

# CHRISTIAN GUARDIAN.

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## BOOKS, PAMPHLETS, AND JOB WORK,

Executed at this Office with neatness and despatch, and on the most reasonable terms

## ENGLISH LAW ON GAMING

MR EDITOR

Sir,—“*Gaming*,” says Mr Justice Blackstone, taken in any light, is an offence of the most alarming nature, tending by necessary consequence to promote public idleness, theft, and debauchery, amongst those of a lower class, and among persons of a superior rank, it hath frequently been attended with the sudden ruin and desolation of ancient and opulent families, an abandoned prostitution of every principle of honour and virtue, and too often hath ended in self murder.” And the same learned author, after noticing the statutes, 33 Hen VIII c 9 and 33 Geo II c 34 to which I shall shortly refer, add, “it is the gaming in high life, that demands the attention of the magistrate, a passion to which every valuable consideration is made a sacrifice, and which we seem to have inherited from our ancestors the ancient Germans, whom Tacitus describes to have been bewitched with a spirit of play to a most exorbitant degree. ‘They addict themselves,’” says he, “to dice (which is wonderful), when sober, and as a serious employment, with such a mad desire of winning or losing, that, when stript of every thing else, they will stake at last their liberty and their very selves. The loser goes into a voluntary slavery, and though younger and stronger than his antagonist, suffers himself to be bound and sold. And this perseverance in so bad a cause, they call the point of honour *ea est in re parva pernicacia, ipsi fidem vocant*.” Our author continues, “One would almost be tempted to think Tacitus was describing a modern Englishman. When men are thus intoxicated with so frantic a spirit, laws will be of little avail, because the same false sense of honour that prompts a man to sacrifice himself, will deter him from appealing to the magistrate. Yet it is

proper that laws should be, and be known publicly, that gentlemen may consider what penalties they wilfully incur, and what a confidence they repose in sharpers, who, if successful in play, are certain to be paid with honour, or if unsuccessful, have it in their power to be still greater gamblers, by informing” (2 Com 171, 172)

Having thus made quotations, as introductory to my present address, I shall now offer a few observations on the very prevalent and dangerous vice of gaming, and conclude with briefly noticing the various statutes which have, at different times, been passed for its prevention.

First, then, Mr Editor, gaming has, in every age and nation, been deprecated by the wise and the good, as a practice pregnant with evil, tending to demoralize its victims, to destroy their credit, and, ultimately, to incur the eternal displeasure of that Being, who has frequently sounded in their ears, “*know thou, that for all these things I will bring thee to Judgment*.” It is one of those vices which gradually, and almost imperceptibly, steals upon the heart, and is therefore the more dangerous. It is often known to lead its followers to violate all those sacred duties, which attach to them as individuals, bearing names which are near and dear by the strongest ties of nature, and which duties they are bound, by the laws of God, of nature, and of man, to observe with a jealous care. Many an amiable woman, with all that painful anxiety which cruel absence create, has watched whole nights away, with no companions, save her lovely sleeping babes, whilst her husband, instead of being her solace, her defence, and support, spends his precious hours at the gaming table, there squanders his fortune, and there becomes ruined. Creditors are now clamorous, and he who once adorned society—was the boast of his friends, and the joy of his family—is immured with in the walls of some solitary goal. Here the stings of conscience become poignant, the expectation painful, futurity gloomy, despair with hellish fury, fills the mind. Infidelity whispers, “*post mortem nihil*”—and he that might have been the happy partaker of a Redeemer’s love, that might in death have clapt his glad wings, and tower’d away to the realms of immortality and joy, now with awful presumption, uplifting his arms against his own life, rushes into the presence of the Lord God Almighty, unprepared, and unforgiven.

It would be well, Mr Editor, if those who are heads of families, would entirely desist from permitting their servants to use cards, by setting the example themselves, and thus, as it were, teaching them to “shun the very appearance of evil.” Little, indeed, must be that importance which is attached to the birth of the Redeemer by those, who (disgraceful to relate) celebrate its commemoration by playing with bits of painted pasteboard, which, we are told, were invented for the amusement of a madman! “*O that they were wise, that they understood this, that they would consider their latter end*” (Deut xxxii 29)

The statute 33 Hen VIII c 9, was made to restrain gaming among the inferior sort of people, under certain pecuniary puns and imprisonment.

By statute 10 Car II c 7, any person, by playing or betting, shall lose more than £100 at one time, he shall not be compellable to pay the same, and the winner shall forfeit treble the value, one moiety to the king, the other to the reformer.

By 10 and 11 W III c 17 all pretended lotteries are declared to be public nuisances.

By statute 9 Ann c 14 it is enacted, that all bonds and other securities, given for money won at play, or money lent at the time to play withal, shall be utterly void. That all mortgages and incumbrances of lands made upon the same consideration, shall be and enure to the use of the heir of the mortgager. That, if any person at any one time or sitting loses

£10 at play, he may sue the winner, and recover it back by action of debt at law, and in case he does not recover back the money lost within three months, any other person may recover the same, and treble the amount besides, with costs, one half for himself, the other for the poor. And that if any person by cheating at play, shall win any money or valuable thing, or shall at any one time or sitting, win more than £10, he may be indicted thereupon, and shall forfeit five times the value to any person who will sue for the same, and shall be deemed infamous, and suffer such corporal punishment as in the case of wilful perjury. Within this statute it has been determined that horse races are games, and that, of consequence, wagers above £10 upon a lawful horse race, are illegal, (2 Bl Rep 706) A foot-race, and a race against time, have also been held to be games within the statute of gaming (2 Wils 36)

By statutes 12 Geo II c 28 and 13 Geo II c 19 all private lotteries by tickets, cards, or dice, (and certain other games therein particularized,) are prohibited under a penalty of £200, for him that shall erect such lotteries, and £50 a time for the players.

By statute 18 Geo II c 24 the statute 9 Ann c 14 is farther enforced, and some deficiencies supplied. The forfeitures of that act may now be recovered in a court of equity.

And by statute 5 Geo II c 30 s 12 (which I have thought proper to notice last,) it is enacted, that if a bankrupt has lost in any one day the sum or value of five pounds, or in the whole, the sum or value of one hundred pounds, within the space of twelve months next preceding his becoming bankrupt, in playing or with cards, tables, tennis, bowls, billiards, shovellboard, or in or by any cockfighting, horse races, dog matches, or foot races, or other times, game, or games whatsoever, or in or by bearing a share or part of the stakes, wagers, or adventures, or in or by betting on the sides or hands of such as do or shall play, act, ride, or run, as aforesaid, the certificate shall be void.

“Thus careful,” we may conclude with Mr Justice Blackstone, “has the legislature been to prevent this destructive vice, which may shew, that our laws against gaming are not so deficient as our schemes, and our magistrates in putting those laws in execution.” I am, Mr Editor, yours most obediently  
E C B

**Difference in Law**—The pacha of Egypt a year or two since, declared that every able bodied man twenty one years of age should have two wives. The law in North Carolina is, that every man that has two wives shall be hanged.

**Local Memory**—Magliabochi, the Florentine librarian, remembered every book in every collection of which he had once seen a catalogue, and when he had seen a library, he remembered the place of every book in every book case. In regard to the books he had read, his memory was such, that in more than ten thousand volumes, he could refer to the particular volume or page where any subject, argument, or suggestion was to be found, so that at last he was constantly referred to by learned men, as a kind of index to the stores of almost every library in Europe.—*N Y Observer*

**A Peculiar Species of Men**—To the south of Caracathay (the Black Desert), and south west of Mongolia, Carpini says there is a vast desert, in which there are said to be certain wild men who are unable to speak, and have no joints in their legs, yet they have ingenuity enough to make felt of camel’s hair for garments to protect themselves from the weather.—*Dr Lardner’s Cabinet Cyclopaedia, Vol II—History of Maritime and Inland Discovery, Vol I*

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## DETENTION OF PAPER BELONGING TO THE GUARDIAN OFFICE

Strenuous efforts have been made by persons long distinguished in the department of defamation to circulate, and comment upon, a report, that the Editors of this paper had been detected in trying to defraud the revenue, by bringing foreign paper into this Province, without paying the duties thereon according to law. As the case is not finally decided yet, we shall not, at present, enter into particulars—either as to the reasons by which we have been induced to import our news paper—the manner in which we have proceeded throughout in procuring it—the course of proceeding which has been pursued in detaining it—not the abundant testimony by which we are prepared to shew the scrupulous strictness with which we have regarded every iota of the Revenue law. We will only say now, for the satisfaction of those who feel, many of whom have expressed it, a deep interest in the reputation and prosperity of this Establishment, that we are able to prove both from the testimony of our Agents and from the Collector at Niagara, that the whole quantity of sixty reams of Paper was reported and entered at the Port of Niagara according to law. The whole mistake and difficulty originated in the Collector of Customs at Niagara, not being aware of the difference between a *ream* of paper and a *bundle* of paper—a distinction, by the way which, though it is mentioned in some Arithmetics, and always observed by paper manufacturers and dealers, was not known by the Collector of York, the Inspector General, two legal gentlemen with whom we conversed on the subject nor even as we understand, by the Attorney General. It is therefore not surprising that a person who has spent the principal part of his life in the military service, should not be apprised of the difference, and hence conceiving them synonymous terms and naturally supposing *ream* a more graceful word than *bundle* he wrote in his permission the former instead of the latter—although the report to him stated *bundles*. These documents we will shortly lay before the public—But we will, on this occasion, make some general remarks on the spirit and object of our defamers.

Altho the laws of the land, reason and common justice decide that every man should be considered innocent until he is proved guilty, yet we had not the least reason to expect any regard to such principles from persons who devote week after week and occupy column after column, with scurrility and blackguardism, which are to a wonderful degree disgracing the press, and spreading weekly a moral curse through this fair Province. But this attempt to injure and destroy the reputation of the Editors of the Guardian is only in keeping with, and one specimen of the unwearied exertions of such persons to assual and abuse almost every one who takes a decidedly active part in promoting Christian morality. And we are fully persuaded that all this ridicule about "priest craft, whining hypocrisy" &c—under whatever pretences its voice may be lifted up—flows from a radical hatred to Christianity itself. The clear descriptions which the Bible gives of moral duty condemn their daily conduct—its precepts for practical life come in continued contact with their ungoverned and idolized passions—its meek and pure spirit, contrasted with their rancorous and venomous spirit, serves as a warning beacon, to designate the evil of their ways—and, therefore they are at "enmity against it." But being aware of the truth of Bishop Watson's remarks in his ninth letter to Paine, that "Christianity and the Bible have withstood the learning of a Porphyry, and the power of a Julian they have resisted the genius of a Bolingbroke, the wit of Voltaire, (and the sophistry of Mirbad) to say nothing of a numerous band of inferior assailants, and they will not fall by your force our Canadian sceptics being apprized of this dare not avow their real purpose—but for the accomplishment of it, they level all the malevolence of their artillery at those who possess and are diligently using the most efficient means to spread the doctrines and knowledge of the Bible. Like the Macedonian Philip to the Athenians, they profess their good wishes for the prosperity of that which it is their object to destroy, for the purpose of putting its friends off their guard, and their vengeance is directed apparently against those troublesome Demosthenes only, who, in effect, give warning of their designs—and are, by the support and diffusion of the doctrines and precepts of pure and undefiled religion, defeating their contemplated object.

Another statement made by, and which has afforded matter for several weeks labour, for some of these saviours of the country, (as they give themselves out to be) is, that we have controlled most of the Parliamentary proceedings and even directed in the printing of its Journals. We never had the vanity to imagine for a moment, that we possessed such power—we thought the men who had enlightened the population of U Canada, consisting of 200 000 souls, although they circulate, weekly, only about 400 or 500 papers altogether—the men who had, by their 400 or 500 papers with their precious contents, given liberty to Canada, had blessed the Province with enlightened Parliaments—had attacked the hon in his den, and "crushed executive factions"—we thought that such mighty conquerors, with their irresistible weapons, directed of course, in doing a little printing and for our own part, we never gave or thought of giving, even an opinion as to proceedings or printing. And it is somewhat surprising that this giant race of men should have the printing to suit themselves during the session, and at the closing day of it, should in a moment be shorn of their strength—should fall powerless and become poor persecuted patriots and all this by a little paper of yesterday, that knew no more of what was passing than a man in the moon and which has always pitied rather than contended with them. Potentate conquerors—helpless victims of persecution!—But enough of this now and henceforth.

As to the impropriety of any printing (at a fair price) being done at this office for the House of Assembly, or any body else, there is, in our opinion no more impropriety in any such printing being done in an office the proceeds of which are appropriated to charitable and religious purposes, than there was in an Apostle's labouring with his own hands for the promotion of the gospel. There is a difference between an office doing work for a fair remuneration, and competing by unreasonably low offers. And the circumstance of allowing printing to be done at this office, lessening the incomes of other printing establishments might, with equal propriety, be urged against our issuing a paper at all, because it might lessen the subscription lists of other Periodicals.

It has been urged, that this paper had such an extensive circulation, it should not receive any such support. But it should be recollected that much more matter is set up every week for the Guardian than is contained in the columns of any of its neighbours,—and this increased quantity of matter, which is set up paper that can be procured, is finished at little more than half the price of other papers.

But for the consolation of our neighbours who are so much afraid of competition, we would say, that as soon as existing demands against the establishment are liquidated, the establishment of a Book Concern is contemplated which will afford sufficient and exclusive employment to all its printing operations.

When every description of means has been and is used to destroy the character and usefulness of the Methodist ministry it is somewhat consolatory to present such a testimony as the following, from the pen of a gentleman who free from the influence of party feeling and interested policy and a careful inquirer and personal observer of their labours was fully competent to judge of their character and operations. Mr West is a Clergyman of the Church of England and was some years Chaplain to the Hon the Hudson's Bay Company. During his residence at the Red River Colony from the year 1820 to 1823, he made frequent excursions among the North West American Indians, and he has collected much valuable information, respecting the condition, customs, wants and wishes of these poor wanderers. In 1825 and 1826 he made a tour through Canada, and Nova Scotia, and visited the several Indian missions in this Province and New Brunswick. A friend of ours received a letter addressed to him since, from this amiable minister of Jesus Christ, now in England, and he still feels (to use his own words) "an unabated interest for an interesting race of his fellow men." In concluding his account of an interesting visit at the River Credit, he makes the following remarks respecting the labours of the Methodist ministers generally in the Province.

"The Wesleyan missionaries are indefatigable in their labours among the people of colour, and the Indian Tribes, and are often known to advance as light troops or pioneers penetrating into the very heart of the wilderness, before the slow movements of heavy corporate bodies, in the army of Christian missionaries. They follow the first influx of emigration into a new country, and through the labours of an

itinerant ministry, the sound of the Gospel is heard with the sound of the axe, and log cabins and chapels of devotion are seen to rise up together. Success has marked the progress of their missionary enterprises and operations, and they have many heathen in their communion whose souls have been converted to God many who a short time ago had no term in their language to express the Redeemer's name, but who now call God their Father, by the Holy Ghost given unto them. While thousands scattered through remote and destitute Settlements, would not, but for their missionary labours, hear the glad tidings of redemption, or meet with a faithful shepherd's care."

The following observations, from the pen of the profoundly learned Dr Adam Clarke, on the distinguishing characteristics of the different forms of government contain a brief but luminous view of the wisdom and excellence of the British constitution, simply considered and they will doubtless be read with pleasure and profit by every British subject. And whoever compares the equipoise, the exact proportion, and the concentrated energy of such an unravelled machine with the quadrennial annual & semi annual changes in the crazy wheels of neighbouring democracy, must feel thankful that he is sheltered under the wing of a power which stands majestic and immovable amid the din of successive wars and the convulsive changes of surrounding kingdoms. And when the principle which constitutes one of the most prominent excellences of the British constitution, namely, the right and duty of the Commons to husband the resources of the country, is recognized in its application to this productive portion of the globe, we believe the desirable day will fully come, that will give birth and nourishment to a tranquility, a fairness of various emulation a spirit of public enterprise, a pledge of constitutional security, and an impetus to religious industry which will spontaneously send forth from every heart even in immediate view of all that is admired and applauded in the adjacent Republic, sentiments like those which are expressed in the following beautiful lines of Dr Watts.

"Tis to thy sovereign grace I owe,  
That I was born on British ground,  
Where streams of heavenly mercy flow  
And words of sweet salvation sound

I would not change my native land  
For all the Peru with all her gold  
A nobler prize lies in my hand  
Than east or western Indies hold

"MONARCHY (absolute) is prompt and decisive, but often wrong, because the will or caprice of an individual commands and executes all

"ARISTOCRACY is slow, but generally certain, because the nobles enjoy superior light, and are well cultivated by education

"DEMOCRACY aims well, but is violent, indecisive, and fickle, often enacts without wisdom, and executes without foresight, and is generally hasty in all its measures

"MONARCHY (absolute) keeps especially in view the prerogatives and glory of the crown, independently of all other considerations — —

"ARISTOCRACY keeps in view the honour and independence of the nobility, being often regardless of the people

"DEMOCRACY labours to bring all to a level, and keep it there, and frequently destroys emulation, because through its jealousy of power and influence, it, in effect, discourages profound knowledge, and high achievement

"Neither of these forms, simply considered, is much to be preferred. The British government, though called a monarchy, differs from them all, and yet embraces them all. It is monarchial, and it is not. It is aristocratical, and it is not. It is democratical, and it is not. It consists of the three estates. It is monarchial, because it acknowledges a King as the supreme head, it is aristocratical in its House of Lords, where the nobles possess a legislative capacity, it is democratical in its House of Commons, where representatives chosen by the people possess the same power. These three estates are perfectly mixed by the constitution, they counterbalance each other, each having an equal legislative authority,

and this government possess in itself all the excellences of the three forms. It can only become corrupt when any of the three estates preponderates over the rest. In its nature and regular operation, it secures the prerogative of the monarch, it preserves the honour and property of the nobility, it respects and secures the rights of the people, it is, in a word, a limited monarchy, a popular aristocracy, and an ennobled democracy. God grant it permanence! Amen."

#### TEMPERANCE SOCIETY

A Temperance Society has been organized in the Township of Ancaster. The prospects of success are flattering. The property of such Societies was ably sustained by the Rev Messrs Smith and Prindle, altho much annoyed by the advocates of Bacchanalian Revels. It devolved on me to send the proceedings of the meeting for publication, but am prevented, at present, for want of time.

I am Rev Sir

with affection and respect,

Yours sincerely,

J O LOANE

With the writer of the above we have had the pleasure of a short, but interesting acquaintance—and we direct the attention of those parents who wish to procure an exemplary—diligent—capable and successful teacher for their children to his advertisement on another page. We believe Mr O'Loane qualified to teach several other branches which he has modestly declined mentioning in his advertisement—and we are confident that in every respect he will be an acquisition to any neighbourhood in which he may be employed.

Mr O'Loane mentions that some annoyance was experienced by the "advocates of Bacchanalian Revels," at a meeting convened for the suppression of intemperance. One such a scene the writer of this has witnessed—and several have come within his knowledge. And the characteristic proceedings of these anti temperance men, are altogether worthy of the cause they espouse, and the destructive practices which they in so disorderly a manner endeavour to justify. It reminds us of the proceedings of the advocates of Sabbath Mails in the United States. The following is an account of a public meeting lately held in Philadelphia in favor of Sabbath mails. Dr Ely is a celebrated Presbyterian Clergyman in Philadelphia and Editor of the Philadelphia, who has with great ability and success advocated the strict observance of the Sabbath Day. He has consequently called down upon himself the almost unrestrained indignation of the Anti Sabbatharians. Our readers will find the anti sabbatarians, a striking prototype, in their proceedings, of our anti temperance men.

To the Editor of the Philadelphia,

Rev Sir—I attended, on Monday evening the 15th instant a public meeting in the court house at the corner of Chesnut and Sixth streets convened for the purpose of opposing any change in the present Post Office law, which requires the transportation of the mail, and the delivery of letters on Sunday.

A few moments after seven o'clock the room was filled to overflowing. Having remained quiet for a few moments a violent stamping on the floor commenced after which an individual with an Italian face and voice moved, that Mr H L Coryell a member of the Common Council of this city, should take the chair. No Mr Coryell however appeared. Stamping was then renewed, and one Mr Suyder was nominated chairman, but no Mr Suyder offered himself for the honour of presiding at this meeting. After a short pause, one Mr Scofield was publicly called to the chair, but he delaying to advance, Mr Thomas was nominated. Immediately a cry was raised, no minister no preacher, no presbyterian from different parts of the room, whence also instantly issued tremendous hissings. Mr Scofield was demanded in the midst of a strenuous clamour, when Mr Scofield apologized for not taking the chair by alleging that it would be unsuitable because he was not an inhabitant of the city. While sensible of the honour intended him it was his wish that Mr Thomas might take the chair. Brother Thomas, Brother Thomas, Brother Thomas was then resounded through the hall.

"Who is brother Thomas?" some one vociferated and another replied, in stentorian tones, "a Universalist Clergyman." This welcome news was clapped by hundreds of hands into the air, and ground into the floor of the house by as fierce a stamping as ever is heard in a livery stable in the middle of August.

"Brother Thomas" had previously declined and said that he came there as a spectator. One who stood near him however, informed the meeting, that "brother Thomas would, nevertheless, now take the chair, if it was the unanimous wish of the persons present that he should." He was consequently carried to the chair with thundering acclamation, and without a dissentient voice for had I voted at all, I could not have refused to appoint such a chairman for such a meeting just this side of the gates of hell.

Having taken his seat, he attempted to bring the people to order, and not succeeding said it had been suggested to him, that it would be best to send for the high constables of the city to preserve order. "Who will go for them?" was then demanded, and "I will, I'll go, I will," was echoed and re-echoed. Silence having been obtained, a man arose

with his chops bound up with a handkerchief, and exclaimed while bending forward and stretching forth his brawny arm, "If Dr Ely is among ye turn him out." "No personalities," exclaimed many and one standing near me shouted, lifting up his clenched fist, "no personalities I'll throttle ye." This produced a roar of laughter which seemed to shake the building.

Two secretaries were then appointed, whose names, it is presumed will be published in connection with their record of proceedings, to their immortal honour.

A person whose name was Harrison, if I heard aright, then attempted to speak. I stood a few feet from him, but could not distinguish many words from the general bustle. Some cried, "speak louder," others, "let the mail out" others, "out with him," and some "down with him." While he was speaking, some one moved, "that the gentleman should take his seat" and after some hesitation he ceased.

A man then, from an elevated position informed the meeting that he would take his oath that when he came to the place, he was told that the different clergymen of the city had sent persons to produce disturbance, and render their meeting ridiculous.

"Your author give us your author" was then vociferated but the speaker made no reply.

"Brother Thomas then arose, and said that he was ashamed that freemen should conduct so, and that he was ashamed of them.

One of the Secretaries next arose, and attempted to speak. "Take your seat then," cried one "no speaking" and this was followed by alternate clapping and hissing. The Secretary attempted to proceed, and said, that not far from the place of this meeting the declaration of Independence was made, which secures to us our rights. The object, he said, of the religionists and enthusiasts of the country is to deprive us of our rights. All they want is our money. He said he would be eternally damned if he did not believe that they wished to deprive them of the rights of conscience, and of their liberty. This produced loud cheering.

Then one said, "Mr Chairman put him down" others cried "the resolutions" others, "silence the fool" and then a war of hissing and clapping was continued for some time. The Secretary said, "You may hiss as long as you please, but I have got lungs to speak as long as I please." He then adduced his big argument which was that he had money due to him in New York, and by Saturday's mail he wrote to a friend to send it to him.

"Why did you not write sooner?" bawled out some So cratic orator.

"I received my money" continued he, "by the Sunday's mail, and was just in time at the bank on Monday, to save my note from being protested."

"Huzza! huzza!" filled the whole house. "The resolutions" were loudly called for and "Brother Thomas" requested Mr Secretary to take his seat, but he first proposed a complicated resolution, which was rejected.

"Brother Thomas" at this juncture delivered a speech against Sabbath Schools, Religious Societies and attempts to stop the mail. If these things go on a little longer, he concluded that we should be brought under the blue laws of Connecticut, according to which a woman was to be fined for kissing her darling child and a beer barrel to be whipped for working on the Holy Sabbath. In confirmation of our danger he appealed to the sermon of a certain clergyman of this city, whom he would not name, which he said to have delivered at Huntington, and to his dangerous efforts at uniting Church and State.

Some one next arose and proposed several resolutions in commendation of Col R M Johnson's Report to the Senate and such like things.

Before these were acted on, Mr Scofield offered a string of resolutions commendatory of the same Report, and abounding with all the most vituperative abuse of things which Christians of all denominations hold sacred. These were too rancid for even the meeting of freemen, and the resolutions proposed before these last, offered as a substitute were loudly called for, and passed with the shout of the multitude. Committees of five in each ward were appointed to procure signatures in favor of Sunday Mails.

You may depend, Mr Editor on the accuracy of the statements thus submitted to you, for I have recited as nearly as possible the language I heard and as you know the author of this piece you need not fear to publish it. If it should be necessary my name shall be at your service. At present I subscribe myself,

A SPECTATOR

Remarks.

The person who communicated the preceding article has our thanks, and we feel assured that he has neither intentionally over charged his picture, nor set down any thing in malice. The exclamation of the man with muffled chin reminds us of the devil's compliment to Mrs Ryland, wife of the celebrated Baptist preacher, Dr Ryland of London, and with due humility the Editor would return his grateful acknowledgements for the honor conferred on him at the late meeting of citizens. Our readers we hope will be edified by the following anecdote from the Christians Magazine, Vol III pages 455 which is suitable to this occasion.

Mrs Ryland, on her death bed, was greatly distressed about her future state, and under the power of that temptation was deaf to the voice of consolation. She seized a watch lying near her and throwing it on the floor, exclaimed in her anguish, "I shall be lost, as sure as that watch glass is broken." Her husband taking up the watch, which happened not to be injured, said, in his truly unique manner, "You go to hell! Humph!—And what would you do there?" Why, you would begin to cry, Lord, have mercy

upon me! Lord have mercy on me! And the devil would come and say, What's all this? Whom have we got here? Why this is Bet Ryland, the methodist. Kick her out! Kick her out! Kick her out! We'll have no praying people here!"—Ed Philadelphia

Melancholy Circumstance.—About noon last Monday, two young men left this in a small boat, for Oakville, at the mouth of the Sixteen, about 25 miles from York. They were carried on by a moderate Easterly wind until about 4 or 5 o'clock in the afternoon, when it increased to a very heavy gale. They were seen at sun set about 5 or 6 miles this side of their intended port. On their arrival at the mouth of the river, the boat is supposed to have upset amongst the breakers on a point of land which extends a short distance into the lake, and its unfortunate inmates were lainched into a watery grave.—The name of one of them, was Daniel N Hadley, a native of England, and Clerk in the Store of Mr Chisholm, at Oakville, aged about 34 years. The other was a Lower Canadian. His name is not known to the writer. The body of Hadley was found next morning, on the beach a short distance from the boat, the body of his companion has not yet been found. "Thus in the midst of life, we are in death."

The King's speech, in opening the present session of the House of Commons, will be found on another page.

Quarterly-meeting will be held in the Methodist Chapel in this town, to-morrow.—Love Feast at half past 8, a. m.

#### VERY LATE FROM ENGLAND

The packet ship *Sylvanus Jenkins* arrived from Liverpool bringing his Majesty's Speech on the opening of the Imperial Parliament. She brings London papers to the 10th of February.

The Ministers have avowed their determination to adhere to their present policy—consequently no alteration in the Currency Iron Trade, &c may be expected. From the tenor of the Speech, and from some remarks by Mr Peel in the House it is probable that the existing Government of Portugal will be shortly recognised. Mr O'Connell has taken his seat in Parliament and made one or two speeches from the Opposition Benches.

Mr Horries is transferred to the Board of Trade in the room of Mr Fitzgerald. It will be seen that the proposal for opening the West India ports to the United States is still under the consideration of the Cabinet.

The Duke of Brunswick has fled from his dominions and gone to Paris, taking with him a large quantity of family and ducal jewels, among them an onyx cup of great value. The troops of Hesse Cassel were marching upon his territory to compel him to make an apology to George the Fourth according to a decree of the German Diet which was the cause of his flight.—*Supplement to the Albion*.

It is with great satisfaction we have learned that the Budget will contain a proposition for the reduction of the public expenditure to the amount of \$800 000 and that the Army will be the branch to which the reductions will especially apply. The Budget is to be brought forward as early in the session as possible.—*London Sun*.

The political life of the Right Hon George Canning from his acceptance of the Seals of the Foreign Department in 1822, to his death by A C Grenville, Esq late his Private Secretary is in progress.

The King continues in good health.

It is said that ministers are in favour of a renewal of the East India Company's Charter.

Great distress, on account of the stagnation of business, still prevails.

Two hundred suicides, resulting from habitual intoxication, were committed in London during the last year.

Lord Graves one of the Lords of his Majesty's bed chamber cut his throat, in London on the 8th in a fit of delirium.

The cold weather continued in Europe. The canals in England were closed by ice on the 11th of February.

GREECE.—We understand that all the arrangements respecting the sovereignty of Greece are nearly completed and that his royal highness, Prince Leopold, will certainly become the ruler of that country. We hear, however, that he will not have the title of "king," but that of "sovereign prince." It has not transpired with certainty whether Count Capo d'Istria is to remain as prime minister, or to retire altogether from Greece.

PURKEY.—The country appears quiet.

PORTUGAL.—The old queen of Portugal died on the 7th of January, at the age of 54.

THE NETHERLANDS.—It is affirmed that Mr Profile has special instructions respecting the differences between Great Britain and the United States relative to the boundary of Canada, which are to be decided by his Majesty the king of the Netherlands. All the documents and memorials of both parties are to be delivered to his Majesty, as arbitrator, on the 2nd of April, who will probably give his decision within three months.

INSURRECTION IN CUBA.—"A conspiracy to throw off the government of Spain, and declare this island independent, has just been discovered. Twenty seven arrests have been made, and nearly one hundred citizens in all are suspected to be parties."—*Baltimore American*.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE

The following statement of the Religious Denominations in the United States, drawn from the Journal of the American Education Society, is not presumed to be exact, but the editors of that work have taken as much pains to make it as nearly so as the nature of the subject would admit. In some cases partial reports only have been returned, and of course in such cases, the aggregate numbers here given are too small.

Congregationalists of New England *Orthodox*—Ministers, 800, Vacant Churches, 250, Communicants, 115,000 *Unitarian*—about 150 congregations

Presbyterians in the United States Synods, 16, Presbyteries 90, Communicants, 146,297

Reformed Dutch Church Ministers, 117, Churches, 155, vacant Churches, 6

German Reformed Church Churches, about 400, Communicants, 30,000

Episcopal Church Bishops, 13, Clergy, 507, Churches, 598

Associated Calvinistic Baptists Associations, 206, Churches, 4,027, Ministers, 2,749

Moravians Congregations, 23, Ministers, 23, Members, about 6000

Methodists Bishops, 3, Travelling Preachers, 1533, Superannuated, 109, Members in Society 421, 103, number of Local Preachers unknown

Evangelical Lutheran About 200 Ministers, and 800 Congregations

New Jerusalem Church Ordaining Ministers, 8, Priests and Teaching Ministers, 6, Licentiates, 12

Christian Society, from 800 to 1000 churches  
Universalists Between 200 and 300 congregations

Roman Catholics Number not known, estimated several years ago at 600,000, and has increased much since

Freewill Baptists Ministers, 242, Churches, 385

Friends Whole number estimated at 750,000  
Shakers Societies, 19, Preachers, 40, population, 5400

Seven Day Baptists Churches, 18, Ministers, 29, Communicants, 2862

Six Principal Baptists Churches, 15, Ministers, 20, Communicants, 1500

Tunkers Churches, 33, Ministers, 30, Communicants, 3000

Memnonites Churches, 225, Ministers, 200, Communicants, 20,900

Free Communion Baptists Churches, 32, Ministers, 23, Communicants, 1284

There is copied from the same work a list of the Colleges in the United States, of which the following is the aggregate

Colleges,	43
Instructors in 32 Colleges,	217
Graduates in 32 Colleges, in 1828,	652
Under do in 32 Colleges, in 1828,	9
Seniors,	670
Juniors,	646
Sophomores,	690
Freshmen,	532
<b>Total,</b>	<b>2809</b>
Volumes in 30 College Libraries,	228,118
Volumes in 25 Students' Libraries,	66,730

There are 18 Theological Seminaries, at which the total number of 1529 have been educated, 599 students in 1829, Libraries contain 35,960 vols besides 3720 volumes in the social Libraries of the students

*Baptists in the United States and British Possessions*—The Baptist Tract Magazine for January, which is full of interesting intelligence, among other things presents us with a tabular view of the Baptist Associations, number of ministers, churches, and members, in the United States and British possessions, together with the number of baptisms the past year, from which we extract the following aggregate view of the whole for the years 1828 and 1829

Ass	Chh	Mem	Bapt	Tot Num
In 1829, 228	4,384	2,914	18,804	304,827
In 1828, 212	4,056	2,822	29,031	283,371

16 328 92 10,773 less 21,447 more

That the total increase of members appears to be greater than the number baptised, is accounted for by the fact that this list contains associations whose names and totals were not included in the list for 1828. The number of Baptists in the British possessions is 11,965, as we learn from the table, which is just about a fair allowance for the deficiency in the minutes of associations, and which would make the number of Baptists in the United States rising of 300,000

From the remarks in the Magazine, we learn that though the table of associations is more complete than any previous one, yet it is far from being full and perfect. A number of clerks have neglected to forward the minutes of the past year, and statistics, in some instances, are made up from minutes three and four years old, and fifteen associations whose names are known, have no place in the list. How many unknown may also have been omitted, it is impossible to conjecture, but probably several. At it is very desirable that a perfect table of all our associations in the United States be published, it is most earnestly requested that each association pass a resolution, that their respective clerks forward a copy of their minutes, as soon as printed, to Noah Davis, Philadelphia. The matter will not then be forgotten

*Latest from the Sandwich Islands*—Letters have been received from Mr and Mrs Judd, at Honolulu, by their friends in this vicinity, which bring the dates down several months later than the previous arrivals. They mention a receipt of letters, papers, books, &c from the missionary rooms at Boston, which were five months on their way. The letter now before us is partly in answer to those which were then received. At the earliest time of writing, August 3rd to 14th Mrs Green's little son lay dead, while her husband was far away upon the north western coast. This severe affliction was deeply felt, but the mourner was enabled to say, "It is the Lord, let him do what seemeth him good"

Mr and Mrs Judd are often called to pass from island to island, not as we in this country may travel, in our comfortable conveyances, but in some small sloop, having all their effects with them, and exposed for several days to the vicissitudes of wind and weather. Still they are happy in their work. "The comforts of getting on shore, and meeting the countenance of loved ones, and especially the consciousness of being about our heavenly Father's business, these sweeten every trial, and lighten every burthen." Dr Judd had been sick, but was recovering

The most important items in the letter now before us—Mr J's—relate to the dedication of the church, to the school, to the character of the young King, and to a plot laid by the governor to destroy some of the chiefs.—*Western Recorder*

(FOR THE CHRISTIAN GUARDIAN)

Messrs Editors,—As I have been highly gratified and I trust profited by reading the interesting communications from several of our brethren the preachers, giving an account of the prosperity of the work of God in their different fields of labour, I would, likewise, wish to inform them, and the Christian public, through your truly valuable paper, what the Lord is doing for us on this circuit

The Lord began to pour out the spirit of his grace and to revive his work in Esqueving the latter part of last Conference year, under the ministry of brothers Wilson and Shaler, and since that time, he has continued to favour us with many gracious and refreshing showers in different parts of the circuit, so that we have more or less increased almost every week

I think there has been between sixty and eighty added to our numbers in the present year, and the

members appear to be closely united in the bonds of Christian love, and much attached to their preachers and the Church, and are generally pressing and praying for holiness of heart. O my dear brethren, surely the Lord is with us, and we have nothing to fear if we are faithful and put our trust in him

Your unworthy fellow labourer in the Gospel of Christ  
D YKOMANS

P S We have a number of flourishing Sunday Schools on the circuit, as also several Bible and Temperance Societies, accounts of which we will forward to you shortly  
D Y

ORIGINAL MISCELLANY

THE CHARACTER OF THE TRUE CHRISTIAN IN CARELESS RYMES

Job 32nd ch 17th v I also will show mine opinion  
To all who bear the Christian name,  
Your audience I most humbly claim,  
I over you seek no dominion  
By briefly 'showing my opinion  
Religion pure—does not consist  
In sects or party names I will,  
Nor either in a formal creed  
Nor from the hue of any seed  
Nor either in the Gospel faith,  
Nor works alone—the scriptures saith,  
Nor yet in fasting—nor in more—  
In giving alms to feed the poor  
Nor being faithful to our trust,  
Nor being in our dealings just  
Nor yet to zealously frequent,  
The sacred church and sacrament  
Nor in our being convinced of sin  
Whilst Satan's kingdom reigns within  
Nor either in our good desires,  
Since more than thus our God require  
Nor being Protestant or Quaker,  
A Presbyterian or a Secker  
A Baptist, or a Romanist,  
Nor yet a serious Methodist  
A man may go as far as this,  
And yet eternal glory miss  
Yea, whilst defil'd with sin's contagion  
Is destitute of pure Religion  
\* \* \* \* \*  
Mankind are all conceiv'd in sin,  
Deprav'd, corrupt and vile within  
A wicked and deceitful heart,  
Wholly defil'd in every part—  
The will perverse—in sin delight,  
The understanding dark as night—  
The mind is carnal and deriv'd  
The affections far from God estrang'd  
The eyes are blind, the ears wont hear  
The Gospel, tho' design'd to cheer  
The lying tongue which none can tame  
Is prone to slander, and blaspheme  
The hands are rais'd to kill or maim,  
Or steal without remorse or shame—  
The feet tread in the downward road,  
That leads from glory and from God  
Thus all by nature prone to evil,  
By practice slaves to serve the Devil

The way prepar'd shall now be shown  
How true religion may be known  
From what the Bible doth impart  
'Tis loving God with all the heart  
With all the soul, and strength and mind,  
"Our neighbour with ourselves" combin'd  
This state to find we must begin,  
To war, and fight, with self, and sin  
To take the armour God provides,  
And which his holy word describes  
In chapter 6th of the Ephesians,  
We have the fullest explanations  
And if the great Apostle's right  
No man can triumph in the fight  
Who does not for his foes prepare,  
By timely watchfulness and prayer  
The armour and the duties too,  
The Christian keeps in constant view  
That so he may his crown at last,

Before the throne of glory cast  
 The scriptures further still explain  
 And say "Ye must be born again  
 Not of the flesh nor yet of blood,  
 But by the spirit of our God"  
 His change must pass on young and old  
 Before their names can be enroll'd  
 In the Redeemer's book of life  
 Or they removed from the strife  
 The great effects of this "new birth"  
 Is a renouncing of his earth,  
 I mean its pleasure—glit'ning toys  
 Its vanity and carnal joys  
 All a repentance faith and prayers  
 Are fruits the real Christian bears,  
 He follows Christ, the Lamb who died  
 Knows nothing but Christ crucified  
 To him the Spirit doth impart  
 The love of God shed in his heart  
 His peace is made his sins forgiven  
 And sold through Christ an heir of heaven  
 Forsakes the former road he trod,  
 And holds communion with his God  
 Denies himself from day day to day  
 And ceases not to "watch and pray"  
 God's Spirit dwells within his heart  
 Whence light and life to him impart  
 He stands not only justify'd  
 "But one in Christ" is sanctify'd  
 Throughout the body, soul, and spirit,  
 And through Christ doth all things inherit  
 Stands ready as the bridegroom's bride  
 Prepar'd and seated by his side  
 To gaze for ever on the Lamb,  
 By whose free grace he overcame  
 The world, the flesh, yea sin and death  
 And in God's cause resign'd his breath  
 Thus is the Christian that shall stand  
 In the great day at God's right hand  
 Whilst all who die in guilt and sin,  
 Shall never, never enter in  
 The gates of Heaven, but must die  
 The death, to all eternity

March — 1830

To the Editors of the Christian Guardian  
 March 18.30

Messrs Editors — The following letter was written by a Methodist Preacher in Ireland to his son in Canada, in answer to one from the latter acquainting him with his living determined through Grace divine assisting him, so to run the Christian Race, that he might obtain the Prize at its close. It has been written between two and three years, but as there are many, thank God, very many, almost daily starting in the Race, the advice and encouragement contained therein, are equally applicable to all, therefore on its perusal if you think it worthy a place in your Religious Miscellany, please give it one and you will oblige  
 A FRIEND

MY DEAR CHILD

Your letter as you may suppose has given me no small degree of pleasure, indeed it is out of my power to describe it. It is known to God only, who has been graciously pleased to awaken you and bring you from darkness to the light and liberty of his own children. I must say that what he has done for you, has increased my faith in his exceeding great and very precious promises, on all of which you and I may rely, with the greatest confidence, whilst we walk in the light and do the things which are right in his sight. I have no doubt since the Lord has thus in great mercy visited you, but he will make you useful if you prove faithful, and in order to this, remember what our Lord has said to all his disciples, what I say unto one, I say unto all, "watch and pray, that you enter not into temptation, and again watch and pray always that you may be counted worthy to escape all these things that are to come upon the earth, and to stand before the Son of Man"—All God's people are tempted, and I am sure the Devil does all in his power that they may fall, but he that is for us is greater than all that is against us, and the Apostle says, that no temptation shall happen but such as are common to

man, and that God is faithful, who will not suffer us to be tempted above what we are able to bear, and will with the temptation make a way for our escape

Whilst you use the means of grace and live to the glory of God, you cannot be too confident in the promises of the Gospel, some think they can lay hold on them whilst they are going on in evil, but the promises made to the good if they don't do right will not be fulfilled. Hence God said, "you shall know my breach of promise, or as it reads in the margin, the altering of my purpose, and to Eli, I did indeed say, that thou and thy house should walk before me forever, but now, be it far from me, for them that honour me I will honour and they that despise me shall be lightly esteemed." It is God alone who is able to keep us from falling, and to present us faultless before the throne. There are many promises of his all sufficient grace in proportion to our need, but are we to suppose that these will be made good to us without our using the means which he affords? surely not. Let us attend to what Saint Peter says, namely, to give all diligence to make our calling and our election sure, by adding to our Faith, virtue (or as some render it courage to fight like good soldiers) and to virtue, knowledge and to knowledge temperance, and to temperance patience, and to patience Godliness, and to Godliness brotherly kindness, and to brotherly kindness charity, for if these things be in us, they make us that we shall neither be barren nor fruitless in the knowledge of our Lord, Jesus Christ. But if we lack these things we are blind and can not see afar off, and have forgotten that we were purged from our old sins," but he that doeth these shall never fall, and here I may introduce these very strong words of the Poet

Not all the powers of Hell can fright  
 A soul that walks with Christ in light,  
 He walks and cannot fall  
 Clearly he sees and win's his way,  
 Slung into the perfect day,  
 And more than conquers all

when the Lord makes promises to his people such as that their bread shall be given them and their water sure, that "they who seek the Lord shall want no good thing," that "if we seek the Kingdom of God and his righteousness all these things shall be added unto us," surely no one ought to expect their fulfilment without using the means in their power to labour and do their duty in that state of life unto which it hath pleased Almighty God to call them. I mention these things, my dear Child, knowing it to be truth for many years. There are some I know who make void the law thro' faith, but this is opposed to the faith of Christ and his Apostles. Pay particular attention to the Scriptures, read, mark, learn, and inwardly digest them. "Let the word of Christ (says the Apostle) dwell in you richly, it will make you wise unto salvation through faith in our Lord Jesus Christ, and remember to offer up through faith in Christ the prayer that David offered up—"Lord, open mine eyes that I may see and behold wondrous things out of thy law." Notwithstanding that I lay stress on the use of the means the Lord himself has appointed, we are not to infer from this, that nothing is to be expected from God without them. Salvation, is of grace alone as saith the Apostle, for by grace you are saved through faith, and that not of yourselves, it is the gift of God, not of works lest any man should boast, and he then adds, for we are his workmanship created in Christ Jesus, unto good works which God hath ordained that we should walk in them. Here you see is what God expects from these whom he thus so highly favours in saving. God is pleased to do for them, what is altogether out of their power to do. We were dead—he alone has quickened us, we were in the hands of our enemies, he came to deliver us out of them, that we might serve him with out fear, in righteousness and holiness before him all the days of our lives. We could not make our own peace, and for this reason he made peace by the Blood of his Cross. When he thus quickens us, brings us into liberty and adopts us into his family,

surely it is reasonable to suppose that we should walk worthy of the vocation where with we are called. See our Lord's Sermon on the Mount, and attend to the Epistles to the seven Churches of Asia, and you will see what the Lord expects from every one, he that hath an Ear to hear, let him hear what the Spirit saith unto the Churches.

I do hope, my dear child, that as God has been so gracious to you, that having put your hand to the Gospel plough, you will never look back. Be in the company, if you can, of those who fear God and work righteousness, for he that walketh with wise men shall be wise, but the companion of fools shall be destroyed.

You did not mention any thing about the preachers who attend you, I find Quebec and Montreal in our minutes. Give my love to them, and if you are not acquainted, get acquainted, it is easily done. Methodist preachers, I think, are much the same all over the world. I thank God I am at present, I think, as happy as I ever was since I began to travel. I am among a loving lively people, I have large congregations in general, and I have a good prospect of seeing good done. Thus above all things, always affords me consolation. I can preach in the streets without the smallest interruption, all sorts attend there, and though I have had much affliction of body and many things to perplex my mind, still I thank the Lord I am as well able to preach either in the street or house, as I ever was at any period of my life, and I never had my heart more zealously engaged in God's good work than I find it is now, I know things better than I ever did and I am certain that there is no system of Faith, so consistent with the faith once delivered to the Saints, as that preached by the Methodists. (Here follows particulars relating to the rest of his family when he goes on and says)—

If we all live to the glory of God we shall meet to part no more, forever, where there shall be no more death nor sorrow nor crying, and where all tears shall be wiped away from our eyes. This is a glorious hope founded on the truth and promise of God, who cannot lie, this hope maketh not ashamed, for every one that hath it purifieth himself, even as he who is the hope of Israel is pure, though not in the same degree. He redeems from all iniquity, and purifies to himself a peculiar people zealous of good works. All his people have this assurance, that if the earthly house of this tabernacle be dissolved, they have a building of God, a house not made with hands, eternal in the heavens. And now, my dear child, I commend you to God's care and keeping, my prayers shall be offered to him in your behalf. Pray often—his ears are open to every prayer addressed to him through the Lord Jesus, and though you may not get an immediate answer, you will surely get it if you persevere to encourage us in this way, caused him to speak the parables of the importunate widow and the unjust judge, that we might pray always, that is to continue in prayer. Pray thus, for his humble mind, his patient, meek and lowly mind whatever want you have, there is a supply for that want in the Lord Jesus, and you may receive out of his fulness grace for grace. God bless you, and keep you steadfast, immovable, always abounding in the work of the Lord, forasmuch as you know that your labour shall not be in vain in the Lord.

I am, my dear child, &c

A T

Hamilton, Feb. 27th, 1830

REV AND DEAR SIR

The triumphant death of the pious is calculated to confirm the truth and power of the Gospel, which brings life and immortality to light, in opposition to the cavils or sneers of infidelity—Hence, should you think the following imperfect sketch calculated to serve the cause in which you are engaged, please (as it has been delayed so long) to give it as early an insertion as possible, in your promising paper—And in doing so you will gratify a number of your readers.

JOHN CARROLL  
 To REV E RYDERSON,  
 Editor of the Christian Guardian

Elizabeth Bates was the daughter of Levi and Fanny Bates, of Hamilton, Newcastle District, Upper Canada, in which place she was born, and where she died January 19th, 1830, in the fifteenth year of her age, in the hope of a glorious immortality—She was possessed of an amiable disposition and vigorous powers of mind, susceptible of the highest cultivation, as evidently appeared from the rapid improvement she made in her studies, (considering her opportunities) especially in Biblical knowledge. But this opening flower was doomed to be cut down by the unsparing hand of death. Altho' possessed of a slender constitution, she enjoyed tolerable health until the summer of 1828, when she was afflicted with a fever, which left her considerably debilitated. The next summer she was again afflicted with the fever and ague, which introduced a quick consumption (as it was called) and ultimately in her death. Tho' she was doubtless a subject of divine impression, yet not savingly so, until about five or six weeks previous to her death. It was also some time after she sought (in secret) and we trust found, the Lord to the joy of her soul, before she disclosed it to the family, owing to her natural diffidence and modesty. But one evening being asked if she was afraid to die, she answered in the negative, and added, "That she longed for the time to come." To those by whom she was attended, after this, it appeared from the christian spirit she manifested, and the gracious and triumphant expressions that fell from her lips, that as her body was decaying, her soul was renewed day by day. Some of her expressions were, Jesus is sweet, Jesus is precious to my soul, &c. On the 16th I visited her, and found her much reduced as to the outward tabernacle, but her soul was happy in God. After prayer (in which she united) we sang,—

Come see the christian as he dies,  
With glory in his view, &c

While we sang, we felt as tho' the glory of God filled the house. For she said, she saw Angels, and pointing said, "See, see." In the same happy frame she continued during the 17th & 18th, saying at different times, that she saw the Angels ready to carry her to the rest that remains for the people of God. On the morning of the 19th, being asked by her mother if she would not be raised up in bed, she answered no, adding, "That God would raise her." About 1 o'clock she desired to be lifted out of bed for the last time, when she bowed her knees in prayer before God.

Being helped back into bed, she again said, she saw the Angels hovering around her. She then called the family, bid them all farewell, charging her sisters and little brother to be good children, and obey their parents, and to her father and mother (who have been professors of religion for some years) she said, "hold out to the end." She also returned thanks to her parents and to all the neighbours for their kindness during her illness. A few moments before her departure, she said "dost you hear the Angels sing," how sweet Jesus is to my soul." About fifteen minutes after this she quietly fell asleep in Jesus. At 12 o'clock P. M., her remains were interred on the 21st, attended by a large and respectable concourse of people, to whom the solemn dispensation was improved in a sermon from second Cor 5th and 1st, which words were strikingly exemplified in her experience. I shall not attempt to comment or remark, but am just led to say from a recollection of her triumphant death, "Let me die the death of the righteous, and let my last end be like hers."

If the mind be not cultivated in early life, we lose an opportunity of intellectual improvement, which no study in a later period can repair.

*Improvement of Time.*—It is never worth while to spend a moment in idleness. If the weather break you off the from one employment, find some other. If the stress of the times destroy your usual business seek a different one. No matter though it be in reality less lucrative, and in the eyes of the world less genteel. If it be but honest, it is preferable to

idleness. Every man can do something, and all those who will work can in this favoured land usually find something to do. "Do it—do it."

#### SUNDAY SCHOOL DEPARTMENT

*From the Kingston Gazette and Religious Advocate*

Mr Editor Sir, if you think the following worth a place in your columns, you are respectfully requested to give it an insertion.

The first anniversary of our Sabbath School No 3, Hallowell, was held in the school house, in this place, on the 14th inst, in the presence of the officers and members of the Society. The scholars were examined in the different branches of spelling and reading, answering of questions from the Scriptures, reading of Scriptures, hymns and catechisms, all of which they performed in a manner highly praise worthy to themselves, and much to the satisfaction of all present.

This School has been conducted, since its commencement by a Superintendent, Vice Superintendent, and five Managers, Librarian, Collector, Treasurer, and Secretary. The greatest number of verses recited by any one scholar in one quarter was 1348, the next greatest in the same quarter was 982. The want of a sufficiency of suitable books has been a hindrance to the prosperity of our School. But where we have lacked on our part, the Lord has bountifully supplied on his part, and in answer to prayer has, during the last quarter, (we trust, and have good reason to believe) hope fully converted twelve or fourteen of the scholars, and their conversation, and their prayers, show that religion is no vain thing. Our school has since its commencement, generally numbered about sixty scholars, about forty attend as an average number. The above exercises and the following address being read, the school was dismissed as usual, with singing and prayer, after which the Society proceeded to the election of officers for the ensuing quarter.

#### TO THE SOCIETY

Dear Brethren Through the goodness of God we witness the first anniversary of this Sabbath School, which was organized by your patronage and aid, with a desire to promote the best interests of the present and rising generation, and when we contrast the past with the present, it must be obvious to every observer, that considerable improvement has been made. No doubt the influence of this institution has been generally felt, the morals of the scholars are improved, their manners refined, their minds cultivated, enlightened, enlarged, and stored with useful knowledge, which are the proper materials to lay a foundation for usefulness in life, and while you have thus united to better the condition of man by early instructing your children, and by supporting those institutions owned already by the Almighty, in a thousand instances, your labour of love has not been in vain, Heaven has smiled upon us. To what cause should we ascribe the present revival? but to this institution, under God, in which a goodly number have experienced the love of God. Thirteen have already united with the Methodist E. Church, and what may we not expect? May the Great Spirit send us more, we do solicit your generous support to aid in the best of causes, and we likewise solicit the prayers of all the pious, that God, who has begun a good work, will carry it on to his glory.

#### TO THE CHILDREN

My dear Children—To you I will just say, improve the morning of life in seeking wisdom, remember your Creator in the days of your youth, while the evil days come not. Religion makes us happy, and a virtuous life will end in peace, glory, immortality, and eternal life. As you have received the Lord so walk in him, the Lord bless you, and preserve you, and with all the elect save you and crown you in his kingdom when he shall come to make up his jewels.

Signed by order

W J VANCE,  
Secretary

Hallowell, 18th Feb, 1830

#### MISCELLANY

#### REFORM IN THE ENGLISH CHURCH

The Evangelical Magazine for January contains "A series of questions, addressed to His Majesty's Government and the Ecclesiastical Authorities," which, the editor informs us, "was drawn up by a member of the church of England, and has been sent to the Archbishops of Canterbury and York, the Bishops of London, Winchester, Durham, Lincoln, &c &c, to the Duke of Wellington, and Mr Peel, and to several of the heads of houses of Oxford and Cambridge." The editor thinks the movement important, viewed in connexion with the royal commission, about to be appointed "to examine and correct the existing abuses of the church." The whole series of questions would fill nearly two of our columns. We give such specimens as will show their nature and bearings.

"Is it not obvious to every candid mind, that the church of England is, at present, in a very corrupted state?"

"Are not livings bought and sold in the way of common merchandise?"

"Are there not many parishes in different parts of the kingdom which have no churches at all, but in which the tithes are exacted with as much rigour as elsewhere?"

"May not the highest ecclesiastical patronage be at the disposal of an infidel, a blasphemer, or an atheist?"

"Is there not a perpetual collision between the church and the state, the rubric enjoining one thing, and the law of the land another?"

"Has not the amalgamation of our ecclesiastical and political institutions gradually led to the rejection of Christ's authority as the Supreme Head and Lawgiver of his church?"

"Is not a clergyman compelled to say, at the interment of the most wicked and profligate person in his parish, even though he may have died in an impenitent state, 'Forasmuch as it hath pleased Almighty God, of his great mercy, to take unto himself the soul of our dear brother here departed,' &c. 'We give thee hearty thank', that it hath pleased thee to deliver this, our brother, out of the miseries of this sinful world'?"

"Is not the sponsorial part of the baptismal service a mere fragment of popery, without the shadow of a foundation in the holy scriptures? And do not the godfathers and godmothers, in a great majority of instances, promise to 'renounce the devil and all his works, the vain pomp and glory of the world with all covetous desires of the same, and the carnal desires of the flesh,' while they have no intention whatever of fulfilling their engagements?"

"Do they not further declare, in solemn mockery to God, that they will 'obediently keep his will and commandments, and walk in the same all the days of their life'?"

"Is not the doctrine of baptismal regeneration a heresy of the Roman Antichrist?"

"Are not the multitudes of young people brought to the rite of confirmation, merely that they may renew the solemn farce which was performed by their sponsors at baptism, and that they may take a vow which they never intend to fulfil?"

"Does not the conduct of the great majority of these young people, both before and after their confirmation, give a direct contradiction to the following declaration of the bishop 'Almighty and ever living God, who has vouchsafed to regenerate these thy servants by water and the Holy Ghost, and hast given unto them forgiveness of all their sins,' &c."

"Is it consistent for a protestant clergyman to say, (as he is required to do in the visitation of the sick) 'By the authority committed to me, I absolve thee from all thy sins'?"

"Is there not something like 'vain repetition, in the frequent use which is made of the Lord's prayer in the liturgy and offices of the church'?"

"Are not the oaths imposed upon the churchwardens an abominable mockery of Almighty God, and are they not continually violated without remorse or shame?"

"May not the present unexampled increase of sectarianism, infidelity, and profligacy, be justly ascribed to the causes which are here enumerated?"

"What, then, but a complete removal of existing abuses, and a general reformation among the Bishops and Clergy, can save the church of England from ruin?"

How far any of these questions apply to the episcopal church in this country, or to any part of it, we are not now prepared to say. We believe, however, that if any reform be effected in the mother church in England, the daughter in America will be constrained to follow the example, so far as there shall be occasion for it.

It is stated in Le Globe, that though the Mediterranean is constantly receiving from the Atlantic, by the Straits of Gibraltar, an enormous quantity of salt water, yet the composition of that sea does not in the least vary, and that it remains apparently the same as that of the ocean. It is supposed that the excess of salt is constantly carried away by a lower counter current, which contains much more salt than an equal volume of the upper current. Some investigations have been made which favour this supposition. Dr Wallaston having obtained three specimens of water taken at the greatest depths to which it was practicable to reach, found that the first two did not exhibit in their composition any difference from the water of the common sea, but the third, taken from a greater depth (670 fathoms) contained a quantity of salt four times greater than the water of the surface.

Early discovery of America by the Scandinavians.—It is known that the inhabitants of the north of Europe visited, long before Columbus' time, the countries on the coasts of North America. The greater part of the information on this subject has not hitherto been published.

The accounts of the voyage of the old Scandinavians to America, have lately gained a new confirmation, by a Runic stone, which, in the year 1823, was found under 73° N lat on the western coast of Greenland. Translated, it is as follows: Erling Sigvalson, and Bjorne Hordeson, and Endrida Addson, Saturday before Gagnday, (the 25 April) erected these heaps of stone, and cleared the place in the year 1135.—Sillman's Journal

Praying Souls out of Purgatory.—The sacred and royal Monte de Piedad of Madrid has relieved from purgatory, since its establishment in 1724 till November, 1826, 1,030,395 souls, at an expense of £1,720,437 11,402 " from the first Nov 1826, to Nov 1827 14,276

1,041,797 £1,734,713 The number of masses celebrated to accomplish this pious work was 558,921, consequently each soul cost 19 10 masses, or 34s 4d.—Foreign Quarterly Review

Dipping in a Church.—The ceremony of baptism by immersion was performed last week at the church of St Martin's in the Fields, upon a Miss Prosser who had left the Dissenting worship to join the establishment. She declared herself not satisfied with the usual ceremony of sprinkling, and the Bishop of London granting his permission, a tub was placed near the baptismal font in the church, and the lady was there gratified in her wish by the Rev Dr Richards. The only instance of baptism by immersion having taken place in one of our churches before, occurred at Leicester, and with the consent of the bishop of the diocese.

Roman Catholic Infallibility.—On opening the Catechism "published" in Boston, A D 1828, "with the approbation of the Rt Rev Bishop Fenwick," the first thing which meets the eye is the following truly Catholic assumption

"Whosoever will be saved, before all things, it is necessary that he hold the Catholic Faith.—Which faith, except one do keep entire, and inviolate, with

out doubt, he shall perish everlastingly"—Christian Watchman

Extraordinary Births.—A few days ago, Mrs Rachel Jaye, of Crowfield, near Ipswich, was delivered of a daughter, her twentieth child, all at single births.—The landlady of the Half Moon, Ipswich, was delivered of still born female children, united together, having four legs, four arms, and two distinct bodies, joined at the breast and neck, and having only one head.—Nottingham Review

Our Correspondent at Bytown informs us that the Rev John Cruickshanks late teacher in Kingston and Clergyman in connection with the Church of Scotland, was inducted into the Presbyterian Church of Bytown on Sunday the 7th inst.—Can Courier

ACCIDENT.—On the 9th inst James Cutbush was accidentally killed at the Yonge Mills in consequence of a saw log rolling on him.—B Recorder

[From the N Y Albion] IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT

House of Lords, Thursday Feb 4

This being the day fixed for the opening of Parliament the usual preparations were made for the occasion.

A few minutes before two o'clock the Royal Commissioners viz the Lord Chancellor Earl Bathurst, Earl Rosslyn the Duke of Wellington, and the Earl of Aberdeen took their seats and the Deputy Usher of the Black Rod was sent to require the attendance of the House of Commons soon after the Speaker appeared followed by the Members when the following SPLECH was read by the Lord Chancellor

My Lords and Gentlemen

We are commanded by his Majesty to inform you that his Majesty receives from all Foreign Powers the strongest assurances of their desire to maintain and cultivate the most friendly relations with this country.

His Majesty has seen with satisfaction that the war between Russia and the Ottoman Porte has been brought to a conclusion.

The efforts of his Majesty to accomplish the main objects of the treaty of the 6th of July 1827, have been unremitting.

His Majesty having recently concerted with his Allies measures for the pacification and final settlement of Greece trusts that he shall be enabled, at an early period, to communicate to you the particulars of this arrangement, with such information as may explain the course which his Majesty has pursued throughout the progress of these important transactions.

His Majesty laments that he is unable to announce to you the prospect of a reconciliation between the Princes of the House of Braganza.

His Majesty has not yet deemed it expedient to re-establish upon their ancient footing his Majesty's Diplomatic Relations with the Kingdom of Portugal. But the numerous embarrassments arising from the continued interruption of these relations increase his Majesty's desire to effect the termination of so serious an evil.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

His Majesty has directed the estimates for the current year to be laid before you. They have been framed with every attention to economy and will be satisfactory to you to learn that his Majesty will be enabled to make a considerable reduction in the amount of the public expenditure without impairing the efficiency of our naval or military establishments.

We are commanded by his Majesty to inform you that although the National Income during the last year has not attained the full amount at which it had been estimated, the diminution is not such as to cause any doubt as to the future prosperity of the Revenue.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

His Majesty commands us to acquaint you that his attention has been of late earnestly directed to various important considerations connected with improvements in the general administration of the Law.

His Majesty has directed that measures shall be submitted for your deliberation of which some are calculated in the opinion of his Majesty, to facilitate and expedite the course of justice in different parts of the United Kingdom, and others appear to be necessary preliminary to a revision of the practice and proceedings of the superior Courts.

We are commanded to assure you that his Majesty feels confident that you will give your attention and assistance to subjects of such deep and lasting concern to the well being of his people.

His Majesty commands us to inform you, that the export in the last year of British produce and manufactures has exceeded that of any former year.

His Majesty laments that, notwithstanding this indication of active commerce, distress should prevail among the agricultural and manufacturing classes in some parts of the United Kingdom.

It would be most gratifying to the paternal feelings of his Majesty to be enabled to propose for your consideration measures calculated to remove the difficulties of any portion of his subjects, and at the same time compatible with the general and permanent interests of his people.

It is from a deep solicitude for those interests that his Majesty is impressed with the necessity of acting with extreme caution, in reference to this important subject.

His Majesty feels assured that you will concur with him in assigning due weight to the effect of unfavorable seasons and to the operation of other causes which are beyond the reach of Legislative controul or remedy.

Above all his Majesty is convinced that no pressure of temporary difficulty will induce you to relax the determination which you have uniformly manifested, to maintain inviolate the public credit, and thus to uphold the high character and the permanent welfare of the country.

Letters have been received at the Guardian Office from the following persons during the week ending March 26

R Heyland Wm Griffiths, D Pickett T Madden, F Drosser, "A friend to the Indians," "An Observer"

MONTREAL PRICES CURRENT March 12th, 1830

Table with 4 columns: Commodity, Price, and other details. Includes items like ASHES, POT, PORK, LARD, BUTTER, FLOUR, TOBACCO, WHEAT, OATS, PEASE, BARLEY, RYE, INDIAN CORN, TEA, COFFEE, SUGAR, IRON, FURS.

Exchange on London

Government Bills at 30 days, 4s 2d sterling per dollar Private 60 days, 7 1/2 a 8 1/2 per cent Bank

Exchange at New York March 4

Bills on London, 60 days, 8 premium American Gold, 4 to 4 1/2 do Sovereigns, 7 1/2 do Upper and Lower Canada Bank Notes, 2 1/2 discount The Bank of Monroe in Michigan has stopped payment.

ENGLISH MARKETS

We are indebted to the politeness of a respectable House in this city for the following extracts of a letter dated Liverpool January 20 1830.—Montreal Gazette

The stock of Ashes now on hand is 6800 Pots and 1200 Pearls do same date in 1828—6300 and 4200

Price of Pots 6s and of Pearls 10s per cent higher.—In consequence of the interruption of inland navigation by frost Ashes are dull at 43s to 44s for Montreal Pearls, and 38s 6d to 39s for Pots

Our Grain Market is very dull, Wheat 8s 3d to 10s 6d duty 30s 8d per quarter, Canada, 10s to 10s 9d duty 2s per quarter

Flour U S 14s to 37s free, duty 18s 5 1/2d per barrel in bond 24s to 26s Canada, free, 33s to 35s duty 3s per barrel Canada Pease, 39s per quarter, duty 3s

EDUCATION.

THE Subscriber will be at liberty to engage as a Teacher in either a public or private School, on the first day of June next. He is qualified to give instruction in the English language grammatically, Writing, Arithmetic, Book keeping, Geometry Algebra, Trigonometry with its application to Surveying & Navigation Mensuration Conic Sections &c. Apply to the Editor of this paper to Mr James Kirkpatrick, Flamboro West, or to, if by letter post paid.

JAMES O LOANE

Glanford, 12th March, 1830

19 10

JOHN LOGIE and his wife, Jessie Duncan, and John Duncan, son of Mrs Logie by a previous marriage, went away from Pictou, in 1818, for New Brunswick or the Canadas. They left a house, then under attachment at the suit of the subscriber and his Co partners, for a debt which has since been paid out of the rents. They are desired to write to Hugh Denoon, Esq or the subscriber, respecting

GEORGE SMITH

Pictou, N S Feb 19, 1830

**NEW MARKET HOUSE IN THE TOWN OF YORK**

Office of the Clerk of the Peace, }  
York, 13th March 1830 }

**NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN**, that Plans, Elevations, and Estimates for a **New Market House**, in the Town of York to be built of Brick, not less than one hundred feet by forty, will be received at this Office until 12 o'clock, at noon, of Tuesday, the 4th day of May next, and for the most approved plan a premium will be then awarded. The House is to be built on the Market Reserve near to the present Market House and it is expected that accompanying each plan, there will be a recommendation of the place on the Square best suited to the building. Further particulars may be obtained on application at this Office.

By order, S WASHBURN  
Clerk of the Peace H D  
18 5

**SHAKERS' GARDEN SEEDS.**

**A** CHOICE assortment of GARDEN SEEDS, warranted of the growth of 1829, has just been received direct from New Lebanon, by

E LESSLIE & SONS Agents  
N B Fresh English Cucumber and Broccoli seeds &c  
York March 19th, 1830 18 6

**FRESH CLOVER SEED.**

**NEWLY** received a few barrels of CLOVER SEED in the best order and will be sold at a low price either by the Barrel or small quantity, at

17th P PATERSONS STORE  
York March 12th 1830 Market Square

**SADDLES AND BRIDLES**—A few second hand Military Saddles—a most substantial article for country use, at the low price of six dollars each, and strong double reined second hand English Bridles, with curb and snaffle bits at the low price of 7s 6d Currency For Sale by

E LESSLIE & SONS  
Also Linseed Oil by the gallon or barrel  
York, 25th Feb 1830 18 8

**NOTICE.**

**A** MAZIAH CHURCH respectfully returns thanks to those Ladies and Gentlemen of York and its vicinity who have kindly contributed to aid him in rebuilding his House, which was consumed by fire on the 17th of August last. A C begs leave likewise to inform the public that he has commenced his former business of VERNICING and LEADING, in Market Lane a few rods west of the Market Square, where every possible attention will be paid to the wishes and convenience of his customers at the most notice. A C in particular solicits a share of the patronage of the moral and religious part of the community who wish to rest and be refreshed in quietness as the use of Ardent Spirits will be excluded from his house  
York March 19th 1830

**BUILDING LOTS** for Sale on the front of Park Lots No 19 and 20, on Lot Street and in the Field adjoining Mr Dunn's on Lot and Peter Streets. Inquire of Mr Crookshank or Mr Mercer  
York 23rd February 1830 15th

**JOHN AND CHRISTOPHER WEBB** Boot and Shoe Makers, Leather Sellers, &c—Grateful for past favors return their thanks to those gentlemen of York and its vicinity who have patronised them since their commencement in business desire to inform the public that they have now a quantity of different kinds of

**EXCELLENT LEATHER,**

Bought in New York and that from their attention and desire to please they hope still to merit the patronage and a portion of the custom of the Public  
York, Church Street Feb'y 13th, 1830 13th

**TO CAPITALISTS, MILLERS, AND OTHERS**

**TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION** on the premises on the 29th of April next, at 2 o'clock P M if not previously disposed of by Private Contract, that well known valuable property known by the name of CHURCH'S MILLS, in the township of Toronto 25 miles from York containing about 96 acres with about 40 cleared the River Credit running through it, together with a Grist and Saw Mill in good condition nearly new and five Cottages. Also, a large shed for the use of customers, a stable, and out houses &c being in the neighbourhood of a large tract of country well settled with good farmers on the thoroughfare leading to Streetsville and within 12 miles of the mouth of the Credit, which will soon be a Port of Entry.

Conditions of Sale—One third to be paid down, and the remainder by instalments.

For further particulars, apply to Mr Thomas Stoyles, York

N B There is a Curving Machine Filling Mill School House a site for a Meeting House and a number of other buildings on the premises that have been built on village lots previously sold

York, 20th February, 1830 15th

**TAKE NOTICE'**

**A** GREEDABLY to a standing order of the House of Assembly, the JOURNALS of the late Session will be printed by CONTRACT under the superintendance of the Clerk of that House

The Journals, when printed will consist of from two to three hundred pages (of Long Primer type) containing about six thousand ems, each with brevier marginal notes part of the same will consist of Rule and Figure work for which two prices will be allowed in the following proportions—where a page shall be more than half of rule and figure work two prices will be allowed—where a page shall consist of more than one fourth part of rule and figure work and not over half a price and a half will be allowed and where a page shall contain a portion of rule and figure work not exceeding one fourth of such page one price and a quarter will be allowed, and for work consisting of figures without rules, a price and a half will be allowed in the above proportions.—The Marginal Notes to be measured by their positive width and full length of the page.—The whole to be printed on the best quality of Demi paper of Canadian manufacture in double column and as closely as possible (subject to the direction of the Clerk of the Assembly) The Type Ink and workmanship must be of the best and neatest kind.—Proof sheets to be sent to this Office until perfectly correct. Presses out of the town of York, will bear all expenses for postage or transport of the proof sheets or Journals (should the contract be taken by any one of such) as this Office will defray no expenses attending the same.

Bonds must be given for the performance of the work in manner before described by two Sufficient Sureties in the sum of three hundred pounds currency and specimens of Rule and Figure work upon the quality of paper intended to be used must accompany any proposal.

The whole of the work to be completed and delivered at this Office by the first day of November next or as much earlier as the means of the contractor will enable him to perform the same, as every facility will be afforded from this office, in order to expedite its accomplishment.

Proposals made must be in the following form—  
I agree to print the Journals of the House of Assembly for 1830 agreeably in every respect to a notice for contract for the same in the (here name the paper in which the above notice is given) of the day of March instant and of for as my securities (here mention the names of the Bond men) at the undermentioned prices

- For Composition per thousand ems
- For Press work per token
- For Paper (the market price)

**A B**

Printer or Proprietor of the (name the press) at

The Tenders for the above must be sent to this Office on or before the Twentieth of this month on which day they will be opened and the contract engaged.

Any persons concerned in the same, or their authorised agent may attend to receive the answer to the proposals at three o'clock P M on that day.

JAMES FITZGIBBON  
Clerk of Assembly

Clerk of Assembly's Office }  
York 11th March 1830 }  
N B No Proposals will be received for printing of the Journals as above from any Presses but those established in the Towns of York, Niagara, Kingston or Brockville as it is necessary that safe, regular and expeditious means of communication should be had by the person performing the work with this office.  
17 3 J F G

Receiver General's Office }  
York U C 8th March 1830 }

**T**HE Legislature, having authorized by an Act passed in the last Session the Receiver General to raise by Loan the Sum of Twenty five Thousand Pounds entitled 'An Act to grant a further Loan to the Welland Canal Company and to regulate their further operations' on the credit of the Government of Upper Canada by debentures redeemable in 7 9 and 11 years, in three equal payments.

Notice is hereby given that SEALED TENDERS for the said Loan, or any part thereof will be received at my office until the 8th day of May next stating the low rate of interest and addressed to the Receiver general, Upper Canada endorsed Tenders for Loan.

No tender will be received for a less sum than Seventy five Pounds

JOHN HENRY DUNN  
H M Receiver General

**PAGE D M'BRIDE,**

**R**ESPECTFULLY return their thanks to their friends and the public for the liberal patronage with which they have been favoured since their commencement in business in this place, and most respectfully inform them that they have added to their stock a select assortment of Dry Goods and have on hand a general assortment of Groceries Crockery, and Hardware. Also several sets of Double and Single Harness and a lot of Ladies and Gentlemen's Saddles Trunks, &c of a superior quality, and a variety of other articles, all of which they will sell as cheap for Cash or Country Produce as can be purchased in the Province, and trust, by unremitting attention to business, to merit a share of public patronage.  
King Street York March 17th, 1830 17

**Bank of Upper Canada**

**PUBLIC NOTICE** is hereby given, that, at a general meeting of the Stockholders held this day as advertised—

It was resolved That the remaining Twenty five per cent of the Capital Stock outstanding shall be called in and shall be made payable at the Bank by the following instalments viz  
Five per cent or £1 5 0 on each share on the 20th February next, being the 10th instalment  
Ten per cent, or £1 5 0 on each share, on the 24th of April next, being the 11th instalment. And—  
Five per cent, or 12s 6d on each share on the 1st day of July next being the 12th and last instalment thereby completing the payment of the full amount of the Capital Stock of the Bank under its Charter  
By order of the Stockholders

THOMAS G RIDOUT  
Cashier

Bank of Upper Canada }  
York Dec 11th 1829 }

5-6m

**CASH FOR WHEAT**

**W**ILL be paid by the subscriber for all the MFR CHANTABLE WHEAT delivered at his Mills during the Winter

JOHN CUMMER

Yonge Street, Jan 19th 1830

The Mill is situated one mile and three quarters east of John Montgomery's Inn, Yonge Street. Any person from the north wishing to come to the Mill will find it the nearest and most convenient way to turn in at the Town Line between York and Markham

10th J C

**To save is to gain!**

**T**HOSE who want bargains in DRY GOODS CROCKERY IRON WARE &c &c are invited to call at

**CHEAPSIDE,**

King street, near Yorge street to examine the stock now offered for sale and make a trial of the Goods

PHELAN & LAVERTY  
York Dec 26th 1829 6

**NO COUNTRY DEALERS AND PEDLARS**—GOODS at Montreal Prices for such customers, at CHEAPSIDE by

PHELAN & LAVERTY  
York Dec 26 1829 6

**NEW ARRANGEMENT OF STAGES**

**T**HE MAIL STAGE between York and Kingston will commence running agreeably to the winter arrangements on the 7th day of December inst, leaving York and Kingston on Mondays and Thursdays at noon arriving on Wednesday and Saturday A M

Books kept at the Steam Boat Hotel York and Kingston Hotel Kingston

EX FRAS furnished for any part of the country, on reasonable terms—All Baggage at the risk of the Owner

WM WEBLFR York  
H NORTON & Co Kingston 7

December 2nd 1829

**FOR SALE** by private contract a DWELLING HOUSE AND LOT in Newgate Street occupied by John G Spragg Esq—and for information apply to the subscriber

MATTHEW WALTON  
York Feb 12th 1830 13th

**TO BE SOLD** by private sale A HOUSE and LOT, situate in Upper George Street York adjoining Mr Robert Petch's. For further particulars, apply to Mr Matthew Walton, or to the subscriber

WM MARWOOD 7

Yonge street Jan 2nd 1829

**AUCTION**

Well worthy the attention of any person wishing to purchase the same—a FARM in the most healthy and beautiful situation in the Province

**T**HE Subscriber will sell at Auction, without reserve on the 27th day of March next at the hour of Three o'clock P M that valuable and well cultivated Farm with the Buildings, and an extensive Orchard thereon and watered by several never failing streams at the house of Peter J Hogeboom Innkeeper in the Village of Ancaster, being Lot No 43 in the 2nd Concession of the Township of Ancaster containing 116 Acres, with several Town Lots adjoining thereto

It will be sold with or without the Town Lots to suit the Purchaser Terms of payment One third down and the remainder by instalments For further information enquire of Pare & McIrdie, of the Town of York or William Norman Esq Barrister at Law, or Peter J Hogeboom at Ancaster  
THOS OWEN PAGE  
York, January 13th, 1830 9 1