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TERMS.

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MEMOIR OF THE LATE ADAM CLARKE.

LL. D.; P. S. A.; M. R. I. A.; &c. &c.
(From the London Christian Advocate.)

(Concluded.)

In addition to the above publications, Dr. Clarke was employed several years by Government, and, until his retirement to Millbrook, in collecting materials for a new edition of RYMER'S FÆDERA, in folio, of which he saw the first volume, and part of the second, through the press. This work is now superintended by a commission under Government. Of his connection with this great work, we have the following account:—

In the year 1807, Dr. Clarke was appointed one of the sub-commissioners of the public records of the kingdom. In the account of the royal record commission, which we have had an opportunity of consulting, it is stated that "Adam Clarke, LL. D., had been recommended on account of his extensive learning and indefatigable industry as a fit person to revise and form a Supplement & Continuation to Rymer's Fædera and had been desired by the Right Honourable the Commissioners of the Records to prepare an Essay or Report on the best Method of executing such an Undertaking." Accordingly, in the beginning of the year 1808, the Doctor prepared a long and luminous Report on the subject, in which he gave a History of the Origin and Progress of that great national work, Rymer's Fædera, and suggested a plan as to the best mode of selecting, arranging, and editing the materials necessary for its projected Supplement and Continuation. This Report was approved by the Commissioners, and orders were given to obtain admission for Dr. Clarke into all the public offices, libraries, and repositories, which it might be necessary for him to consult.

In the following year the Commissioners were informed that Dr. Clarke had been diligently employed since the month of March, 1808, in collecting materials at the British Museum, the Tower, the Rolls' Chapel, the Privy Council Office, &c., and comparing them with the contents of Rymer's printed work; whereupon he was requested to prepare a further report upon the particulars of Rymer's plan, and upon the best mode of forming a Supplement and Continuation. In less than a month the Doctor produced a second and longer report. This was followed, after some time, by a third and fourth report; all of which abound with most curious and interesting particulars illustrative of the early periods of English history. Among these is an investigation of a document, written in Latin, dated in the year 1192, professing to be a letter from Vetus de Monte (the Old Man of the Mountain), a Chief of a Branch of the Hassanian Dynasty, who, with several thousands of his followers, were then settled at Mount Lebanon, addressed to Leopold, Duke of Austria, vindicating Richard, King of England, from the murder of the Marquis of Montferat. This document, to which most of our historians have attached great importance, as a vindication of our national honour, Dr. Clarke pronounces to be a forgery, and enters at large into his reasons for that opinion.

After a long consideration of these several Reports, the Commissioners were of opinion that the work would be best executed by a consolidation of all the old and new materials in a chronological series, according to the plan which Dr. Clarke had proposed, and he received directions to prepare materials for a first volume of a new edition of the work. In this great undertaking, assisted by his eldest son, Mr. J. W. Clarke, and Mr. Holbrooke, the Doctor was engaged for several years, but still continued his labours as an itinerant Methodist preacher. Only 3 volumes of the new edition of the Fædera have been published. It is a most important work, as interesting as it is honourable to the British nation. The original edition, which consisted of twenty folio volumes, has long since disappeared; the second edition is rarely to be seen; and the third, which was printed at the Hague, in 1738, is exceedingly scarce.

But his learned commentary on the Bible is the monument which will preserve the fame of Dr. Clarke to the latest times. It would be in vain for the writer of this memoir, were he fitted for the task, to attempt a critical account of this wonderful work in this place. Notwithstanding some peculiarities of opinion which it contains, it is allowed by impartial judges to be the most learned that has been published. But there are some circumstances concerning it recorded by the author, which it may be interesting to notice. It appears that, after he had made considerable preparation, he altered his plan so completely, that he could not make use of a page of what he had before written. The work was twice laid aside from in-

disposition, and once on account of a sudden rise in the price of paper. To crown the list of circumstances that retarded its appearance before the world, and to show the generosity and disinterestedness of the author, when he was ready to proceed with the publication, another Commentary by a friend of his (probably Mr. Benson) was announced and extensively advertised; Dr. Clarke withheld his own, not willing that the attention of the public should be divided between the two works, lest the sale of his friend's might be injured. At length, however, the part of Genesis by Dr. Clarke was brought out, and at length, notwithstanding many fears that he would not live to complete it, or at least to carry the whole of it through the press, it was entirely published. The following is the Doctor's own account of his commentary labours:—

"In this arduous labour I have had no assistants; not even a single week's help from an amanuensis; no person to look for common places, or refer to an ancient author; to find out the place and transcribe a passage of Greek, Latin, or any other language, which my memory had generally recalled, or to verify a quotation;—the help excepted which I received in the chronological department from my own nephew. I have laboured alone for nearly twenty-five years previously to the work being sent to press; and fifteen years have been employed in bringing it through the press to the public; and thus about forty years of my life have been consumed."

It has been reported that the Doctor made large gains by his Commentary; but we are credibly informed that this is not the fact. Though this and all his works had an extensive sale, he reaped but a very small profit from them, compared with the expense of time and labour which they cost him. We believe that he offered the copyright, which he bought back from Mr. Butterworth's executors, to Mr. Tegg, the bookseller, for £2,000; but we have not heard what prevented the conclusion of a bargain. Dr. Clarke was engaged in revising the Commentary for a second edition at the time of his death. On this and other subjects, however, of which the public have no clear and accurate information, we shall, doubtless ere long be informed on the best authority; for, in his *Lives of the Wesley Family*, Dr. Clarke refers to the history of his own life, which he had then written (and probably he continued it to a very recent date), and which, we suppose, will speedily be published.

We believe that, among his manuscripts will also be found some sermons, which he has marked with his *imprimatur*. In the preface to one of the volumes of sermons which he published, he intimated the intention of making a distinction among his papers previous to his death, for the guidance of his executors as to which portion of them should be published among his posthumous works. In doing this he appears to have been actuated by a dread of his sermons being published in an imperfect shape from the notes of shorthand writers, for whom, he says, he spoke too quickly, though with sufficient distinctness. It seems that, when he was preparing for the press the volume in which he thus speaks, several of his sermons were sent to him in the form in which they had been reported; and he found that they contained so little of what he had said, in his own words, or in its perfect shape, that he could make no use of them whatever.

His style of writing was unstudied. He wrote as he thought, and his thoughts were not about the graces of speech. Like Mr. Wesley, he sacrificed all mere ornament to plainness and intelligibility—the desire to shine to the wish to be useful. But this mode of proceeding was adopted by him at an earlier period of life than by Mr. Wesley. The latter had well studied the belles lettres, and was a man of polite literature, as well as of solid learning. He often boasts, indeed, that he could adorn his style like other men, if it were his aim to gain the applauses, instead of saving the souls and enlightening the minds of men. But Dr. Clarke began his literary career as he finished it, studious of one thing only, and that was to convey the most information in the fewest and the plainest words. The consequence of all this was, that, though both equally unpretending in their styles, they wrote differently. Mr. Wesley was versed in composition as an art, and had thus acquired the habit of writing well. He might abandon the use of rhetorical figures; but it was not so easy; and it was not necessary to his design, to abandon the most scrupulous accuracy. We therefore find, that, however plain and sententious, Mr. Wesley's words convey exactly the meaning which it is evident he wished them to convey, and, according to his system of pointing, not a comma could be shifted or obliterated without impairing the punctuation. Dr. Clarke's style wants the evenness and precision of Mr. Wesley's. He is sufficiently precise in the choice of words, which is generally the case with men who know better than any English dictionary can teach them the precise meaning of words; but he is not precise in their arrangement. Sometimes he errs so far in this respect, that the reader either understands him to mean something which he did not mean, or fails altogether to comprehend him; whereas, had he heard the words from the Doctor's own lips, from a distribution of the emphasis in accordance with the meaning intended to be conveyed, he would probably have understood him perfectly. The punctuation of the Doctor's writings is also very loose; not that an incorrect system is employed; but that there is no system at all. These, it will be said, are minor considerations, when viewed in connection with writings like those of Adam Clarke. Certainly they are; but yet they are well worthy the attention of every writer whose object it is not to be misunderstood or misrepresented. We mention them, however, not for the purpose of proving that Dr. Clarke was not a perfect writer, but as throwing light upon his literary habits.

The redeeming qualities of his style consisted in its pregnancy, and force, and vigour, in a sterling and plentiful vocabulary, and in the dexterous management of iteration; and on practical

subjects he wrote, as well as spoke, with the unction and the energy which spring out of acute sensibility and intimate experience. He was, undoubtedly, an author of first-rate talent in the field in which he laboured, and he evinces always the possession of a capacious and an acute understanding. Of his knowledge it were superfluous to speak—it was only not unbounded.

His preaching had the advantage of his writing in the particular we have pointed out. It is no small proof of his greatness in the pulpit, that his sermons were equally received by the rich and the poor, the learned and the illiterate. No man perhaps ever drew congregations so large or of so mixed a character. Wherever he went he was eagerly followed by all classes; and the scene, when Dr. Clarke formed the principal object in it, was like a special jubilee compared with an ordinary holiday. He brought his learning to bear upon his subject without any parade, and in the most instructive form; and his native fervour, joined with the clearness of his conceptions and the vastness of his resources, never failed to elevate and inform his hearers. There was a sort of cordiality in his preaching that was its principal charm. You seemed to be listening to a man, who not only had his own heart filled with the love of God, but had large stores of it at his disposal for others. No man ever spoke more confidently and freely of the love of God than he, probably from the peculiar bent of his studies; and you could not listen to him long without recognizing in him a man who held communion with the Father through his Son Jesus Christ. To some persons he appeared to be egotistical; but the mention of himself may have arisen from the simplicity of his heart, and from his trust in the candour of his hearers. Others have accused him of dogmatism; but without due consideration. Any appearances of this might more safely be attributed to the strength in which he conceived, and the force and enthusiasm with which he expressed, his opinions. To know the truth concerning these matters, we must follow him into retirement; and there we shall find him, when the time came for speaking of himself—when he issued and when he had completed his Commentary, for instance—instead of praising himself, speaking of himself in the humblest terms; and depreciating his own talents and learning in a strain almost painful to the reader.

And as to dogmatism, when alluding to some points on which he differed from other men, he expressed the most liberal, manly, and Christian sentiments. While avowing his firm belief in what he had put forth, he leaves others to the unmolested enjoyment of their own opinions, concluding with these remarkable words, "While God bears with us and does us good, we may surely bear with one another."

"As a friend," says one, who knew him well, "Dr. Clarke was distinguished for his unobtrusive consistency. Free, affable, and communicative, he was at all times easy of access; but this amiable feature in his character frequently subjected him to unnecessary intrusions. In company he was cheerful and familiar, without displaying any parade of learning, except when particular occasions called for a momentary emanation from his ample stores. His conversation abounded with anecdote and incident, sometimes derived from foreign sources, but more generally drawn from his own observations on men and manners, collected during his journey through life, and treasured up in a high and retentive memory."

That his reputation as a man of learning, did not make him proud, is shown by the fact, that, though he had numerous opportunities of making the acquaintance of persons of distinction, all his intimate friends were chosen from among the quiet, the simple, and the unpretending. It seems to have given repose to his mind, when he could escape from ancient manuscripts and black-letter books into the bosom of a pious family, where he might throw off the cumbersome costume of a scholar by profession, and luxuriate for a few days in the equality of a common man among common men. His disinterestedness was a remarkable trait in his character. At a time when he had the opportunity of reaping considerable emolument for his labours under Government, and he was asked what they could do for him, he replied "Oh! nothing, I dwell among my own people." He was strongly attached to that body of Christians which owed so much to him, though he imagined the obligation was all on the other side; for he has been heard to say "I belong to the Methodists body and soul, blood and sinews—this coat (seizing hold of his own sleeve) is theirs." But, though he refused to take any thing for himself, he used his influence to procure the advancement of others, among whom may be mentioned the Rev. Hartwell Horne; and, notwithstanding he might doubtless have been rich, had the accumulation of money been one of his objects, he died poor.

The person of Dr. Clarke was tall, athletic, and erect. When we saw him last his countenance was exceedingly rubicund, and the glow of the skin through his thin and snow-white locks, showed him to be a man of robust health and sanguine temperament. His features were rather expressive of good sound sense and good humour than of intellectual greatness, and were illuminated by grey eyes, small but extremely brilliant. Altogether his appearance was that of a respectable farmer of the first class, to which his simple and clerical costume contributed. Absurd reasons have been assigned why he never wore black; we believe his only reason was that it attracted and retained the heat more than any other colour.

Dr. Clarke presided on three several occasions in the English Conference, and the same number in the Irish Conference. He had twelve children, of whom six, three sons and three daughters, survive. The maiden name of his widow, who now stoops beneath the double burden of years and grief, is Cooke. She was born in Trowbridge, in Wiltshire; and two sisters, one of whom was married to the late Joseph Butterworth, Esq. Dr. Clarke had disposed by will, of his effects, while in health. The chief part of his property, it is believed, consists in his valuable library. It com-

prises some thousands of volumes in various languages, among which are many that are very ancient, scarce, and valuable. These, having been arranged under his own eye, are in such exquisite order, that he could at all times put his hand on a given volume at a minute's notice. Of manuscripts both ancient and Oriental, he has left a large and valuable collection. Of natural and other curiosities, he had a museum, which, taken in the aggregate, affords specimens coeval with almost every age, and has been transmitted from various parts of the world.

From the Am. Pastor's Journal.

FULL ASSURANCE.

Is it not the privilege of Christians to arrive at such clear and convincing proof of their adoption, as to remove all doubt? Has not the Holy Spirit delineated in the Scriptures the traits of character, and the particular feeling of the Christian, with so much exactness that the child of God need not mistake? I am aware that many Christians spend most of their lives without "a strong conclusion," though they "have fled for refuge, to lay hold upon the hope set before them." They seem to take for granted that they must necessarily remain "all their lifetime subject to bondage,—through fear." But such were not the views and feelings of the ancient saints. David, and Job, and Hezekiah, and Paul, speak with the greatest confidence of the integrity of their hearts; and of their full assurance, that God was their reconciling Father; and everlasting portion; and that this assurance was the privilege, not only of inspired men, but of saints generally, is evident from the fact, that they are exhorted to "give diligence to make their calling and election sure,"—"to know themselves,"—"to be not deceived," &c., and also from the confident expressions which Christians are permitted to use: "We know that we have passed from death unto life." "We know that we are of truth." "We know that he (God) abideth in us," &c., &c. This confidence or assurance of Christians, is not a mere impression made on the mind; they know not how or why; but it arises from a comparison of their own exercises with the declaration of God in his word.

My attention has been turned to this subject recently more than common, in consequence of a visit which I made a few days since to a chamber of disease. There I saw what was to me profitable, humbling and edifying. There was a mother in Israel, pining away under the withering hand of consumption. But, while sickness and pain were rapidly demolishing the earthly tabernacle, her soul seemed to gaze upward to the "building of God, the house not made with hands, eternal in the heavens," and to "desire to depart, and be with Christ," as though she considered it "far better," than to abide longer in the flesh. After I had made some remarks of a consolatory nature, and recited some of the promises of God to his people, under afflictions, her countenance beamed with joy, and told the holy emotions of her soul. It was with extreme difficulty she could articulate, and then only in a whisper. Taking my hand, and drawing it close to her lips, she said, in substance, as follows:—

"I am happy. I now enjoy a full assurance of hope. Formerly, I was much troubled with doubts and fears. I used to say, 'Lord I believe, help thou mine unbelief; but still my unbelief continued, and my apprehensions respecting myself were sometimes awfully distressing. After I was taken more unwell, and was apprehensive that I should not recover, I felt that I could not bear to die without the assurance of hope. I called upon God day and night, that he would have mercy on me. I pleaded his promises; 'I never will leave thee nor forsake thee; 'him that cometh to me I will in no wise cast out; 'I fear not for I have redeemed thee; I have called thee by thy name; thou art mine. When thou passest through the waters, I will be with thee; and through the rivers they shall not overflow thee. When thou walkest through the fire, thou shalt not be burned; neither shall the flame kindle upon thee. For I am the Lord thy God, the holy one of Israel, thy Saviour.' I felt unworthy of God's mercies. I saw that I was a guilty, hell-deserving sinner. My soul was weighed down with the heavy load of my sins. But I cried the more earnestly to the Lord for help; 'Lord, save me—I perish.' I felt that I could not be denied. I said, 'Lord I cannot let thee go except thou bless me.' I clung fast to the mercy seat; and pleaded for deliverance. My doubts and fears fled. It was at the foot of the cross that my burden left me. I saw that there was an infinite fountain of the blood of Christ, where the greatest sinners might be purified from all their defilement and guilt. I could no longer doubt his love to me, and my interest in him."

I told her that I was glad to see her in this happy state of mind. She then inquired respecting my feelings, whether I had the assurance of hope. On learning that I was not very confident respecting the safety of my state, she asked again, "What do you mean to do?" She was told that I designed to be more faithful, and give more diligence, to make my calling and election sure. "Do," said she, "do."

I took my seat near the bed, and spent a few moments in silent meditations. O, thought I, this dear saint occupies a station which might be envied by the "great ones of this world." A station, nearer to that of angels than any other this side of heaven. How would ministers preach, and how would Christians live, and what an impression would the world get of the value of religion, if all the people of God came up to this privilege!

ILLUSTRATION OF SCRIPTURE.

"Or as when a thirsty man dreameth, and behold he drinketh; but he awaketh, and behold he is faint, & his soul hath appetite."—Isaiah xxix. 9.

This simile of the prophet is drawn from nature, and the following extract from Park's Travels in Africa, describes the actual occurrence of a similar circumstance.

"The scarcity of water (says the traveler) was greater here at Babaker than at Benoum. Day

and night the wells were crowded with cattle, lowing and fighting with each other to come at the trough. Excessive thirst made some of them furious; others being too weak to contend for the water, endeavoured to quench their thirst by devouring the black mud from the gutters near the wells; which they did with great avidity, though it commonly was fatal to them. This great scarcity of water was felt by the people of the camp, and by none more than by myself. I begged water from the negro slaves who attended the camp, but with very indifferent success; for, though I let no opportunity slip and was very urgent in my solicitations both to the moors and to the negroes, I was but ill supplied, and frequently spent the night in the situation of Tantalus. No sooner had I shut my eyes, than fancy would convey me to the streams and rivers of my native land; there as I wandered along the verdant bank, I surveyed the clear stream with transport, and hastened to swallow the delightful draught; but, alas! disappointment awakened me, and I found myself a lonely captive, perishing of thirst amidst the wilds of Africa."

From the Hartford Christian Secretary.

FASHIONABLE CHRISTIANS.

Modern cities are exposed to the same evil with the cities of the plain, and Jerusalem, Babylon and Tyre. If Christians will conform to their fashionable excesses, their ruin is inevitable. Christians may present the atonement and great salvation of Christ with tears and much opportunity, yet conformity to fashionable extravagance will neutralize the whole. The eagle eye of the world will perceive the hypocrisy of all pretensions to do good to souls, while there is a manifest conformity to evil. The minister faring sumptuously, and arrayed in costly apparel, pleading in behalf of the widow and poor orphans, or those desitute of the word of life, is a solemn pharisaic mockery, suited only to the age and reign of popery. The answer to the ungodly to the exhortations of Christians, will be, that those who propose reformation from any right principle, should practice the same in all things. For a love of reformation will lead to a reformation in all things. A desire for reformation in morality and religion will extend itself to reformation in fashionable extravagance.—If a desire for the latter is wanting, it will create a just ground of suspicion concerning the sincerity of the former. He that would win souls must be blameless and unrebukable. But he that indulges in any degree in fashionable extravagance cannot be blameless nor unrebukable. The language of God is "Do not conform to this world, for the fashion of the world passeth away."

A singular inference has often been made, that a person may be as worthy a Christian in a costly dress or splendid carriage, or a richly furnished house, as in a cottage. But it may be said with equal propriety to a man whose house is on fire—Water, sir, has as much power to put it out as it has over the smallest taper. But who would wish to encircle his dwelling with flames, in order to try the efficacy of water? Who would wish to surround himself with the habiliments of pride and extravagance, in order to test the efficacy of Gospel motives to keep him humble? Clothe yourself in what is a substitute for the scripture purple and fine linen, and see if you will not have to set a double watch over your heart, lest pride or vanity should get an undue advantage. Or if your heart should be so replenished with grace as to remain unharmed, how will it be with many others, who have less grace, and yet witness your example? How will it be with the ungodly? Will they go just as far as you do in wearing costly apparel, and no farther? And will their hearts be shielded with grace like yours, sufficient to subdue the feelings of pride, vanity, and ostentation? Oh! it is to be feared, that where you expend five dollars for costly apparel, they will lavish eight or ten dollars, and where you feel one trembling suggestion of the sentiment of Babylon,—"I sit a queen in my beauty, I shall never be moved," the sentiment will teem in their hearts, and bring forth the fruit of Sodom. But it may be asked, for what purpose the Christian lives? Certainly, to do good by precept and example. But an example of costly apparel, that has no preference over simplicity of habit in point of convenience or happiness, opens the door of extravagance and pride to the ungodly. And the immoral tendency of costly apparel and furniture is not the greatest evil. It is a fearful robbery of the poor and destitute.—Western Recorder.

THE WAY TO AVOID DEBT.

The following letter from an individual who has struggled successfully with many difficulties in obtaining an education, will afford some valuable thoughts to such persons as may be in like circumstances.

In answer to your inquiry, how I have gone through college and seminary without pecuniary aid, and yet clear of debt, I would simply say, that the assumption of fact in the outset is not quite true. I had earned two or three hundred dollars previous to my preparatory course, and employed in the seminary the usual remittance of two years' board; with credit for the third.

This ground work, however, did little toward sustaining me through a nine years' course, by which I have made my way to the ministry—and but for a few principles of economy which necessity taught by the way, and that kind Providence which adds blessing to honest and vigorous endeavour—I should be utterly at a loss how I have attained my object as I have.

I had early learned "the worth of a dollar," by knowing just how much hard work it took to get it; and this helped me to decide prudently in all matters of luxury and fancy, though I trust never to have departed so far from custom as to appear austere and singular.

I had early learned that "forecast" was the true secret of independence in pecuniary matters, and this enabled me to meet necessary expenses with the small avails of school-keeping, during winter vacations.

I rarely suffered the season to arrive for the use of a classic, without having it provided, and that under circumstances, which (if practicable,) admitted of its being sold or transferred with a very trifling discount.

In respect to clothing, I have been sustained, not so much by good luck in getting, as habits of carelessness in keeping. Not that I have not had good clothes and worn them on all suitable occasions, but that I have then, and elsewhere, preserved them from that rash and unreasonable exposure which brings down a valuable article at once to a level with the ordinary, and hence the necessity of a new investment.

Another secret of independence with me has been the habit of waiting on myself—doing my own work, so far as consistent with circumstances, and this, assisted with a little ingenuity, has saved me what constitutes the substantial difference between him that stands within the door of a jail, and him that breathes the free air outside of it.

My philosophy of creation has ever led me to suppose that men are, ordinarily, constituted to take care of themselves, and hence the use of lands. That they generally succeed in so doing when they try faithfully, and that there is time and money, and reputation enough saved to warrant every one in the trial.

I have done something at lessening the "incidental" of academic life, by avoiding temptations for multiplying them; finding it easiest reconciling abstemiousness with honour, when farthest from the field of conflict.

Something, too, have I saved by easy discipleship to the temperance cause, and a fixed belief that "the well need no Physician," and this, carried through the whole catalogue of personal habits, has left me something besides a ruined constitution.

I have journeyed much on foot when it would have been more congenial to my feelings to have been in a stage-coach; but the "substantial comforts," left in the pocket at the journey's end, together with the invigorating tendency of pedestrian exercise, has done much to solten that asperity which would seem to lie on the surface of such a course.

So you see it has been prudent use of what I had and acquired, rather than large acquisition that has borne me along. And this, I think, never at the expense of honourable reputation, nor yet unworthy consumption of time by "dabbling in small matters," for these I have suffered to occupy but the remnants and leisure moments.

Whatever, therefore, of example or suggestion is worthy of adoption, I submit for the benefit of those, who, like myself, may have need. And if any should call it, after all—a poor apology for "lean pockets," I would simply file, in abatement of the account, that a light heart and cheerful spirits contribute much to the happiness and usefulness of a man's life.—Am. Quarterly Register.

Temperance.

PRESTCRAFT!

"The story that drunkards are more liable to the cholera than other people, is all priestcraft." So says neighbor Take-a-little. He thinks that the "priests" are circulating this story to keep men from drinking rum, brandy, gin, &c. in the hope that when such drinking is wholly put down, they can do what they please with the people.

No, no, Mr. Take-a-little. You know very well that every drop of rum a man takes renders him more liable to be deceived, especially by the "kind friends," the "hearty good fellows," who help him to it, and who seem to drink with him, but are very careful to drink much less than he does, lest they should become as incapable of cheating as he of detecting the cheat.

Imagine a man, with his nose stretched forward as far as he can reach it, smelling after an office, or after custom at his counter, or his bar, with both arms reached back at full length, and each hand hold of a neighbor's nose, and each one who is led by the nose leading two others in the same style, and so on through a large company, each of whom is so taken up with pulling those who are behind him, that he takes no notice of those before, who are pulling him.

What, then, is your meaning? Do you mean that the "priests" have truth on their side, and that, if people become sober, they will find it out? No, you do not mean that. It would ruin your cause to acknowledge it. We will tell you what you mean. But first, we must explain a little.

Mr. Editor—A short time since a gentleman called at a store, in a village of Massachusetts, to purchase a quantity of goods. After examination, he commenced saying, he would take that, (an article of small value.) At this time a man entered who asked for a gallon of rum, which was promptly delivered.

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Mr. Editor—A short time since a gentleman called at a store, in a village of Massachusetts, to purchase a quantity of goods. After examination, he commenced saying, he would take that, (an article of small value.) At this time a man entered who asked for a gallon of rum, which was promptly delivered.

vain did the merchant use his utmost skill to retain his cash customer, who found a good assortment at the next door, where they neither sell nor keep ardent spirit.

Two or three days only had elapsed, when a man asked at the last mentioned store for rum. "You passed the door," said the owner. "It is the next store where they keep rum." "I called there," replied the man, "and was told pretty short, 'We don't keep rum.' 'Were there no ministers in the store?' 'Yes, Mr. C. was trading there.' 'Wait till he is gone, and you will get your rum.'"

Let one in a hundred of the temperance class take a firm stand, and our retailers are stopped from the trade of death.

Remarks to "the Temperate."—"The Temperate are the chief promoters of drunkenness. The drunkard is a warning against drunkenness, the moderate spirits-drinker is a temptation to it. Who have introduced so strong a poison as distilled spirits into common use? The temperate. Who have clothed them with all their fictitious excellencies? The temperate. Who have befogged the world with notions that they are useful in a multitude of cases where they are positively injurious? The temperate. Who give support and respectability to the whole system of treating with spirits? Not drunkards surely. Did drunkards alone bribe their workmen and servants with spirits, would temperate men would follow so infamous an example? Did drunkards alone treat, would treating be respectable? Did drunkards alone preserve distilled spirits on their tables, would any man that valued his character, imitate their example? The chief apology for drunkenness is the moderate drinking of the temperate. The chief cause of drunkenness is the keeping of distilled spirits as a necessary or luxury in those families, which abhor the sin of drunkenness. Least therefore, I should be a partaker in other men's sins, I avoid all connection with those falsehoods and tempting customs, which constitute the school of drunkenness.

It is completely in the power of the temperate to banish distilled spirits with all the nameless ills to which they give birth. They have only to withdraw their support and the whole system of manufacturing, selling, and drinking distilled spirits, will be a wreck. If the temperate abstain, drinking will become creditable; the manufacturer and seller will cease to minister to the ruin of their country; for without the support of the temperate, the trade could not continue to exist. What a country would ours be, were spirituous liquors banished! Let the temperate unite in abstaining, and the work is done.—N. E. Chris. Mer.

Religious Intelligence.

Narrative of certain events connected with the late Disturbances in Jamaica, and the Charges preferred against the Baptist Missionaries in that Island: being the substance of a Letter to the Secretary of the Baptist Missionary Society, dated March 13, 1832.

From the above statement you will perceive that some few of those who have called themselves christians have been engaged in this horrible transaction. Yes, my dear sir, it is a melancholy fact that such is the case; but they one and all of them acquit us (as they must if they adhere to truth) of any participation in their guilt. Could we have an opportunity of seeing our people, we could furnish you with an abundance of evidence, from both free and slave, that we never have introduced the subject of freedom at any of our public or private meetings. I have been particularly cautious on this subject, knowing it to be a dangerous one, situated as Jamaica is, and I have no doubt each of my brethren here are equally so; and I am convinced that, when such proofs as we shall produce are laid before you and the British public, both you and they will pronounce us innocent. One of the most constant attendants at Gurney's Mount, and one of the most wealthy, called on me the other day and gave me the following statement, which I here insert for your information.

(COPY) Jamaica.—I, Thomas J. Thelwell, of the parish of Hanover, county of Cornwall, and Island aforesaid, do hereby declare that I have been a constant attendant at the Baptist Chapel, called Gurney's Mount, alias Shepherd's Hall, in the aforesaid parish; that I have never been absent more than once during the time that Mr. Abbott, Baptist Missionary, has officiated there and conducted divine worship; that I have never heard him tell the slaves that they were entitled to their freedom, or that they were to be free, or make use of any expression, either in his public preaching or private conversation, calculated to sow discontent in the minds of the slaves, or to excite them to rebellion; that the only slave belonging to me who joined the rebels is not connected with the aforesaid or any other Baptist Church; and that the whole of my slaves (32) who are in any way connected with any Baptist Church have been faithful and obedient to me, and have used their exertions for the protection of my property, during the whole of the late melancholy and destructive rebellion; and further that I am willing to depose on oath to the truth of the above statement.—

(Signed) THOMAS J. THELWELL. Montego Bay, St. James's, March 7, 1832.

Mr. Thelwell also informed me that one of our members at Lucrea, named George Brissett, had been armed by the regiment, that he and his fellow Negroes had nobly defended their master's property (Georgia), in which estate there are more than 100 persons connected with Lucrea Church. I cannot now furnish you with the exact numbers, the Rector of Lucrea having gone to my house during the existence of martial law, and taken possession of my church books, which I have not yet been able to obtain. But of this I am certain, that not one estate on which we have persons connected with the church at Lucrea has been burnt, and I have received information that our people there in every instance defended the property to which they were attached, that they never refused to work, and have used their exertions in detecting and making prisoners those incendiaries from other parishes who endeavoured to delude them. I do not attribute this favorable circumstance to any extra exertions on my part; for I used none: how could I? When I assure you, my dear Sir, that when I left Hanover, on December 26th, I knew not that any dissatisfaction existed in the minds of the slaves, nor had I the most distant idea that the Negroes in this parish, and in some parts of other parishes, intended refusing to work, much less that a rebellion so dreadful and destructive was about to burst upon our heads; but I attribute this favorable circumstance to the simple fact (which has since been confessed by the rebels) that the plot was formed at Montego Bay, and that a similar one, or an auxiliary to it, had not been formed at Lucrea. But I will pass on to make a few extracts from my journal. On Saturday, March 3d, the following Advertisement appeared in the Cornwall Chronicle, published in this town.

(COPY) Montego Bay, March 2, 1832. In consequence of a requisition addressed to me, as senior magistrate, very numerous and respectfully signed, requesting me to call a meeting of the freeholders and other inhabitants of this parish, for the purpose of expressing their determination to prevent hereafter the re-introduction of the Baptist sect into this parish, and to recommend our representatives to use their exertions in the Honourable House of Assembly to expel them from the island, I do hereby convene the said meeting at the Court-House in this town, at six o'clock on Monday next, the 5th instant.

(Signed) THOS. JOS. GREY, S. M. In the absence of any evidence whatever whereby they might implicate the Missionaries, these are the illegal means resorted to by men in authority for the purpose of persecuting, and, if possible, deporting them from the island.

On Monday, the 5th, pursuant to advertisement, the said meeting was convened, when a few resolutions, expressive of their abhorrence of religion and its propagators, were proposed and carried, and the following remarks, and many others of an equally inflammatory and violent nature, were made:—Mr. Grignon said, in reference to the destruction of the Baptist chapel, that "he regretted he was not present at the time, as he would have joined heart and hand with his fellow parishioners in destroying it." Mr. Coates, a magistrate, then spoke to the following effect: "That they (the meeting) must get rid of the Baptists; that they must petition the Hon. House of Assembly; and, if petitioning would not do, they must use other measures for expelling them—that the voice of the people was above any law—that they must make laws of their own—that they would not be at rest until all the Baptists were sent off the island, &c. He then added, in allusion to the Wesleyans, that he thought they would not be allowed to preach—that Mr. Murray, the minister, ought to be informed of it—that it would be at the risk of his life if he did so—that if he attempted it he would be murdered!" A Mr. A. B. then proposed "that the Methodists should be expelled also;" but Mr. G. stated "that if they wished to expel the Methodists they must call another meeting, as that meeting was called expressly for the Baptists." Our informants, who were present, are ready to depose on oath to the effect of the above, and, in consequence of the remarks made in reference to Mr. Murray, by a magistrate too, he informed us on the 6th that he was afraid of the consequences that might ensue, were he to attempt to preach, and that he should represent his case immediately to the Governor.

On Saturday, March 10, Mr. Forsyth (attorney at law for the brethren) saw the Clerk of the Crown, who told him that it was the intention of the Attorney-General to send in bills to the grand jury against Brethren Burchell and Gardner; and yesterday, 12th, the Cornwall assize court commenced, when Chief Justice Tuckett, in a lengthened address to the grand jury, called upon them to remember the solemn obligation to dispense justice, and warned them not to be influenced in their decisions by the prejudice that existed against the Missionaries, &c. Notices were given by the crown clerk that bills would be sent to them severally, Rex versus Burchell, Gardner, and Knibb. We were astonished at hearing that brother Knibb was included among the number, as he was quite at liberty, and the Custos had declared that the evidence against him was not sufficient to institute a criminal prosecution. This day, Tuesday, March 13th, a true bill was found against Mr. Gardner and Mr. Knibb, and the man, Samuel Stennett, on whose evidence alone Mr. Burchell had been committed, appeared before the grand jury, and made oath that he was bribed to do so; consequently his evidence cannot be received; he (Samuel Stennett) is to be indicted for perjury by the magistracy, TWO OF WHOM he swears bribed him to be guilty of it. Comments on this would be superfluous.

I shall keep this letter open until Friday, and send it by the express post, that I may be able to give you the latest information. You will, doubtless, very naturally inquire,—What have been the causes of the late melancholy rebellion? But, as you are in some measure conversant with colonial suffering and cruelty, that question may be easily solved. The House of Assembly have appointed a committee out of their own body to examine into the causes, the majority of whom have not hesitated publicly to declare, before the enquiry was set on foot, that they were sure sectarians were that cause. Their decisions as a body, then, may be easily anticipated; and it will appear eventually, when reason resumes her wonted place, that sectarians have not been the cause, and that our enemies have only embraced this opportunity of venting upon our unprotected heads the venom so long rankling in their unprincipled, unfeeling hearts. The true cause will appear to be this—the slaves have become enlightened, they have learnt to read, they have read the daily papers, and have, in consequence, read the reports of speeches made at the Meetings of Delegates, held in this island last year, in which their masters declare that they will not be dictated by the mother government, and that they would spill the last drop of their blood before the slaves should be free. Such sentiments as these (we have reason to believe from the confessions of many slaves) induced them to think that freedom was sent out to them by the king, but their masters kept it from them; and, though we must all deplore the means adopted by them for obtaining it, there is not a doubt but a desire to be free, and that desire alone, was the cause of their adopting them. But you will ask also, "Why are there more Baptists concerned with Wesleyans?" the answer is simply this—In this parish (the seat of the rebellion) there are 1100 Wesleyans, and more than 5000 Baptists; the influence must be obvious.

But should you ask, "Why were any Baptists engaged?" we can only mourn over the fact that our long cherished hopes respecting them have been blasted; though let it be remembered that a very small proportion of Baptists have been actually engaged; the far greater portion of the rebels were of no religion whatever; and this will more evidently appear when we have an opportunity of furnishing you with a numerical statement.

On Wednesday, March 14th, Mr. Burchell was released from goal, the grand jury having ignored the bill for want of evidence; and he proceeded to lodgings about three o'clock, P. M. At about eight in the evening a mob collected at Mr. B's lodgings, composed of white persons, who vowed they would tar and feather him, or, in other words, murder Mr. B. This was prevented by the noble exertions of the coloured inhabitants, and the interference of Chief Justice Tuckett, who happened to be near the spot. The local authorities did not use any endeavours to prevent the effusion of blood. At the request of the Chief Justice Mr. B. then went on board the ship Ariadne for the night; and, on the advice of the Chief Justice, Mr. and Mrs. B. sailed on Thursday night in a schooner for New-York. We think his departure will not have the desired effect. Having so easily driven him from the shore, their violent feelings will be transferred from him to us, in the hope of making us follow his example. We are, very dear Sir, in a most awful and dangerous situation. Last night (Thursday) our coloured friends informed us that an attack was to be made on us. A body of them assembled to act on the defensive, and we remained up until midnight on the watch, and then lay down with loaded pistols in our bed-rooms. Such is our present situation. Brethren Knibb and Gardner are to be tried next week, and in such society as this we have much cause to dread the result. But I must close, it being packet day.

I remain, my dear Sir, Your distressed, persecuted Missionary, THOMAS P. ABBOTT. ANCASTER CIRCUIT. To the Editor of the Christian Guardian. Dear Brother,—We embrace this opportunity of communicating to you a short detail of the present state of this circuit, which, should you think proper to insert in the Christian Guardian, we hope it may tend to advance the interests of Christ's Kingdom. The Ancaster circuit is since last Conference, much smaller than formerly; it still however embraces part of the following townships, viz: Ancaster, Glanford, Benbrook, Salfleet, Barton, East and West Flambro' and two settlements on the Indian lands on the Grand River. During the four weeks route we attend forty-two appointments, where we meet in general numerous, respectable, and intelligent congregations. Hamilton being the centre of the work, and an important place, is considered particularly to claim our attention, consequently we attend divine service twice every Sabbath in this place, and once each Sabbath in Dundas; filling each Lord's day six appointments. We have on the circuit five comfortable chapels, several commodious school houses which we occupy as preaching places, and a convenient parsonage situated in Hamilton, into which we expect to remove in a few weeks.

There are several flourishing Sabbath Schools, and influential Temperance Societies, the benefits of which are felt by all who desire to be profited by such institutions; whilst many, who are professedly enemies to Temperance Societies, nevertheless, experience satisfaction in seeing vice checked, and will doubtless long, from conscientious principles, cast their influence into the scale of Temperance. You may judge of the improvement in society since such institutions have been established, when you are informed, that a few months ago there were, within a circumference of two miles and a half, no less than five distilleries, and at present there is not one of them in operation; some of the individuals, who formerly carried on this work of death are now useful members of Temperance Societies.

We have since Conference had an addition of between thirty and forty members to the Church on this circuit; and in several neighbourhoods there are prospects of "greater things than these"; and we rejoice to say, that although this circuit has been in some degree, annoyed by the many wolves in sheep's clothing which have lately infested our country, yet, blessed be God, his work continues to spread; and we can say of a truth, with our venerable father and founder, as a people, "Best of all is God is with us." Hallelujah. We remain, dear brother, Yours, as ever, JAMES EVANS, EDWARD RYERSON.

Hamilton, Oct. 29th, 1832. MISSOURI CONFERENCE. Dear Brethren.—Through severe indisposition I have not been able to comply with the resolutions of the Missouri Conference until to-day, to wit, that the Secretary of said conference should transmit to the Editors of the Advocate and Journal an abstract of the minutes and a copy of certain resolutions for publication. Conference met at Pilot Grove, Cooper county, Mo., on the 13th of September, and closed a very laborious and harmonious session on the 18th. Bishop Soule was present, and presided throughout—in fine health and spirits—as were all the preachers, except the few returned superannuated and superannuated through age or afflictions. Six were admitted on trial; one re-admitted; two returned superannuated; five superannuated; four have located; no death. This is a favour of Providence we have to record almost every year, as I think we have not lost a member of this conference by death since 1825.

The number of members this year are 6,113 whites; 802 colored; 330 Indians. Last year 5,226 whites; 448 colored; 55 Indians. Total increase 1825. The next conference is to be held at Salem, camp ground, Washington county, Arkansas territory, about one mile and a half from the Cherokee line, (for whose benefit it was located there,) September 4, 1832.—Chr. Adv. and Journal.

CHRISTIAN GUARDIAN. Wednesday, November 7, 1832. ON A CATHOLIC SPIRIT. As bigotry is acknowledged on all sides to be incompatible with christianity, and the opposite of a catholic spirit, it follows, that the latter is in accordance with the genius of Religion, and forms one of the brightest traits in the christian character. But do we understand what is implied in the phrase? A few remarks by way of illustration, may not come amiss. In the first place, we are not to suppose a catholic spirit leads us to lose sight of the distinction which must for ever exist between virtue and vice, truth and error; or that it renders us indifferent to matters of opinion; it is attended with no such weakness; it does not abate our zeal for the truth, nor weaken our exertions for its propagation; but it prevents our laying an undue stress on certain unimportant points, relating to our religious opinions and practice; it prevents us from condemning others because they happen to differ from us in modes of church government, forms of worship, or peculiarities of manner.

It does not unfix our minds and leave us to be carried about with every wind of doctrine. It is consistent with a firm persuasion of the truth of the principles and practice we maintain and pursue, even in the smallest matters; but it distinguishes between those that are essential, and those that are not—it allows the same liberty to others that it exercises itself, and expects that as men's intellects, judgments, and opportunities for gaining knowledge vary, so will their opinions; and, in things of minor importance, it agrees to disagree. While it holds fast the essential truths of christianity, without the belief of which there can be no real conversion or holiness, and contends earnestly for the faith once delivered to the Saints, and the doctrine which is according to godliness, it considers other points scarcely worth controverting.

It views religion as in one simple point, a work on the heart, converting the soul, renewing the man after the image of God, and producing holiness of heart and life; and can therefore readily tolerate opinions, however unfounded they may appear, that are not at variance with this, or do not tend to oppose it. At the same time, it cheerfully unites heart and hand with those who give evidence that they have this object in view, and are using means for the attainment of it; without respect to sect, party, or denomination; nation, country, or kindred. It does not ask, "can any good thing come out of Nazareth?" nor cry, "Master forbid him for he followeth not with us;" but it enquires, "Is thy heart right, as my heart is with thy heart? If it be give me thy hand."—2 Kings, x. 15. It enquires for the faith working by love and purifying the heart, for the fruits of the Spirit—love, joy, peace, long-suffering, kindness, goodness, fidelity, patience, meekness; and wherever it discovers these; it freely acknowledges a brother in Christ, however different he may be in other respects.

But the spirit of bigotry is just the reverse. This demon of discord manifests more zeal for matters of little or no moment than for those of the first importance; it is careful to "pay tithes of mint and anise and cummin, while it omits the weightier matters of the law; judgment, mercy and faith." It frequently strains at a gnat, and swallows a camel. It condemns a neighbour and brother to death because he ventures to believe the evidence of his senses and doubt the reality of Transubstantiation, or refuses to bow to a crucifix; while it tolerates an adulterer and blasphemer in the Episcopal office, or ministering at the altar!—It hung the Saviour upon the cross, shed the blood of the Martyrs, and has stained the page of history with barbarity, cruelty and blood too shocking to mention. Under pretence of zeal for God, it tormented and burnt the Protestants in various parts of Europe, ejected and harassed the non-conformists in England, and hung the Quakers in America!!

We have great reason to be thankful that the cloud of error in which the monster was engendered and fostered, has, in a great measure, passed away; men's minds are now better acquainted with the genius of christianity, and we look back with astonishment at the blindness of our fathers: but as mankind are ever prone

to extremes, so in this, we are not without danger of running into the whirlpool of Latitudinarianism, and allowing the foundations of our religion to be undermined through the looseness of our principles, and indifference of our spirits.—May the Lord preserve us from both extremes, and teach us to contend for the truth in the spirit of Him whose nature and whose name is LOVE.

ANOTHER SCHEME TO SUPPORT, OR RATHER TO CORRUPT RELIGION IN UPPER CANADA. The following is from the Western Mercury, a paper no doubt well acquainted with the designs of some leading men in our House of Assembly. "It appears a portion of the Crown Lands are to be set apart for the support of the Catholic, English and Scotch Churches. This measure is absolutely necessary, none of these establishments being yet able to support themselves, of which this town (Hamilton) is a striking instance, not having a church of any of these descriptions."

So then the secret is out. "It appears" (but how we are not told) a portion of the Crown Lands are to be substituted for the Clergy Reserves, and set apart for the support of the tripartite alliance of the churches of Rome, England, and Scotland; with the view doubtless of maintaining and promoting a uniformity of faith and worship, and to prevent schisms, heresies, and false doctrines among those who so cordially agree in their religious views and sentiments.

It cannot be denied but this is an age of peculiar liberality in matters of religion, such as was never known before, and probable never will be again. It reminds one of the long looked for Millennium, when "the cow and the bear shall feed together," and their natural enmity become extinct. But is it so? can it be true that such a project is on foot among those who are at the helm of affairs? The measure is at once so ludicrous, and yet so serious; so silly, and yet so crafty; so wicked, and yet so pious; that had we no other intimations of it than the above, we could not entertain the belief of its existence for a moment. But our fears have been awakened for some time, by what we have heard in various ways in relation to a provision for certain churches. We received information a few days since from a respectable quarter that negotiations have been carried on during the year past, to bring the Presbyterians more generally, with the Catholics and a certain portion of the Methodists, under the patronage and pay of Government.

Whether such an appropriation of the Crown Lands, or any other lands, or resources of the Province will be proposed by the Government, or acceded to by the House of Assembly, remains to be seen in the course of their proceedings; but if any suggestion from us would have any weight, we would recommend them to parse, and view the measure in all its bearings and probable results, in respect to both Church and State, before it is either proposed or receives their sanction. Is it seriously intended for the support of religion—which we think there is good ground to doubt—we would ask, what religion? The Christian? then we dispute, not only the propriety of the measure, but the right of interference. The requirements of the Christian Religion are based on the unalienable, and (among Protestants at least) the acknowledged right of private judgment in matters of faith and practice. Religion has its seat in the conscience and the heart, and holds its professor accountable for the maintenance of the liberty of the one, and the affections of the other; and no man, or set of men, has a right to choose for others, or, which is the same thing, to apply that in which all have an equal claim to the support of any particular part, and thus to distinguish between modes of faith and worship, among subjects of the same government, equally entitled to the same protection, countenance and support.

Will our Legislature take upon themselves to judge in their legislative capacity, which of the various denominations among us, is the most orthodox in its principles, Apostolic in its institutions, and purest in its discipline. Are they constituted for that purpose? Are they appointed to judge of such matters? Surely not. The Constitution recognizes no such power in them. How then can they legislate on such questions, or discriminate between the different denominations which compose the community, and provide for one or more to the exclusion of the others. But the idea of providing for the maintenance of true Religion by supporting at the same time, churches, so discordant in their principles as the Catholic and Protestant, the Episcopalian and Presbyterian, is at first sight so absurd, that we must conclude that the scheme never originated in a regard for religion of any kind. If such a measure is seriously entertained by any it must have its origin in political motives. They probably believe the commonly received maxim that, "Every man has his price," and therefore conclude that the ministers of our Holy Religion may be led to barter even their consciences for a morsel of bread, to serve the interests of a party, and support the measures, whether right or wrong, of aspiring individuals in office. But if such be their object they may rest assured that all their efforts will end in disappointment, for should the ministers of any denomination, of Protestants at least, be mercenary enough to sell themselves to serve the purpose of a party, it does not follow that their people will. The people of Upper Canada have independence of mind enough to judge and act for themselves; and any interference in questions in which their political rights are involved, on the part of their Minister would only tend to alienate their affections, and render his ministry among them disgusting; so that his party meddling would only weaken the cause it was designed to support, and lessen his influence as a Minister of the Gospel.

As to securing allegiance to Government, it must be obvious to all that that kind of loyalty which can be either bought or sold is not worth having. What dependence can be placed upon a hireling either in politics or religion. In our humble opinion neither the Christian Religion, nor the Constitution of our government, is so weak as to require such an auxiliary; both sufficiently commend themselves on their own merits, and when properly administered, will live and prosper in the affections of the people. What then is to be gained by either church or state from such an alliance as is proposed? nothing that is valuable; but much will assuredly be lost, public confidence, peace of society, harmony among christians, unity of effort, and brotherly kindness, must all be sacrificed on the altar of avarice and clerical ambition. Such, in our humble opinion, must be the inevitable results of the contemplated invidious distinction between subjects of the same government, and worshippers of the same God.

We conclude then by hoping that, should such a measure be proposed, our Legislature will pause and weigh well both their right of interference in matters of conscience, and the expediency of its adoption, were the right admitted. That they may be guided into a right judgment in all things for the good of the commu-

ity over which they are placed, is our sincere desire and earnest prayer.

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.—Our House of Assembly met immediately after the reading of the Governor's speech on Wednesday last, but for want of a quorum were unable to proceed to business.

The former part of yesterday was again occupied in discussion on Mr. Mackenzie's case, which resulted in declaring his seat vacant; yeas 10, nays 10.

We take this opportunity to express our thanks to our patrons, especially those who have, by prompt payments, enabled us to continue our exertions for the public good without any serious embarrassments; and we pledge ourselves to continue to serve them to the utmost of our feeble abilities.

We would respectfully suggest to our Agents the propriety of making exertions, particularly at the commencement of the Volume, to increase our subscription list, and obtain payments in advance.

THE UPPER CANADA CHRISTIAN ALMANAC.—We have been politely favoured with the above work, published by the "Upper Canada Religious tract and Book Society," and printed at the Colonial Advocate Office, and like its appearance very much.

The following communication has been delayed in its appearance in the Guardian, not because it was not considered worthy, but by reason of so much of the paper having been previously occupied with the memoir of Dr. Clarke, from the London Christian Advocate.—Ed.

THE REV. DR. ADAM CLARKE. To the Editor of the Christian Guardian.

Rev. Sir, The mournful intelligence has just arrived in this Province that Dr. Adam Clarke, Wesleyan Methodist Minister, is no more. The Cholera, that dreadful, but few unparalleled scourge from heaven has removed him from this world for ever.

that in London where he had been resident so many years, and when the charms of novelty were all worn away, whenever it was announced that he was to preach there was so crowded an attendance as no other preacher could command except upon some very extraordinary occasion.

And no marvel; for whilst some men speak to the understanding and some to the conscience and the heart, he spoke to all of them and spoke to them in a way peculiar to himself. He was always new and yet always earnest.

I remain, Rev. Sir, Yours respectfully and affectionately, D. FRASER.

Kingston, October 18th, 1832.

Foreign News.

LATEST FROM FRANCE. By the arrival of the ship Franco, Capt. Fank, from Havre, Paris papers to the 13th, and Havre to the 20th inclusive are received.

FRANCE. The French Ministry had not yet been organized. The Paris papers speak of different attempts made by the king for that purpose, but without effect.

A riot took place on the 11th Sept. at Trie, in the Haute Pyrenees, in consequence of the octroi, or entrance duty on corn. The National guards and the Magistrates interfered, but were repulsed.

ENGLAND. Bank of England.—By the Report of the Select Committee appointed to enquire into the expediency of renewing the charter of the Bank of England it appears that the Bank possesses £17,433,000 over and above all its liabilities.

PORTUGAL. It is stated in a letter from Lisbon that Don Miguel had offered Don Pedro to settle their differences by a duel.

HOLLAND AND BELGIUM. The affairs of Holland and Belgium are in an unsettled state as ever. There are reports of a proposition by France to assemble a naval force in concert with Great Britain, to enforce a settlement; and it is also said that 30,000 men are to be marched by the former into Belgium.

JAMAICA. A serious riot took place at Savanna-la-Mar on the 8th of August, directed against a Mr. Kingston, a Baptist preacher, in which the house in which he was lodged, with two others belonging to persons of the same persuasion, were destroyed.

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT. OPENING OF PARLIAMENT. From the U. C. Gazette. YORK, Wednesday, 31st Oct. 1832.

This day at three o'clock, His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor proceeded in the usual State, from the Government House to the Chamber of the Honorable the Legislative Council, where being arrived and seated on the Throne, the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod was sent with a Message from His Excellency to the House of Assembly, commanding their attendance.

Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council; and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly:—The continued Emigration, unprecedented as regards the industry and capital transferred to this Country from the Parent State, is, by its beneficial influence, forcing the Province rapidly forward, and opening to you the fairest prospects.

You will learn with satisfaction, that the population has increased not less than a fourth since the Reports forwarded for your information last Session; that the Emigrants, with few exceptions, are fully occupied in the Districts in which they are established; and that

the extensive Agricultural improvements and actual cultivation, promise support and employment for our Countrymen, whom the current of events may induce to fix their abode in this part of the Empire.

In directing your attention to these favorable results, you will find that, under existing circumstances, no subject is more closely connected with the immediate prosperity of the Colony, or requires an earlier consideration than the anticipated progressive increase in the number of Emigrants that will, from this Season, annually flow into the Canadas.

The Rideau Canal has been completed by the exertions and perseverance of the Officer who had charge of that great National Work. The chief advantages of the Navigation cannot be attained while the unfinished Works on the River Ottawa obstruct the passage into the Saint Lawrence; but with reference to the degree of improvement which the Colony has reached, and the interests of the Parent State, it must be obvious to you who are acquainted with the Districts intersected by the Rideau and adjoining Lakes, and with the avenues to internal Commerce, recently opened, that the expenditure incurred in thus accelerating the development of your resources, will produce in every respect a profitable return.

The Arbitrators appointed to adjust the claims, on the part of Upper Canada, to a proportion of the duties levied at Quebec, not having agreed on any satisfactory arrangement, a third Arbitrator will be nominated by the King, in conformity to the British Acts passed in the third year of His late Majesty's Reign.

I am happy to be enabled to inform you, that the Disease, which, by the Dispensation of Divine Providence has so widely prevailed, has nearly disappeared in every District of this Province. At the time when the disease first extended its ravages to the Eastern Districts, the Executive Government adopted such active measures as the exigency demanded; and I feel confident that you will approve of the responsibility assumed, and the arrangements made at that distressing period, for the preservation of the public health.

Gentlemen of the House of Assembly:—The Annual Accounts and Estimates shall be laid before you; and I trust you will make the necessary provision for the service of the ensuing year, and for the Salaries and Claims of the Several Departments not sanctioned last Session.

I have ordered detail accounts to be transmitted to you, of the sums placed by my direction, at the disposal of the Magistrates, on the urgent occasion to which I have alluded; you will, I have no doubt provide for the repayment of the amount advanced.

Honorable Gentlemen and Gentlemen! His Majesty having acceded to a request of the House of Assembly, in respect to the appropriation of the sums arising from the sale of Land, formerly set apart for the support of Grammar Schools and not alienated by the authority of His Majesty's Government; the Accounts of the Board under whose control the School Reserves have been hitherto placed, will be delivered over to the King's Receiver General, at the close of the year.

It will be for you to decide upon the practical mode applying to the intended object, the School Funds; and whether it may not be more desirable to appoint a Commission to carry into effect the measures of the Legislature, in regard to the distribution of the proceeds of these Lands, than to dispose of them by annual vote. Whatever course you may deem it expedient to pursue, it will be gratifying to me to concur in such an enactment as may appear best calculated to secure the interests of the People.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. From the York Courier. WEDNESDAY, 31st October, 1832.

On the return of the members of the Assembly from the Council Chamber, after hearing the Lieut. Governor's Speech, the House was organized by the Speaker taking the Chair; when Mr. Burwell rose and gave the following notice, as copied from the Journals, viz:—

Mr. Burwell gives notice, that he will on Monday next move for leave to bring in a Bill for the establishment, maintenance, and regulation of common Schools throughout this Province.

Mr. Burwell gives notice that he will on Monday next, move for the appointment of a Committee of five members on the subject of education in this Province. To examine and report upon the grant of School Lands made in this Province by His Majesty's Government in the year 1796.

While Mr. Burwell was giving the latter notice, Mr. Wilson of Wentworth, rose and intimated to the Speaker that there was not a quorum present, when the Speaker ordered the names to be taken down, and there being only 19 members present The Speaker adjourned the House to 10 o'clock on Thursday.

THURSDAY, 1st November. A number of members assembled, and the SPEAKER took the chair at twelve o'clock to-day, when it being ascertained that there was not a quorum present, the House adjourned till to-morrow (Friday) 10 o'clock, A. M.

RE-EXPULSION OF MACKENZIE!!! FRIDAY MORNING, 2d November. A number of members were assembled soon after 10 o'clock this morning, but it was near one before the House was organized; when, Messrs Samson and G. Boulton having arrived, and the two new members—For Carleton and Lanark—Messrs. Pinney and Donald Fraser, being present, The SPEAKER took the chair when the new members were formally introduced—Mr. Pinney by Messrs Hagerman and John Wilson; and Mr. Donald Fraser by Messrs. H. J. Boulton and W. Wilson. A short conversation ensued between Messrs Bidwell and Burwell, relative to this introduction, which the former gentleman contended to be informal, and the latter to be conformably to the rules of the House. The Speaker decided that the Members should take their seats.

The SPEAKER then announced to the House the return of the writ which was issued at the close of the last session for the election of a new member for the county of York, viz: William Lyon Mackenzie, Esquire, expelled that House; and that the said William Lyon Mackenzie was again returned for that county—when

Mr. McNab rose and said—Mr. Speaker, in proposing the resolutions that I am now about offering for the consideration of the House, it is not my intention at present to take up much of its valuable time. It has been said, sir, although not in course of debate, that it is a sacrifice of time to notice in any manner the individual who is the object of my motion. I, however, consider that any sacrifice is better than a sacrifice of character, or a sacrifice of principle. The first motion, which is merely for the reading of the entries, I anticipate little or no opposition; and I feel a proud conviction in my mind, that when those entries are read, there will be but few within the walls of this House, who will not give their hearty concurrence to the resolution I shall presently move.

Mr. McNab then moved, seconded by Mr. G. Boulton, that the entry in the Journals of the 12th December and 7th January last, relative to the expulsion of William Lyon Mackenzie, Esquire, from the House, be now read.

Mr. Bidwell opposed the motion upon the ground that it was too early in the session to introduce such a measure, unless the hon. member who introduced it gave some explanation for his so doing. He contended, that the address in answer to His Excellency's speech at the opening of the Legislature, should be the first matter discussed before other business was entered upon. He wished to know if there was a precedent for such a line of conduct as that which the hon. members opposite appeared now about to pursue, in reference to the member who had again been returned for the county of York; and thought the House would step beyond their power and infringe upon the constitutional rights of the people, by again rejecting their choice. The rights and wishes of the people

to be considered; and it might give rise to very serious and alarming apprehensions amongst the people of Canada; when they should perceive that the House assumed the power of rejecting the men of their choice; and what haste was the House in to give precedence to this subject, and neglect the usual demonstrations of respect to His Excellency. He contended that from the few members at present assembled, that even a majority of them could never be supposed to represent the general opinion of the people of Upper Canada, and it was due to the character of the House to be very cautious what step it should take, in a matter so seriously affecting the liberties of the people. There were no proofs before the House of any crime or fault having been committed by the individual named; besides, there were no proofs that the William Lyon Mackenzie, Esquire, who was returned in present writ, was the same William Lyon Mackenzie who had been ejected from the House; and how was that fact to be known but by allowing time for a fair trial of that question. He denied, however, the power of the House to prevent any person from sitting, if duly elected by the people. He should vote against the motion.

Mr. Perry concurred in the opinion of Mr. Bidwell, and strongly opposed the motion, when

Mr. Hagerman, wished the hon. gentleman to understand, that the people could of course elect whom they pleased, but it rested with the House to enquire as to the eligibility of any member that might be returned thereto; and the House would assert that right in defiance of any insinuations which might be thrown out by the hon. gentlemen from Lennox and Addington. About the country being dissatisfied with the procedure, he conceived that all the members were all representatives of the people at large. He (Mr. H.) knew the opinions of his constituents, and wished to act in accordance therewith, and he fearlessly now would give his support to the measure under consideration.

Mr. Ketchum hoped the House would allow some time to pass before it would come to a decision on this subject, as Mr. Mackenzie was expected home soon; and who he thought he might return a reformed character. Such a thing might take place; and though some people might not think that very probable, yet it was not at all impossible. He could not see the good resulting from this precipitate measure, and therefore must vote against it.

Mr. Hagerman said that the maintenance of the character of that House was of the highest importance, and it was, he thought, quite as necessary that the individuals who were admitted to a seat therein, should be persons of "good principles and fair character," as that the emigrants from Britain should be of that description. His hon. and learned friend from Lennox and Addington, was reported to have said in his famous speech on the subject of "Pauper Emigration," that he would admit no British Emigrants to this Colony but men of "fair character and good principles;" and he (Mr. Hagerman) had no doubt but the hon. and learned gentleman would yet bring in a bill on that subject. And it was surely equally necessary that the emigrants who were introduced into that House should also be men of "fair character and good principles."

After a few observations from Mr. H. J. Boulton, in which he cited the case of the expulsion of Mr. Christie in the Lower Canada Parliament, when personally absent from the house, as a precedent for the course now proposed to be pursued, a division was called when there appeared for the motion 15, viz:—

Messrs. Atty. General, G. Boulton, Barwell, Chisholm, Fraser, Dr. Jarvis, McNab, Mount, Pinney, Samson, Shade, Solicitor General, Verden, J. Wilson, and W. Wilson.—15.

Against it.—Messrs. Bidwell, Buel, Howard, Ketchum, McCall, Norton, Perry and Shaver.—8.

Majority in favor of the motion.—7.

Mr. McNab, seconded by Mr. G. S. Boulton, then moved, that Wm. Lyon Mackenzie, Esquire, returned to serve in this Assembly as Knight Representative for the county of York, do sit in the same Wm. L. Mackenzie mentioned in the said entries, and twice expelled from this House, and declared unworthy and unfit to hold a seat therein during the present Parliament;—that by reason thereof, the said Wm. L. Mackenzie cannot sit or vote in this House as a member thereof.

Mr. Bidwell wished to know if the disqualification extended to this session alone, and how it was known that the person now returned for the County of York, was the same person named in the resolution on the journals? Did the house know the fact intuitively? or what evidence or information had they to prove the identity of the person. He (Mr. B.) declared his ignorance of the fact.—(Hear)—or at least he knew it only by hearsay and rumour.

Mr. H. J. Boulton said it could never be supposed the House could sacrifice its character and dignity by quibbling with regard to the identity of the person alluded to; that the person now returned was the same whose insulting libels on that House had occasioned his expulsion; was sufficiently notorious, and constituted a sufficient reason for the re-expulsion of such a character. For his (Mr. B.) part he would not remain in that House if such a character was to be allowed to occupy a seat in it. We know by public notoriety the fact of the person being the same, and every person, as well as the hon. and learned member for Lennox and Addington, has a perfect conviction of the truth of it.

Mr. Ketchum thought the proceedings wrong, and disapproved of them—because it was not for any fault or crime committed during this session that Mr. Mackenzie was now accused and persecuted; but for something in his former conduct—and unless a new offence was committed he conceived no punishment should be inflicted at this session.

Mr. Boulton said it was for gross insult and slander upon the House, which was sufficient in itself to justify his expulsion. He would vote for the expulsion, if the people wished to elect him again, they might do so, and it would then be for the House to judge of the propriety of receiving him.

Mr. Pinney said, that the insult for which the individual in question had been expelled was given to the whole House, and he could not allow the present opportunity to pass without expressing the indignant feelings which that individual's conduct had excited in the minds of his constituents. He (Mr. P.) had every facility of learning the sentiments of the people of his part of the country, and he knew them to be such as he described. For his own part, he reprobated the conduct of that individual so much, that the meanest floor, the most humble roof, or the poorest hut, would be deemed by him a more honorable situation than a seat in that house, if he was to be associated with, or subjected to the insults of such a character as Mr. Mackenzie. He should vote for the motion.

Mr. Verden was apprehensive of the time of the House being unnecessarily intruded upon by this discussion; but as he had received censure from his principal constituents for being silent upon the former occasion, last session, he would now express himself decidedly upon this question. He was, in his capacity, responsible for the trust reposed in him, and should protect the honor of the house and the rights of his constituents, by assenting to the motion before the house. Perhaps he might be an unfit judge, but he should vote as his judgment dictated.

After a few observations from Messrs. Perry, Burwell, and Bidwell—

Mr. Perry, seconded by Mr. Bidwell, moved that the debate be adjourned to this day two weeks.

Yeas.—Messrs. Bidwell, Buel, D. Fraser, Howard, Ketchum, McCall, Norton, Perry, Pinney and Shaver.—10.

Nays.—Messrs. Attorney General, Boulton, Barwell, Chisholm, Jarvis, McNab, Mount, Samson, Shade, Verden, J. Wilson, W. Wilson.—12.

The original motion was then put and carried, as follows:—

Yeas.—Messrs. Attorney General, Boulton, Barwell, Chisholm, D. Fraser, Jarvis, McNab, Mount, Pinney, Samson, Shade, Solicitor General, Verden, J. Wilson, W. Wilson.—15.

Nays.—Messrs. Bidwell, Buel, Howard, Ketchum, McCall, Norton, Perry, Shaver.—8.

Majority for the re-expulsion of Mackenzie.—7.

Mr. McNab then rose to submit a motion for a new writ for the County of York, when the House being counted, it was ascertained that there was not a quorum present, Messrs. Samson and Pinney being out of the House.

MARRIED. At St. James' Church in this Town, on the 3d inst., by the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Quebec, Thomas Murray Esquire, one of the Commissioners of the Canadas Company, to Miss Sarah Ann, eldest daughter of the Honorable and Venerable the Archbishop of York.

The 5th inst., in this Town, by the Rev. Mr. O'Grady, Mr. Thomas Oryan, to Miss Mary Flynn, both of this town.

In Kingston, on the 30th ult. by the Rev. Mr. Hagerman, the Rev. Mr. Hagerman, to Miss Elizabeth, daughter of the late Mr. Hagerman, of the County of York, and Miss Letitia, daughter of the late Mr. Hagerman, of the County of York.

At Dundas, on the 30th ult. by Rev. Mr. GIBBINS, Mr. Reuben Emery to Miss Louisa Tibbitt.

DIED. In Grantham, on Sunday the 7th inst. Mr. William Farrell aged 58. At Nelson on Wednesday 11th Oct. Mr. Richard Baster.

Letters received at the Guardian Office, during the week ending November 7.

G. Farr, S. Waldron, E. Healy, M. Whiting, C. Wood, A. Davidson, W. L. Whiting, G. Ferguson, G. H. Wall, J. Brock, J. Elliott, D. B. Sale, W. Burke, A. McFaul, J. Evans, W. G. Bentley, F. Perry, G. C. Wood, W. Sills, J. Ham, B. Alsworth, C. R. Allison, J. Norris, H. J. Fyfe, S. A. Wood, S. Griffin, S. McAfee, E. Browne, J. Armstrong, A. MacNab, M. Whiting.

MARKETS.

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE AT YORK, NOVEMBER 7th, 1832.

Table with 4 columns: Commodity, Price per unit, and other details. Includes Flour, Midding, Wheat, Barley, Oats, Rye, Potatoes, Pork, Beef, Butter, Cheese, Lard, Eggs, Fire Wood.

MONTREAL, OCTOBER 26, 1832.

Table with 4 columns: Commodity, Price per unit, and other details. Includes Ashes, Pot., Pearl, Pork, Prime Mess, Prime Mess, Prime Mess, Cargos, Flour, Superfl., Fine, Midding, Wheat, Barley, Rye, Pease, Oats, Indian Corn, Cheese, Butter, Lard, Tallow, Candles, Salt, Swedes, Russian.

WESLEYAN METHODIST CHAPEL.

ON Sunday, the 11th inst., two Sermons will be preached in the above Chapel, George's Street, by the Rev. JOHN BARRY, (in connexion with the British Conference), and Collections made in aid of the funds for the Institution of the Chapel debt. The first Service to commence at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, and the second at 6 o'clock in the Evening.

The attendance of the friends of Wesleyan Methodism is respectfully solicited. York, Nov. 7th, 1832.

JOHN SMITH at the Humber Mills, in Vaughan, do, hereby gives Notice to the BANK, and all others concerned, that he will not be answerable for any Note endorsed with his name, as it is determined to endorse none except he be personally present when it is presented. York, 5th Nov. 1832. 156-5f.

CALL AND EXAMINE FOR YOURSELVES.

WILLIAM LAWSON, Merchant Tailor, &c. invites the attention of his friends and the public, (whose liberal patronage he has hitherto received) to his extensive selection of Fall Goods, which is now completed, and consists of a large assortment of West of England and Yorkshire Cloths, Cassimers, Forest Cloths, Peter Shaws, Flushing, London, Manchester, Glasgow, Nottingham, and Leicester Goods; Far Caps, Imported Staff Hats, Ladies Cloaks, Beavers, Leghorns, Velvet, Chrys and Stead Bonnets. Also, a choice stock of Gentlemen's Ready Made Clothing, suitable for the season; made up in the best manner in his own shop. Any orders to measure, executed with dispatch and in the handsomest style of workmanship and fashion; a Fine Dress Coat finished for £2. 10s. currency, and every other article according to quality, equally low.

W. L. Feels confident that for variety, quality, and cheapness, his Stock will not be surpassed by any similar establishment in Upper Canada. South side of King-street, No. 153. 156-1f York, U. C. Nov. 6th, 1832.

STRAY COWS.

CAME into the enclosure of the Subscriber about the first September, two Cows; one a RED COW with a broken horn, and had on a common cow bell; the other also Red with a little white on her side, and had on a Horse Bell.

The Owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take them away. THOMAS RULL, York Township, Lot No. 12 4th. Con. November 3rd, 1832.

STRAY COW.

CAME into the enclosure of the Subscriber, about two weeks since, an Old Pale Red Cow, high Horns. The Owner is requested to prove Property pay Charges and take her away. B. BULL, York Township, Oct. 29, 1832. 155-4f.

JUST RECEIVED.

PRIME, Prime Mess and Mess Pork, and for Sale by WILLIAM WARE, York, 11th August, 1832. 144-4f.

RESOLVED.—That to prevent surprise, and

to afford time for proper investigation in matters that may affect the private rights of individuals, it is expedient to make it a standing order of the Legislative Council, that no Petition for a private Bill, which can affect the vested right, interest, or convenience of any person or persons other than the Petitioner or Petitioners, shall be received after the twentieth day of the Session, and that no Private Bill of the nature above described which may come up from the Assembly, after the thirtieth day of the Session, shall be proceeded upon in the Legislative Council.

Truly Extracted. G. FOWELL, Clerk Legislative Council, Journal Legislative Council, Upper Canada, 6th March, 1830. 10th October, 1832.

CLERGY RESERVES.

Commissioners of Crown Lands' Office York, 1st February, 1832. PROPOSALS for the purchase of Clergy Reserves having already been received at this Office, for a greater quantity than was authorized to be sold during the ensuing year. The Commissioner is compelled by his Instructions to decline for the present receiving any more applications for the purchase of Clergy Reserves.—And to prevent disappointment he requests it may be distinctly understood that applications received after this date can be of no benefit to the applicant as to preference or otherwise.

PETER ROBINSON, Commissioner of Crown Lands. 117-4f.

DR JOHN ANDERSON, A Licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons, Edinburgh, and Licensed also by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, to practise as Physician, Surgeon, and Accoucheur, in this Province, begs to inform the Inhabitants of Whitecourt, Markham, and the several Townships, that he has taken up his residence in Staversville, with the view of practicing Medicine in all its branches; and trusts, from his previous Studies and Experience, and attention to the Patients who may be committed to his care, to prove himself not unworthy of the public confidence. Staversville, October, 1832. 155-2-f.

Poetry.

THE PHILOSOPHER'S SCALES.

By Jane Taylor.

In days of yore, as Gothic fables tell, When learning dainties gleamed from grated cells, When wild astrology's distorted eye Shunn'd the fair field of true philosophy, And wandering through depths of mental night, Sought dark predictions 'mid the worlds of light; When curious Alchemy, with puzzled brow, Attempted things which science laughs at now; Losing the useful purpose, she consults In vain chimeras and unknown results: In those grey times there lived a reverend sage, Whose wisdom shed its light on that dark age; A monk he was, inured in cloister'd walls, Where now the friar's raiment crumbles falls: 'Twas a profound conclusion that he chose: The noisy world disturb'd not his repose; The flow of murmuring waters, 'd he lay, And whistling winds that forc'd their tardy way, Thro' reverend trees of ages growth, that made Around the field a deep romantic shade: The chaunted psalm, or solitary prayer: Such were the sounds that broke the silence there; 'Twas here, when his rites sacerdotal were o'er, In the depth of his cell, with a stone cover'd door, Resigning to thought his chimerical brain, He form'd the contrivance we now shall explain: But whether by magic's or alchemy's powers, We know not, indeed, 'tis no business of ours: Perhaps it was only by patience and care, At least that he brought his invention to bear. In youth 'twas projected, but years stole away, And ere 'twas completed, was wrinkled and grey; But success is scarce when energy fails: And at length he produced the philosopher's scales: What are they, you ask? You shall presently see: These scales were not made to weigh sugar or tea; Or no— for such properties woodrums had they, That qualities, feelings and thro'ts they could weigh, Together with articles small or immense, From mountains or planets, to atoms of sound: 'Twas there so ethereal but there it would stay, And nought so reluctant but in it must go— All which some examples more clearly will show. The first thing he weigh'd was the head of Voltaire, Which retained all the wit that had ever been there; As a weight, he threw in a torn scrap of a leaf, Containing the prayer of the penitent thief, When the small rose aloft with so sudden a spell, That it bounced like a ball on the roof of the cell. One time he put in Alexander the Great, With a garment that Dorcas had made for a weight, And though clad in armour from sandals to crown, The hero rose up, and the garment went down. A long row of alms-houses, amply endowed, By a well esteem'd parson, busy and proud, Next loaded one scale, while the other was prost: By those notes the poor widow dropt into the chest— Up flew the endowment, not weighing an ounce. And down, down the farthing's worth came with a bounce. Again he performed an experiment rare— A monk, with quavering bleeding and lare, Clim'd into his scale—in the other was laid The heart of our Howard, now partly decay'd, When he found with surprise that the whole of his brother, Weigh'd less by some pounds than the bit of the other. By further experiment, no matter how, He found that ten clariots weigh'd less than a plough. A sword with gilt trappings, rose up with the scale, Though balanced by only a ten penny nail: A shield and a helmet, a buckler and spear, Weigh'd less than a widow's unchristianized tear: A lord and a lady went up at full sail, When a bee cleaved to light on the opposite scale: Ten doctors, ten lawyers, two courtiers, one earl, Ten counsellors' wigs, full of powder and curl, All weigh'd in one balance, and swinging from thence Weigh'd less than a few grains of candor and sense: A first water diamond, with brilliants to begin, That one good potato just washed from the dirt: Yet not mountains of silver and gold would suffice. One pearl to outweigh—'tis the pearl of great price. Lost of all, the whole world was bowled in at the grate, With the soul of the legger to serve as a weight. When the former sprung up with so strong a rebound, That it made a vast rent and escap'd at the roof; When balanced in air, it ascended on high, And sail'd up aloft a balloon in the sky— While the scale with the soul in, so mightily fell, That it jerk'd the philosopher out of his cell.

MORAL.

Dear reader, if e'er self-deception prevails, We pray you to try the philosopher's scales— If it they are lost in the reins around, Your goodly substance in the mire may be found: Let judgment and conscience be your guides, For to which strings of thought must be carefully tied— Let these be made even with caution extreme, And impartiality serve for a beam— Then bring those good actions which pride overrates, And tear up your motives, in bits for the weights

Miscellaneous.

Dr. Edward Tagart, Inspector General of Army Hospitals, has addressed a letter to the London Globe, on the subject of Cholera, which seems to be of great importance. It details his own case and cure. "On Wednesday, the 15th July, I was seized with a slight diarrhoea, which continued and increased on the day following; the matter discharged was without pain, so that I was thrown off my guard as to the nature of the complaint. Towards the evening of the second day, I became restless and feverish; at midnight my pulse was 120, and very weak; spasms in my legs and arms led me to think, for the first time, that I was labouring under spasmodic cholera. On examining the copious discharges from the bowels, I found them to consist of a limpid fluid, resembling chicken broth or barley-water. This is now understood to be the serous part of the blood; when this escapes, only the thick particles remain in the blood-vessels, which soon become stagnant and occasion death. This was nearly the case with me, as the pulse had become almost imperceptible, and the dark streaks in the lines of the veins, and the color of the skin, denoted that the state of collapse was fast approaching. The question then was, can a new action be produced in the intestine can? Yes, I said, it is possible, and I will try that remedy which I have so strongly recommended to others in this disease. I took three drops of croton oil on a little sugar, and confidently waited the effects. The following took place in succession. In 20 minutes the stomach was discharged of an immense quantity of undigested food; the liver, which had been distended to a most painful degree with bile, poured its contents into the intestines; the greenish discharge from the bowels was now succeeded by copious evacuations of bile and offensive matter, the cramps ceased, and the pulse rose. All these favorable occurrences took place in less than an hour after taking the croton oil, and I pronounced myself out of danger. This is my case; and I hope and trust it may be an important one to the public, as it may lead to a more successful mode of treatment than has hitherto been employed in this fatal disease."

Cholera.—Dr. Thos. Spencer of Canastota, President of the State Medical Society, has recently published an entire new theory of the pathology of this terrific malady, which has been already adopted by many eminent members of the profession, and is rapidly gaining ground in public opinion.

The investigation of this disease is of deep and abiding interest to the inhabitants of the whole earth—since there is no nook or corner, no city, town or village, in any latitude or climate, that is secure from its withering, desolating march. Dr. Spencer insists that the disease is not cholera—a redundancy of bile, as the word imports, but that on the contrary, there is a want of bile; that the stomach is weakened, and communicates by sympathy its want of energy to the liver, suspending its proper function, the secretion of bile, which is necessary in preparing the food, and almost suspends nutrition.

He condemns the use of cathartics, and advises gentle emetics. He says also, that the proper name of the disease is diarrhoea serosa or watery diarrhoea, in an aggravated epidemic form. Dr. Spencer is thoroughly educated in the learning of his profession, and has had extensive practice in this dis-

case, and what is very extraordinary, has not lost a patient.

This single fact, in addition to the lucid and scientific exposition of the theory, speaks volumes in his favor. We commend it to the candid and attentive perusal of the medical corps, by whose ultimate decision the public must be controlled.—Western Star.

DIALOGUE ON DUELLING.

F. Were any man to call me a liar, a scoundrel, or a fool, I'd challenge him. W. And so prove your title to at least one of the opinions epithets. F. How, Sir! do you call me a fool? W. By no means. How could I be so rash, as to think of it, when you have just declared you would challenge me? F. That I would in less than the snapping of a pistol. W. And if you should, where would be the advantage? F. Why, I would kill you of course. W. But suppose I would not fight? F. Then I would post you for a liar and a coward. W. That probably would not hurt me, and certainly would not credit you. Your posting me would not prove you any less the fool; the original charge, if it had any force, would remain the same though you were to post me a thousand times.

F. It would be some satisfaction at least to stigmatize you. W. But suppose that I should accept your challenge and kill you?

F. Why then my honour would be satisfied. W. But the charge would still cling to your memory, and those who once had charity enough to believe you possessed some little sense, would be thoroughly convinced by the last act of your life that you were a fool. "They would say:—Here lies that fellow F., who in order to convince the people that he was not a fool, 'died as a fool dieth."

F. Do you mean to insinuate that I am a fool? W. Certainly not. I know you would challenge me; and I have not the least desire to be killed just now, nor do I feel bloody-minded enough to wish to kill you or any other man. But suppose I should call you a fool, and being challenged, I should be fool enough to fight, and you should kill me, what advantage would you gain?

F. I would wipe out the stigma of being called a fool. W. How so? You would not prove yourself any the less a fool, by having stood up to be shot at; though you should chauce to escape death.—The original charge would still remain with the same force as formerly.

F. What would you have a man to do then, when he is insulted or slandered?

W. Do? Why, if he is an honest man and a good citizen, continue so by faithfully observing the laws, and fulfilling all the duties as a worthy member of society. On the contrary, if he is a bad man, the best thing he can do is to set about amendment, and instead of killing his adversary, be careful to give him no farther cause to speak evil of him.—Constellation.

How a Brave Man fights Duels.—Admiral Codrington the hero of Navarino, who is a candidate for Devonport and Stonehouse, has received a challenge to a mortal combat, from a man named Woolcombe. He however had no taste for this mode of settling a dispute, and at a dinner given him a few days afterwards, alluded to the affair as follows:—"It might perhaps be thought that he was fond of fighting; but there was no man that liked it less; and he never in his life took his ship's company into action, without feeling a heavy responsibility as to the necessity of taking their lives. He thought the Town Hall the proper place for settling a dispute like that between Mr. Woolcombe and himself, and he should be glad to meet him there, and the constituency would then be able to judge who was in the wrong." Our fighting duels of all descriptions may take a lesson from the conduct of Admiral Codrington. There are few men who possess that species of moral courage which detained this avowal on the part of Sir Edward.—London Paper, Sept. 10th.

From the New England Farmer.

A DANDY'S WHAT?

- A dandy's what? a dicky and a quiz, A pair of goggles and a negro's friz; A scanty coat with a tremendous collar, A plaited bosom studded thick with glass, A forehead plated with a coat of brass; A scarlet nose, a long nose and a quirt, A flashy vest and may-be half a shirt; A pompous tone, a reverential bow, A snow white hand, a straddle like a cow; A squeaking voice, a tea cup full of paint, A codfish's eye and visage of a saint, A pair of whiskers stolen from a goat, A pewter watch and a pair of open toes, A pocket comb and silver splippers black as sloes; A peaked hat with scarcely any trim, A spindle shank and body wonderful slim, A pair of cheek tights tighter than his skin, A pewter brooch and watch chain made of tin, A slim umbrella and a little witch, A monkey followed by a pointer bitch; A servile ape, a pretty woman's tool, A stupid dance, a despicable fool!

AVARICE PUNISHED.—The immense wealth of Mr. Bowes, father to the late Countess of Strathmore, arose in great part, from his mines in the county of Durham. He paid in Title to the Rector of one parish an equitable modus of 700l. per annum. The living, exquisite of this, was worth only 100l. The Rector became covetous of a larger modus, and demanded 1,000l. per annum. Mr. B. desired a few days to consider the matter. In the interim he sent for his head minister, and gave him orders to shut up the shaft then in use, and to have the next parish, where there was a poor living. He then sent word to the avaricious incumbent, that the shaft was shut up, and should never be opened while the living was held by him.

THE MONTREAL MUSEUM OR JOURNAL OF LITERATURE AND ART.

EDITED BY TWO LADIES.

PROSPECTUS.—A LITERARY JOURNAL conducted by LADIES will undoubtedly be a novelty in Canada. In other countries they have long competed with the other sex to win the prize in the career of letters and have in a well earned fame obtained the reward of their spirited efforts. In this Province, notwithstanding the advantages presented to encourage a taste for literature and the sciences, publications of this kind are unknown; it is true some persons animated by the same desire as ourselves have undertaken to publish literary journals; but altho' amply possessed of talents requisite for the task they have never met with success. These repeated failures may be attributed to the introduction of political discussions. Women dislike those violent disputations; their pleasures are confined within a gentler sphere; they consist more in embellishing their homes with works of taste, in training the youthful mind to virtue and governing well the interior of their household, leaving to bolder hands the care of conducting the helm of state. It is very difficult if not impossible for men to observe a neutrality in politics; they are ever in danger of coming in contact with adverse opinions in a society like ours, composed of such heterogeneous elements. Another cause likely to militate against enterprises of this nature, is that women in this country are not sufficiently considered, they who in every other land have contracted to themselves the consideration of all, have here been neglected and left in oblivion.

It is then to supply the deficiency complained of, that we have formed the project of publishing a Journal specially addressed to the ladies of Canada; in doing so we have maturely weighed the difficulties to be surmounted, but though by no means inconsiderable they do not tend to abate our courage. Until we have more experience we shall not depend so much on the merit of our work, as upon its novelty, and the considerable kindness of those to whom we appeal. We believe the Ladies of this country too generous to deny us their powerful support; particularly as we shall labour to heighten their influence; and the men are too indulgent and too courteous not to give a favourable reception to the modest efforts of two young persons, who have no other ambition than that of being useful, and of joining their feeble efforts with those of stronger minds towards improving the education and ennobling the intelligence of beings who are destined to form man's happiness and pride. This prospectus is not addressed exclusively to the English portion of society; the Canadian public we regard as equally interested and we rely with confidence on their

countenance and support; to French writers as well as those whose maternal language is English the pages of the Museum shall be open, and we invite the Ladies and Gentlemen both English and Canadian to assist us in our enterprise by furnishing us with original articles in prose and poetry.

The plan we propose pursuing is as follows:— Politics we shall entirely banish from our pages, as also controversial controversy, another rock that has proved fatal to our predecessors.

Education, the perfecting of the heart, the culture of the mind, the advancement of virtue, these are to be the main objects of our exertions. English and French Literature shall have an ample space; of the latter little is known in this Province, which to the refined lover of the Belles Lettres is a serious loss. It shall be our care to make our readers more intimate with the rich and varied sources of pleasure afforded by the modern French writers; we shall make our best endeavours to have the extracts and selections as interesting as possible; with this view the best English and French periodicals have been ordered.

Several Ladies in Montreal, Quebec, and Upper-Canada, from whose literary attainments much may be expected have promised to contribute largely, and we have hopes of extending our correspondence elsewhere.

All approved communications in the French language shall be translated. Arrangements shall be made with the New York Book-sellers to have the new publications forwarded as soon as they appear.

If the encouragement given meets our expectations, we hope it will be in our power in a short time to embellish the work with well executed engravings, and we pledge ourselves that every exertion shall be made to merit the support and approbation of the public whose indulgence we solicit; if we do not succeed, we shall at least have the honorable satisfaction of having formed a useful project.

CONDITIONS.

The Museum will be published monthly, forming a Pamphlet of 64 pages, it will be well printed and on good paper at 20c. per annum, payable every six months.

As the publication is attended with great expense at the commencement, the Editors are under the necessity of requesting their subscribers to make the first year's payment on delivery of the third number.

Subscribers names received by all Booksellers in Montreal and Quebec.

WHOLESALE HARDWARE ESTABLISHMENT, YORK.

THE Subscribers beg leave to inform the MERCHANTS AND PUBLIC OF UPPER CANADA, that they have during the past Summer purchased with cash in the markets of Wolverhampton, Birmingham and Sheffield, and hold now on hand at their Warehouse in King Street, a very superior and exceedingly extensive stock of

HARDWARE SHELF AND HEAVY GOODS, which they will dispose of as advantageous terms as can be procured from any Establishment in British America.

THE IMPORTATION CONSISTS OF Iron, Steel, Castings, Tin, Wire, Anvils, Vices, Nails, Blacksmiths' Bellows, Chains, Joiners' Tools, Japanned Ware, Plated Ware, Saddlery, Files, Saws, Edge Tools, Paints and Cordage. Together with a great variety of CUTLERY and BRASS GOODS, in short, the assortment comprises almost every article in the IRONMONGERY LINE that the country requires, and they flatter themselves that upon examination Purchasers will not only find their Stock Well Selected, but offered for sale at VERY REDUCED PRICES.

RIDOUT, BROTHERS & Co. 154-4f. York, October 20, 1832.

NEW HAT STORE.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

JARED STOCKING respectfully begs leave to inform the inhabitants of York and vicinity, that he has opened a Hat Establishment in King-Street, No. 125, directly opposite the Court House, where he will keep constantly on hand a general and select assortment of Gentlemen's Beaver and Roram Hats; Children's Plain and Fancy do. Ladies' Drab and Black Beaver Bonnets, of the latest London Fashion. Also, A choice assortment of Gentlemen's Caps and Gloves, Ladies' Muffs and Tippetts, &c. Country Dealers can be furnished with Hats and Caps at a very low rate, and on the most advantageous terms. CASH paid for all kinds of Hatting and Shipping Furs. 153-3m. York, October 15th, 1832.

NOTICE.

JAMES M. STRANGE takes this opportunity of returning his thanks to his friends and the public in general, for their kind favour since his commencement in business, and begs leave to inform them that he is now receiving and opening at his new brick store, corner of King and Yonge Streets, an extensive assortment of

FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS Suitable for the Season. ALSO—A complete assortment of Wines, Teas, Groceries, Window Glass, &c.—The whole of which, he flatters himself will be found upon inspection equal to any offered in the Province. 152-4f. York, Oct. 10th, 1832.

Just Received DIRECT FROM ENGLAND, A Quantity of Dry Goods, comprising an extensive assortment of Corduroys, Beaver-teens, Molekins, and Sattin-Tops, Patent and Plain, Black and Coloured Wove; and fancy and plain, Gilt, Vest and Coat Buttons, &c. &c. &c. ALSO ON HANDS A few first rate, Tailors drilled eyed Needles all of which with the rest of his Stock in Trade will be sold CHEAP, at either WHOLESALE or RETAIL by the Subscriber, at Cheapside No 181 King Street. S. E. TAYLOR, 150-4f. York, 25th September, 1832.

MURRAY NEWBIGGING & Co. TENDER the Public their acknowledgements for liberal support, and respectfully announce arrivals per the Regular Traders from Great Britain, and now offer at Wholesale and Retail an extensive and unequalled assortment of articles in

FANCY & STAPLE DRY GOODS, comprising every thing new and fashionable. Having imported their stock of goods expressly for this market, and of a description decidedly superior to goods which have generally reached this quarter, they flatter themselves that the articles will give great satisfaction. They would intimate that their advantages from connections in Trade and the extent of their transactions, enable them to sell their goods at lower rates than can be afforded by any similar establishment. Opposite the market place. 137-4f. York, June 1832.

THE business Established by Mr. William Moore, as an Apothecary and Druggist, and lately conducted by Hamilton and Hunt, will in future be continued under the firm of Charles Hunt & Co. who have made arrangements for greatly extending the same, and they are now prepared to receive orders from Medical Gentlemen and all who require articles in their line. They are now receiving a large supply of Medicines, Paints, Oils, Dye, Stuffs &c. Which they will sell by Wholesale or Retail on as good terms as they can be procured in Upper Canada. N. B.—All persons indebted to the late firm of Hamilton and Hunt, are requested to make payment to the subscribers, and those to whom the late firm is indebted to present their accounts for adjustment. CHARLES HUNT & Co. 155-4f. York, 26th October, 1832.

GOOD AND CHEAP!!

STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS.

GROCERIES AND CROCKERY.

THE Subscriber having just commenced business in the above line, in that Store, lately occupied by Mr. Sandilands and formerly by Messrs. Fielan & Laverly) commonly called Cheapside, a few doors East of Yonge Street on the South side of King Street; desires to acquaint his friends and the public generally of it, in order that they may have an opportunity of examining his prices, which he flatters himself will be found unusual by law.

The articles comprised in his assortment (which is very general,) he thinks on examination will be found to correspond with the above motto, "Good and Cheap," as it has been his particular care, to select genuine Goods from the best Houses, at the cheapest prices, and for which he asks the smallest advance which could be taken, remembering the old adage, that a "small profit, and a quick return, makes a heavy purse."

Farmers generally will find it their interest to call and examine his Goods and Prices, before they make their purchases.

A reduction will be made to Housekeepers and others, who purchase by the piece.

As the lowest price for which each article can be afforded will be asked, no second price will be made. S. E. TAYLOR, 135. York, 18th June, 1832.

N. B. A few pieces Palmyrines, and Grape de Lyons, on hand, very cheap.

NEW GOODS,

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

J. R. ARMSTRONG respectfully informs his numerous customers and the public in general, that he is now receiving his Fall and Winter supply of Goods, amongst which is a very extensive assortment of Superfine, Fine, and Common Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Flushings, and Forest Cloths, together with a large and general supply of other seasonable Goods. As a part of the above are of his own Importation, and were carefully selected and purchased at the Manufactories in England for Cash, they will be sold unusually low, either at wholesale or retail, for ready Money. Please call and examine for yourselves. 106-4f. York, 18th Nov. 1831.

NEW WHOLESALE ESTABLISHMENT.

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

GOODS.

Suited to the trade of this country—which he is now opening at his old stand in King-Street, and will dispose of by Wholesale only, at prices which will be found uncommonly low.

He flatters himself that from the long experience he has had in the business of Upper Canada, he has been able to select an assortment, in every way suited to the wants of the country; 850 Packages of which have already come to hand. Town and country Merchants will find it to their advantage to call and examine his Stock; and Merchants from a distance will also find it worth their while to visit York, when they are in the way of purchasing Goods.

He thinks it unnecessary to attempt to enumerate any of the articles of which his Stock consists, suffice it to say, that on inspection he thinks it will be found as complete as that of any House in either Province. GEORGE MONRO, 135-4f. York, 6th June, 1832.

Wholesale and Retail Store;

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

KING BARTON takes the liberty of informing his friends and the public, that he has opened a Store in the above place. He has a large and well selected assortment of Cloths, Flushings, Blankets, Flannels, red, white, &c.; Bombazines; Bombazens; Laces; a variety of Wines; Shawls; fine ribbons, of different kinds; Shirts; Gray and Printed Calicoes; Magarins, Merinos, Marsellos, Quills, Tobby Velvet, Grode Naples; black and colored Petersham's, of the best description for top Coats; a large assortment of ready made Cloths; Hats, and Caps of all kinds, from 2 to 40c. Very fine Linen Shirts, made in the best style; Gurnsey Frocks; Hosiery, Mitts, Woolen, Doe Skin, and Fur-Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, &c. &c. Having imported a great part of the above Goods, and purchased them in the lowest market, he doubts not but he will be able to sell on terms highly satisfactory to such as may call to purchase. No second price. Nov. 10th, 1831. 104-4f

PHENIX, FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY. OF LONDON. THIS Company established its Agency in Canada in the year 1804, and continues to Insure all kinds of Property, against Loss or Damage by Fire, upon the most reasonable terms. GILLESPIE, MOFFATT & Co. Agents for Canada. Montreal, August, 1832. N. B. Applications for York, and its vicinity, to be made to MURRAY, NEWBIGGING & Co. York, August, 1832. 142-4f

GENERAL CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT No. 71, King-street, East of the Market-square. CLOTHING of every description made to Order, in the Neatest Style, under his own immediate inspection, which can be warranted, to be of the best materials, at unusually low prices, and is prepared to furnish his Winter Clothing so as to merit the approbation of his friends and the public generally. York, 25th September, 1832. 145-4f.

READY MADE CLOTHING, Dry Goods, &c. WILLIAM LAWSON returns his sincere thanks to his friends and the public, for the very liberal encouragement he has met with since his commencement in business, and informs them, that he has now on hand an extensive assortment of Ready made Clothing, all made up in his own Shop, and in the best style of workmanship; Also, Cloths, Vestings, Fustians, Bombazines, Norwich Crapes, Merinos, Bombazines, Flannels, Blankets, Carpelings, Calicoes, Cottons, Shawls, Handkerchiefs, Muslins, Luce, Ribbons; Gentlemen's Hats, a superior article direct from England; Ladies' Beaver, Leghorn, Straw, and Velvet Bonnets; small Wares, and a variety of other articles—all which he will sell at extremely low prices, at his Brick Store, South side King-Street, nearly opposite the Gaol. York, Decr. 19th, 1831. 110-4f.

LOOKING GLASSES, PRINTS &c. &c. King Street, a few doors East of Yonge Street. ALEXANDER HAMILTON, Gilder, &c. Respectfully returns thanks to the Ladies and Gentlemen of York, and its vicinity for the very liberal patronage with which he has been favoured since his commencement in business, and hopes by unremitting attention to business and a sincere desire please, to merit a continuance of their generous support. He has constantly on hand Mahogany and Gilt frame Looking Glasses of various descriptions and sizes. A choice assortment of Dressing Glasses, Looking Glass plates, Glass for pictures, Clock faces, &c. &c. York, Nov. 5th, 1831. 103-4f.

UNION FURNACE:

SIGN OF THE GILT PLOUGH, OPPOSITE MR. T. ELLIOT'S INN, YONGE-STREET, YORK.

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

MILL IRONS AND MACHINERY CASTINGS of superior workmanship, and all such Castings in general as are made in common Coppla Furnaces; also has on hand a variety of Plough Patterns both new and left handed; amongst which is one lately invented by himself, of a medium shape between the common and Scotch Ploughs, and acknowledged by those who have tried it to be superior to the best Scotch Ploughs or any other description known in this or any other country.

All those wanting work done at this Foundry, either Cast or Wrought, may depend on having it done by steady and experienced workmen. AMOS NORTON, Agent. York, February, 1832.

There will be on hand, the ensuing season, an Extensive Assortment of STOVES & HOLLOW-WARE, both Wholesale and Retail. 118-4f. A. N.

D. V. P. MAYERHOFFER renders his best thanks to the inhabitants of the Home District for their liberal patronage of his most valuable remedy the "WONDER SALVE," he begs leave to state to the Public that he will always be furnished with it for the supply of Country Merchants and others. In order to prevent imposition and Counterfeit, each direction will for the future be signed by the Proprietor. It may be had in York at the stores of Hamilton & Hunt, and J. W. Brent & Co., Druggists, King Street. 139

GENUINE STOUGHTON BITTERS prepared, and for sale by J. W. BRENT, & Co. 123-4f. Druggists.

SWAIM'S CELEBRATED PANACEA, for the cure of King's Evil or Scrofula, for sale by J. W. BRENT, & Co. 123-4f. Druggists.

BOOKS, on sale at the Guardian Office: Clarke's Commentary; Watson's Theological Institutes; (a most valuable work) Watson's Life of Wesley; Life of Brattlewell—Hymn-Books of different sizes; Josephus; Watts on the mind; Clarke's Ancient Israelites; Wesley's Sermons; Clarke's Sermons, &c. &c. &c.

SCHOOL BOOKS, &c.

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

N. B. Country Merchants and Schools furnished with Books, and Writing, Printing, and Wrapping Paper. RAGS taken in payment. EASTWOOD & SKINNER, York Paper Mill, Nov. 15, 1832. 105.

BOOKBINDING AND STATIONARY.—Mrs. M'PHAIL begs leave to announce to her friends and the public, that having employed a competent person, she will carry on the business of her late husband Bookbinding, in all its various branches; and that she will continue the Stationary business, with a general supply of all articles in that line as usual. York, July 27 1831. 50-4f.

\$1000 Wanted.

THE above Sum is wanted for three or four years, on which the interest will be paid yearly. Very valuable fast Estate will be given in security. For description of Property, and other information, refer to this office. April 4th, 1832. 125-4f

WHEREAS Administration of the Goods, Chattels, and credits of RICHARD DARRER, deceased, has been granted to the subscribers, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to the said Richard Darrer, at the time of his death, to pay their respective debts to the undersigned DAVID LACKIE and LEONARD WILCOX; and to all persons to whom the said Richard Darrer was indebted, to send in their accounts to the said David Lackie or Leonard Wilcox without delay. DAVID LACKIE, LEONARD WILCOX. York, October 1st, 1831. 151-4f

THE SUBSCRIBERS having obtained letters of Administration to the Estate of the late JOHN DENNIS, deceased, request all persons indebted to said Estate to make immediate payment, and Creditors to the Estate will please present their accounts to James Richardson, junr. for adjustment. JOSEPH DENNIS, JAMES RICHARDSON, Jr. Administrators. WILLIAM P. PATRICK, 150-4f. York, 21st Sept., 1832.

NOTICE. ALL persons indebted to the Estate of the late JOHN THOMSON, Physician, by Note or Book account, are required to make payment without delay; and any persons to whom the said Estate may be indebted, will present their accounts duly authenticated to the Executors. W. B. ROBINSON, JAMES HENDERSON, } At Newmarket. WILLIAM ROE, } JOHN BLAKE, York. Newmarket, Sept. 1832. 150-4f

FOR Sale, that valuable farm situated within three quarters of a mile of the flourishing village of Darlington Mills and in the main road, leading from York to Kingston, being composed of the north half of Lot No. nine, in the first concession of the township of Darlington, in the New-Castle District, containing by admeasurement eighty acres,—fifty of which are under improvement. The farm is well watered, and on the premises are erected two good substantial frame buildings,—one a dwelling house, and the other a merchants store, or shop, which has been occupied as such for several years past; there is also a good frame barn in the place, thirty-five feet wide, by forty feet long, and a good young orchard consisting of eighty bearing apple trees. The whole, or part, of the above lot, as may best suit the purchaser, may be had by application to the subscriber. JOHN FLETCHER, Darlington, July 9th, 1832. 140-4f.

A STORE AND ASHERY, both in good repair in that well known and flourishing Township Trafalgar, on the West Branch of the 16 Mile Creek. Any young man wishing to commence business will find it to be an advantageous place, it is 5 miles from Dundas street on one of the best lines in said township. Apply to the subscriber on the premises. JOSEPH BOWES, Trafalgar, 14th June, 1832. 136-4f.

WILLIAM SKINNER, of Whitechurch, Wheelwright, gives information that a package was forwarded to him from the Mate of the Ship Victory, about June last, by a man of the name of Nurse, which has not been received, and of which he (Skinner) can hear nothing. Should Mr. Nurse who was bound to Port Hope, or any other person have the said Package, he will please forward it to said Skinner. Or to the care of the Christian Guardian Office, York, Sept. 25th, 1832. 150.

STRAYED. FROM the Subscriber, on the 4th of July last, a Yoke of four year old Steers; one Red with wide Horns, the other brindle high Horns, and white near the Flank, and Belly white. Any person finding them and advertising them in this Paper, will be paid for their trouble, by the Subscriber, on Lot No. 15, 6th Concession, West of the Centre Road, Toronto. JOHN BALLARD, 154-4f. 3p.