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(For the Christian Guardian.)

"Not absolutely vain in human praise, When human is supported by divine."

Port Hope, Jan'y. 21, 1832.

MR. EDITOR:

In the last number but one of your very valuable journal, I observed, with peculiar pleasure, a biographical notice of Dr. Adam Clarke, which, as far as my knowledge extends, is in general correct; though it is evident the writer had not a very particular opportunity of acquiring information in regard to the early period of his life. In the history of so extraordinary a man, the most trivial circumstance assumes importance; and as I have had, in an official capacity, occasion to visit many parts of England and Ireland, I became acquainted with several incidents, partly from personal observation, illustrative of his circumstances, habits and character. In writing a few particulars for publication, should you think proper, it is possible the connexion of occurrences may in some instances, occasion a repetition of what has already appeared; but my intention chiefly is to furnish two or three additional items, with such reflections as they may occasion. "No doubt, in due time, a full statement of facts, connected with Dr. Clarke's life, will be given to the world; but in view of his almost unprecedented usefulness, even selfishness will deprecate the speedy arrival of that period.

When we see a person so much elevated above the rest of mankind as to obtain the appellation of "the most learned man in existence," we readily suppose he must have been endowed with extraordinary mental powers, without taking into the account the means by which such a distinction was obtained. It would be in vain to pretend that Dr. Clarke's natural abilities did not rise above mediocrity, yet it cannot be doubted, that the following lines apply to learning as well as to piety, whatever the capacity may be:

"None are supremely good, through care and pain, And various arts, the steep ascent we gain."

Probably many who possess a genius for learning equally brilliant with that of the honored individual under consideration pass through life unnoticed, and are in a certain sense eternally forgotten, by reason of habitual indolence, especially in their early years; or rather by omitting to make piety the first object of their pursuit, which would awaken every slumbering energy, and give it a proper direction.

The pleasures of sense and worldly vanities seem in general to engross the attention of youth, arising in some degree perhaps from their erroneous view of what constitutes the principal part in man's compound existence. They provide for the convenience or comfort of the body, whilst they overlook or forget the infinitely superior value of the soul, and the corresponding importance of cultivating the mind. Their disordered fancy beholds, in the vista of future years, a perpetual succession of enjoyments, without discovering that experience will prove its fallacy; by demonstrating that though there may be a thorn without a rose, there cannot be a rose without a thorn. It is indeed a decree of the Almighty, that among the "various roads that men take in travelling through life," there is only one that leads to present satisfaction and future happiness. The followers of Bacchus or Venus, are in general, the most wretched of mankind; ambitious glittering light only dazzles to deceive and frequently conducts its votaries to danger and death; those who "wade in wealth" are sooner or later constrained to leap out of time into eternity, where silver and gold entirely lose their potency; and it were to be most devoutly wished, that every young person who may have an opportunity of reading these lines, would suffer it to be impressed, distinctly on his mind, that piety and diligence in the pursuit of knowledge, are the only sure road to immortal honors.

The career of Dr. Clarke sufficiently exemplifies the truth of these remarks. When a ragged, bare-footed boy, through parental instruction, and the influence of the Divine Spirit on his mind, he became fully convinced that,

"'Tis religion that can give Sweetest pleasure while we live; 'Tis religion that can supply Solid comfort when we die."

And this conviction induced him not only to apply secretly, to the "Father of lights, who giveth wisdom liberally," but also to attend the preaching of the Gospel by Mr. Wesley's first preachers, though they were traduced, and even personally insulted and abused, by ignorant bigots, much more than Methodist preachers are in this province at the present day. Though religion may be said to begin at home in an individual sense, taking its seat in the heart and controlling every passion, it has a natural and uniform ten-

dency to extend its influence: hence Dr. Clarke, when a lad, was impelled to hold meetings in his own neighborhood, not indeed with any view to the clerical office, but solely for the purpose of promoting the best interests of those around him. In these pious and benevolent exercises he appears to have been successful, and Mr. John Breadon, being at the time on Londonderry circuit, noticing the germs of more extended usefulness, wrote to Mr. Wesley, for the purpose of enquiring whether he could be admitted into Kingswood school. Mr. Wesley after due deliberation returned a favorable answer; but here a difficulty occurred not before contemplated. The circumstances of young Clarke's parents were such, that it was found impracticable to provide a sufficient quantity of suitable clothing, &c. for his introduction to that seminary; but, when the matter became known, the gratitude and affection of his neighbors and acquaintances, promptly removed the obstacle by an ample contribution. On his arrival at the school, the principal teacher remonstrated with Mr. Wesley for introducing such a stupid-looking Irish lad, whose future progress in learning was not likely in his opinion, to redound to the honor of the establishment. As Mr. Clarke entertained precisely a similar idea, the coincidence somewhat discouraged him; but the short period he was favored with of improving himself at this place, amply demonstrated how ill qualified some persons are to form a proper judgment from appearances. Indeed a pert, assuming, forward aspect, is generally indicative of a vacant mind, and

"Never man was truly blest, But it composed, and gave him such a cast As folly might mistake for want of joy; A cast unlike the triumph of the proud, A modest aspect, and a smile at heart."

The precise time of his continuance at the Seminary mentioned cannot be exactly ascertained; but as he told me himself that he learned the Hebrew and many other languages without the help of any teacher, and as I have seen a letter from him in which he took occasion to state that when very young, he was literally thrust into the ministry by Mr. Wesley—from certain exigent circumstances, it may safely be assumed that his literary privileges were but of short duration. In the same letter he remarked, that when a lad he could recollect and repeat a story of three hours length, without missing a single circumstance, scarcely a sentence; but that by a singular act of Divine Providence, he lost that retentive memory on his entering into the ministry; so that, were he ever so much disposed, he could not "steal the word from his neighbour"; he moreover added, that when going to preach a sermon he generally saw through his subject, but never prepared a sentence before hand.

On the first appearance of the Doctor's Commentary, I became a subscriber, though I had never seen him; and from the astonishing degree of learning and research displayed in the work, I resolved to take the earliest opportunity of hearing him preach. On this occasion I went purposely twenty Irish miles; and I recollect he commenced the worship with the following hymn, which I present to your readers, not from an idea that it will be to all entirely new, but because in sublimity it comported with the rest of the service, which seemed to make a deep impression on the crowded assembly present:

"Father of all! whose powerful voice Calls forth this universal frame, Whose mercies over all rejoice Through endless ages still the same; Thou, by thy word, upholdest all, Thy boundless love to all is shew'd, Thou hear'st thy every creature's call And fillest every mouth with good."

In heav'n thou reign'st enthroned in light, Nature's expanse beneath thee spread, Earth air and sea, before thy sight, And hell's deep gloom are open laid; Wisdom, and might, and love are thine, Prostrate before thy face we fall, Confess thine attributes divine, And hail thee sovereign Lord of all."

Thee sovereign Lord, let all confess, That move in earth, or air, or sky, Revere thy power, thy goodness bless, Tremble before thy piercing eye; Let all who owe to thee their birth, In praise their every hour employ— Jehovah reigns, be glad O earth! And shout ye morning stars for joy."

In 1819, I had occasion to call at Doctor Clarke's seat at Millbrook, about ten miles from Liverpool, and I had there an opportunity of observing his deportment with a scrutinizing eye. He went to bed precisely at nine, and uniformly rose at four, summer and winter; and, for fear of troubling the servants, would, at times, make a fire himself. He was quite communicative, and, at the same time, inquisitive, without in the least infringing the rules of politeness. For instance, one of his sons, J. W. Clarke, was at the time engaged in writing a Geographical Dictionary, since published in several volumes quarto, and he was quite anxious to know every thing respecting my native town, which he had never visited. Indeed it was his uniform endeavor to find out every thing that came under his notice, whether natural, mechanical, civil, political, or religious. His library was a curiosity, consisting of many thousand volumes. At meals he only said two or three words, by way of grace—used ale, but no spirituous liquors—abstained from swine's flesh, though he said part of his family liked it, and he used no compulsion in a matter so indifferent. His prayers were short and powerful, admirably calculated to shew how much he abhorred vain repetitions. He was like a father to his poor neighbours, and though, from the important services he had rendered Government, and other considerations noblemen of the highest rank thought it an honor to be admitted to his presence, yet he took a delight in visiting and praying with the poor and distressed. Ah! thought I how different is this from the conduct of such ministers as are

"Constant at routs, familiar with a round Of Ladyships—a stranger to the poor; And well prepared by ignorance and sloth,

By infidelity and love of world, To make God's work a sinecure; A slave to their own pleasures, and their patron's pride.

And I was ready to exclaim

From such Apostles, O ye mixed heads! Preserve the Church—and by not careless hands On skulls that cannot teach and will not learn.

It is a mistake to suppose that Doctor Clarke keeps every thing respecting his origin "securely locked in his own bosom." Were this paper not already swelled to a length not originally intended, numerous anecdotes could be brought forward to shew that the contrary is the fact. It ought not to be concealed that whatever Doctor Clarke's circumstances were in his early years, his father had been classically educated.—That the Doctor in his preaching is "less popular than some of his juniors" is also erroneous. I have heard most of the celebrated Methodist Preachers in England, and I would say that Mr. Drew, author of an essay on the immortality of the human soul, and the identity and resurrection of the body, is the most acute reasoner I ever heard; but he is very abstruse, and it requires the utmost attention to preserve the thread of his argument. Mr. Watson is profuse, but in my opinion, rather dull. Mr. R. Newton surpasses all in eloquence; the late Mr. Benson was Evangelical; but in general knowledge all come far short of Dr. A. Clarke. I always went to hear him with great expectations, and still my expectations were surpassed. When I was in Liverpool it was sometimes considered necessary not to make known in which of the chapels he was to preach, to prevent uncommon crowds from following him, though some of the most eminent ministers in England attended other chapels at the same time. Dr. Clarke, it is true never sacrifices sense to sound, and sometimes he expresses a word uncouthly, such as saw for soul; but after all, it evinces little knowledge of him to say that "he is less popular than some of his juniors."

Not being a member of the Methodist Church, probably Sir I should apologize for trespassing so much on the patience of your readers, though the subject is far from being exhausted.

I am, Rev. Sir,

Yours truly

DELTA.

CONVERSION OF ST. AUGUSTIN.

"Put ye on the Lord Jesus Christ."—Rom. xiii. 14.

These words have been rendered famous in the Christian Church, for more than fourteen hundred years, as being the instrument of the conversion of St. Augustin. It is well known that this man was, at first, a Manichean, in which doctrine he continued till the 32nd year of his age;—he had frequent conferences and controversies on the christian religion with several friends, who were christians; and with his mother Monica, who was incessant in her prayers and tears for his conversion. She was greatly comforted by the assurance given her by St. Ambrose, Bishop of Milan, where her son Augustin was then professor of rhetoric; that a child of so many prayers and tears could not perish. He frequently heard St. Ambrose preach and was affected not only by his eloquence, but by the important subjects which he discussed; but still could not abandon his Manicheanism. Walking one day in a garden with his friend Alypius, who it appears had been reading a copy of St. Paul's Epistle to the Romans, and had left it on a bank near which they then were, (though some say that Augustin was then alone,) he thought he heard a musical voice calling out distinctly, Tolle et lege! Tolle et lege! take it up and read! He looked down, saw the book, took it up, and hastily opening it, the first words that met his eye were these—me chamaio Kai methois, &c. Not in rioting and drunkenness, &c. but put ye on the Lord Jesus Christ. He felt the import and power of the words, and immediately resolved to become a follower of Christ; he in consequence, instantly embraced Christianity, and afterwards boldly professed and wrote largely in its defence, and became one of the most eminent of all the Latin fathers. Such is the substance of the story handed to us from antiquity, concerning the conversion of St. Augustin. He was made Bishop of Hippa, in Africa, in the year 395, and died in that city August 28, 430, at the very time it was besieged by the Vandals.—[Dr. A. CLARKE.]

BISHOP HEBER.

He died almost in the discharge of his public duties—while the blessing yet lingered on his lips. It was, indeed, a costly sacrifice which was thus offered on the altar of the spiritual improvement of India! Yet he would not have thought it so!—In this posthumous work there is not the slightest allusion to the prospects he surrendered; to the fame, and ease, and independence, which so surely awaited him in his native land, and which he cheerfully resigned—not a murmur—not a regret is perceptible. It was a costly sacrifice, I repeat it; yet in the opinion of those who are best able to form a judgment on the subject, the cause has been advanced by it at least ten years. The effect which his example produced in India is described, by some one who witnessed it, as without precedent. The luxurious, the selfish, the sensual, the indifferent, the sceptical, saw a spectacle which amazed them—the union of the highest talent with the most ardent piety. They saw a man whose mind was stored with the most varied acquirements—a man of the most versatile powers—a man whose taste was imbued with the most classic eloquence, and whose imagination glowed with a thousand images of sublimity and beauty, acting up to, and living under the all-pervading influence of personal religion. This, in that land of unrestrained indulgence, was a spectacle as striking as it was unusual; and in this manner Bishop Heber preached a sermon every hour of his existence.—Banner of the Church.

THE MAJESTY OF FAITH.

Rev. C. Wesley, and the Earthquake.

The Rev. Charles Wesley was in London at the time of the earthquake, and was preaching at

the Foundry early in the morning when the second shock occurred. The entry in his journal presents him in a sublime attitude, and may be given as an instance of what may be truly called the majesty of faith; "March 8th, 1750. This morning, a quarter after five we had another shock of an earthquake far more violent than that of Feb'y. 8th. I was just repeating my text, when it shook the foundry so violently, that we all expected it to fall on our heads. A great cry followed from the women and children. I immediately called out, 'Therefore we will not fear, though the earth be moved, and the hills be carried into the midst of the sea; for the Lord of hosts is with us; The God of Jacob is our refuge.' He filled my heart with faith, and my mouth with words, shaking their souls as well as their bodies. The earth moved westward, then eastward, then westward again, through all London and Westminster. It was a strong and jarring motion, attended with a rumbling noise like that of thunder. Many houses were much shaken, and some chimneys thrown down, but without any further hurt."

—Watson's life of Wesley.

RESIGNATION.

The most remarkable and astonishing instance of human resignation I ever remember to have met with, is to be found in the conduct of the exemplary Archbishop Fenelon. When his illustrious and hopeful pupil, the Duke of Burgundy, if I mistake not, lay dead in his coffin, and the nobles of his court, in all the pomp of silent sadness, stood weeping round, the archbishop came into the apartment, and having fixed his eyes for some time on the corpse, broke out at length in terms to this effect: "There is my beloved prince, for whom my affection was equal to the tenderest regard of the tenderest parent. Nor was my affection lost, he loved me, in return, with the ardor of a son. There he lies, and all my worldly happiness is dead with him; but if the turning of a straw would call him back to life, I would not, for ten thousand worlds, be the turner of that straw, in opposition to the will of God!"—Evangelical Miscellany.

ILLUSTRATION OF SCRIPTURE.

The effect of the moonlight on the eyes in this country (Egypt) is singularly injurious; the natives tell you, as I found they also afterwards did in Arabia, always to cover your eyes when you sleep in the open air. It is rather strange, that that passage in the Psalms, "the sun shall not strike thee by day, nor the moon by night," should not have been thus illustrated, as the allusion seems direct. The moon, here, really strikes and affects the sight, when you sleep exposed to it, much more than the sun, a fact of which I had a very unpleasant proof one night, and took care to guard against afterwards. Indeed, the sight of a person who sleeps with his face exposed at night, would soon be utterly impaired or destroyed.—Letter from the East.

Satan loves to sail with the wind; if your knowledge be weak, he will tempt you to error; if tender, to scrupulosity and too much preciseness.—If your consciences be wide and large, he will tempt you to carnal security; if you are bold spirited he will tempt you to presumption; if timorous to desperation; if flexible, to inconstancy; if proud and stiff, to gross folly; therefore look for fresh assaults. When you have overcome a temptation take heed of unbending your bow; but look well to it that your bow be always bent, and that it remain in strength. When you have overcome one temptation, you must be ready to enter the list with another.—Brookes.

If once, like Hezekiah, we call in spectators to see our treasures, and applaud us for our gifts and comfort, then it is high time for God, if he indeed, love us, to send some messengers to carry these away from us, which carry our hearts away from him.—Gurnall.

We should propose the glory of God in our enjoyment of him, and the enjoyment of God in our endeavors to glorify him.—Lavington.

Religious Intelligence.

(From the English Methodist Magazine for November, 1831.)
WESLEYAN MISSIONS IN BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

CANADA.—Extract of a Letter from Mr. Squire, dated Feb. 5th, 1831.

As a Jewish conversion is of more than ordinary interest, especially when accompanied by unquestionable evidences of regeneration, you will excuse my noticing a few leading circumstances in the history of an individual. It appears from his own statement that he was born in France, and is the son of a Jewish Rabbi. His parents used the utmost care in educating him, to preserve him from Christian influence, lest he might be predisposed to examine the claims of the New Testament. Attaining to sufficient age, he travelled through the Continent of Europe, and occasionally to England, in the character of a merchant. In one of his visits to Edinburgh, he accidentally met with Dr. Adam Clarke, when an observation in Hebrew led to a conversation between them upon the evidences of the Messiah in the person of Jesus of Nazareth; and though the effect of the conversation upon him was not then visible, the truths which at that time met his ear were never lost from his memory. Subsequently he removed to the United States of America, and travelled through the Union, subject to a great variety of circumstances. The light he had received continued to afflict his mind with painful apprehensions for his spiritual safety; and these apprehensions being increased by his knowledge of the unholy, unhappy, and miserable state of his brethren, as seen by himself, through Europe and America, he was led to the conclusion, that neither he nor his brethren could be in the favour of God, or in a safe state. With these views he arrived in Canada some months since; and becoming acquainted with a valuable Methodist family in this city, he was instructed in the way of the Lord more perfectly; and it soon became evident to all, that while he was convinced of the truths of the Gospel, the Holy Spirit was leading him to a saving knowledge of the atonement; and at an early period he was satisfied that God had, in the fulness of his mercy, justified him freely through the redemption that is in Jesus. I had the pleasure of baptizing him in the name of the Holy Tri-

nity, before a crowded audience, who were deeply affected by the interesting service. He continues to adorn the doctrine of God his Saviour.

In the general state of our society we have cause for thankfulness. Our congregations are good and attentive, and the word of God runs and is glorified in the conversion of a goodly number. It has pleased the Lord to bestow a very gracious influence upon the children of our Sunday-school, about twenty of whom appear to be decidedly serious, and several very clearly relate the experience of those who are by faith united to Christ. It is both affecting and delightful to see and hear so many, at such an early period of life, calling upon the Lord, and with a regularity that would be credible to adult Christians, performing the duties of religion with affection and delight. The divine blessing has also rested upon our labours beyond the limits of the city. It is well known that we have very little opportunity of doing good in the neighbourhood of this place, from the circumstances of the surrounding population being almost exclusively Canadian French, to whom we can have no access: hence it is to us the more pleasing, that in two places, the one twelve, and the other seventeen miles distant, we have established preaching regularly once in a fortnight; and that in one of them a class has already been formed, consisting of seventeen persons, principally backsliders, who had been in our societies in Europe. The prospect in the new townships, about sixty miles distant, where a small society has been reported as existing, is far from pleasing. The pressure of temporal business, the want of the means of grace, and general disregard of the Sabbath around them, have the most pernicious effect upon the minds of our people. They have repeatedly applied to me to intercede for them, and to advise the appointment of a Missionary to minister the words of life; but I could give them no encouragement to expect one at present, unless they could support him, which they knew, and I knew, is utterly out of the question with a poor people, struggling with the first difficulties of subduing a wilderness; and hence, through the chilling influence of pecuniary considerations, very many of our brethren and members of our European congregations, so far as we are concerned, are left to perish in the lonely forests.

NOVA-SCOTIA.—Extract of a letter from Mr. Taylor, dated August 3d, 1831.

On Sunday, February 13th, at Halifax, after a sermon had been preached from "Escape for thy life," &c., Gen. xix. 17, a prayer meeting was held, at which one was deeply awakened, and another found peace with God through believing.

Tuesday, the 15th, during the time of preaching, one person was deeply affected from inward disquietude. On meeting the class immediately after, a general desire to obtain mercy was manifested by all who had not yet obtained it; and one was enabled with strong faith to exclaim, "My Lord and my God." On the Wednesday evening, two more believed on God, to the saving of the soul. Likewise at our Friday evening prayer meeting much good was done. An invitation was given to those who were distressed to come forward; but scarcely had the invitation been heard, before seven or eight persons came forward with hearts lifted up to God for his mercy; and before we closed the meeting five rejoiced in God, "as their strength and their Redeemer."

This was the beginning of good days. Our prayer-meetings began to be more numerous attended; the blessings of a present salvation was held out to all; exhortation were given to repent now, and believe now; and "the power of the Lord was present to heal."—Nor was this gracious work confined to prayer-meetings; the word of the Lord was quick and powerful. Frequently have Mr. C. and myself been delighted by hearing of some being awakened, and others entering into the liberty of the sons of God; while we were proclaiming the glad tidings of salvation.

Not only were we thus blessed with the outpouring of the Spirit at Halifax, but likewise in the country parts of this circuit; so that we have to rejoice over many who have been awakened and brought to God.—After making up the deficiency in the society of twenty-eight, owing to removals and deaths, we found an increase of seventy, besides sixty-five on trial. To God be all the glory!

At the District Meeting I was re-appointed to Halifax. Since my return, with the approbation of Mr. Dawson, I have commenced preaching in the open air, at seven o'clock on the Sabbath morning, in this populous town, hoping by the blessing of God to gather in some of the outcasts of the children of men. Many come to hear, and we trust the Lord will make bear his holy arm, that many who now neither fear God nor man, may be brought to the knowledge of the truth.—We have endeavored also to open new places. At one place we have begun and at another we expect soon to commence.

LETTER FROM BISHOP HEDDING.

We are permitted, through the politeness of the individual to whom it was addressed, to publish the following extract of a letter from Bishop Hedding.

ATHENS, (Ga.) Dec. 12, 1831.

Through the mercy of God I still live, and enjoy a comfortable state of health. Since I wrote you last, I have travelled about 220 miles from the seat of the Tennessee Conference, and have about 130 yet to travel to get to the Georgia Conference.

Since the first of August, I have been in the new countries, and, except in the few cities and towns (villages,) I have struggled with various difficulties, the wants of conveniences and comforts of which those who were never similarly situated can form no idea.

For 800 miles back, there have been scarcely any bridges or ferry boats with which to cross the streams, and I have forded nearly all the rivers and creeks, sometimes with water over the hubs and into the gig box. Large stones are in the bottom, and there are steep and muddy banks to ascend and descend.

As it respects the cold, I have as yet perceived but very little difference from the same time of year in the north; but the people say the season is much colder than common.

For 400 miles back, I have seen but few country houses (I mean except in villages) which had a glass window in them. A farmer will have large droves of horses, cattle, hogs, and even negroes, and not a square of glass in his house. The windows are closed with board shutters, and they, or the doors, or both, must be open, in the coldest days, to give light. But after all, the people in general are very kind, and this in part makes up for other deficiencies. I am now getting into an old country, and shall have no more new country between this and Philadelphia. I am now in a fine village, where the people live much as they do in the cities.

Coming from Tennessee to this place, I passed 180 miles through the Cherokee nation of Indians, and preached and conversed with them (through an interpreter), as much as time & other duties would permit. Many of them appear to be very religious, and very glad to hear the word of God. From the best information I could get, I learned that they are very much reformed in their morals. The gospel has had a salutary influence even on many of those who are not converted, that they do not steal and drink whiskey, and commit other crimes to near as great an extent as they

did formerly. There are now more than a thousand of this nation members of the M. E. Church. But the nation is now in great trouble, on account of the difficulties with Georgia, and their trouble appears in a great degree to hinder the success of the gospel among them. They reside partly in Alabama, and partly in Tennessee, but the largest part in Georgia. From that part in Georgia, most of the white missionaries, Methodists, Presbyterians, and Moravians have retired since the imprisonment of the other missionaries. I saw some of their flocks mourning and lamenting the absence of their teachers.

The work of God appears to be great and glorious in this part of the country where I now am; many are turning to the Lord.

N. E. Christ. Her. E. HEDDING.

POINT AT ISSUE AMONG REVIVAL PRESBYTERIANS IN THE UNITED STATES.

This seems to be now almost the only debated question among the decided friends and promoters of revivals. At least it is the only practical subject on which there is any open difference of opinion. Four days meetings, or fifteen days meetings, inquiry meetings, camp meetings in the newer parts of the country, the anxious seat, calling out the church to repent, confess, and reform, urging sinners to repent now, because they can now, all these points are settled, and are regarded without alarm. The other question remains. The sum of the arguments in favor of admitting converts at once to the church, seems to be, that the apostles did so. On the other side it is said, that the circumstances of the church are so different, that their example is not a precedent. A profession of religion is now so respectable, and accompanied, with so little self-denial, as to furnish a much less rigid test of actual piety, than it did in their times. It is doubtless true—but it is worthy of consideration, whether this would be true, if the lines were properly drawn between the church and the world; and if the standard of living, involved in a credible profession, were what it ought to be. Nor is a credible profession of religion, in all parts of the country, even now so free from reproach, as to involve no self-denial.

PRESBYTERIANS IN IRELAND.

The Presbyterians include several particular denominations. There is, first, the Presbyterian Synod of Ulster, having under its care 15 Presbyteries, 299 congregations, 112 ministers, and 42 licentiates. The number of their members is not published. Of these congregations 5 are in Connaught, 9 are in Leinster, and the rest in Ulster. Next to these may be mentioned the Presbyterian Synod of Ireland, or Synod of Associate Seceders, who have about 120 congregations. These and the Synod of Ulster differ in almost nothing. The licentiates of each are eligible to the vacancies of the other, and of late some overtures have been made, on one side at least, for a union of the two bodies, which I should hope might take place with advantage to both. After these there is the Reformed or Cameronian Synod, having the care of 25 congregations. Fourth in this order, there are the Original Burghers' Presbytery, being a branch of the old Burghers of Scotland, and having charge of 8 congregations.

Besides the Orthodox Presbyterians, of whom I have now given you some account, there is another division of 30 congregations with their ministers, who are Presbyterians in name and church government, but in sentiment are Unitarians. Of these congregations ten are united under the Synod of Munster, and are almost all located in that province; 6 others, by a secession near a century ago, from the Presbyterian Synod of Ulster, constitute the Presbytery of Antrim; the remaining 17 are a secession from the same Presbyterian Synod of Ulster, in March 1830, and have constituted themselves "the Remonstrant Synod of Ulster." The two last mentioned divisions are principally in the counties of Antrim and Down, in Ulster.—Sci. Rel. Telegraph.

Temperance.

[To the Editor of the Guardian.]

SIR, Agreeably to the orders of the committee, I send you the following, to which you will please give an insertion and do a favour to the Grafton Yonge Street Temperance Society.

R. ROBERTSON. GRAFTON YONGE STREET TEMPERANCE SOCIETY, Auxiliary to the Upper Canada Temperance Society at York.

The first Anniversary meeting of this Society was held in the school house on Lot No. 1, on Yonge Street, on the evening of the fourth instant, the Vice President, Mr. Stewart Grafton senr., in the Chair. The object of the meeting was stated by the Chairman, who made a few appropriate remarks on the occasion, and was followed by other members present; as a report had not been prepared by the secretary, nor any person particularly appointed to address the meeting. The society then proceeded to revise the constitution, in which some amendments or alterations were made; after which the officers for the ensuing year were elected as follows:

MR. ALEXANDER MILNE, President. DANIEL M'DOUGALL, Vice President. ROBERT ROBINSON, Secretary.

And a committee of the following persons, viz: Messrs. S. Grafton senr., P. Lawrence, George Bond, S. Ward, Wm. Snider, Wm. Cole and M. Finch.

An invitation being then given, ten persons enrolled themselves members of the society. The thanks of the meeting being returned to the chairman, the society adjourned to meet on the third Wednesday of February next at six o'clock P. M., when some person may be expected to deliver an address on the occasion.

This Society was formed on the third day of March 1831, at which time twenty-nine persons of both sexes subscribed to the constitution; since that time there have been three meetings of the society, which has increased to forty-five members.

By order of the committee Yonge St. Jan. 24th 1832. R. ROBERTSON Sec'y.

MR. EDITOR, As intelligence concerning the progress of Temperance is generally not only acceptable, but also gratifying to the friends of this glorious cause, we send you the following for insertion in your periodical:

The first annual meeting of the Reach Temperance Society was held on the 13th December, 1831. Mr. Abner Hurd, Vice President, was called to the chair, when an appropriate address was delivered by the Rev. Wm. Patrick, in which he pointed out many of the pernicious effects Intemperance produces both upon the body and mind, upon the animal and intellectual powers, upon the individual himself and upon society in general, in domestic and in social life, in neighbourhoods, in towns, in countries and throughout the world at large.

After a few brief remarks made by the Vice President relative to the nature and object of Temperance Societies, the Society proceeded to elect the officers for the ensuing year.

Mr. Daniel Daton was elected President, Mr. Abner Hurd re-elected Vice President, and Mr. Aaron H. Hurd chosen Secretary; Messrs. William Thomas, Philander Hurd, Thomas Daton, Asher C. Savage, and James Young, committee: after which sixteen persons subscribed their names to the constitution.—The meeting was concluded by prayer, and broke up with a general good feeling; each one esteeming it an honor to be a member of such a society. We regret to say that this Society was obliged to expel five of its members for transgressing the rules of the Society.—While we sincerely regret the expulsion of any individual from the society, it affords us no small degree of satisfaction in stating that so many are resolved to unite with the Society in the promotion of this most glorious cause.

It must afford great pleasure to every generous, every virtuous mind to hear that even in this infant settlement which has been notorious for drunkenness, such a number of its inhabitants are joining on the plan of entire abstinence. We rejoice to learn from the columns of your useful paper, that the monster drunkenness is losing ground very fast, and that Temperance is going on from conquering to conquer.

We expect shortly by the exertions of good men and the blessing of God on those endeavours to see that accursed thing called Whiskey banished from the earth, and that hideous monster Intemperance, to have no more place in our land.

AARON H. HURD, Secretary.

TEMPERANCE STATISTICAL TABLE.

There are nineteen State Temperance Societies already formed. There are 300 Temperance Societies in the United States.

There are not less than 300,000 persons pledged to total abstinence from Ardent Spirits.

There are more than 200 vessels sailing out of our ports without ardent spirits for use among the crew. More than 1000 distilleries have been stopped. One hundred public houses have discontinued selling any kind of intoxicating liquor.

Three thousand merchants have given up the traffic in ardent spirits.

Three thousand drunkards have become reformed. There are in the United States 375,000 regular drunkards.

There are 15000 persons excommunicated annually from the 12,000 churches in the United States for intemperance and its kindred vices.

There are in our cities and large towns about one grog shop to every twelve families.

There are about 500 murders committed yearly in the United States that proceed directly from intemperance.

THE PEOPLE THEIR OWN ENEMIES.

Under this head a Liverpool paper explains to its readers the evils of intemperance. The following is an extract:

After all that may be said on the subject of the degradation and misery of the working classes in this country, arising from various causes, it is still a truth that the chief among their enemies is themselves. In proof of this, we need only refer to the gin-shops which are springing up on every hand. Whence do these establishments derive their principal support? Is it not from the poor? Certainly. If any man doubt this statement, let him place himself for one half hour within any gin-shop he chooses to select, and we pledge ourselves that nineteen out of every twenty of the visitors to that shop will be found to be men and women in the humblest grade of society. With this fact staring us in the face, are we not justified in charging the working classes with being the principal supporters of gin-shops? And if this be a just charge, are we not entitled to say that they are their own chief enemies? What degrades a man so much as dram-drinking?—Does it not waste his resources, injure his health, impair his mind? How many families are now in wretchedness, occasioned by this vice in their father? How many inmates of hospitals may there trace their misfortunes to the same source? How many human beings has it confined to the cells of a lunatic asylum? Let every man tax his recollection to answer these questions, and if he deal honestly we are sure he must see the magnitude of the evil we are denouncing. Consistently with this view of the matter, we feel that the working classes will never be thoroughly emancipated, until the vice of drinking ardent spirits is banished from among them. The reform bill may pass—the corn laws may be repealed—the burden of taxation may be removed—but so long as the dram-shop is encouraged, just so long will the working man be degraded and miserable. He may have more money to take at the end of the week, but he will always reach that period with an empty pocket; his home will be a desert, and his wife and children wretched. Influence in society he will have none, except what is mischievous, and the only thing to distinguish him from the brutes will be his outward form. What do we recommend, then? Simply this—abstain from them entirely. They are never necessary, except as a medicine. Unlike wine or malt liquor, they contain no nourishment; their effect at best is merely exciting; and the man who requires to be told that artificial excitement is injurious must be ignorant indeed.

CHRISTIAN GUARDIAN.

Wednesday, February 1, 1832.

No later Foreign News.

On account of domestic affliction the Editorial department of this day's paper is for the most part neglected or consigned to other hands. Our subscribers to the east will attribute the delay of their papers one mail, to the same cause.

DR. A. CLARKE.—An intelligent correspondent has communicated some further particulars respecting the life and character of Dr. A. Clarke, which will be found on the first page. The Imperial Magazine for Nov. 1831, (received since our last paper went to press,) speaking of the benevolent exertions making to establish schools among the neglected and uneducated poor of Ireland, makes the following characteristic and original remark in regard to this venerable man:

"Dr. Clarke, who is about seventy years old, retains the activity of youth; his white hair, vermilion complexion, blue suit, and long black boots, add to his characteristic figure a singularly venerable appearance. His usual sleep of six hours is frequently abridged one half, and his food often seems less than would support life. When to his taste, in his native land, it is of the plainest kind, such as boiled meal and milk for breakfast, fish for dinner, and for supper, potatoes peeled by his own hand."

MOST ATROCIOUS MURDERS!!

Several most atrocious murders were lately committed in the London District, Townsend, near the "Round Plains." A mother and six children were murdered by some ruthless hand—suspicion says the father of the family. His name is Henry Sovereign.—He had eleven children—three of them being of age, left home to procure a livelihood elsewhere, and one escaped the murderous havoc by being overlooked while asleep in the bed. Sovereign was committed to jail on suspicion, and he behaved so obstinately and disorderly on the way thither, that the Constable and Sheriff were obliged to stop and get handcuffs made and put on him. The following particulars respecting these dreadful murders have been communicated by the Rev. William Ryerson, who lately visited the London District, and was an eye witness of some of the facts stated.

My Dear Brother, A general horror has been excited in the minds of the inhabitants of the London District by the perpetration of one of the most atrocious and unnatural crimes that ever stained the history of man—it is the murder of a Mother and six, if not seven children! I will briefly state the particulars of this dark and bloody transaction, as detailed to me by the deeply afflicted Father and Brother of the murdered woman, and also by one of the Coroner's jury, that investigated it.

The principal evidence I am informed was a neighbour, who lived between a quarter and half a mile from the place where the murder was committed. He stated that on Monday morning the 21st instant, some time before day, Henry Sovereign, the father of the murdered family, came to his house, slightly wounded in the breast and left arm, saying that there were murderers at his (Sovereign's) house, and that he was afraid or expected they would kill his wife and family. The neighbour, in company with Sovereign, came with all possible haste to the place. The first object that attracted his notice on his arrival, was a little infant about three or four months old, burning on the fire, one of its legs was burnt off nearly to the knee, the back part of its head was consumed, and its body was much burnt. Near the hearth lay another child, in a state of insensibility. This I believe is not yet dead, although it is not expected to survive. By the side of the door was another in a sitting or equating posture, dead, having been struck on the head with a bludgeon or some large instrument, which occasioned instant death. A fourth was found out of doors at the corner of the house, lifeless and bleeding on the ground. About a rod from the house in a path which led to an old well, was seen a fifth, in the same state. Nearly a rod farther in the same path was found a young woman about 17 or 18 years of age, a lifeless corpse. In the yard in front of the house, lay the mother and another little boy, close together, weltering in their blood. Close by the mother was observed the blade of a knife, all bloody. It was found, on examination, that she had received a blow on the back of her head which fractured her skull and dislocated her neck bone, and had also been stabbed in the pit of the stomach, so as to pierce the vitals and divide one of the large arteries, which bled most profusely. The knife blade was immediately challenged as Sovereign's, and the unfortunate woman's brother declared that he had frequently seen it at his (Sovereign's) house. Search being made, the handle of the knife was found about two rods from the place where the blade lay, and it was said, that Sovereign had been seen a few days before putting a rivet in the self-same handle. Sovereign however denied having any knowledge of the knife, and said he had his knife in his pocket. He produced it at the request of those present, and behold, it also was bloody!

The above together with the facts of Sovereign having brutalized himself by intemperance, and rendered his family very unhappy and at different times threatened their lives, and otherwise abused them, has created a very general suspicion that he perpetrated the inhumane crime. This suspicion is strengthened by the facts, that none were known to entertain any hostile feeling towards Sovereign's family—no persons were discovered or suspected—Sovereign's story that two men attacked his house a little before day and the manner of his escaping from them appeared to be quite improbable—that the bludgeon, (which was a club or mallet about two feet long, such as is used in rivving shingles) was found concealed between the straw and feather bed, and the mangled bodies of the unfortunate family had the appearance of being dead some time on the arrival of the neighbour who first witnessed the dreadful scene. Sovereign was apprehended and sent to jail on suspicion. On my way from Long Point, the day after this most melancholy affair took place, I called at the house; but it would be in vain for me to attempt to describe my feelings in witnessing a scene the most painfully affecting of any that I ever beheld. Picture to yourself, stretched on one bed, close by the side of each other, all stiff and cold in death, a mother and five lovely children—the most of whom were very hard some—with the half consumed remains of an innocent babe, three or four months old, in her arms; while their mangled faces and bodies but too forcibly remind you of the unnatural and inhuman cruelty by which they were brought into that state. At the foot of the bed stood the aged father of the lifeless mother, whose soul appeared to be oppressed with grief too big for utterance—a grief that wrung and chilled the very heart, so as to deny him the melancholy consolation of bedewing the cold remains of his children with the tear of affection and sorrow. I was deeply affected with the old gentleman's submission and resignation to this mysterious and most painful dispensation of Divine Providence. After showing me the several places where the children were found, and returning to the house, he took me by the hand, and with a faltering voice, said, "My case is like that of Job—all my children are taken from me in one day; but I must submit."

By the side of the old man stood an elder sister and brother of the murdered mother, both of them overwhelmed with sorrow, while their tears and sobs were enough to pierce the most unfeeling heart. On being introduced to the woman, she appeared to be incapable of restraining the violence of her feelings, but, weeping aloud, said—"Oh! Mr. R., did you ever witness such a sight! who would believe that any man could come to this! Indeed such were my feelings, that after saying a few words to the afflicted friends I left the place as soon as possible. We have too much reason to fear that this dreadful aggravation of murderous crime originated in tipping. Yours in great haste WM. EVERSON. York, Jan. 24th 1832.

mightly has for months been shaking this awful scourge over the country, but the inhabitants have not repented. Drunkenness—infidelity and all unrighteousness abound and increase on every side; while vital and practical Godliness is much decayed even amongst those classes of Christians considered the most devout and pious.—The chapels and other places of worship that I have visited, are visibly worse attended than they were in 1828. A proud and worldly spirit seems too generally to have banished the spirit of humility and love, and worldly splendor and outward show to have superseded the light and true glory of christian holiness and primitive simplicity. "The most fine gold" of true religion "has become dim"—and for it is substituted the glittering tinsel of a secular and degenerate Christianity. Though this is strictly true of the nation generally yet I am happy to say that there are many thousands of eminently pious and devoted Christians in this country, but compared with the millions of a contrary character the number appears small indeed, almost like the drops of rain that fall into the ocean. The excitement and agitation produced by the political storm that has for some time been raging in this country have no doubt been very unfavorable to the growth of religion, but like the thunder storm which for a season appears only designed to spread ruin and devastation, I trust it will purify the moral atmosphere and disperse and destroy the noxious insects and filthy reptiles that eat up the tender plants of personal and national piety. I believe this effect in some degree has already been produced."

CLERGY RESERVES.—The following is the Message communicated by the Lt. Governor to the House of Assembly on the subject of the Clergy Reserves. It will be perceived that all has been conceded by His Majesty's Government which has been asked by the people of this Province. Further remarks hereafter.

J. COLBOURNE, The Lieutenant Governor has received His Majesty's commands to make the following communication to the House of Assembly, in reference to the lands which, in pursuance of the constitutional act of this province, have been set apart for the support and maintenance of a Protestant Clergy, the representations which have, at different times, been made to His Majesty and His Royal Predecessors, of the prejudice sustained by His faithful subjects in this province, from the appropriation of the Clergy Reserves, have engaged His Majesty's most attentive consideration. His Majesty has, with no less anxiety, considered how far such an appropriation of territory is conducive either to the temporal welfare of the ministers of religion in this province or of their spiritual influence.

Bound no less by His personal feelings than by the sacred obligations of that station to which providence has called Him to watch over the interests of all the protestant churches within His dominions. His Majesty could never consent to abandon those interests with a view to any objects of temporary and apparent expediency. It has therefore been with peculiar satisfaction that in the result of his enquiries into this subject, His Majesty has found that the changes sought for by so large a portion of the inhabitants of this province may be carried into effect without sacrificing the just claims of the established churches of England and Scotland. The waste lands which have been set apart as a provision for the clergy of those venerable bodies have hitherto yielded no disposable revenue. The period at which they might reasonably be expected to become more productive is still remote. His Majesty has solid grounds for entertaining the hope that before the arrival of that period, it may be found practicable to afford the clergy of those churches such a reasonable and moderate provision as may be necessary for enabling them properly to discharge their sacred functions.

His Majesty therefore invites the house of assembly of Upper Canada, to consider how the powers given to the Provincial legislature by the constitutional act, to vary or repeal this part of its provisions, can be called into exercise most advantageously for the spiritual and temporal interests of His Majesty's faithful subjects in this province. Government House, 25th Jan. 1832.

"CONCOURSE STAR."—In the last received number of this paper, we find the following paragraph:

"In accordance with the spirit of fairness we profess, and hope ever to maintain—it was our intention this week to have published the arguments of the Rev. Editor of the Guardian, in reply to his Excellency the Lieut. Governor. A press of matter for the present forbids this, but ample justice shall be rendered in our next."

From the above, it appears, that, before our print of last week reached the Editor of the Star, some judicious friend or calm reflection, had reminded him what course the "spirit of fairness" would dictate. But if such was the Editor's original intention why was not the address of the Methodist Conference inserted, as it preceded the Reply of the Lieut. Governor, and was necessary to a full understanding of it?

The Address of the Methodist Conference shows that His Excellency's reply, was not an answer to that address, but to the Memorial of the Conference to the King, with which His Excellency had no more to do, until He received instructions from His Royal Master, than a Post Master has to do with the contents of letters that pass through his hands.

RELIGIOUS AND MORAL ASPECT OF ENGLAND.

Our attention has been particularly attracted to an able article in the November number of the English Methodist Magazine, headed, "Christian Retrospect of Public Affairs;" also to another in the Imperial Magazine for November, headed, "Europe in the autumn of 1831." These articles exhibit the moral aspect of Europe, and the former especially of England, in a light any thing but grateful to the Christian and Philanthropist. The following extract of a Letter from a friend in England, dated London, Nov. 15th, 1831, will be read with avidity, and deep and painful interest:

"I hope nothing will have power to discourage you in opposing civil and religious tyranny and corruption. I am at the fountain head of the corrupt and corrupting influence that is blasting the rising prosperity of our country. I have looked into the temple of imagery and enchantments and have seen the filthy abominations of political and religious conjury in all the horrid deformity of their native nakedness, and I do assure you that nothing can exceed the feelings of loathing and abhorrence with which I view the religious and political system, opposed by yourself and the independent interest in Canada. This country is now groaning under its influence, and its proper fruits and necessary effects are seen in—abounding and increasing infidelity—drunkenness and all kinds of impiety—pampered pride and luxury and squalid wretchedness and grinding poverty—lordly and bloated prelates and starving paupers, blazing stacks and barns and riotous mobs. A noble minded ingenious and industrious people goaded to madness by accumulated sufferings and a merciless system of insatiable taxation to minister to the luxury and vices of haughty idlers and legalized public plunderers—such a people ready to rise and spurn from them the intolerable and detested burden and to seize their long usurped rights, but kept down by the soldier's bayonette—these are objects that I see all around me in free and happy England! And the upas which bears these bitter and poisonous fruits I see planted and watered and guarded by a host of state papers and needy clerical adventurers gradually enveloping its leaves and extending its branches.

But to give you any thing like a full delineation of the state of the population in this country would much exceed the limits of this letter—I will endeavor to do this in my next.

The cholera has commenced its ravages in England. Several cases of a very decided character have appeared at Sunderland a populous town in the North; about 270 miles from London, containing 40,000 inhabitants. It has an intimate connection with the Metropolis supplying it with a great quantity of coals. Should this dreadful disease extend, as there is too much reason to apprehend that it will, to the great and densely populated cities of the kingdom, its ravages amongst the half starved and dissolute poor that form so large a proportion of their population, will be terrific. The Al-

position of the Executive and Legislative Councils of Lower Canada has been deferred until the promised despatch from Lord Goderich on those points shall have been received.

The Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury have decided that American Wheat manufactured into flour in Canada shall be entitled to be entered at British ports as British Colonial Produce.

MONTREAL has been constituted by the Lords Commissioners of England, a separate Port of Entry for general purposes.

In the course of a couple of weeks we trust we shall have gotten pretty much through with Parliamentary intelligence and those matters which seem to require more particular attention at the present time, after which we shall be better able to do justice to other departments of our paper.

METHODIST MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS OF MONIES RECEIVED BY MISS BARNES, TO BUILD A MISSION HOUSE AT THE GRAND RIVER.

Table with columns for names and amounts. Includes: Hiram Swayze, £10 0; Jacob Rowland, 0 2 6; Caleb Swayze, 0 5 0; Gersh Marperter, 0 5 0; Francis Fowler, 0 5 0; Levi Lewis, 0 5 0; William Moore, 0 5 0; Thomas Carter, 0 1 3; Wm. M. Clellan, 0 5 0; Mrs. T. Stocking, 0 1 5; George Marlatt, 0 5 0; Elizab. M'Collam, 0 2 6; Samuel Houkins, 0 5 0; Phoebe M'Collam, 0 2 6; James Gough, 0 5 0; Mrs. Parson, 0 2 6; Benjamin Corwin, 1 10 0; Mrs. Phelps, 0 2 6; George Wright, 0 5 0; Anne Keofer, 0 2 6; James Spencer, 0 5 0; Clar. Stephenson, 0 2 6; John Barker, 0 2 6; Cornelia Reach, 0 2 6; Joseph Messmore, 0 5 0; Young Ladies, 0 8 3; George Rowe, 0 10 0; offerings, 0 6 0; William Wright, 0 2 6; Thomas Stocking, 0 2 6; Alex. Spencer, 0 2 6; Joseph M'Collam, 0 2 6; John Corwin, 0 5 0; Debra Bridgman, 0 2 6; James Sides, 0 2 6; Eleanor Getchell, 0 2 6; A stranger, 0 1 3; Mary Getchell, 0 0 7; James Hattray, 0 2 6; Elizab. M'Collam, 0 10 0; Jacob Upper, 0 10 0; Mrs. Stoney, 0 5 0; J. Black, 0 10 0; Mary Lewis, 0 10 0; O. Phelps, 0 10 0; S. A. Carpenter, 0 5 0; Silas Vandear, 0 5 0; Mary Ryerson, 0 5 0; John Junkin, 0 1 3; Elizabeth Lewis, 0 2 6; P. Reach, 0 2 6; Ezekiel Smith, 0 1 3; Mr. Dyer, 0 2 6; Abram Boughtner, 0 2 6; Mr. Hading, 0 3 4; J. Northrup, 0 10 0; William Wright, 0 2 6; Douglas Griffin, 0 1 3; Peter Jones, 0 2 6; A. K. Daell, 0 2 6; John Keefe, 0 2 6; John Tarkings, 0 2 6; Charles Ward, 0 2 6; Mr. Donaldson, 0 5 0; A Friend, 0 1 3; Eli Kenney, 0 2 6; Geo. Keefe, senr, 0 10 0; Ashman Pottit, 0 5 0; Lyman Parsons, 0 10 0; John M'Collam, 0 10 0; Robert Waddell, 0 5 0; Jno. S. Bridgman, 0 2 6; Charles Roy, 0 2 6; Hannah Swayze, 0 5 0; Saml. Whiteam, 0 5 0; Catharine Keefe, 0 2 11; Henry Smith, 0 2 6; Harriet Youell, 0 2 6; Sidney Smith, 0 1 3; Charlotte Emery, 0 2 6; John Upper, 0 2 6; Amanda Hager, 0 5 0; Robert M'Collam, 0 1 3; Mary Robbins, 0 2 6; David Keefe, 0 1 8; Anne Spencer, 0 2 6; Robert Griffin, 0 2 6; Julia Dwyer, 0 2 6; Peter Murr, 0 2 6; Rachel Griffin, 1 5 0; Caleb Travis, 0 1 3; Hannah Hill, 0 2 6; Moses Merritt, 0 1 2; Mrs. Morrison, 0 2 6; George Roszel, 0 2 6; Margaret Taylor, 0 5 0; Robert Merritt, 0 5 0; Helen Ruell, 0 1 3; Mr. Stoney, 0 5 0; Dintha Stone, 0 2 6; James Lewis, 0 10 0; Harriet Griffin, 1 5 0; Hugh Wilson, 0 5 0.

To the Editor of the Christian Guardian. York, 27th January, 1832.

Sir, I observe in your paper of the 15th inst. an article signed "X. Y. Z." which I am inclined to think must have found its way into your columns inadvertently, as from the manner in which you have spoken of the Young Men's Society, I am sure you would not sanction any thing which had a tendency to throw ridicule on the Society or its exertions—a tendency which the article in question is evidently meant to have—for although the writer sets out with a general approval of the principles of the Society—the remarks which he goes on to make—the sneering manner in which he refers to the Society and the contemptuous way in which he makes use of the term "Young Men's Society" as little as a kindly feeling to the Society as they do of a christian spirit.

The Young Men's Society has no desire of arrogating to itself any merit which is not entitled to, and its members shall ever be happy to bear testimony to the zeal of others in a cause which it is one of their great objects to further and advance. They make no boast of any thing they have done or intend to do—their only object is to improve themselves—do good to others as they have opportunity—and if possible induce others to unite with them for the accomplishment of these ends. I have no desire (indeed I deprecate the idea) of entering into any discussion, but I hope you will deem it only an act of justice to allow me through your columns to say to "X. Y. Z." that "it is taking too much for granted" in him to suppose that because the Young Men's Society did not come into existence till October last, its members must have slept till that time, a supposition which is equally uncharitable and untrue.

At that period they united their endeavours—but prior to that time although unknown as a society, charity would suppose that they were not wanting in their duty as individuals—as christians and as members of Society—but I shall further state for the information of your correspondent, that the visiting Committees of the Young Men's Society are composed of persons, the greater part of whom have been active from three to seven years back in the encouragement and conducting of Sunday Schools—and one individual amongst them canvassed the town for Sunday Scholars as far back as six years ago. So much for their being asleep till October last.

There is one feature in which the labors of the visiting Committees of the Young Men's Society differ from those of the Teachers of the Methodist Sunday School—and which, I would have thought, might have ensured for them the favorable consideration of even "X. Y. Z." instead of exciting a feeling of jealousy, and that is—that while they endeavour to induce parents to send their children to a Sabbath School—they do not recommend any school in particular, but invariably recommend parents to send their children to the school in connexion with the place of worship they attend (if there be any) or to the one most convenient to their place of residence—and they have frequently had the pleasure of recommending the Methodist Sunday School to parents in that connection—as well as to others who have promised to send their children to it. The object of the Visiting Committees of the Young Men's Society is to gather in the neglected children of the town—many of whom are to be seen spending the Sabbath in idleness or sinful amusement—and to direct their attention & that of their parents to objects more profitable and praiseworthy. And to all who are engaged in like works they would wish "God speed"—and so far from acting in opposition to any such—they merely wish to be considered as coadjutors, and fellow labourers in the same good cause.

I am, Sir, Yours, respectfully, A MEMBER OF THE YONGE MIZ'S SOCIETY.

REPORT OF THE KINGSTON MIZCAS SOCIETY.

The Directresses of the Society beg to present to its benevolent patrons the following brief statement of its funds and the last year's proceedings. The funds in the hands of the Treasurer at the date of the last report, and which it will be remembered was the surplus balance of the previous year amounted to £25 4s. 0d. With which the Directresses are happy to say they were enabled to relieve all applicants that came within the rules of the Society without a further appeal to that liberality which has at all times been manifested in furthering the objects of the Society.

The articles bestowed were 20 pairs of Shoes, 10 great coats, 5 pairs of trousers, 12 cloaks, 3 hats, 4 bonnets, 2 hoods, 1 slip, 1 nest, materials for a gown and a few other articles of clothing.

COUNTY OF YORK ELECTION

The state of the poll yesterday at five in the afternoon was as follows: Mr. Mackenzie—332. Mr. Small—57.

Mr. Washburn, after polling 23 votes on Monday, retired on Tuesday morning. He came forward upon the principle of approving the conduct of the majority of the assembly.

Mr. Small stated his belief that the majority had acted unconstitutionally in expelling and disqualifying Mr. Mackenzie.

Mr. Mackenzie assured the electors that no such vote of disqualification had been passed, and referred to the debates in the Assembly in proof of the opinion of members on that subject.

We learn that the poll will be kept open until Saturday night in order to give the electors ample opportunity to record their sentiments of the conduct of their late representative and of the Assembly.

LOWER CANADA.—The consideration of the resolutions, published in our last week's paper, on the com-

The expenditure amounted to £19 4s. leaving a balance of £6 0 0d. in the hands of the Treasurer.

At a general meeting of the Society held on the 11th November, 1831, it was resolved that the following ladies form a Board of Managers for the ensuing season.

- DIRECTRESSES. Mrs. Wm. Stoughton, Mrs. Thomson, Wm. Smith, Richardson, Armstrong, Vanalstine, Mrs. Armstrong, Treasurer, Mrs. Ilesborough, Secretary.

The Report of the W. Hawkesbury Sunday School Society.

Mr. Editor. If you think the following worth a place in your widely circulated and useful religious paper, you will please give it an insertion.

Since our last anniversary, held on the 3d. day of July 1831, our school has been blessed with very good attendance both by the Teachers and Children.

There have been 7,281 verses of scripture recited by the scholars; the most recited by one scholar was 1,239 verses.

There is a Superintendent, seven Teachers and forty-two scholars belonging to the school; and although the place is very thickly settled we have had the happiness to meet them every Sabbath until the 1st of Nov., when from the badness of the weather and inconvenience of the roads, we were unable to meet more than once in two weeks.

We cannot give any account of the conversion of any of the scholars during that time, but we hope that the labours of the superintendent and teachers will be like bread cast upon the waters that it may be found many days hence.

The school has not been visited by an Itinerant Preacher of the Gospel during that time.

There has been collected and paid into the Treasury the sum of £23 16s. 4d. The library contains fifty-two volumes and several tracts. There has been another school attached to the society, which I understand is prospering; but I have had no late account from their Secretary.

I am Sir Yours &c. (Signed) ALEXANDER BAGSLEY Sec'y. W. Hawkesbury, Jan. 2nd. 1832.

[For the Christian Guardian] LINES ON THE DEATH OF AN AMiable AND HOPEFUL GRANDCHILD.

Farwell lovely infant, thy conflict is o'er, And thou art safe landed on that blissful shore, Where pains and diseases and griefs are unknown; Thou livest and reignest near Jesus's throne.

How short was thy stay in this world of woe; You seem'd all impatient to Jesus to go, Your object is crown'd, now you sit among them Who have washed their robes in the blood of the Lamb.

'Tis that precious fountain which both made you clean; For tho' but an infant, polluted by sin— The sin of our nature which to thee did cleave, For which thy dear body now lies in the grave.

Thy glorious Redeemer too lay in the grave— To this he submitted that so he might save The soul of my darling—and that he might give Both life and salvation to all that believe.

No more shall the "Hooping cough" Annoy molest; No more shall she lie on her kind mother's breast; No more shall her sire court the smiles of his dear; No more in the sports of her brother she'll share.

Ah! ne'er shall thy grand-father nurse thee again— No more shall thy grand-mother hear thee complain. Bright angels and glorified spirits of saints Are now thy companions—all free of complaints.

Then farewell, dear Anny, the time soon will come When, thro' divine mercy, we too shall come home, And sweetly join with you in praising His name, Who died to redeem us from sin and from shame.

J. R. Kingston, January 14th, 1832.

Provincial Parliament.

[Reported by Mr. S. S. JESSUP.] Thursday, Jan'y. 26th 1832.

The House resolved itself into a committee of the whole upon the contingencies of the present session. When the resolution for paying reporters came before them, there arose considerable discussion about the reports.

Mr. Elliot, chairman of the select committee on contingencies, said, in proposing the resolution the select committee did not consider that the reporters were entitled to any remuneration under the resolution that had been passed in the early part of the session for employing them, as none of them had fulfilled the conditions of that resolution; but they had all reported more or less, and the committee considered they should have some remuneration, and had prepared a resolution which he would submit to the consideration of the committee.

The resolution was, that the sum of £350 be paid to reporters; viz. to Mr. Gurnett, the sum of (blank), to Mr. Phillips, the sum of (blank), to Mr. Carey, the sum of (blank), to Mr. Collins, the sum of (blank). He said the name of Mr. Phillips, the person employed by Mr. Gurnett to report for the Courier, was inserted in consequence of a note received from him, saying Mr. Gurnett had refused to pay him, and praying the House to interfere, otherwise he would get nothing for his labour.

Mr. Bidwell said, the reporting in the Courier was all a farce, and nothing like correct; and the errors were not such as might happen in any reporting, for there were often omissions of the most essential parts of some speeches. He remembered particularly in a speech of his, when he spoke nearly half an hour on an important subject, that that part of his speech was entirely suppressed. He might instance the report of the first breach of Privilege case, and the report of the debate on the Bank bill as very incorrect; indeed every person he had heard speak on the subject said it was a shame the manner in which reporting was done in the Courier. He thought £350 was an extravagant sum to pay for reporting; he could not vote for it, and he would not interfere between Mr. Gurnett and Mr. Phillips, yet he thought Mr. Gurnett should not make a speculation out of the reporting.

Mr. Burwell thought the name of Mr. Phillips should be expunged from the resolution, and Mr. Gurnett be paid, as the house had nothing to do with their private bargain. The reports of the Courier were copied into most of the papers at a distance, and he thought had done a good deal of circulation concerning the proceedings of the house; Mr. Gurnett had also attended a good deal of the time himself and reported, and had published two papers a week from the beginning of the session.

The Attorney General spoke in favour of striking out the name of Mr. Phillips and paying Mr. Gurnett; if Mr. Gurnett would not pay him according to agreement there were proper means of recovering it. Mr. Ketchum was in favour of paying Phillips, as he was the person who had done the reporting, and not Gurnett.

Dr. Duncombe said the house had employed reporters and should pay them; he thought Mr. Gurnett would pay Mr. Phillips, and his name should be expunged. Mr. J. Wilson was of the same opinion, and he could inform Mr. Phillips, if he was out of doors, that he could sue for and recover the amount of his agreement with Mr. Gurnett. Honourable gentlemen complained that the reports were incorrect, but they could not expect verbatim reports; and very often some things were said in the house that ought not to go to the public. He knew he made very blundering ungrammatical speeches which were very thankful to the reporters to correct. He had said at the beginning of the session he would rather give £500 than that the country should be without reports; and the different papers in town had been reporting, and should have some recompense allowed them; if the Guardian did not choose to put in a claim that was their own business. As to the merits of the different reports he thought those in the Courier and the Guardian would not bear a comparison.

would now take warning and let this be the last time they would be employed, and he now done with them.

Mr. Bercy said, Mr. Collins had informed the house he would not report, and why should he be paid? Mr. Carey and Mr. Gurnett he thought ought to be paid. The Sol. Genl. would pay them for fear of being abused by them, but he (Mr. B.) cared not about any abuse they might put in their papers concerning him—he would vote for expunging the names of Collins and Phillips.

Mr. McNab said the Solicitor General should not call any thing "mean" which had been done by the house; he thought it would be meaner after having employed reporters not to pay them. As to its being a "job," there were other jobs in the house besides reporting—he thought the printing was more like a job.

The Solicitor General said why did he not go on and speak out, he was ready to meet the hon. gentleman on the subject of jobs.

Mr. Sisson thought Collins had the best claim to being paid, as he had reported the least, and therefore he had not slandered the house so much as the others. He knew Mr. Collins to be a competent reporter, and had tried to get the resolution for employing reporters rescinded, that he might be employed, but could not get it carried.

Mr. Robin thought it was not fair to pay the others and not pay Phillips also, as he had reported more than any of them, having attended from the beginning of the session; and reporters were better entitled to be paid than editors—if the house was going to pay editors for publishing reports, they might as well pay all in the Province.

Mr. Jones moved in amendment that the sum of £116 be paid to reporters, which was put and lost. The motion for expunging the names of Phillips was put and carried; and the motion for expunging the name of Collins was put and lost.

It was then put and carried, after some farther discussion, that the blanks be filled up as follows, viz: Mr. Gurnett £150, Mr. Collins £100, Mr. Carey £100. The Speaker took the chair and the chairman of the committee reported a series of resolutions.—Upon the resolution for paying reporters being read by the Speaker, the yeas and nays were called for and were as follows: Yeas.—Messrs. Attorney General, Brown, Burwell, Chisholm, Crooks, Duncombe, Elliott, Ingersoll, Jarvis, Jones, MacNab, Magon, Morris, Samson, Shade, Solicitor General, and Wilson—17.

Nays.—Messrs. Bercy, Cook, Howard, Lyons, McCall, McMartin, Norton, Randall, Robinson, Roblin, Shaver, and Weldon—12.

Friday Jan. 27.

The house of Assembly in granting the supplies this session adopted a different course from that which had been the general practice for some years past, and instead of voting a certain sum of money in a lump for the support of the civil government, leaving it at the disposal of the Executive in what manner it should be appropriated, they made such distribution of it as they thought proper; in addition to which they reduced the salaries of some of the officers of government. The Surveyor General's office was left unprovided for, as it was considered to be an office from which the province received no benefit, and should be supported out of the territorial revenue. There was nothing voted to the sheriff, the law granting them salaries having expired, the house considered their fees of office a sufficient remuneration for their services.

When the bill was sent to the Legislative Council they requested a conference with the House of Assembly on the subject, which was granted. When the conference met, those on the part of the Legislative Council stated, in a series of resolutions passed by that honorable body, their objections to the bill. In the first place the sum granted they considered insufficient to carry on the government, and secondly in the manner in which it was appropriated. The conference made a report of those resolutions to the house, and to-day the house went into committee of the whole upon them. The discussion occupied the greater part of the day. The Solicitor and Attorney Generals and Mr. Samson advocated the resolutions of the Council—Mr. Samson was in favour of granting the same sum that had passed the house and giving it in a lump, which, he argued, was the same thing. They were firmly opposed by Messrs. Bidwell, Bercy and J. Wilson, who contended that as the bill had solemnly passed the house in the shape it was after a long discussion and thorough investigation, there could be no reasons for altering it now that did not exist at the time it passed and were considered by the house. A motion was made for the committee to rise without adopting any resolution, which was carried. The speaker having taken the chair, the yeas and nays on re-reading the report were as follows: Yeas.—Messrs. Bidwell, Buell, Cook, Duncombe, Elliott, Howard, Ketchum, Lyons, McCall, A. McDonald, D. McDonald, Magon, Morris, Mount, Norton, Randall, Roblin, Shade, Shaver, Thomson, Weldon, and J. Wilson, 22.

Nays.—Messrs. Atty. General, Bercy, Bouillon, Brown, Burwell, Chisholm, Clark, Crooks, Jarvis, McMartin, MacNab, Robinson, Samson, Sol. General, and Vanhookhuet, 15—majority 7.

As no alteration was made in the supply bill the Council rejected it, and also rejected the road appropriation bill, as they feared if their resolutions they would do so if their votes respecting the supplies were not accepted to by the House of Assembly.

Saturday, 28th Jan'y.

The subject that principally occupied the attention of the house to-day until the time of prorogation, was a bill sent down from the Legislative Council for facilitating the recovery of debts due by corporate companies. It was very eloquently argued by Mr. Bidwell and the Solicitor General, that the bill passed into a law, might be made to work great injustice and oppression, as it authorized the court where the action might be brought, to direct against whom and in what manner the process should be served; which might be done by nailing it against the court-house door; which would be granting to courts a very dangerous power. On the other side it was contended (Mr. J. Wilson was the principal speaker) that there was no way by the existing law to get at several corporations now carrying on business in this Province, particularly the Canada company. The bill was passed, and Mr. Samson moved a clause as a rider to the bill to limit the operation of it to two years, which was carried. The bill as amended did not pass the Council.

The Legislative Council sent back the bill for granting £2,000 to complete the new parliament buildings, amended by striking out the name of Mr. McNab, sergeant at arms, one of the commissioners to oversee the work, and inserting the name of another person as commissioner on the part of the Council. The bill as amended, was unanimously rejected by the Assembly on the ground that it was unconstitutional for the Council to make any alteration in a money bill.

About 4 o'clock His Excellency the Lieut. Govern- or came down and prorogued the Parliament with the following: SPEECH.

Honourable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly: In relieving you from your legislative duties, it is satisfactory to me to observe that you have directed your attention to several objects of great interest to the colony.

Gentlemen of the House of Assembly: I thank you in His Majesty's name for the sums voted for public institutions and works carrying on in the province.

Honourable Gentlemen and Gentlemen: The extent and fertility of the unoccupied lands will continue to attract to this country large portions of the redundant population of the parent state. I am, therefore, persuaded that on your return to your respective counties, your influence may be usefully exerted in organizing societies for the purposes of affording information to emigrants which they so much require at the ports where they first disembark, and facilitating their dispersion in the districts in which they may readily obtain employment.

The increasing value of lands—the harbours, canals and steam-boats now constructing—the number of acres brought into cultivation in most districts—the projected internal commerce by steam vessels on Lake Simcoe and the Rice Lake, are the favourable results of recent emigration.

The exports of staple products of this province last season, amounts to a third more than those of the preceding year; and the sales of imported articles have been doubled in three years.

Such are the proofs of the property and independence which in a few years have been created wholly in the province by the industry and labour of the great body of settlers and also of the general prosperity and progressive advancement of the interests of the colony.

BILLS PASSED DURING THE PRESENT SESSION.

1. An act for establishing a Bank at Kingston—under the name of the Commercial Bank of the Midland district. Introduced by the Solicitor General.

2. An act for the prevention and punishment of the crime of Infanticide.—Legislative Council.

3. An act relative to crimes committed on the lakes and rivers.—Legislative Council.

4. An act for defining the duties, and protecting Justices of the Peace in the discharge of their duties.—Legislative Council.

5. An act respecting the place of sitting &c. of the Court of King's Bench.—Legislative Council.

6. An act to incorporate a company for the improvement of the Grand River.—Mr. Duncombe.

7. An act to attach the property of absconding debtors.—Mr. Jarvis.

8. An act to make valid certain proceedings of the Home District Court, &c.—Mr. Jarvis.

9. An act for the relief of certain persons holding Lands in the District of Niagara.—Legislative Council.

10. An act to confirm British subjects in their titles to real Estate, derived through aliens.—Legislative Council.

11. An act to extend the Charter of the Bank of Upper Canada.—Attorney General.

12. An act authorising the building of a Jail and Court House, and for other purpose relative to the organization of the county of Prince Edward into a new District.—Mr. Warden.

13. An act relative to the Niagara Township Boundary.—Legislative Council.

14. An act, rendering the Stock of persons invested in Joint Stock companies, liable to seizure for the Debts of those individuals.—Legislative Council.

15. An act for establishing a Police in the Town of Brockville.—Mr. Jones.

16.—An act authorising the payment of the contingencies of last Session.—Mr. Samson.

17. An act for amending and extending the Charter of the Niagara Canal, or Lateral Cut Company.—Attorney General.

18. An act authorising a loan to the Desjardins Canal Company.—Mr. McNab.

19. An act for continuing the late act relative to Shop Licences, &c.—Mr. Samson.

20.—An act authorising a loan to the Cobourg Harbor Company.—Mr. Bouillon.

21. An act granting a sum of money for the relief of sick and destitute emigrants, arriving at Prescott.—Mr. Norton.

22. An act, authorising a loan for constructing a harbor at Port Hope.—Mr. Brown.

23. An act granting a sum of money for the erection of an Hospital in, or near Kingston.—Solicitor General.

24. An act, granting £300 in aid of York Hospital, and for the support of lunatics in York Jail.—Mr. Jarvis.

25. An act for loaning a sum of money for completing the Burlington Canal.—Mr. McNab.

26. An act granting His Majesty a sum of money for the purpose therein mentioned—to make good sums of money due to Valentine Gill, and certain officers of the two Houses.—Attorney General.

27. An act for increasing the representation of the counties of Lanark and Carleton.—Mr. Morris.

28. An act authorising the formation of a Joint Stock Company, to construct a harbor at Port Barwell.—Mr. Mount.

29. An act, authorizing ditto, at Port Dover.—Mr. W. Wilson.

30. An act continuing the late Ale House Licence act.—Mr. Samson.

31. An act continuing the authority of the Road commissioners of last year.—Col. Burnell.

The persons who addressed the Meeting were Elzear Dodard, Esq., Mr. E. Parent and O'Callaghan.

Immediately after the Meeting broke up, a party from the Hotel of about two hundred to three hundred persons went towards the jail, crying out to take that direction.

Arrived there in front of the building, they repeatedly cheered Messrs. Tracey and Duvernay, and called for them to appear. Cries of *Vive la liberte de la Presse*, *A bas le Conseil*, &c. were also heard. It appears that a couple of sentries had been placed on the steps of the gaol that the guard was turned out and drawn up in the passage, and that some precautionary steps had been taken.

From the gaol the party proceeded to Mr. Chief Justice Sewell's house, whether they repeated the same cries, and sang part of a song apparently written for the occasion, and adapted to the Marcellino; the Parisienne was also spoken of. From thence they proceeded down St. Louis Street, stopping at Mr. Smith's Clerk of the Council, who had signed the warrant, hissing and shouting; at the Chateau gate, cries of "Vive Lord Aylmer," "Vive la Chaire," "Down with the Council," were repeated. The party then came down to the House of Assembly where they cried "Vive l'Orateur," &c. some cries to "Mr. Lamome" being heard. The party separated about eight o'clock.

The only damage done was the breaking of a pane of glass at the Chief Justice's by an individual who is known.

It is perhaps unnecessary to state that the persons who called the meeting took no part in this proceeding, and that it appears to have originated in a spirit of fun more than any thing else. Assemblies of persons disposed to make such parade of their public spirit are always however, of a dangerous tendency; by collecting all kinds of characters, many of whom are disposed to break the peace, and bring out disagreeable consequences. Reason and justice are but seldom of the party, and more harm than good is done in any cause.

POPULATION OF THE CANADAS.—By the Census of Lower Canada, taken in the year 1831; and laid before the Legislature at present Session; the following results have been ascertained, viz:—

Table with 2 columns: Location and Population. Total returns from the District of Montreal, 270,149; Quebec, 151,167; Three Rivers, 56,373; Gaspé, 3,063.

To this add for the Seigneurie of Beauharnois from which no return has been made, 5,000; St. Jean, 12,600; Bonaventure, 5,000.

Population of Lower Canada, 504,538

By returns made to the Provincial Legislature of Upper Canada, now in Session, the following Population is given for that Province:—

Table with 2 columns: District and Population. District of Gore, 23,553; Home, 32,871; Western, 9,970; Niagara, 21,974; London, 26,180; Newcastle, 16,493; Midland, 35,322; Ottawa, 4,456; Bathurst, 20,112; Eastern, 21,168; Johnstown, 21,961.

Population of Upper Canada, 235,064

Population of Canada, 739,601

St. John's City.—With much pleasure we record the fact, stated yesterday, by His Honor the Recorder, in his charge to the Grand Jury, namely, "that there is not one person now in confinement in this city charged with larceny of any grade." This favourable state of things is to be attributed chiefly to the vigilance of Magistrates, and especially to their efforts in promoting Temperance. Intemperance promotes crime whereas Temperance is the parent of many other virtues.—City Gazette.

A slight shock of an earthquake was felt in this City on Sunday night last between eleven and twelve o'clock. The motion resembled the shaking of a steamboat whose machinery agitates her much, it continued for about 4 seconds and was accompanied with an indistinct noise. Montreal Courant, Jan. 25.

Melancholy Accident.—On Thursday the 23th Decem- ber last Patrick Connor, who was cutting timber in company with some of his men, was killed near the Village of Fair on the Grand River, by the falling of a tree, which fractured his skull and caused instant death. Having left a widow and three young children to mourn his loss, his afflicted widow is anxious that her father, Timothy Sullivan, who resides in some part of Upper Canada, and is able to assist her, should be made acquainted with this melancholy accident and her helpless situation. She emigrated in company with her father from the County of Kerry, Ireland, in May last and parted from him in Montreal, since which she believes he came to York. Should this unfortunate news reach him, he will please address the subscriber, who witnessed the melancholy transaction, directed to Hiram Capron, Paris Post Office, Gore District, Upper Canada.

Parliamentary Sincerity and Consistency.—Extract of a letter from a gentleman at York, to his friend in Prescott, dated 8th inst.—"The House having, in the course of the debate on Friday and Saturday, frequently declared, on both sides, that they were perfectly well assured that their constituents would approve of their conduct and votes on the occasion of Mr. Mackenzie's expulsion, became completely at issue, and very improper motives having been ascribed to those who opposed his expulsion, they thought it advisable to move, that an Address be presented to His Excellency, praying him to dissolve the House, that an appeal could be made to the people, that they might ascertain whether their conduct was or was not approved of by them. Although the majority had repeatedly said they would be glad to have the people decide whether their votes were approved of or not, when the resolution for an Address was put, it was negatived by the same members who voted for his expulsion."—Green Gaz.

Fire.—On Wednesday last between the hours of 12 and 1, a fire broke out in the new two story house of Mr. John Ashley, in this town, and notwithstanding prompt assistance was rendered, the whole of the interior together with the roof was speedily consumed. The fire originated from the carelessness of the mechanics who were working in the building in not removing the shavings from the neighbourhood of the stove when they went to their dinners.—Kingston Chronicle.

Prescott.—There are, in the town of Prescott, 10 merchants' shops, upwards of a dozen groceries, 6 public houses, 4 places of public worship, viz. Episcopalian Presbyterian, Roman Catholic, and Methodist; 4 blacksmith shops, 1 cabinet makers' shop, 2 or 3 watch makers, a number of shoemakers and tailors, a harness and saddle manufactory, carriage and wheel-wright shop, besides other mechanics.—Green Gaz.

Letters received at the Guardian Office, during the week ending February 1.

J. Norris, J. Carroll, S. Campbell, H. Dean, H. Wilkenson, E. Healy, D. Woolerton, J. S. Atwood 2, A. Hulbert, W. W. Simons, T. Beville and D. McMullen, T. Demorest, "Delta."

MARRIED.

On the 10th Novr, by the Rev. James Norris, Mr. Othniel Stone, to Miss Fiehe Bennett, both of the Village of Port Hope.

On the 4th Jan, by the same, Mr. David Fermau, to Miss Emily Varman, both of the Township of Pickering.

On the 5th Jan, by the same, Mr. David Oughtred, to Miss Fannella Young, both of the Township of Hope.

On the 26th Jan, by the Rev. H. Eggar, Mr. James Fadye of London, to Miss Mary Jones, daughter of Mr. Thomas John Jones, of the same place.

On the 19th ult, by the Rev. Robert Corson, Mr. John Melvin, to Miss Jane Bennett, both of the Township of Port Hope.

On the 25th ult, by the same, Mr. William Graham, to Miss Ann Wallace, both of Toronto.

On the 24th of Jan, by the Rev. John Ryerson, Mr. William Fitzpatrick, to Miss Elizabeth Heron, both of the Township of York.

On the 25th of Jan, by the same, Mr. William Huron, to Miss Hannah Skelton, both of the Township of Scarborough.

On the 26th of Jan, by the same, Mr. George Greenleaf, to Miss Margaret Galland, both of the Township of Nelson, District of Gore.

At the same time and place, by the same, Mr. William Orser, to Miss Lydia Orser, both of Hallowell.

On the 17th ult, by the same, Mr. William McNeill, to Miss Polly Diggins, both of Hallowell.

On the 22nd ult, by the same, Mr. James Eckert of Hallowell, to Mrs. Rebecca Bowerman of Marysburgh.

On the 24th ult, by the same, Mr. Gilbert Orser, Junr, to Miss Catherine Bowerman, both of Hallowell.

On the 7th Dec. by the Rev. Daniel McMillen, Mr. Dorland Clark of Marysburgh, to Miss Nancy Smith of Hallowell.

On the 15th ult, by the same, Mr. Samuel Munroe of Marysburgh, to Miss Hannah Austin of the same place.

On the 16th ult, by the same, Mr. Williams Hoycke to Miss Elizabeth Lawson, both of Hallowell.

On the 17th ult, by the same, Mr. John Platt to Miss Esther Blakey, both of Hallowell.

On the 25th ult, by the same, Mr. James Cole to Miss Rachel Blakey.

DIED.

At Demorestville, on the 18th September, 1831, Mr. William Woolf, aged 70 years. He was a native of England, and had been a Local Teaching for 20 years.

At Demorestville, on the 13th November, 1831, Mrs. Sarah Adams, aged 67 years—a native of England.

At Demorestville, on 21st December, 1831, Mr. John Smith Ballif, aged 60 years, a native of Scotland.

At Demorestville, on the 7th ult, Mr. William Wilson.

At Demorestville, on the 22d ult, infant son of Jacob and Sarah Bower.

Postscript. Died this morning at half past five o'clock, Hannah, wife of the Rev. E. Ryerson, aged 29 years. She has left, to sustain her loss, a husband and two children—a son and daughter—the former aged two years and a half, the latter two weeks and three days. In her life were most conspicuous the graces of patience, meekness and love; during the whole of her last illness was remarkably illustrated what has been called "the majesty of faith," or what the Apostle terms, "the riches of the full assurance of faith," and "the riches of the full assurance of understanding."

Among very many similar expressions which she emphatically uttered during her illness, especially the last twenty-four hours of it, were "It is a truth, that the religion of Jesus Christ is no cunningly devised fable"—"Jesus is all my portion, He is more to me than all the world besides."

"Not a cloud doth arise to darken my skies, Or hide for a moment the Lord from my eyes."

"I long to be with Jesus, I only wait his bidding"—"I shall soon meet dear sister Metcalf"—"O death! where's thy sting? O grave, where's thy victory?"—Some of her last words, about fifteen minutes before her release, were "Come Lord Jesus!"

The Funeral will take place on Friday next at two o'clock, P. M., at Hamilton, Gore District.

Advertisements.

Upwards of two thousand copies of this paper will be printed weekly, affording an extensive medium for advertising.

RATES OF ADVERTISING. Six lines and under, first insertion, 3s 6d; every subsequent insertion, 2s 6d; from six to ten lines, first insertion, 3s 4d; every subsequent insertion, 2s 4d; above ten lines, first insertion, 4d per line; every subsequent insertion 1d per line. A liberal discount to yearly and half yearly advertisers.

APPRENTICE WANTED.

A STEADY well-behaved Youth, of the age of 15 or 20 years, will be received as an Apprentice to the Bookbinding business. E. LESSLIE & SONS. 116t York, 30th January, 1832.

AUCTION.

THE undermentioned AUCTION SALE of Dry Goods was advertised on the 31st instant, when it will be found and cannot be omitted to say that it will all be disposed of. York, February 1st, 1832.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION.

ON THURSDAY, 26th instant, and following days, at the Store of the Subscriber, in King-Street, a quantity of DRY GOODS, consisting of 20 pieces Gros de Naples; Bombazines and Merinos; 30 pieces Buckram, and Cambie Blouses; 40 pieces Louisa Prints and common Prints; 40 dozen Gloves; 25 dozen Worst and Cotton Hosiery; 15lb Sewing Silk; 200s Wooten Cloth; Blankets, Flannels, Linens, Tickens, Sheetings, Towels, Lace Caps and Collar Underings, &c. &c, with a variety of Trimmings, and few Mugs and Tapers.

