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. The proceeds of this paper will be applied to the support of su perannuated or worn out Preachers of the Methodist E. Church in Canada; and of widows and orphans of those who have died in the work; and thegeneral spread of the Gospel.

REVIEW .- The Life of the Rev. John Wesley, A. M. Watson. Svo. pp. 328,

(Continued from Number 115.)

Having laid before the reader Mr. Watson's views on the principal peculiarities of Metho. dism, and his ample vindication of them, we will now make some Miscellaneous extracts, illus. structive; and to assist the memory of the reader, we will arrange them under distinct heads.

AND THOSE OF THE ESTABLISHED CLERGY.

summary form, as at any period subsequently:-doctrines of the church clearly laid down both in

I answered, In none from that part of the clergy who adhere to the doctrines of the church; but if from that part of the clergy who dissent from the church (though they own it not) I differ in the the 'finger of God' must be acknowledged."-pp. points tollowing :-

the same thing with sanctification, or as something consequent upon it. I believe justification

cessarily antecedent to it.

fication; but that the death and righteousness of particular points of doctrine."—p. 89.

Carist are the who e and sole cause of it. or that

(To be Continued.) Carist are the who e and sole cause of it, or that for the sake of which, on account of which, we are justified before God.

"Thirdly, They speak of good works as a condition of justification, necessarily previous to it. and therefore incapable of doing any good work) ing had a personal acquaintance with the attendworks.

liness, as if it were an outward thing; as if it con- readers, will find it a most remarkable instance of sisted, chiefly, if not wholly in these two points: the operations of the Spirit of God upon the heart 1. The doing no harm: 2. The doing good, as it of a child in the hour of sickness and death: is called; that is, the using the means of grace, and helping our neighbour.

the life of God in the soul of man; a participa- peruse them, is, Sir, the ardent prayer of tion of the divine nature; the mind that was in Christ; or, 'the renewal of the heart after the image of him that created us.'

"Lastly, They speak of the new birth as an outward thing; as if it were no more than baptism, or at most, a change from outward wickedness to outward goodness, from a vicious to what is called a virtuous life. I believe it to be an inward thing; a change from inward wickedness to inward goodness; an entire change of our inmost nature from the image of the devil in which we love of the creature to the love of the Creator, able to converse but little, but even from that lit. all good things!—But, if you be bad, you will go from earthly and sensual to heavenly and holy the lit. I could perceive evidence of a mind deeply to hell!—and you will be in the midst of flames, affections; in a word a change from the tempers God in heaven.

"There is therefore a wide, essential, fundathe blind."—pp. 74, 75, 76.

STIRIT.

to attend his ministry. She had been somewhat Christ; that he felt what is so strongly expressed to see the light -- a great and glorious Light. I'm ing to the oracles of God." There is an interest. read to him, I bought him "Brenster's contempta- Oh Jesus Christ, bear me away to His throne

ther, who told me, that, till a short time since, ling these books to him aloud, he used several fession of the Law.

EFFECTS PRODUCED BY MR. WESLEY'S PREACH. ING AND THAT OF HIS COADJUTORS.

sins.' ''---p. 80.-

"The extraordinary manner in which some persons were frequently affected under Mr. Wes. ley's preaching, as well as that of his coadjutors now created much discussion, and to many gave great offence. Some were seized with trembling others sunk down and uttered loud and piercing cries; others fell into a kind of agony. In some instances whilst prayer was offered for them, they rose up with a sudden change of feeling, testify ing that they had "redemption through the blood of Christ, even the forgiveness of sins, according to the riches of his grace."-pp. 80, 81.

"The multitudes to whom he preached were enerally grossly ignorant of the gospel; and he poured upon their minds a flood of light; his dissometime Fellow of Lincoln College Oxford, and courses were plain, pointed, earnest and affection. Founder of the Methodist Societies. By Richard ate; the feeling produced was deep, piercing, and in numberiess cases such as we have no right, if we believe the Bible, to attribute to any other cause than that inward up ration of God with his truth, which alone can render human means effectual. Many of those on whom such impressions were made, retired in silence, and nurtured them by reflection. The "stricken deer" hastened trative of Mr. Wesley's history, of the doctrines into solitude, there to bleed, unobserved by all which he taught, and the effects of them on the but God. This was the case with the majority; hearts and lives of thousands to whom he spake. for visible and strong emotions were the occasional indeed effects were produced which, on Christian followed, then, if there be truth in religion itself,

"First, They speak of justification, either as Union of Spirit Between the Wesleys and Mr. WHITEFIELD.

"The following extract from Mr. Whitfield's to be wholly distinct from sanctification, and ne- will is a pleasing instance of generous, truly christian feeling:-"I leave a mourning ring to my "Secondly, They speak of our own holiness or honoured and dear friends, and disinterested felood works as the cause of our justification, or low labourers, the Rev. Messrs. John and Charle that for the sake of which, we are justified before Wesley, in token of my indissoluble union with God. I believe, neither our own holiness nor them in heart and christian affection, notwithgood works are any part of the cause of our justi- standing our difference in judgment about some

To the Editor of the Christian Guardian Мв. Еритов,

Sir, Influenced by the consideration I believe, no good work can be previous to justifi- that example is more powerful than precept, I am cation, nor, consequently, a condition of it; but induced to offer you the following Biographical that we are justified (being till that hour ungodly, sketch. I can vouch for its authority-from havby faith alone; faith, without works; faith, ant Clergyman, and having copied it from his though producing all, yet including no good own handwriting.—I recollect asking why it was orks.

"Fourthly, They speak of sanctification, or homily was not religious enough." Your serious

That the triumphant joys experienced by the subject of the following lines, may have a salutary "I believe it to be an inward thing, namely, influence on the life and conduct of all who may

A FRIEND TO YOUTH York, Feb'y. 10, 1832.

Some account of the latter end, and conversation of the late Thomas Dopping of L. , who died

July 13, 18—, aged 15 years. Early in the month of June I was informed of

the return from School of this interesting young on visiting him found him laboring under both row!-Oh! listen to me-for I am just goingconsumption, and a fever which had broke out in ing entry in Mr. Wesley's journal respecting this tions on the last words and actions of our Blessed —His grace will give me life and spirit.—venerable woman:— Lord," and " the life of Henry Martyn," with You are mine—you are mine—you are mine—you are mine— "September 3, I talked largely with my mo- each of which he was much pleased. On read-

she had scarce heard such a thing mentioned as times to stop me when I came to any passage ap-sweet-cternal Jesus. Oh! succour me!-I die! the having forgiveness of sins now, or God's Spi- plicable to his own case, and beg of me to kneel rejoicing !-My body shall be changed-and bath. Read little except the Bible; relish and dirit bearing witness with our spirit: Much less did down and express these sentiments for him in made like unto His body, -- and glorified !-- Oh! gest what you read, but, she imagine, that this was the common privilege prayer, in which he joined with much fervor.— take me to thyself—take me gently!—Give me of all true believers. 'Therefore,' said she, 'I On one occasion he told me that he had never those invest that are above.—Bless those that are On one occasion he told me that he had never those joys that are above. - Bless those that are and easy way: make no toil or task out of the sernever durst ask it for myself. But two or three thought on religion until he was six years old; about me! God bless you all,—the poor boys vice of God. Do all freely and cheerfully, withweeks ago, while my son Hall was pronouncing when one of the R. Catholic servants in the particularly. Bless you Miss D'Arcy, and you out violent effort. The house, observed to him, he ought to pray; and Doctor Reid. Henry good bye, forever.—If 6. Keep your heart with all diligence, as you go blood of the Lord Jesus Christ which was given for put one of their prayer books into his hands ;- ever I injured any-oh! forgive me-as I forgive thee; the words struck through my heart, and I knew God for Christ's sake had forgiven all my him, that he carried the book to his father, and her, and not to be carried away by Satan, contranow he ought to believe, and pray.

> the reasons of it, in the night, and trying to put what he said !!-God bless Anthony, my guardian, them, and for being the first attempt of one so ter of a second !!!"-He was so! young to embody his thoughts in rhyme.

The school I went to, happily for me, Made the souls' care its chief concern to be.-Great part I heard, delighted me to hear, But what attack'd my heart I could not bear; My dearly loved vices to desert, Would all the projects of my life pervert.— I could not think I was defending sin, I thought t'was virtue's cause I meant to win; And from God's Laws that I could never swerve, Upheld by human pride, not knowing my own weak

To catch the buz of popular applause

I choose the study of the British Laws : *-

But conscience, "still small voice," was sure to say, Some favirite sin unseen by mortal eye, Is the true cause why you with so much force Resist conviction, true religion's source. And, ch! I could not quench the sacred spark, The Satan help'd me oft to hit my mark; Th' increasing wildfire rested on the plain, Until I joyed in my Rodeemer's name.

On Sunday the 4th of July I spent many hours with him in the afternoon, engaged chiefly in prayer, -and his strength was then so visibly de-These extracts will be alike interesting and in. and not the constant, results. At some seasons, clining, that I took a sad and solemn leave of him, not expecting to have seen him again, as I was principles, we may hesitate not to say, can only be called off by the account of the approaching deaccounted for on the assumption that the influence cease of my poor brother to whom I arrived in DIFFERENCE BETWEEN Mr. WESLEY'S DOCTRINES was both divine and special; at others, the im- the midst of the night only in time to be witness pression was great, but yet we need assume no. of his spirit ascending to that God who gave it; "About this time, (1739) he stated his doctrinal thing more than the ordinary blessing of God and where I only remained to consign his dust to views in perhaps as clear a manner, though in a which accompanies "the word of his grace," that carth to which it was akin. On my return, when delivered in the fulness of faith and love, in I found my patient still alive, but in great suffer-"A serious clergyman desired to know in what order to account for it. But beside those who ing .- "Oh! Mr. Noble," said he, "I have been points we differed from the church of England. were silently pierced, and those whose minds three days without hearing a clergyman's voice. were sufficiently strong to command their emo- or having the benefit of their conversation and I answered. To the best of my knowledge, in were sufficiently strong to command their emo- or having the benefit of their conversation and mone; the doctrines we preach are the doctrines of tools, there were often many of a class not ac- prayers, and that is a long time for one whose the church of England, indeed the fundamental customed to put such restraints upon themselves. moments are numbered." On my explaining the To a powerful feeling they offered but a slight re- reason of my absence, he was much affected, her prayers, articles and homilies.

"He asked, 'In what points then do you differ from the other clergy of the church of England?"

"He asked, 'In what points then do you differ gan; but on what principle can the genuineness My time cannot be long,—I wonder if God will of the impression by questioned? Only if no only of the impression be questioned? Only if no sub- take me to himself this night,-I hope-and trust sequent fruit appeared. For if a true conversion he may.—And yet Lord, I am in no hurry to be released from pain-in thine own good time be it - not my will, but thine be done.

From that time to his decease, I was scarcely ver absent from him, and his conversation and remarks were then so heavenly, that I attended much more through a desire of learning, than with an intention of teaching.

I do not think any person could have then apter frame of mind; nor did I ever hear of any per ther! what desperation of guilt drives thy creat quite sufficient for the great purpose of our existson, who so calmly viewed the approach of him miscalled in this place, "The King of Terrors;" or who, with such firm faith-and assurance could stare certain death in the face.

At last, on my arrival on the morning of the 13th, his intellects for the first time, were a little disordered, and the moment of his dissolution evidently fast appeared. He was then so weak, as to be unable to move, and at two o'clock was both senseless, and speechless. Suddenly, then as it were reanimating, he raised himself without help and sat up in the bed! He saw-he knew-and Arcy, and you McNabb, God bless you his ministers; -you are with me as you ought to be, in my last hours." His face was then irradiated with holy joy,-his eyes from being dim and powerless, shone with expressive confidence, and he exclaimed, "I die in Christ through grace given unto me!-I have not a doubt, but that I shall be saved, because I rely on God my Saviour.—I understand the principles of religion,-That is the foundation of it .- The other parts of the building are not of so much importance.—I rely on Jesus feel I am dying !-Do not repine my friends :

'The time the Lord appoints is best, While here, to do His will be mine

Be it His to fix my time of rest ! "Break the knowledge of my death to mamma -break it gently .- Little boys" (addressing his brothers) "Listen and mind-and attend, you do not know when you may die !- It may be to-morand I will speak good things to you; -and this are born, to the image of God; a change from the scarlet spots all over his body. He was then good man will take you on his knee, and tell you convinced of sin, and of a soul which only depend and calling for water !- Oh! remember, rememof the spirits of darkness to those of the angels of ed on the mercy of God, through the merits of Je- ber! it is all sulphur—and brimstone,—and fire sus Christ for pardon and salvation.—Having they get there—and no water!" (Addressing his been absent for a short time on a visit to a dear Physician) "There is pardon also for you.—He mental, irreconcilable difference between us: so brother then labouring under a similar complaint, pardoned the barbarous Jews who so cruelly desthat if they speak the truth as it is in Jesus, I am his disorder had before my return taken so decid- troyed Him! He promises pardon, to you, and to found a false witness before God. But if I teach ed a turn, that his physician had informed him all—and This promise endureth forever !—If you the way of God in truth, they are blind leaders of there were no farther hopes of his ultimate reco. ask pardon, he will give it you, but not—if you very. This he himself informed me of, at my do'nt ask Him! Oh! ask Him for pardon!" The next visit, without any hesitation, or fear, saying, annimation of the dying christian then grew more MR. WESLEY'S MOTHER-WITNESS OF THE that only for the grief he knew his friends would extreme and his prayers more fervent!-With feel, he should have unmixed happiness in the out stretched arms, and glaring eyeballs, he ex-"Mr. Wesley's mother about this time began idea that he should soon be dissolved, and be with claimed. "I'm dying.-I'm dying.-I'm beginning prejudiced against her sons by reports of their by the Apostle, "the anxious expectation of the borne away into immortality !-Oh God! support "errors" and "extravagancies; but was convin creature waiting for the manifestation of the sons me! -Oh! God my God, take me for the sake of ced, upon hearing them, that they spoke "accord of God." As he wished for some books to have Jesus Christ!-Jesus-Jesus-Jesus-save me.

* It is to be remarked that he was intended for the pro

the impiety contained in which, so much shocked all .- Tell my mother to remember all I ever told unnecessarily, lest your mind be distracted and asked his advice, who afterwards instructed him ry to the Holy Ghost! God bless all the people, tho' I can't remember their names. And yet-I On another occasion, he said, he had been have a great memory—an amazing memory!thinking of the events of his going to school, and Every one I have heard preach-I remember the hearers. them into verse, which, on being encouraged to for all his care, and goodness-and love !-And your obligations to God for having heard his word, rave written down he dictated as follows: they are now I die, - I die in Christ!- I leave the world in and your responsibility for its improvement. Renerely remarkable for the sentiments contained in full assurance of faith! I shall be dead in a quar-

"God grant that we may thus die the death of ture. the righteous; and that our last end may be like

REV. ROBT. NOBLE.

HOPE "FULL OF IMMORTALITY."

To ascertain the full effect of the Christian re igion, in regard to the matter under considera. tion, it is necessary to connect the doctrine of the resurrection of the body, with that of the im nor tality of the soul; and to suppose that these truths ere fully believed. Let one, then, habitually realize, that he is to live forever; that he is capable of an endless progression in knowledge and holibody, which is now the instrument and organ of sakarana church forever. Amen. From ness: that he is the heir of eternity; and that this his mind, instead of sleeping always in kindred dust, will be raised by almighty power, and rendered immortal; that he himself, as a true, comolete human being, may hold companionship with he highest and holiest of created beings, and communion with their Lond-Let a man, I say, daily bring home to his "business and bosom," man knowledge and thought, is so well suited to minds that we be honoured more than they. we said, "I punt for eternity." There are tens of be all clear gain." I thought, this is a queer say. with a far loftier spirit, and more dilated conceptions, are saying every day, we LIVE for cternity. And yet there are not a few, I fear, among us, who try to persuade themselves and to reduce others into the belief, that they are creatures of enhemeral existence—that no morning is to rise after the night of death; that no light is to dawn what a dressing there is among all classes, and

TEST OF CHRISTIAN CHARACTER.

claim kindred with the worm .- Dr. Rice.

tures to renounce the highest honors of their na-

Christian professor, you must go home with him." It is natural for all persons to clothe themselves in their best apparel, when they wish to appear in public. If we would see them in their "every day dress," we must go to their own dwellings.-Here they throw aside those garments which were designed merely for exterior beauty; and here too they cast off restraint. If, then, the Christian professor has any grace, it will shine in his own family. It is here the "thermometer" shows its regular and average gradations from day to day, chill of the nothern blast, nor to the scorching as my Prophet,-my Priest,-and my King !- I religion, therefore, do not shine in his own fam. ly, it is because he has no grace to shine. It is here, that others may judge of his Christian character; and it is here he ought to judge of himself. In the family and private circle, then, we may look for true characteristics of a genuine revival its bosom !- Churchman. of religion. If we cannot find them here, we can find them no where. The Holy Spirit in his special and official work, revives the graces of Christians in the private circle as well as in public .-He makes the parent more devotional, more exemplary, and more faithful in family government and family instruction; and he makes the child more dutiful, more affectionate, more humble, and more teachable. In the little family circle, where the graces of the Spirit are revived and strengthened, Christians may indeed, enjoy an earnest of heaven. It is here if any where, that religion must appear in its native loveliness; and if, in a religious excitement, the influence of the Spirit does not accompany Christians professors to their own habitation, and to their own closets, we must conclude either, that there is no genuine revival, or that, if genuine, the individual professors are not sharers in the great and glorious work .-Boston Telegraph.

> PREPARATION FOR BEARING THE GOSPEL. 1. Cultivate day by day simplicity of heart and humility, and a proper regard for the precious word of God:

> 2. Compose your mind to rest on Saturday evening or night, for the solemn exercises of the holy Sabbath.

> 3. On Sabbath morning rise early.--Let secret prayer and meditation be your first exercise.

4. Keep in a still and uniform frame all the Sah-

5. Take care that this be all done in a sweet

to the house of God; look not hither and thither your devotion lost. Much less look about in the sanctuary, for this is a mark of disregard.

7. Ask, either at home or in the sanctuary, for God's blessing upon yourself, the preacher, and all

8. When you retire after service, remember member the perishing heathen and ask that the gospel may speedily be preached unto every crea-

9. During the Sabbath, refrain from remarks of any kind on the preaching, and from censorious remarks refrain always, except when and where duty calls for them.

10. Digest what you hear, and do it, which will be the best preparation for the next Sabbath, if you should live to see it.

Thus shall your Sabbaths fit you for an everlasting rest in heaven; and the manna on which you feed in the wilderness of this world shall sustain you until you are permitted to " eat of the tree of life, which is in the midst of the paradise of God,"-which may God, in his infinite mercy, grant though Jesus Christ our Lord, to whom be Schaufter's sermon.

IN HONOUR PREFERING ONE ANOTHER. Romans xii 10.

The meaning appears to be this: consider all your brethren as more worthy than yourself, and let neither grief nor envy affect your mind at seesuch thoughts as these, and they will cast his ing another honoured and yourself neglected. This whole character in the mould of heaven, and give is a hard lesson and very few persons learn it thehim, even in this world, the port and bearing of roughly. If we wish to see our brethren honouran angel of light. What, in all the range of hu. ed; still it is with the secret condition in our own raise man above every thing low, and sensual, and have no objection to the elevation of others provigrovelling? Accordingly, if one will go into the ded we may be at the head. But who can bear humblest habitation of the truly pious, he will find even to be what he calls neglected? I once heard amidst poverty, and toil, and self-denial, persons the following conversation between two persons, familiar with high and noble thoughts, and enter. which the reader will pardon my relating in this prize, in real grandeur and magnificence, going place, as it appears to be rather in point. "I know ar beyond the cherished purposes and meditation not," says one, "that I neglect to do any thing in of the great ones of the earth. I have seen the my power to promote the interest of true religion tenant of a log-cabin, with a heart large enough in this place; and yet I seem to be held in very litto embrace the world and aspirations as lofty as the repute, scarcely any person ever noticing me.'s heaven. Every generation has authored the sun if My road friend, set yourself down for nothing, and it any person takes you are some for nothing. thousands of obscure and humble Christians, who, i g: but how full of meaning and common sense with a far loftjer spirit, and more dilated concep. Whether the object of this good counsel was prefited by it I cannot tell; but I looked on it and received instruction .- Dr. A. Clarke.

DRESS THE MIND.

On sunday morning before going to church proached his bedside, without leaving it in a betture; and while thine own hand has stamped im. may be arranged, fine tortoise shell combs fixed, mortality on their brow, to grovel in the dust, and sparkling earrings bung, splendid garments displayed and yet perhaps the gay fair one's mind may be poisoned with conceit, troubled with rivalry, and kept on the torture by ignorance and van-It is sometimes said, and probably with great ity. -Windsor snap does not wash out the stains truth, "If you wish to learn the character of a of the heart Cologne water cannot throw a fragrance over an impure mind, nor will all the rubies of Golconda dazzle the recording angel into a forgetfulness of filling up the leaves of the book of retribution.

PROVIDENCE.

As surely as an infinite accumulation of minutodrops, provided and regulated by the present power of God, from the wonderful mass upon which I float from island to island, and continent to continent; from the land of my exile to my native and because here it is neither exposed to the piercing wished for shores; so surely does an infinite accumulation of events, provided and regulated by rays of the meridian sun. It "ranges" as it were the same present power and goodness, bear on-"in the shade," from month to month, and from ward the confiding Christian toward the haven of year to year. If the graces of the professor of rest eternal; and the shores of his native land. rest eternal; and the shores of his native land.

Not therefore on the minute particles of this ocean of providences, but upon its glorious expanse and its more glorious Creator, let my eye be fix. ed: and let my heart yearn only for the green and spicy shores to which so swiftly I am borne upon

The river that runs slow and creeps by the banks, and begs leave of every turf to let it pass, is drawn into little hollows, and spreads itself in smaller portions, and dies with diversion; but when it runs with vigorousness, and a full stream, and breaks down every obstacle, making it even as its own brow, it stays not to be tempted with little avocations, and to creep into holes, but runs into the sea through full and useful channels. So is a man's prayer; if it moves upon the feet of an abat. ed appetite, it wanders into the society of every trifling accident, and stays at the corners of the fancy, and talks with every object it meets, and cannot arrive at heaven; but when it is carried apon the wings of passion and strong desires, a swift motion and a hungry appetite, it passes on through all the intermediate regions of clouds, and stave not till it dwells at the foot of the throne, where mercy sits, and thence sends holy showers of refreshment.—Jeremy Taylor.

FINE PREACHING.

Robert Hall was once asked, what he thought of a sermon delivered by a proverbially fine preacher, and which had seemed to excite a great sensation among the congregation? "Very fine, Sir" he replied, "but a man cannot live upon

OUR STRENGTH AND SUPPORT.

It is our happiness, as Christians, that, however we may change our place, we shall never change we may change our place, we shall never change gistrate is a competent judge of religious truths, or that our object. Whatever we lose, we shall not lose he may employ religion as an engine of civil policy that which we esteem better than life. God has made to us this gracious promise-I will dwell in traordinary opinion of rulers, in all ages, and throughthem, and walk in them. And though we may en- out the world; the second, an unhallowed perversion dure much affliction, and pass through many deep of the means of salvation. waters, yet this is our honor and comfort, THE "Because the establishment proposed by the bill is what is tribulation?-what is death?-Death to a christian is but an entrance into the city of God! world. - Cccil.

RELIGIOUS DREAMS.

A man applied to the Rev. Rowland Hill for admission to his church and began to give an acmust have pre-existed and been supported, before it the multitude; the vicious manners of rulers form a poison
count of his experience by relating a dream.—
was established by human policy; it is moreover to which infects to a greater or less extent all ranks and stacount of his experience by relating a dream .count of his experience by relating a greath we was established by profess this religion, a pious contractive air of nobility. We have only to glance at the think of your dream, after we have seen how you if Author; and to foster in those who still reject it, a go on when you are awake."

TRUE POLITENESS is confined to no rank, and dependent on no education. The desire of obliuniversally shew, soldom fails of pleasing, though his style may differ from that of modern refine.

Temperance.

TEMPERANCE REFORMATION.

The following extracts of a letter from Dr. P. Schofield dated Beverly, (Johnstown District) Feb. 12, 1832, should be read by rulers and ruled-by Merchants and Mechanics-by buyers and sellers-by temperate and drunkards.

"Though the temperance reformation has already accomplished much; though it may have far exceeded the most sanguine expectations of its first promoters; and, although many difficulties and obstacles which at first appeared insurmountable, many have vanished, still, we find many more yet to be encountered. To accomplish an entire victory over intemperance, will yet in my opinion, require the united offert of every friend to intemperance, and the joint action and co-operation of every Temperance Society in the Pro-

"It is only the lighter evils, and the less dangerous measure, still remains. The habits and example of ranny; in no instance have they been seen the guardi ingli stations, are powerful weapons in the hands of the to subvert the public liberty, may have found an estabvirtue; while the venders and retailers of ardent spirits supply all the facilities of intemperance, and thus, to an alarming extent, thwart our most benevolent and philanthropic exertions."

" I anticipate, that at no very distant period, it will be found most expedient to let drop the line of demar-cation between the temperate and intemperate; when the ordinary support resulting from traffic and deal of the friends of temperate must be withheld from those Merchants and dealers, who, in violation of every principal of virtue and benevolence, will persist in the unrighteous commerce; when the intemperate Mechanic, Tradesman and labourer will have to acquire his subsistance from their own poor and degraded society. Indeed, I will carry the principle farther, ' When temperance will be pre-eminently requisite to ensure the suffrage of a sober, virtuous, and enlightened people."

"There is no danger in all this, for should such meashave no other way to revenge themselves upon us, but to clap to and drink the more; which, if they do, the ? Lord Almighty will remove them with his stroke; and better, indeed, would it be, if every temperate drinker should become a consummate drunkard, that the pleasure of the Lord might be made manifest in them."

I am not alone in the observation, 'that, within a few years, since the commencement of the temperance reformation, there has been an uncommon havock afellow beings."

Ardent Spirits no recommendation to a Young Man .- A Speaker at the last Temperance meeting in this town, stated a circumstance from his personal knowledge which is worthy of notice. A young man lately lost a situation of profit, for which he was a candidate, and for the duties which he was acknowledged to be better qualified than any of his competitors, merely because one of the persons to whom the disposal of the situation was left, smelt in his breath the fames of ardent spirits.

TEMPERANCE SociETY .- A Temperance meeting was held on the 24th inst, in Elizabethtown, of which the following gentlemen were elected officers for the ensuing year.

> Rev. P. Smah, President. Mr. R. Coleman, Vice President .. D. Boyce, Secretary.

Corresponding Committee-Capt. Stephen Caswell, Mr. John Dickey, Rev. Wm. Hallock, Mr. Ben. homson, Capt. T. C. Thorne, Mr. Matthew Howard, Mr. Wilder Willes.

The Society numbers between 40 and 50 members, and its prospects are encouraging. The Rev. A. Green was invited to deliver the address at the next public meeting of the Society.

Smith's Falls Temperance Society.—We have re-ceived a letter from the Secretary of this Society which represents it to be in a most prosperous condition. There being now upwards of one hundred members, among whom are some who at the commencement were its most strenuous opposers. The reduction in the a mount of ardent spirits used in the village and its vicinity is estimated at 75 per cent .-- Brockville Recorder.

Church and State.

A MEMORIAL AND REMONSTRANCE Against the General Assessment, presented to the General Assembly of Virginia, at the Session for the year of our Lord 1785.

DRAWN BY JAMES MADISON, LATE PRESIDENT OF THE U. lishing a Provision for Teachers of the Christian Religion." The circumstance of such a bill being introduced at that time into the Assembly of one of the 'American States, shows how difficult it is for men to discard projudices, however absurd, which have been planted in infantheir strength.

The Memorial is the most able and statesman-like dogion by the state, upon broad principles, without refer- providence. ence to any particular form of government. The following are some of the reasons assigned for remonstrating never be pleaded in favour of oppression and wrong; since against the bill; they are fully applicable to Canada it is always to be remembered that the same Scriptures they have never been, nor can they be, refuted by any ber of guards and limits about them, and that the rights liliustrating the protection of Providence by means of address, which accompanied your note to me of the advocate of Church Establishments-the careful perusal and dulies of Sovereign and subject are reciprocal."-Theeof them will profit the reader on a subject, of all others, logical funtitutes, Vol. 111. p. 306.

the most important to the religious and civil interests of this country.

"Because the bill implies, either that the civil ma-

LORD 13 WITH US! and then—what is difficulty?— not requisite for the support of the Christian religion.

To say that it is, is a contradiction to the Christian religion itself; for every page of it disavows a dependence on the power of this world; it is a contradiction it is but joining a more blessed company, and sing to fact, for it is known that this religion both existed ing in a more exalted strain, than he can do in this and flourished, not only without the support of human laws, but in spite of every opposition from them; and not only during the period of miraculous aid, but long after it had been left to its own evidence, and the ordinary care of Providence: nay, it is a contradiction in terms; for a religion not invented by human policy, its Author; and to foster in those who still reject it, a suspicion that its friends are too conscious of its fallacies, to trust it to its own merits.

"Because experience witnesses that occlesiastical establishments, instead of maintaining the purity and ging, which a man possessed of this quality will efficacy of religion, have had a contrary operation. During almost fifteen centuries has the legal establishment of Christianity been on trial. What have been of man, the Scriptures afford abundant instruction; and its fruits? more or less, in all places, pride and indo-lence in the clergy; ignorance and servility in the lai-ty; in both, superstition, bigotry, and persecution.—

the mouth of Moses is nquire of the teachers of Christianity for the ages in which it appeared in its greatest lustre? Those of with civil policy. Propose a restoration of this primi-tive state, in which its teachers depended on the vol. Out of the people untary rewards of their flocks; many of them predict its downfall. On which side ought their testimony to have greatest weight, when for, or when against their

interest? "Because the establishment in question, is not necessary for the support of civil government. If it be urged as necessary for the support of civil government, only as it is a means of supporting religion, and it be not necessary for the latter purpose, it cannot be necessary for the former. If religion be not within the cognizance of civil government, how can its legal establishment be said to be necessary to civil government? What influence in fact have ecclesiastical establishments had on civil society? In some instances they have been seen to erect a spiritual tyranny on the enemies of temperance that have yet given way; the ruins of the civil authority; in more instances have more formidable, deep rooted and deadly ones in a great they, been seen upholding the thrones of political tyour Magistrates, officers of Government, and men in ans of the liberties of the people. Rulers who wished Niger Enemy against the cause of temperance and of lished clergy convenient auxiliaries. A just government, instituted to secure and perfectuate it, needs them not. Such a government will be best supported by protecting every citizen in the enjoymment of his eligion, with the same equal hand which protects his person and his property; by neither invading the equal rights of any sect, nor suffering any sect to invade those of another.'

> BLESSINGS OF THE TYTHE SYSTEH,-" A Man of Kent" writes us :-- At this moment the small tithes are being exacted in this parish with the utmost rigour and severity: the cottager for his calbage garden is called on for half-a-crown; the butcher for his patch events to increase their number. of land, about half an acre, is requested to pay the moderate sum of 8s. for the agistment of his sheep; and the pauper, whose cow is his principal support, which obtains the greater part of its food by nibbling the grass growing, in the name of tithes of milk, produced by the oor half-starved beast. Surely the hour of destruction to this abominable system is near at hand! / It cannot last much longer in Ireland; and why should it be tolerated here?—Kent Heratd.

THE TITHE SYSTEM .- PETITIONING. (From the Cook Mercantile Chronicle.)

We are happy to perceive that the liberal Press of Irethat parochial meetings should be held before the 15th of January, and it very truly says that "if people do not stir themselves on this subject, their silence will be contrued into an approval of Mr. Stanloy's intended measure. By the bye the Waterford Chronicle of the 13th instant contains a case furnished by a correspondent, who offers his name to any one desirous of getting it. The case is as follows: --

"Catherine Carroll is a poor woman, living at Bullytruckle, on the Kil St. Laurence-road, in a wretched cabin and until this year she was never called upon to pay incumbent money. The hand of affliction was upon this poor creature; her son lay in bed sick—it proved his deathbed—if bed may be called the wretched wad of straw upon which he lay. A daughter, too, was lying down ill of a severe cold, with lumps in her throat. The collector called to demand the tax. The wretched woman had not the means of paying it. What was to be done? The whole house did not contam a sufficient distraint; but-let me restrain my indignation while I tell it-the poor woman had just taken advantage of her children's illness, of their confinement to their bed, to take off the only shirt and shift they possessed, to wash them, and she had them unfortunately upon a bush at the door drying at that moment. The eye of an ecclesiastical tar gatherer is com-prehensive—it takes in every thing. He saw the prize, and at one fell swoop carried off the shirt of the boy! the shift of the girl!! the trowsers of the poor man!!! his stockings!!!! a waistcoat belonging to another child!!!! and an apron belonging to another daughter !!!!!! All, all, all, Sir, went to make nectar of the wine of a paus-pered ecclesiastic. But I have not done. The boy died yesterday, and on the hed of death, although this worse than Turkish act occurred on Friday week, this unhappy child knew not the comfort of a shirt, owing to the ruth less system of the Church Establishment. His little corpse is now lying naked. The poverty of the parents is ex-

Read that-and let any man say that it is to be wonder ed at that Ireland should be agitated to its very centre, by the workings of the Law Church-and what man, after reading it, will say that that Church ought not to be placed on its own bottom. Why should Catholics and Dissenters be coerced to support it?

Civil Government.

SUBJECTION TO CIVIL GOVERNMENT.

Drawn by James Madison, late President of the U.S. God as announced in the public law of the Scriptures; faith and practice. The subject of it is an Orphan girl,

This Memorial was occasioned by the introduction of and which manifestly establishes two points as general who resisted the flattering overtures of an interesting a bill into the Virginia Assembly, entitled "A Bill estab. rules: I. The positive obligation of men to submit to Go. young man, for whom she entertained a strong affection, lishing a Provision for Teachers of the Christian Reli. vernment: 2. Their obligation to yield obedience, in all but whose offers she could not accept on account of his things lawful, to the governments under which they live, profligacy. The circumstances interwoven with the as appointed by God in the order of his providence—"the narative are highly interesting, and are clad in a chaste ordained of God." From these two principles it will follow, that in the case of any number of men and women cy, and grown with their growth and strengthened with being thrown together in some desert part of the world, it would be their duty to marry, to institute paternal government in their families, and to submit to a common government in obediance to the declared will of God: connect of the kind for its length, that we ever read. It and in case of any persons born under any established succeeded in preventing the passage of the bill. It protests against the doctrine of supporting teachers of relinities an ordinance of God, "a power" already appointed, and under which they are placed in the order of Divine day School Union. It constains a pleasing and inter-

"Evident, however as these principles are, they can

OCES OF TRUST AND TO ADMINISTER JUSTICE TO THE PEOPLE ditch. under a Christian Government.-No single circumstance is more important to the morals, rights and interests of the people, than the appointment of proper officers and magistrates to rule over them. It is important for two Himself, by Miss Jane Taylor." reasons—on account of their administration and example.

If they exercise their authority partially, innocence suffers and guilt escapes; virtue is oppressed and vice connived at; the poor are dealt hardly with, and the rich are allowed to rict upon the earnings of the widow and the fatherless; education and the interests of the people are neglected, and undeserving individuals are enriched out of the public revenue. The vicious example of public rulers is equally pernic ous to the best interests of human society. They are those public pageants upon which all eyes are fixed; they are those houses built upon a summit, whose sole situation renders them visible afar off. Their actions are as well known as their titles; their manners have a powerful influence in forming the manners of the people: the example of rulers is likely to form the rules of remarks, and almost every page of profane history pre sents us with examples to the same effect. But in proportion to the evils to morals, to private rights and public interests, which arise from investing vicious men with executive or legislative authority, are the advantages attend-

ing the appointment of virtuous men to public situations. On this, as on all other points effecting the well-being

"Moreover thou shalt provide out of all the people able men, such as fear God, men of truth hating covetvery sect point to the ages prior to its incorporation ousness;—and let them judge the people in all things."

Out of the people.) Not persons who know or care but little about the people, but men who are of them and possess a common feeling, and sympathy and interest with the people.

Able men.) "Persons of wisdom, discernment, judgment, prudence, and fortitude:" not persons who have no other recommendation than family or party interests. Able men cannot always be found, especially in a new country. But there are few places in any country in which there are no men who have the principle to do justly; and men who are disposed to do right will seldom do wrong. But it is not so with those who have more knowledge than principle.

Nuch as fear God.) Not Sabbath breakers, or proane swearers, or drunkards, or tipplers, or whoremon. gers, or gambiers, or extortioners; but persons who sincerely honour and serve God, and earnestly study to promote the welfare of the souls as well as bodies of

Men of Truth.) Who love, speak and judge, acording to truth; men who do not speak falsehood, or retail or countenance scandal, publicly or privately, for political or other purposes, through the press or other

Hating Covetousness.) Labouring to advance the reneral good without regard to private interests; ne er perverting judgment for the sake of gain, in friendship, or applause or wealth, nor seeking for pensions, or public grants, or personal, or family aggrandizement Happy the people who are blest with such rulers When the righteous are in authority, the people reoice: but when the wicked beareth away, the people mourn." Let us be thankful for so many righteous ru-

CHRISTIAN EXAMPLE FOR RULERS.

lers as we have, and pray the Supreme Disposer of

In concluding his observations on the history of Samuel ic situations, will be found to be a powerful barrier against discontent, and a certain means of promoting national seace, happiness, enterprise and prosperity.

"He was incorrupt; he received no man's bribe; he had no pension from the state; he enriched none of his relatives from the public purse; left no private reformation, there has been an uncommon havork a land agree with us in thinking that every parish in the thought to even to the extent, as land ought to petition Parliament without dolay on that to justify a dread alarm, that the Almighty's wrath is about to be poured out upon this deluded portion of our list of the Irish Church Establishment." The Pilot says, that parochial meetings should be held before the Isish of that the did not leave property enough to bury the WETHODIST MISSIONARY SOCIETY. him; justice was by him duly and impartially adminis-

tered; and oppression and wrong had no existence." "Let ministers of state, who have sought for nothing but their own glory, and have increased the public bur-dens by their improvident expenditure; who have endeavoured, by their wordy representations to dazzle and delude the people, and impose false grandeur in the place of true greatness and solid prosperity; who have oppressed the many and enriched the worthless few; fall down at the fect of THIS heaven-born man, and learn from this immaculate judge of Israel what a faithful servant to his king, and an incorruptible minister of state means: And in retiring from their high station, or in going to appear before the judgment seat of God, see whether, in the presence of their king, and in the face of the thousands, of their people they can boldly say, "Behold here am I! witness against me before the Lord, and before his ancinted, Whose ox have I taken! whose ass have I seized, and whom have I defrauded? whom have I oppressed (by the imposition of heavy taxes for the support of needless expences, and the payment of venal men!) Or of whose hand have I taken any bribe to blind mine eyes? Scratinize my conduct, examine the state of my family, compare their present circumstances with what they were previously to my administration; and see if you can find aught in my hands."—Notes at the end of the 25th chapter of 1 Samuel."

Sunday School Department.

SABBATH SCHOOL BOOKS.

We have written notices of the Sabbath School books mentioned below for the information of Sabbath School Committees and other patrons of Sunday Schools at a distance . The books named are sold by E. Lesslie of Sons. Orders and remittances for them from our agents, when writing to this office on other business, will be gratuitous.

Ruchel: A Tale. By the Author of Allan Mc-Leod,' Osric,' Grand Futher's Tales', &c. &c. &c. 18mo. pp. 108 price 1s. 6d. The design of this tale is to illustrate the eff.ciency and excellency of Christian "The ground of a subject's obligation (says Mr. Wat. principle to resist temptations to worldly pleasures and son) which Dr. Palcy assigns is 'the will of God as col- advantages, and the peculiar care of Divine providence lected from expediency. We prefer to assign the will of over those who make his will the implicit rule of their powers that be," the powers which actually exist, "are and elegant style. In perusing this little book the attention of the gayest reader will be rivetted to the very end, the imagination will be pleased, the mind instructed, the passions moved, and pious feelings excited in the heart.

The Hedge of Thorns. By Mrs. Sherwood, Auday School Union. It constains a pleasing and interesting biographical sketch of John Carrol, who died m the 23rd year of his age, in a "sure and certain hope of a glorious resurrection to everlasting life." title is taken from the circumstance of John's father mit to you the enclosed copy of his answer to your unpleasant and painful afflictions, by a Hedge of 15th instant, (received yesterday,) and to request that Thorns, which was placed near the cottage and secul you will return the original, which was given to you

The second part of this little book conta as a pretty

The Gardener's Daughter. By the Author of Harriet and her Cousin," Sc. Sc. (18mo. pp. 90, price 91d.) furnishes an excellent example of sin-cere and elevated piety in the little observed walks of rural life : its patient disposition under circumstances of provocation; and the solid happiness it imparts to its possessor, both in youth and old age, however ob scure and afflictive his situation of life may be.

The Twinkling Star, by the author of the Shepherd and his Flock, (18 mo. pp. 35. Price 3s. per dozen,) is a beautiful narr tive of the life and death of a little irl, called Eliza Hodges: which concludes as follows Compared with some, Eliza's brightness was but should I have to write to any of my friends an account tic comforts; let us rise and meet her."

The History of Susan Creen; a Sunday Scholar. no. pp. 48. Price 2s. 10d. per doz. Every little girl who wishes to read about a diligent Sunday School scholar, who advanced through siz classes to the Bible class, should read The History of Susan Green, which also contains several wood culs; and the Editor of the Guardian will say with the Author of this story, "I hope that all the readers of this account will derive some useful lesson public which He might think necessary. from the history of Susan Green, and I have to request. The address of the Methodist Conference. that every girl who keeps it in a nice tidy way, will read through all this history, and ask herself, as she goes along, 'Am I as good a girl as Susan Green?'"

Good Old Catherine Prescott, and the Boy of Dundee, Price, 1s. 101d. per doz.), contains two true stories and hree fine wood cuts, which will teach children what a may sometimes do in teaching poor old people how to be more convenient to publish them on Wednesday read, as in the case of Old Catherine Prescott, who died than to set up new matter at so late a period of our very happy by means of such instruction.

The Rainbow after the Thunder Storm, Price 111d. per doz.) contains an account of a heavy thunder storm and the appearance of the rainbow after it, the re sons for its appearance, and the lessons which it is intended had, I confess hastily, excited.

and her Manma. It is ornamented with three woodcuts.

I have the honour herewith to transmit to you the The first represents Julia and her Mamma secking shelter from the thunder storm; in the second, they are looking at the beautiful rainbow; in the third, engaged in family prayer, while Julia's papa was away from home.

History of Birds. Price 6 1-2 per doz.-Children from four to ten years of age, who want to see fif-teen cuts of birds, and read the history of them, with practical lessons should ask their parents prettily to get them the History of Birds.

Réigious intelligence.

PROTRACTED MEETINGS. A protracted meeting was lately held at Stony Creek, which continued 18 days. Upwards of one hundred professed a change of heart and joined the church. At the Fifty Mile Creek (Saltfleet) a similar meeting was continued 12 days, during which about 50 professed to embrace the truth as it is in Christ Jesus, and united themselves in communion with the church. A protracted Quarterly meeting was lately held in Nowich London District.) at which twenty or thirty were made professed subjects of a gracious change. A friend in Bellville, in a letter dated Monday morning, Feb. 20th public immorality, an ample remedy against political cor- 1832, says-" Our four days meeting still continues ruption, an effectual antidote against popular agitation, and this is the 17th day. Yesterday between 60 and 70 joined society, supposed to be about one half the number converted at this meeting. Nearly twenty experienced the blessing of pardon yesterday afternoon and last evening. We expect the meeting will continue all

> METHODIST MISSIONARY SOCIETY. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS OF DONATIONS RECEIVED BY MISS BARNES, TO BUILD A MISSION HOUSE AT THE GRAND RIVER.

James Gage£1 0	0	٠٠٠.	1, 1, 1,
J. B. Vannerman 1 0	0.	Iron	ware.
James J. House 1 0	0	Iron	ware.
Abm. Post 0 2	6	do.	";
C. Brown 0 5	0	do.	
E. Price 0 5	0	do.	44.
A Dean 6 9	6	do.	46
S. Fitz Patrick 0 2	6	do.	11
D. D. Van Nerman 0 5	0	de.	ч.,
	6	do.	"
C. Youmans 0 5	0	do.	16
. J. Youmans 0 5	O	do.	. 44
A Friend 0 5	0	do.	" "
H. Brown 0 3	2	do.	46
G. Carpenter 0 3	2	do.	14" /
B. Evans 0 3	2.	do.	
Sarah Monroe 0 5	0	do.	44
Donation 0 0	6	do.	44 .
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Eliza Poathers 0 5	0	đo.	
John Wesbrook 1 0	O.	do.	14
THE RESERVE OF THE PARTY OF THE			

CHRISTIAN GUARDIAN.

Wednesday, February 22, 1832.

THE LT. GOVERNOR AND THE METHODISTS.

We this day commence publishing the correspondence to which His Excellency's answer to the address of the Methodist Conference has given rise. When His Excellency read his answer, and gave it to the Committee of the Methodist Conference, he requested that it might be returned to him, assigning as a reason, that he had not taken a copy of it. After a careful examination of the Lt. Governor's remarks, it was thought that they were of such a nature as might render it advisable for the Methodist Conference to have some further proceedings on them at its next annual meeting, and consequently an official copy of them would be necessary. Mr. Rverson therefore ad a fair copy of them tuken, which he transmitted to His Excellency's Secretary, instead of the original, accompanied with the fellowing note.

[No. 1.]

York, Dec. 15, 1831. Sin-I have the honor herewith to transmit you a correct copy of His Excellency's answer to the address of the Methodist Conference, it being necessary that I should retain the original as an official document for official purposes.

I have the honor to be, Sir.

Your most ob't. Humble Serv't. E. RYERSON. (Signed) E. M'Manon, Esq.
Acting Sec. to His Excellency the Lt. Governor.

(Mr. Secretary M'Mahon's answer to the foregoing.) [No. 2.]

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, 17th December 1831.

Sin-I am directed by the Lt. Governor, to trans

What some of Persons ought to be accounted to Or. | red John and his title sister from falling into a deep | conditionally; & to acquaint you that a certified copp shall be sent you, should you require it.

His Excellency desires me to mention that he had piece "On the formation of Sin in the heart, or the read your observations, but that he has not time at pre-Story of the Apples," by the same author; to which sent to reply to them. He hopes, however, in a few is added "The Denials of him who would not deny days, that he shall be able to transmit to you copies of documents from which you will learn the absurd advice which your Preachers have offered to the Indians. I have the honor, to be

Sir, Your most ob't, humble serv't. E. M'MAHON. (Signed)

Acting Sec't. The Rev. EGERTON RVERSON. [Mr. Ryerson replied in the following note.] [No. 3.]

GUARDIAN OFFICE, York, Dec. 19th 1831.

SIR-I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt! your note of the 17th ultimo, received this moment. The subject contained in the copies of documents distant part of the heavens, yet as it was heavenly and immortal, it deserves our notice and esteem. And and if any Methodist Missionary has been guilty of imof the death of either of you, O may I trace as much of proper conduct in the discharge of his duties to the Inthis brightness in your history, as appeared in the case dians, I have no doubt but he will receive such reproce of Eliza Hodges? The dew falls heavily—the deep as will prevent the recurrence of a similar impropriety. shadows of the evening have arrived—your mother comes to call us to the family altar, and to our domesgiven as will perfectly satisfy His Excellency that nothmg unworthy of their christian profession has been authorised, or will be countenanced, by the Methodist Missionary Society, or Superintendents of Missions.

My observations were intended to remove erroneous mpressions, under which I conceived His Excellency might have laboured, and to afford His Exceliency an opportunity to make any further observations to the

The address of the Methodist Conference, together with His Excellency's answer, and observations of my own, are in type, designed for next Wednesday's publication. If, however, His Excellency desires that the publishing of these documents may be postponed a few days, I will most readily comply with His wish. But should there be nothing in His Excellency's further reblessing a Sunday School is, and how much good children marks which will render such a delay desirable, it will publishing week. Another reason why I have felt deirous of publishing these documents as early as possible, is to meet the wishes of the public, as a considerable dissatisfaction, has already been expressed because I

I have the honour herewith to transmit to you the original copy of His Excellency's answer to the address of the Methodist Conference, which I should have done before, had I not supposed that a fair copy of it would have been equally acceptable to His Excellency, and as it would have saved you the trouble of transmitting an official copy of it, which I most respectfully request at your earliest convenience.

I beg your earliest answer to this note. I have the honour to be,

Your most ob't. humble serv't. E. RYERSON. (Signed) .

E. M'MAHON, Esq. Acting Sec'y to His Excellency the Lt. Governor.

[To the above Mr. M'Mahon answered as follows.] [No. 4.]

GOVERNMENT HOUSE. 19th December 1831. 3

SIR-Having laid before the Lt. Governor your mmunication of this date, I am directed to acquaint you that Ilis Excellency being engaged in a laborious annual Report, to accompany certain official documents to the Secretary of State, he really has not time to send his remarks on your explanations; but does not wish you to delay the publication of your comments, on his account. He, however, thinks he is called on to make some further observations on your statement.

I have the honour to be, S:r, Your most ob't. humble serv't. E. M'MAHON. (Signed)

(Mr. M'Mahon's unswer to Mr. Ryerson's first letter. which has already been published in connexion with of the Lt. Governor.)

[No. 5.]

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, Your, 24th December, 1831.

Siz-With reference to your letter of the 15th inst., I am directed by the Lieut. Governor to transmit to you, a statement from a person stationed at Lake Simcoe to instruct the Indians in Agricultural pursuite; and also a Report from the Superintendent at Cold Water River, to the Chief Superintendent of the Indian Department, *- and to observe that His Excellency, two years since, communicate d to the Episcopal Methodist Conference his intentions with respect to the improvement of the habits of the Indians.

I am also to mention that the Villages and School Houses authorized by His Excellency to be built for the Indians, were undertaken by Contractors who could not probably select their workmen.

I have the honour to be. Sin, Your Most Ob't. Humble Servant,

(Signed) . E. M'MAHON, Act. Sec'u. The Rev. EGERTON RYERSON,

P. S. I have to request you will have the goodness

to return the enclosed papers to me, after you shall have perused them, and taken copies, should you think t necessary. (Signed) E. M'MAHON.'

(The following is Mr. Ryerson's answer to the foregoing; which concludes his communications with the Lieptenant

Governor.) [No. 6.].

GUARDIAN OFFICE, YORK, Jan. 12th, 1832. Sin .- I have the honour to return you herewith the

copies of letters from Capt. Anderson and Mr. Alleyhaving taken copies of them. But for an unprecedented press of business I should have returned them be-The matters to which they refer will be fully examined into, and the result will be communicated to His

Excellency the Lt. Governor in a few weeks. I may, however, here remark, that I have seen the Missionaries who are reported to have given absurd advice to the Indians, and I have every reason to beieve, that the advice given was both prudent and loudly called for, and perfectly respectful to His Excellency, o whom the Indians were advised to apply for the re-

moval of several existing abuses. As to the more recent transactions at Coldwater. I regret to say that the arrangements of His Excellency have had the effect of breaking up the Methodist school for the time being. The Rev. Mr. Case will visit these stations in a few weeks, and the several matters connected with their interests will be laid before His Ex-

I understand from one of the Missionaries concerned, that the late letters from Coldwater contain partial accounts of some of the circumstances related in them. The Schools to the Missions are as important as a oundation is to a building, and I conceive that the * Note by the Editor.-These communications will be published

More by the Editor.—This is correct; but the Seperintendents of More by the Editor.—This is correct; but the Seperintendents of Methodist Missions were given clearly to understand that their Missionary operations would not be interfered with.

1. Note by the Editor.—This remark refers to representations contained in certain documents from the Indian Agent at Coldwater, (near Mahjedosk Mission), transmitted to Mr. Ryerson by Col. Givens in obedience to His Excellency's instructions. These documents will be laid before the public in their proper order.

Missions may as well be relinquished by the Missionaries, as for them to abandon their Schools I have the honor to be,

Sir, Your most ob't. humble servant, E. RYERSON. (Signed)

E. McManon, Esq. Acting Sec'y, to His Exc'y, the Lt. Governor.

[The above letter, it appears, has been transmit ted to the Indian agent at Coldwater, and a long extract of a letter from that gentleman to Col. Givens was sent us yesterday afternoon, in reply to the above.—
On its spirit and abuse against the Methodist Missionaries, as well as against Mr. Ryerson, we will not now comment. It shall be laid before the public in due The subject of these communications will not probably be resumed until week after next.-Ed. Guar.]

PETER JONES IN ENGLAND.

The following extracts of a letter from Peter Jones, addressed to the Editor of this paper will be read with deep interest. Some parts of them will abundantly administer to the amusement as well as to the coriosity of our readers.

"London, England, Dec. 30th, 1831.

"My Dear Brother,-I take up my pen for the purknow how I am, and what I have seen in this land of light. I am happy to inform you that my health is fared. much improved since I wrote to you last, for which I desire to thank our heavenly Father, from whom comoth every good and perfect gift. I rejoice also to state that my soul still follows hard after the Good Spirit, in whose service I find much joy and comfort in my heart, protection and encouragement to the study and practice strangers-strangers they are in one sense, but bro- burking, and relieve the Medical Faculty from the inconme ever since I landed upon their shore.

"I have visited many cities and towns in this country for the purpose of attending Missionary meetings; and I am happy to say, that all who love the Lord Jesus Christ have received me and my talk with open arms, and their hearts have been made very glad when they heard of the conversion of my poor perishing countrymen in the woods of Canada.'

"The British and Foreign Bible Society have printed a thousand copies of the translation of the Gospel of St. John into the Chippeway language, which will be forwarded to Canada early in the spring. I have made

the Epistles into the Chippeway. "I have thought you would be glad to hear my remarks, as an Indian traveller, on the customs and manners of the English people, and therefore send you the following brief remarks, made from actual observation :- The English in general are a noble, generous minded people-free to act, and free to think-they very much pride themselves in their civil and religious privileges, in their learning, generosity, manufacture, and commerce, and they think that no other nation is equal with them in respect to these things. I have found them very open and friendly, always ready

to relieve the wants of the poor and needy when properly brought before them. No nation, I think, can be more foud of novelties or new things than the English are; they will gaze and look upon a foreigner as if he had just dropped down from the moon; and I The first on Lord Goderich's list is it. Croker; a man tahave often been amused in seeing what a large number ken from a low rank in life, who was thus made an arisof people, a monkey riding upon a dog, will collec tocrat, and who is now a violent tory and anti-reformer. in the streets of London where such things may be seen This is one of the secrets of tory patriotism. almost every day. When my Indian name (Kahkewaquenaby) is announced to attend any public meeting, so great is their curiosity that the place is always sure to be filled; and it would be the same if notice was given that a man with his toes in his mouth would address a congregation in such a place and on such a day, the place right in their dealings. Their close attention to busi-

which lies so near their hearts. This remark refers favourable to an aristocracy. more particularly to the men of the world, and of such there are not a few. The English are very fond of good living, and many who live on roasted beef, plumpudding, and turtle soup, get very fat and round as a toad. Roasted beef to an Englishmen is as sweet as bear's meat is to an old Indian hunter, and plumpudding to a beaver's tail. They eat four times in a day-breakfast at 8 or 9 in the morning which consists of coffee or tea, with bread and butter, and sometimes a little fried bacon, fish or eggs.-Dinner at about 2 P. M. when every thing that is good and strong, is spread before the eater, and winds up with fruit, nuts, they were sent to graze in the day-time, scouts and and a few glasses of wine. Tea at 6 in the evening with signals intimated the approach of the officers of the bread and butter, and sometimes a little sweet cakes... laws, and they were driven off. When seized, no opbread and butter, and sometimes a little sweet cakessupper at about 9 or 10, when the leavings of the dinner again make their appearance, and upon which John Bull makes a sound, hearty meal to go to bed upon at tithe collector was obliged to purchase them himself. midnight. The fashion in dress varies and changes so They were taken to a distant, market; no man would often that I am unable to describe it—I will only say provide them provender, or give them a night's shelter. as corpus; the writ was granted and made returnable that I am unable to describe it—I will only say provide them provender, or give them a night's shelter. as corpus; the writ was granted and made returnable that I am unable to describe it—I will only say provide them provender, or give them a night's shelter. as corpus; the writ was granted and made returnable to describe it—I will only say provide them provender, or give them a night's shelter. as corpus; the writ was granted and made returnable to describe it—I will only say provide them provender, or give them a night's shelter. as corpus; the writ was granted and made returnable to describe it—I will only say provide them provender, or give them a night's shelter. as corpus; the writ was granted and made returnable to describe it—I will only say provide them provender, or give them a night's shelter. as corpus; the writ was granted and made returnable to describe it—I will only say provide them provender, or give them a night's shelter. The provide them provender is the writ was granted and made returnable to describe it—I will only say provide them provender, or give them a night's shelter. that the ladies of fashion wear very curious bonnets. which look something like a farmer's scoop shovel, and when they walk in the tiptoe style, they put me in try that no man would buy Irish cattle branded, and in the Council decided upon the question, will, it is mind of the little snipes that run along the shores of the brought to sale for the payment of tithes."—(Loud lakes and rivers in Canada. They also wear sleeves 'ns big as bushel bags, which make them appear as if

the best of women. "If you should see any of my Indian brethren, 1 would thank you to tell them that I pray for them eve-ry day, that the Great Spirit through Christ may keep ty, I am one of the parochial Ministers of Paisley, so them in the good way-I often have longing desires to be in the midst of my friends and brethren in U. Canathe month of May next."

General Intelligence.

No later arrivals from England this week.

GREAT BRITAIN. EXECUTION OF MURDERERS.

On the 5th of December, Bishop and Williams, two arising from the sale of dead bodies) were executed in London at the Old Builey, for the murder of an Italian boy, in the presence of the greatest crowd ever know to have been assembled there. Previous to their execution, they confessed their guilt of the murder of two others—they confessed their guilt of a boy about 10 or 12 years of age, and a woman about 35, both of whose bodies they sold to the Medical Professes or for dissection. These wretches intoxicated their vic. If my with rum and laudanum, then tied a cord to their limits which lauding and rum rum and laudanum, then tied a Burkites, (or persons who commit murder for the profit

feet and strangled them in a well, leaving them hanging. Our future Queen gives good promise in every way, with their heads downwards until the mixtures had run out of their bodies at the month. Great interest was excited at the trial. The seats in the gallery were taken up by the nobility at a guinea a piece. After the trial had ister, to Eliza, daughter of John Innes, Esq., which concluded, and the Judges, and nobility and other visitors took place at Dyrham, in Gloucestershire, on Thursday concluded, and the Judges, and nobility and other visitors had retired to a private room, the Dake of Sussex (the King's brother) expressed his high gratification at the manner in which the trial had been arranged and conducted. His Royal Highness had remained in Court the whole day, paying the most marked attention to the evidence, and his eloquent address is said to have produced an in describable effect upon the distinguished auditory,

When Williams was going up the ladder to execution, he turned to a Mr. Baker, who was next to him, and said-"I thirst, I thirst—I feel the burning drought of hell in my breast, and I know it is ready for me." Nothing could be more affecting than the despair of the wretched male-

BURKING .- It has been stated by Sir J. Sewell, one of the Middlesex Magistrates, upon authority that he could not distrust, that besides the confessions published by Bishop and Williams, of the murder of one woman and two boys, another confession was made by them on Sunday, (the day before their execution,) which comprehended a on to a much greater extent had not the Ordinary inter

A BILL FOR REGULATING SCHOOLS OF ANATOMY has been of the 24th of December, and is designed to afford such while wandering in a foreign land and in the midst of of Anatomy, as will put an end to the horrid system of thers and sisters in Christ, for such they have been to veniences under which it now labours in the cultivation

THE PENSION LIST.

There has just been published, by order of the House of Commons, "An account of all pensions on the Civil List of England and Ireland, and on the hereditary revenue of Scotland, on the 22nd of November, 1830, arranged according to the order of the respective grants: stating the names of the persons holding the office of First Lord of the Treasury, and Lord Lieutenant of Ircland, respectively, at the period of each grant."

This is a very curious document, an abstract of which is given in one of our last received London papers, of the Post. arrangements with this Society to proceed on in trans- 24th December. The British nation has had to pay to lating the Gospel of St. Luke, the Acts, and some of pensioners placed upon the List during the Pitt Administrations, the sum of £245,458 13 8 !! The majority of the pensioners were females.

· During Lord Addington's short administration from 1801 to 1804, twenty pensioners were placed upon the list, eighteen of whom were females.

From Lord Grenville's Administration, there are nine teen pensioners in England, (mostly females) receiving an annual sum of £3.119 18 2.

The annual amount paid to the Duke of Portland's penioners, is £3,068 13 11. A large proportion females. Lord Liverpool's Administration has left the nation to pay the annual sum of £33,532 13 9. More than half to

Mr. Canning's Administration has left two pentoners, fernales) each £100 15 5, per annum.

Lord Goderich's from August to Decomber 1827, leaves sine pensioners, to whom are paid annually £2,259 9 10

This Pension List accounts in part for the English Aris. ocracy, and shows that it is in a great degree supported out of the annual taxes of the nation-by the sweat of the labouring classes. These facts also account for the opposition of the aristocracy to extending the elective franchise to the labouring classes, who will doubtless ere long use their constitutional power in ridding themselves without fail would be filled with English hearers. They of the useless and intelerable burden of a pensioned arisare truly industrious and in general very honest and upnow more than ever (if possible) determined, violent and ness. I think, rather carries them too much to a world- abusive in its exertions to establish this aristocratic sysly mindedness, and hence many forget to think about tem in Upper Canada, of which the Clerical aristocracy their souls and their God, and are entirely swallowed is to form a part, canobled by the revenues of the Clergy up in the cares of the world—their motto seems to be, Reserves; and this is the ground of the opposition to Mr. Money, Money, get money—get rich & be a gentle- Bidwell's Intestate Estate Bill, which has a tendency to man." With this sentiment they all fly about in every promote a more equal division of property than the predirection like a swarm of bees in search of that treasure sent primogeniture law allows, and is consequently up-

> RESISTANCE TO THE PAYMENT OF TITHES IN IRELAND .- Mr. Stanly, Secretary for Ireland, in moving for a Committee in the House of Commons, Dec. 15, to examine into the Irish Tithe System, observed, in the course of a long and elaborate speech, that,

> "In several counties, but especially in Carlow, Kilkenny, and Queen's county, he would not say a violent, but a general system of opposition to the payment of tithes had been adopted. Cattle had been seized in default of payment, and the plan was resorted to of confining them within doors in the day-time, and letting them out during a short period of the night. If position was offered to the law: they were impounded and brought to sale. No man, however, would expose himself to the odium of becoming a purchaser, and the purpose of being sold in the markets of this country, but resolutions had been entered into even in this councries of "Hear" from all parts of the House.)

His Majesty and Resonm .- In an extract of a letter they had three bodies with one head. Yet with all their from Dr. Burns, of Paisley, published in the Glasgow big bonnets and sleeves, the English ladies, I think, are Chronicle, the Doctor gives the following account of an

interview with the King on the 22nd of November last: "Pray, Sir, (asked his Majesty) what situation do well known for its manufactures; and where, I am sorry to inform your Majesty, there is at present very great distress among the operatives, two or three thouda. We expect to leave England for America about sand of whom are out of work. His Majesty asked the cause, when I adverted to several causes, such as the unsettled state of the public mind, occasioned by the delay in the settlement of the Reform question time must have been for some time past very painfully mgaged with those matters; when he said, in reply, Have passed out of the Province in six that he personally had not felt the burden so much, bu

> Providence matters would soon be brought to a bearing, to which he cordially assented."

that those who were his advisors had certainly done so.

expressed a hope, that with the blessing of Divine

both as to talent and disposition.

The marriage of the Hon, and Rev. Edward Grev, Dean of Hereford, youngest brother to the Prime Minis the third matrimonial connection which Dr. Grey has formed, although he has not yet attained his 50th year. By the union of the Hon, and Rev. Divine with his first wife. Miss Croft, he had a family of ten children, of whom nine survive, and his eldest son. Mr. Edward Grey became of age in June last. The Dean contracted a second alliance in 1824, with a daughter of the Right Hon. Robert Adair, now Minister at the Court of the King of Belgium, by whom he also had a family. The Hon, and Rev. Divine had the affliction to become a widower a second time about a twelvemonth ago. Mr. Innes, the father of the present Mrs. Grey, is an opulent merchant in Broad-street-buildings, and formerly represented the celebrated borough of Grampound. Mr, Innes ceased to be a Member of the Legislature in 1826, when Grampound was disfran-

Sir ROBERT PEEL was born about the year 1780,— he was the cidest of 12 children, and takes his origin from that condition of life, which in a country, whose honours are open to all ranks, has so plentifully con-"My Dear Brother,—I take up my pen for the pur- (the day before their execution,) which comprehended a tributed to our present aristocracy. It is now nearly pose of sending you a little paper talk that you may catalouge of sixty murders, and would probably gone 70 years since the celeffrated John Wesley, in writing the diary of one of his annual tours into the North, speaks thus of the late Sir Robert Peel.--" I met a Mr. Peel, a cotton dealer, who had been mentioned to me as a singular example of a clean and industrious man. introduced into the British House of Commons, and will He began life, a few years since, upon a capital of £800 probably pass into a law. It is published in "THE SUN." amassed by his own industry, and is now a thriving man." Sir Robert Peel maintained this character to the end of his life.—Bell's Weekly Messenger.

THE THIRD TIME.—The facetious Dr. B., of Whaving inadvertently preached one of his early sermous for the third time, one of his parisinoners having ob-served it, said to him after service, "Doctor, the sermon you preached this morning having had three several readings, I move that it now be passed.

IMPRISONMENT FOR DEST .- Died on the 25th ult. in the Four Courts' Marshalsea, Mr. Henry Williams, who was committed to that prison for £18 12s. 9d., on the 18th of June, 1815, (the day the battle of Waterloo was fought.) On the same day Mr. W. Henry Nassau Stephens obtained his discharge, after an imprisonment of 15 years four months and 22 days, and was only detained for the payment of fees due to the jailer. announced about a year since the liberation of Miss Darley, who was a prisoner for 33 years, having been 17 years detained for her fees.—Dublin Evening

A Broken-hearted Pig.-Maternal Affection. —A few days ago, while a young pig, the property of Mr. John Riley, of Brinsley, was being removed from the stye in which it was with its mother, the sow was so much affected by her young one being caught, and having a cord tied round its leg, that she set up a tremendous scream, and dropped down dead immediately as it was taken away! It was found that the heart had swollen to double its natural size and burst! What a degrading contrast does the affection of this brute afford, with the conduct of the Irish woman, who effered her living infant for sale to a surgeon, for the purpose of dissection, which actually occurred a fortnight ago, at Naas !-Nottingham Review.

UNITED STATES.

Copy Right of Authors.—Congress have passed law extending the privilege of copy right. The bill provides for the extension of the copy right to the term of 28 years, with a farther right of 14 years, should the author be living, or, if dead, in the event of his having left a family.

The Militia of the United States amounts to one million two hundred and twenty-eight thousand five hundred and two-being about one-tenth of the estima ed population.

The following is the population of some of the prin-ipal places in the United States according to the last engus :-New York, 213,107; Philadelphia, 161,412; Baltimore, 80,519; Boston and Charlestown, 70,164; New Orleans, 48,674; Charleston, S. C. 30,289; Cincinnati, and suburbs. 26,513; Albany, 24,516; Washington city, D. C. 18,823; Providence, R. I. 17,832;

Illinois.—The population of Illinois, is stated in Vandalia Intelligencer, to be 161,026 inhabitants.

Ohio .- The population of this vigorous common wealth is ascertained to be 900,37, making the prodigious increase of 61 per cent in the last ten years.

LOWER CANADA. CIVIL LIST.

The House went into Committee on the Civil List on Monday night. The Hon. Mr. Penet conducted the business which is generally taken by an officer of the Government, and moved the different votes :-

The vote of £1,500 to the Lieut. Governor Sir F. N. Burton, was rejected unanimously. Sir Francis being absent from the Province. The salary of the Attorney General was rejected-

minority 9. On vote of £1,000 for the Speaker of the Legislative Council, Mr. Ls. Bourdages moved to add the words provided he had no other place of profit." This motion was negatived, nays 27, yeas 21. Mr. Duval du ring the discussion stated, that it was mentioned by members of the Chief Justice's family, that he intend-

ed to resign. Last night the House placed £1000 at His Excelency's disposal for unforseen expenses, Yeas, 27, Nays, 21 .- Quebec Gazette.

Messrs. Tracy & Dovernay: A motion was made in the King's Bench this morning by Messrs. Stuart & Black, to bring up these gentlemen by a writ of Habeof their legal imprisonment, we suppose, will be argued and adjudged upon. The Chief Justice having already supposed be objected to -Ib.

How clearly this circumstance shows the impropriety of a Judge of the Court of King's Bench, holding a seat in the Legislature.

Statistics of Lower Canada for the year 1831. POPULATION, EMIGRATION, &C.

The total population of the province for

That is, the population is doubting in something less han twenty-eight years. The total number of emigrants arrived in the last six

Emigrants who have permanently settled in I remarked that his Majesty's Lower Canada in the last six years,23,032

Quebec Gazette.

- UPPER CANADA.

bout the abuse and licentiousness of the press. Our Cingston member, when he gets a broad hint, talk about a parcel of ignorant fellows making a noise about grievances, which they could not explain if they were asked. We overheard the other day, three or four of these (said to be ignorant) farmers talk about the state if the times, and comparing the language and conduct of various newspapers they had seen and read. At last they came to the following conclusion; that certain newspapers employed, and at the command of official characters, were ten times more vile, abusive and detestable in their language and intentions, when they attempt to combat the arguments of their opponents, than most of those on their popular side, that they give vent to their venomous maliguity in every shape and form, because they are well aware they have all the weight of power and authority on their side to protect them, and even if they should be convicted by a jury, for any malicious slander they might propagate, they well know the power of punishment after conviction, remains with their patrons who will not fail to put a gentle hand

Guelph, Feb. 11th, 1832.—On Thursday last the ev. Mr. Smith was ordained into the Pastoral charge of the Presbyterian Church in Guelph.

upon them for the valuable services they have received

from their previous exertions in their favor.

The Rev. Mr. M'Gill of Niagara-the Rev. Mr. Sheed f Ancaster—the Rev. Mr. Rentoul of York, and the Rev. Mr. Ross, of the York Presbytery officiated.

THE VILLAGE OF PARIS .- In a short journey which ve recently made on the Governor's Road, we had an opportunity of visiting the village of Paris, in the townip of Dumfries: To many of our readers the name we dare say will be new; for the village itself has seen little more than one anniversary. It derives its name from an extensive bed of Gypsum or Plaster of Paris, on the Grand River, at the forks of its union with Smith's Creek. The vicinity has great water privileges, and the situation in summer we have no doubt is no less agreable than it is valuable.

The village has already upwards of forty substantial and respectable looking buildings. Messrs. Woolverton and Co. have established an extensive Threshing Machine manufactory. A furnace is now in progress; and several kinds of mechanics have joined this very promising place. There are two stores and a post office; and it is established on the Governors road during the current year.—A stated attendance for worship is appointed by the M. Episcopal Church.—Hamilton Free Press.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—We are informed by a person from Paris, that a man by the name of Abner Wright was killed near that place on the 7th inst. by the accidental discharge of a gun. It appears that returning from a hunting excursion he met a neighbour, and took his seat on the fence for the purpose of conversing with him, at the same time, he set the butt of his gun on the ground with such violence as to make it discharge. The ball entered his chin and passed out through the upper part of his head. He expired instantly. He has left a vife and three children .- Hamilton Free Press.

Inundation of the St. Lawrence, and Destruc TON OF PROPERTY.—The Cornwall Observer states that on account of a vast accumulation of ice in the St. Lawrence, opposite that village, the river has risen to an immense height. The same paper says—
At Mille-Roche, but five miles above this place, op-

posite Barnhart's Island, considerable losses have been experienced by various individuals.—A Saw-Mill and Grist-Mill belonging to Mr. Barnhart, a Grist-Mill of Mr. Robinson's, the Clothing works belonging to Mr. J. Hawley, and Nail-Factory owned by Mr. Hitchcock together with several other buildings have been totally estroyed or rendered unfit for use, whilst others have been greatly damaged. The water, it is said, is still rising. The damages are estimated at about £3000.

To His Excellency Sir John Colborne, K. C. B Lieutenant Governor of U. C. &c. &c.

We, the undersigned, inhabitants of Georgina, coun ty of York, viewing with indignation the attempts of turbulent, disaffected and interested individuals, to depreciate your Excellency's government, beg leave to state that in our numble opinions your Excellency's government has given general satisfaction to all those whose opinion is worth having; and has been marked by the most impartial justice, devoted zeal and unremitting attention to the interests and welfare of this

Upper Canada have hitherto remained silent, viewing but genuine Articles, and by prompt attention to any with contempt and disgust the impertinence and folly commands with which they may be favoured. of the disaffected party; but should an agent be sent to England with Mr. Mackenzie's list of pretended grie- (thro' vances, we hope they will no longer remain quiescent, treal.) but roused by the outrageous proceedings in York and its vicinity, will also send to his Majesty's government statement of the prosperity and happiness of this province, fostered by your Excellency's judicious administration, and only disturbed by a few factious demogogues who thave fed away the weak and the illiter-

[This address was unanimously signed by the whole male adult population; there are only two persons in the township who receive the slightest emolument from the British or Colonial government .-- Ed. of Cour.]

The following is the reply of the Governor.

"Gentlemen,-I receive this address with the greatest satisfaction, and request that you will express to the nhabitants of Georgina my thanks for their kind assuances, and my best wishes for their happiness and orosperity."

(Georgina is a new township, containing but few inhaicants, the principal of whom are discharged officers of the army. For His Excellency to express his gratifica. ion in receiving addresses which implicate any of his Majesty's subjects, and especially members of another oranch of the Legislature (as censurable as they may he) is "following closely in the footsteps of his immediate predecessor," who thanked the Magistrates and others of the County of Durham for an address which denounced certain members of the House of Assembly as "factious demagogues." Should the Governor be party man ! It is a great "falling off." chief Magistrate assumes the censorshhip of indivifunls and hodies of people who may differ from him in pointon, and pours upon them at pleasure the weight of his official indignation, there is reason to fear for the rights of the subject, freedom of opinion, and equity of administration. Has the King ever done so ?)

MARRIED,

On the 8th inst. by the Rev. John Ryerson, Mr. George Carroll, to Mis Eliza Groves, both of the town of York.
On the 20th inst. by the same, Mr. John Shelding, to Miss Lucy Leonard, both of the town of York.
On the 8th inst. by the Rev. E. Ryerson, Mr. David Hunter, of Chinguacousy, to Miss Mary Evans, of this town.
On the 26th Dec. 1831, by the Rev. C. J. Roblin, Mr. Charles Barnhart, to Miss Mary Coal, both of Fredericksburgh.
On the 2nd Jan. 1832, by the same, Mr. Caleb Pringle, to Miss Olive McKumber, both of Richmond.
On the 19th Jan. by the same, Mr. Caleb Pringle, to Miss Charrity Hart, both of Fredericksburgh.
On the 17th Jan. by the same, Mr. Charles B. Hart, to Miss Charrity Hart, both of Fredericksburgh.
On the 17th Jan. by the same, Mr. James P. Howell, to Miss Charrity Hart, both of Fredericksburgh.
On the 2th Jan. by the same, Mr. George Dice, to Miss Rachel Bab.

ty Hart, both of Fredericksburgh.
On the 24th Jan. by the same, Mr. George Dice, to Miss Rachel Babcock, both of Earnestown.
On the 24th Jan. by the same, Mr. Horrace Wells, of Cramahe, to Miss Jane Dice, of Loborough.
On the 3kh Jan by the same, Mr. Martin A. Howell, to Miss Anna Brower, both of Fredericksburgh.

On the 31st Jan. by the same, Mr. Artimius Millet, to Miss Bannah eters, both of Euroestown.

By the same on the 25th ult Mr. Heman Cole, to Miss Eachael Blake y, both of Hallowell. By the same on the 7th inst. Mr. Chester Potter, to Miss Jane Ger-an, both of Hillion.

man, both of Hillier.

At Morristown, on the 6th inst, by Wm, R. Ward, Esq. Mr. Philip Fisher, of Smith's Falls, to Mis Chice Butterfield, of Wolford.

In Williamstown, on the 6th inst, Mr. Murdock Ross, of Lancaster, to Miss Catharine Ross, of the same place.

On the 9th inst. by the Rev. Robert Boyd, A. M., Henry G. Stearns, Esq. of Williamstourgh, to Miss Betsey E. James, of Prescott. By the same on the 9th inst, Mr. Levi Adams, to Miss Sanah Sparrowiawk, both of Edwarsburgh.

On the 9th Inst. by the Rev. Ezra Healy, Mr. Amos Nettleton, I Miss Sidney Hodge, both of Augusta.

In this Town, on Friday the 10th instent, Mrs. McIntosh, wife of Capt. John McIntosh, and Gaughter of the Rev. A. Stewart, aged 22 years; much respected in life, deeply lamented in death. On her death-bed was attested the power of faith to support, to comfort, to fill with joy unspeakable and full of giory.

At Bellville, on the 12th inst. Mary, wife of Mr. Benjamin Ketcheson, aged 31 years and 8 months.

At Elizabethtown, on the 20th Jan. of consumption. Miss Patience Bates, eddest daughter of Mr. Ezra Bates, of that place.

At Cornwall, on the let inst. James Matthews, about 16 years of age.

At Ramitton, on Tuesday last, Sally Madia, wife of Mr. Francis Leonard, nerchant.

At Hamilton, on Tuesday last, Sally Maria, wife of Mr. Francis Leonard, merchant.

At Hamilton, on Monday last, Harriet, youngest daughter of Mr. George Carey, aged about 4 years.

At Guelph, on Wednesday the 8th inst. Miss N. Spears, greatly regretted by all to whom she was known, for the excellence of her character and disposition; and by them her early loss cannot but be sincred; hereafter the second of the control of t

acter and disposition, and of Medbesday, on the 8th inst. after a short, but severe illness, Mrs. Susan, wife of J. D. Smith, Esq. in the 42d year of her age. birs. S. was kind, theiriable, a reliever of the distressed, and visitor of the sick, exemplary in her piety, and most esteemed and her loss most lamented by those who knew her best

Letters received at the Guardian Office, during the week

ending February 22. P. Schofield, E. Healy, C. R. Allison, E. W. Whitmarsh, L. M., T. Madden, J. Merkley (yes), T. Sovereign, G. Bissell, J. A. Keeler, R. Heyland, J. Smith, J. Armstrong, J. Talmage, T. Demorest, C. H. Davis, E. Perry, B.

A Four DAYS MEETING will be held in the meetg house in Mr Cummer's neighbourhood, Yonge Street, commencing on Friday 9th of March. The preachers and friends from other circuits are respect-fully invited to attend. We wish Brother Long to attend if he can.

D. WRIGHT. G. BISSELL

Advertisements.

SALE OF CROWN LANDS.

FINIE tract of Land situated between Puslinch and Bc. werley, recently surveyed by Mr. David Gibson will be offered for sale by Public Auction at the Court House, in the town of York, on Saturday the 24th day of March iext, at 11 o'clock, A. M. on the following conditions

The purchase money to be paid by four instalments with Interest; the first Instalment at the time of sale, and the second, third and fourth instalments at the interval of year between each.

PETER ROBINSON. Commissioner of Crown Lands Office, York, February 20th, 1832. .

J. W. BRENT & Co. Druggists and Apothecaries NO 3

COMMERCIAL BUILDINGS

KING STREET YORK, AVE on hand an extensive assortment of Drugs, E. Patent Medicines, &c. &c. which they offer for sale, wholesale and Retail on reasonable terms

DYE STUFFS. Logwood, Cam, Brazil, and Nicarauga Wood, Madder Justic; Press, Papers, and Tesater Hooks.

J. W. BRENT, & Co. King-Street.

CO-PARTNERSHIP FORMED.

he friends and customers of the late WM. Moke Apotheoury &c., and the Public in general are respectfully informed that the business will be car-HAMILTON & HUNT.

In soliciting a continuance of the patronage of the Mc. lical Gentlemen and the public (which was so liberally extended to the late WM. Mone since his commencing business here in 1820) the subscribers pledge themselves colony.

The well untentioned and peaceable inhabitants of same course by which it was obtained; by keeping none

Their medicines are exclusively of English importation (thro' the well known House of J. Bockett & Co. Mon-

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

W. P. HAMILTON. CHARLES HUNT.

York, 14th Feb'y, 1832. Comber last in the back part of the Township of Percy, a Bay Colt, two years old last Spring. The owner

s requested to prove property, may charges and take it WILLIAM WILSON,

Percy, Feb. 18th, 1832.

CLERGY RESERVES. COMMISSIONER OF CROWN LANDS' OFFICE

York, 1st February, 1832. BROPOSALS for the purchase of Clergy Reserves

having already been received at this greater quantity than are authorised to be sold during the ensuing year. The Commissioner is compelled by his Instructions to decline for the present receiving any more applications for the purchase of Clergy Reserves.—And prevent disappointment he requests it may be distinctly understood that applications received after this date can be of no benefit to the applicant as to preference or other-

PETER ROBINSON, Commissioner of Crown Lands. 117.tf. ILS & COLOURS, for sale by

J. W. BRENT & Co.

King. Street. MARDWARE

WHOLESALE OR RETAIL, A GENERAL and Choice Assortment, constantly on hand, and For Sale, by JOSEPH D. RIDOUT.

York, King street, Jany. 1832.

STORM'S CELEBRATED MACCOBOY SNUFF, for sale by J. W. BRENT, & Co. King Street.

SHAKER'S GARDEN SEEDS, for sale by J. W. BRENT, & Co. King Street.

funeral hearse.

OBERT PETCH, Carpenter and Joiner. Upper George Street, York, Legs to inform the public, that he keeps a HEARSE, handsomely fitted up. P. will promptly attend all orders in the line of ac-

UNDERTAKER, on the shortest notice. Jan. 18, 1832.

APPRENTICE WANTED. STEADY well-behaved Youth, of the age of 14-

e. Lesslie & fons. York, 30th January, 1832.

Provincial Parliament.

SUBSTANCE OF MR. BIDWELL'S SPEECH ON THE SECOND READING OF HIS INTES.

TATE ESTATE BILL. Mr. Chairman, The merits of this bill have heretofore been discussed

so frequently and so fully, that it is not likely any arguments will be offered to the committee, which they have not heard and considered before; at least I do not pretend adversaries of the measure could desire. And, indeed, when I consider that it is strenuously resisted by men of Solicitor General compel me to repeat at length the arguments in favour of the bill, for which I shall make no other excuse, however tedious they may seem to these who have heard them before, than the necessity of defending the bill which has been imposed on me by the eloquent invective of my learned friend against it.

The honourable and learned Attorney General has, in fact, left me no alternative. He declares, that, in his opinion, this measure is not understood by the people. If they were as enlightened as the tearned gentleman, they would not, as he thinks, favour it. Now, although I do not agree with him in his opinion of their ignorance. but, on the contrary, believe that they understand the operation of the bill and can judge, as well as he can, whether it will suit them, yet I will admit that there may be persons who have wrong notions about it. These persons however in my opinion are found amongst its opponen's, and it is because they have wrong notions that they are found in that class. At all events, as it is im portant that such mistakes should be corrected, and as I the Attorney General, to which I have adverted, I shall

give a description of the bill. It may in the first place be observed that it does not in. terfere with the right which men possess of disposing of their property by will; of course it does not restrain the power of entenment. Whether it be consistent with sound policy to permit property to be locked up for many generations by enactments, is a question which is not raised by this measure and which I shall not now agitate; for the hill does not at all affect such a power. It applies only in those cases where no devise of the property has been made. In those cases it establishes a more just and equitable rule of succession than exists under our present law. We have now the English system of descents. This was not originally the law of this Province, but was in-troduced by our general adoption of the English laws.— The law was previously in force here, which now prevails in Lower Canada and which is very similar in principle to this bill; so that, in fact, this measure is not an innovation but rather a restoration of a former law. Indeed Sir Wm. Blackstone and other eminent sages of the English law are of opinion that a law like this bill existed in England in these best periods of its early history when the most noble and valuable principles of our constitution were settled; such as a limited monarchy, trial by jury and a representative democracy; and, although this opinion has been contradicted, as far as respected the particular mode of succession which then provailed, yet it is universally admitted that primogeniture did not then obtain, but was introduced at a subsequent period and was indeed a consequence, or rather a necessary part, of the feudal system.

There are three important principles of our present law of descents which this bill will sheet. The first is, the law of primogeniture: that is, the rule that the real estate shall all descend to the eldest male child, or other male relation, where there is no female connexion nearer in the line of descent. This exclusive preference of one favoured relation to all the rest does not exist, where all the children, or other kindred next in degree, are females; nor is it recognized in the rules which regulate the disposal of personal property. Now, it is the main object of this bill to abolish this unjust principle of primogeniture, and to substitute in its place a rule for the equal division and dispute.

There is another feature of the present law of descent, which, in the second place, this bill will affect. If a man dies intestate, without children, during the life of his father or mother, neither of his parents can, under any circumstances, succeed to his real estate. For want of even escheat to the crown for want of heirs. But the parents are absolutely and forever excluded from the inheritance; although, in most cases, the intestate is indebted chiefly to their assistance, or to their care, direction and advice for all his possessions. This restriction, so unjust, so unnatural, so odious, so repugnant to reason and the best feelings and affections of the human heart, will be removed by the bill, and the principle established, that the parents of every intestate, who leaves no children, shall inherit his property, in preference to any other

In the third place, a similar spirit of exclusion prevails in our presnt law, with regard to relations of the half blood. Not only are the remotest kindred of the whole blood preferred to them, but they are like parents, abso lutely and under all circumstances, excluded from the inheritance; so that one may have the mortification to see the intestate estate of a half-brother or half-sister escheat to the crown, for want of heirs, under our present absurd, artificial and unjust law.

These two last modifications of the law have never been opposed. It would be an unpartenable waste of til they can conveniently obtain the assistance of these your time, therefore, to enter into a serious and formal argument in their favour.

These, Sir, are the most important and prominent features of this measure; but there are some subordinate and subsidiary provisions, which I may as well perhaps not omit in its description. The first clause, which abolishes primogeniture and the exclusion of parents and half blood from the inheritance, defines the mode of succession to intestate estates, in so particular manner and in so many cases, that a person of ordinary understanding can find no difficulty, as it seems to me, in any possible contingency, in ascertaining, from a perusal of it, the person who will be entitled to the property. The second clause directs that the personal property of the intestate shall be divided in the same manner. In this respect the present law same manner. In this respect the present law in fact, there are additional arguments for such a modification of the law. It is required, not law that the personal property of the middle of the cases in general and the probable wishes of the intestate. But, in fact, there are additional arguments for such a modification of the law. It is required, not testate estates, in 60 particular manner and in so many law is not altered, except that this bill gives to the widow of an intestate, who leaves no children, all his estate, after the payment of debts, and it gives collatoral kindred claiming through a nearer ancestor the preference to those claiming through an ancestor, now remote: For, under our present law regulating the distribution of the personal property, it is divided equally among the children and other very probably be such cases as this; the cldest son, being kindred of equal degree; the father is not excluded but is settled during his father's life, the homestead is devised prefered to any relations but children; and no distinctions to the younger son, and the principal part of the person.

There may be cases where a child will receive his por- besides the younger son. In this case the will is tion or a part of it during his father's life. The third to the real estate and valid as to the personal. The efclause of the bill is adapted to such cases, and enacts, feet will be this: the eldest son will take the personal that, in the division of the estate, an abatement, in proportion to the part so advanced to any child, shall be made

from his share orn his share.

The heirs may sometimes be unwilling or unable from case of great injustice, but it is not a very improbable from case. There is no uncertainty in such a case, however, fancy or coverture, to divide the property descending infancy or coverture, to divide the property descending as to the law on the subject. But there are many cases to them. It is very important, therefore, to provide some where wills are so drawn as to leave room for doubts and

holders mentioned before are authorized by this clause, anxiety. At such a time it is not likely that the division when they shall think the parlition of property to be of property will be judicious, or that the will can be drawn injudicious, to appraise it, and it is then to be sold to the with suitable care and in a proper manner. But where highest bidder for the common benefit of the heirs, among all these difficulties are avoided by care, and pradence, whom the money arising from the sale is to be divided, and skill, the intention of the testator, may be frustrated. The objection, therefore, to which I have adverted, can by other causes. A charge in his circumstances, may not be made against the bill any longer. I think, indeed, render his will wholly or partially void. For instance, that it was never entitled, to much weight; although it his marriage and the birth of a child operate as an implied that I can make any observations, which, by their novel that it was ingenious and specious and male an impression on ty, will reward your attention. I am willing therefore those who did not observe and reflect. The fact is this previously made would become void, unless it were public that the vote should be taken without any thing being said by me, except the few remarks which I made when I moved for the steprione of other countries where the control of the premise of a lot of land, may I moved for the steprion of the premise; for I have not ourselves of the experience of other countries where the throw all the arrangements of the will into disorder, and the premise of the steprion of the premise of the countries where the been disposed, on the present occasion or any other, as measure has long been in practice, and upon this ground may render a new will necessary in order to adjust the the house will hear me witness, to consume time by an we are enabled, with just confidence, to declare, that there division of the property upon fair and equitable principles.

At the same time, sir, I was in is no foundation for these fears, and that on the contrary, For a man cannot, by any terms he may use in his will, unnecessary dobate. At the same time, sir, I was in is no foundation for these fears, and that on the contrary, For a man cannot, by any terms he may use in his will, earnest when I declared, that, although I would not pronotwithstanding the equallizing effect of such a law, dispose of any other real property than what he then owns. voke discussion, I was not afraid of it, but was prepared there is a constant tendency to an accomulation of proand willing to argue the subject, as fully as any of the perty and an aristociacy of wealth. If, for restance, we his heir at law, unless a new will is made, notwithstandperty and an aristocracy of wealth. If, for estance, we his heir at law, unless a new will is made, notwithstand-look to the United States, where they have long tried ing the most extensive and comprehensive terms of devise. such a law and where, by the way, a man would certainly A change too may take place in the relative value of progreat power, influence and talents, and that its success be thought insane who should propose to repeal the law perty which will in some measure defeat the testator's against such strong and formidable opposition must depend and substitute for it the principle of primogeniture, we intention, unless provided for by a new will.—In some on the force of public opinion, which can only be formed do not find lands subdivided into trifling estates, as our ob cases, the same effects may follow from changes in his and kept alive and strengthened by such clear explana jectors predict will be the consequence of this bill. On circumstances, which are unknown to him, and which he tions and such plain reasons as will remove prejudices and the contrary, notwithsianding the equalizing tendency of could not therefore draft his arrangements to, such as succonvince the understanding, I am not sorry, that the their republican institutions as well as of this law, there cession to property on the death of some members of his speeches of the hon, and learned Attorney General, and is quite as great an inclination to an accumulation of pro- family. It appears to me, therefore, that the present law Solicitor General compel me to repeat at length the argu- perty as is compatible with the virtue and welfare of the which suits no case, ought to be repeated, and that there

from the heirs for the payment of any debt of the intestate How foolish it is, as well as oppressive, to retain a which may be discovered after a partition shall be made- law, which is unjust in its operation, and so repug-The two last provisions are analogous to the present law | nant to natural affection, and the general sentiments: regulating the distribution of personal property. The anthe country, that every honest man is compelled to make thority given by the last clause to one heir to such is co. a will to defeat it, when you might just as well have heir, for a ratable contribution of any debt of the intestate one that would be so adapted to the condition of the countribution of any debt of the intestate. which he may be compelled to pay, cannot lead to free try and the general wishes of its mhabitants as to render quent law suits as has sometimes been objected; for the wills in most cases unnecessary. I recollect, sir, that on instances will be extremely rare, where any one will be a former occasion, my honograble and learned friend, the so dishonest, obstinate and foolish as to refuse the pay- Solicitor General, denounced the hill as a legislative at-

Such, Mr. Chairman, is the bill; and I hope it will apport in the measure, on this or any other subject, can be adapt, pear to be not quite such a monster as it has sometimes ed exactly to the circumstances of every case, yet I would been represented. In my description of it. I have been support it for this reason, if there were no other in its

I suppose, Sir, that this proposition will not be disputed in this House; namely, that laws which regulate, not the intercourse between the government and its subjects, but, merely, transactions between the different members of the community, or the conveyance or transmission of private preperty from one man to another, should be such as the people desire, unless they are incompatible with the safety of the government, or are unjust in their prin-ciple. I do not believe any one will dony this proposi tion, and, therefore, I will not stop to prove its truth. But, if it be granted, I think an irresistable conclusion may be drawn from it, in favour of this measure.' On the other hand, I will admit that a law ought not to be pass. ed, however wise and just it may be, unless there is some considerable practical evil which it will remove, or some practicable good which it will produce. In other words, t is not a sufficient reason for an enactment that it is the preticulty excellent, unless it is practically needed. For instance, however just the principle of this bill may be and however beneficial its operation might be, still, if our present law produces no serious evils, if its injustice is obviated by the practice of making wills, I would not irge its alteration. I feel it to be necessary, therefore, to show you that there are and necessarily must be great evils under our present law, notwithstanding the right which is generally possessed of making a will. I main-tain that the necessity for an alteration of the present law, which arises from its unjust operation, is not obviated by this right of disposing of the property by devise. For, in the first place, although this right is generally onjoyed, yet it is not universally possessed, and is exercised only in a few cases. Married women and minors cannot disose of their real estates by will, and instances have been related to me of the unjust operation of our present law, which affected me not a little. In one case, the father devised his property equally among his children. After his death, one of his children fell into a consumption. He was a minor and could not devise his share. His eld est brother had become a dissipated spendthrift, but the

dying youth had the pain and mortification to foresee that his property would be squandered for victous purposes as soon as he descended to the grave, without the power to avert such an evil. This anecdote proves the necessity and to substitute in its place a rule for the equal division soon as he descended to the grave, without the power to of the real estate, like the personal property, among all the children, or other persons in the next degree of kindred where there are no children. It is this provision of green a feelings of the people, of its provision for an ethe bill which has been the principal subject of discussion great feelings of the people, of its provision for an ethe bill which has been the principal subject of discussion great feelings of the people, of its provision for an ether principal subject of discussion great feelings of the people, of its provision for an ether principal subject of discussion great feelings of the people, of its provision for an ether provision for an among the children. If such a law had exexpense of making a will, his wishes would have been Breakfast and Tea Setts of splended new Pattern, Ala carried more effectually into operation as would the wish baster and China Chinney Ornaments, rich Cut Glass ther. But, even where there is no logal disability, wills, other kindred it will descend to the remotest connections; in a majority, probably in a large majority of cases, are or, if there he no other kindred than the father, it will not made, although the property will descend, under the present law, in a mode that is not consistent either with justice or the choice of the intestate. I shall certainly say nothing in excuse of such culpable negligence, but shall simply state the fact, which is owing to different causes in different persons. Some persons are supersti-tions about making a will, and because the duty is often deferred until a dying hour, and they have, therefore, seen many cases where persons have died very soon after making their wills, they think that making a will is a pre cursion and omen of immediate death. A procrastinating temper and habit, which is unfortunately too common, is the cause why others defer and neglect making their wills. Some persons, from a want of decision of character, and perhaps from the real perplexity of the case which renders it difficult for them to determine in what mode to dispose of their property, postpone this duty, till a more convenient season, which never, however, arrives. An

expectation of a change of domestic circumstances or of property is another cause of such unfortunate and fatal delay. Some persons are so conscious of their ignorance and inability to draw a will, that they are deferring it unwho possess the necessary skill. And there is a natural eversion in the human mind to any act which is associated, in such a close and painful manner, with our own death as the making a will. For these reasons and others. perhaps, which might be mentioned, wills are often, very often neglected to be made, where there is no legal disability and where the intestate would not, by any means, be satisfied with the order of succession, which the law preonly in those cases where no wills are made, but in many where they are. For they are often void entirely. Still more frequently they are void in part and valid in part; as, for instance, they may be void as to the real estate

or as to one devisee, and valid as to another. There may are recognized betwen kindred of the half blood and the al. property is bequeathed to the eldest son; the will is witnessed by only two persons, or by only two persons property by virtue of the will and the whole of the real estate under the law of primogeniture. This would be a

and valid as to the personal, or void as to one lot of land

convenient and cheap mode of partition, which any one may compel the others to adopt. This in the principal object of the fourth clause. The Judge of the Probate Court, and the Judge of the Surorgate Court when the property is all in his District, after a suitable public notice, is authorized to make a decree of distribution, describing any other to be drawn on a sto recorded such such as the property is all in his District, after a suitable public notice, is an instrument which requires more skill and care than is authorized to make a decree of distribution, describing the public notice, is an instrument which requires more skill and care than its authorized to make a decree of distribution, describing to the drawn on as to record a grown as the record and the same time the most bitter and inveterate of all quarrels. Persons accustomed to draw conveyances will admit, I am sure, that a will same time the most bitter and inveterate of all quarrels. the heirs by name and their respective proportions, and to appoint three disinterests freeholders who shall divide continuous the heirs.

that we cannot be surprised to find that there compaargument against the bill, which has been most vehement-ly and strength insisted upon, on former occasions, have their origin in doubtful and disputed wills. York, 8thJ

was founded on the supposed tendency of this bill, where In too many cases, unfortunately, wills are not made in the intestate estate was small, to produce a minute and health, but on a death bed, when skilful assistance cannot inconvenient subdivision of the estate. There will be no recovered, and when the mind is weakened by disease, room, hereafter, for such an objection, for the three freeis a real necessity for its alteration. A law must be unjust The other clauses of the bill provide for the registry of and is certainly unjust which requires to be guarded the decree of the court; for a simple and easy appeal to against in every case by testamentary provisions. To the Court of King's Bench; and for a mutual contribution make a will is difficult, troublesome and expensive. ment of his share, especially when there is such an extempt to make wills for every body. Now, although I press authority for its recovery. am anxious to remove every pretence for the opinion of led incidentally and inadvertently into some remarks favour, that it will in so many cases, "make people" the Attorney General, to which I have adverted, I shall give a description of the bill.

[To be continued.]

new goods,

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. R. ARMSTRONG respectfully informs his numerous customers and the public in general, that he is now receiving his Fall and Winter supply of Goods, a nongst which is a very extensive assortment of Super-fine, Fine, and Common Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Flush. ings, and Forest Cioths, together with a large and general supply of other seasonable Goods. As a part of the above are of his own Importation, and were carefully selected and purchased at the Manufactories in England for Cash, they will be sold unusually low, either at whole. ale or retail, for ready oney.

Please call and examine for yourselves. York, 18th Nov. 1831, .. 106-tf

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber grateful for the support he has receiwod since his establishment in York, begs leave to equaint his friends, patrons, and the public generally that

e has received his Fall supply of genuine WINES, TEAS, GROCERIES, &C. Comprising a variety of almost every article-and in addi-

tion to a choice assortment of prime and ordinary Wines wood he has in bottles,
Fine Old Maderia, direct from the well known He

of Howard, March & Co. do. do. East and West India, do. do. do. Tinto and Malmsey, do. do. Pale, Gold color, and Brown Sherry, Champaigne, the favourite Joly's brand and others,

Old Hock, Bucellas, Santerne, and Hermitage, Lasite, Latour, and Medoc, Claret, Penner's best Montreal Cider, ,

Hibbert's and Dunbar's Porter, quarts and pints, Leith and Dunbar's Pale Ate.

--- (L/S)(E--Now receiving from Montreal a large addition to his stock

CHINA, GLASS, AND EARTHEN WARE, Ordered expressly for this market, consisting of Super isted, the father would have been spared the trouble and China and Eartlien Ware, Dinner and Desert Service baster and China Chinney Ornaments, rich Cut' Glass es also of the younger son, and nothing would have been Dishes, Decanters, Claret and Water Jugs, Wine Taudone to promote and accelerate the ruin of the elder broblers, Lamp shades and Chimneys, &c. &c.—all of which blers, Lamp shades and Chimneys, &c. &c .- all of which too numerous for detail, Ladies and Gentlemen are respectfully invited to call and examine.

Likewise, at Montreal Prices, Twenty Hogsheads as sorted Earthen Ware for Country Trade, packed at the Manufacturer's and not liable to breakage in transport,

WILLIAM WARE. York November. 23, 1831.

ILLIAM BELL, grateful for past favors, respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he is Manufacturing SOAP AND CANDLES,

107.4m,

on Yonge Street, (nearly opposite Mr. Ketchum's Tan-

nery), of as good quality as any in the Province, and on as moderate terms, and hopes, by strict attention to all orders in his line, to merit a share of public patronage. CASH paid for Raw Tallow, Soap given in xchange for Grease.

York, Sept. 8th, 1831.

R. LISTER. just arrived from England, having obtained License from His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor to practice PHYSIC, SURGERY, and MIDWIFERY, in this Province, of fors his services to the public in his professional capacity.

Having walked the Hospitals in London for twelve, months, and obtained his legal testimonials; and having practised twelve years in England, Dr. L. trusts he will not be found inadequate to the duties of his profession, or, all calls to which he will be happy to give a ready and unctual attendance,

Newmarket, September 3rd, 1831.

NOTICE TO JOURNEYMEN SADDLERS.

ANTED immediately, two Journeymen Saddlers or Harness Makers—those acquainted with both branches will have the preference; and none need apply, except those of steady habits. C. W. PAGE. Who has also on handa few gross of notes and accounts

to exchange for ready money upon reasonable terms, if upplyed for immediately. C. W. P. York, U. C. Jan. 28th, 1832. 116-tf.

CAUTION.

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

HORACE DAVISON. January 26th, 1832.

MRS. M'PHAIL begs leave to announce to her friends and the public, that having employed a competent person, she will earry on the business of her late husband. Bookbinding, in all its various branches; and that she wil continue the Stationary business, with a general supply of all orticles in that line as usual.

York, July 27 1831.

OOKBINDING.—E. LESSLIE & of his own manufacture, and makes to order on the short sons beg to inform their friends and the public in test notice. He also keeps on hand a variety of FUR general, that they are prepared to execute orders for CAPS. Bookbinding of every description, and on the most rea

York, 8thJuly,1831.

86.52

Wholesale and Retail Store;

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

ING BAILLOIT takes of informing his friends and the public, that he of informing his friends and the public, that he and well selected assortment of Cloths, Flushings, Blan-kets; Flannels, red, white, &c.; Bombazettes; Bomba teens; Lace; a variety of Winter Shawls; fine rich do., of different kinds; Shirting; Grey and Printed Calicoes; Magaris, Merinces, Marsiellos, Quilts, Tabby Velvet, Gros

e Naples; black and colored Petershams, of the best description for top Coats; a large assertment of ready made Clothes; Hats, and Caps of all kinds, from 2 to 40s. Very fine Linen Shirts, made in the best style; Guernsey Frocks, Hosiery, Mits, Woollen, Doo Skin, and Furs. roceries, Hardware, Crockery, &c. &c.

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

IF No second price. Nov. 10th, 1831.

NEW AND CHEAP GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBER begs to acquaint his friends and the public, that he is now receiving an extensive assortment of Fall and Winter Goods; among which nearly 100 pieces of wide and narrow Cloths, from 3 to 60s. York Currency, per yard; being, perhaps, the best asserbnent in this Market, and having been purchased at very reduced prices, will be sold extremely low: Rose and Whitney Blankets: Flannels, Serges, Baizes, Camblets, Plaids, Brown and Bleached Cottons, Muslins, Checks; Cotton Yarn, from No. 5 to 15; Shawls, Gloves, Hosiery, &c. &c.

ALSO—Teas, Sugars, Coffee, Indigo, Tobacco, Snuff,

Sole and Upper Leather, Shoes and Boots, Iron, Steel, Nails, Glass, Crockery and Glass ware; Buffalo Robes, Mackerel, Coduch, Medicines, &c. &c.

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

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

NOTICE. WHE Subscriber is now receiving a large and well selected assortment of GOODS of

the first quality, consisting of HARDWARE of every GROCERIES, DRY GOODS, &C.

SINGLE, DOUBLE, AND COOKING STOVES WITH TINS. ALSO .-- A very large assortment of English, Swedes id Tares Rivers' Bar Iron, of all sizes, Hoop Iron, Small able Chains, Anchors, Sheet Iron, Tin-Castings, Bake Pans, Pots, Sugar Kettles, Pot Ask Coolers, Pea Kettles, &c. &c. All of which will be sold unusually low

The public are requested to call and examine PETER PATERSON,

York, Market Squars, Nov. 23rd, 1831.

SELLING OFF. AT AND BELOW PRIME COST,

(King. Street, opposite the Episcopal Church.) RICHARDSON hegs to inform the inhabimenced selling off the whole of his present stock of

DRY GOODS,

At and below prime cost .- He has just received an exten At and below prime cost.—He has just received an extensive assortment of WINTER GOODS, consisting of Superfine West of England Broad and Narrow Cloths, Cassimeres, Polliege and Canadian Cloths, Merinees, Blankets, Flannels, Stripes, Checks, Ginghams, Moleskins, Fustians, &c. &c.

Those persons wishing to avail themselves of the present opportunity will find it their interest to make an

N. B. The attention of Country Store keepers and Pedlars are particularly requested. York, Jan. 3d, 1832. 112tf

JAMES M. STRANGE is now opening an extensive assurtment of DRY GOODS, HABERDASHERY, &c.

York, King-Street, 7th Deer. 1831

READY MADE CLOTHING. Dry Goods, &c.

A JILLIAM LAWSON returns his sincere thanks to his friends and the public, for the very liberal encou agement he has met with since his commencement in isiness, and informs them, that he has now on hand ar extensive assortment of Ready made Clothing, all made ip in his own Shop, and in the best style of workmanship Aiso, Cloths, Vestings, Fustians, Bombazcens, Norwick Crapes, Merinos, Bombazetts, Flannels, Blankets, Car petings, Calicos, Cottons, Shawis, Handkorchiefs, Mus. lins, Lace, Ribbons; Gentlemen's Hata, a superior article direct from England; Ladies' Beaver, Leghorn, Straw, and Velvet Bonnets; small Wares, and a variety of other articles-all which he will sell at extremely low prices at his Brick Store, South side King-Street, nearly opposite the Gaol.

York, Decr. 19th, 1831. 110tf

NEW SADDLERY AND HARNESS' MANUFACTORY.

LEXANDER DIXON, SADDLER, &c. most respectfully informs the Gentry of York, and Up. per Canada, that from the liberal encouragement he has experienced, it has induced him to commence husiness in the above line in one of his new Houses, situated on the Spring Creek, which runs through his premises, and now offers them FOR SALE, upon reasonable and Street. He hopes, by strict attention, and a well assorted of public patronage.

He has just received an extensive assortment of Eng. lish Loather, Saddle trees, Bits and Bradoons, Snaffle bri-dles, Horse blankets, driving whips, Car riage and Gig ess mountings of the latest patterns, &c. &c. &c. N. B. Every description of cart and waggon harness will be particularly attended to, from which, it is presumed, that every possible satisfaction will be given in this department of the business.

York, Dec., 20th, 1831. LOOKING GLASSES, PRINTS &c. &c.

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

LEXANDER HAMILTON, Gilder, &c. LEXANDER TIAMILIEUM, CITALE, Respectfully returns thanks to the Ladics and Gentlemen of York, and its vicinity for the very liberal patronage with which he has been favoured since his compatronage with which he has been favoured since his compatronage with which he has been favoured since his compatronage with which he has been favoured since his compatronage. mencement in business, and hopes by unremitting attention to business and a sincere desire to please, to merit a

continuance of their generous support.

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

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

HATS AND BONNETS,

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

UNION FURNACE:

SIGN OF THE GILT PLOUGH, ' OPPOSITE MR. T. ELL OT'S INN, YONGE STREET,

YORK.

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

MILL IRONS AND MACHINERY CASTINGS

of superior workmanship, and all such Castings in general as are made in common Copola Furnaces; also has on hand a variety of Plough Patterns both AIGHT and LEFT HANDED; amongst which is one lately invented by him. self, of a medium shape between the common and Scotch Ploughs, and acknowledged by those who have tried it to be superior to the best Scotch Ploughs or any other de-

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

AMOS NORTON, Agent, York, February, 1832.

There will be on hand, the ensuing sesson, an Ex ensive Assortment of STOVES & HOLLOW-WARE, both Wholesale and Retail.

SHEPARI supply of SHEPARD Keeps on hand a constant

WARRANTED CAST STEEL AXES,

Inferior to none in America, which he will dispose of by VHOLESALE OR RETAIL. II. Shepard will make liberal deductions from his low Retail prices to wholesale purchasers; and he respectully invites Country Merchants and others to favour him with their patronage, who will find it advantageous to themselves and to the Farmers generally to obtain

a supply of his superior Axes. York, November 20th, 1830. I tf

CARDING MACHINES.

YMAN JUDSON, of the township of Younge, Johnstown District, manufactures both. Double and Single Carding Machines of the best quality, and will promptly forward them according to order to any part of the Province accessible by water, at the most reanable prices and liberal terms of payment.

Orders to be addressed to

LYMAN JUDSON,

Union Ville, P. O. October, 1831. Johnstown District. 99-12m. ENWENTY THOUSAND Feet of

WALNUT LUMBER from 1 to 4 inch thick, for sale by E. B. GILBERT.

Joshua van Allen, TAILOR,

York, Sept. 39th, 1831.

ESPECTFULLY informs his friends and Customers, that he has removed his establish. ment to that central and commodious Shop one story above the Store of Mr. J. R. Armstrong, King Street, and immediately adjoining the Guardian Office. York, Sept. 24, 1831.

Notary Public, Auctioneer, and Land Agency Office.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the Public, that he has removed his office to the village of Darling. ton Mills, in the Township of Darlington, where conual, with neatness, correctness, and despatch, and he wishes to impress on the public mind that so serious a thing as conveyancing, should be entru sted to none but those who are legally appointed for that purpose; he will pay the greatest attention to the interest and commands of his employers in the Auction line, and attend to sales in any part of the Newcastle District, or the townships of Whitby and Pickering, in the Home District; for the accommodation of the public, he will have two public sales of Land at his office on the first Monday of July and January in each year. Deeds for land sold through his Agency, forwarded with the payment to Granters for their sign tures, without the trouble and great exnay be paid through the medium of this office; correct DRY GOODS, HABERDASHERY, &c. information given respecting the soil, timber and water, and an assortment of children's Beaver Hats & Bonnets, nearest distance from a travelled road and mill, present lue and remarks, on intended for disposal, with a description of the same, forwarded to the subscriber's care will meet with due attention. His commission and other charges will be such as

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

Darlington, Feb. 6th, 1832.

118.13

SCHOOL BOOKS, &c. WHE Subscribers have for Sale the following School Books, being the manufacture of Upper Canada, viz:—Canadian Prinmer, Reading Made Easy, Mayor's Spelling Book, Webster's do., New Testament, English Reader, Murray's Granmar: Also, Writing.

Printing, and Wrapping PAPER. N. B. Country Merchants and Schools furnished with

Books, and Writing, Printing, and Wrapping Papper.

F RAGS taken in payment.

EASTWOOD & SKINNER.

105 York Paper Mill, Nov. 16, 1832.

YEW VILLAGE, near Long POINT BAY, in the Township of Charlotteville, U.C. by the name of BETHEL. The subscriber has, after repeated solicitations, finally

accommodating terms, to Mochanics, Merchants, and Shop of the most fashionshie Saddlery Goods imported others, that may wish to purchase. A Flouring Mill is much wanted in the neighborhood: any one wishing to purchase an advantageous cite for one, can now have en opportunity.

Spring Creek embraces as many hydraulic advantages

as perhaps any other in the Province. It puts in about midway of the noted Bay of Long Point, on Lake Erie, and is undoubtedly the best harbor on either side of the Lake from Buffalo to Detroit-Vessels of every description can lie safe at anchor in all weather. The Village is beautifully situated on a rising ground;

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

For terms enquire of Mica Services, Esq., Charlotteville, or the subscriber, on the premises

D. W. BARNUM. Bethel, January 3d, 1832.

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

JOHN MILLS. York, Jan. 11, 1832.

ANDS FOR SALE.—1,000 ACRES
of Land, in the Township of Oro, and 400 Acres
in Mara, County of Simcoe; on a liberal credit.
ALSO,—TO LET, two Dwelling Houses, on Lot. Street, West of Mr. Barnham's residence.

residence. Apply to R. W. PRENTICE. York, Decr. 27th, 1837 1141