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 $*_*$ * The proceeds of this paper will be applied to the support of su perannuated or worn-out Preachers of the Methodist E. Church in Ca nada; and of willows and orphans of those who have died in the work; and the general spread of the Gospel.

WHY ARE NOT HORE LABOURERS SENT INTO THE GOSPEL HARVEST FIELD ?-INSUFFICENT SUP-PORT OF PREACHERS-HINTS TO THE MEMBERS OF THE METHODIST CHURCH ON THE SUBJECT.

For the Christian Guardian.

great object will have been gained.

Mr. EDITOR: There is a subject on which I have had much anxious thought and, considering its importance, it is certainly a subject that ought pulpit and press. Should the following remarks of them. be thought worthy of a place in your useful paper, they are at your disposal; and should they have no other good effect than to awaken the attention and engage the pen of some person whose abilities render him more capable of doing justice. to the subject than those of the humble writer, a

WESLEY.

Our Saviour said on a very important occasion, inhabitants of the earth who are willing, ready, that exist among ourselves.

are the labourers so few?

call is a person of a modest diffident make. Those who have passed through this struggle know also case of Moses is beautifully illustrative of this, Exodus iv. 10-18. Such persons under such importance and responsibility of such a station, them." Now to say nothing of the influence which indeed. their want of ability to fill it, with dignity and that objection might have on that child, is there

* I am aware that all the circuits and stations are now supplied, and the new settlements are followed up as fast as they are formed, and nearly every place of importance where they will receive Methodist Preachers is supplied with regular preaching either on week days or Sabbuths; but were there more labourers, many places that are now visited on week-days might be attended on the Sabbath and more attention might be paid to the Societies, Sab-bath Schools, and other important institutions, and the general work.

their own breast. This has always, to me, appreal necessity to quit the Itinerant field at the very peared to be a season of imminent danger; and time when his labours are most wanted; and when that has recently become quite common, which is ed members use every prudent endeavour to talents are such as would render him most useful. demns. We allude to the phrase "got religion." A neglect of this duty I consider to be one cause a desire of domestic ease and fomfort, together gion. E. F. went to market and got some proviwhile labouring under a conviction of its being general, I think that such have been ensuared by go to the door and get a basket of chips. This, the summit of the Deluge; she walks with the Son their duty to "go into all the world and preach being led through an apparent or real necessity and all similar expressions, infinitely belittle the to pursue as far as time and circumstances would subject, and should be carefully avoided by all the ministering spirit who sheds on man who is the subject of the call, may insensibly in-fluence some to neglect an important duty; even their families. Samuel appears to have been too much influence ed by outward appearances, when sent to anoint dations for preachers' families. This in many, from the restraints and rules of politoness and proa king over Israel; and it would be well for us and I may say in almost every part of the Pro. priety. There cannot be a more unfortunate mis-

A young man whose worldly prospects are pronising, whatever be his calling or occupation in life, must make considerable sacrifice, not only of domestic case and comfort, but of temporal gain, in order to become an Itinirant preacher; and indeed if he have only his health and hands he may do far better in any other calling, as it respects the things of this world, than by labouring as an Itmerant preacher, even admitting that while he continues his Itinerant labours he receives his full discipline allowance. Now this sacrifice is hard to make, and too many, it is to be feared, act like the young man in the Gospel, after hesitating to engage the serious and earnest attention of all awhile under a conviction of duty, "Go away who wish well to the prosperity of Zion. I have sorrowful"-loath to part with Christ and his been a little surprised that more attention has not cause but more loath to give up their worldly been paid to it, and more said about it from the hopes, and make the sacrifices that God requires

But the great deficiency in the temporal support of the Itinerant labourers in our Church, and he want of a permanent provision for the future subsistence of those who are worn-out in the service of the Church, is another cause, inasmuch as it prevents (it is to be feared) many from entering, and drives others from the field. There are probably not more than one third of our preachers who receive their full disciplenary allow-Matt. ix. 37, "The harvest truly is plenteous, but lance, and many who do not receive much more the labourers are few." From the preceding than one half of it, which exposes them oftenverse we may infer, that by the "harvest" our times (especially if they have families) to pinch-Lord meant the multitudes that attended his milling want. I know one preacher who had a faministry and that of his disciples; and by the Har-lly, consisting of 4 or 5 in number, who on one vest, we are doubtless to understand all the circuit received about half of his allowance-say 251., and that same year he had to pay a doctor's and unxious to hear the Gospel. By the Labour- bill to the amount of £14 7s 6d. I know one ers is doubtless meant not only the first disciples young man who on one circuit that he travelled and others who laboured with them, but the faith-{received at the rate of ten shillings per month. ful ministers of the Gospel in all ages, and all These are specimens of numerous instances of the who are otherwise engaged in turning men from kind that might be given; and has such a course darkness to light and from the power of Satan of things no discouraging influence? But in unto God. The intelligence that we are daily re- addition to this, the uncertain and scanty depen- shall we look? To the Seminary? To the Sabbath lance, viz: As we enter, or retire from, a church, ceiving from various parts of the earth, shows dance of the superannuated preachers is another School? No, says every pious and well instructed we should walk as easily, and lightly as possible clearly that the Lord is by various means glorisource of evil. I think it will be found on excused up in faith, let all along the assert of a whole ously opening the way for the general spread of amination that their allowance, which is derived unite in petitioning the Lord of the harvest to send important. How often are the eyes of a whole unite in petitioning the Lord of the harvest to send important. the Gospel. But the declaration of our Lord is from the book fund and fifth collection has not for more labourers into his harvest, and whether they congregation suddenly turned upon some one, perhaps nearly as applicable now as ever. years past exceeded on an average more than come from the Sabbath Schools, the Seminary, whose rude and noisy step resounds through the Faithful labourers are still comparatively few. one tenth of what it ought to be. Now some of England or Ireland, or from all these places it whole church. Many do this without thinking of soul has been that their Heavenly Father would There are many Scribes, Pharisees, and Priests, these men have families dependant on them and matters not, if the Lord of the harvest only sends its effects. The silence and stillness of the house of reverend & right reverend mien; but compare they are obliged after being rendered unable to them we will all say Amen, and hail them as the of God should only be broken by the voice of ratively few that work. As my attention has been do the duties of an efficient labourer in the itine. Lord's messengers. In order to this "let a fast praise, devotion, prayer, and preaching. Let paternal arms.—Scottish Guardian." directed principally to our own Church, I shall rant field, to toil out their few remaining years be proclaimed and sanctified, and solemn assem. our brethren in the ministry aid us in bringing confine my remarks to the deficiency and want in agricultural and other pursuits, in order to obtain a slender support for themselves and their Many of those who first entered the itinerant families, instead of being comfortably provided for field in Canada are worn or nearly worn out, and by the church and left to devote themselves, as some have gone from labour to rest and reward. far as health and strength will allow, entirely to Most of the circuits are very large, for want of the work of the Lord. When young men who preachers to supply the work. Now this excess feel a conviction of its being their duty to preach of labour is wearing out those who are still effi. the Gospel and to leave all and devote their whole cient, and will probably hurry many of them into time to the work, see such neglect on the part of an untimely grave. The population of our coun the Church towards at efficient and especially try is rapidly increasing in settled parts, and new its worn out Ministers, they have, in addition to settlements are continually forming and extend- all those other temptations, to struggle against ing, and a wide Missionary field is already open- that which arises from a dread of want and ed, and the Macedonian cry is sounding out from distress, both as it respects themselves and those various parts of the wilderness, "Come over and dependant on them; and such temptations are the head of this article, is frequently erroneously changes of the season, as the flocks required to help us." Now when we stand and view this not easily resisted. The writer of these re- applied. No phrase is more frequently used, by extensive and rapidly extending field, ripe alrea | marks, lived in the early part of his christian professing Christians, and I think cone is less unis of more labourers,* may we not enquire why out labourers in the Lord's vineyard; and he has don for sin, and have determined to lead a new not yet forgotten his feelings and thoughts when life, it is common to say, such an one has "ex-For this there must exist reasons; but surely seeing the venerable old man almost spent with pericaced religion." I think, however, that the their flocks by night, when the angel of the Lord the fault is not in the Lord of the harvest. What fatigue in labouring on a rented farm in order to phrase conveys a wrong meaning, and is calcula came down with the glad tidings of a Saviour's then are the reasons why there is not a greater obtain a slender sustenance tor a dependant ted to injure the cause of truth. What is implied birth. The family; when at the same time he might and in the term religion? far from thinking that all the blame of the de- would have been labouring successfully in the Gosficiency will fall on one class or department of pel field had the church ministered to his temporal the Church, but believe that every department is necessities as she ought. Should souls perish more or less to blame. Those who have been through this and similar instances of neglect, at called to "leave all" and "go preach the kingdom whose hands will their blood be required? I fear of God," know the feelings of reluctance and op. at the hands of some of our rich farmers, merthe first impressions, as also the objections that ly dependant on these men for their wealth, and grace. are raised, and the strugglings of the whole soul who might have been Dunkards and vagabonds against it; particularly when the subject of the but for the exertions of these men. A certain

faith and is worse than an infidel." And where to "press towards the mark for the prize of the but will flee from him, for they know not the voice they frequent; according to the old proverb, show a man sees his family neglected and a part of his high calling, of God in Christ Jesus."

Nieven's Hiblical Antiquities.

me your company, and I'll tell you the mar.

usefulness, and a fear of mistake or deception in small and necessary pittance withheld by those the call, combined with various other things, leads for whose spiritual good he is spending his time gion, is the prayer of them to conceal, at least for a time, the whole in and strength, he is led in some instances through how necessary that preachers and old experience his age, experience, mature judgment and general much more exceptionable than that which he con-

scarch out, counsel and encourage; and when But I fear that in some instances an aversion to A. B. attended the four days meeting and got relinecessary almost drag such into the work of God. the privations and sacrifices of an Itinerat life, gion. C. D. went to camp meeting and got reliyouth, inexperience, want of learning, poverty, admit, some innocent worldly calling or business, Christians. and want of respectability in the family of him in conjunction with their ministerial labours, so far

> Another cause is the general want of accommopreacher's support ought to be such as would en. as in the presence of such an assembly? I fear there are few if any from Dan to Beersheba. almost ready to faint by his side. And on circuits where there is no parsonage house or but one house and two families, the preacher cumstance of frequent occurrence. Heaven has is under the necessity of leaving his family with so blessed us and given us favour in the eyes of some kind friend, and, instead of having a com. the people, that many strangers come to our fortable house provided by the stewards, search. churches: they enter, and often find themselves ing out one for himself, and he must not look so embarrassed, not knowing where to find a seat, much for convenience of structure and situation without intruding. A stranger may easily be as for one that he can obtain gratis or at a very known by his air, and appearance on entering the low rent, and this he may in general expect to church. In this case every member should take pay himself, either directly or indirectly. Is a pleasure in relieving him by offering him a seat. there no evil in these things? do they expose to It would be grateful to his feelings, and induce no temptations? rather do they not cry " Locate" him to come again, and again; and to bring with a voice that he can only resist by a convic. others. Strangers often complain of the mattention that " woe is me if I preach not the Gospel?" tion of our people in this respect. Brethren, these These I consider to be some of the reasons why things should not be so. Our interest as well as

> the labourers are few in our church. But there is another very important reason that must not pass unnoticed. The verse immediateprompted to duty. Need we wonder that there from the aisle, leaving the vacant part of the seat is not a greater increase of labourers when we next the aisle for others who may come. the suffering harvest and say, spare thy people & Journal. and give not their heritage to reproach. Then will the Lord be jealous of his land and pity his people, yea the Lord will answer." Joel ii. 15, 19. gathered.

From the New England Christian Herald. "EXPERIENCED RELIGION."

MESSES. EDITORS-I have been some time perapplied. No phrase is more frequently used, by

1st. Knowledge.

2d. Experience. 3d. Practice.

A knowledge of God-ourselves-and the plan of salvation.

nothing disgraceful in the circumstance that gave

That all who profess may fully experience reli-

Sandwich, Mass., May 26, 1832.

of the labourers being so few. I fear that too with too great a love of this present world (though sions. This phrase seems to carry the idea, that tremendous billows of popular commetten; cast many of the preachers have nearly forgotten, or perhaps unperceived by the individual at the time) men obtain the favor of God and the pardon of her into the seven-fold heated furnace of the tybut seldom think of their own struggles of mind have led some to forsake the field, though in their sins, something in the way that a boy would rant's wrath; she mounts aloft in the Ark, upon

BEHAVIOUR IN CHRCH.

Many seem to be under an impression, that a church is a public place, where they may be free never to forget what the Lord said to him on that vince, is not only a source of grief and tempta. take than this. In the first place; where can we memorable occasion. 1 Sam. xvi. 7. Church. I am far from thinking that a Methodist pectability, and strangers, so much to advantage, able him to lay up treasure on earth; nor that his have known a few young persons, who have behouse or any of his equipage ought to be very come conspicuous for their courtesy, and attencostly and fine-but such as would render him and tions in these respects; and they secured the eshis family comfortable and respectable. But with teem and commendation of all. We cannot conthe exception of a very few places, where is there | ceive of the structure and operations of the mind a comfortable, convenient and respectable parson. of a young and vigorous person, who sits in a comage with other accommodations for a family? fortable seat, while trembling old age stands up

We have often been pained with another tir-Christian courtesy and kindness forbid it.

We have sometimes felt, and often seen the rude inconvenience, that, when several are sitting ly following the one already quoted says, "Pray in a seat, they will sit next the aisle, and compel ye the Lord of the harvest," &c. I consider a every one coming into the same scat to press neglect of the duty here enjoined one of the prin. by their knees, with much effort often. We recipal reasons why the labourers are so few .- joice to learn that the congregation at the Green-Those who do not prize as they ought a faithful street church has resolved to correct this matter. ministry, and wilfully neglect the duty that God It is a noble resolution, and worthy the example requires them to discharge in order to secure this of our congregations every where. We carnestly blessing, deserve to suffer a partial famine of the insist upon its universal adoption. Let every one word until they are thereby taught wisdom and when he enters a seat, take his place farthest

hear so little praying to the Lord of the harvest while we are on this important subject, we will to send us more? To what source I would ask add a remark respecting another great annoyblies be called; let the bridegroom go forth to his about on improvement in our assemblies in these chamber and the bride out of her closet. Let respects, by mild, gentle, and persevering admothe priests and ministers of the Lord weep over nitions, until the work is done. - Christian Adv.

SHEPHERDS IN THE EAST.

The flocks were tended by servants; also by owner, who himself was often employed in the source of uneasiness and annoyance; by her ill same service. In the summer they generally temper she may mar the happiness of the family; moved towards the north, or occupied the loftier by her bad example mislead her young sisters; part of the mountains; in the winter they returned to the south, or sought a favourable retreat in suaded, that the use of the phrase which stands at the valleys. A shepherd was exposed to all the be watched by day and by night, under the open ces so direful, give her the benefit of early and sky. Thus Jacob describes his service :- " In continued instruction; set before her a good exdy to harvest, and consider how much want there career within a few miles of one of these worn derstood. When men profess to have received par- the day the drought consumed me, and the frost ample; teach her her duty, and let her mind be by night; and my sleep departed from mine ameliorated and illuminated by cultivation. eyes." So also the shepherds were watching bers would. They grew familiar with the rules and beloved flock, I am often surprised at the striof order, and learned to conform themselves to king difference observable between those famithe wishes of their keeper on the slightest notice. lies who are furnished with a religious paper, and They became acquainted with his voice, and those who are not. I allude to a difference relatwhen called by its sound, immediately gathered ing to general information. Whenever the sub-A feeling sense of sin forgiven—the favor of around him. It was even common to give every ject of Mission, Bible Societies, Sabbath schools, position to the call that arise in the mind under chants, mechanicks; many of whom are indirect- God—the indwelling Spirit—and sanctifying individual of the flock its own name, to which it or Tract Societies, or revivals, are intoduced inlearned to attend, as horses and dogs are accus. to a family, they are ready to join with pleasure A constant going about doing good—visiting tomed to do among us. If the keeper's voice was in the conversation, and will frequently allude to the widow and fatherless, in their affliction—and at any time not heeded, or could not reach some circumstance of deep interest, which has young lady not long since said to her little keeping unspotted from the world. Now, has the straggling party, he had but to tell his dog, who arrested their attention in the course of their read-brother who had lately returned from a Seminary young convert experienced all this? That he has was almost wise enough to manage the flock by ing. But this is not all; their hearts are feelingby painful experience the varied and violent where he had embraced religion?-"What calling embraced religion—commenced the work of retemptations to which all such are exposed. The would you wish to pursue when you get to be a
ligion—entered the field, and taken up the cross, over the distance, and rapidly restoring all to jects are introduced as the topic of conversaman ?" and mentioning several to him. After a lit- is granted. But he has experienced but a very obedience and order. When he wanted to re- tion in a family who take no such paper, it is easy tle consideration he said to her surprise, "I would small part of religion. He knows but little-he move them from one place to another, he called lo perceive that they are lamentably ignorant of circumstances need counsel and encouragement; wish to be a Methodist Preacher." She expressed feels but little—he has practiced but little. He them all together, and marched before them with the wonderful things God is doing in our day, but are in general, exceedingly reluctant to open some astonishment and said to him, "the Me- has not yet "all the mind that was in Christ," nor his staff in his hand, and his dog by his side, like Besides, their hearts are as cold lowerds them as their minds to those who are capable of assisting thodist Preachers are all poor and many of them is he "sanctified throughout body, soul, and spirit." a general at the head of his army. Such is the a stone. It is a painful truth, that there are menin this critical moment. A sense of the awful have to suffer because their people do not pay If there are any such instances, they are very rare beautiful discipline which is often seen in the flocks of the earstern shepherds. With a knowl. with a low, intriguing, political journal, than with The terms I have always used on such occa- edge of these circumstances we can better undersions, are—he or she, has found pardoning mer-cy—embraced Christianity—obtained mercy—ful parable of the shepherd and his flock: "The fessors regard the glory of God, their own edif-become a follower of Christ, or the like—which cheen here his research to the shepherd and his flock: I have said that this deficiency drives some from become a follower of Christ, or the like-which sheep hear his voice; and he calleth his own the field. A man's companion and children are terms I think, convey a proper meaning; but the sheep by name, and leadeth them out. And when lies committed to their charge !" next to his life, yea as his lite; and his Bible tells other does not. Let the young convert be assured he putteth forth his own sheep, he goeth before him that "he that provideth not for his own, and that he has not fully "experienced religion," them, and the sheep follow him, for they know especially for them of his own house denies the when he has found mercy. Let him be exhorted his voice. And a stranger they will not follow,

TRUTH IS POWER.

Some men say that "wealth is power," and some that "talent is power," and some that "knowledge is power," and others that authority is power;" but there is an apothegm that I would place on high above them all, when I would assert that "TRUTH is rower." Wealth cannot purchase-talent cannot refute-knowledge cannot overreach-authority cannot silence her: they all, like Felix, tremble at her presence. Fling her into the most that bright und indestructable principle of life, light and glory, which is given by his Mighty Author to animate, to illumine, and inspire the immortal soul, and which like himself, " is the same yesterday, to day, and for ever.;' the mould has long been heaped on all the pride of wealth, and talent, and knowledge, and authority; when earth and heaven, itself shall have passed away, truth shall rise, like the angel of Manoali's sacrifice, upon the flame of nature's funeral pyre, and ascend to her source, her haven and her home-the bosom of the holy and eternal

TO THE YOUNG CONVERT.

Remember two things; first, that life is never iven for its own sake, but for its uses. Your spirtual life is given to you that you may "live to rod;" you are to walk in his ways, to hunger and thirst after his righteousness, and to delight in his service. Then secondly, remember that your christian life is in a very feeble state. If indeed you are truly converted, you truly live; but your ife at present is the life of infancy and childhood. Your knowledge is small, your faith weak, and your charity limited. Consider, then, that you require to be "rooted and grounded" in the ruth; that you are "to grow in knowledge and in grace;" and that you are to give "all diligence, to add to your faith virtue, and to your virtue knowledge, and to knowledge temperance, and to temperance patience, and to patience godliness, and to godliness charity." Conversion is not the end of your course, but its beginning. It is the strait gate, opening on the narrow way; and all that way you must tread if you arrive in heaven. -Lon. Evan. Mag.

THE CHRISTIAN MOTHER.

While my children were infants on my lap, as washed them, I raised my heart to God, that he would wash them in that blood which cleanseth from all sin; as I clothed them in the morning, asked my heavenly Father to clothe them with the robe of Christ's righteousness; as I provided them food, I prayed that God, would feed their souls with the bread of heaven, and give them to drink of the waters of life; when I have prepared them for the house of God, I have pleaded that their bodies might be fit temples for the Holy Ghost to dwell in; when they left me for the week day scoool, I followed their infant footstens with prayer, that their path in life might be like that of the just, which shineth brighter and brighter unto the perfect day; and as I committed take them to his embrace; and fold them in his

FEMALE POLLY.

Females sustain the most important relations in society as daughters, sisters, friends, wives, and mothers. How much unhappiness may be produced by a wayward, disobedient, imprudent daughter. Without being guilty of any outbreaking immorality that would bring with it disgrace, Labourers will be multiplied and the harvest the sons, and frequently by the daughters of the she may, by her improprieties, be a continual by her folly and indiscretion fill the hearts of her relations with apprehensions and anguish, and finally bring down the gray hairs of her parents with sorrow to the grave. To avoid consequen-

VALUE OF A RELICIOUS NEWSPAPER.

The difference.—The pastor of a Baptist Church in Maine, in a letter to Zion's Advocate, says, "In my daily visits among my numerous bers in our Churches, who seem better pleased a paper devoted to the advancement of the Re-

EFFECTS OF BAD COMPANY.

Judging men look on others from the company

Bad company is ruinous to fame and reputa-Ill company is the ruin of youth and reproach

Ill company, like objects besmeared with filthiness, besmear all those who come near or touch

Ill company is the grand engine with which Ill company is to be shunned as deadly poison,

or as a snare laid for your safety and welfare. Unavoidable and innumerable mischiefs and See, seemisfortunes altend the keeping of bad company. Many men have been good till they were ill associated; as pure water changes its quality and

virtue by passing through pernicious minerals. When vice runs in a single stream or rivulet, the vicious streams fall and unite into one large and deep channel, the unwary are drowned therein. A fig. which are

Bad companions, like jack o'lanthorn, or misguiding lights, lead the unwary insensibly into ambuscades. ...

Evil companions, like the syrens, allure men into dangerous follies and destructive vices. It is better to have no companion or associate than to have un ill one, Segate 2, 3 a 2, 17 . . .

Religious Intelligence.

VISIT OF THE REV. THOMAS WHITEHEAD TO THE TOWN OF GODERICH AND THE SAW. GEEN MISSION!

For the Christian Guardian. June 17. Attended a Quarterly Meeting in Zora-was shaken with agus on Mouday—no remedy but Hyson, hot and strong and plenty of it. London, Sunday 24th. Preach'd twice to the people, suffered much in consequence of a little over exertion—waited several days for company, but waited in vain—Wednesday 3 o'clock, I took to the saddle for Huron—lodged at Brother M'Connell's. Thursday uneffective—lay too—off early Friday morn. ing-took a cup of tea at Mr. Lewis's, in the Wilberforce Settlement of coloured people. Their wheat, Indian corn, potatoes, gardens, &c. have a promising appearance. A solitary ride of 30 miles brought me to Mr. Vandeburgh's, on the Iluron Road. Pass'd several parties who were brushing up their contracts upon the London Road, '(a great and a good worth)' which rendered the indiany. (a great and a good work) which rendered the solitary place a little cheerful-pass'd over or under soveral place of mud, logs, and roots, that no traveller could voluntee for pleasure; got safe through and was glad of it. Ere now those few disagreeable places are handsomely faced over, so that you may ride safely in your carriage from London to Goderich at the expense of a little shaking on .ly .- Saturday rode into Gotlerich -a; general time of health in the Town—was joyfully received by the Society preached twice on the Sabbath. The word of the Lord is precious to a goodly number there in these days—met 20 or more in Class meeting. How good it is for brethren to sit together in heavenly places 1. O, blessed Jesus! save this rising settlement from the fearful curse of Infidelity and dissipation.

Monday morning 8 o'clock. Hoisted our blankets on board our birch bark for Sawgeen Mission-wind fair-3 barks in company with three or four families on boardaffectionate creatures! but we could not converse togo ther-2 of the barks were under size. The impelling waves roll'd them rather rudely. We beached for several hours, and had the pleasure to take two deer on board— While our little back was skipping and leaping from wave. to wave, I felt a spark of poetic fire—the strangest thing that ever happened sure! I saw the majestic waves lift up their emerald heads on high, adorned with ruffles, curls and combs, far exceeding in native beauty the artificial dress of the fairest of the fair. I heard them clap their hands in homage to the skies. My heart responded—

Shout to the Lord, thou land lock'd Sea,
In your Eternal roar;
Let wave to wave resonal His praise,
And shore reply to shore.
Windes! ye shall hear His Name aloud,
Through the ethoreat blue:
For when His chariot is a cloud,
He makes his wheels of you.

The greater light that rules the day in his western course to awaken our Antipodes from the slumbers of inidnight, hid his face from us in the waters of Huron. We drew up our backs upon the sand. After a frugal repast and a precions little prayer meeting, we rested on the bouch. I had Cedar boughs for my bed, my saddlebags for my pillow, and watch coat for covering, while every passing star smiled friendly! Tuesday morning. Eurly affort wind light a little

Just, as the sun hid his lovely face in the great waters again, we entered the noble River Sawgeon. You will but rarely find a nobler River. The rising banks clothed with foliage all but impervious-the lofty forest trees seem to claim the precedence, while the greatest varieties of evergreens range themselves in close order all around .-Defiance to bleak florens with his airy forces, how long, how friendly have this numerous family lived togethernourished from the same fountain, each individual contented with his lot, never invading each other's rights, nover changing the family livery! I saw them steadfast and immovable, smiling on the sun burnt and weather-heaten passenger. O who will not be instructed?—When I looked upon the surface of waters in the absence of the rays of light, I was transported, but did not leap out of my bark as I fear a more sensitive being would have done. The inspiration of the Magic scenery would have burst his spell. It was the image of the banks and groves seen in the waters. Not all the Mirrors of Hamburgh could produce so enchanting an illusion. Some young natives on the banks appeared head downward, looked very odd. I was soon left to a few serious reflections, that shadows please more than realities! that man does not walk upright! that when Jeshuron waxed fat he kicked against God the Rock of his salvation !! . ?

Thursday. , With Brother Benham and a young native paddled and sett several miles up the stream. Water abundant for all hydraulic purposes. The bottom of the River is paved with movable stones of several qualities. The scenery, of the banks is often indescribable. I heard them say, Whist !! Whist !! I am well pleased with the timber and soil.

Saturday, I o'clock. Met the natives for divine worship -spoke to them by an interpreter; solemnity and affection marked the hour; spent some time in preparations for the sacrament of the Lord's Supper, Baptism, and Marriages on the approaching Sabbath.—Sabbath morning 8 o'clock, inct in Love feast. We will not forget the lovinghindness of the Lord; his life giving presence made our hearts glad. In preaching to my unread audience, I en-deavoured to simplify the institution and nature of the Holy Suppor the subject became luminous, warm and af-Br. Simson's interpretation was instructive and intéresting. We had a humbling solemn season at the intions. They were cressed in thin native costume with .Table—all our believing natives DO this in remembrance their faces painted in a frightful manner. On this day of the Lord Jesus. The desert is already glad, in many places, she shows more than buds; she has blossomed and produced fruit-fruits of the all-conquering cross of the blest Redeemer. Allefuia! the Lord God Omnipotent -reigneth, and will forever reign !

This Mission is young and remote; and it has laboured under more, difficulties than any other Mission I am acquainted with; yet ithes prospered and is still prospering.
What an offering! what a free will offering have Brother Bouham and sister Benham made to God and the nather Bouham and sister Benham made to God and the nath In the afternoon Capt. Anderson the Indian Agent, tives 1 Can you number it? Can you weigh it? Can you Mr. Edwy Ryerson, the Chiefs from the Narrows with moasure it?; NO. Oall ye who are quiet in your posses. sions, blest even to satiety, will you hear the prophetois speaking to the son of Abinoam 7. Will you come up to and one boat for Penetanguishene, for the purpose of hold that the son of Abinoam 7. Will you come up to the help of the Lord? Will you stand in your places namong the Stars the Lord holds in his right hand, who flight in their courses against the powers of darkness? O will you avoid the bitter curse of the angel of the Lord against Meroz?-Behold and see the Lord has gone out render back to him a little of his own!!

I must refer you to Brother Benham's, report to the Missionary Society for particulars. I baptised 4 adults, 11 children, and married 3 couple.—Tuesday morning 8

and 3 natives on board. The waters of Huron are more! accustomed to paddles than to canvass. Shortly after the great light of the day had hid his face in the great waters, out in the lake; originally disposed in irregular squares trance and began to smoke their pipes in silent meditation, high and lifted up it once bid defiance to storm and tempost, vain boast! The noble reef now lies in ruin; her trast between the appearance of the christian and Heath. remains tell the traveller what she has been. I saw them on Indians was very great; the heathen Indians looked in tears. I saw that the huge piles had been removed from wild and uncivilized, their bodies and the few tattering the devil effects most of his purposes on mankind, the family, rent and left in disorder. These lifeless things clothes they had on were besmeared with dirt and greese, romind me of many promising families, whose mountain and their faces painted with different colours. The once stood strong, fearing no reverse—a sad mistake!— christians on the other hand were cleanly, well clothed, "They build too low who build beneath the skies"—— and without any superfluous ornaments about them, and

"At length misfortune takes a turn to reign, And ille succeed to ills a numerous train."

What a spoiled foast! What a deluged garden! What a dispersion! What blighted hopes! Some of the sufsome linger on broken hearted, while some are tosso it is shallow and formidable; but when many of about in wild disorder. I found a bed to rest on, Cedar then exhorted them to open their ears and their hearts to boughs softened the rock; my pillow as heretofore; our evening devotion was delightful. "The opening heavens around us shone with beams of sacred bliss." I faced the moon; kept watch with the stars, not long. I slept where he had seen their Great Father the King with his when sixty-nine presented themselves in front of the and was refreshed; wak'd at the peep of dawn, just as own eyes, and would now tell them the desire of their Preachers' statements made at the time, Venus was rising up to douce her glim. All hands on board-paddles in motion. The sun, the morning came forth from the chambers of the East; his willing beams of golden light saluted the curling waves; the curling waves were whist and hid their morning caps in honon of Him who said, let there be light, and there was light. We took in our passage plenty of fine fish, and a trim built velvet horn'd buck.—9 o'clock, landed safe at Gode-

Saturday 2 o'clock our Quarterly Meeting commence and closed near the same hour on Sunday. I thank the Brothers, it is my desire we should all become one Holy and blessed God for the solemnity of this day, and and listen to the good words of our friends the white peotrust that a number of precious souls present have corres. ponding feelings. My best feelings are alive for the welfare of this new settlement; nor can I name a place that say) that it is the wish of our Great Father the King to stands in more need of religious help. We want a little have all his Red children settle and become farmers. This stands in more need of religious help. We want a little have all his Red children settle and become farmers. This sanctuary to worship God in, in this place. Mr. Prior is also the desire of our Father the Governor at York. tenders us his influence to procure us a lot to build on. I Be faithful, be faithful, hear the words of our Great Fahave no doubt but he will succeed. My good friends who ther the King: he wants all the Indians to become Chrisare never weary in well doing will expect me to call upon tians and worship the Great Spirit. For the happiness of them for their donations to procure nails, glass and paint for the purpose. Other materials and carpenter work will be furnished on the spot .- Mr. Prior politely enclosed to me \$4 for moral or religious purposes; it being the wampum, and continued to address the same Chiefs, amount of fines laid upon two careless chaps, but not coltine substance of which was that he had been informed lected, (they having slipt off.) I must say I am pleased with the donation, especially as the greatest benefit is Mr. Prior's-remembering the words of the Lord Jesus, how he said. It is more blessed to give than to receive.

N. B. the Clatter to bang of axes, taws, planes and armer, speak well for Goderich.

I accept it as a happy circumstance that a number of spectable English emigrants have taken up lands upon the Huron and London Roads. The wilderness will be turned into a fruitful field. God will bless the people!-The Canada Land Company have opened an Asylum for many tens of thousands of the oppressed of Europe.

Monday morning. Bid our good friends farewell at Goderich; lodged at friend Burnham's at the Maitland River, (once miscall'd the Mad River.) All doing well and in health. Tuesday night—lodged at Mr. Van Edmond's—very corry he was not at home—God bless the kind family !-- Wednesday, A long and lonesome ride of 35 miles without refreshment—a matter to be sure of little consequence to me; but my horse roll'd up his eyes at no several times complainingly. I do thank and praise the Name of the Lord my God for all his mercies to me. THOMAS WHITEHEAD.

To the Editor of the) Christian Gnardian.

For the Christian Guardian. River Credit Mission, souls addressed of July 24th, 1832.

In compliance with your wish I send you an account of my late visit and interview with my Indian brethren at Like Simcoe, Cold Water, and Penetanguishene. Accompanied by Brothers Sunday, S. Hurlburt, and Thomas Biggs, we left York on the 4th inst. and arrived the next day at the Holland Landing. From thence we took a birch cance and crossed over the Lake, and arrived at the Narrows on the 7th, and were welcomed by Chief Yellowhead and his people, who appeared very glad to see us once more. We found the teachers, brother Swartz and sister Brink and all the Indian friends in health .-In the evening we had a meeting with them in their cha pel-I gave them a short account of my visit to England, of what I had seen and heard. When I told them how much the English people loved them and prayed for them, they expressed great joy and exclaimed aloud, "Amen!" They also appeared much pleased at my having had an scemed to feel much, and they thanked the Good Spirit for all the words they heard. We found them comfort able settled in their new houses, except one or two families who are still living in their, birch, back wigwaums-Their crops of Corn and Polatoes looked very well and promise them a good harvest.

Sabbath 8. In the morning visited the Sunday School There were 69 children present, many of whom sould read quite well in the Testament. 'At 11; I preached to the Indian brethren from John iii. 14, 15., which text I read from the translation lately printed by the British and Fo reign Bible Society in London. In the afternoon met the Class leaders and enquired into the state of their classes, they reported favourably. In the evening brother Sunday preached to the Indians from John xiv I; 3.; Thomas Biggs exhorted and we had a pretty good time.

Monday 9. This morning we started for Cold Water where we arrived in the afternoon, and found Br. Edwy Ryerson and all the Indian friends in pretty good health As soon as the Indians heard we had arrived they came with all haste to shake bands with us. Here we met with two of the Native Speakers from Rice Lake, who intend to go with John Sunday to St. Marie: Divine worship n the evening, which was attended with the blessing of God and our hearts rejoiced together, and to we

Tuesday 10. In the morning Br. Ryerson and myself and a meeting with the Class-leaders and found that their classes were doing very well. A few during the absence of the Missionary had backslidden and had gone over to to the Roman Catholic Indians. It was a matter of great comfort to our hearts to find that our Indian brethren had emained so faithful to the Lord amidst so many trials and difficulties. We found them strongly attached to Methodism. In the evening we had public worship, when about two dozen of the heathen Indians were present and listened with the greatest attention while talked to them on these words, "For God so loved the world, that he gave his only begotten Son, that whoseever believeth in him should not perish, but have ever. lasting life." These Indians came from Penetanguishene where they are now awaiting for their presents from York? They came from the vicinity of Green Bay and Lake Superior and are of the Menominee and Chippeway Mr. S. Hurlburt was taken sick from a severe cold and was unable to go any farther, but left him at Mr. Clark.

son's that when he got better he might return home.
Wednesday II. In the morning visited the Schools which are now under the Superintendance of the Indian Department.-There were 18 Indian children in the boy's School and 16 in the girl's-several in both of the schools could read in the Testament, and some were writing These shildren are boarded and clothed at the school their young men, and the Chiefs from Cold Water and ing a Council with the Western Indians and to talk to them about religion. On our arrival we found them en. Brothers, during the la campt on the north shore of the Bay, to the number of King demanded my service. campt on the north shore of the Bay, to the number of about 500 souls. We pitched our tent near the bark Coun. Tought the enemy. Although I was thus brave, yet I was cil house, where the Indians who come here for presents before you—now, even now, the Heir of both worlds, the hold their councils with their Agent. The christian In-Lord of Glory! will hold himself your debtor, if you will dians took up their lodgings in this house or rather wigwaum: In the evening several of the converted Indians from the Sault of St. Marie came to see us, and were very glad to meet with Br. Sunday, from whom they first people. heard the words of the Great Spirit and were thus brought o'clock I took leave of the Mission—a goodly number of to enjoy the blessings of christianity. They informed us men, women, and children assembled on the banks of the that most all who had made a profession of religion last River We sung the parting byon, kneeled or rather year at the above place; had remained faithful. Some hold of the white man's religion and become Christians flesh. Our tears were tears of joy, for we expected to at that place. In the evening we had prayers and the and farmers, to be as cowardly as old wemen." This meet again. A light brokes after all day when Simpson Lord blessed our cons.

Thursday 12. A general council of all the Indians and may perhaps bring them to think more upon these ommenced this day in the back council house, the Indian Agent, commanding officer of the place and the we looked out the lodging place of a way faring man, and chiefs took their seats at the head. The pagan Indians ran under the lee of a reef of lime rock that projected came in and sat down on the ground on the left of the enand without any superituous ornaments about them, and had every mark of a civilized people. When we looked and saw what God had done for the christian Indians, we could not help admiring the goodness and the power of Him who hath wrought this mighty change. Capt. A. poned the council by informing the heathen Indians that ferers may have found the Rock that cannot be moved; their brothren the chiefs of the christian Indians had something in their hearts which they wished to tell them, and fore; our what might be said to them. The Agent also told the close of our meeting on Monday, an invitation was gheavens chiefs that one of their own people (pointing to me) had given to all those whose souls were blessed with the I faced just returned from the other side of the Great Waters, pardoning love of God at the meeting to come forward, Great Father the King concerning his red Drethren and oped they would listen to all his words. Chief Yellowhead of Lake Simcoe, then rose up with

white string of wampum (beads made of shells or china held in great estimation by the Indians) and addresse himself to the Menominee and Chippawa Chiefs, with whom he shook hands, in the following manner .-

"Brothers, I am glad the Great Spirit has taken core of you on your journey and brought you in safety to this place. I shake hands with you all in my heart. "Brothers, it is my desire we should all become one

"Brothers, I will tell you (be faithful and hear what I tians and worship the Great Spirit. For the happiness of your children, think and hear; for our Great Father the King speaks these words for our good. This is all I have neighbourhoods.

Overwhelming Testimony in favor of Temperance. The Montreal Minerce, in commenting upon the late effects of the Cholera in that site. to say." Yellow head then took up another stirng of that their young men often took up the tomahawk and went to war-He advised them to lay down their warclubs and live in peace by becoming Christians and farmers, as he and his people had already done.

The next person who addressed the Chiefs from the West was John Asance, who tose up with a pipe of peace held in the hands of Netahgaweneneh, and said :-"My Brethren, I am glad in my heart to see you this

lay, and I shake bands with you all.

My Brethren, you have come from the West to see the council fire of your Father at this place. I am glad you

nebegoos will also hear these words and become farmers. My Brethren, my mind is the same as the one who ast spoke to you. We will now listen to your answer here in the presence of the officers.

My Brethren, I hold in my hands the pipe of peace as

The pipe then went round to all the Heathen Chiefs, and each one took a few puffs out of it.

and that this was also the desire and command of our Great Father who is in heaven. When I told these artless people the magnificence and grandeur of the King's Wigwaum, how it shone with gold, &c. they looked with astonishment and wonder.

Kahgayahshe, a Chippeway Chief, then rose up with : string of Wampum and addressed the Agent—the sub-stance of which was, that he had listened to the words which had been spoken by the different speakers, but was unprepared to give an answer at present, as he did not gods. My attention was next arrested by six children know what the other Chiefs who were not present would say to these things.

· Mezai, another Chippeway Chief, rose up in reply to the speeches of the Chiefs of the Christian Indians, holding the string of Wampum in his hand, given by Yellowhead,

." Brothers, I arise to inform you that I and the Chiefs pose Superior.) I cannot speak for them now. You shall hear from us by and by," He then addressed him-

self to the Agent, and said i "Father, I wish to speak to you a little.

Father, I have no heart, (meaning he had no medal; I have nothing but a liver hanging in my breast, and I suppose this is the reason why I am so dull in understanding all your words. I wish you to give me a heart.' Gave a young beaver skin, made into a punch,

Shahwunekezhik, a Menominee Chief, spoke with ipe of peace in his bands and one in the hands of his landard bearer, and said to the Christian chiefs : "Friends, I'thank you for your kind words and good

ll my people when I get home of what you have said Friends, this is the way (pointing to the pipe) what our forefathers used to do in keeping the path between us smooth. The wampum comes from the white people-the pipe from our forefathers,

Friends, I am unable to give an answer to your words at present, about my people becoming farmers and Christians. I do not know what the Winebeggos will say to your words, may be some of their young men might listen.

Two or three other Chiefs addressed the Agent principally on the subject of their presents.

John Sunday also spoke to the Pagan Indians and told them of his conversion to Christianity and exharted them to pay attention to all the words which had been spoken to them this day. Capt. Anderson replied, through Aksige. nauk to the speeches of the heathen Indians. The council broke up about 3 P. M. and in about an hour after we heard the chanting of the war song and the boating of the Tawa e.gum, a kind of a drum, and presently we saw a instances of will worship; men dancing with weights number of the Menominees and Chippeways, dancing on their head, or fire in their hands; others had pieces along the road with their war Clubs, spears, gans, &c. and their naked bodies painted and ornamented with fea- both their cheeks, and one man appeared to have had thers, bears claws and skins of other animals, in a most frightful manner. They went up to the front of the officer's house, where they went through their performances, occasionally raising the war whoop & as they danced around in a circle they threw their bodies into different attitudes to give a more terrific appearance. They also exhibited the manner in which they encounter the enemy which they did by running and jumping from behind one tree to another in a most dexterous manner. While they were dancing the war dance some of the warriers would people paid great attention; all their motions agreed occasionally go up and strike a pole which was held by an old Indian in the centre of the circle, and relate their and together touched the ground with their forcheads. war exploits and at the conclusion of their story to give Of these Mahammedans there are some thousands, some tobacco or money. Yeltowhead, John Asanco and within a few minute's walk; but little exertions have two other christian Chiefs took this opportunity of addressing them, and after telling over their bravery and obedience to the King, during the last war, they had also listened to the words of the Great Spirit and at once became warriors for the Lord Jesus Christ, and were now determined to live and die for him." One of them spoke

Brothers, during the last war our Great Father the poor, and knew it not .-- I used to get drunk and talk very

big. Brothers, by and by the good white man came to me and told me about the words of the Great Spirit and how he had loved this world so as to give his Son to save all "Brothers, when I heard these words I was brave and I

om me. The work was a subject to take the subj and farmers, to be as cowardly as old women." This "Are you in favour of the enterts now in progress for speech caused a great laugh among the pagan Indians, the promotion of temperance?"

(To be continued.) PETER JONES. To the Rev. E. Ryerson.

> (For the Christian Guardian.) Dari ngton, July 28th, 1832.

Rev. and dear Brother, As the following account of a Camp-meeting, held n the Whitby Circuit, may n t be unacceptable to the readers of the Christian Guardian, you will please give as early an insertion as possible.

This Camp meeting commenced on Friday 29th of June, and although the numbe on the ground the first day of the meeting were few, yet the Lord was present with us; our prayer meeting at night was made a means of good to many souls. Our exercises continued at regular intervals during Saturday and Sunday, during which time the presence of the Most High was very powerfully manifested in our midst, Previous to the Preachers' stand. From statements made at the time, as well as subsequent circumstances, it appears that the number here spoken of did not exceed two-thirds of the entire number whose souls underwent a pleasing i

The good done at this Camp-meeting appears small, when compared to others; but when it is considered : that we live principally in a new country, where the useful paper.

Our circuit is in a very prosperous state. Our conregations are generally so large that the places where ve hold our meetings are quite too small to accommodate the numbers that attend. There is scarcely a class

"Blest Jesus ride on till all be subdued, Thy power make known and sprinkle thy blood; Proclain thy salvation and teach the new song, To every nation, and people, and tongue!"

I remain, your unworthy brother, in the bonds of a JAMES NORRIS.

rom the May number of the Wesleyan Methodist Missionary Notices.

INDIA AND CEYLON. Description of a Heathen Festival.

March, 24, 1832.-This evening I went down to the great temple of St. Thome, to see the preparations for the festival. The hoge car was already covered with its gaudy trappings. The horses of the sun in have brought your wives and children with you.

front of the car, nearly as large as life, were covered with crimson and gold. The ugly figures at its corners, you have heard and all you have seen. I hope the We were like nothing on earth; and the rest of the car were like nothing on earth; and the rest of the car was covered with representations of the different Indian derties and their actions. The whole was surmounted by a richly guilt umbrella. The car had the appearance, by moonlight, of a temple of gold. The used to be the custom of our fore fathers, that all whose people were then pouring in from all sides, and all seemed in expectation of great things.

My Brethren, it is my desire that you take this pipe to your people, that they may see and hear what I have said. Heatherism fall short of the truth. If the degrading scenes I have this morning witnessed and a grading scenes I have this morning witnessed and a grading scenes. by the British public all who have any portion not to After this, I gave them a talk, and informed them that claim, "This system must and shall come to an end." it was the desire of the English Government at home to The croud had been collecting all night; at day-break claim, "This system must and shall come to an end." have all the Indians become Christians and good farmers, the road leading to the temple past our house was thronged with all descriptions of native carriages and

> On my way to the temple the first object that attractposed to the glare of the sun. A few paces from this old woman, lay a stout hearty man in the midst of a bundle of sharp thorns; he was crying lustily to his which I have referred. who seemed to be worshipping a man; they sung beautifully, and waved their hands in the most graceful manner. I next passed on to a child with its eyes recently torn out; in this state its wretched mother was exposing hands; many were walking on spikes, and some were lying exposed to the sun and howling till they were bathed in sweat.

had been thrust under the skin of his back in infancy, and he appeared now to be without arms. A second was stretched full length on his back, with his face covgashes in his face. He was evidently under the influence of bang, or some other intoxicating ingredient .-One old painted wretch, walking on spikes, blessed the them on their eves and faces.

The above are only a part of the infernal scenes. used to think that a few such cases might exist; but here I met with them every step.

26th .- This morning I went out again to St. Thome. seventy smaller ones. These were all home on the shoulders of men under canopies, attended by tomtoms and other music; but the procession had nothing to recommend it to a European, but its novelty and the immense crowds of people. I saw several additional of iron stuck in their flesh, or wires drawn through

his legs thrust quite into his body. after many days.

20th.—This evening I walked to a mosque, a short listance from home, and had the opportunity of seeing several Mahammedans at their evening worship. person reading or reciting was out of sight; but the both in time and manner; they all kneeled together, within a few minute's walk; but little exertions have

are ready to listen to the word; for them we need no chapels, as every street affords room for a preacher to take his stand. By the grace of God, I hope soon to make the attempt.

Temperance.

f the M. E. Church, last week in session in this city, after the regular examination of the candidates for full admittance into the travelling connexion, permission was given (as usual) to ask any other questions through the bishop, that might be thought useful. The number of candidates was about 20. The substance at once became a Christian and threw away the fire waters of the questions and answers is here given;

"Do you use tobacco in any way? They all answered in the negative.

The answers were various; but all expressed themelves decidedly in their favour.

"Do you drink beer or cider !" Before answering this question the enquiry was made to what kind of beer the propounder meant. And being told "strong beer"-with two or three exceptions. they all answered in the negative; those excepted,

sometimes drinking cider only. This augers well-very well-for the yougher branch of the ministry. And we hope these questions, or similar ones, will ever be asked, where teachers are ap-

pointed to promote public virtue. Since writing the above, we learn that the voice of the conference has been taken on restoring the ancient rule of Mr. Wesley to the discipline, which was almost unanimous in favour of the change, only four voting against it. The rule allows no person to be a member of the church who either manufactures, vends. or uses spirituous liquors, unless in cases of extreme necessity. The number of ministers present at the time of taking the question, varied not far from one hundred and fifty.

Thus the work goes forward; and thus after a sleep of years, the Christian churches are awaking to a sense of the evils attendant on the use of strong drink .- G. of Temperance.

Temperance.--In Scotland the number of members of Temperance Societies, as appears from the Temperance Society, Record for April, has increased to about 50,000. The following item is from one of our latest London papers :---

Temperance among Methodists in England .- At settlements are remote from each other; and that the the Third quarterly meeting of the Wesleyan Methovork was exclusively confined to our own circuit; we dists, held on the 3rd of this month, it was unanimous: believe the amount of good done is proportionably as ly resolved to petition the next Conference, through great as that effected through the instrumentality of the medium of the district meeting, to enforce the fol-the most prosperous religious meetings reported in your lowing rule of the Society, on both preachers and people, or otherwise to expunge it from their code :- "It. is expected of all who continue members of the methodist society, that they should avoid drunkenness, buying or selling spiritous liquors, or drinking them, un-less in cases of extreme necessity."

testimony to the efficiency of temperance, in repelling the terrible malady :---

"The Temperance Society in Montreal, is composed of 350 members, of which 300 are heads of families.-We learn from good authority, that not a single person of these families has died. About 50 members have been attacked but slightly. This fact is sufficient to recommend the necessity of following the rules pre-scribed by societies of this nature. We see that the cholera makes greater ravages here than in England. That is attributed to the use of intoxicating liquor, which is cheaper here than in England. It is also remarked that the number of cases of motality is less frequent among the women and children, who gennerally re not so much addicted to the use of strong drink as the men.'

CHRISTIAN GUARDIAN.

Wednesday, August 1, 1832.

To the Editor of the Christian Guardian.

As you have been pleased to review, at some, ngth, in your paper of the 11th inst. the humble Aday of Christianity but of common humanity, would ex. dress which the Rev. Messrs. Hick. Turner. Hetherington, and myself, had the honour to present to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor of Upper Canada, from our District Meeting, and as, in my judgment, the observations which you have made, may, very possibly, make an impression on the minds of many of ed my attention was a very old woman, stretched on your readers unfavourable to the Wesleyan Mission-her back, and her face, which was painted white, expanses in the Canada District, with your permission. I aries in the Canada District, with your permission, I will make a few remarks on the editorial article to

Unless persons were to read the Address, in connexion with your first paragraph, they might very naturally suppose, that we had assigned no other reason for having commenced a Mission amongst the Indians in Upit naked to the blaze of the sun. Not far from this per Canada, than the request of His Excellency, another child had its eyes torn out, and all its limbs whereas, as you are aware, we have taken this step in twisted; another was laid upon thorns; one, a boy of accordance with a principle held sacred by our Com-Interview with our Great Father the King of England.

John Sunday gave them an account of his labours among the Indians at St. Marie last stummer. The brethren seemed to feel much, and they thanked the Good Spirit.

Some the seemed to feel much, and they thanked the Good Spirit.

District of the seemed to feel much, and they thanked the Good Spirit.

District of the seemed to feel much, and they thanked the Good Spirit. and their eys out, and not a few infants apparently but | gelizo the Heathen Tribes in their vicinity. I am not new-born. Going toward the temple, I saw a man indeed ashamed to avow it as my opinion, that, as the dragging his body along the ground by means of his Indians are under the special care of His Majesty's Representative, that a request, addressed to our Committee from such a quarter, for a Missionary to be station-Having seen the idels enter the temple in triumph, I ed amongst any portion of them, destitute of religious took another direction. New scenes of degradation instruction, would-other circumstances being favourpresented themselves on every hand. One man's arms able-be attended to with the utmost promptitude and cheerfulness. We are always grateful for such bints and intimations from intelligent and pious individuals, ered with wet mud. A third, with his knife in his band, was covered with gore; his matted locks were wishes, as far as the means placed at our disposal will already soaked with blood, and I saw him add new allow. Hence it is a fact, well known to all who are acquainted with the origin and progress of our Missions. that some of the most important and flourishing of there children of those who gave him money, by touching originated, under the Providence of God, in the request of individuals, who wished to improve, by the instrumentality of the Gospel, the ignorant and depraved multitudes around them. The appointment of Mr. Turner to labour amongst a part of the aboriginal inha-The whole space around the tank, and all the adjoin-bitants of the Upper Province, took place in conse-ing streets were filled with people. The procession of quence of a resolution formed by the Wesleyan Misbitants of the Upper Province, took place in conseto-day consisted of three large idols, and from sixty to signary. Committee, long before we were acquainted with Sir John Colborne's views and feelings towards the poor Indians, or with the favourable opinion which he entertains of our Connexion; and if you and your readers will take the trouble again to read the Address. you will perceive, that so far from having assigned as our only reason for seeking to save the red children of the forest, the request of the present distinguished individual who presides over Upper Canada, we assign At this feast we have distributed some hundred of no particular reason whatever, but merely thank His tracts, the good effects of which I hope will be found Excellency, for having "encouraged" us to send a Missionary to the St. Clair station, and for his confidence in the zeal and integrity of our Society.

Nor was it designed to introduce into our address, any reference, "expressed or understood," to the political circumstances of the Upper, or any other Province: nor, as far as we can discover, does it contain any such allusions. There is, of set purpose, a careful avoidance of them, and instead of adverting to your. "local conflicting affairs"-(which it would have been There are thousands of natives on every hand who highly imprudent and reprehensible for us to have done) we simply state some of those general principles and, directions by which, as a Body of Christian Ministers, we are governed in political affairs. Different men will take opposite views, and make a very different application of the same principles. We have our mrthod of explaining and enforcing them-others bave INTERESTING FACT .- At the New-York Conference | their way of doing so. The same liberty that we ourselves enjoy, we are quite willing should be possessed by our neighbours; and although much fault has been found with us on account of our strictness of interpretation-though the present Lord Chancellor, did once in his place in the House of Commons, when speaking on the West India Question, very gently, (I was going to write kindly) chide us for it; and though another nodid not come forward to his support when he contend-

subsequently treated us with great severity and even ting Benares, Lucknow, Agra and other cities. Benares | England; it will probably be the same in this country. | ness. injustice in a historical work which he published, we lost 15,000 inhabitants. In an army of 18,000 men, It has been ascertained that up to May 1831, there Reform Billon the night of the 13th. find it to be no less our duty than it is our interest, to under the command of the Marquis of Hastings, en- have been six hundred and fifty-six irrurtions of leave political questions to be settled by others, and to camped at Mundelah, Gubblepore, and Saugor of the the Cholera. do all that we can, in humble dependance on the Lord southern branches of the Upper Ganges, more than the Spirit, to effect a radical reform in the hearts and half were swept off by the Cholera in twelve days .lives of men. And here permit me to state, that in our Having passed the banks of the Nebuddah, it reached opinion the divine precept, respecting " them that are Bombay, to the westward, in September 1818-one year given to change," quoted in our address, may be fully after its first appearance in Calcutta-taking in its timated at two millions five hundred thousand annuany other side, "of every political question." We think that it is quite possible to leave every side of every merely political question to be settled by political men, & we are of opinion that this is the more prudent, as well whole Coromandel coast. In the following January it as the more excellent way, as simple christians are selder of Lords on the 14th, against tythes, Lord King maintain.

The Bill.—On presenting a petition in the House of Lords on the 14th, against tythes, Lord King maintain. In Nov. 1819 physiology. In some cases not more than one half of ed at some length the power of Parliament over church kingdom is not of this world. If my kingdom were of this world then would my servants fight."

I congratulate you, my dear Sir, on the intention ed, if the Lord will, to accept of the affectionate invithat by pursuing a straight forward course, we are the more likely to arrive at a good conclusion.

I am
My dear Sir
Yours Truly
R. ALDER. Montrea', July 19th, 1832.

REMARKS BY THE EDITOR .- It affords us peculiar pleasure to insert the above communication from the Rev. Mr. Alder; because, if we have done any injustice to the motives, or sentiments, or production of brethren whom we highly esteem, and whom we should deeply regret in the least degree to injure, we are enabled to make ample restitution-and if they have been in any way misunderstood, it enables them to correct every misapprehension and to express their sentiments with a fulness and explicitness that will secure the hearty response of every Christian patriot and sincere Methodist in Upper Canada.

To attempt to affix a meaning to any part of any document different from that intended or desired by its anthors-whether expressed in the best manner or not -would be a task as ungrateful to our feelings as it would be foreign to christian candour.

We are therefore both willing and gratified to un derstand the address of our Missionary brethren procisely as it is explained above, without detaining the reader for one moment to inquire whether the address bereez, and into Armenia; and on the Arabian side, in itself considered would authorise the meaning which at the head of the Persian Gulf, it attacked Bassorah, we seemed to take for granted was conveyed in it.

The principles and policy advocated by Mr. Alder in the second paragraph of his letter are, in our opinion

as rational as they are prudent.
In regard to the duty of Christian Ministers and bodies of religious people as such, respecting "merely Bagdad it ascended to Astrachan, a populous town on political questions" we have uniformly advocated Mr. Alder's sentiments, as expressed above, and for that reason condemned the union of Church and State in this Province, because it tends in both theory and practice to subvert this principle of political non-interference. Whether we have always illustrated our professed principles in practice we are not concerned now frontier of Europe. to inquire. Of that the reader can judge for himself.

As to the scriptural meaning and application of the phrase "given to change," we have never entertained an opinion different from that expressed by Mr. Alder. which was mildly, and we doubt not successfully, combatted in our remarks, was that it passed along the Don, the Dneiper and the Volga which without qulification the phrase would bear, and which had been made of it by certain high-church tory journals, of known and malignant hostility against Methodism, or Sectarianism as they frequently term it. These journals took occasion from the unqualified ges were extensive; it made successive attacks upon phraseology of the address, to throw invidious and slan- the Capitals of the several provinces south of Moscow; derous insinuations against the Methodists and the Methodist Conference in this Province. W'thout intimating therefore, what we thought the Canada District meeting really meant by certain expressions in their address, we commented upon certain general principles and party interests that it was being made subservient to maintain, contrary to the genius of free gevern. ment and the rational principles of scriptural Christia.

We frankly confess that one principal object of our remarks was to draw from Mr. Alder or some of his responsible brethren an explicit expression of their sentiments on the several topics to which we alluded; being satisfied from several conversations with them, that such an avowal and explanation would perfectly accord tructive in Smyrna. From Astrachan it directed its with our own and the views of Methodists generally, course westward to the Sea of Asoph, traversed the would defeat the malicious designs and disappoint the northern shores of the Black Sea to the mouth of the hopes of the enemies of Methodism. Our object is completely gained.

To Mr. Alder's concluding expressions of Christian friendship and courtesy we can only repeat our reciprocations of similar feeling; and while we are happy to bear testimony, as far as our knowledge extends, to British nation, however, was soon paralized with a his "open and straight forward course" of Christian panic of alarm by its sudden appearance at Sunderland. and manly conduct, we have the satisfaction and assurance to believe that we have not essentially departed on the eastern coast of England. Soon after it apfrom a similar course, and that on the part of our brethren, and ourselves, as well as Mr. Alder, there is a like "devout wish, that the object we have in view on our shores, entered our towns, terminated the probamay be realized," and we all "arrive at the good contionary state of several thousands of our neighbours clusion" of harmony, unity and cordial co-operation.

ASIATIC CHOLERA.

Though the Indian or Asiatic Cholera has travelled over mountains and seas, and carried off myriads of other places in the neighbouring States. human beings to another world in every variety of climate, from the burning deserts of Arabia to the frozen shores of the White Sea, it excited but little interest who has in so fearful a manner poured his vial of wrath or attention in this country until a few months ago. upon the air. But since its appearance on our own shores and its mortality in our own towns, it has become a subject of tions on this disease. absorbing interest, and an abridged sketch of its rise and progress cannot prove uninteresting to our readers. Cholera is a disease peculiar to the present century.-For the substance of the following details and general Physicians of India profess to have the best authority observations we are mainly indebted to the London for believing that it carried off 30,000 inhabitants of the Review for November last, and the West- of Bengal in 1762, and re-visited that region in took their seats on the opposite side of the House. The minster Review for October, in which periodicals, be- 1781; that it appeared at Madras in 1774, in the Isle gallery, was much crowded. After the ceremony of givsides a vast collection of facts, there are some very of France in 1775, and in Arcot in 1787. It is also the Duke of Sussex congrutulated Earl Grey on the tri. ingenious speculations respecting the nature, causes, affirmed by respectable authority that the epidemic pesprobable and possible remedies for this remarkable and tilence in England in 1069 and 1076 was no other than Lord Commissioners, most cordially by the hand. Sevein some respects apparently supernatural disease.

On the 28th of August 1817, this terrible disorder | 2. An alarming fact connected with the history of ing off thousands of the population. From Calcutta it cipal cities of India frequently. Its frequent irruptions spread in different directions. Following the course in China, Persia and Syria, furnish abundant facts of to the point, and although sure of defeat, avoid at the number of cases had been 24.

Scotch what they were unable to kill, they come at once in China, Persia and Syria, furnish abundant facts of to the point, and although sure of defeat, avoid at the number of cases and of deaths, but for the last few

its travels were equally rapid and destructive. It reached Madras in October, 1818, and arrived soon after at sixteen of the inhabitants of the globe. the extremity of the peninsula, diffusing itself over the it broke out in the Isle of France, and in six weeks destroyed one-fourth of the population. It is supposed to have been brought to this Island from Ceylon, a dis- of seven of its victims perish. It is stated that the diswhich you have expressed to forget what is past, and tance of nearly 1000 leagues, in the Topaz frigate, easo has sometimes taken a complete circle round a most cordially do I respond to the wish expressed at which arrived at Port Louis in October 1819. Many the close of the Article on which I have taken the liberty of the crew died of the Cholera during the voyage; and of addressing you,--"that you may be able to speak of though there were no cases on board on her arrival, and more pleasing things in time to come." Be assur- yet three weeks after the landing of the convalescents, ed that nothing shall be wanting on my part to secure the desolating disease began its work of destruction boods and patches of territory perfectly free from the his way to England. so desirable a result. For this pupose I have determinal among the inhabitants. Soon after its appearance at infection of the disease. -- It is sometimes most fatal in Calcutta it commenced a rapid journey of mortality to filthy habitations, crowded neighbourhoods, low moist tation addressed to me by your Board of Missions, to the eastward. It travelled along the coast of Bengal, places, and the hot season; yet it originated in a coun attend your approaching Conference; though my doing to the kingdom of Arracan, where it arrived in the so will be at the expense of much personal feeling and early part of 1819. It proceeded from Arracan to Siam, convenience. I devoutly wish that the object we have in the capital of which it destroyed 40,000 inhabitants. in view may be realized; and for this reason, I have ad- Having traversed the kingdom of Siam, it passed dressed you thus freely, but at the same time with the through the Peninsula of Malacca, and visited in regumost perfect candour and good feeling; because I think | lar succession the Islands of Sumatra, Java, and Borneo. It r appeared in Java in 1822, when it removed 100,-000 souls into eternity. In the same year (1822) it paid a terrific visit to Celebes, Amboyna, and several can explain these phenomena of this disease? other islands of the Eastern Archipelago. It attacked Cochin China and Tonquin in 1820; entered China, and began its ravages at Canton and scattered its fatal poison over the Philippine and Spice Islands, towards be implicitly obeyed "Be ye also ready; for in such the close of the same year. It arrived at Pekin in the lan hour as ye think not, behold the Son of man comearly part of 1821, and proved so mortal to Pekin and Nankin during that and the two following years, in defiance of the strictest precautions, that the public treasury was obliged to furnish funds to bury the dead .-In about one year the Cholera travelled over the whole Indian Peninsula, containing 600,000 square miles; and in less than two years it ravaged a territory in Asia of about 1,300 leagues in length, and 1,000 in breadth-nearly one hundred and twenty millions of square miles. The Cholera re-attacked Bombay in 1821, and taking

the islands in its course, it proceeded westward towards Europe. It crossed the Arabian Sea, and made its appearance at Musest, situated at the castern extremity of Arabia. To the inhabitants of this commercial city it proved very destructive. Passing on both sides up the straits of Ormus and the Persian Gulf, it extended on the Persian side to Shiraz, Yezd, Ispahan, Taan Ottoman town, with terrible mortality, sweeping off one fourth of the population in 14 days. To the northward it proceeded up the Euphrates and Tigris to Bagdad, and slew one third of the inhabitants. From the northern shore of the Caspian, Sea, at the Mouth of the Volga, where it arrived in September, 1823 .- To the westward from Bassorah, it proceeded to the shores of the Mediterranean, ravaging Arabia, Mesopotamia, and Syria. In 1823 it appeared at two points on the

From 1823 to 1830 Asia has been annually subjected to the scourage of this terrible postilence. It did not, however, pass over into the European territories until July 1830, when after severely re-attacking Astrachan. into Europe, traversing a space of 16,00 miles in less than three months. It penetrated to the heart of the Russian Empire; among the Don Cassacks its ravait entered Moscow three months after its re-appearance at Astrachan, and made a prey of about 5,000 inhabitants.-In 1831, the Cholera entered Poland, by the Russian armies, and visited most of the villages and towns of that unfortunate kingdom. It soon reached the shores of the Baltic, successively attacked Riga and Dantzic, and in defiance of rigid quarrantine regulations and every possible precaution, entered St. Petersburg. It passed into Prussia, and made its appearance in Berlin, Hamburg and other German cities. It passed from Syria into Asia Minor, and was very des-Danube, which it ascended, scourging Hungary in its march, and arrived at Vienna before the winter of 1831.—On the approach of winter its malignity appear. ed to subside upon the Continent of Europe. The panic of alarm by its sudden appearance at Sunderland, peared in other places, visited Edinburgh, Glasgow and Ireland. It has since crossed the Atlantic, arrived upand countrymen, and emptied many a habitation of its most needed inmates. It still exists amongst us, and prevails to a considerable extent in New York and

Whether this pestilence is yet destined to circumnavigate the whole inhabited globe, is only known to Him

In conclusion we beg to add a few general observa-

1. It is not generally admitted by physicians that the the present spasmodic cholera.

about 100 miles northeast of Calcutta. At Jassore it almost every place that it attacks, and breaks out at proved fatal to about one tenth of the inhabitants. In intervals in its dreadful ravages upon the inhabitants.

ed for the repeal of the Test and Corporation Acts, and of the Ganges it extended northward to Delhi, desola- the same kind; the same is likely to be the case in same time, the imputation of want of courage and mean- days the scourge has evidently been stayed.

3. The destructiveness of this disease exceeds the mortality of any plague or pestilence recorded in an- motion, by the same Honourable Member shared the cient or modern, sacred or profane history. Its mor-tality in *India* for the last fourteen years has been esobserved by us, without our "opposing all improvement, course among many other places the famous cities of ally. At the lowest estimate it has swept off eighteen any higher rent than £1 or to a greater reward fee than identifying ourselves with the Anti-Reform side," or Aurungabad and Poonah. To the south from Calcutta millions of human beings in Hindostan, and thirty-six 10s. on the fall of each life. millions in Europe and the rest of Asia-about one in

4. The capriciousness of the disease is very extraordinary, and several facts connected with it appear to of it, out any perceptible variation of circumstances, six out town or village, passed on to another district, and then, after the lapse of several weeks, returned, passed by the places heretofore infected, and ravaged the places which had so recently escaped. In the very heart of a cholera district have been found neighbourtry where ablutions are frequent even as a religious cemony-it was proportionably as destructive in the Province of Cancasus, where there are but 8 inhabitants to a square league, as in Hindostan where there are 1200 in the same space-it malignantly ravaged the villages of the Himlaya mountains, 8,000 feet above the level of the sea, and in unwatered Arabia-it attacked Moscow in the dead of winter, with the thermometer 16 degrees below zero, and spread with increas ing rapidity as the weather grew colder.

"Two are grinding at the mill, the one is taken and the other left"—at every age, in every variety of condition and climate. Reader, it tells in language that cannot be misunderstood, and with an authority that ought to eth. Blessed is that Servant, whom his Lord, when he cometh, shall find watching." What is our existerce with this? It is everlasting misery; voluntarily and wickedly begun in time, judicially and justly completed in eternity.

CHOLERA.-This dreadful pestilence is progressing in town with increasing violence and mortality. The number of cases is not reported. One physician informed us this morning that he had nine new cases of Cholera among his patients last night-had lost 4 within the last 24 hours.-The Cholera still exists at Prescott, and the number of cases and deaths in Montreal rather increases. In New York from 100 to 230 cases are reported daily, and from 75 to 110 deaths .- The Sun newspaper of the 29th July, states that in the town of London (London District) 47 cases of Cholera had been reported, and 13 deaths.

The same paper says-"The town is litterally deserted by the inhabitants, there being now only about 27 men with their families remaining in it, there are on Dundas Street alone upwards of 20 houses wholly shut

The Kingston Chronicle of Saturday last saysthe disease has revived a ongst us, and a fresh cutalogue of victims have fallen this week."

The subject of the leading article on the first page, deserves the most serious consideration of the Ministers and members of the Methodist Church. The deficiencency in making a suitable provision for the Minis. try does not arise from any defect in the system.-That is excellent. But it has not been brought into means in our Church to make the provision necessary here are not blameless in this matter.

THE REV. THOMAS WRITEHEAD is the oldest me ber of the Methodist Conference in Canada. While be has stood the blasts of nearly 70 winters and the itinerant labours of nearly half a century, a communication fore them, and the Newcastle lazaretto ship in the Signe from him will be found in another column of this day's was ordered for the accommodation of the remaining paper fraught with amusing originality, fervent piety passengers, and the necessary supply of provisions sent and the lively imagination of youth. Can infidelity on board. The number of cases were in all 117, and produce such innocent and devout cheerfulness on the margin of eternity?

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

ed and profited with the perusal of a communication. in to-day's paper, from the Rev. Peter Jones, Indian Missionary, furnishing an account of a visit to the Indian Missions at Lakes Simcoe and Huron. . How animating to christian philanthropy and gratitude, and how remunerating to christian benevolence and labour, that under circumstances so pleasing and propitious,

"Western empires own their Lord, And savage tribes attend his word!"

THE ANNUAL CONFERENCE of the Methodist Church Canada, will commence its Session at Hallowell on Wednesday the 8th instant. The Editor will therefore e absent two or three weeks. The obituary notice of Mrs. Sarah Watson. has not been received.

Foreign News.

EIGHT DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND By the packet ship Caledonia, Graham, from liverpool arrived this morning, the Editors of the Commercial Advertiser have received files of London papers to the 15th me, and Liverpool to the 16th, both inclusive.

ENGLISH REFGRM BILL On the 14th, the House of Lords met at half past three o'clock. After prayers, the Lord Chancellor, Earl Grey, the Marquis of Lansdowne, the Marquis Wellesley, Lord Durham, and Loud Holland, intered in their state robes, and took their seats beneath the throne as Lords Commissioners. At five minutes be-fore four o'clock the Speaker, attended by about 100 members of the Commons, appeared at the bar, when the Lord Chancellor said, "My Lords and Gentlemen, his Majesty not finding it convenient to attend here to day, he has by royal commission, authorised us to give his assent to a bill entitled "An act to omend the representation of the bill entitled "An act to amend the representation of the bears and Wales."—The Commission, new cases, 19; dead, 2; recovered, v; remaining which bears date Westminster, June 7th, was then read, day, 49. Total from commencement, on the 12th of and the Royal Assent given in the usual form. The May, 200; died, 82; remaining, 75.

Norwich.—We regret to state that an epidemic is the place amongst the poorest of the inhaumph of Reform, and shook the noble Earl, and the other ral bills were forwarded a stage, after which the House

adjourned.
The Courier of the 14th says:-" From the progress appeared at Jassore, a very considerable town, situated the Cholera is, that it establishes itself permanently in which has been made in the Irish and Scotch Bills, we shout 100 miles northeast of Calcutta. At Jassore it almost every place that it attacks, and breaks out at may now expect that they will be through Parliament by the time fixed upon for the general rejoicing and illuminaproved latat to about one tenth of the inhabitants. In intervals in its dreadful ravages upon the inhabitants, tion, viz. the 27th inst. The opposition of the Irish less than a month it travelled from thence to Calcutta, It attacked Calcutta 14 times or every year from 1817 Members is upon principles not upon dectail. They disvisiting village after village in its journey, and sweep- to 1830; Madras 9 times; Bombay 12 times; the prin- dain the pitiful tactics of the Anti-Reformers, and unlike

The House of Commons was occupied with the Irish

Mr. O'Connell moved that it be an instruction to the be conferred on 40s. freeholders in fee. This motion was negatived after a lengthened discussion. Another an estate for lives renewable forever, of the clear yearly value of 30s, above rent and charges, and not subject to

STAMPS ON NEWSPAPERS .- In the House of Commons on the 14th, E. L. Balwer, the celebrated novelist, brought forward a bill for removing the stamp duties on periodicals; and made a long and eloquent speech in favor

Tyrue Bill.-On presenting a petition in the House one third of the infected perish; at other times, with. property, as being the property of the public. He was replied to by the Bishop of London. The Times says:-This is a great question, and one which cannot be much longer evaded.—It has become too much the fashion to accuse, not only Lord King, but every one who raises discussions with regard to the temporal riches of the church, of feeling an indifference towards religion. A pretty no tion these Consertives must be blessed with, who confound it with tythe pigs, or overgrown bishopricks and livings!
Sir Walter Scott arrived at Frankfort on the 5th ult on

From the Liverpool Chronile of June 16.

MELANCHOLY LOSS OF LIFE AT SEA BY CHOLERA With feelings of the deepest sorrow, we have to onvey to our readers intelligence of the most distressng nature, which will carry dismay to many, and regret to all, and further arrest the public mind to the consideration of a disease which is so fearful and desolating in its progress. After devastating the land, it bas invaded the deep; and the sum of human suffering which we this day announce, shows how fell and destructive has been its short career on the waters. The ship Brutus, Capt. Neilson, left the Mersey on

the 18th May, for Quebec, with three hundred and thirty passengers, principally composed of persons from the agricultural districts, anxious to find in the Canadas profitable returns for their labour and capital. The crew was efficient, the captain able and attentive. The services of a surgeon and clergyman were also engaged and every thing promised a favourable and pleasant The weather was calm and beautiful; and the first six days were spent without regret of the past, but in pleasing anticipations of the future. On Friday, the 25th May, there was illness on board, but it created no alarm. On Sunday, the 27th, the crew and passengers were summoned to prayers, and the reverend gentleman preached from 1st Cor. "Now abideth faith, hope and charity." He was listened to with the most marked attention, and the day closed with serenity and peace. The sun on the following morning rose unlouded, it shone on health, it set on dismay and death! A man in the vigour and prime of life, was suddenly seized with illness; and soon the principal symptoms of malignant Cholera manifested themselves. The surgeon, aware of the necessity of prompt and vigorous exertion, at once applied the necessary remedies, and his patient recovered. His next case was not so fortunate; and soon the news of a woman's death thrilled through the ship with awful solemnity. A child of a few days old soon followed; and the next day, Tuesday, death made a fearful advance. Alarm then arrived at ts height, and each passenger began to view his fellow with looks of fearful apprehension. Sympathy became absorbed in the fear of general danger, and many sought protection by keeping aloof from those parts of the ship in which the sufferers lay. This was found of no avail; and when, on the following Sunday, the awful splash told of thirteen bodies being committed to the deep

The Brave! few, few, in truth they were! despair seemed to sit on every visage, the stillness of the grave or Saturday next, for the first payment on their subwas around, and the doctor's melanchely movements scriptions. vere viewed with almost the listless gaze of manition. On Monday the deaths swelled in their amount, and the captain finding himself deprived of the services of systematic operation .- There is also abundance of his second mate, carpenter, and steward, thought it in accordance with his duty to bear up for Cork; but findfor the reasonable support of the ministry. The preacting that impossible, he altered his course for Liverpool, and arrived yesterday morning, and was immediately reported. The deaths amounted to seventy nine, and two having died after coming into port, leaves the amount of, mortality Eighty-one Individuals since the disease broke out

The Board of Health had all the particulars laid bethe recoveries 20, a proof that the medical gentleman (one) efficiently discharged his duty. We have obtained the names and former residences of the diseased,

which we annex. Alice Jackson, Oldham; Geo. Pegg, Leicester Samuel Justin, Deddington; Wm. Gilke, Oxford; Ann INDIAN MISSIONS .- Our readers will be much pleas- Gibbs, do; David Robinson, 2d mate; Geo. Bradshaw Lanchashire; James Wild; Christian Garford, Loeds, Ann Garford, do; C. Smith, ship's cook; Sylvester Newton, Oldham; Martha Newton, do; Charlotte Amstrong, Yorkshire; Doratho Myers, do; John Dickenson, Leeds; J. Logan, ship's steward; John Dickinson, Yorkshire; Wm. Dickenson, do; Joseph Lucas, Leeds; Hannah Ball, Manchester; Mary Mason, Newcastle; Edward Baines, Yorkshire; Julia Will, Worcestershire; John Hayford, Leicester; Mary Henderson, Glasgow; Geo. Donahoe, Manchester; Berne Gilks, do; Ann Bateman, Buckinghamshire; Alicia Wm. Redhend, do; Eliza Redhead, do; James Rederto have the option of paying off the same as much head, do; Wm. Mellors, do; Thos. Mellors, do; Geo. arlier as he may deem expedient. Judith, do; Emas Williams, do; Ann Beesley, do; Elizabeth Beesley, do; Wm. Sneed, Nottingham; John Fitzpatrick, Louth; Martin Dailey, Queen's countv; Sarah W. Coats, Yorkshire; John Gardner; W. Newman, carpenter, Cork; Jonah M.Can and child, Lancashire; Mary Webb, Worcestershire; Mary Jane Morris, Anaghlone; Mary Wild, Holdon; John Green, Oxfordshire; Hannah Green, do; John W. Lumer, Canada in the year 1804, and continues to Progress of the Cholera in England & Ireland,

Liverpool, June 16 .- We regret to state that the cholera continues to make considerable progress. The following is the Official report, published yesterday af-

raging in this place, amongst the poorest of the inhabitants, which is reported to be cholera. In the course of ten days, no fewer than forty cases are stated to have occurred, of which eight have proved fatal. . Leeds .- The cholcra is now declared to be in Leeds.

Total cases from the commencement of the disease on the 20th May, 35; deaths, 14; recoveries, 14; remain under treatment, 7.

York .- The cholera has made its appearance in York. From the 3d instant, when the first case was noticed, up to the 11th instant, 23 cases, 9 deaths, 1 ecovered, and 18 remain.

Doncaster .- Several cases of spasmodic cholera have courred in Doncaster. Up to Sunday the total

ases from the commencement, on the 6th of April, 301; total deaths 101; cases remaining 61.

Ireland .- It appears from the official reports, that the total number of cases of cholera in Ireland, from Committee on the Bill, that the right of voting in counties the commencement of the disease, is 7,059, and of the conferred on 40s. freeholders in fee. This motion deaths 2,200. At Dublin there have been 3,248 cases. deaths 2,302. At Dublin there have been 3,248 cases, and 895 deaths; at Cork 2,836 cases, and 672 deaths, being much more than one half of the total number in that part of the United Kingdom. FRANCE.

The papers contain but little additional intelligence of much interest from France.

PORTUGAL.

A letter from Lisbon, dated June 2d, says: "The arrival of the packet last Sunday, with the news of Lord Grev's Ministry being reinstated in power, spread a dreadful gloom over the short lived joy of the Dev of Lisbon, Don Miguel, and his ferocious ad-

WEST INDIES.

The Courier of the 14th, says :- From a notice given Lord Althorp, last night, in the House of Commons, it appears that it is the intention of Ministers to lose no time in carrying into effect the recommendation of the Select Committee on the Commercial State of the West Indies, to assist the Planters with a loan from Govern-

· For this partial and temporary assistance, the West Indians, no doubt, will be grateful; but we regret that a more decided determination was not evinced on the part of Ministers to grapple resolutely with the difficul-tics of the West India questions.

MARRIED.

On the 19th July, by the Key, Richard Phelps, the Rey, Hamilton Biggar of London, U. C. to Miss Eliza P. Racy, daughter of James Biggsr of London, O. O. to make the control of the Control of Mount Pleasant, Racy Esq. of Mount Pleasant, On the 19th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Gunning, Mr. Andrew Donaldson

DIED. In this Town, about 4 o'clock this morning, Mr. William Belli, Tailow Claudler, formerly from Pagland agod 55 years, the has been very rittentive in assisting and relieving families in distress and becausement with the Conders. The was well last night at supperwas shortly after seized with the Chotera, which triumphed over medical skill immediately applied, and made a corpe of its victim in a few hours.

w hours. Mr. Bell was a valuable mercher of the Methodist Church; he had the exercise of his reason to the last moment; was prepared for the message; and joy/ally trismphed over six and death while giving up the shost. He has he has mainfalse wife and family, and a large circle of friends to lament his sudden removal.

inserge; and joyining transplied over sin and death while giving my the ghost. He has left an anishbe wife and family, and a large circle of friends to lament his sudden removal.

On the 19th ult, of Consmoption, Mercy, wife of Thomas Vaux, of this town, in the 28th year of her age.

She was a member of the Methodist Society, about ten years—unsamining and exemplary in her whole deportment—an affectionate wite, a kind mother, and a food and dutiful child.—Her professions of the origonamis of religion were never very great, but sile was sincorely devoted to the Cause of her Redoemer. During her professions of the origonamism of religion were never very great, but sile was sincorely devoted to the Cause of her Redoemer. During her professions of the origonation, enjoying at the same time an unclaken confidence and resignation, enjoying at the same time an unclaken confidence—The face of death moulded her, in a degree, during the first part of her illuces, but the Lord entirely removed it, about seven weeks before her death,—so that from that thus she could look forward with fond anticipation to the time of her departure, fully resigned to the will of God, as to life or death,—her evidence and enjoytzents increased until her dissolution, and, though suffering much, and in great debility, she left with her friend conquest over sin and death.—Thus the Lord, through her has given demonstrable proof of his supporting power in the hour of death to the weakest of his helievers.—Con.

At St. Thomas, of Cholera, on Sunday the St instant, Mrs. Haw kins, copart of the late Doct. I. B. Hawkins, who died the Sanday previous of the same muliquant disease—thus within eight days and in the prince of life has the faither and mother been taken from a tamily of soven small children, the eldest only ten years of age.

In Malahide, lest week, Mr. Ara Learn, Inn keeper, and his chiest doughter aged about 12 years, besh of Cholera.

In this village, on the 11th inst Martin Appleford, wife of Mr. William Appleford, a Loan Triesler in th

years. At York, on the 18th, of choiera, Mrs. White, lately from England, and Miss Playter. Near the Chatcaughy basin, Lower Canada, of the prevailing mala-dy, on the 13th, Mr. Benjamin Lewis.

TAKE NOTICE.

The Subscribers to the Methodist Chapel will be called upon by Messrs. Perry and Hamilton, on Friday

J. R. ARMSTRONG, JOHN DOEL, J. ... W. P. PATRICK, Building Committee. KING BARTON, J. S. HOWARD.

York, July 31st, 1832.

WHE MISSES McCORDS respectfully inform the public, that their the present vacation, on Wednesday the 1st of August. George Street, York, 20th July, 1832.

NOTICE.

King's College Office, \ 1st August, 1832.

EVERAL applications having been made for the Purchase of certain Lots of Land in the Township of York, near the mouth of the Humber, which were formerly put up to Auction; notice is hereby given, that offers, in writing, will be received at this Office to the 15th instaut, inclusive, for the purchase of the said Lands, which consist of the following Lots, viz:

Nos. 36, 37, 38, 39 4 40,

In the first Concession from the Bay, with their Broken Fronts, and part of Lot. No.

41, in the same. Also, Nos. 36, 37 and 38, in the Second Concession; these latter running East and West. The Offers must state the highest price per Acre that the parties may be willing to give for the same, specifying the Number of the Lot or Lots applied for, together with the names of two respectable persons who will be Securities that the same shall be forthwith put under Improvement, and who Donahoe, do; Susannah Green, Oxfordshire; John will be farther held responsible for another condition of Green, do; John Green, Jr. do; Mary Atrim, do; Ma-the Sale, that the Purchaser be restricted from stripping ria Gardner, do; Edw. Gardner, do; Mary Paine, do; the Sale, that the Purchaser be restricted from stripping ria Gardner, do; Loshua Paine, do; Thomas Eaton; pose of making a positive improvement upon the same,) pose of making a positive improvement upon the same,) John Workham, Oxfordshire; John Eddin, do; Sarah until the whole amount of the Purchase Money shall be Gilks, do; Elisha Gilks, do; Mary Gilks, do; William paid in. The terms of Payment are the usual College Terms, viz: one tenth down, and the remainder in nine Bateman, do ; Sarah Bateman, do ; Provis Redhead, do ; equal Annual Instalments, bearing Interest, the Purcha-

N. B. A small plan of the Lots may be seen at this office. 142.3. PHŒNIX, FIRE ASSURANCE

COMPANY: OF LONDON.

Huddersfield; John Webb; William Williams; Paul Insure all kinds of Property, against Loss or Damage Weeb; John Dickinson; Benj. Green Oxfordshire; by Fire, upon the most teasonable terms. two others on Wednesday, make 82 in the whole.

GILLESPIE, MOFFATT & Co.:

Agents for Canada.

Montreal, August, 1832.

N. B. Applications for York, and its vicinity, to be made to]/

· MURRAY, NEWBIGGING & Co. York, August, 1832

FARM FOR SALE. OT No. 31, 3rd Con. from the Bay. Township of York, only four miles and a half from town, containing Fifty Acres of excellent land, OT No. 31, 3rd Con. from the Bay. about Thirty of which are cleared, and a good House and Barn erected thereon. The above Farm will be

disposed of on reasonable terms. - Enquire on the

JOHN BULL.

: INFORMATION WANTED. OBERT McMONAGLE and his brother William who lately emigrated to this coun. try from Ireland, are supposed to be somewhere in York. or its vicinity—their Mother is very anxious to find them out. Any person having knowledge of them will do an act of kindness by informing her where they are. She lives at John Delaney's, Hearletta street, York, August 1st, 1832.

August 1st, 1832.

Poetry.

GOD IS LOVE, "All I feel, and hear, and see,

God of love! is full of thee.' Earth with her ten thousand flowers, Air with all its beams and showers, Ocean's infinite expanse, Heaven's resplendent countenance,-All around, and all above, Hath this secord-" God is love." Sounds, among the vales and hills, In the woods, and by the rills, Of the breeze, and of the bird, By the gentle summer stirred, All these songs, beneath, above, Have one burthen-" God is love."

All the hopes and fears that start From the fountain of the heart; All the quiet bliss that lies In our human sympathies :---These are voices from above, Sweetly whispering-"God is love."

----From the Ch. Secretary. DISSIPATION.

Fair insects, fluttering 'mid a flowery soil,
Ye sport, ye glitter, but alast ye toil.
A fancied prize deludes your dancing sight,
And when mild slumber comes to rule the night, Gay lamps of fashion coldly light the gloom, And dazzling meteors lure you to your doom, Short is the lustre of your giddy day, A glimmering noon, a premature decay, Consum'd with fruitless labor to obtain The dew of pleasure from the plants of pain.

Cutting Corn Stalks .- The Editor of the Village Record, published at Westchester, Pa. says the practice of Judge Buel-to cut his corn up by the roots and set it in little stacks to ripen, thus saving the leaves from the frost for fodder, and letting the ear continue for awhile to draw nutri. ment from the stalk-universaly obtains in Ches. ter county. The editor says-"late in Septem. ber, or early in October, corn is cut near the earth. Set up in shocks round a hill, that is left King street, York, U. C. Where will be found almost uncut, to help support the rest—the tops tied with every article in the rye straw. In this situation it remains until seeding is over. It is then husked—the husker having a pin of hard wood, 2½ inches long, about the size of a goose quill, sharp at one end, which is fastened under the two middle fingers of the right hand with a string. This aids him to tear open the husk and considerably facilitates the work .-Not remembering to have seen such an implement in use elsewhere, I suppose it not common; but, though very simple, it is useful. After the corn is taken in, the stalks are tied in bundles, with straw-drawn near the barn yard and put in ricks thus:-The rick is made long, the butts pointing extensive assortment of every description of out each way, the tops overlapping more than a third, and raised so that wet will fall off each side from the centre. It should be of moderate height Suited to the trade of this country-which he is now from 7 to 10 feet. Beginning at one end the farmer takes off, from top to bottom, enough for his cattle. All the rest remains undisturbed, and sccure from rain as when first put up. In this way corn stalks, when well rotted, are returned to the field, increasing its fertility. How much better is this mode than topping corn and leaving the stalks to stand all winter, drying and withering in the field, affording neither food for animals nor it to say, that on inspection he thinks it will be found manure for land."

A Mountain coming to nought .- A mountain in Switzerland called Le Gelehardsberg, is on the

his mind were made by the tears of his mother, any similar establishment. lamenting that she was not able to find bread for her children.

MARKETS. PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE AT YORK, JULY 30th, 1832.

5.	a.	٠	8.	d,
Flour, fine, per bbl			27	G
Middling,20			0	0
WHEAT, per bushel, (60 lbs.) 4"		a	0	O`
BARLEY, 4		a '		G.
OATS, 41 / 2			2	
Ryr, "	9	æ:	0	0
Potatoes, "	6	a	. 3	0
POTATOES, " 2 PORK, per bbi	0	a	75	Û
Bref, per lb 0	5	a	. 0	:51
Burren, " 0	9	\boldsymbol{a}	· 0	: ñ*
Cheese, " 0	5.	a	ō	6
LARD, " 0	G	a	Ò	7
Eccs, per dozen 0	-8	a	õ	10
Fine Wood, per cord,10	Û	a	11.	3
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2 122 11 000 For 001 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11			.**	. **.	•
MONTREAL,	JULY		183	2.	•
	. 8.	d.		8.	d.
Ashes, Pot, per cwt	<u>27</u>	6	\boldsymbol{a}	. 23	0
Pearl		С	G	29	0
Pors, Mess, per bbl		G	æ	85	0,
Prime Mess,		0	a	72	6 '
Prime,		G	\boldsymbol{a}	0	0
Begr, Mess, per bbl	50	. 0	а	52	6
Prime Mess,		6	a	49	0
Prime,	32	6	a	85	Ō
Cargo,	30	0	а	31	Ġ
Floor, Superfi. per bbl. Canada	30	0	a	32	6
Fine		6	a.	31	3
Middling,	27	6	a	28	9 .
WHEAT, per bushel, (69 lbs)	6	6	a	- 6	.0
Barley,	2	- 9	ď	3.	0 .
RyE,		9	a	3	Ď
PEASE,		6	a	4	ě ′
Oats,	2	āť	æ	3	ž
INDIAN CORN,		ō	æ	Õ.	õ
CHEESE, per lb	0	5	æ	ě.	6
BUTTER,		74	**	· š	ŏ
LARD		3	ä,	് റ്	.0.
Tallow,		71		0	Ô
Candles,		83			ŏ
Todacco, U. C. Leaf,		. 43		0.	5
SALE Liverpool per brokel	7	6	a	ំកំ	ő
Salt, Liverpool, per bushel Iron, English, per cwt	.,,,,,,,	Ğ,		9	Ď:
Swedes,		- /-	a a	_	0
Rassia		6		. 0 . 25	0:
Atticacing (22	- 0	a	23	<u> </u>

Clarke's Commentary; Watson's Theological Institutes; (a most valuable work) Watson's Life of Wesley; Life of Bramwell;—Hymn Books of different sizes; Jo. sophus; Watts on the mind; Clarke's Ancient Israelites; Wesley's Sermons; Clarke's Sermons, &c. &c. &c.

JUST OPENED, a small supply of Childrens Straw Hats and Ladies Dunstable Straw Ronnets, very low by E. E. TAYLOR.

York 3d. Joly; 1832;

Selected and purchased at the Manufactories in for Cash, they will be sold unusually low, either sale or retail, for ready Money.

F. Please call and examine for yourselves.

York, 18th Nov. 1831.

OR SALE by the subscriber :-

26 a 72 inch Brown Cottons, of stout, superior fabrois, Beaverteens, Cotton Shirtings, and Checks, 5.4 and 6.4 Cambrics, Muslins, and Jaconets Navy, Two Blue, and Assorted Fancy Fall Prints, Plain, Funcy, and Mourning Ginghams, Gros de Naples, Satins, Persians, Serges, East India Sarenets, Bandannas and Barcelonas, Bannockburn Tartan, Moreens, Camblets, Shalloons, Black and Coloured Bombazettes, and Merinoes, Assorted West of England Cloths and Cassimeres, Flushings, Drab and Army Grey Kerseys,

Padding, Friege, Contings, Flannels and Baizes, 7-4 a 11 4 Rose, Assorted, Point and Whitney Blankets Etoffe du Pays, Red and White London Serges, Assorted, Common, Fine and Superfine Kidderministe Carpeting, Venetian and Brussels Carpeting, and Hearth Rugs,

Worsted Shawls, Cravats, Hosiery, Gloves and Small Wares, &c. &c. Osnaburgs, Brown Hollands and Drills, 42 inch Twilled Sacking, Brown and Bleached 4.4 and 5.4 Sheeting,

Brown and Bleached Canvas, No. 1 a 7, Brown and Bleached Dowlas, Brown and Bleached Russia Ducks, 9.8 and 4.4 Fine and Medium Irish Linens and Lawns, Assorted crates and casks of Crockery and Glassware,

Post, Pot and Foolscap Paper, Superier Spanish Indigo. Merricks & Hay's Gunpowder, F, FF, FFF, and T. P

Cannister, 60 tons Shott's Castings, say Potash Kettles and Coolers, Assorted Bellied Pots and Camp Ovens, Double and

Single Stoves, Cart Boxes and Irons, &c. &c. &c. W. GUILD, Ja. & Co. Montreal, July 12 1832. N. R .- A duplicate of the above assortment, together with a great variety of other fancy and staple cricles, suitable for the Upper Province trade, is held at York,

W, GUILD, JR. & Co.

WHOLESALE ESTABLISHMENT.

C. B. DUNCAN & Co. DEG to inform the Merchants of Upper Canada, that they have opened a WHOLESALE WAREHOUSE

FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOOD LINE, FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOOD LINE, ly upon their own resourses for bringing their Lands into which they are determined to sell at the lowest Montreal cultivation. Wholesale prices, for CASH or approved Credit,

ALSO: Twelve hogsheads and Five crates Davenport: best printed Earthenware, very low. York, June 11th, 1832.

NEW WHOLESALE ESTABLISHMENT.

HE Subscriber begs to intimate to his friends and public, that he has just returned from a seven month's absence in Britain, during which time he has visited all the principal Cities and Manufacturing Towns | Commissioner of Crown Lands in England and Scotland; where he has selected an

GOODS,

opening at his old stand in King-Street, and will dis-pose of by Wholesale only, at prices which will be ound uncommonly low.

He flatters himself that from the long experience he has had in the business of Upper Canada, he has been Stock; and Merchants from a distance will also find it wise. worth their while to visit York, when they are in the way of purchasing Goods.

as complete as that of any House in either Province GEORGE MONRO.

York, 6th June, 1832.

135.tf

wellington, and the late Marquis of Londonder. ry should have been born in the same year, viz. 1769.

Early impressions.—Professor Hayne, of Got. the first impressions on the first impressions of the first impressions on the first impressions on the first impressions of the first impressions on the first impressions of the first impression o tingen, used to relate that the first impressions on to sell their goods at lower rates than can be afforded by

Opposite the market place. York, June 1832. 137.16

READY MADE CLOTHING, Dry Goods, &c.

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

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

ING BARTON takes the liberty of informing his friends and the public, that he has opened a Store in the above place. He has a large has opened a Store in the above place. He has a large and well selected ossortment of Cloths, Flushings, Blankets; Flannels, red, white, &c.; Bombazettes; Bombazetnes; Lace; a variety of Winter Shawls; fine rich do., of different kinds; Shirting; Grey and Printed Calicoes; Magaris, Merinoes, Marsiellos, Quilts, Tabby Velvet, Grosde Naples; black and colored Petershams, of the best description for top Coats; a large assortment of ready made Clothes; Hats, and Caps of all kinds, from 2 to 40s. Very fine Linen Shirts, made in the best style; Guernsey Frocks, Hosiery, Mits, Woollen, Doe Skin, and Furs. Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, &c. &c.

he will be able to sell on terms highly satisfactory to such his prices, which he flatters himself will be found unusual. as may call to purchase.

No second price. Nov. 10th, 1831.

new Goods,

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. R. ARMSTRONG respectfully informs his nubering the old adage, that a "small profit, and a quick return, makes a heavy purse."

Asks the smallest advance which could be taken, remembering the old adage, that a "small profit, and a quick return, makes a heavy purse."

Farmers generally will find it their interest to call and amongst which is a very extensive assortment of Super. line, Fine, and Common Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Flush. purchases. ings, and Forest Cioths, together with a large and general supply of other seasonable Goods. As a part of the above are of his own Importation, and were carefully selected and purchased at the Manufactories in England for Cash, they will be sold unusually low, either at whole.

CAPTAIN FITZGIRBON has been appointed by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor to provide conveyances for settlers, who wish to be employed, from York to the Townships on Lake Simcoe, where they will be received by Mr. Hewson, who is opening a road from Kompenfoldt Bay to the Township of Sunnidale.

Dinigrants of this season, with means, who are desirous of Locating themselves in the Western part of the Pro-vince, can proceed by water to the head of Lake Ontario, and from thence can readily find conveyance to the Town-ship of Carradoc, where they will be received by Mr. Mount, Deputy Surveyor, who will place each head of a family on 50 or 100 acres of Land lately Surveyed, from first payment to be made at the expiration of three years ried on under the name of from the date of the Location, and the remainder in three years, by annual Installments, with interest, to commence from the expiration of three years.

The Lands are of the first quality, well watered, and in

healthy situations.

A Road will be opened from Carradoc, on which settlers will find employment. All further information will be immediately afforded to Emigrants on application at the Commissioner of Crown Lands Office, York PETER ROBINSON.

Commissioner of Crown Lands Office, York, 18th June 1832. 136.9

FOR THE INFORMATION OF EMIGRANTS.

CROWN Lands in the Townships of Sunni-those who may required. Oro, Medonte, and Orillia, in the Home Discarefully prepared. trict, may be obtained by indigent Settlers, on condition of actual residence,

ON THE FOLLOWING TERMS, Viz:

Fifty Acres will be allotted to each Head of a Family, upon condition of paying at the rate of Five Shillings Currency per Acre; the first payment of Three Pounds Two Shillings and Six Pence to be made at the expiration of three years from the date of the Location, and the remainder in three years, by Annual instalments of Three Pounds Two shillings and Six Pence each, with Interest, to commence from the expiration of three years.

The Government will incur the expense of building a

small Log House for the temporary accommodation of such Settlers, on their respective Locations, and will aford some assistance towards opening roads to the Lands proposed to be settled; but will make no advances in Provisions or Utensils; and the Settlers must depend entire-

The Government Agent, Mr. Richey, will be stationed at the South-East corner of Medonte, and will show to Settlers as they arrive the Lots open for Location, and afford them any information they may require.

Settlers with means, will have opportunities of purchasing at the Public Sales, due notice of which will be given in the newspapers published within the Province, and in Hand-bills transmitted to the different Emigrant Societies.

For further particulars apply to the Commissioner of Crown Lands.

PETER ROBINSON.

Office, York, 21st May, 1832.

CLERGY RESERVES.

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

ROPOSALS for the purchase of Clergy Reserves having already been received at this office, for a R. having already been received at this cince, for a greater quantity than are authorised to be sold during the ansuing year. The Commissioner is compelled by his Incomplete that present receiving any more than the present receiving any more

PETER ROBINSON, Commissioner of Crown Lands: 117.1f.

LAND AGENCY OFFICE.

HE Subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, that they have opened a Land Agency Office on the North side of King Street two doors west of Yonge Street, where they

Switzerland called Le Gelenaruscers, because of countries of crumbling to pieces. During the last inouth, immense masses of rock have detached themselves from it, and are constantly falling, with a tremendous crash, into the lake Bregenz, wals present the selling or renting for liberal support, and respectfully announce arrivals professional troduction among us of Dr. rierson of houses, village lots, improved farms, or wild lands; vals present that even nature herself has her seasons off uproar and commotion.—Figure.

FANCY & STAPLE DRY GOODS,

F

rent, if disposed of by lease; and on all wild lands five cure, I there recommend it to the public as a sure reme per cent will be charged.

HENRY GRIFFIN, Merchant.

Conveyancing and writings of every description execu-ted at this Office with correctness, neatness and despatch. All letters post paid and directed to either of the Subscribers as Land Agents will receive due attention.

ALVIN TURNER,

JOHN SMYTH.

York, 15th May, 1832.

CONVEYANCING, &C.

VAUX respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he proposes to execute deeds, bonds, indeptures, agreements, wills, &c. with correctness and despatch, and on the most reasonable terms. Office, Yonge-street, 2 doors South of Lot or Dundas

York, 29th Feb'v. 1832.

120-12m

REMOVED.

THE Subscriber begs to acquaint his friends and the public, that he has removed to the Store lately occupied by Mr. Thomas Carline, Sen'r., next door to the Gazetto Office, King Street. Where he is now receiving and offers for sale, by WHOLESALE or RE. TAIL a general assertment of Staple and Pancy Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, &c. &c. at very Country Merchants and Pedlars supplied on liberal

WILLIAM RUSSELL.

York, 19th June, 1832.

GOOD AND CHEAP!! STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS. ALSO,

GROCERIES AND CROCKERY.

HE Subscriber having just commenca! business in the above line, in that Store, (lately occupied by Mr. Sandilands and formerly by Messrs. Phelan & La. verty) commonly called Cheapside, a few doors East of Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, &c. &c. &c. Yonge Street on the South side of King Street; desires Having imported a great part of the above Goods, and to acquaint his friends and the public generally of it. in purchased them in the lowest market, he doubts not but order that they may have an opportunity of examining lu low.

> The articles comprised in his assortment (which is very general.) he thinks on examination will be found to cor. ed to William S. Morden of the Township of London respond with the above motto, "Good and Cheap," as it one of the Executors, and all persons indebted to the estate has been his particular care, to select gonuine Goods from to make payment to the same.
>
> the best Houses, at the cheapest prices, and for which he asks the smallest advance which could be taken, remem.
>
> bering the old adage, that a "small profit, and a quick re.
>
> JOHN MORDEN,

A reduction will be made to Housekeepers and others who purchase by the piece. As the lowest price for which each article can be afford ed will be asked, no second price will be made.

S. E. TAYLOR. York, 18th June, 1832. N. B. A few pieces Palmyrines, and Crape de Lyons, on hand, very cheap.

FOR THE INFORMATION OF SETTLERS

Royal College of Surgeons in London; Mémbre de la Sociétie d'anâtomie, and late dresser at the Hôtel Dieu Paris, late house Surgeon of the Westminster General Lying in Hospital, &c. &c. &c.,) has the honour of an nouncing to his friends and the inhabitants of York and its vicinity, that he shall be happy to attend all calls he may be honoured with in the different branches of his pro-fession. At Mr. McMurrays, 193 King Street. York.

CO-PARTNERSHIP FORMED.

he friends and customers of the the North-West corner of Carradoc to Lake Huron, at late Wm. More Apothecary &c., and the Public in genethe average price for which Land sells in that part; the rail are respectfully informed that the business will be car.

HAMILTON & HUNT.

In soliciting a continuance of the patronage of the Medical Gentlemen and the public (which was so liberally extended to the late Wm. More since his commencing business here in 1820) the subscribers pledge themselves to endeavour to merit the same by persevering in the same course by which it was obtained; by keeping none but genuine Articles, and by prompt attention to any commands with which they may be favoured.

Their medicines are exclusively of English importation

(thro' the well known House of J. Beckett & Co. Mon-

The Apothecary and compounding department will be conducted by Mr. Hamilton Licentiate of the Apotheca ries' Hall, Dublin, whose experience in the business for 14 years will, he trusts, entitle him to the confidence of those who may require Prescriptions or family receipts W. P. HAMILTON.

CHARLES HUNT. 119 tf. York, 14th Feby, 1832.

IMPORTANT MEDICINES. of Messrs. Lesslie & Sons, York and Dundas; J. W. Brent & Co., Dr. Lang, and T. Sandilands, York; Dr. Winer, Hamilton; and by most other Druggists and Merchants in the Province—the highly and justly celebrated Medicines, prepared by Dr. II. H. Rey-nolds, Batavia, N. Y., as follows, viz:

DR. PIERSON'S WELCH COUGH DROPS. These Drops immediately remove difficulty of breathing, tightness or stricture across the breast, obstructions and ulcers upon the lungs, pain in the side and chest, and

spitting of blood. These Drops are warranted. In all cases where they fail of affording relief, (when properly administered).—the purchase money will be refunded. Price 5s. per bottle, ½ bottles 2s. 6d.

FINCH'S CELEBRATED OINTMENT AND VE-GETABLE BITTERS, For the cure of the Salt Rhoum and Scall head, price 5s

a lox. The Bitters are also a sovereign remedy for the Jaundice in its most aggravated form, Fever and Ague, and Bilious Cholie; price 2s. 6d. FINCH'S VEGETABLE TINCTURE, An infallible remedy for removing ringworms, red bloch

es, pimples, and festering eruptions of the face, also that darkness of the skin usually called tan, and render the skin smooth—price 2s. 6d. GERMAN EYE WATER,

Not inferior to any now in use, for weak, sore, or infla-med eyes-price Is 3d. WILLBER'S VEGETABLE ITCH OINTMENT, Containing not the least particle of Mercury or other

ague in the face, sores, sprains, bruises, cuts, frozen feet, wounds of horses. &c.—price 1s. 3d.'
Cayuga Co., N. Y. 129-3m

CERTIFICATES. This is to certify that by the use of one fourth of a half Bottle of Dr. Pierson's Cough Drops, I have been cured of a Cold that deprived me of my rest for hours every night. I believe it the best medicine ever offered to the public, according to my experience.

GEORGE ROWE.

I hereby certify (for the encouragement and speedy in-troduction among us of Dr. Pierson's Welsh Cough Drops Vegetable Itch Cintment, and the German eye water, pre pared by Dr. Reynolds, Batavia, N. Y that they have proved efficious and thereby gained a good reputation in this place. I therefore very cordially recommend them to

dy. HEN Grimsby, 40 Mile Creek, May 10th, 1832.

V. P. MAYERHOFFER renders his best thanks to the inhabitants of the Home District thanks to the inhabitants of the Home District for their liberal patronage of his most valuable remedy the "WONDER SALVE," he begs leave to state to the Public that he will always be furnished with it for the supply of Country Merchants and others. In order to prevent imposition and Counterfeit, each direction will for the future be signed by the Proprietor. It may be had in York at the stores of Hamilton & Hunt, and J. W. Brent & Co., Druggists, King Street. Markham, May 13, 1832.

> JOSHUA VAN ALLEN, TAILOR.

ESPECTFULLY informs his friends and Customers, that he has removed his establish, ment to that central and commodious Shop No. 128 King Street, a few doors East of Youge Street. York, July 4, 1831.

SWAIM'S CELEBRATED PANACEA, for the cure of King's Evil or Scrofula, for sale by J. W. BRFNT, & Co.

PRESH CLOVER SEED, for sale by E. LESSLIE, & SONS. York, 28th Feby, 1832. ENUINE STOUGHTON BITTERS prepared, and for sale by J. W. BRENT, & Co.

Druggists. £1000 Wanted.

THE above Sum is wanted for three or four years, on which the interest will be paid Very valuable fast Estate will be given in secu. rearly. For description of property, and other information, refer to this office.

April 4th, 1832. ALL Persons having claims against the Estate of the late Mr. JOHN MORDEN are hereby requested to present the same immediately duly authenticat-

> Executors. 132.

London, May 14th, 1832. STRAY COW.

TRAYED from the premises of the Subscri. ber (Dr. Baldwins Avenue) the 7th inst., a BLACK COW, eight years old, white face, black streak round each eye, white belly, white tip on her tail, and a bell on her

liots Tavern Yonge-street. SAMUEL MeBRID. York, 22 July 1832, . 141.3w

HARDWARE, WHOLESALE OR RETAIL,

GENERAL and Choice Assortment, con-stantly on hand, and Fon Sale, by JOSEPH D. RIDOUT.

York, King street, Jany. 1832.

SCHOOL BOOKS, &c.

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

N. B. Country Merchants and Schools furnished with Books, and Writing, Printing, and Wrapping Papper.

FRAGS taken in payment.
EASTWOOD & SKINNER. York Paper Mill, Nov. 16, 1832.

BOOKBINDING AND STATIONARY. Mas. M'PHAIL begs leave to announce to her friends and the public, that having employed a competent erson, she will carry on the business of her late husband Bookbinding, in all its various branches; and that she wil continue the Stationary business, with a general supply of all articles in that line as usual.

York, July 27 1831.

90tf.

LOOKING GLASSES, PRINTS &c. &c.

King Street, a few doors East of Yonge Street. -LEXANDER HAMILTON, Gilder, &c. Respectfully returns thanks to the Ladies and Gentlemen of York, and its vicinity for the very liberal patronage with which he has been favoured since his commencement in business, and hopes by unromitting attention to business and a sincere desire please, to merit a continuance of their generous support.

He has constantly on hand Mahogany and Gilt frame Loooking Glasses of various descriptions and sizes. A choice assortment of Dressing Glasses, Looking Glass plates, Glass for pictures, Clock faces, prints, &c. &c. York, Nov. 5th, 1831

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

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

III Hats and Bonnets cleaned and altered.
N. B. The highest price given for all kind of Furs.
York, Nov. 4th, 1831.

UNION FURNACE:

HATS AND BONNETS,

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

THE Subscriber informs the Public, that at the earliest opening of the spring navigation, there will be cree-ted in the Union Furnace a powerful Steam Engine, and that the Furnace will be so enlarged as to be able to make Castings of any Size up to two Tons weight. The Sub-scriber is constantly manufacturing

MILL IRONS AND MACHINERY CASTINGS of superior workmanship, and all such Castings in geno. ral as are made in common Copola Furnaces; also has on hand a variety of Piough Patterns both right and LEFT HANDED; amongst which is one lately invented by himelf, of a medium shape between the common and Scotch Ploughs, and acknowledged by those who have tried it to be superior to the best Scotch Ploughs or any other description known in this or any other country.

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

AMOS NORTON, Agent. York, February, 1832. IF There will be on hand, the ensuing season, an Extensive Assortment of STOVES & HOLLOW-WARE both Wholesale and Retail.

119.16. SHEPARD Keeps on hand a constant SHEPAKI

WARRANTED CAST STEEL AXES, Inferior to none in America, which he will dispose of by WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.

H. Shepard will make liberal deductions from his low Retail prices to wholesale purchaseus; and he respectully invites Country Merchants and others to favour him with their patronage, who will find it advantageous to themselves and to the Farmers generally to obtain a supply of his superior Axes. York, November 20th, 1830.

CARDING MACHINES. YMAN JUDSON, of the township of Younge, Johnstown District, manufactures both Double and Single Carding Machines of the best quality, YMAN JUDEON, of the township of and will promptly forward them according to order to any

part of the Province accessible by water, at the most reasonable prices and liberal terms of payment. Orders to be addressed to
LYMAN JUDSON, Union Ville, P. O.

October, 1831. Johnstown District. 99-12m OR Sale, that valuable farm situated within three quarters of a mile of the flourishing village of Darlington Mills and in the main road, leading York to Kingston, being composed of the north half of Lot No. nine, in the first concession of the township of Darlington, in the New-castle District, containing by admeasurement eighty acres,—fifty of which are under im-provement. The farm is well watered, and on the premises are rected two good substantial frame buildings,—one, a dwelling house, and the other a merchants store, or shop, which has seen occupied as such for several years past; there is also a good frame barn in the place, thirty-five feet wide, by forty feet long, and a good young orchard consisting of eighty bearing apple trees. The whole, or part, of the above lot, as may best suit the purchaser, may be had by application to the subscriber, LOHN FLETCHER.

Barlington, July 9th, 1832. 140.1f.

OUSE & Lot for sale on Lot street, a little House, neatly finished, for which an indisputable title can Apply to J. R. ARMSTRONG, or to JOHN MILLS

on the premises. York, June 5, 1832. A STORE AND ASHERY, bounding Sound Frafal-that well known and flourishing Township Trafal-STORE AND ASHERY, both in good repair in

gar, on the West Branch of the 16 Mile Crock. Any

young man wishing to commence but iness will find itto be an advantageous place, it is 5 miles from Dundas

street on one of the best lines in said township. Apply to the subscriber on the premises. JOSEPH BOWES,

OR SALE 200 Acres of land in the township of Mono being the west halves of lots. No I and 2 in the 4th concession east of Hurontario street, the land is good and within 3 and a half miles of a Grist and Saw mill, for further particulars apply to Mr. John Develin, on Lot-street two doors west of-Mr. T. Caffrae's or to the subscriber, York township, west of Yonge street near Davis's Tayern. ROBERT JAMES Sen'r.

NOTICE.—Came into the enclosure of the subscriber, on Friday July 13, a dark brown MARE about six years old, having the mark of the cholar on her neck. Any persons returning her or giving information neck, a little white on her near hind foot, a star on her where she may be had, will find a due reward at Mr. El. forehead and a little white on her nose. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

HENRY HOWELL. Township of York, July 16th, 1832.