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#### From the London Evangelical Magazine. ON PARLOUR PREACHING.

STATE OF THE PARTY OF

The writer of this article had occasion, some weeks before, to hear a young clergyman of his acquaintance address the congregation, to the pastoral charge of which he had recently been inand illustrative of the truth as it is in Jesus. Nor was the writer less pleased when, before concluding the service of the day, his young friend intimated to his people that he intended forthwith to commence a course of demiciliary visitation amonst them.

A family is a congregation in miniature. It comprises individuals of different dispositions, dif-Terent degrees of knowledge, and different grades of Christian attainment. With all these the conscientious puster will do his atmost to make him. self acquainted; and, in his domiciliary visits, will adapt the remarks which he makes, and the questions which he puls, so far as possible, to the circumstances of each. Having thus endeavoured to ascertain and to supply the defects in their knowledge, and the kind of spiritual nourishment suited to their capacities and appetites, he will aunounce anew the gospel method of salvation from the sacred volume, make offer of its blessings to those who have not yet embraced them, am merry, and I trust I shall be merry, maugre schismatics; and cannot, while you remain such, and point but in what manner they are adapted to some since and point but in what manner they are adapted to some since and some since and some since and some since and some some since and some since and some since and some since and some some since and the situation and wants of every individual of the human race."

A faithful minister, thus occupied, possesses many advantages in reference to the personal application of the message. His audience is small, iero take aim and direct the arrow of convicquire. Many saints, now in glory, have expres- with death, he said, "Welcome be it; whatsosed, while on earth, the benefit which they deri. ever the will of the Lord be, either life or death: the house of God, they had been accustomed to exhort you to beware of shedding innocent blood; put the message from them, or to apply the re- truly it will cry aloud against you." - . . . marks of the preacher to the characters or situation of those around them; but when, amidst the domestic circle, their affectionate pastor address. up to it, and kissed it saying : "Welcome the ed them individually, and offered to them by name salvation through the blood of Christ, their the state of their souls, and expounded to them those scriptures which they as well as others, had found to be "profitable for doctrine, for reproof, for correction, for instruction in rightconsness, they experienced a sweet renewal of their first impressions, and arose animated and strengthen ed for the Christian warfare.

Nor are exercises and expositions of this des cription without their effect upon those who may at the time appear to be callous to every hallowed feeling, and to resist, as with a seven-fold shield, the weapons of the champion of righteousness. The gospel message falls blunted on their ears, its sound seems to die away, but the echo of that sound remains; and often, when the individual himself has well nigh forgotten both the circumstances in which, and the instrument by whom, him, they have been pressed home on his awak, belonging to the household of faith. They may trembling to the foot of the cross. Oh! let no spirits or souls receive, with the consciousness of minister of the gospel of Christ, who has ever its truth, that is necessary to the production of accustomed himself to the exercise of parlour the pleasing result. It is not to be supposed, turn more and yet more from the error of their such a measure as to cause him to rejoice with natural universe, and behold not the touches of fidel, and became a Christian—and adorned his India, he has delivered four different charges, in which

sion youchsafed to his ministry, that "while he there is no peace."-Rev. R. M. Laird. yet spake, the Holy Ghost fell on all them which heard the word," . Paul was a parlour-preacher.

our Lord Jesus Christ." Our blessed Lord lim. Church of England, who baptized them. that his word shall not return unto him void.

#### OLD ENGLISH MARTYRS.

LAURENCE SAUNDERS, descended from a resectable family; was brought up at Eton School nd from thence was chosen of King's College in Cambridge. He became in able and powerful reacher of the Gospel; and was so active and zealous in his opposition to Popery, that Bonner and Gardiner soon looked out for him, got him into their hands, and passed the unrighteous sentence of death upon him, in its most cruel form. Carry away," said Gardiner, "this fool to pri-"I thank God," replied Mr. Saunders, "that at last he hath given me a place; of rest, where I may pray for your conversion."

From the prison he wrote thus to his wife: "I am merry, and I trust I shall be merry, maugre none to endow you with; but that treasure of

When life was promised him, if he would recant, tion at, or administer the balm of consolation to, mity, rather than do any thing against my conhis hearers individually, as their cases may re- science." And when Gardiner threatened him ved from such a method of instruction. While in and I tell you truly, I have learned to die : but I

He was sent to, and burnt at, Coventry. And, being come near the stake, he went cheerfully ross of Christ. Welcome everlasting life."

Dr. Pendleton and Mr. Saunders meeting toge hearts melied within them, their power to resist ther in the beginning of Queen Mary's reign, and was gone, and with the whole mind and spirit speaking of the persocution which would probathey fied for refuge to the hope set before them bly arise, with regard to which Mr. Saunders disin the gospel." Often, too, when the pastoral covered much timidity; Pendleton, on the other visit was repeated; when the man of God, in hand boasted of his resolution, that he would ensimplicity and plainness of speech, inquired into dure the severest treatment, rather than forsake that he cried for a drop of water to cool his ton-Jesus Christ, and the truth which he professed. gue, it being termented in the flame." Upon this Yet not long after, poor feeble, faint hearted a little daughter belonging to the family, placed Saunders, through the power and goodness of herself behind the door, and began to weep bit-God, sealed the truth with his blood, while proud terly. Her father, hearing the noise, went to his

> of the flame, till one Richard Gravel, with a staff, to hell, because you swear every day." The fa struck him down: He was burned March 30th,

# WITNESS OF THE SPIRIT.

"The Spirit itself beareth witness with our spirit that hidden of God."

This passage shows, that it is the privilege of the works of divine truth were first set before those who are truly pious, to be assured of their aned soul by the Spirit of God, have roused him obtain this assurance by means of a testimony, to a lively concern for his sins, and brought him which the Holy Spirit bears, and which their own preaching, he induced to abandon it because it however, that the testimony of the Spirit, in this has become unfashionable, or because he sees way, is constantly enjoyed, with equal clearness little fruit result from that species of labour. He and comfort. This is not the case. Sometimes, knows not, he may never know (until he has it is as explicit and convincing, as any proof that gone to his reward,), what good he is doing in could be presented to the human mind, respecthat way. He is sowing seed, it may be, on un. ting visible or temporal things. And sometimes, promising ground; and yet it may take root, the it is only sufficient to sustain such a hope of imdow of heaven may descend upon it, and it may mortality, as prevents distressing auxiety on the hence. And if, but once in a man's life, he were not be bright or lively. But the Spirit's witness privileged thus to awaken, and to convert and to is never so utterly withdrawn, even in the worst contains worthy of being compared with the ho- absolute despair. Job could say, "though he slay nour thus put upon his ministry? He has saved me, yet will I trust him." The psalmist could a soul! He has been the instrument of preserv-say, under severe chastisements, "I am continuing that which worlds could not have purchased, ally with thee; thou hast holden me by my right and which, if once lost, would have been lost for hand." And the apostle Paul could say, that ever and ever! And if, in the course of God's however "cast down" and "perplexed," he ocprovidence, the individual thus converted should casionally felt he was "not in despair." The become instrumental in converting others; and if person, therefore, who has never, for a moment, these, in their turn, should be happy enough to experienced the Spirit's witness or testimony, in the grandeur, and glory, and the beauty of the

ways, who can estimate the service thus rendered joy unspeakable and full of glory—as to lead him His finger, who is ever, and with, and above all—| profession by a life actively and usefully devoted to the family of mankind by the simple, unobtru- to call God his Father with heart felt affection - from my very heart I do commiserate his condi- to the service of his Redeemer. He was an in-DEVOTED TO RELIGION, MODALITY, LITERATURE, sive labours of a single minister of Christ, who as to make him sensible of the infinite precious- tion. The unbeliever! one whose intellect the defatigable advocate, teacher, and supporter of is content to be "all things to all men, that he ness of Jesus Christ; such a person cannot prollight of revelation never penetrated; who can Sunday Schools; and while a member of the bar may by all means save some?" perly conclude that he is pious. He may, it is gaze upon the sun, & moon, and stars, and upon in York, (Pa., was the principal and leading agent And have you not, my brethren, ample war- true, be ready to assert, that he is free from feel. the unfading and imperishable sky, spread out so in establishing, in that county, 33 schools, conrent and example in the Scriptures for these sim- ings of despair. But he should reflect, that this magnificently above him, and say that all this is taining 220 teachers, and 2,200 scholars. He ple and familiar, but most interesting and useful may be owing to the want of depth and pungency the work of chance. The heart of such a being afterwards became a minister of the Gospel in the expositions? Peter was a parlour-preacher. In in his convictions. He is not led to consider him. is a dreary and cheerless youd. In him, mind— Episcopal Church, and terminated his useful life the house of Cornelius he presched Christ cruci-jself lost, because he sees not his danger. He is the godlike gift of intellect, is debased—destroy on the coast of Africa, in 1820, where he went as fied, and such singular honour was on that occas of the number of those who speak "peace where ed: all is dark -a fearful and chaotic labyrith, -

### INDIAY CONVERTS.

In his affecting appeal to the elders of the Church Thomas, a Catechist in India, who once was the desponding heart rejoice. - No fancied tones at Ephesus he reminds them that he not only an ignorant beathen, lives in a village in India, from the harps of scraphim rouse the dull spirit taught them publicly," but "from house to called "the Blessed Village." He related the from its lethargy, or allay the consuming fever of it is pusillanimous. Both ought to be avoided by house, testifying both to the Jews and also to the following anecdotes, about two of six persons the brain. The wreck of mind is utterly reme every rightly constituted mind. No man of his Greeks repentance toward God and faith toward haptized in the village, to the Missionary of the diless ; reason is prostrate; and passion, preju- age engaged in it to so great an extent as Baxter,

self was a parlour preacher. On many interest to "One of the persons baptized, some time ago; upon the ruins of intellect." ng occasions, after he had sent the multitudes had the sorrow to see his child fall into a well: to his kingdom. With such patterns before them, mmen, which would restore the child to life. people, to "preach the word," to "be instant in and now has taken it to himself; that is enough.' reason, and denies there is a God. season, out of season," in the assurance that He then took him on his shoulders, carried him they are in the path of duty, and that their had home, knell down, and prayed; and behold! the bours shall not be in vain in the Lord. In the child opened his eyes. Probably the shaking, morning let them sow their seed, and in the even. while carrying home, caused the evacuation of ing let them not withhold their hand; they, in the water from the stemach; and thus the Lord deed, know not whether shall prosper, either this prepared joy for him, while mourning. Another his soul. "And is this," said he, "all that re. It to feed the flock over which they are made or that, or whether they both shall be alike good; of these men was lately advised, as a trial, to mains of one so loved and so lovely? I call, but overseers. They take not spirit with the word. ducted. His discourse was suitable, sensonable, but their divine Master is the Lord both of the revenge himself on certain enemies, who made a no voice answers. Oh! my loved one, wilt thou A spiritual understanding must be given; a graseed time and of the harvest, and he has said false complaint against him and other Christians, not hear? O death! mexorable death! what clous perception—a right taste. A minister needs which did not succeed. The man rejected the hast thou done? Let me lie down and forget my a tender, and devotional spirit; if he possesses advice, saying, 'The Lord Jesus was also reviled sorrow in the slumber of the grave!"and beaten; but he did not beat again.". When he was still urged to revenge, he said. If you do form of Christianity came by. She bade him men. This is the result of a devotional habit. these things with a visible, joy. Among the bap-were disclosed. He heard the song and the trans. but to feel is the readiest way to the hearts of tized is also a woman who has given similar proofs port of the great multitude which no man can of true faith."-Children's Magazine.

### SCHISMATICS.

In the Protestant Episcopulian, is a "Dialogue on a valid ministry," between a Presbyterian and an Episcopal clergyman. The occasion of the dialogue was a request on the part of the Presbyterian to exchange pulpits on the Sabbath. The writer makes the Episcopalian say, "However hard the sentiment may seem, you have cast yourselves off from the communion of the Catholic or Universal Church of Christ; are in consequence tasting how sweet Christ is to hengry consciences, whereof, I thank my Christ, I do feel part that I ous sentiments. This is a we be well to see frankness in the avowal of roligiwhereof, I thank my Christ, I do feel part that I ous sentiments. This writer does not fear to state bequeath to you and to the rest of my beloved in his own plainly. We can easily see why the Episcopal clergyman holding these opinions, could when life was promised him, if he would recant, the public preaching of the word, he must in a great measure, "draw his how at a venture;" he can here take aim and direct the arrow of convic.

When life was promised him, if he would recant, he answered: "I love my life and liberty, if I exchange pulpit services occasionally. It would could enjoy them without injury to my conscience; but by God's grace, I will abide the utmost extreoreach in his desk, whom he did not regard as in preach in his desk, whom he did not regard as in communion with the church of Christ, and was civil broils, or open wars, look that Gospel in the laborers came to Stoney Creek, where there has been Conn. Observer.

> THE LITTLE GIRL AND HER PROPANE FATHER. The late Mr. Solomon Carpenter, while holding a religious meeting in a private house in Sussex county, N. J. the owner of which was much addicted to profane swearing and other vices, in the course of his exhortation expressed himself as follows: "I have often thought when reading the account of the rich man and Lazarus, that the rich man must have been a great swearer, and that his tongue, that unruly member which he had used in uttering profane language, was on this account particularly punished, for we read Pendieton played the apostate, and turned Papist. child to know the cause, and to quiet her. " My DR. FARRER, Bishop of St. David's .- To a daughter," said he, "why do you weep so, and gentleman who lamented his death, and the pain disturb the meeting ! At first she made no reply; ful ess of it; he said: "If you see me once stir but being pressed for an answer, at length said, in the fire, believe not my doctrine." And ac. "Father, you hear what Mr. Carpenter says " Father, you hear what Mr. Carpenter says cordingly he stood, without moving, in the midst about the rich man. I am afraid you will also go ther now tried more than before to hush the child but all in vain. At last he told her if she would quit crying, he would not swear any more.-"Well," said she, "if you will promise never to swear again, then I will quit." He renewed the promise, and the child was still. After the meeting she seemed almost frantic with joy; she came to her mother and exultingly said, "Ah! mother, I know something, and father knows

something." "Well, my child, what is it? Come tell me." "Ah," said the little girl, "I know, and father knows;", and then continued to manifest her joy. At last she came and whispered to her mother that her father had promised her to swear no more.

The father kept his promise; he was never heard to utter an oath after that evening. The unexpected reproof he received from his child, deeply impressed his mind, and brought him sin-

THE UNBELIVER. Still round him clung invisible a chain Which gall'd for ever, fettering, though unseen. Childe Harold

I pity the unbeliever-one who can gaze upon

from heaven, penetrates the blackness of the horrible delusion; no voice from the Eternal, bids

tway, he retired with his disciples, recapitulated he took him out, to all appearance dead. The lation from on high, but a scaled book! He sees gard to truth, or that which he considered as to them the heads of his public discourses, and heathens crowded around him, and many urged nothing above, or around, or beneath him, that truth, to engage in what was most unpleasant to aplained to them more fully the things relating him to take quickly a cock, and sacrifice it to evidences the existence of a God; and he denies his Christian feelings. He sometimes erred in -yea, while standing upon the footstool of Om- his judgment on these matters, but never was inand such encouragement held out, let the servants But the man replied; 'Dont't want. The Lord nipotence, and gazing upon the dazzling throne fluenced by unworthy motives, or guilty of disinof Christ continue, even in the parlours of their Jesus Christ has sacrificed himself for the child, of Jehovah, he shuts his intellect to the light of genuous conduct. He loved peace, and he loved

### BEAUTIFUL EXTRACT

I saw a mourner standing at eventide over the grave of one dearest to him on earth. The me-

number around the throne. There were the spirits of the just made perfect—there, the spirit of her he mourned! Their happiness was pure, permanent, perfect.-The mourner then wiped the tears from his eyes, took courage, and thank. ed God ;- "all the days of my appointed time," said he, "will I wait till my change come," and he returned to the duties of life, no longer sorrowing as those who have no hope.

ANOTHER.—What was the text of the first preachers of the Gospel of Christ? Why, Glory to God in the highest heavens, and on earth peace and good will among men. This is the elegant and energetic saying, which comprises the sum and substance of the Gospel of God. This, and this only, is the message which all Christ's pas. tors or shepherds bring to men. He, who, while he professes the religion of Christ, disturbs the society by his preachings or writings, who ex-cludes from the salvation of God, all who hold not his religious or political creed, never knew the nature of the Gospel, and nover felt its power the nature of the Gospel, and nover felt its power and influence. How can religious contentions and influence. How can religious contentions; world,) and wars for the support of religion, are an insult to the Gospel, and blasphemy against God!-Dr. Adam Clarke.

# THE STRAIGHT ROAD.

President N. once preached a discourse near Schenectady, in which he set forth the intense Tho Ministers were truly clothed with Salvation, and eternal torments of the finally impenitent. Saints rejoiced with great joy, and many found peace One of the modern restorationists heard the dis- and joy in believing. We cannot ascertain the exact course, and having "an itching palm" to show his knowledge of futurity and divine dispositions, he followed the President to the house, where he took tea after the exercises of the day were closed, and introduced himself by saying to Mr. N Well, Sir, I have been to hear you preach, and have come here to prove your doctrine," "I thought I had proved it; for I took the Bible for testimony," was the reply. "Well I do not find any thing in my Bible to prove that the sinner is ciernally damned, and I do not believe any such thing." "What do you believe?" "Why, I believe that mankind will be judged according to what did Christ die? And lastly-there is a lic Bishop, who has under him nearly a hundred offistraight road to heaven; but if you are determined ciating priests. In the schools, containing about a to go round through hell to get there, I cannot help it." The man took his leave, but his mind of that country. was "ill at ease." There is a straight road to heaven, still rang in his ears; he went home, read of the Penang islands, there is a Roman Catholic colhis Bible attentively, and was soon convinced of lege, where a number of Chinese youths are training and acknowledged his error; and after a suitable up for Missionaries to their native country. time, united with the followers of the Lamb.

# A HEDGE OF THORNS."

prised in a single expression: It has forsaken the gregations and friends, as much as possible, to unite law of God. This law is a way of life, hedged with them severally, at the same hour. The hour to cerely to reflect upon the consequences of pro. in by thickly set bushes of thorn, whose pricks, be from six to seven o'clock every Sunday morning. fane swearing, and the many other follies of his firm as the finest steel, infallibly pierce each life. Through the co-operating influence of the wanderer from the straight and narrow path traced influences of the Spirit should be sought.—London pa. spring up and bear an abundant crop many days subject of acceptance with God. This hope can- Divine Spirit upon his heart, he soon became an by divine love and wisdom. Many of these thorns humble penitent; reformed his life, connected are barbed and poisoned, so that the touch is in the United States about 150,000 orthodox Congrehimself with the church, is now a ruling elder, death. The hedge is of interminable width on formed, perhaps 12,000 Episcopalians, 44,000 Evansave a soul, is there any thing which this world seasons of darkness and declension, as to induce and a burning and shining light in the Christian either side. All the multifudes who have forsaken gelic Lutherans, 18,000 German Reformed, 15,000 As community with which he is connected .- N. Y. the narrow way, continue plunging upon innumerable thorns through all their course, till death Methodists—making, with order denominations, near-arrests their wretched career. A speedy return ly or quite 1,350,000 professed Christians, besides Rorable thorns through all their course, till death is the only possible mode of avoiding the fatal man Catholics. Baptist Paper. catastrophe.—Episcopal Recorder.

# REV. SAMUEL BACON.

Mr. Bacon was a poor young man-educated are announced. himself against the will of his father-was an in-

principal agent of the American government, with rayless-cheerless-hopeless! No gleam of light the first emigrants from this country. - Southern Religious Telegraph.

### CHRISTIAN CONTROVERSY.

The love of controversy is hateful, the fear of dice, and superstition, have reared their temple and yet no man spoke more against it. In both he was sincere. He loved not controversy for its I pity the unbeliever. What to him is the reve- own sake, but he was frequently impelled by rehis friends; but he loved truth more. - Orme.

#### SPIRITUAL PERCEPTION. .

How is it that some preachers labour in divine things night and day, but labour in vain? How mory of joys that were past came crowding on can they turn over the Bible from end to end, and these, so as to carry a savour and unction into his While he thought thus in agony, the gentle work, he will have far more weight than other others.—Cecil's Remains.

> "On the dead carcases of a nominal Christianity, Infidelity, Mahomedanism, and Popery, feed and subsist. They have their chief nourishment in the worldliness, the selfishness, the vices, and the inconsistencies of Christians in name only. The bright light of Christian truth, exhibited in the faithful lives of Christians, would scare away anti-Christian delusions."—Christian Student.

### Religious Intelligence.

To the Editor of the Christian Guardian.

Stoney-Creek, January 16, 1832.

On Saturday, the 24th of December ult., a protracted meeting commenced in Hamilton, District of Gore, which continued through the following week,

face, which publishes nothing but glory to God, but little accession to the Church of God for some and prace and good will among men? Crusades, years. While the dew was all around, this place confor the recovery of a holy land, so called, (by the tinued dry and barren; notwithstanding, the Society way, latterly the most unholy on the map of the was firm, patient, and persevering. The beginning world,) and wars for the support of religion are of the present meeting was rather gloomy; but as it progressed, the prospect became brighter, and a con-tinued increase of the power of God has attended it to the present time.

The Spirit of the Lord came down upon the people last eyining in a wonderful manner, and the slain of the Lord were many. O! what a time of refreshing number that have found mercy-93 have united in church fellowship with us. Brothers Long, Gatchel, and Ratray, have been indefatigable in their labor of ove. The meeting probably will continue in this place until the middle of the present week. -

Praise God, from whom all blessings flow: Praise Him all creatures here below: Praise Him above, ye heavenly host, Praise Father, Son, and Holy Ghost. S. BELTON.

Romish Mission Schools .- At Macuo, where Camoens wrote a great part of his Lusiad, the Portuguese still maintain a relic of their Empire of the Indian the deeds done in the body, and those that describe serve punishment will be sent to hell, and remain there until the delt is paid," &c. Says Mr. N. there are thirteen Roman Catholic Churches, and one I have but a word to say to you; and first-for English Chapel. Macao is the see of a Roman Cathohundred of each sex, twenty-four boys were being edu-

In the neighborhood of George Town, the capital TYERMAN & BENNETT.

Prayer for a revival at Calcutta.—The Clergy of the Established Church at Calcutta had a meeting, by request of Archdeacon Corrie, on the 28th of January, The past history of the human family, setting 1831, and agreed, among other things, to set an hour aside the story of redeeming love, may be com- apart individually for prayer, and to engage their con-

Denominations in the United States .- There are sociate Presbyterians, 310,000 Baptists, and 490,000

'Home Missions .- The Home Missionary for the present month, contains letters from 20 missionaries, 14 of whom report revivals. Twelve new appointments

India .- During Bishop Turner's long visitation thro

successful manner in which the mighty work of christian civilization is going forward.

North Africa .- During the last two years, through the intervention of an American Consul at that regency, the four Gospels, and the book of Genesis, have ocen translated by a native into the Berber language, which is spoken by the inhabitants of that region.

Chaplains in Congress.-The Rev. Mr. Durbin, of the Methodist Episcopal church, has been elected chaplain to the senate; and the Rev. Mr. Post, of the Presbyterian church, chaplain to the house of representatives, of the United States.

### CHRESTIAN GUARDIAN.

Wednesday, January 25th, 1832

HAS EPISCOPACY AMONG THE METHODISTS IN AMERICA THE SANCTION OF MR. WESLEY!

REVIEW.—The Life of the Rev. John Wesley, A. M. sometime Follow of Lincoln College Oxford, and Founder of the Methodist Societies. By Richard Watson. 8vo. pp. 328.

(Continued from Number 114.)

We have already shown that Mr. Wesley, according to his Pastoral Letter to the Methodist Societies in America, appointed, by ordination, Dr. Coke to the office of Superintendant over them. That Dr. Coke's office, powers and duties were precisely the same as those which at present belong to Bishops, every reader may satisfy himself of by comparing the account given of the Episcopal Office in Drew's Life of Dr. Coke with the 4th section of the Methodist Discipline, chap. I.

To a reasonable and unprejudiced mind, the authorities already introduced would be abundantly sufficireverse, except the noisy declamation of reckless par- | cord and make gain of the unwary? tizans and political demagogues. However, to put ings of English Wesleyan Methodists.

The respectable testimony of the Rev. H. Moore, has been quoted-one or two more extracts from his valuable Life of Wesley may be properly made.-"With respect to the title of BISHOP, (says Mr. Moore) I know that Mr. Wesley enjoined the Doctor (Coke) and his associates, and, in the most solemn manner, that it should not be taken." But adds Mr. on the subject of King's College. His Excellency

office and the title. He knew and felt the arduous duties and high responsibility which attaches to the one, and the nothinguess of the other. In this respect, his brother, (Charles,) with all his High Church zeal, has stated the truth, concerning the Church which he

> Whatever shines in outward splendor great, I give it up,-a creature of the State.

"When pressed and goaded by his brother's severe remarks, concerning his thus acting as a Bishop, he answered, "I firmly believe, that I am a scriptural Execusors, as much as any man in England, or in Europe, for the UNINTERRUPTED SUCCESSION I know to be a fable, which no man ever did or can prove. But this does in no wise, interfere with my remaining in the Church of England; from which I have no more desire to separate, than I had fifty years ago. He gave to those Exidence, (Bishops) whom Majesty's Government, as will render further applications on this subject unnecessary.

Superintendants, and desired that no other might be A charter solemnly given, cannot be revoked or its used. That the Lord has greatly blessed this boon to cieties when Dr. Coke went over, were about fifteen thousand. Six years after, they had increased to nearly seventy thousand; and, in the year 1820, they were two hundred and eighty thousand!"-Life of Wes-

The Methodist Societies in the United States now need about the barband for form indicate the second . members, with several Colleges, Academies, &c.

We have another authority equally valuable in a late number of the English Methodist Magazine. In a addressed by George Ryerson, Esquire, Agent occasions; and what was still more strange they were "The period (1786) of Mr. Myles's appointment to this (Plymouth Dock) Circuit was an important epoch in the history of Methodism. Two years before, Mr. Wesley had consecrated Dr. Coke, Bishop,\* and had sent him, accompanied by certain Preachers, whom he ordained as Presbyters, to America, to form the Me. thodist Societies in that country into an EPISCOPAL Church."-English Wesleyan Methodist Magazine, for May, 1631. p. 293, 294. What testimony can be more positive and conclusive?

We will add but one more quotation. The Rev. Richard Watson, (than whom a higher authority on not only attests to the facts of Mr. Wesley's ordaining another College on a more extensive scale for the accommodation, and organizing the Societies in America into an Episcopal Church, but also adds his valuable testimony to the humble piety and devotedness of writing, that having a more distinct understanding of those much calumniated apostles of American Metho-Mr. Watsons words:

"The point which has been most insisted upon is the absurdity of a priest ordaining bishops. But this absurdity could not arise from the principle which Mr. Wesley had adopted, viz., that the orders were identical; and the censure therefore rests only upon the assumption, that bishops and priests were of different orders, which he denied. He never did pretend to ordain bishops in the modern sense, but only according to his view of primitive episcopacy. Little importance therefore is to be attached to Mr. Moore's statement, that Mr. Wesley having named Dr. Coke and Mr. Asbury simply superintendents, he was displeased when, in America, they took the title of bishops. The only objection he could have to the name was, that from long association it was likely to convey a meaning beyond his own intention. But this was a matter of mere prudential feeling, confined to himself: so that neither are Dr. Coke and Mr. Ashury to be blamed for using that appellation in Mr. Wesley's sense, which was the same as presbyter as far as order was concerned; nor the American societies, (as they have sometimes inconsiderately been,) for calling themselves, in the same "The American Methodist Episcopal Church;" since their episcopacy is founded upon the principle of bishops and presbyters being of the same degree,—a more extended office only being assigned to the former, as in the primitive church. For though nothing can be more obvious than that the primitive pastors are called bishops or presbyters indiscriminately in the New Testament; yet, at an earlier period, those pres-byters were, by way of distinction, denominated bishops, who presided in the meetings of the presbyters, and were finally invested with the government of several churches, with their respective presbyteries; so that two offices were then, as in this case, grafted upon the same order. Such an arrangement was highly proper for America, where many of the preachers were young, and had also to labour in distant and extensive circuita, and were therefore incapable of assisting, advising, or controlling each other. A travelling episco-

\* Mr. Wesley himself designated him a "Superinten

returned home, as here he had no such office, so he influence in the province. used no such title, and made no such pretension. Of this excellent man, it ought here to be said, that occasional visits to America could not satisfy his ardent stastical establishment, not only from feelings of pamind; he became the founder and soul of the Metho-triotism, but from principles of loyalty. dist missions in various parts of the world, first under the direction of Mr. Wesley, and then in conjunction and distinguished from them only by "labours more abundant.'

that a good deal of misplaced wit was played off on and yet the same cause is, at this moment, underunthis occasion; and not a little bitterness was expressed by many. He, however, performed a great and good tion admirably suited to a new and extensive empire, end, under which the societies have, by the divine blessing, prospered beyond all precedent."

Two remarks more on this subject and we have done 1. If any person after reading the above authorities, to which several more equally respectable might be added, should continue to assert that Methodist Episcopacy never had the sanction of Mr. Wesley, is his word deserving of any confidence? Can he be credited with even good motives? Can he have any regard to truth, to Methodism, or to religion? Must not his obent; especially in the absence of any authority to the ject be to deceive, to defame, to sow the seeds of dis-

2. Can any person object to Methodist Episcopacy, this matter beyond dispute, we will adduce a few addi- who has any respect for the appointment and advice of tional authorities, and these shall be from the writ- Mr. Wesley, or the standard works of the English connexion, or the opinions of the leading Preachers in the British Conference?

### KING'S COLLEGE, EDUCATION, &C.

About two weeks ago the House of Assembly waited on His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, requesting His Excellency to transmit an Address to the King did not reply to their request in the same style as he "Mr. Wesley well knew the difference between the did to that of the Methodist Conference; nor did he tell the House of Assembly that "the system of edu- and inducement to the people of Canada to send to cation" pursued at the English Universities " would them; and there are, at this time, 30 or 40 youths not be abandoned here to suit the limited views of the from Upper Canada receiving their education in the leaders of societies who have neither experience nor judgment to appreciate the value or advantages of a li- where Upper Canada College is located—and these beral education." His Excellency's prediction, how- Canadian loyalists. This will be increasingly the ever, is like to fail, according to his own showing; for practice till a more liberal and impartial system be he returned the following answer to the House of As. adopted in Canada." sembly:

"GENTLEMEN .-- I will forward this address to the King, immediately.

It may, however, be satisfactory to you to receive information that I have reason to believe that either the exclusive provisions considered exceptionable in the Charter of King's College have been cancelled or that such arrangements have been decided on by His

A charter solumnly given, cannot be revoked or its surrender obtained without much delay and circumspecthe American societies is evident, by their great and tion, but His Majesty's Ministers have long directed continued increase. The numbers in the various so their attention to the great advantages which the Province will derive from a University being established on principles that may be approved of by every good and enlightened person."

"The enquiry will naturally arise in the mind of the of King's College or make such other arrangements as will render further applications on this subject unnecessary? The following extract of a copy of a Letter have seldem seen either in Ireland or Canada on such of different christian denominations in U. Canada, principally Members of the Church, not "women and to Lord Goderich, Secretary of State for the Colonies, will furnish an appropriate answer to this question and to Lord Goderich, Secretary of State for the Colonies, will furnish an appropriate answer to this question, and show the honorable principles on which the friends of on the other side of the Atlantic. God through the civil and religious liberty, and their agent in London, instrumentality of Methodist Preachers brought them proceed, and the noble objects they have in view:

(Copy) "77 Hatton Gorden, }

July 20th 1831. "My Lord. In an interview with which I was honoured on the 5th inst. Your Lordship intimated that the difficulties in Upper Canada respecting General Education might be compromised by leaving King's College for this point could not be found in Europe or America,) the members of the Episcopal Church and endowing country generally. I will be thankful to your Lord-ship to favor me with the outlines of your proposal in dism-Dr. Coke and Mr. Asbury. The following are will probably meet the circumstances and wants of my constituents. I am delegated by others and must report to them the steps I have taken in executing the trust committed to me; and the reasons that may have induced me to depart from the strict letter of my instructions. I have the greatest confidence in your Lordship's good will towards the people of Upper Canada, and feel myself under great personal obligations for the candour and condescension with which your Lordship has attended to our effairs: and I am most unwilling to dissent from any plan your Lordship may propose relative to Upper Canada without the most conclusive reasons, entirely distinct from party feelings or jealousies, and without explicitly stating the grounds of my dissent.

There was a subject on which I thought your Lordship laboured under some misapprehensions. You expressed a wish that an unworthy jealousy would not make us, the petitioners, object to the existence of King's College, that is, as an Episcopal College, provided liberal provisions were made for the others &c. &c. This I thought implied an opinion on the part of your Lordship, that the only opposers of the Sectarian constitution of King's College are dissenters, or persons unfriendly to the English Church. But I assure your Lordship that many of the most powerful opposer of the institution in its present character and of the sytem of an ecclesiastical establishment with which it sidentified, are churchmen. Indeed every liberal disinterested and unprejudiced Anglo-Canadian who admits the truth of Dr. Paley's doctrine, that a religion to be established should be that professed by a majority of the people, must be opposed to any denomina tion being so established in Upper Canaea; for it will not be denied by any that no religious denomination, and last of all the Episcopal Church, forms a majority of the Upper Canadian population. I then repeat it, transmit said memorial and accompanying documents transmit said memorial and accompanying documents every independent man feels and acknowledges that to His Majesty's Government. This example of the religious class such emoluments, power and literary or other advantages, as would virtually constitute that denomination the established religion,

he expresses his deep and entire persuasion of the pacy, or superintendency, was there an extension of I would have as little objection to the Church of Enthe office of elder or presbyter, but it of course created gland being that favoured denomination as any other no other distinction; and the bishops of the Metho. Whatever: but I protest against the principle and the dist church in America have in practice as well ex-system as unjust; and situated as Canada is by the emplified the primitive spirit, as in principle they side of the United States, where religion and education were conformed to the primitive discipline. Dr. Coke are in the most prosperous condition without the exiswas only an occasional visitant in America, and though tence of any of these invidious distinctions and partiain the sense of office he was a bishop there, when he lities, as most certainly subversive of British power and

> We, therefore, oppose King's College, and every aproximation towards an exclusive Religious or Eccle-

I speak knowingly and advisedly, and from experi-ence, and from observation, when I declare my certain with the conference; and by his voyages, travels, and belief, that the plans and efforts of the Episcopal Ciergy abours, he erected a monument of noble and disinte- to secure to themselves the privileges, power, and ested zeal and charity, which will never be obliterated, wealth of being the exclusive Ecclesiastical Establish But Mr. Asbury remained the preaching, travelling, ment of the North American Colonies, and the aid self-denying bishop of the American societies, till afterwards others were associated with him, plain and indirectly given to those plans, by bestowing upon the simple in their manners as the rest of their brethren, Clergy pensions, and other pecuniary grants, civil and legislative power. Colleges, and other monopolies, &c. have substracted more from the strength of the Govern "It was by this absurdity confounding episcopacy in ment than the Rideau Canal, and the other expensive the modern acceptation, and in Mr. Wesley's view, military works, have added to its power and security ning the only strong hold of Britain in those Coloniesthat which she possesses in the loyal affections of a work, and not only provided for the spiritual wants of confiding and united people. It was this, and not our a people who indirectly had sprung from his labours; Forts, that preserved those Provinces to the Mother but gave to the American church a form of administra- Country in the late war. And without this, my Lord, Country in the late war. And without this, my Lord, you fortify the Country in vain. I have had the honor coupley. One farmer harvested upwards of 100 acres to expose my life and shed my blood in His Majesty's of grain last year, without a single drop of Ardent ervice, in defending Canada against a foreign enemy; and I believe, that I am no less faithfully contending for the integrity and perpetuity of His Majesty's trans-Atlantic empire, when I unite with my countrymen in resisting every encroachment upon our equal rights and iberties, and the attempts of those who wish to plant the Upas of religious bigotry in the virgin fields of Canada, and to mingle with the fountains of knowledge he bitter waters of sectarian strife and jealousy.

I have felt myself called upon to offer this explana tion of our motives, and to assure your Lordship, that we act from principles, and not from jealousy or party spirit. And I am well assured, that the only certain security and permanent protection for British power in North America will be to give those Colonies a liberal Government, free and popular institutions, and full power to regulate and manage all their internal concerns, civil, literary, and ecclesiastical, themselves. I beg leave to state a single fact to shew the impolicy of the system of education which an interested few have induced His Majesty's Government to establish

and patronize in Upper Canada. I before stated, that few Presbyterians, Methodists, Baptists, &c., would send their children to a college under the exclusive direction of Episcopalians. There are in the United States, and very near the borders of the United States, colleges and academics belonging to different denominations, where education may be obtained on the most reasonable terms, and affording every facility United States; and, at least, 6 of these from York, youths are from the families of English people and

To the writer of the following remarks, we present our sincere thanks for his spontaneous kindness. Such contributions are useful auxiliaries in a cause commensurate in importance to the political and educational destinies of Canada.

# " Richmond, January 9th, 1832.

In the last Brockville Gazette, there are statements made relative to the Methodist Episcopal Church, which in my humble opinion does little credit to the editor of that paper-one of which I will just notice. He insinuates "that the Congregations of the M. E. Church are for the most part made up of women and children." Now Sir, I have been in the habit of attending the meetings of the M. E. Church, for twelve years past in Canada, and can state that nothing can be more reader, by what means has His Majesty's Government false than the above insinuation. No longer ago than been induced either to cancel the exclusive provisions last sabbath I attended a Quarterly Meeting in this township, at which the Rev. Mr. Metcalf presided, I think there could not be less than seventy-five sleighs. double and single, and such a concourse of people I of Christ, many of whom I was well acquainted with from a state of darkness into his marvellous light, and many of them are this day rejoicing in the liberty wherewith God has made them free. I could recognise the same spirit at the Love-feast that used to pervade our meetings on such occasions in Ireland-and many with myself could say, that Methodism, or in other words, experimental religion, is the same here as at home. I hope our enemies will not say these were Yankee Methodists:" for they were for the most part from Cavan, Monaghan, and Farmanah-Counties well known to produce as good subjects as any in Britainyet after all they are attached to the M. E. Church, love her preachers, her Dicipline, and Economy, and look upon it to be a rare treat to get a peep at the "Guardian"—are well pleased at the stand it has taken against a dominant Church in Canada. Some eem to think, or pretend to think, that emigration will have a tendency to turn the scale in favour of such preposterous claims. Now sir, although I do not pretend to much wisdom, yet, from the knowledge I have of the sentiments of emigrants generally, I would as soon think of going to Cairo, to avoid the Cholera Morbus, as that emigration will ever have that tendency. I remember an old saying, 'a burnt child dreads the fire.'"

Yours, &c. B.T.

The Cobourg Star, "at great additional expense (says the Editor), and an infinity of trouble," has been enlarged to a Super Royal sheet-about one quarter smaller than the Guardian. The same paper, "presenting (as the Editor states) the public with a faithful record of passing events, divested of all party distinction," contains the Answer of the Lt. Governor to the address of the Methodist Conference, not only without the accompanying letter on the opposite side, but without even the short address of the Conference so that the obvious impression produced by the isolated answer-apart from the effect of His Excellency's criminating insinuations-must be, that the Methodist Conference petitioned His Excellency on the several subjects alluded to in His answer, or rather attack ;when the fact is, the Conference did no such thing, but memorialed His Majesty on matters respecting which the Methodists in this country had been misrepresented, and on the subject of a Church Establish ment in Canada, and merely requested, in a most respectful manner, (in accordance with the directions of Lord Goderich himself) that His Excellency would transmit said memorial and accompanying documents would be impolitic and unjust to confer opon any Cobourg Star's "faithful record of passing events, divested of all party distinction," is a very singular one, and one in which, we should suppose, the intelli-

MORE BREACHES OF PRIVILEGE.—The Legislative-Council of L. Canada have sent their Serieant at Arms Editors of the Minerve and Vindicator for libel upon hat Honorable Body, declared to be a breach of their Houses. privileges. These papers have advocated an elective, or the abolition of the present, Legislative Council.-The Legislative Council of Lower Canada appear to be no better proof against newspaper artillery, than the Legislative Council and House of Assembly of Upper Canada. When public bodies undertake to gag the discussion of their acts and merits by forfeitures, chains and dungeons, it argues the consciousness of something radically wrong-something that will not bear the test of free investigation-something that dreads the public eye. Truth, and justice, and merit, court investigation-the more fully they are investigated, the more highly they will be appreciated.

TORONTO TEMPERANCE SOCIETY .- We attended the Annual Meeting of this Society on Saturday last. It numbers upwards of 300 members. In accordance with its principles of entire abstinence from the use of irdent spirits, large buildings have been put up, large harvests have been gathered in, and the whole yearly process of farming has been carried on, to the comfort and advantage of the farmers and the labourers in their Spirits. Salutary reformations have been effected in several instances. Entire abstinence from the use of distilled liquors, is the cheapest, most simple, most harmless, most rational, and most (indeed the only) effectual remedy against intemperance, that has ever been prescribed or discovered.

First Annual Report of the Saltfleet Temperance Society, and an extract of the proceedings of the An-niversary Meeting, held in the Methodist Chapel at the fifty-mile-creek, on the evening of the 26th Deer.

The meeting having been opened with singing and rayer, the President then took the chair and stated the object of the meeting; after which the Rev. Joseph Messmore addressed the meeting at considerable ngth, representing the great benefits arising from Comperance Societies and exposing the many evils resulting from intemperance. The Secretary then read the constitution, and an invitation being given, eleven persons joined the Society, making in all since its first organization (which was in February last) 114 memrs. After some further remarks on the subject, the Society went into business and proceeded to the elec-tion of officers, when Mr. Ashman Pettit was re-elec-ted President, Mr. Zenus Beach, Vice-President, Mr. James Lewis, Secretary, and 7 Managers, five were re-elected and two new ones added, it being the only alteration in the constitution. During the year one member has withdrawn, four have been brought to trial for violating the constitution, two of them have been expelled, and two by giving satisfaction and pro-mising amendment have been continued. The meet ng was well attended, and many of the most respecta. ole persons in this place are friends of Temperance and feel much encouraged to persevere in so good:

Signed in behalf of the Society, JAMES LEWIS, Secretary. Saltfleet, 28th Dec. 1831.

## To the Editor of the Christian Guardien.

Sin: I was much pleased with your observations as stated in the Christian Guardian some time since, upon the proper use of Meeting houses, &c. It was a charge brought by our Saviour against the Jews that they had made the "House of God a den of Thieves." In this favored land we are privileged to build houses and are Lord John Russell. It will be even in a sense more protected in our various forms of worship and have had popular if possible. The same boroughs will lose their ncreasing confidence placed in us in the increase of our privileges, which we have always considered as our have any cause to be shaken, by suffering our places devoted to the service of the Most High God, to become a place of rendezvous for political parties, or worldly meetings. I hope my Baptist brethren will not be amongst the first to indulge in this kind of sa-A BAPTIST.

Woodhouse, 20th Jan., 1832.

CLERCY RESERVES .- The following Message was sen lown from the Government House last evening.

. The Lieut. Governor acquaints the House of Assembly hat he has a few hours since, received from His Majesty's Fovernment, certain information respecting the Clergy Reserves; and that he will communicate to the House early to morrow.

Government House, Tuesday, 24th January, 1832.

POSTSCRIPT.—The Message above referred to was sent down to the use this day about one o'clock. It proposes, we understand, that the Oper Canada Lezislature shall pass a Bill authorising His Majesty's overnment to resume the Clergy Reserves and make provision for the Churches of England and Scotland out of them, or something to th effect. On a subject so vastly important, and involving the question of a Church Establishment in something of a new point of view, no lectsive step ought to be taken without giving the people of the Pro ince an opportunity to express their sentiments.

HINE TO LOCAL PREACHERS .- Extract of a Letter from a respectable Local Preacher, dated Thorold, Jan. 19th, 1832. "If my brethren in the Local connexion would exert themselves, they might do much to promote the circulation of the Guardian, as they can have access to many persons, whom the travelling preachers do not see." Kiloda i kalenda

Public MEETING .- Agreeably to public notice, a arge body of people assembled in this town last Thurs. He now wished an opportunity to give his reasons against day. The number has been variously estimated, at from 600 to 2000. A number of resolutions were adopted and a petition to the King and Imperial Parliament on going to vote for such a resolution he would wish to have the state of public affairs in this Province, and other measures taken to carry them into effect.

CORRECTION.-The name "Stotby, the Banker," in the outline of Mr Bidwell's Speech on the question of privilege, published last week, should have been written Stockdale, the Bookseller.

BREACH OF PRIVILEGE.-We have concluded the rief outline of the proceedings of the House of Assembly in the re-expulsion of Mr. Mackenzie.

PARLIAMENTARY PROCEEDINGS .- The house has been principally occupied the last week with money measures. Review hereafter.

Propogation,-The Lieut. Governor has given notice that he will prorogue the house to-morrow at three o'clock P. M.

Employing Reporters.—The Montreal Gazette says-

not pay them a single fraction. The reporters are altogether distinct from each other, and have no connection; M Wilcocke reporting for Neilson's Gazette and Quebec Mero Montreal, and arrested and conveyed to Quebec the curry, Mr. Girod for the Canadien, and we have our report. er, who is in attendance upon the proceedings of both

### [From the New York Commercial Advertiser of Jan. 16th.] LATE AND IMPORTANT FROM EUROPE.

We are indebted to our correspondents of the Boston Daily Advertiser and Patriot, for a slip containing four days later intelligence from London, brought by the packet ship Columbia, for this port, which left London on the 27th of November, and Portsmouth on the 1st of December. Mr. Atkinson, of Brockline, Mass., who came passenger in her, landed at Newport, and had reached his residence, furnishing the latest accounts to the Boston Editors.

The political news is important, Mr. Atkinson brings a confident report that an insurrection had taken place in Portugal and that the Tyrant Don Miguel had fled!

RIOTS IN FRANCE.

A letter from Lyons, Nov. 21, in a London paper, states dreadful riots had taken place between the manufacturers and the workmen, equal to those in Bristol, England. Several thousand workmen had assembled on one night, and burning and pillage had been carried on to a dreadful extent. THE CHOLERA IN ENGLAND.

32 14 Sunderland, Nov. 28 .- Remained sick New cases Recovered 6

Remained sick From the commoncement of the disease, Oct. 26, there had been 294 cases; deaths 86.

THE CHOLERA.—There seems to be no further room o doubt that the malignant cholera prevails in Sunderland. The latest accounts from that place are to the 21st, giving the following statement of the number of the sick on that day : Diarrhea 37, Common Cholera 20, Malignant do. 9; of which latter number four died-and on the previous day two persons died of the common, and four of the malignant cholers, about the average number daily, according to the Morning Her-ald. That paper says:

"A letter from Sunderland corroborates what we suspected all along, that the adoption of any thing in he nature of a cordon sanitaire in any part of this kingdom would meet with the most determined resistince from the people—in short, that it would be uttery impracticable as a measure of precautionary regulation. The same letter restates, as the result of experience in Sunderland, what has often been stated from different quarters before, that the victims of the disease have been found to consist almost exclusively of persons reduced by poverty or dissolute habits to e state of body predisposing them to such disease.

A letter from London, of Nov. 24th, says :-- " Our covernment have issued an official notice of the exstence of spasmodic cholera in this country. This ve consider a most mischevous act; and it will affect our business unfavourably. On the whole, the aspect of affairs is quite discouraging. We have a very flat market this morning,"

Meeting of Parliament.-The Parliament was to neet the 6th of December. The Courier-a paper is he special confidence of Earl Grey-of the 19th of

"We are happy to announce that there is not the slightest foundation for the reports of new difficulties in the Reform Bill among the ministers. The success of this measure is absolutely certain, whatever may be the course the government shall adopt to secure it. The new bill will not differ in principles from that of franchise, although there may be some changes in paricular localities, and the members to be taken from right. It is to be hoped that that confidence will never them may be distributed among the counties and large portant measure."

> The lawyers in Kilkenny, Ireland, have refused to undertake the recovery of tithes for the clergy.

The English papers contain a form of prayer used by the Hebrews in their Synagogues, on account of the

It is stated in the Cork Reporter, that in three parishes of that city there have been found no less than 26,000 pau. pers, and the whole city is supposed to present an aggrerate of 60,000 persons without the means of providing for hemselves.

ALUIERS.-A letter from Algiers states that the Arab sent by the French to Bona, to negotiate an arrangement with the Bedouins, has fallen a victim to his fidelity. The Bedouins loaded him with chains, and, after a few hours' confinement he was cut in pieces, under the protence that he had abjured his reli-

## Provincial Parliament.

Saturday, 7th January, 1832. RE-EXPULSION OF MR. MACKENZIE. [Reported by Mr. S. S. JUNEINS.]

The Speaker, by request, directed the Clerk to read the olicitor General's resolution for expelling Mr. Mackenzie; together with the alledged libellous articles in the Colonial Advocate on which the resolution was founded. After it was read there was a considerable pause, when

Mr Perry, rose and said, this question, it appears, is now to be carried through in perfect silence, or else abandoned. The objections made to this proceeding, in discussing his (Mr P'z.) motion for dropping the proceedings had been passed over in silence; perhaps hon, gentlemen did not think them worth answering—or unanswerable. the main question; and as it was three o'clock and the servants should have time to put the house in order for next week, he would move an adjournment. If he was closed doors and have it done in silence and never put on-

the journals.

Mr Bidwell hoped the motion for adjournment would carry, as he wished to have time to read the alleged libel and consider it a little, before giving his vote-he was quite worn out with the close application of the session and hoped the house would now adjourn.

The motion for adjournment was put and lost.. Mr Buell said, Mr. Mackenzie had read the alleged lipellous address to the electors, stating on what grounds he wished to be elected, and he was elected accordingly. THE REPORT OF THE METHODIST MISSIONARY So-HETY for 1830, 1831, will be printed and ready for through the country the libels for which Mr. M. was ex-delivery in a few days. teract the effect the publishing of the libele would have on his character. The article, "To the people of Cana. la" was only Mr M's, inference from destroying the liberly of the press—and how far the votes of those hon, members affected the freedom of the press was a matter of opinion. If they went on in this way it would soon become a matter of enquiry how far the press might safe-ly go. The Solicitor General had said if any other press vas to go a hundredth part as far as Mr. Mackenzie had gone he would punish it; and next they might be told if only the two hundreth part, and so go on till they would

destroy the liberty of the press altogether.

Mr Ketchum—The question now before the house is, will this house set itself against the people of the province. The people would certainly take some means to redress As it regards my own feelings, and I am sure I gent and candid part of the inhabitants of the NewThe House of Assembly of Lower Canada does not recogthe consequence. A learned gentleman (the Set. Gen.)
speak the sentiments of most of those for whom I set, Castle District would have but very little confidence. nise reporters to take notes of their proceedings, and does in the house had denounced a proceeding like this in themselves, and no person could know what would be

tion represented Mr Mackensie as saying the "majority would speedily convert the fifty members into fifty ty. &c. This was a misrepresentation of Mr Machearie's words, and if the house adopted it they would adopt a libetupon Mr Mackenzie, and expel and disqualify him for saying what he never did say. Mr Mackenzie said, "A SHACKLED PRESS in Upper Canada would speedily convert their fifty members into fifty tyrants," &c. And who could or dare say that was a libel? The only applied to the what Mr Mackenzie had said the world. application of what Mr Mackenzie had said about "fifty tyronts" to the mejority of that house, must be made by way of inference, and inference was only opinion, and therefore could not be a libel, -Mr Mackenzie had said "thirty individuals had aimed a deadly thrust at the great palladium of the people's rights? -- a free press. He [Mr B.] thought the same, and the minority in that house throughout the whole debate on the former case, had as serted the very same thing. It was plain therefore that Mr Mackanzio had published no libel on the members of that house, and if, the movers of the presention had thought they could produce an impression on the minds of a jury of Mr Mackenzie's guilt, they would not have resorted to this measure against him. Mr Beardsley spoke of the triumph of the election, and hoped there would not be any disturbance in the country on account of this proceeding, but had fears that serious consequences would follow-the country was excited and disapproved of the expulsion. He hoped the house would negative

The Att. General said it was no proof to him that be easise the people returned Mr. Mackenzie they approved of his conduct-he had a better opinion of the peop'e than to think so. Mr. Mackenzie said in his defence, he had only reported the proceedings of the county court. He (the Att. General,) denied it was a court of justice-in England it was so, but not here. A peer in England who printed a slanderous speech was condemned by a jury of the country, so such speeches could not be published with impanity. He quoted other precedents and remarked these show that publishing the proceedings of this house receasily if the person has taken the precaution of publishing his own speech.

Has one servant of the public's right to insult his fel low servants? (hear, hear.) Shall it be said we are to be dragged to the stall and insulted and columniated and vil lified, and not resent it? Is another side of the house—forde order.) Has he (Mr. M.) not in twenty-four hours said party would countenance him at the risk of their lives?— (Hear, hear,) I will never suffer myself to be insulted while I can help it. I will proceed if I were to be strick. en from the floor instantly,—and I trust my soul would be wailed to dwell with the spirits of others who have no bly fell in a good cause. He would do his duty if the hand of every man in the county was raised against him. (Hear, hear.) Did he vote against Mr. Mackenzie taking his scat the other day? no, he hoped he would have be haved himself like a gentleman, but he did not do so. He (the Attorney General,) was sorry to do what was contrary to the opinions and feelings of many of his nei but he must do his duty. They were told Mr. Mackenzie would influence the elections throught the province.— Good God! is it come to this? (Hear, hear.). He had a bet. ter opinion of the people—the day would never come when a public agitator, or even the Governor of the Province could influence the elections in any part of the Province. They must at the end of their four years resign up to the people that trust committed to them, and if the people ery "well done good and faithful servant," they would be returned; but if they should suffer thomselves to be slan. dered and not resent it, the people would say, we will seek better and firmer staff.

He had seen many letters, which from the trembling hand showed they came from those who carn their bread with the swent of their brow, and those letters convinced him that a great body of the people of the Province approved of the proceedings. It may be a party would rise up and say they express public opinion; but there were some in the house who had bled for the country—did they know what was public opinion? (Hear, hear.) Did they wish to set the example of the United States, where one idol is set up only to be knocked down by another. They might speak and brawl as much as they pleased, and get people would redress their grievances constitutionally. The people would look at all their conduct and not say, because you voted against Mr Mackenzie we will cast you off; if they would do so he would not serve such mas

doing so believed he was discharging his duty to his country, his wife and family. What could they say to the people who had chosen them for their talents, and independence in not cringing to the crown or any other influence, if they let this matter pass? They were sent there to act for their constituents who would be mean and das the act for their constituents wind would be likely and the lad not heard any. The Attorney General said it vindicating their wrongs. But they were told expelling was no proof to him that because the people elected Mr Mackenzie would not prove what he had said to be Mackenzie they approved of his conduct. Why, does he windicating their wrongs. But they were told expening Mr Mackenzie would not prove what he had said to be untrue. Who said it would? It was to punish the alanter was done; and when they had the power, should they not as soon as possible remove a hindrance to york a pack of fools; nor will this proceeding prevent them from electing Mr Mackenzie again—they will not be rode over rough the house see "they will not be rode over the house see "they will not be rod business of the country when slanderous newspapers doubt let the house see "they will not be rode over rough business of the country when standards newspapers wore put into their hands misrepresenting their whole shod." The Attorney General, in quoting a case which conduct? Such a thing must have a great influence on he considered analogous to that before the house, said the conduct? Such a thing must have a great influence on members, and disturb their minds. (Hear, hear.) It had person read from a printed speech in parliament; but not such an effect on him only for a few minutes; but last night it was quite unparliamentary to read a speech—they should get rid of the nuisance as soon as possible, it did very well at that time to put down Mr Mackenzie they should get rid of the nuisance as soon as possible. But it is said, it was read to his constituents and they when on his defence. approved of it. Well, if they did, which he, (the Atty. The Attorney Gener pproved of it. Well, if they did, which he, (the Atty. General—no one did.

The Attorney on the He was a native of England, County of the Mexi

believe any thing he could say would have any weight harm had he ever done the country for which they should said about despots, or being 50 tyrants, with the majority; but considering the consequences that expel him? (Hear, hear.) He had never heard Mr Mac. The Att. General brings a grave ch might follow this business, he felt it his duty, and it was kenzie advocate a measure but what he (Mr R.) thought the duty of every hon, momber, to give his reasons why he should vote against it. The resolution proposed going to a greater length than he had thought the house believed they could go; but whatever length they went in this proceeding it would do Mr. Mackenzie opode—increase his popularity—and make him, if he was not now, the most popular man in the province. He would only have to returned; and feeling their obligations to him they would elevate him to the highest honor in the people's far your—he would be placed in the Speaker's chair and have the shell retain the experition in the people's far your—he would be placed in the Speaker's chair and have to the should refer to the country; nor had he ever heard Mr. What would for the country in the people of the province, and that such offensive partiality considered to him he when the distinctions when such appears are put into our hands." What would say standly tended to greate and maintain national distinctions and active the forward to him he (Mr. R.) had doubts of their power to disqualify conscience that dreaded any thing said in the new it was incorrect? But it was the she in the wish about him if he own it was incorrect? But it was the new it was incorrect? But it was the the country. (Hear, he (Mr. R.) had doubts of their power to disqualify conscience that dreaded any thing said in the new it was incorrect? But it was the new it was incorrect? But it was the new it was incorrect? But it was the the country when such appears are put into our hands." What she though say it is the forward to him he (Mr. R.) had doubts of their power to disqualify conscience that dreaded any thing said in the new it was the she the standly tended to great and maintain national distinctions about him, if he was incorrect? But it was the end to cleak and the dreaded any thing said in the new it was the fear. That the people of this Province, and to check the prospective of the Rr. Att. General, could not the fear. Mr. P.) care for what Collins of Gurnett was the shear. If the M

(Mr. B.) thought they would, on time for reflection, agree something very like it the other evening. But, they were with him that the other would have been the better course. told they were going against public opinion; again and Concerning what had been said about the interference egain was this cried up to them. He respected public of the Legislative Council in this matter, he thought it opinion as much as any man—he owed his all to it; but of the Legislative Council in this matter, he thought it opinion as much as any man—he owed his all to it; but came very ill from the Legislative Council to send down he did not think the electors in Bathurst would find fault came very ill from the Legislative Council to send down with him for the vote he was going to give on this question a message when they were on the case. Was not too. He was told before, that he would hear from public

heard nothing of it. They were saked, "what have we done?". He would ask, what ought we to do if we are the corrupt men the libel says we are? we are not fit to pass laws to govern a free people; and therefore, should as soon as possible assert our privileges. (He read from the journals, extracts of Mr. Bidwell's address on a similar occasion, when he was Speaker; and said these were sentiments in which he heartily concurred.) But in answer to the question, "what have we done?" he might answer they had passed many good measures this session they had passed addresses on the clergy reserves and school lands, and also on the manner of granting wild lands.— These were all important and useful measures to the country. He had been long in public life, and did not know that he would ever come back to the house again-he did not know who would succeed him, but whosoever it was he

hoped he would be a person that would never compromise the privileges of parliament. (Hear, hear). They had he broke them down only by calling them the persons who been often told the people of this county were the best represented, &c... He hoped the house would give up this and that only on occasions like the present when there sideration made talking the more painful. He had diswas much excitement—they were not present to see all their conduct, and how could they be proper judges?—

(A motion was here made to adjourn, as it wanted on. Something had been said about the house wishing to get ly a quarter of eight o'clock, and it was presumed other Mr. Mackenzie out before passing the Bank bill and the members who had not yet spoken would wish to give supplies; but why was the Bank bill not passed while he their sentiments on the question, and it was not more rea was out, if the house desired to do so? If the matter sonable than it was just towards those members that they charged against Mr. Mackenzie was not a libel, why did should have an opportunity of doing so; and therefore the bis (Mr. Mackenzie's) friend, the honourable and learned debate should be adjourned over till Monday. After a member for Lennox and Addington, vote to have him few words on both sides, the question of adjournment brought to the bar and reprimanded by the Speaker? He was put and lost.) approved of what he saw of public opinion the other evening, (Hear, hear,) it was an exhibition of one of the finest feelings of our nature; but the people were in error, they

Mr Bidwell explained—said that when he voted for the Samson, Shade, Sol. Gen'l., Thomson, Vankoughnet, amendment to reprimand Mr. Mackonzie he stated at the Warron, Werden, J. Wilson, W. Wilson, 27. time that when the original resolution as amended should Nays—Boardsley, Bidwell, Buell, Campbell, Clark, be put, he would vote against it.

Mr Morris thought that was a fine explanation indeed-

these votes spoke volumes. Mr Perry said if he was to be hurried into a speech on this occasion he would not be hurried into a vote. With respect to his honourable colleague's voting to have Mr. Mackenzie brought to the bar and reprimanded, was it not a common thing in the house for hon, gentlemen to vote for an amendment and yet not vote for the original resolution when amended. He had often seen it done, in order to make a measure appear as ridiculous as possible. The hon, member for Lanark on this as on a former occasion liad seized the opportunity of telling all his good deeds: though he did not enter into so long a detail this time as he did before. He (Mr Morris) said, Mr Mackenzie had resterated that the house was degraded into a sycophantic office. That was not correct. What Mr. Mackenzie said was, I have charged the present House of Assembly with sycophancy, in my capacity of a public journalist, and I here before you reiterate that charge. The honourable Member for Lanark professed to be a matter of fact man -he was the gentleman who always turned to the journais—and prided himself on being a matter of fact man, and he should stick to matter of fact when he pretended to quote what any gentleman said. \ He (Mr Mor. ris) also said, Mr Mackenzie intended to insult the house, and expected this proceeding to come on against him, for ise had come to the house with his papers prepared for his defence. Mr Mackenzie came prepared from what he had seen on Tuesday when he took his seat; & from the hints of hon. gentlemen was it not expected every day that something of this kind would be brought against him? Was the honorable member for Lanark not prepared to give his vote last evening on this subject? ("yes," from Mr Morris.) Well, what is the inference but that there was a caucus on this business-any one who was compos mentis could see it. The honorable member for Lanara had told of three good things that they had done this session. It was a wonder he did not as he did on a former occasion, take the praise of all the good measures that had passed the house, whether he had voted for or against themup meetings, but they could not agitate the people, and for instance the Intestate estate bill, the Towship officer they need not think to put knives into their hands—the bill, &c. (Hear, hear.) He told about passing the adbill, &c. (Hear, hear.) He told about passing the address on the Clergy reserves: but he (Mr P.) remembered how he voted on that question last ression -in the beginning of last session he voted equinst passing an address on the clergy reserves, because a Mr George Ryerson or some other person was going to England, and he feared He was forbearing as long as forbearance was any that it would belp the object of his mission; but good; but now he would vote for that resolution, and in near the close of the session he voted for an address and the only difference between the addresses at the commencement and end of the session was, that the one was in the hand-writing of Mr Bidwell, and

the other in the hand-writing of Mr Samson. He [Mr P.] had hoped to hear precedents from the honorable and learned Attorney General for this proceeding,

Inwer Canada, as unconstitutional—there the house was with the people, but here it was against them—and what was asid to be wrong in L. C. could not be right here. The people of the province could uphold there representatives if they were number for Lenox and Addington was the better to leave it to the people to the people to windicate the character of the house than to proceed in this way.

Mr Realist would not be right here. They brink and the would be guided by what they say; but he, (Mr would not be right here. They brink and some reasons given for such an unconstitutional.

Mr Realism would have been disappointed. He did not have against the could not be eight here. He said the House of Assembly in Low. While making his speech, had like to burst—indeed I did thouse of the province could uphold there represents the expectation which should be discontinued in a country where the free exercises of the Roman Catolitic that the would be dead by this time; for he talked to diving and going to heaven, but if it is a place where the free exercises of the Roman Catolitic than the would be distinction which should be discontinued in a country where the free exercises of the Roman Catolitic the character of the subscriber, in King-Street, a quantity of diving and going to heaven, but if it is a place where the free exercises of the Roman Catolitic the character of the subscriber, in King-Street, a quantity of diving and going to heaven, but if it is a place where the free exercises of the Roman Catolitic the character of the subscriber, in King-Street, a quantity of diving and going to heaven, but if it is a place where the free exercises of the Roman Catolitic the character of the subscriber, in King-Street

might follow this business, he felt it his duty, and it was kenzie advocate a measure but what he (Mr R.) thought Mackenzie, and says, "how can we proceed in business ed by a very large majority of Protestant officers, born out the duty of every hon, momber, to give his reasons why was beneficial to the country; nor had he ever heard Mr when such papers are put into our hands." What would of the Province, and that such offensive partiality con-

be returned; and feeling their obligations to him they bim a good cressing would it prove he was not guilty? towald elevate him to the hiphesh chonon; in the people's a What had they done this, session? that could they feel of ther hone, gentleman and to so, for did they go under relief the constituents they had been doing, when they return, but was a black three cornered code of them? What has constituents would ask him the more than the constituents they had been doing, when they return, but was a black three cornered code advantage.

Chieser and laughter.) They were going to disfinance, of constituting one for as this session? why have you done for as this session? why have you done to the this resulting one for the thing the constituents would ask him they will take the proble of the British Constitution, of constituting one for the three characteristics of the Province the hone.

Chieser and laughter.) They were going to disfinance, but it was found to be so defecting and opinising all the members thereof, who betting the members of the Legislature under the name of the general problems of the pr

country, and if, as is believed, this proceeding will destine the proceeding would be instituted against him? They would have just turb it they should give the case to a jury of the man's were called a trained hand, but they (the majority) had as proceeding would be instituted against him? They would have just turb it they should give the case to a jury of the man's were called a trained hand, but they (the majority) had as a good a right to do so as to disqualify Mr. Mackenzie, been would impartially decide on it; and though good reason from what they had seen to say there was a life it was useless to make a supposition of any other than the course of proceeding, he would not be a supposition of any other side of the house—he had seen to say there was a life it the other side of the house—he had seen to say there was a life in the supposition of any other than the course of proceeding, he would be instituted against him? They would have just the supposition of any other proceeding with the proceeding would be instituted against him? They would have just the supposition of any other proceeding would be instituted against him? They would have just the supposition of any other proceeding would be instituted against him? They would have just the supposition of any other proceeding would be instituted against him? They would have just the supposition of any other proceeding would be instituted against him? They would have just the supposition of any other proceeding would be instituted against him? They would have just the supposition of any other proceeding would be instituted against him? They would have just the supposition of any other proceeding would be instituted against him? They would have just the supposition of any other proceeding would be instituted against him? They would have just the supposition of any other proceeding would be instituted against him? They would have a supposition of any other proceeding would have a supposition of any other proceeding would have a supposition of any other proceedin would return Mr Mackenzie as they did before. He he lieved the day was not far distant when the record of this proceeding would be thought worthy to be torn off the by rotation, (with the exception of the prorogations and journals, and burned by the common hangman—it would dissolutions provided for by the Act above cited.) in such at least, be declared as an act unworthy of freemen, and followed by a vote of disapprobation.

that a breach of the privileges of the house as great as tion. He was told before, that he would hear from public. I ney nau ocen told that a great imajority of the proceed. The Sol. General's resolution that he gave his vote on the Alien question; and of the County of York knew very little of their proceed the had been twice before his constituents since, and had ings; but this was a mistake. The people in the back to the procedure of the processing the majority of the people in the back to the processing the majority of the people in the back to the processing the majority of the people in the back to the processing the majority of the people in the back to the processing the majority of the people in the back to the processing the majority of the people in the back to the processing the majority of the people in the back to the processing the majority of the people in the back to the pe townships did get out sometimes, and especially in a time like the present when there was good sleighing, and hav-ing a leisure hour they take a peep into the Parliament house to see what the great men are doing; and one tells it to his neighbour and he to another, and it gets known

to his neighbour and he to abouter, and it gos about through all the country.

He had heard a great deal said about Mr. Mackenzie consuming the time of the house with his long speeches; but he (Mr. P.) would say in his place on the floor of that house, that the Attorney General consumed more time than Mr M. did, in questions of order, &c. Much had also been said about Mr Mackenzie's personalities to members; but he had provocation, and he never gave half the abuse he received. Was it not the practice of some hon, gentlemen last session, to call Mr Mackenzie, the person who represented the county of York, instead of the hon. gentleman who represented the county of York? And judges of the proceedings of the house. How could the proceeding; though it was a vain hope, for he might as to remain in the hands of the Executive Council, and that people of this county know of their proceedings whom well talk to stocks and stones as to persons who had the mode of granting Lands ought to be regulated by an they were not there? A few only attended at the bar, their minds made up already on the subject; and that con.

their sentiments on the question, and it was not more rea-

Mr. McNab's amendment was put, and the yeas an nays taken as follows:

Yeas-Att'y. Gen'l., Berczy, Boulton, Brown, Burwell did not properly understand the proceedings of the Chisholm, Crooks, Elliott, A. Fraser, Jarvis, Jones, Lewis, McMartin, McNab, Magon, Morris, Mount, Robinson,

Cook, Duncombe, Howard, Ketchum, Lyons, McCall, A. McDonald, D. McDonald, Norton, Perry, Randal, Robin, Shaver and White, 19—Majority 8.

The original resolution of the Sol. Gen'l. condemning,

expelling and disqualifying Mr. Mackenzie was then put without further debate. The yess and nays as above.

The following are the articles for the publishing which the majority of the House of Assembly profess ed to expel and disqualify Mr. Mackenzie. (Extract from Mr. Mackenzie's address to the electors of the county of York.)

"I have charged the present House of Assembly with sycophancy, in my capacity of a public journalist; I here efore you and in the face of the world reiterate that that the principal part of her cargo would be saved. charge, as applied to the majority of its members."

"TO THE PEOPLE OF CANADA. FRIENDS, COUNTRYMEN AND BROTHERS!

"Let it never be forgotten by you, that it is to the ession of a Free and Independent Press that Great Britain owes her greatness; that but for the absence of destruction of property, among which we have heard the censorship France would have ere now relapsed into the following: The steamboat New-Jersey, sunk; she er ancient despotism under the iron sway of Charles the 10th; and that a shackled Press in Upper Canada would speedily convert your fifty representatives into fifty ty. rants, in close and unholy alliance with trained bands of public robbers elsewhere. Remember that wherever the Press is not free the people are poor abject degraded elayes; that the Press is the life, the safeguard, the very heart's blood of a free country; the test of its worth, its happiness, its civilization; and that thirty individuals "dressed up in a little brief authority" aimed a deadly thrust at this great palladium of your rights. The mem bers of your legislature who contributed their aid to put down the free expression of public opinion by violent means in the case of the expulsion of Mr Mackenzie, are J. H. Samson [with whom the dark proceeding originated] his seconder, Asa Werden, Absalom Shade, Hugh Christopher Thomson! William Morris, Christopher A. Hagerman, W. B. Robinson, John Willson, William Willson, Henry J. Boulton, W. B. Jarvis, Allan N. McNab, Rich. Henry J. Boulton, W. B. Jarvis, Allan N. McNab, Richard D. Fraser, Alexander Fraser, William Berezy, George Boulton, William Chizholm, William Crooks, William Clinkulian Crooks, William Chizholm, William Crooks, William Clinkulian Chizholm, Milliam Crooks, William Crooks, Willia

LOWER CANADA.

Resolutions reported by a Committee to be submitted o the whole House, January 10, respecting the constitution of the LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL, EXECUTIVE Council, CLERGY RESERVES, &c.

1. Resolved, As the opinion of this Committee, that from the moment when the Cession and Treaties of Peace rendered the Canadian British subjects, they became entitled to the Political rights, franchises and constitution al privileges annexed to that title, unimpaired by any distinction between themselves and their Protestant fol-

aid about despots, or being 50 tyrants.

The Att. General brings a grave charge against Mr.

Customs and all other Civil Departments, have been fill-

accordance with the true principles of the British Constitution, and with the interests and wants of the inhabi tants of this Province, as a distinct and independent Branch of the Legislature, it would be expedient that the members should be chosen by frequent election, and manner as to render the said Body as far as possible indecondent of the Executive power and of the Assembly.

7. As the opinion of this Committee, That in orde more effectually to ensure such independence, it would be expedient that the Members of the said Legislative

10. That it is the opinion of this Committee, That the provision of the said Act, by which one seventh of the Waste Lands is reserved for the Crown, and one-seventh for the support of the Protestant Clergy, forms an insuerable impediment to the speedy settlement of the Waste

11. That it is the opinion of this Committee. That the ision of the aforesaid Act which reserves one seventh of the Waste Lands for the support of the Protestant Clergy, (a reservation to which the Established Church of England, to the exclusion of other Protestant Churches, lays an unfounded claim.) is incompatible with that ner ect religious toleration which Christians of all denominations ought to enjoy in this Province; and that it is competent to the Colonial Legislature to enable every class of Christians when they require it, to support at their own expense that Clergy whose Ministry they prefer.

12. That it is the opinion of this Committee, That the provision of the said Act which reserves one seventh of the Waste Lands for the future disposal of the Crown, is contrary to the constitutional rights and privileges of his Majesty's Canadian subjects, who alone and with their free consent expressed by their Representatives, have the ower, and whose duty it is from time to time as need may be, to furnish the Government with the supplies it may require, so such amount as they shall deem sufficient.

UNITED STATESA.

Loss of the Packet Ship George Canning packet ship George Canning, from Liverpool for New York, went ashore in the night of the 7th inst. on Absecombe beach, sixty four miles south of Sandy Hook. The ship will be totally lost; but it was hoped She drifted within a few rods of the shore, and the passengers and crew landed in safety. The ship and cargo were very valuable, and are largely insured.

Loss of Steam Boats on the Ohio .- We learn that the ice broke up on the 7th instant, and caused a great was insured for \$10,000. The steamboat Chesapeake, sunk; she was insured for \$11,000. The steamboat Lady Washington, sunk: loss estimated at \$3.500. Several steamboats were driven ashore, the names of which we have not been able to ascertain. 🗵

Letters received at the Guardian Office, during the week ending January 25.

D. Smart, W. Smith, H. Shaler, E. Perry, W. John on, J. Brown, J. Reynolds, A. Davidson, T. D. Burrows, " B. T."

BIRTHS.

Lately, in Albien, Mrs. (Rev.) John Russon, of a son and daughter At Grinuby 20 mile Creek, on the 11th Inst., Mrs. Abisha Morse,-

MARRIED.

orman, Esq., of said place:

DIED,

Lately, very suddenly, Dr. Truman Hickok, of Loeds.
At York, on the 19th instant, Mr. B: Ferguson, Printer.
On the third November last, at Glenn, near Sligo, in Ireland, Jamet, Powell, Esq., formerly Major in the 1934 Regument, and laterly Colonel of the 1st Lanark Militia, and Sheriff of the District of Faburet.

thurst.

In Cornwall, on Friday the 13th inst., Marcella, infant daughter of Alexander Wilkinson Esq., aged 6 months and 12 days.

Of the Scarlet Fever, at Hamilton, Gore District, on the 14th January inst., aged 4 years and 1 months, Maryanne, the eldest daughter of Robert Bernie Esquite. Robert Berrie Espaire.
On the 19th inst., at the residence of G. G. Crawford, Esp., Julianne Robins, of Kingston, aged 16 years and 9 months.
At St. Andrews on the 5th Inst., James Southerland, aged stry

\$77 This Sale will be worthy the account of country search, with Goods will go at very reduced prices.

TERMS:—Under 196. Cash; 10 to 262. 2 months credit; 20 to 50%. 3 months; 50 to 100%. and upwards, half in 4 and the remainder in 6 months. Approved Notes will be required.

\$7 Sale to commence each day at 11 o'clock, A. M.

A. T. MCORD.

11. M. NOSLEY, Suctioneer.

York: Sanary 18th, 1832.

York, January 18th, 1832.

JUST PUBLISHED, and For Sale at this Office An account of a Prosecution, instituted by Henry Hagle, Esquire, against certain members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, for an alleged trespass he removing a Chapel; embaracing the Speeches of John Rolph, Esq., on the part of the Defendants; and W. H. Draper, Esq., in reply, on the part of the Plainiff; and the Judge's Charge to the Judy: with Notes. Published by several of the Befendants.—34 pages. Price 7jd.

(Review next week). York, January 25th, 1832.

NOTICE.

A N ARNUAL MEETING of the Colborne Temperance Society will be held in the Methodist Chapel, Colhorne, on Saturday, the 4th day of February next, at 2 o'clock, P. M., when an Address on Temperance will be delivered by Mr. C. A. Warren. & The inhabitants of Colborne and its vicinity are respectfully lavited to attend.

Every content of Colborne and Secretary of the content of the content of the college of the By order. ISAIAH MERRIMAN, Secretary. Colborns, M. C. D., 18th Jany, 1832. 115-2w

NOTICE.

A LL persons having claims against the Estate of the late Thomas Hamilton, Escate, Coroner of the Home District, are hereby requested to present them forthwith, duly authenticated, to William A. Hamilton, one of the Administrators; and all persons indebted to the same Estate are required to make immediate payment to the said William A. Hamilton.

WILLIAM A. HAMILTON, Administrators.

ARCHBRALD HAMILTON, Administrators.

York, Jany. 25th, 1852.

STRAYED OR STOLEN.

FRANED CR STOLEN,

TROM Lot No. 28, in the lat Concession of Pickering, on the 28th of October lost, a BLACK MARE, about to 10 years of age, middle size; was slad when size went away, and one of her fore hoofs was split. It is thought she had a few white hairs in her forehead; she had a switch tail, and a few white phots on her back, where it had been hurt by the saddle. Any person daving taken up the above described nare, or can give information where she may be found, will have all reasonable expenses paid by applying to John Gaibraith, in the Township of Pickering, Home District, or to the Subscriber, in the Township of Blenhien, London District.

January 24th, 1932. January 24th, 1832.

To the Freeholders of the County of York.

7. As the opinion of this Committee, That in order more effectually to ensure such independence, it would be expedient that the Members of the said Legislative Council should not be permitted to accept any place under the Exocutive Government, without vacating their seats in the said Council.

8. As the opinion of this Committee, That the provision of the said Act of the 31st Geo. III. chap. 31, which recognizes the existence of an Executive Council without any restriction or qualification, by which the selection of its members may be determined, is vicious; and that it would be expedient that no person should be called to His Majesty's Executive Council in this Trovince, unless he possess real property to the yearly value of three hundred pounds currency, over and above all charges and incumbrances affecting the same.

9. That it is the opinion of this Committee, That the provision of the same Act which empowers the Executive Council, jointly with the Governor; to make Grants of Waste Lands, has enabled the members thereof and their creaters, to engross vast tracts of land to the great disadvantage of all other classes; that this power ought not to remain in the hands of the Executive Council, and that it moved to granting Lands ought to be regulated by an Act of the Provincial Legislature.

10. That it is the opinion of this Committee, That the provision of the said Act, by which one-seventh of the Provision of the said Act, by which one-seventh of the Provision of the said Act, by which one-seventh of the Provision of the said Act, by which one-seventh of the Provision of the said Act, by which one-seventh of the Provision of the said Act, by which one-seventh of the Provision of the said Act, by which one-seventh of the Provision of the said Act, by which one-seventh of the Provision of the said Act, by which one-seventh of the Provision of the said Act, by which one-seventh of the Provision of the said Act, by which one-seventh of the Provision of the said Act, by which one-seventh of the Provision of the

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE COUNTY OF YORK.

VACANCY having again occurred in the represen-

A VACANCY having again occurred in the representation for your County in the House of Assembly, I have the honor to inform you, that I intend being a Candidate be your suffages at the ensuing election, which is, I understand, to be held at the Red Lion Tavern, on the 30th insunt.

The House of Assembly have taken the trouble to express and record their opinion, that I am unit and inworthy to hold a sent during the present parliament; and if you have condeduce in the judgment and conduct of a majority of the members, their sentiments, thus gratuitually promulgated, will doubtless, have due wight with you. The constitution, however, leaves the choice of a representative to watch over your interests in the legislature, in your own hands, and not to the discretion of a majority of the members for the other sections of he provides.

the description of a magazity of the members two he other sections of the provinte and groundless report having been circulated, that the House had disqualified or attempted to disqualify your late member from being again elected, or taking hits sent in case he should, as I trust he will, receive a majority of your suffrages, I beg leave to contradict it. Equally unforceded is the rumour that a candidate having a min it. Equally unremoved as the timour test be cannate leaving a bun-prity of your suffages can be elected or sit in the legislature. Twice in England in the last century, was it attempted by the House of Com-mons to introduce the principle that persons chosen by the minority of the electors might sit and represent the interests of the majority, but the good sense of the nation speedily reversed the decision, and proba-lity for ever.

bly for ever.

It is expected that the present essaion will terminate in a few days. It hink is would be for the interests of the province at large that the present members should never meet again in their corporate capacity and trust that every constitutional means will be resorted to by the country in order to obtain another choice.

I remain,

in,
frenilemen,
Your faithful and
Obedient Servant,
W. L. MACK ENZIE.
1143

York, January 10th, 1832. CAUTION AGAINST IMPOSTERS.

CAUTION AGAINST IMPOSTERS.

MAN, representing bimself to be an Elder of the Regular Dap—
tist Church, formerly from the State of Tennessee, by the name
of JOHN CLELAND, has been travelling and preaching in this District for about seven months. He is very corpulent; has dark eyes and
hair, a little grey, about five feet ten inches high; says he has been
preaching about four years, that he is thirty-two years old the has the
appearance of being nearer forty-two), and that he has been preaching
in cloven of the United States. He has a letter of dismission from a
Church in the Western District Association of Tennessee, and lotters
of approbation from two Churches in Ohio, one on Long Island, N.Y.,
and one from some other place which I do not recollect. But from
authentic information, received from the Reverend Leconard Fletchor,
of Dukerstown, N.J., the said John Clehand is known at Philadelphita,
Virginia, and Maryland, as a notorious imposter; and from corresponding conduct in this District, which is abundantly evident, i feel
it to be a duty to warn the public against enterfaining said Joha Cleland as a Baptist Preacher, or any otherwise than a base deceiver.

LIKEWISE:

LIKEWISE:

LIKEWISE:

A man by the name of GRORGE H. MARCUER, formerly from England, was ordained as an Evargelist in the Regular Bapkist Church in one of the Southern States of America, and is tow an excluded member from the Baptist Church in Townsend. He says he has travelled sixty thousand miles in the various united States, and has hever found a Church to Which he could attach bimself, and has lived by begging! He may be known by the perfection of his trade—begging; by his mean appearance; by his hold declanation against Churches that do not approve of his conduct, his aptness in quoting Scripture to justify hisself and conderns those that reprove him; putting himself in the pince of Christ, a Proplict, or an Appeale, and his opposests as their persecutors—And also, from a great bundle of recommendations from many able Ministers in the United States, which, it is believed, were given too lustify, without a thorough acquaintance within; without, it is to be regerted, is too often the tess in like circumstances. And as the said Marcher serins determined to follow his old trade, and live by begging; and his conduct, where he has been fir the Province, proving him to be notoriously anworthy of Christian approbation, the public are thus notified, that they may be no longer imposed upon by him.

The above Notices are given by the advice of a number of my Ministerial Brethren.

GEORGE J. RYERSE,

Pastor of the Regular Baptist Church at Charlotteville.

GEORGE J. RYERSE, Pastor of the Regular Baptist Church at Charlotteville, and Correspondent to the Western Association.

Woodlouse, January 19th, 1632.

BY Editors throughout Canada and the United States, that feel' nerested in the cause of Religion, are requested to give the above totices a place in their papers.

G. J. EVERSE.

FUNERAL HEARSE. OBERT PETCH, Carpenter and Joiner,

Popper George Street, Yoak, begs to inform the public, that he keeps a HEARSE, handsomely fitted up, R. P. will promptly attend all orders in the line of an

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

**MARDWARE**2 WHOLESALE OR RETAIL, GENERAL and Choice Assortment, con-

stantly on hand, and Foa Sale, by
JOSEPH D. RIDOUT.
York, King-street, Jany. 1832. 114tf

FOR SALE, BOUT 88 Acres of LAND, in the vicinity of New-Market, the balf of which is cleared. It s bounded by a never failing stream, which offers a most eligible situation for a Brewery or Tannery-the first is:

much wanted. Apply (if by letter, post paid) at this Office, or to Dr New market. Jan: 17th, 1832.

### Poetry.

[From the Worcester Magazine.] THE LAST PARTING. There is a time when the soul is sad, And the heart has more than its wonted feeling : When the eya doth lose the lustre it had, And the tear doth flow, in silence stealing: There is a time, to the pure mind given, To wander from earth and fix on lieaven.

There is a moment—'tis when we stand Beside the couch, and watch the pillow Of one we love, and grasp the hand, That soon must rest beneath the willow There is a moment—we fain would rise, And follow this loved one to the skies.

I have seen old age in its last decay, By the winds of eighty winters wasted; I have seen gay youth in the bloom of May. With all its brightest prospects blasted; And I have felt within me then, A wish to forsake the abodes of men.

We stood, a circle of mourning friends, For the loss of a dear, fond parent weeping; She smiles—it is over—the spirit ascends. But the smile remains, on her pale face sleeping; Till the ties of life shall part forever, I cannot forget the moment-never.

The sun had gone to his ocean bed, And the winds in their island caves were reposing: All was tranquil round as the sleep of the dead, Then twilight came over—yet scarcely disclosing A star to the eye—save the bright star of even, That shone to direct the departed to Heaven!

There is a moment—'tis when we stand Beside the couch, and watch the pillow Of one we love, and grasp the hand, That soon must rest beneath the willow-There is a moment we fam would rise, And follow this loved one to the skies.

### : Miscellaneous.

THE TRAFFIC IN ARDENT SPIRIT. The following is part of the seventeenth number of the series of essays, by Dr. Edwards:

In the opinion of John Wesley, which I quoted in my last, he expressed a strong conviction of in more modern times, Icelandic natives studied two things, viz. That the men who continue to traffic in spiritous liquors, are knowingly accescesory to the destruction of human life; and that the continent from its mental lethargy. We have the property which they acquire by the sale of this poison, will not be likely, in the end, to benefit either them or their children. And his conviction on these points accords with that of many others, who in the days of that ignorance which has now gone by, were engaged in this traffic; but who, under a conviction that it is opposed to the will of God, and to the temporal and eternal nor.—London Congregational Magazine. interests of men, have renounced it. Said one of this number, and with great apparent sincerity and strong emotion, "I do not doubt that I have killed a hundred men, any more than if I had taken a gun and shot them, and saw every one of them fall dead at my feet." And said another man, who had been long engaged in this traffic in ardent spirit, after examining its nature and effects, "I am determined never to buy and sell any more. I could make considerable money by it : but what would that be ?- Should I continue. now I understand this subject, to scatter the estates of my neighbors, make wives widows, and children orphans, I should fear that my own children would become orphans, and their wives be widows, as God visits the iniquities of the fathers upon the children, to the third and fourth generations." And could the history of all those men. who, within the last twenty years, have made it a business to buy and sell these liquors, and of their children, be collected, it would be seen that he had reason to fear that the iniquities of the father, should be continue as he had done, to be accessory to the ruin of his fellow men, would be visited upon his children, and children's children.

GENERAL PRINCIPLES OF EDUCATION."

on Prevention than Curo.

pelling him to feats of hardihood, as by guarding country him from all impressions of terror, or from witnessing a weak and cowardly spirit in others.

ence of those with whom they live.

Inculcating Rules.

It is little to tell a child what to do; we must and the most neglected; for it is more easy to duct of human voices with the voice of thunder ... command than to teach and enforce. For example: a child will never know how to write by a set of rules, however complete; the pen must be peated efforts and continued practice.

the immediate effect of our labor.

of mind, premature feeling, and even premature for debt. propriety of conduct, are not often the evidence of real strength of character, and are rarely followed by corresponding fruits in future life.

As in the general conduct of life, it is the part of wisdom to sacrifice the less to the greater good; Humanity.

DESTRUCTION OF THE TWO MORAVIAN SETTLE-MENIS IN BARBADOES.

association in aid of the Moravian missions."

The awful visitation of Providence, which on lation the fertile island of Barbadoes, was attended were 100 and unwards.

with the most disastrous consequences to the two peaceful and beautiful settlements of the Moravian Brethren. These settlements were formed for the sole purpose of communicating the blessings of FHTHE following summary of the Rules established by the Gospel and of Christian education to the negro population. One of them, Sharon, has existed since the year 1765, and after struggling long with various difficulties, and having been already once destroyed by a hurricane, (that of 1780,) but subsequently rebuilt, had reached a measure of A new settlement, called Mount Tabor, was founded in 1825, at the express invitation of a resident ded in 1825, at the express invitation of a resident proprietor, and had also been blessed with considing plans may be inspected in the office of the Surveyor Generable success. The number of negroes under ral, or in that of his Deputies.

The Commissioner of Crown Lands will give public the constant and vigilant superintendence of the ten years from 150 to 915 children who were re- and place for the sale of Land in each District, and of the of the 10th of August; but before the morning fer be made at the upset price, the Land will be dawned, they were desolated by the irresistible. The purchase money will be required to be fury of the storm and lay in ruins. Both the cha-at the time of sale, or by four instalments with interest; and one of the mission houses were blown down, third and fourth instalments at the interval of a year. The other mission house, greatly shattered, and a stable are all that remain. Nearly the whole of the property of the missionaries and their wives be estimated at less than from 4 to £5000 ster-

LITERATURE OF NORTHERN EUROPE.

There is scarcely, in the annals of history, a gress of learning after its expulsion from the classic soil of Italy, northward to the British Isles; and from thence across the iceberg laden ocean, to the volcanic shores of Iceland. That retired the Surveyor General. spot, on the borders of the Arctic circle, cherished in its rugged bosom the light of genius, during the dark ages of Southern Europe; and in the Universities of Cologne and Paris, and from their seagirt country, contributed to arouse long wanted a literary history of Iceland-of its poets, philosophers, and historians-of its lanupon such a theme, and bring to it a never tiring purchase an advantageous cite for one, can now have an spirit of research and philosophic investigation, would reap indeed a rich harvest of fame and ho-

MAGNANIMOUS LEGATEE.

Some time ago, a grocer by the name of Higgins died and left a considerable sum to a gentleman in London, saying to him, at the time that could have any legal claim, advertised for the next kin to the deceased, and after some months were spent in inquiries, he at length discovered a few distant relatives. Last week he called them together to dine with him, and after distributing the whole of the money, according to the different degrees of consangumity, paid the expenses of advertising out of his own pocket.

JOHN WESLEY'S OPINION OF A CHANCERY BILL. The following passage occurs in the Journal of the Rev. J. Wesley, under the date of Thursday, Comprising a variety of almost every article-and in addithe 37th of December. 1744 :- "I called on the tion to a choice assortment of prime and ordinary Wines soliciter whom I had employed in the suit lately in wood, he has in bottles, commenced against me in chancery, and here I . Fine Old Maderia, direct from the well known House est saw that foul monster, a Chascrawl it was of 42 pages in large folio, to tell a Success in Education depends, First, More story which need not to have taken up 40 lines! and stuffed with such stupid, senseless, improba-More on securing our children from injury, than ble lies (many of them quite foreign to the queson forcing upon them what is right. If we wish, nion,) as I believe, would have cost the compiler for instance, to render a child courageous, we his life in any heathen court either of Greece of shall effect it, not so much by urging and com. Rome. And this is called equity in a Chistian

SINGULAR OCCURRENCE. - During the oration in of Secondly,—On Example, rather than on Pre- St. Paul's Church in New-York, on Friday 25th ult, while the choir, engaged in one of the choru-ses of Haudel's Messiali. were singing interroga. China and Earthen Ware, Dinner and Desert Service, As the bodies of children are imperceptibly af- ses of Handel's Messiah, were singing interrogafected by the air they breathe, so are their minds tion-who is the King of glory ?- a vivid flash of Breakfast and Tea Setts of splended new Pattern, Alaby the moral atmosphere which surrounds them; lightning blazed in at the windows, and startled baster and China Chinney Ornaments, rich Cat Glass that is, the tone of character and general influiting plazed in at the windows, and startled Dishes, Decanters, Claret and Water Jugs, Wine Tumthat is, the tone of character and general influt the audience with its glare. But the impression blers, Lamp shades and Chimneys, &c. &c.—all of which rose to sublimity when as the response was sung too numerons for detail, Ladies and Gentlemen are response to sublimity when as the response was sung too numerons for detail, Ladies and Gentlemen are response to sublimity when as the response was sung too numerons for detail, Ladies and Gentlemen are response to sublimity when as the response was sung too numerons for detail, Ladies and Gentlemen are response to sublimity when as the response was sung too numerons for detail, Ladies and Gentlemen are response to sublimity when as the response was sung too numerons for detail, Ladies and Gentlemen are response to sublimity when as the response was sung too numerons for detail, Ladies and Gentlemen are response to sublimity when as the response was sung too numerons for detail, Ladies and Gentlemen are response to sublimity when a peal of thunder mutter. Thirdly,-On forming Habits, rather than on -the Lord strong and-a peal of thunder muttered deep bass in heaven!

The coincidence of circumstances in this case show him how to do it, and see that it is done. It was so unexpected, and yet so much in unison is nothing to enact laws, if we do not take care with the grandeur of the subject of the chorus, that they are put into practice, and adopted as that the most unmusical jear could not but detect habits. This is the chief business of education, the harmony of Handel's Messiah in the strange

Bad. Mess.

REFORM, OF THE VERY BEST HIND !-- It is stated put into his hand, and the power acquired by re. in the Lewis County N. Y. Republican, of the 14 inst., that "the circuit court met yesterday, and house, and has completed his Fall Shipments from Great adjourned without day, after a session of about Britain direct. He is determined to adhere to his original Fourthly,-On regulating our Conduct, with adjourned without day, after a session of about reference to the formation of the Character when one hour. There were no charges brought be. plan of selling at unprecedented low prices; the public matured; rather than by confining our views to fore the grand jury. There was not a civil cause on the calender to be tried—there is not a crimi-Premature acquirements, premature quickness nal in our jail, or a person confined on the limits

Train up a Child in the way he should (NOT) go and when he is old he will not depart from it.—The Boston Courier says, that Malbone Briggs and his Lastly,—On bearing in mind a just sense of the two sons were lately committed to the states priscomparative importance of the Objects at which on. The father and seven children have been in that institution within a few years.

MORAL GRANDEUR OF SABRATH SCHOOLS .- A so is this ominently the case in the subject before grander scheme for doing good to the rising race us. New the primary, the essential, object of we believe, never was devised than that embraced education is this: to form in children a religious in Sabbath schools. They are preparing thouhabit of mind, founded on the divine principles sands for heaven, while they preserve tens of of Christianity, and leading to the habitual exer. thousands from the contaminations of practical cise of practical virtue. To this, all other at vice. The church is bound to support these intainments are wholly subordinate. Journal of stitutions; and the professors of religion, in our judgment, stand aloof from them at their peril. S. S. Jour.

LANDING OF THE PILGRIMS.—This day is the The following account of the destruction of the two hundred and tenth anniversary of coming on two Moravian settlements in Barbadoes, in the shore at Plymouth of the progenitors of the worhurricane of last August, is from a statement re. thy Yankee nation. It is celebrated by their decently published by the committee of the "London scendants in this city with the usual observances. -N. Y. Com. Adv. Dec. 22.

OLD PROPLE. -There were found in the United the 11th of August last involved in ruin and deso- States during the last census, 2954 persons who

NOTICE TO SETTLERS. Commissioner of Crown Lands Office,

YORK, 1st DECEMBER 1831.

His Majesty's Government for regulating the dis posal of Lands, is published for the information of per sons desirous of settling in Upper Canada.

Once in every year, or oftener, the Commissioner

Crown Lands will draw up his report of the Land which it may be expedient to offer for sale by Public Auction within the ensuing year, and the upset price per acre at which prosperity greater than it had ever before attained. he would recommend it to be offered; the Land so offered having been previously surveyed and valued.

, The Land will be laid out in Lots of one hundred acres

Moravian brethren, had increased during the last notice in the Upper Canada Gazette, and such Newspaceiving Sunday and weekly instruction. Such was upset price at which the Lands are proposed to be offered. the condition of these settlements on the evening The Lots will be sold to the highest bidder, and if no of of the 10th of August: but before the morning fer be made at the upset price, the Land will be reserved

pels, the school house at Sharon, the out buildings the first instalment at the time of the sale, and the second, Any further conditions respecting these sales, will be

found in the printed advertisements giving notice of them.

To indigent Settlers who may be unable to avail them. was destroyed or greatly damaged, being borne selves of these opportunities of purchase. Lands will be away or torn to pieces by the wind, drenched with assigned by private sale, in certain specified Townships, wet, or buried under the ruins. The loss cannot at an estimated value, and the first payment will be accepted at the end of three years, without interest, and the remainder of the purchase money to be paid in three instalments, interest to commence after three years from the ourchase.

Free Grants are not made to any but U. E. Loyalists, or such persons as have served His Majesty in the Navy or Regular Army. Persons of either of these classes wil more extraordinary phenomenon, than the pro- forward their applications for Land, accompanied by of ficial documents in support of their claims, as heretofore, to the Civil Socretary of the Lieutenant Governor, and will receive answers to them on applying to the Clerk of the Executive Council, and their Location Tickets from PETER ROBINSON.

> NEW VILLIAGE, near Long Point Bay, in the Township of Charlotteville, U.C. by the name of BETHEL.

The subscriber has, after repeated solicitations, finally cosented to lay off a tier of Village Lots, on each side of the Spring Creek, which runs through his premises, and now offers them FOR SALE, upon researched and accommodating terms, to Mechanics, Merchants, and guage and ancient Sages-of its discovery and others, that may wish to purchase A Flouring Mill is expeditions to America—he who would venture much wanted in the neighborhood; any one wishing to pportunity.

Spring Creek embraces as many hydraulic advantages as perhaps any other in the Province. It puts in about midway of the noted Bay of Long Point, on Lake Eric, and is undoubtedly the best harbor on either side of the Lake from Buffalo to Detroit-Vessels of every descrip. tion can lie safe at anchor in all weather.

The Village is boautifully situated on a rising ground, one mile north of the harbor. For beauty of prospect none can excel it; in a clear day, parts of three of the he made his will, "I do not know that I have any relations, but should you ever, by accident, hear settled with good and substantial Farmers. Fruits of he made his will, "I do not know that I have any relations, but should you ever, by accident, hear settled with good and substantial Farmers. Fruits of of such, give them some relief." The gentle every description, common to the climate, are abundant; man, though thus left in full and undisputed post and for Fishing and Fowling, no place in America fur nishes a better privilege. It is presumed no one will nishes a better privilege. It is presumed no one will ourchase without viewing the premises; further particulars are therefore thought useless,

For terms enquire of Mica Spencer, Esq., Charlotte: ville, or the subscriber, on the premises.

D. W. BARNUM. Bethel, January 3d, 1832. > 112-6m

## NEW GOODS.

MIHE Subscriber grateful for the support he has recei M. ved since his establishment in York, begs leave to acquaint his friends, patrons, and the public generally that he has received his Fall supply of genuine

WINES, TEAS, GROCERIES, &C.

do. do. East and West India, do. do. do. Tinto and Malmsey, do. do. do. Pale, Gold color, and Brown Sherry, Champaigne, the favourite Joly's brand and others, Old Hock, Bucellas, Santerne, and Hermitage, Lafitte, Latour, and Medoc, Claret,

Penner's best Montreal Cider, Hibbert's and Dunbar's Porter, quarts and pints, Leith and Dunbar's Pale Ale.

-ALSO,Now receiving from Montreal a large addition to his stock

CHINA, GLASS, AND EARTHEN WARE,

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

ike crates. A Grand and August. WILLIAM WARE. 

NEW and Splendid Assortment of Fancy and STAPLE DRY GOODS, AT BEATTY'S Wholesale and Retail Warehouse, King street, five door

East of Yonge street, Yoak, U.C.
The Subscriber respectfully informs his Friends and the Public in general, that he has removed to his new Wars may, therefore, expect to find Goods at a fair value al the above place.

Just Received, a great variety of Surerion Dublin Made GENTLEMEN'S CLOTHS.

of the most fushionable colors, which will be sold very cheap. Also, One Case Best Parent Warch Glasses, sold Wholesale and Retail.

13 He solicits an early call from Country Merchants examine his Stock, which will be found worthy of their

attention. JAMES BEATTY. York, January 11, 1832."

# SCHOOL BOOKS, &c.

THE Subscribers have for Sale the following School Books, being the manufacture of Upper Ca nada, viz :- Cunadian Frimmer, Reading Made Easy, Mavor's Spelling Book, Webster's do., New Testament, English Reader, Murray's Grammar: Also, Writing, Printing, and Wrapping PAPER.

N. B. Country Merchants and Schools furnished with Books, and Writing, Printing, and Wrapping Papper. RAGS taken in payment.
EASTWOOD & SKINNER. York Paper Mill, Nov. 26, 1830.

WALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE, on Cellar Kitchens, a Gate way, and Well of water. The above described house will be finished, in the best style, ly the first of May, for any gentleman who may purhase it. For particulars, apply to the subscriber on the premises.

113tf

WHICH, York, Jan. 11, 1832.

NEW SADDLERY AND HARNESS MANUFACTORY.

A LEXANDER DIXON, SADDLER, &c. most respectfully informs the Gentry of York, and Upper Canada, that from the liberal encouragement he has experienced, it has induced him to commence business in he above line in one of his new Houses, situated on the South side of King Street, a few doors East of Yonge Street. He hopes, by strict attention, and a well assorted Shop of the most fashionable Saddlery Goods imported (by himself) from Great Britain direct, to merit a shure of public patronage...

days he expects the arrival of an extensive assortment of English Leather, Saddle trees, bits and bra doons, Snafle bridles, Horse blankets, driving whips, Car riage and Gig harness mountings of the latest patterns, ie. &c. &c.

N. B. Every description of eart and waggon harness fill be particularly attended to, from which, it is presum ed, that every possible satisfaction will be given in this epartment of the business. York, Dec. 20th, 1831. ... 49 . . 110.tf

ndw coods, AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

R. ARMSTRONG respectiony micross and the public in general, that merous customers and the public in general, that he is now receiving his Fall and Winter supply of Goods a nonget which is a very extensive assortment of Super-fine; I inc, and Common Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Flushings; and Forest Cioths, together with a large and general supply of other seasonable Goods. As a part of the above are of his own Importation, and were carefully selected and purchased at the Manufactories in England for Cash, they will be sold unusually low; either at whole.

sale or retail, for ready oney.

[F Please call and examine for yourselves.

York, 18th Nov. 1831. 106-tf.

HEAP Wollen, Linen, Cotton, Silk AND PANCY GOODS.

The Subscriber begs leave to inform his friends, and the public in general, that he has received the whole of his FALL SUPPLY or GOODS, which he will dispose of at reduced prices.

York, North side King St. near Yonge St. Decr. 20th, 1831.

DAMES M. STRANGE is now opening an extensive assortment of DRY GOODS, HABERDASHERY, &c.

nd an assortment of children's Beaver Hats & Bonnets which he will sell at unusually low prices.
York, King Street, 7th Decr. 1831.

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

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

Grocories, Hardware, Crockery, &c. &c. Having imported a great part of the above Goods, and burchased them in the lowest market, he doubts not but ne will be able to sell on terms highly satisfactory to such as may call to purchase.

Nov. 10th, 1831. 1041f

# NEW AND CHEAP GOODS.

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

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

Sole and Upper Leather, Shoes and Boots, Iron, Steel, Neils, Glass, Crockery and Glass were; Buffalo Robes, Mackerel, Codfish, Medicines, &c. &c.

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

Hamilton, Nov. 1831. N.B. Cush paid for Wheat, Rye, and Corn, during the Winter.

## NOTICE.

HE Subscriber is now receiving a large and well selected assorment of GOODS of the first quality, consisting of HARDWARE of vevery description.

GROCERIES, DRY GOODS. &C. SINGLE, DOUBLE, AND COOKING STOVES WITH TINS.

"ALSO.—A very large assortment of English, Swedes, and Three Rivers' Bar Iron, of all sizes, Hoop Iron, Small Luble Chains, Anchors, Sheet Iron, Tin-Castings, Bake Pans, Pots, Sugar Kettles, Pot Ask Coolers, Tea Ket-tles, &c. &c. All of which will be sold unusually low The public are requested to call and examine

PETER PATERSON, York, Market Square, Nov. 23rd, 1831.

### WINTER SUPPLIES. FURS, HATS, BONNETS, CAPS, GLOVES, &C. &C.,

HE Subscriber in tendering his acknowledgments to the public and his customers, for the patronage hitherto received, particularly invites them and Merchants in general, to call and examine his assortments of the above articles just received, consisting in part of

100 Gentlemen's South Sea Seal Skin Caps. 100 imitation 1200 imitation imitation 1200 imitation imitation 1200 imitation imitati 150 North and South Buffalo Robes. : 33

Also, a next assortment of Gentlemen's FUR GLOVES, and a general assortment of HATS and BONNETS

his own manufacturing on hand and made to order at the

shortost notice. CASIL AND THE HIGHEST PRICE PAID FOR ALL KINDS OF . HATITNG & SHIPPING FURS,

at his old stand opposite the Episcopal Church, Kin Street, ... JOSEPH ROGERS. York, October 18th, 1831.

LOOKING GLASSES, PRINTS &c. &c. (Newgate Street, North West from the Court House, nearly opposite Upper George.Street.)

LEXANDER HAMILTON, Gilder, &c. LEXANDER ILLABITATION OF the Ladies and Respectfully, returns thanks to the Ladies and Gentlemen of York, and its vicinity for the very liberal Lot street, West of the Swan Inn, A Two STORY patronage with which he has been favoured since his commencement in business, and hopes by unremitting attention to business and a sincere desire to please, to merit a continuance of their generous support.

He has constantly on hand Mahogany and Gilt frame

he subscriber on the Loocking Glasses of various descriptions and sizes. A ALSO,—TO LET, two Dwelling Houses, on Lo choice assortment of Dressing Glasses, Looking Glass Street, West of Mr. Burnham's residence. Apply to plates, Glass for pictures, Clock faces, prints, &c. &c.

R. W. PRENTICE. Nork, Nov. 5th, 1831 . 193.tf.

NEW GOODS.

Street, nearly opposite the Episcopal Church, where he will dispose of the yemainder of his Stock of DRY GOODS, imported during the last month; consisting principally of Woollen Cloths, Blankets, Flannels, Calicuss, Muslins, Linens, Towelings and Sheetings, Umbrellas, Shawls, Glovos, Hosiery, Trimmings, &c. &c. Also, adapted for mourning, Black Bombazines, Merines, and Bombazettes; Gros de Naples, Gloves, &c.: all at unusually low prices.

A. T. M'CORU. 1100

York, December 21st, 1831. READY MADE CLOTHING,

Dry Goods, &c.

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

CHEAP GOUDS-WHOLESALE. WILLIAM RUSSELL begs respectfully to acquaint Town and Country Merchants, that in consequence of a quantity of his Fall Supplies having een landed at York by Schooners frozen up in the Bay. he has rented, for a short time only, a shop nearly opposite Mr. Hugh Carfrae's, in King street, west of Yonge treet, where he is now ready to sell off the said Goods. by the Piece, at low prices, for Cash or approved Notes. That part of his Stock which will be exposed for sale

nero consists of.

Broad Cloths, Sattinetts, Beaverleons, Flannels, Blantets, printed Calicoes, Shirtings, Shoetings, Irish Lineus, weeled Bags and Bagging, Guernsey Frocks, Scotch Plaid, ginghams, apron Checks, Muslins, Handkerchiefs

ALSO-18 crates and cashs assorted earthen and glass ware, suitable, for country merchants ! 4 cases assorted Hardware, 8 cases superior Waterproof Hats, 1 case Shoo Phread, 6 barrels Copperas, and 60 pieces Logwood. 

SELLING OFF.

AT AND BELOW PRIME COST, (King-Street, opposite the Episcopal Church.) RICHARDSON liegs to inform the inhabi-tants of York and its vicinity, that he has com-menced relling off the whole of his present stock of DRY GOODS?

At and below prime cost.—He has just received an extensive assortment of AVINTER GOODS, consisting of Superfine West of England Broad and Narrow Cloths, Cassimeres, Pelliuse and Canadian Cloths, Merinoes, Blankels, Flannels, Stripes Checks, Ginghams, Moleskins, Fustians, &c. &c. Those persons wishing to evail themselves of the pre-

sent opportunity will find it their interest to make an early call. N. B. The attention of Country Stere keepers and Ped. urs are particularly requested.

York, Jan. 3d, 1832.

JOSHUA VAN ALLEN,

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

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

HATS AND BONNETS,

of his own manufacture; and makes to order on the shoe test notice. He also keeps on hand a variety of FUR CAPS. II Hats and Donnets cleaned and altered.

N. B. The highest price given for all kind of Purs. 

PATILITAM BELL, grateful for past favors, respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he is Manufacturing

SOAP AND CANDLES, on Yonge Street, (nearly opposite Mr. Ketchum's Tan. nery), of as good quality as any in the Province, and on

as moderate terms, and hopes, by strict attention to all orders in his line, to merit a share of public patronage. exchange for Grease.
Vork, Sept. Sth. 1631. BR. LISTER, just arrived from England, having obtained License from His Ex.

cellency the Licatement Governor to practice PHYSIC, SURGERY, and MIDWIFERY, in this Province, of for his services to the public in his professional capacity.

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

CARDING MACHINES.

Newmarket, September 3rd, 1831.

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

III Orders to be addressed to LYMAN JUDSON. Union Ville, P. O. Johnstown District. 99.12m. October, 1831.

57tf

FINWENTY THOUSAND Feet of WALNUT LUMBER

from I to 4 inch thick, for sale by E. B. GILBERT. York, Sept. 30th, 1831.

SHEPARD Keeps on hand a constant WARRANTED CAST STEEL AXES.

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

II. Shepard will make liberal deductions from his low Retail prices to wholesale runchaseas; and he respect-ully invites Country Merchants and others to favour him with their patronage, who will find it advantageous to themselves and to the Farmers generally to obtain

a supply of his superior Axes. York, November 20th, 1830. Sons beg to inform their friends and the public in general, that they are prepared to execute orders for Bookbinding of every description, and on the most reas-

York, 8th July 1831. ANDS FOR SALE.—1,080 ACRES of Land, in the Township of Oro, and 460 Acres in Mara, County of Simcos; on a liberal credit.

sonable terms.

ALSO, -TO LET, two Dwelling Houses, on Lot-

Yerk, Deer. 27th, 1831.