest affliction. The authority of the laws must be vindicated by the punishment of offenders which have produced so extensive a destruction of property, and so melancholy a loss of life. I think it right to direct 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 legitimate exercise of these rights which secure to my people the privileges of discussing and making known grievances; but in respect to these rights, it is also my duty to prevent combinations, under whatever pretence, which in their form and character are incompatible with all regular Government, and are equally opposed to the spirit and to the provisions 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. 11.

Lord John Russell yesterday obtained leave to bring in his bill to amend the representation of the people in England and Wales, and explained the amendments he has proposed.

The plan it will be generally acknowledged by the friends of reform is improved in some points, especially as to the working of the 101 qualification clause. It is now proposed to give the franchise to every occupier of a tenement (within the limits of the places returning members) of the value of 10l. provided he is rated to the relief of the poor. It is also my duty to prevent combinations, under whatever pretence, which in their form and character are incompatible with all regular Government, and are equally opposed to the spirit and to the provisions 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."

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 reform in the Law Magazine, and afterwards in a separate pamphlet. 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 limits, have enabled the ministers (as they think) to distinguish the least unworthy of the smaller boroughs more correctly than by the mere population returns. This will be regarded by some as an improvement, but 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 sacrificed 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, that the arrangement was good enough for the purpose. The line had been drawn.

A more important change of the bill is that which reduces the number of boroughs in schedule 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 more than 4,000 inhabitants, are disproportionate to its scale and importance; many of the towns in question had no claim to one, except that they had in common with others which were to be disfranchised, of long enjoyment 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 bill gave only one member. This compensates for whatever injury the former clause may produce.

On the whole, we have no doubt the country will be satisfied 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 been adopted, and that (as the Commissioners have already made their inquiries) the limits of the several boroughs are to be fixed by a bill, and not left to future arrangement. We do not envy them that joy. So they surrender the strong holds of corruption, they may march out with all the honors of war.—Mr. Croker's drum beating. Sir R. Peel's colors flying. Mr. Dawson and Sir C. Wetherell carrying their whole baggage of discretion undiminished.

Poetry.

(From the Episcopal Recorder.)

IS GOD MY FRIEND?

Is God my friend? Then welcome death;
How sweet the thought appears,
That when I breathe my parting 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;
Even 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 blessed to have a friend in Heaven,
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. GASTR BROWSE, was chosen President,
JOHN WARREN, Esq.,
MICHAEL CRYDERMAN, } Vice Presidents.
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 are daily coming in. You are, requested by the society to publish the above in your useful paper.

Your obedt. Servant

J. SCOTT, Secretary.

THE GREAT TEMPERANCE MEETING AT WASHINGTON.

We learn from the papers that this was one of 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 senate, 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 would say, in union is strength; certainly in political matters we all acknowledge, and why not in this cause? Mr. C. said, he would appeal to Americans as such; their pride of country was 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 spirituous liquors.

Mr. Frelinghuysen, of New Jersey, powerfully advocated the pledge to entire abstinence, alluding, in a most heart thrilling manner to those who once pledged "their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honor," that they would be free. He 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, 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 (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 with him.

Mr. Wayne, of Georgia, shewed that nearly all the evils in the army and navy, flowed from the use of spirituous 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, was one of the most impressive, and probably in 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 character 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 spirituous liquors; a free discussion of the importance of a general abandonment of their use and sale throughout the world, on humane, patriotic, and Christian principles—all together, gave the meeting a moral sublimity rarely witnessed. The excitement produced by the meeting is great. Its influence will be felt, it is believed, throughout

the session of Congress in every boarding house, and as the speeches are largely subscribed for by members, and will be extensively distributed in every state, it must seal the full triumph of the temperance reformation."—*N. Y. Evangelist.*

DOINGS OF RETAILERS.

A few days since, during the late extremes cold weather, a man notoriously intemperate called at a store in one of the interior towns of this country, and bought a pint of rum. He then passed on, and was seen towards the close of that day near a large pond in the neighborhood. Nothing more was heard from him until four days afterwards, when he was found near the same pond, frozen to death!

QUERY. What must have been the feelings of that retailer, when called before the jury in the quest, as was the fact, to give an account of what he knew respecting the man?—*Journal of Humanity.*

TEMPERANCE ANECDOTE.

A correspondent in Virginia furnishes the following anecdote: The proprietor of a tavern at a country seat in Virginia lately asked his bar-keeper 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 bar-keeper, "the temperance folks have half ruined the business already; we have many customers who will slip into the house to drink, who would leave us entirely if obliged to drink in sight of their friends."—*Journal of Humanity.*

Gleanings.

STATE OF EDUCATION IN IRELAND.

The following facts in regard to the state of 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, Education and Oral instruction." By Christopher Anderson.

In Ireland, containing a population of 7,500,000, of whom 3,000,000 speak Irish, the business of education in the vernacular tongue is only just begun. It is certainly singular that every thing which has hitherto been done for them in education, or moral improvement, has been the result not of any kind and considerate legislative interference, or enactment, but of individual philanthropy and much intreaty. From Fitzgerald and McGregor's History of Limerick, we learn that the number of children in Ireland, between 5 and 15 years of age, according to the latest census, 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 employment!

There are at the various colleges on the continent about 140 Irish students; namely, 70 at Paris, 12 at Rome, and the rest at Salamanca, Lisbon, and the various French seminaries. The number of Irish pupils at school, who speak English, is about one in twelve or thirteen of the inhabitants, or a proportion equal to that 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, and only within these very few years; and only one in one hundred and fifty under tuition. In the small islands belonging to Ireland, containing a population of 50,000 who generally speak Irish, there is not a single Irish School existing, and only a small number of English. Among 3,000 of the country population, only about one in thirty can read. But the following anecdotes will show that there is a thirst for learning among them.

"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 a pen—without a slate! And indeed the place of meeting was no other than a grave yard!—The long flat stones with their inscriptions, were used instead of books; while a bit of chalk and the grave stones together, served for all the rest!"

"In regard to their capacity, as well as zeal for acquiring knowledge, scholars are mentioned, who have been found endeavouring literally to study by the help of moonlight, for want of a candle; and even men and women particularly, within these few years, acquiring an ability to read and write 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, education, properly so called, has been making progress in various districts. There is one individual in Ireland who has been in the habit of teaching his countrymen to read Irish, on one condition, viz. that the individual so instructed, should in return, as payment, engage to teach twelve more. A few examples like this would do 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 London Spy, which contains a minute statement of "the pickings of the Peers, and their families, who voted against the Reform Bill in the House of Lords," when it was defeated in that body. The abstract given below will yield some idea of the personal reasons for the dislike of the higher orders, to the reform of a system which they have much reason to consider a good one.

12 Dukes receive,	£357,141
11 Marquisses,	198,704
59 Earls,	542,571
10 Viscounts,	151,394
52 Lords,	403,064
22 Arch Bishops and Bishops,	506,698

166

£2,159,662

It appears thus that less than one half of the Peers, 166 individuals, receive every year from the public funds \$9,595,497, or on an average \$58,000 each. These, too, are on the list only of those who defeated the Reform Bill, and do not include the officers of government and their

friends who also receive largely from the national funds. Nearly all of these ingenious persons, it should be remembered, possess immense hereditary estates; and they use the political influence annexed to those possessions, to make an over-taxed nation contribute as above to the support of "the dignity of the Aristocracy." The list gives only the sums received by the Lords directly, but alludes to the immense extent of patronage possessed by them in addition, and argues that its vast value is enjoyed by themselves, for that the absolute power of giving a situation worth £100 a year, is to possess that £100 as of course it is given to some friend, relative, or servant, who 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 attention to statistics, among a number of computations, states:

That this earth is inhabited by one thousand millions of men, or thereabout, and that thirty-three years make a generation—and that therefore, in thirty-three years die 1,000,000,000.—Thus the number who die on earth amount to

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 the mortality be so great every year and every hour, is it not probable that he who reflects on it may himself be one of those, soon to swell the list 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 other hour is past more than three thousand souls will have entered into an eternal state.

LENDING PAPERS.

The following remarks on this subject, from the Vermont Chronicle, meet our approbation:

"Some editors complain bitterly of this practice—but we do not. True, we are better pleased when a man subscribes, than when he borrows. It is, in most cases, more manly, as well as more for our profit. But if your neighbour will not take the paper himself, why, lend him yours, if you can spare it; and he will endeavor to make it so pleasing and instructive, that he will subscribe by and by. And if this should not be the case, his family will have the benefit."

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

CLERGY RESERVES.

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

PROPOSALS for the purchase of Clergy Reserves having already been received at this office, for a greater quantity than are authorised to be sold during the ensuing year. The Commissioner is compelled by his instructions 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 understood that applications received after this date can be of no benefit to the applicant as to preference or otherwise.

PETER ROBINSON,

Commissioner of Crown Lands. 1174f.

NEW VILLAGE, near LONG POINT BAY, in the Township of Charlotteville, U.C. by the name of BETHEL.

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

Spring Creek embraces as many hydraulic advantages as perhaps any other in the Province. It puts in about midway of the noted Bay of Long Point, on Lake Erie, and is undoubtedly the best harbor on either side of the Lake from Buffalo to Detroit—Vessels of every description can lie safe at anchor in all weather.

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

For terms enquire of Mica SREXCEY, Esq. Charlotteville, or the subscriber, on the premises.
D. W. BARNUM.
Bethel, January 3d, 1832. 1126m

NEW GOODS.

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

WINE, TEAS, GROCERIES, &c.

Comprising a variety of almost every article—and in addition to a choice assortment of prime and ordinary Wines in wood, he has in bottles,
Fine Old Madeira, direct from the well known House of Howard, March & Co.
do. do. East and West Indies, do.
do. do. Tinto and Malaisey, do.
do. do. Pale, Gold color, and Brown Sherry, Champagne, the favourite Joly's brand and others, Old Hock, Duellas, Santone, and Hermitage, Lafite, Latour, and Medoc, Claret, Penner's best Montpelier Elder,
Hibberts and Dunbar's Porter, quarts and pints, Leith and Dunbar's Pale Ale.
—ALSO—

Now receiving from Montreal a large addition to his stock of

CHINA, GLASS, AND EARTHEN WARE,

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

Likewise, at Montreal Prices, Twenty Hogsheads as

sorted Earthen Ware for Country Trade, packed at the Manufacturer's and not liable to breakage in transport, like crates.
WILLIAM WARE.
York November 29, 1831. 1074m

LOST on Friday the 20th inst. between Mr. Tho's Powell's Inn (on the mountain above Hamilton) and the Bridge across the mouth of the Desjardines Canal a RED POCKET BOOK, containing some bills of Goods and \$33 in money. Any person finding the above and returning it to the subscriber, or leaving it with Mr. Thomas Powell, near Hamilton, or with Mr. R. Cathcart, Merchant, York, will be handsomely rewarded.
JAMES HENDERSON.
York, Jan'y. 25th, 1832. 1163

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, amongst which is a very extensive assortment of Super-fine, Fine, and Common Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Flannels, and Forest Cloths, together with a large and general supply of other seasonable Goods. As a part of the above are of his own Importation, and were carefully selected and purchased at the Manufacturers in England for Cash, they will be sold unusually low, either at wholesale or retail, for ready money.

Please call and examine for yourselves.
York, 18th Nov. 1831. 1064f

Wholesale and Retail Store;

In the House lately occupied by Mr. Wm. Russell, on the corner of Yonge and Lot Streets, YORK.

KING BARTON takes the liberty of informing his friends and the public, that he has opened a Store in the above place. He has a large and well selected assortment of Cloths, Flannels, Blankets; Flannels, red, white, &c.; Bombazettes; Bombazettes; Lace; a variety of Winter Shawls; fine rich do. of different kinds; Shirting; Grey and Printed Calicoes; Magaris, Merinoes, Marsellios, Quills, Tabby Velvet, Gros de Naples; black and colored Peterhamas, of the best description for top Coats; a large assortment of ready made Cloths; Hats, and Caps of all kinds, from 2 to 49s. Very fine Linen Shirts, made in the best style; Guernsey Frocks, Hosiery, Mitts, Woolens, Doe Skin, and Furs. Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, &c. &c.

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

No second price.

Nov. 10th, 1831. 1044f

NEW AND CHEAP GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBER begs to acquaint his friends and the public, that he is now receiving an extensive assortment of Fall and Winter Goods; among which are nearly 100 pieces of wide and narrow Cloths, from 3 to 60s. York Currency, per yard; being, perhaps, the best assortment in this Market, and having been purchased at very reduced prices, will be sold extremely low: Rose and Whiting Blankets; Flannels, Serges, Baizes, Cambrics, Plaid, 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, Steel, Nails, Glass, Crockery and Glass ware; Buffalo Robes, Mackerel, Codfish, Medicines, &c. &c.

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

R. PRENTISS.

Hamilton, Nov. 1831.

N.B. Cash paid for Wheat, Rye, and Corn, during the Winter. 1064f

NOTICE.

THE 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, and Three Rivers' Bar Iron, of all sizes, Hoop Iron, Small Chain Chains, Anchors, Sheet Iron, Tin—Castings, Bake Pans, Pots, Sugar Kettles, Pot and Ad. Coolers, Tea Kettles, &c. &c. All of which will be sold unusually low for Cash.

The public are requested to call and examine.

PETER PATTERSON,

York, Market Square, Nov. 23d, 1831. 1074f

READY MADE CLOTHING,

Dry Goods, &c.

WILLIAM LAWSON returns his sincere thanks to his friends and the public, for the very liberal encouragement he has met with since his commencement in business, and informs them, that he has now on hand an extensive assortment of Ready made Clothing, all made up in his own Shop, and in the best style of workmanship: Also, Cloths, Vestings, Fustians, Bombazettes, Norwich Grapes, Merinoes, Bombazettes, Flannels, Blankets, Carpetings, Calicoes, Cottons, Shawls, Handkerchiefs, Muslins, Lace, Ribbons; Gentlemen's Hats, a superior article direct from England; Ladies' Beaver, Leghorn, Straw, and Velvet Bonnets; small Wares, and a variety of other articles—all which he will sell at extremely low prices, at his Brick Store, South side King-Street, nearly opposite the Gaol.
York, Decr. 19th, 1831. 1104f

FUNERAL HEARSE.

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

R. P. will promptly attend all orders in the line of an UNDERTAKER, on the shortest notice.
Jan. 18, 1832. 1146m

HARDWARE.

WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.

A GENERAL and Choice Assortment, constantly on hand, and For SALE, by

JOSEPH D. RIDOUT.

York, King-street, Jan'y. 1832. 1144f

APPRENTICE WANTED.

A STEADY, well-behaved Youth, of the age of 15 or 16 years, will be received as an Apprentice to the Bookbinding business.
E. LESSLIE & SONS.
York, 30th January, 1832. 1184f

NOTICE TO JOURNEMEN SADDLERS.

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

C. W. PAGE,
to exchange for ready money upon reasonable terms, if applied for immediately.
York, U. C. Jan. 28th, 1832. 1164f

SCHOOL BOOKS, &c.

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

N. B. Country Merchants and Schools furnished with Books, and Writing, Printing, and Wrapping Paper.
RAGS taken in payment.
York Paper Mill, Nov. 16, 1832. 105.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE, on Lot-street, West of the Swan Inn. A two story BRICK HOUSE, 40 feet front by 28 deep; with two Cellar Kitchens, a Gate-way, and Well of water. The above described house will be finished, in the best style, by the first of May; for any gentleman who may purchase it. For particulars, apply to the subscriber on the premises.

EASTWOOD & SKINNER.
York, Jan. 11, 1832. 1134f

FOR SALE,

ABOUT 88 Acres of LAND, in the vicinity of New-Market, the half of which is cleared. It is bounded by a never-failing stream, which offers a most eligible situation for a Brewery or Tannery—the first is much wanted.

Apply (if by letter, post paid) at this Office, or to Dr. THOMSON, New-market.
Jan. 17th, 1832. 1145w

JAMES M. STRANGE is now

opening an extensive assortment of DRY GOODS, HABERDASHERY, &c. and an assortment of children's Beaver Hats & Bonnets, which he will sell at unusually low prices.
York, King-Street, 7th Decr. 1831. 1083

SELLING OFF,

AT AND BELOW PRIME COST,

(King-Street, opposite the Episcopal Church.)

D. 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, Pelles and Canadian Cloths, Merinoes, Blankets, Flannels, Stripes, Checks, Ginghams, Mole-skirts, Fustians, &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 Pedlars are particularly requested.
York, Jan. 3d, 1832. 1124f

NEW SADDLERY AND HARNESS

MANUFACTORY.

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

He has just received an extensive assortment of English Leather, Saddle trees, Bits and Bradoons, Snaffle bridles, Horse blankets, driving whips, Carriage and Gig harness mountings of the latest patterns, &c. &c. &c.

N. B. Every description of cart and wagon harness will be particularly attended to, from which it is presumed, that every possible satisfaction will be given in this department of the business.
York, Dec. 20th, 1831. 1104f

LOOKING GLASSES, PRINTS &c. &c.

(Neurgate-Street, North West from the Court House, nearly opposite Upper George-Street.)

ALEXANDER HAMILTON, Gilder, &c. Respectfully returns thanks to the Ladies and Gentlemen of York, and its vicinity for the very liberal patronage with which he has been favoured since his commencement 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 Looking 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. 1034f

JOSHUA VAN ALLEN,

TAILOR,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and Customers, that he has removed his establishment to that central and commodious Shop one story above the Store of Mr. J. R. Armstrong, King Street, and immediately adjoining the Guardian Office.

York, Sept. 24, 1831. 974f

JOHN MILLS begs leave to return to his sincere thanks to the inhabitants of York and its vicinity for past favors, and informs them that he has removed to King-street, near the corner of Yonge-street, where he keeps constantly on hand, wholesale and retail, a general assortment of

HATS AND BONNETS.

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

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