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

LETTER TO THE BISHOP OF SALISBURY. BY THE REV. W. TIPTAFT.

(Formerly of Braunston, Rutland.) Containing various Reasons why he resigns his Living and cannot continue a Minister of the Church of England.

TO THE BISHOP OF SALISBURY.

I trust that you will not be displeased because I do not address you with the high and usual application, when I assure you that I refrain from doing so with no personal disrespect to you, but for conscience sake, as being expressly contrary to the plain and simple command of my Lord Jesus Christ. The subject of this letter is to me of great and serious importance, and has caused me much anxiety and consideration; but after frequent prayer to the Lord for his direction, I feel constrained to resign my living, as I cannot conscientiously discharge the duties for the following

First, I object to the Baptism of Infants, espe cially according to the form used in the Church of England as it is contrary to the word of God; for sponsors are required to promise and vow to the word of God. three things in the name of the infant brought to be baptised: 1. That it shall renounce the Devil and all his works, the pomps and vanities of this Christian faith,-And 3. That it shall keep God's an infant, and our own experience fully proves tism may receive remission of his sins by spiritual regeneration.' Again, 'Sanctify this water to the mystical washing away of sin.' Again, 'The cross upon the child's forchead.' Again, 'Sceing now, dearly beloved Brethren, that this child is regenerate and grafted into the body of Christ's Church.' Again, 'We yield Thee hearty thanks inost merciful Father, that it had pleased Thee to regenerate this infant with thy Holy Spirit, to receive him for thine own child and adoption, and to incorporate him into thy holy Church.' Again, in the Private Baptismal Service, 'Seeing now, dearly beloved breihren, that this child is by Baptism regenerate and grafted into the body of Christ's Church.' Now, there is no authority in Scripture to return thanks to God for such benefits as the Baptism of an infant, as God has never promised them during such a service any more than at any other time. Suppose any uncommon tual persons, they are not warranted to ask of God what he has never promised, viz. regeneration of Baptism. And I can assure you, that I scarcely know any one onlightened by the Holy Sponsors are generally all carnal persons, and the service being unscriptural, it must be painful for ministry of the Church of England who does not desire a material alteration in the service.

Secondly, I object to the Burial Service; as I am obliged to read it over all, and it is in no way appropriate except for the few who die in the Lord; therefore if an infidel, Sociaian, drunkard, swearer, fornicator, or a covetous person, die without showing the slightest penitence, I must use the following words: 'Forasmuch as it has pleased Almighty God of his great mercy to take that I can scarcely distinguish a Church from For a moment he was concealed from view; and written, consists, and how it may be remedied, and unto himself the soul of our dear brother here departed.' As my parish contains about 1300 inha. curs as must necessarily harrow my conscience.

grounded on the Baptismal Service; especially the Sunday school in my parish.

Fourthly, I object to the Order of Confirmation, taught will not submit to the order: and the unconverted cannot by any authority whatever be addressed by the Bishop in the following words,-- God. Almighty and everlasting God, who has vouch-

Parliament.

Seventhly, I object to the order of the Adminstration of the Lord's Supper, as persons can and of Salisbury. do claim a right to communicate who are not only ignorant of a work of grace upon the heart, but Salisbury, are 'walking according to the course of this world, serving divers lusts and pleasures,' and are indeed bitter enemies to the Church of Christ.

Eightbly, I object to the Solemnization of Marriage, as it can only be conscientiously read by an enlightened minister, when the persons to be married are true servants of the Lord, which is very seldom the case.

Ninthly, I object to the service of the Church. ing of Women as being only appropriate for those prompted by a recollection of the interesting speci- glory was wrapped round the world. who are called by grace, and are made manifest men of Welsh preaching which was given some by their lives as the Lord's servants.

Church property, as nearly all the livings and mation. "Yes I do. I have heard him often. ciples of Jesus Christ.

preparation for a minister of the Church of Eng. respecting them both. and, as scarcely any one is admitted into the ministry who has not taken a degree at one of the wished to see. He knew much of the Welsh Universities, where little is taught that in any preachers, and communicated what he knew with way can profit or fit a person for such an arduous and spiritual work.

Twelfthly, I object to the want of discipline in the Church of England in all respects, as every person, however openly wicked, claims a right to Evans is a Baptist. The preaching of the former be a member of her, and is consequently treated has been distinguished for deep thought and reas such in all her forms and ceremonies, almost sistless appeals to the heart. The latter owes his without an exception.

and splendid style of living, both being contrary to the word of God.

Fourteenthly, I object to the oaths, subscriptions and declarations that are required of Candidates for the ministry, and every one who is li- answered: I should spoil it. He, however, told censed to a curacy, or instituted to a living; and me of various discourses that Evans had preach-Lobject especially to the subscription, there is ed, and described some of those scenes of en. introduce music into the Church; and all who feel this, world? May it not be the power of God

pel of the grace of God:' therefore, instead of nearly as follows:seeing poor, outcast, despised, and persecuted "After the prophers of ancient times had long Ministers of the Lord, fenduring hardness as good gazed through the mists of futurity, at the suffersoldiers of Jesus Christ,' we, alas! behold a large ings of Christ and the glory that should follow; single mark of a true servant of the Lord, living summit of Calvary. They saw a host of enemies and not the things which are Jesus Christ's.' Nor terrific in their aspect. In the middle of the line, do I see any prospect of an improvement amonst was the law of God, fiery, and exceeding broad, them, whilst the revenues of the Church of Eng. and working wrath. On the right wing was, land are so immense, and consequently form so Beelzebub with his troops of infernals: and on

The reason for my mentioning so fully the present state of the Church of England is to show hitants, such a grievous occasion frequently oc. in her better days. I assure you, that I lament stream of blood poured forth from his wounded Thirdly, I object to the Catechism, as being delighted to see many sound and faithful Minis. to the second, third and fourth answers; conse- God's grace, be enabled to work such an entire quently, I cannot teach it, nor even sanction it in change as shall cause the hearts of God's people put all the infernal powers to flight. With his personal danger. We then see illustrated to the for a "Stranger and Pilgrim." as a person cannot, according to the word of God, But may the Lord's people be led to pray for an mained, who thought himself invincible, having this is in accordance with the remark of David, tenew the promises and vows made in his name outpouring of the Holy Spirit, that we may see hitherto triumphed over all. He came forward, "He shall not be afraid of evil tidings!—His at his Baptism; and moreover, those spiritually more manifestly a true Church called out, and in brandishing his sting, which he had whetted upon heart is fixed, trusting in the Lord." We have simple marks thereof as stated in the word of conqueror; but it turned down, and hung like the exercise of grace is not only conducive to render

giveness of all their sins, strengthen them, we be as I cannot hold my living and a good conscience upon the worms, his hitherto faithful allies, to aid and the cause of its increase. They have no seech thee, O Lord, with the Holy Ghost the too, I am bound even as an honest man to prefer him in the conflict; but they replied, "His flesh prescription that will cure this infirmity. They Comforter, and daily increase in them thy mani- the latter; for the Apostle Paul says, 'If a man shall see no corruption." The sceptre fell from may indeed stupify the bodily senses for a season; only doubts in doing that which is lawful, he is his hand. The conqueror seized him, bound but trepidation, when the anodyne shall have spent Fifthly, I object to the service for King Charles condemned.' I feel assured with my present him; and condemned him to the lake of fire; and its force, will return with redoubled strength, and views, as stated in this letter, I am by no means then rose from the grave, followed by a band of prostrate both the body and the mind. In the Sixthly, I object the expression, 'our most re- justified in keeping my living. Therefore, I trust released captives, who came forth, after his resurlively exercise of grace, slavish fear is banished. Therefore, I trust released captives, who came forth, after his resurlively exercise of grace, slavish fear is banished. There may be, indeed, a holy dread of sinning the rection, to be witnesses of the victory he had won. notice of my resignation of the Vicarage of Sut- Here my friend began to talk Welsh with much but this is an increase of the christian's strength ton Courtney, in the county of Berks, and diocese

With every respect due to you as Bishop of

Believe me, Your's to serve in the Lord, WILLIAM TIPTAFT.

THE VICTORY OF CALVARY.

Another specimen of Welsh Preaching .-Do you know any thing of Christmas Evans?" said I to a native of Wales, now living in the tempted to overtake him, but could not. Yet they western part of Pennsylvania. The enquiry was held fast to his heel, and a lengthened train of years ago at Bristol, and published in many of the Tenthly, I object to the appointment of the Bi-Religious Periodicals. "Know any thing of shops by the King, and to the disposal of the Christmas Evans!" he exclaimed with much anihigh appointments are under the patronage of Why, it was in my Grandfather's house that he persons who have no visible marks of the true dis. preached his very first sermon." Tell me then all about him, said I; and perhaps you know John Eleventhly, I object to the whole system of Elias too. Let me hear every thing you know

My Welsh friend was the very one I could have great pleasure. I learned that John Elias and Christmas Evans are probably both living, though far advanced in age. John Elias is a Calvinistic Methodist, or follower of Whitfield. Christmas celebrity chiefly to the extraordinary power of his Thirteenthly, I object to the Bishops having imagination, by means of which he may be said to seats in the House of Lords, and to their grand entrance his congregation, and to create visions that excite, at one moment, the liveliest emotions of joy, and, at the next, as the scene shifts, spread the solemnity of death through every mind. Will part of religious worship. I no not wish to judge you give me a specimen? said I. No! no! he nothing in the Book of Common Prayer contrary chantment that seemed still to be present before to the word of God.'

In a sermon which he preached at interested in singing the praise of God. I am These are by no means all the errors and ob. Bath before a very gay assembly, he made an al. aware that it is not the province of all to engage jections that may be stated against the Church of Jusion to the lever of Archimedes, which moved in the vocal exercise; but this is not the only way England, but they are those which chiefly affect his auditors more than ever the Geometrician in which they can interest themselves, as I think wicked world, and all the sinful lusts of the flesh, the mind, and oblige me to decline continuing one moved the earth. On this occasion a collection -2. That it shall believe all the Articles of the of her ministers; and when I further consider for missions was taken that had never before been any religion in music, abstractly considered; but that I can scarcely perceive any visible marks of equalled in the place. In another sermon, deliverholy will and commandments, and walk in the a true church belonging to her, I secede with less ed before an Association on the Demoniac of Ga. is, certainly, a refined species of elocution, calcusame all the days of its life. Now there is no au scruple, and with a fuller persuasion that I shall dara, Luke i. 27,-39, his description of the De thority in Scripture for persons to come forward never repent of it. But I assure you, I deeply monaic's return to his family was deeply affect. to make these promises and vows in the name of lament the dead, cold, and indifferent state of the ing. On another occasion, he preached from would not be admitted that there is any religion in generality of her ministers in the cause of Christ: Isaiah xxv, 7, 8. "And lie will destroy in this eloquence; but who denies its advantages to the the absurdity of them. Moreover, the word of how few there are that even preach the first print mountain the face of the covering cast over all faithful minister of the Gospel? Truth presented

faithful in their great Master's cause. But the Who art thou? said the prophet. He answer. indifference is not confined to inland towns, where world will love its own, and take care of its own. ed: "I that speak in righteousness, mighty to the facilities for information are comparatively li-Spirit, who dares to make such promises and Then whilst we behold the Church of England save." Wilt thou venture to the battle alone? whereof the closely connected with the State sharing the rich, lasked the Secr. The Son of God replied: "I where the means for all kinds of useful knowledge closely connected with the State sharing the rich. asked the Secr. The Son of God replied: "I where the means for all kinds of useful knowledge es and honours of this world with it, including looked, and there was none to help; and I won. are accessible. Now if sacred music is worthy of almost every body amongst her members, if she dered there was none to uphold; therefore mine an acquaintance; if it is admissible as a devotional a Minister of Christ to take part in such a cere- be a true Church, where is the world? but rather own arm shall bring salvation unto me: and my exercise, into the sanctuary of the Most High; it mony, nor do I know a spiritual brother in the with grief and pain may we not say, Where is fury it shall uplied me." At what point wilt thou should most certainly be sustained by all who can the true Church? Where is Christ's Kingdom, commence thy attack? inquired the anxious which is not of this world? Where is the salt of prophet. "I will first meet the Law, he replied, the earth and the city set on a hill? Where is and pass under its curse: for lo! I come to do thy the little flock, hated of all men for Christ's sake, will, O God." When I shall have succeeded at which, 'the world knows not,' but to which 'God the centre of the line, the colors will turn in my I would not cast any special reflections on those according to his good pleasure will give the king. favor. So saying, he moved forward. Instantly the thunderings of Sinai were heard, and the whole sustain music. I shall endeavour, in a future band of prophets quaked with terror. But he advanced undaunted, amidst the gleaming lightnings. which I am seceding, as she is now lost and but the banner of wrath waved above in apparent tritalso notice some inducements which should stimuried in the world, whatever she might have been sumph. Suddenly the scene was changed. A late christians to appreciate sacred music. and mourn over her present state; and shall be side, and had put out all the fires of Sinai. The flag of peace was now seen unfurled, and consterters raised up within her walls, who may, through nation filled the ranks of fees. He then crushed to rejoice; if things continue as they are, the fron rod he dashed to pieces the enemies on the wrath of God will soon be poured down upon her. left wing, like a potter's vessel. Death still recreasing in this our land, bearing the plain and Sinai's tables of stone. He darted it forth at the heard it well remarked from the pulpit, that the

burst forth from its concealment through a thousand openings, and kindled about his beel. The dissolubly cemented by holy love. race began. He flew; and the darting beams at

From the Maine Wesleyon Journal. SACRED MUSIC.

Messrs. Editors,-It is highly important that all

he religious services of the sanctuary should be

performed in that manner which shall best promote he object for which they were instituted. Among the various exercises of devotion, perhaps none approaches the employment of pure spirits in lory, so near, as that of singing the sacred songs of Zion; for the scriptures of divine truth fre. quently represent those holy beings, as being engaged in swelling sweet anthems of praise to God and the Lamb. How transporting the thought, that earthly mortals are permitted to participate in a religious exercise so analagous to the enjoyments of heaven! Sacred music was introduced to the ancient christians, by divine appointment; and has ever constituted a part of religious wor. ship among almost every sect of the christian com. munity. Of its utility there can be no doubt; al. though there are many professors of religion, holding responsible offices in the Church, who have the appearance of feeling but little interest in this any too severely in this matter; perhaps all their feelings are not externally manifested. It is as a religious exercise only, that we are permitted to aware that it is not the province of all to engage I shall eventually show. I do not think there is I do think that it subserves a religious purpose. It lated to enforce truth upon the conscience with more power, than the elequence of an orator. It God declares all to be 'by nature children of ciples of the Gospel, and fewer still who are made people, and the veil that is spread over all nations. with a thrilling and commanding elecution, is more convincing to the mind, than when emitted in moinstrumental, through the grace of God, in ga. He will swallow up death in victory; and the
notonous tones. Music, if properly performed. quickened by the Holy Spirit to serve God in the finding together Christ's sheep dispersed abroad newness of life. I object also to the following expressions in the service: We call upon Thee God's most holy faith, by the setting forth before for this infant, that he coming to the holy Bap-ther hearers, the fullness of Christ in the Gost. A sense of God's most holy faith, by the setting forth before it." A part of this sermon my friend repeated in the will swallow up death in victory; and the repeated a powerful and the reducing the will swallow up death in victory; and the reducing the will swallow up death in induced thousands to attend religious meetings on the Sabbath, thus bringing them within the sound of the Gospel, and very probably the means of their conversion. It may be said by some, that if body of men, the generality of whom have not a a company of them were gathered together on the an individual attends meeting only for this purpose, he had better stay at home. Such however, are at ease, conformed to the world, seeking their own, ascending the hill, arrayed for battle, and most not my views. If there is any thing attracting in one of the religious exercises of God's house which induces an attendance there, I conceive it to be the duty of those who venerate and love all the duties of religion, to use their influence in strong an inducement for ungodly-minded men to the left, Caiaplus with his Jewish priests, and Pi- making this exercise as inviting and impressive as enter the Ministry, in order to enjoy at least a comfortable maintenance. But the way to Heatbought up by Death, the last enemy. When the veu is straight and narrow, and whoever is called holy Seers had espied this army, and perceived to the house of God,-feel interested in all its serby grace to travel that way, 'must take up his that it was drawing nigh, they started back, and vices, and ultimately "worship God in spirit and cross daily, and deny himself, and follow Christ; prepared for flight. As they looked round, they in truth." I am of an opinion, that an indifferent for through much tribulation we must enter the king. saw the Son of God, advancing with intrepid step, spirit pervades the majority of the christian comdom of God.' Surely then, the true ministers of having his face fixed upon the hostile band. Seest case, that the Minister and Sponsors be all spiri- Jesus Christ, instead of living in ease and com- thou the danger that is before thee; said one of audible demonstration of this fact, to be obtained fort, must suffer trials in various ways, for they these men of God. "I will tread them in mine by visiting almost any of our public houses of reamnot in any way escape the cross, if they be anger, he replied, and trampel them in my fury." ligious worship, on the Sabbath. This spirit of in any way advance its interests. I have said that christians are indifferent to church music, and intimated that an evidence of it might be found in our churches, on the Sabbath. In this last remark, few, who are weekly contributing their mite to to show wherein the indifference, of which I have

Rossini.

PIETY IN TIME OF PESTILENCE. Never does piety appear with more strength and

"Affliction is the good man's shining scene." flexile lash of a whip. Dismayed, he retreated to the mind cheerful, but to promote and cherish and the Holy Ghost, and has given unto them for- for the important step which I have taken. For sat on his throne of mouldering sculls, and called sure us, that fear is often the occasion of disease, friend, or it is the request of my father, mother, or

earnestness. What means this? said I. Your and of his confidence in God. It is well said by meagre language ! exclaimed he. I am ready to the apostle John, respecting the grace of love, testify with the men of Bristol, that it cannot ex. that "perfect love casteth out fear." How can press the ideas a Welshman can conceive. I we cherish the slavish dread of a Saviour, whose cannot tell you what it is; but it is something like character we delight to contemplate? How we this. He took his flight over the mountain. The fear an immediate interview with Jehovah, the veil of night that was spread over all nations, he most glorious being in existence, whose presence rent to tatters with a stamp of his foot. Light fills heaven with joy and gladness, if we feel the influence of that union of soul to him which is in-

> How legitimate then is the interence from these premises, that religion is "the best friend in the worst times." And if this be true, how salutary will be its tendency now, if posessed in all its life. imparting vigor, in this day of fearful foreboding! We unite then in the recommendation of our phy. sicians, that those who are called upon to perform acts of kindness, be fearless in performing their duty, and especially that they who know the power of vital religion, be assiduous in cherishing every holy exercise, which may issue in holy practice.-Ch. Watchman.

PRESERVATION OF THE SCRIPTURES.

An inquirer into the authenticity of the New Testament, who regards it as he would any other book of the same date, must be struck by one very remarkable fact; namely, the integrity of its text, when compared with that of almost every other writing contemporary with it. Not one syllable penned by the eight obscure writers of the New Pestament, received by the church as canonical at the death of St. John, has been lost during the course of eighteen centuries. Yet of the historical works of Tacitus, half at least are wanting; out of the one hundred and forty four books of Livy, only thirty-five exist; the collections of Atticus have entirely perished; the orations of Hortensius are known only through the allusions of his rival, and the literary fame of the great Dic. tator survives but in two narratives, one of which has been sometimes doubted. Where is the wise ? Where is the Scribe? Where is the disputer of which, amid this wreck of eloquence and learning, has preserved unmutilated, even to these latter days, the simple and unstudied composition of the illiterate Galileans,—the impassioned but rugged addresses of the tent-maker of Chicken. Driven

HUMILITY.

The Pesian poet, Sadi, has a remark on humility, well worth the attention of Christians:—that it is like the vine branch, which bends to the ground with the weight of its fruit.

When we pray to have a cross removed, and do not obtain our petition, we may fairly conclude with a thrilling and commanding elocution, is more that God designs, 1. To try our devotion to his will: 2. To prove the sincerity of our profession:

> A sense of mercy gives the humble soul such excellent counsel as Placilla, the empress, gave her husband, Theodosius: "Remember, O husband," said she, "what you lately were, and what you now are; so shall you govern the empire well, and give God his due praise for so great an advancement."—Brookes.

Dost thou find the corruption begin to entangle thy thoughts? Rise up with all thy strength against with no less indignation than if it had fully accomplished what it aims at: Consider what an unclean thought would have: it would have thee roll thyself in folly and filth. Ask envy what it would have ;-murder and destruction are at the end of it. Set thyself against it with no less vigour than if it had utterly debased thee to wicked.

Cast your cares upon the Lord, and he will diect them. Believe in God, ye doubtful, because he can do all things; he can both turn away his wrath from you, and send you help and security.

-Hermas. Brookes remarks, "The first man would know s God, and the Babel builders would dwell as (There is indeed a remarkable similarity in the spirit of both offences; and the same ambition that made man's rebellions in paradise, coninued to rule him out of it.)

I am'well persuaded that a young woman to be truly respectable, must dare to be laudably singular. The more retired and seldom to be seen wife, whose theatre of real action and real plcasure is within her own house, in the fulfilment of sober, useful, and exemplary duties, will ever be most beloved, most respected, and most befriend. ed.—Richmond.

For the Christian Guardian.

WHAT I DON'T LIKE TO SEE. I don't like to see professors of religion conform. ng so much to the fassions of the day, by wearing

enormous sleeves, bonnets and shirtlings. I don't like to see the hair all combed to one

side, because it is fashionable; 'tis ridiculous. I don't like to see bows put upon the back part of the bonnets, for it is equally wrong with wear-ing them on the front. I think a smaller bonnet

I don't like those black waist and wrist bands which have lately made their appearance. Reader, don't you think the same coloured band as the garment would look much better to the eyes of lainess?

Mothers have these things your approbation? I don't like to see rings or jewels worn, because they are expressly forbidden in the holy word of I trust your kindness will excuse so long a let. the grave, his palace, into which the conqueror bodily health and vigor; so intimate is the sympa. God. But, perhaps some will say, the reason why safed to regenerate these thy servants by water ter, as I am anxious fally to explain my reason pursued him. In a dark corner of this den, he thy between body and soul. Our physicians as I wear them is, because they are the gift of a dear

to obey God rather than man; he has the first claim on our obedience. Is it not a shame to see the children of God taken up with such trifles, which are not necessary to preserve them from the cold or heat; all they are calculated to do is, Licensure and Ordination, containing such amendfeed our vanity and exalt us only in our own con- ments and additions to the one now in use as were ceit: for while we are fancying we have the admiration of our brethren, we are lifted up as tho' it were really so. But not so, for instead, their patience and forbearance are exercised when they meet with you, on account of your want of conformity to the word of God.

Dear Reader, stop here and examine yourself, and see and find out what superfluities you may have about you, and put them far away from you, and in so doing God will bless you. A READER.

THE MOTHER IN SICKNESS.

There is something in sickness that breaks down the pride of manhood; that softens the heart, and brings it back to the feelings of infancy.

Who that has languished even in advanced life in sickness and despondency; who that has pined on a weary bed, in the neglect and loneliness of a foreign land, but that has thought on the mother "that looked on his childhood," that smoothed his pillow, and administered to his helplessness.

y selfishness, nor daunted by danger, nor weakned by worthlessness, nor stiffed by ingratitude. She will sacrifice every comfort to his convenionce; she will surrender every pleasure to his enjoyment; she will glory in his fame, and exult in his prosperity, and if misfortunes overtake him, he even will be the dearer to her from misfortune; and if disgraco settle upon his name, she

Who is your Captain!-An English captain, in the year 1750, who was beating up for recruits, in the neighbourhood of Bethlehem, met one day a Moravian Indian, and asked him whether he had a mind to be a soldier. 'No,' answered he, 'I am already engaged.'
"Who is your captain?" "I have a very brave and excellent captain," replied the Indian, "his name is Jesus Christ; him will I serve as long as I live; my life is at his disposal, upon which the British officer suffered him to pass unmolested.

Religions Intelligence.

From the Canadian Watchman

UNITED SYNOD OF UPPER CANADA. Extracts from the Minutes of the United Synod Upper Canada, at their meeting in York, U. C. Tresday 10th June, 1832, and continued by ad-

> Presbyterian Church, York, . Pucsday, 19th June, 1332.

The United Synod of Upper Canada met, according to adjournment, and was opened by the Moderator, the Rev. Andrew Bell, with a sermon from Psalin lxxxvii 3. "Glorious things are spoken of thee, O city of God," prayer by the Moderator.

The Roll was called and marked... Members pre From the Presbylery of Brockville.

Rev. William Smart; Brockville; Rev. Robert Boyd

From the Presbytery of York.

Rev. William Jenkins, and Robert Johnston, Elder Scarborough; Roy. James Harris, and Malcolm Mc-Leilan, Elder, York; Rev. William King, Nelson; Rev. Andrew Bell, and Samuel Wallace, Elder, Toronto; Rev. Daniel W. Eastman, Grimsby; Rev. John Brynt ing. Mount Pleasant; Rev. Peter Ferguson, and Thomas Barber, Elder, Esquesing; Rev. Duncan McMillan,

Wednesday-Received and read the R Presbytery of York.

In reviewing the year that is past, the Members of this Presbytery feel much occasion, on their own behalf, and on behalf of their congregations, for gratitude to the Great King and Head of the Church. While God has evidently been among the churches for the edification of his people and the calling in of sinners, we believe that ours have not been neglected ;-that his presence has been felt amongst us; -and that benefigial results have been experienced. We have stood with the prophet Elijah at the mouth of the Cave, and we have seen the great and strong wind, and the earthquake, and the fire passing by us,—and the Lord was not in any of these; but He has been heard and felt

among us in the still small voice of the Gospel. Pure and undefiled religion has been decidedly on the advance among us, and in a way that we think characteristic of the influences of Him who has said, "I will be as the dew unto Israel." Numbers have been added to our churches, particularly from among the young: and the means of grace have been well attended. The Temperance cause is also prospering amongst us, and our people are awakening more and more to the necessity of an effort being made on its behalf. A number of Societies have been formed in our congregutions; and it is hoped that in this, as well as in other branches of practical holiness, their light will so shine before men, that others, seeing their good works, will glorify their Father who is in heaven.

At our first meeting, in August last year, we recom-mended the use of the Westminister Assembly's version of the Psalms in all the churches under our care.

At our meeting in November last, we passed a resolution, expressive of our determination to enforce the rules laid down in the form of Church Government and Ordination, relative to the examination of all persons (whether ordained ministers or licentiates,) producing dismissals from other Presby terian bodies with a view to admission to this Presbytery, upon their Theological sentiments.

The congregation of Esquesing having given a unanimous call to the Rev. Peter Ferguson, which was after mature deliberation sustained by Presbytery, Mr. Ferguson was removed from West Gwillimbury, where he had been formerly installed; and on the 11th April last, Presbytery installed him in the charge of the congregation in Esquesing.

Mr. James Cairns, having gone through the usual pieces of trial prescribed by Presbytery in a satisfactory manner, was on the 19th of June licenced to preach the Gospel as a probationer for the Holy Ministry.

We have received Mr. William Lemnont, under the inspection of Presbytery, as a student with a view to

the Ministry. The Presbyterian congregation of London, and like wise that of Eramosa have sont in regular adherences to our cause, and petitioned for supply of sermon. The former of these, by appointment of Presbytery, has been partially surplied by the Rev. Andrew Bell, and preser to very cheering prospects; the latter by the Rev. Peter Ferguson. The Presbyterian congregation of Port Hope petitioned last fall for a supply of sermon from us, and although one of our members was appointed to give them a present supply, he was from unavoi-dable circumstances prevented from fulfilling his appointment. The congregation of West Gwillimbury, left vacant by the removal of Mr. Ferguson, has also

ausband, &c. Think in all such cases, we ought missionary labor; and we therefore request that the

deemed necessary by us, and we now submit the same to the consideration of Synod, in the hope that it may be adopted for general use in the Body. By order of Presbytery,

Duncan McMillan, Moderator. Andrew Bell. Presbytery Clerk.

Messrs. Smart, Bell, and Wallace were appointed a committee to draw up a Pastoral Letter to the churches under the care of the Synod. Thursday.-According to agreement a meeting was

held this morning for prayer for the outpouring of the influence of the Holy Spirit on ministers and people; and likewise for the mercy of God in the midst of an afflictive visitation.

Received and real the Report of the Presbytery of Brockville.

In reporting to Synod, we would observe, that although we have not the transaction of much business to notice, yet in our churches the Lord has been doing great things for us whereof we are glad.

The Spirit of God has been poured out in an abundaut manner on several of our cherches. The means of grace have been in general well attended and bles-The number of the members of our churches has Oh! there is an endoaring tenderness in the sed. we of a mother to a son, that transcends all other lections of the heart. It is neither to be chilled rance cause is also as the lections of the heart. It is neither to be chilled rance cause is also as the lection. The Temperature called the rance cause is also as the lection of the lections of the heart. rance cause is also on the advance among us, and ma- as a means of radding this country of its slaves. We ny of our people are to be found enrolled among its have not faith to believe that African colonization will friends and supporters.

in the townships of Russell, Osgoode, and Gloucester applied to us for a supply of sermon and for the adop- Advocate. tion of some means to furnish them with the permanent enjoyment of the ordinances of the gospel. The Rev. Robert Lyle has been appointed to give them occasiontune; and if disgrace settle upon his name, she al supply, to organize a church, and dispense the sa-will still love and cherish him in spite of his dis-grace; and if all the world beside cast him off, are many other places depending on the several memshe will be all the world to him. - Washington bers of this Presbytery for such occasional supply of sermon as can be given, and are anxious for the full enjoyment of the gospel, we hope that Synod will take

some step to procure a supply of preachers.

Our student, Mr. Dickey, is still pursuing his studies, and another one, Mr. Christie, has teen received

under the inspection of Presbytery.

We have prepared a draught of a memorial, to His Majesty, remonstrating against the exclusive endow-ment of certain churches in the Province, as unjust in principle and oppressive in operation. We lay the "On our voyage we had given some tracts and gossaid document before Syned, hoping that something may be done on the subject.

A complaint having been preferred, by the congregation of Ormestown, against Mr. James Miller, who was received as a probationer at the general meeting in for books. To get rid of the croud, (for we could not June last year, he has been to a certain length, subjected to the discipline of the church, by this Presbytethe case is called up. By order of Presbytery,

ROBERT LYLE, Moderator. WILLIAM SMART, Presbytery Clerk. On motion, Synod took up the case of Mr. Miller,

and after mature deliberation it was, bytery until communication is had with the United As. apples, eggs, &c.; and one brought us a plate of excel-sociate Presbytery of Glasgow; and that the Synod lent moustalevri." After public worship, the Synod was constituted with Clerk be instructed to write immediately to Dr. Kidston, the Clerk of said Presbytery, for the necessary information, and also to Mr. Miller, informing him of

the decision of Synod. Agreed that Mr. James Cairns, probationer, shall receive his apcomments from the York Presbytery till the 1st of January, 1833, and from that time till the ext meeting of Synod, from the Brockville Presbytery. The Clerk laid before Synod a friendly letter, which had been addressed to him, from the Associate Reformed Synod of New York to this Synod, and which ha-

ving been read, it was On motion, Resolved, That the members of this Synod are highly gratified with the Christian feelings entertained for them by their brethren in the Ministry. entertained for them by their brethren in the Ministry, as well as with the accounts of the prosperity of the Holland Landing; having with him a small sled, three churches and the advancement of the Reseemer's King don within the bounds of the Associate Reformed Synod; and, that the Rev. Andrew Bell be appointed to storm beating in his face, he lost his road and wander-The Rev. Robert Boyd was chosen Moderator, and as well as with the accounts of the prosperity of the the Rev. Andrew Bell, Synod Clerk. nod; and, that the Rev. Andrew Bell be appointed to write's friendly letter to the Associate Reformed Synod in answer to the one now received and read.

> documents relative to the Literary and Theological ble to draw the sled. It appears he came sometime Seminary at Pleasant Bay, Hillier, and reported on his in the night to the neighbourhood of this village, and visit to that place, as appointed at last general meeting. Synod took up the subject, and after due considera-

On motion, Resolved, 1. That the members of thi Synod approve of the Regulations for the management of the Seminary which have been submitted, so far as they go; and agree to give it all the encouragement in

2. That the Rev. James Harris and the Rev. Willi am Bell (or in case of the inability of the latter to attend, the Rev. Peter Perguson) be a committee to visit Pleasant Bay, in the beginning of August, to preach in the neighbourhood, and make such arrangements as shall be deemed necessary for securing the property to was discovered frozen hard, lying directly under the the Synod by a legal deed; and that the Rey, Messra, William Smart, William Bell, Robert Boyd, James Harris, Andrew Bell, and Peter Ferguson, be Trustees for holding it in the name of the Synod when such afrangements shall have been made.

him an agent, in the name of the Synod, to solicit subscriptions throughout the Province, to assist in finish. ing the necessary buildings; and that the members of vice he died, & for whom the whiskey was bought, was at Synod shall further the object of his mission, to the ut- that moment recling to and fro over the corpse in a

The propriety of the measure being fully discussed

the measure.

nd admitted by members, it was, On motion, Resolved. That this Synod do present a Memorial to the King, remonstrating against the policy of exclusively endowing particular churches in this Province, and thereby putting it in their power, in a certain degree, to invade and interfere with the religious privileges of the members of this Synod, as well is to disturb the peace of their congregations.

The draught of the Memorial before the Synod, hav ing been amended so as to suit the views of members was committed to Messrs. Smart, Boyd, Bell, and Ferruson to have a copy prepared, to be signed by the Moderator and Clerk and to present the same to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, with a respectful the words, "by the inordinate use of ardent spirits,"

supply of preachers for the destitute settlements. Resolved. That the Clerk write to the professors of Divinity and the Synod Clerks of the different Presbyterian bodies in the mother Country, soliciting them to encourage young men of a missionary spirit to turn

their attention to the wants of this country. The Rev. Messrs. Smart, W. Bell, Boyd, King, A. Bell, and Ferguson, were appointed a Committee, to attend to any business resulting from the considera-tion of the proposed union, with the other Presbyterian

or otherwise. The business being completed, the Synod adjourned petitioned for supply of sermon. Besides these, there to meet in the Presbyterian Church in Prescott, on the are other places which we could occupy as fields of third Tuesday in June, 1833, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

The Primitive Methodist Conference commenced its Sy od will appoint such probationers as may come to sittings at Bradford, in Yorkshire, on Friday the 18th be at their disposal as long a time as possible within ult., and closed on Thursday the 24th ult. The returns our bounds, in order to enable us to meet, as far as made, exhibit this year an increase of 4,105 members; making a present total of 41,301 members; 263 travelpossible, the applications to us for supply of sermon. making a present total of 41,301 members; 263 travelling preachers; 3,141 local preachers; and 463 chapels.

We understand that Dr Chalmers, the moderator of the last General Assembly, declined the honour of dining with the Commissioner on Sabbath, during the sittings of the Assembly, and omitted the usual mode-rator's breakfasts on that day. The Commissioner, Lord Belhaven, is said to have expressed himself perfeetly satisfied with the reasons of the moderator, and to have been gratified with so fine an instance of consistent adherence to the principles of the Church of Scotland, regarding the sanctity of the Lord's day .-Scottish Guardian.

Liberia.-Rev. Melville B. Cox, left this town on Wednesday last, on his way to New York, whence he intends to sail in a few weeks to Liberia. He goes out as an authorised Methodist Missionary, Mr. C. unites sincerity and zeal in the cause of Christ with abilities of a high order. We can only regret that ill health prevents his continuing his useful labours in our own country; and sincerely hope that a sea voyage and change of climate may restore to him the vigour and strength necessary for the prosecution of his arduous

Africa presents a wide field for Missionary labour. We look upon the colony at Liberia as laying the foundation for the final establishment of christianity, civilization, and intelligence in that region of moral and mental darkness. In this view it is more important, and more worthy of support and encouragement, than riends and supporters.

At our meeting in February last, the Presbyterians lands it has never visited, and gladdon the bearts of millions with the blest tidings of salvation .- Hallowell

> France.-At the late annual meeting of the British and Foreign Bible Society, one of the speakers observed, that he "could not help admiring the wonderful daption of the exertions of the Society, under the blessing of Providence, to the circumstances of the times. One hundred and seventy thousand comes of the Bible had, within the last year, been distributed in France; and was it not most consolatory to think, that that had occurred when such a fatal pestilence prevailed in the land."

Tracts in Greece.--Rev. John H. Hill, Episcopal missionary to Greece, in his jurnal of a voyage to Smyrna, in company with Rev. Jonas King, thus de-

pels to the crew. This was soon noised abroad and we began to have applications in abundance. A little magazine which we had taken possession of to shelter us from the scorching sun was at once filled with inquirers breathe,) we placed the box of books just outside, beneath a low window, in which I sat all day. One after ry, and we now refer the matter to Synod for its deci-sion. The necessary explanations will be given when the case is called up. By order of Presbytery, given without hesitation. Those who could not, were sent away with tears in their eyes. By one o'clock the croud became so great, and the demand so urgent that we had to call in the aid of our old captain; and when all our tracts and scriptures were gone, they con-On motion, Resolved, That Mr. Miller's name be tinued to press upon us with the most earnest petitions. struck from the list of probationers, that no further In several cases those who had received a little tract proceedings be had in his case by the Brockville Pres. perhaps, brought us back in return presents of grapes,

> THE MORAYIANS .-- According to a late statement of the Moravians, the total number of the brethren scattered over the whole earth amounts to no more than 16,000; nevertheless, they keep up 127 missionary establishments among the heathens, at an expense of more than £9,000 per annum.—Athenæum.

🚋 Temperance.

For the Christian Guardian. THE DEATH OF A DRUNGARD.

It was about the beginning of December 1831, that poor man, (a French Canadian I believe,) left the village of Newmarket on a Friday evening to go to the ed about in byeways until he was quite bewildered; and od in answer to the one now received and read.

The Rev. William Smart laid before Synod certain the liquor he had drunk rendered him stapid and unaleft his sled, one jug of whiskey and the little dog in the road; another jug he hid in the woods, and the field where, to appearance, he fell down, and not being able to rise, folded his arms about him and died. The little dog remained faithful to les master's goods at the sled till he was discovered by some of the neighbours, which led to the suspicion that the owner was lost, and search was immediately made for him. lowever had fallen so deep that all efforts to discover the body proved fruitless; yet a strong conviction rested on the minds of many that he was certaily buried beneath the snow. The awful truth, however, was ascertained about the middle of March, when the corpse pathway of sleighs where it had remained nearly four months; during which time the mice had eat great holes in his flesh.

When some preparations were made we assembled to take up the body. After loosening the skeleton and turning it over, and I had removed the jug that still re-3. That the above deputation is authorized after-wards to furnish Mr. Cory with credentials appointing mained close by his side, the spectacly he presented produced in me feel; as beyond description. And what was still more to be abhorred, the very man in whose sernost of their power in their respective neighborhoods, state of intoxication. Who could look upon such a Friday.—On motion, the draught of the remonscene without sorrow of heart, or without resolving to strance submitted by the Brockville Presbytery, was give all his aid and influence to Temperance Societies? read, and Synod proceeded to consider the propriety of I fastened up the box into which the body was put ;my mind was overcharged, my soul revolted at the scene,-I turned my back and went away. SAMUEL HUGHES

Hope, August, 1832.

DRUNKENNESS AND CHOLERA IN MONTREAL.

On Thursday last, at a meeting of the inhabitants of the western portion of the city, as occurrence took place which calls for attention. It was moved, " that the protracted prevalence in this city of the frightful meeting, occasioned, as far as secondary causes are concerned, by the impure state of the atmosphere, produced by the filty condition of the town," &c. &c. --Mr. B. Workman moved, that after the "concerned," request to forward it and cause it to be laid at the foot be introduced; this amendment was received with sneers and laughter; but the mover being determined purified." What amount will York raise to-morrow? Synod having considered various plans for procuring not to be laughed out of his purpose, persisted in putting the amendment to vote, when ir was Losr! by a large majority. Thus, then, have our fellow-citizens declare their opinion, that the inordinate use of ardent spirits is not one of the exciting causes in spreading Cholera. We publish this fact in order that the people of the Canadas and of the United States may have an opportunity of reviewing the verdict of this meeting, and may confirm or reverse it. We do earnestly hope that the gentlemen of the majority will not Ballot, a thorough going reform paper, says, "That practise on the same principles as they voted; if they Ministers in the Province, whether by joint committees do, we must entertain the painful apprehension of soon seeing them numbered with thousands, who have already fallen victims to the awful ravages of Cholera.

deaths have occurred on the Island of Montreal any candidate who asks their sufferage, requiring an since the rayages of Cholera commenced; of these, 700, not twenty persons totally abstained from intoxicaling drinks,-we say not twenty, because we do not wish to colour matters too highly, though from our personal knowledge, we only know of two persons who acted on the principles of total abstinence, who have fallen. One out of every 18 or 19 of our citizens have fallen, whilst not one out of every 200 of the consistent and firm members of the Temperance Societies of this city have died. What will the anti-cold-water asjority do with this fact ? Will they tell us how they got over it, for it was stated to them, and voted as they

When the meeting divided, it was ascertained that there was a large majority against the amendment : the Chairman, H. Gates, Esq. addressed the mover in the following words, "Mr. WOREMAN you are in the minority, and I am very sorry for it": to which he replied, "I never, Sir, stood in a minority of which I am so proud as the present."-Courant.

TEMPERANCE AND TAVERN-REEPERS. "What can a temperate man do?" was a question put to us a few days since, by a erson, who, after riding some miles, became weary, but not thirsty. His horse was both. He would call at a public house; he would spend half an hour to cool himself and refresh his beast; he would drink a tembler of water, and his tries? horse would drink a gallon; he would give the hostler "a levenpenny bit;" but in all this, the person who purchased the license, who rented or owned the house, and paid the hostler, would not be benefitted, although all the advantage derived would have been at his expense. The visitor being a temperate man, could not

drink liquor, and might be scrupulous about paying for any. Now as temperance by no means implies parsimony, it would perhaps be well that those who violate the old customs should establish new ones. Why not, then, make at once a rule of leaving at the bar of the public house, entered for rest, us much as would have been spent under former circumstances for the usual privileges of the bar! The first attempt would startle the landlord; but he would soon perceive that he had furnished all that his visitor needed, and that necessary expenses gave him a right to compensation This would be a "quid pro quo;" and the proposition, we think, could not be repugnant to either host or guest. U. S. Gazette.

A Genuine Member .- " Haste ye, and gie me something," said a man in black, as he hurriedly entered a druggist's shop, a few days ago; "I have some. thing, here," laying his hand on the upper buttons of his est, "that sadly troubles me; an emetic, an emetic." He cried out, surprised that the Druggist was not in as great haste as himself.—The druggist, fearing he had by some mistake taken arsenic, administered the desired emetic, which soon produced its usual effects.-The man in bluck then felt more at ease to answer the drug-gist's questions. "Have ye taken arsenic?" said the druggist "No," said the man in black, "but I was feeling. at a funeral, and thinking the service was wine, I drank my glass off, but have since found it was rum, and as I Cassation would do, in the matter of the appeals to them

Progress of Temperance in England .- Some idea f the extent of the temperance reform in England, my be derived from the following extract of a letter rom an English elergyman in London to a gentleman a Utica, under date of May 26:—

"An excellent temperance meeting was held this week in Exeter Hall. Five bishops graced the plat orm. A decrease of two hundred and fifty thousand. ounds sterling is reported on the excise returns from pirituous liquors last year, in the united kingdom; out an increase in eatables.

CHRISTIAN GUARDIAN.

Wednesday, August 15, 1832.

(Communicated by a Member of the Conference.) ! Hallowell, Thursday evening, August 9th, 1832.

The Conference assembled in this village yesterday morning. About 40 Preachers were present at the commencement of the Session; the rest have arrived since absent.

reading, singing and prayer, and a short address from the President. After the organization of the Conference, a resolution was adopted inviting the Rev. Rob't. Alder, Representative of the Wesleyan Missionary Committee of London, and the Rev. John P. Hetheringon, Wesleyan Missionary at Kingston, to attend and take a part in the deliberations of the Conference. The invitation was communicated to them in a note by the Secretary of the Conference. Accordingly Messrs. the general object of his mission to the British North American Provinces, and the pleasure he felt in meetng his Canadian brethren on the present occasion.

The first day of the Session was principally occupied in appointing Committees, to whom was referred most of the important business of the Conference. To day has been employed in examining the cases of candidates for admission on trial and into full connexion. Several were rejected. The Conference is proceeding with becoming strictness on this point, in order that the intellectual improvement of the Ministry may keep m the advance of that of the people.

A meeting will be held to-morrow in the Court House, at the hour of 10 o'clock A. M. for the purpose of devising means and making contributions for the relief of the poor in this town, especially widows and orphans, who are now suffering under disease and want. We hope the meeting will be well attended and the contributions be such as will afford suitable relief to those for whom they are intended. Sympathy with those who have suffered and are are daily suffering by the present calamity, and gratitude to God for our own preservation, should prompt us to come forward on this occasion with liberality. It is stated in the New York pascourge wherewith it is visited, is, in the opinion of this pers that more than sixteen thousand dollars had been given in money, besides clothing and secret charity, for the relief of the poor of that city; one paper remarks, "truly this is god-like, and is one of the surest presages we have that New York will come out of the furnace of this present sore affliction like gold seven times

The approaching general election under the provisions of the Reform Bill-which some papers suppose in answer to the numerous questions which were put to will take place in October, others not till Decemberis beginning to excite considerable interest in England; He had originally served in the Kangaron, and lost his and the pledges which shall be required of candidates leg by an accident on board the Atalanta. He had been is becoming the subject of newspaper discussion. . The as the pledges required at the late election to support the bill, were the immediate cause of its becoming a law, so would the demand for new pledges be succeed. Let us examine how far the evidence of the facts will led by a not less brilliant share of success;" and re-Let us examine how far the evidence of the facts will led by a not less brilliant state of success;" and red the King. This petition he took to Whitehall, and he bear out the decision of the meeting. About 2000 commends voters to propose the following questions to had reason to believe it had reached the King at Windsor,

answer from him in the affirmative to them all. 1st. Will you vote for a bill to empower the people

elect their representatives every third year? 2. Will you vote for the equal distribution of the lective franchise throughout England, Ireland, and Scotland, extending the right of voting to all payers scot and let?

3. Will you vote for the total abolition of tithes? 4. Will you vote for the repeal of the Law of Pri-

sogeniture?
5. Will you vote for the ropeal of the tax on malt,

and of the duty on soap? 6. Will you vote for the repeal of the whole of the

7. Will you vote for the total repeal of stamp duties of every description? 8. Will you vote for the abolition of the duty upon

every variety of imported foreign grain? 9. Will you vote for the complete abolition of the

10. Will you vote for the abolition of the punish-

ment of death, except in cases of murder?

11. Will you vote against a renewal of the charters of the Bank of England and East India Company?

12. Will you vote against granting "supplies," if war should be declared with the view of enforcing the principles of legitimate monarchy in foreign coun-

Foreign News.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

By the packet ship York, which arrived yesterday from iverpool, and by the ship Ajaz, from the same port, arived this morning, the Editors of the Commercial Advertiser have received various files of London papers up to the 27th June, and Liverpool papers to the 28th, both inclusive. The extracts and summary for which we have oom will be found below.

The elections for the members of the Reformed Parliament were about to be carried on with much spirit. The tone of the Whig Press is decidedly hostile to the Bank of England, as at present chartered. The Courier says-'It is understood that the Secret Communities on the Bank of England have concluded their examination of the Governor of the Bank, and are now engaged in hearing the evidence of the country bankers. It is expected that a report will be made before the closing of the present

ession."

The Bill to abolish the punishment of death in cases of forgery and other felonies, was undergoing a warm dis-cussion in the House of Lords, the Chancellor, Lord Brougham, being in favor of the measure, and Lord Tenbrougham, being in tayor of the heaster, and Lord Ten-terden, present Catef Justice of the King's Bench, and Lord Eldon being against it. Iraland continued in a state of turmoil. The Orangemen in Dublin were summoned to assemble on the 12th of July, "prepared to resist ag-gression," and a turnult was expected. The assemble com-mitted on the King by a drank or insane expensioner, the particulars of which will be found below, created, of coarse much sensation in the Kingdom; but was one of those isolated acts unconnected with any political schemes or

In France, the leading question was, what the Court of my glass off, but have since tound it was toun, and am a member of the Temperance Society, my conscience could not feel at ease till I got the runious stuff soutened, and protested against by all the persons arrested. The Figure 1 Observer is to Paris, and warm reception at ted. Tulleyrand's return to Paris, and warm reception at the palace, the rumors that he would be made President of the Council, &c. excited much speculation. O. P. Q. says his visit was purely political, and enumerates the impor-tant points of policy on which his opinion and advice are required. The protest of M. de Chateaubriand is regard. ed as a piece of sophistry by the London papers. It was believed, however, that the government could not, and would not, continue the prosecution against him; as he had committed no treasonable act. The result of Dou Pedro's expedition remained in as doubtful a state as at the latest advices; but it was believed that Miguel's troops would desert him at the first opportunity. The

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, June 25th, (evening.)—The answers to inquiries this ference at St. Jame's Hotel in Jerymo street, vas that Sir Walter had passed a more comfortable night, and had greatly improved since yesterday. Notwithstanding, his recovery is very doubtful. The whole of his famiy reside at the same hotel at present.

ATTACK UPON THE KING.

We lament that we are under the necessity of noticing n attrocious outrage committed on the person of his Maesty, at Ascot Heath Races, by a ruffin, who, instead of expressing any feeling of regrot, actually gloried in it.--amounting in all to nearly sixty, only three being suppressing any teening in the first race, his Ma-The proceedings of the Conference commenced with served to start; on enquiry it turned out that a stone had ly without doing any injury; the stone struck our venera-ble Sovereign on the forehead, just above the rim of the hat, which was fortunately on his head at the time. The sound was so foud that the moment the stone reached its lestination, it was distinctly heard throughout the room. The King was either stunned, or so much astonished at he moment, as to fall pack 2 or 3 pages, and exclaimed, My-! I am hit !"; At this in tant the same ruffin threw another stone, which struck the wood work of the window, and fell to the ground.—Lord Frederick Fitzela-rence was close to his Royal Parent, and taking him by Alder and Hetherington were shortly after introduced the hand, led him to a chair, inquiring with the utmost o the Conference by the Rev. Wm. Ryerson. Mr. agitation if he were injured? The Queen, Lady Errol, Adder addressed the Conference in a few words, stating struck. Happily his Majesty soon relieved their anxiety, and taking off his bat; and placing his hand in the spot where the blow had fallen, declared with a smile that he was unburt! Providentally, his Majesty's hat preserved him from consequences which might otherwise have been most serious. The first moment of surprise and alarm most serious. The first moment of surprise and alarm being over, his Majesty received the affectionate congratulations of the Queen and those by whom he was sur-rounded, while the countess of Errol (his daughter) burst into an agony of tears, and could with difficulty be persnaded that there was no further danger to be apprehended. While this painful scene was exhibited on the Royal

Stand, the attention of the populace was directed to what was going on beneath. The ruffian had scarcely thrown the stones (which was the work of a moment) when he has seized by a gentleman, who afterwards proved to be Taptain Smith, of the Royal Navy, a resident at Windsor, and by another gentleman named Turner, who had been a witness to the t-ansaction. The Bow street Officers who were on the spot, rushed to their assistance, and Taunton and Gardiner conducted the now passive prisoner to the Magistrates' room, under the Stand, contiguous to that of the King, where he was detained in proper custody till he subsequent examination. In little more than three minutes after the occurrence the King rose from his chair and presented himself at the window. The moment it vas seen that his Majesty was unhurt, a simultaneous shout of joy burst from all quarters, which was repeated when the Queen and Lord Fuzclarence presented themselves at the window. Three distinct cheers were then given with such enthusiasm that the feelings of the popuace could not be mistaken; there was a heartiness of expression which left no doubt of the horfor and indignation with which they viewed the dastardly attack. An account published in the Morning Chronicle, adds:

On the public mind being pacified, Mr. Elliott, a magistrate of Reading, assisted by Mr. Roe, the chief magistrate, proceeded to take examinations against the prisoner, who stood in the corner of the room, apparently but little affected by his situation. His appearance, as we before stated, was most wretched, and similar to that of those wandering mendicants who, in the tattered garb of sailors are constantly imposing on the credulity of the public.-He had a wooden leg of the most rude construction; and him, said his name was Dennis Collins, that he was a na. tive of Cork, and had been long in his Majesty's service. admitted a pensioner at Greenwich Hospital, where he had remained eighteen months; but six months back he had misconducted himself towards his wardsman, and had been turned out. From that period, which was in De. ember, he had been without pension or means of support. He petitioned the Lords of the Admiralty for redress, but in vain; he then, on the nincteenth of April last, petition-

for it was sent back to the Lords of the Admiralty, and he was again informed, through their secretary, that his claims could not be recognised; he then became desperate; he had no means of support; and, as he said, "lie might as well be shot or hanged as rem in in such a state." In this feeling it was he came to Ascot, determined to be of Don Pedro's expedition; therefore, every day we may revenged on the King. He admitted he threw the stone which struck his Majosty, as well as that which followed. bon Gazettes do not contain any information on the sub-He had no accomplices, and acted entirely from his own ject.

feelings, and without the suggestion or dictation of any We have received the following private letter from Lis. feelings, and without the suggestion or dictation of any We have receperson. He then produced his papers, to show that his bon, June 16: tory was well founded; and on being reasoned with on the atrocity of his conduct, he said he was sorry for it.— His manner was perfectly collected and rational; and he ing been before the Magistrates of that establishment for keeps the capital in great excitement." some former misconduct. On examining his head, there was a mark of a wound, which we collected from him had been inflicted by a fall. He was not intoxicated, but he man that morning. He had walked down from London, and had slept in a shed in the neighbourhood of Windsor the preceding night., This was the substance of his own statement.

Depositions were then taken on the spot by the Clerk. of the Magistrates. The man was committed, and the impression was, that his offence might Le considered High

London, June 21 .- It will be seen that both houses of Parliament agreed last night, unanimously, upon an ad dress to the King, on occasion of the brutal outrage offered to his Majesty's sucred person at 'Ascot. If the whole nation could speak its feelings through such a channel, the address would contain but one unmixed expression of dis-

London, June 24.—The deluded wretch who attacked his Majesty's person is now awaiting his punishment; we leave it to the Troy Journals to concect his defence.

Liverroot, June 26.—The brutal and infamous assault made on the King at Ascot races, has excited throughout the whole kingdom a strong feeling of indignation and dis-gust. Happily his Majosty escaped without any injury, and the only effect of the outrage has been to call forth a strong and universal expression of affection for his person, and respect for his character.

Sir Robert Peel, in seconding the motion of Lord Althorp, to agree to the address to the King, adopted by the munition intended for Acre, fell into the hands of the House of Lords, took occasion to ascribe the insane act of Egyptians. Ibrahim immediately sent expresses with the House of Lords, took occasion to ascribe the insane act of the disbanded scaman, to the political excitement of the times, and connected it with the attack on the Duke of confirm the truth to Abdallah Pacha, who consequently Wellington. For this he is severely censured by the Whig prosses.

IRELAND.

The second report of the House of Commons' Committee on the Irish tithe question, has been printed. The Committee recommend that measures should, with as lit-tle delay as possible, be submitted to Parliament:—1. A Bill to amend the provisions of the Tithe Composition Acts, and to render them permanent and compulsory. 2 A Bill to constitute Ecclesiastical Corporations in Ireland. 3. A Bill for the commutation of tithes in Ireland. The Committee also recommend a new valuation of all benefices in Ireland, for the purposes of the first fruits, formed with a view to charging it with all church cess, for the building and repairing of churches, and for the due colebration of Divine workhip.

Tithes — The Cork Reporter states that there were 70,

000 persons in attendance at the anti-tithe meeting at Imokelly. The Wexford Independent mentions, that Imokelly. The Wexford Independent mentions, that stock purses have been formed in several haronies of the county Wexford, to resist the demand for tithes. The spirited men of Carrick-on Suir have called an anti-tithe meeting for to morrow (Sunday.) - Tipperary Free Press.

A tithe seizure, made at Adfert, county Kerry, by Mr. Rice, on Monday last, was rescued by the peasantry, who collected in great force, and beat Mr. Rice and the drivers. The system of passive resistance to tithes has been intro-duced at Athonry, county Galway, and acted upon -Dublin Morning Register.

In a morning contemporary, the Register, we find an advertisement for a public meeting, this day, from certain persons of the parish of Allen, for a committee to col-lect subscriptions, "in aid of the noble, peaceable, and herore people, who lately suffered their cattle to be canted at half a crown a head, sooner than countenance or consent to pay a tax which justice condemns, which conscience abhors, and which the peace and commerce of the country require should be totally and immediately abolish-To this advertisement is appended a list of the cattle "canted," their probable value, the price which they brought, the names of the people to whom they belonged and, which is still more remarkable, the names and rest. dences of the purchasers. The names of all parties we shall omit; but, for the sake of enlightening our English readers on Irish tithe affairs, we shall insert the prices :-

worth 101. 10s. sold- 01. 6s. Two cows. 13i. Os. Four cows, __ 0i. 13s. __ 0i. 6s. Four heifers, 16]. 0s. 101. 0s. — 0l. 12s. 151. 0s. — 0l. 13s. Ten sheep,

Ol. 13e. 16l. 0s. The value of the cattle sold, and which they would bring at a market or a fair, was 801. 10s.; the price obtained for them was just three guiness? Whether the parson's demand was more or less, we are not informed; but, after paying the bailiff's and auctioneer's fees, Mr. J. Thornton, the auctioneer, handed him nine shillings sterling! Now we are satisfied that the parson of this parish of Allen, with whose name we are not acquainted, must have foreseen, from what happened in other places, that the result would be nearly spell as actually occurred. He must have anticipated the sale would be a failure, and that, in a pecuniary point of view, he would make nothing of it. Why, then, did he endanger the peace of the country? Why did he exasperate the people by a display which could be of no possible benefit to himself, and furnish the world with the materials of the advertisement from which we have been quoting? Was it with a view to set up the character of the Established Church in Ireland? If the latter, this clergyman will find that his object has lamentably failed. This statement will be read with a very difbelieve that even the English clergy of the Establishment will be much obliged to him for the energy he has displayed on this organion. Nay, we should not be much surprised to find that the general Government, which has done so much for the church militant in Ireland, which has incurred, on their account, so much unpopularity, regarded these, and similar exhibitions of the Irish clergy with pain and disgust—with disgust as to the temper of the party, and with pain as rendering it next to impossible to adopt any wiso legislative measure for the permanence of the establishment in Ireland. For this, no doubt, the Catholics are, in a strict and technical sense, somewhat to blame. But their conduct is, at all events, natural; and it has grown out of, it has been excited, it has been strength. oned by, the conduct of the tithe eaters to the tithe payers, for the last five or six yours. This is one of the bitter fruits to the Church of the second reformation. It was commenced with a view of insulting, taunting, and pro voking the Catholic people of Ireland, until it has left them in a temper in which they are not disposed to listen to any accommodation whatever, until it has left the Government in a position in which, with all the disposi-tion possible, they will find it very difficult to accomplish any substantial or permanent arrangement.— Dublin

ITALY,

Evening Post.

The following, dated Bologna, June 13, is extracted from the Augsburg Gazette of the 19th inst: The spirit of resistance to the Papal Government manifests itself in all quarters, even where it was least expected. At Peru-gia a meeting of 800 people took place, to celebrate Lord Grey's return to the Ministry by banquets and illumina-tions. The inabitants of Umbria expressed incredible joy at an event which formerly would scarcely have reached their ears, or would have passed unnoticed. The Prelate and the Papal troogs were unable to prevent the meeting. We learn from Ancona that the Court of Rome has or-dored the Prelate at Caime, to declare the popular move-ment at Ancona on the 3rd inst. an act of high treasen and to threaten the authors with immediate and severe punishment. On the day before yesterday a serious dis turbance occurred at Forrura, on the arrival of some Pa pal troops, who were, as usual, received with hisses and stones—the soldiers fired upon the people, of whom seve-ral were killed and others wounded. The interferences of the Austrians put an end to this bloody scene.

Extract of a letter of the 19th inst. from Reggio :- " A 4 o'clock in the afternoon of the day before yesterday, we had another shock of an earthquake. The Convent of the Madonna, which had been previously much shaken, has become a mere heap of ruins. The three stories successively fell in ; and the vaults of the cellars were so comPORTUGAL.

Majesty's ship Columbia, sailed on the 17th June. are informed that Government has accounts of the sailing expect important information from that quarter. The Lis-

"We have no news of importance as yet to communicate, but arrests have taken place amongst the troops. It seems information regarding the means adopted for preventing that the Government is very doubtful of their being true. the spreading thither of the Asiatic Cholera, and which was recognised by some of the Bow street officers as have The approach of Don Pedio is daily looked for, which

POLAND.

LONDON, June 15 .- Letters from Poland and accounts admitted be had been drinking beer, which he purchased in the Gorman papers inform us, that the most frightfal His Excellency Lord Aylmer, by advice of the Deputy with a shilling which had been given to him by a gentle.

The most solemn promises of the Russian in Warsaw.

The most solemn promises of the Russian Government are openly violated towards the highest Poles in that un-happy capital. Generals Luermski and Chovrewski, to whom Marshal Paskewitch had pledged the elemency of force, and are most strictly complied with: but as the Autocrat, have been transported under an escort to these orders are volumnious, I beg leave to state in ge-Moscow. Generals Isador, Krasinski, and Driakonski, neral terms the heads of them, in hopes that, as, hither-are dead of the cross treatment to which they were sub-to, by God's blessing, they have saved this garrison jected. General Wit has been sent to Petersburg, on account of some new difficulties which have arisen in the government of Warsaw. The Russian authorities have evon bogun their war upon women. Countess Sabaniska has been ordered to quit Warsaw immediately, and to exile herself beyond the Polish territory, on account of some compassionate succors which she had lent to her ountrymen. This lady has proceeded to Dresden. All the officers of the Polish army, who, on the faith of an bathe once a day, under proper restrictions, and are nunesty, had returned to Poland, have been degraded to ordered to sponge their bodies all over once a week. the rank of subalterns, and distributed through Russian regiments.

TURKEY AND EGYPT.

ad surrendered at discretion. On the 26th of April, Ibrahim Pacha had a battle on the road between Hamah and Aleppo, with the Pacha of the latter city, whom he compelled to a precipitate flight, in consequence of which a convoy of 1000 camels, laden with provisions and amgave up all hopes of being relieved, and surrendered the fortress to the magnanimity of Ibrahim Pacha. It is said the Egyptian commander has promised in his proclamain Egypt, with an annual income of 750,000 Turkish pi-

FIRE AT PORT AU PRINCE .-- The following intelligence is contained in a slip, from the office of the Norfolk Bea-con. The ravages of the flames are said, in another account, to exceed those of the 16th August, 1829 and of Decomber 16th, 1822, taken together. In sixteen streets the houses were on fire at one time, and the water in the

fountains was stopped from some unknown cause. From the Norfolk Beacon

Captain Thomas, of the schooner Eagle, informs that, bont I o'clock P. M. on Sunday the 8th of July, a fire suddenly broke out in a block of wooden buildings at the S. E. extremity of the town of Port in Prince. The strong from the N. E., carried the flames from house to house until every thing in its course was in a few minutes wrapped in flames, and at 4 o'clock upwards of 500 buildings, with most of their contents were entirely consumed. Fortunately the fire was confined to the less business part of the town.

CHOLERA.

CHOLERA IN YORK.

Late English papers say that the Cholera had broken out afresh in the East of London.

Aug. New cases. Cured. Deaths.
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10 13 8
11 14 1 1
Since the 11th no regular report has been made.
7
It affords us great entisfaction to lay before our readers
the following favorable Report.
REPORT OF THE KINGSTON BOARD OF HEALTH
from 2d, to 8th Aug.
Rem'ng. New cases Deaths, Recov'd, Rem'ng
9 7 2 2 Deaths, Methy d. Reining
3 . 5 . 3 . 3 . 3 . 3 . 3 . 3 . 3 . 3
4 4 1 4
5 & 6 4 1 2 2 1
7 1 1 0 0 2 1
8 2 0 0 0 2
Total Cases, 212—deaths, 73—recovered 132.
J. R. Forsyth, Secretary.
KINGSTON HOSPITAL REPORT, from 4th July until 7th Aug.
inclusive.
4th, Remaining in Hospital at this date
Admitted since,41
<u> </u>
Total admitted,48
Died in hospital,12
Discharged cured,
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Remaining in Hamital
Remaining in Hospital,
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49
THOMAS M. RORISON, M. D.

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with the report of last week, that the disease is on the de cline .-- Grenville Gaz. BROCKVILLE, August 9th, 10 o'clock, A. M. Since Thursday last new cases 4; died 3; recovered 1; remaining 0. Total from commencement, cases 21;

	CHOLERA IN NEW YOR	Ŕĸ.
ug 2	New cases. 81	Deaths.
3 4	90	24 30
5 6	96 101	29 37
8	89 82	32 21

PHILADELPHIA.—The Board of Health on the 7th of August reported 136 new cases and 73 deaths. ALBANY .-- August 6th new cases 26, deaths 14.

> BOARD OF HEALTH, York, 7th August, 1832. }

not abating in its virulence—deems it imperatively their under which they were taken to the hospital, the treatduty to circulate such information as they have been ment which they had received while there, &c. He enabled to collect—the better to ward off this destroying pestilence—and they take this occasion to impress ner, — M Coy, (a Gaelic boy) John M Intyre, and upon their fellow torments the extreme importance of Minty Gordon, most of whom represented themselves cal on this head, they consider the importance of the had been unsuccessful attended by a medical gentle-

London, June 25, (evening.)—The only arrival this the now Commanding Officer, Captain Young of the morning of consequence is a Lisbon mail, brought by his 79th, to disclose for our guidance the course pursued Majesty's ship Columbia, sailed on the 17th June. We in the York Garrison, and which has been attended in the York Garrison, and which has been attended with such happy result-not one case of cholera having therein occurred—the report is as follows:-

York Garrison, 6th August, 1832.

In reference to the letter of the President of the Medical Board at York, of yesterday's date, addressed to the Officer commanding the Garrison, requesting letter you have this day referred to me, I have to state that certain general orders from Lord Hill, as advised by the Director General of Hospitals and the Central Board of Health in England, general orders issued by Inspector General of Hospitals in this command, as well as Regimental orders by Lieut. Col. Macdougali to, by God's blessing, they have saved this garrison from so dreadful a visitation, such parts of them as may be made applicable to a civil population, may be found useful to the health and preservation of the town of

1st-Cleanliness, the most perfect, of the persons of soldiers, women and children, is rigidly enforced and carefully ascertained. The soldiers are allowed to

2d-Ail the dwellings, offices, guard-houses, shops school, cooking-houses, &c. and privies and their precincts are regularly cleansed, ventilated and inspected We have received news from Syra thut St. Jean d'Acre at least twice a day. No dirt of any kind or stagnant ad surrendered at discretion. On the 26th of April, water, even in minute quantity, is allowed to remain in my place about the Barracks or neighbourhood. The pors are not washed, but kept clean by dry rubbing. The privies are washed daily, and chloride of lime, in solution, daily thrown into them.

3d-In the cooking no vegetables are, at present, alllowed to be used, except onions and leeks, (potatoes, when ripe, will be allowed to a certain extent;) an ad dition to the ordinary ration of diet, viz: a quarter of a pound of fresh meat and the same of rice, has been made by His Excellency Sir John Colborne, at my intion to respect the personal safety of the inhabitants and stance, for the present. I should observe, that more private property, and assures Abdallah of a safe residence but fresh meat is used, and that both meat and bread are supplied daily. A supper of coffee (or tea) is provided for the men at 7 P. M., of which they all partake, and warm coffee is ready during the night, and early in the morning, for all such as have occasion to go out of their houses at these times. All the women and children are allowed rations of provisions at the same rate.

4th-Care is taken to prevent exposure to cold while in a perspiration, to avoid wet clothes, standing or sitting in currents of air, exposure to damp, and to the direct rays of the sun. An addition is made to the ength of the flannel shirt, (always worn in this country,) as more applicable to the garb of the Highlanders than the finnel belt ordered for the other troops; and all other parts of the dress are very carefully attended to: the socks and stockings are woollen.

5th-The men are spared night duties as much as possible, and are permitted to work at huts and gardens, and to go out on short excursions, to fish, &c. by

6th-The regular succession of duties, light drills, parades, &c. go on as usual; the drills and parades tating place early in the morning, or late in the evening. Divine service is regularly performed in the square; and care is taken to occupy and amuse the minds of the men as much and as innocently as possible.

7th-Unccasing vigilence is exercised in preventing the undue use of ardent spirits, and, I am hoppy to say, almost with perfect success.

8th-The soldiers, women and children, are not allowed to quit the garrison, except to a short distance in the neighbourhood of the drill ground, without a pass, signed by the commanding officer, and backed by a company officer and surgeon. These papers are only given to steady persons, and on urgent business. A non-commissioned officer usually attends them, to prevent their entering any houses but those designated in the pass-and no strangers are permitted to enter the garrison without permission of an officer, or unless they have special business there.

9th-Daily inspection is made (not formally) of all barrack rooms and other buildings and huts, twice a and that every thing is in a proper state of ventilation. cleanliness and salubrity, and any deviation is immediately rectified.

10th-An immediate application to the Surgeon on any derangement of health, inore particularly any referable to the alimentary canal, is inculcated on every individual, and the non-commissioned officers are enjoined to put it in force.

11th-Besides these rules, I have drawn up a short and simple set of cautions and instructions, which are bung up in every barrack room, and are accompanied by a bottle of strongly stimulating medicine with a litthe T. Op, in it, and a box of half grain opium pills.— The violent attack of cholera is described, and doses prescribed to be given before the arrival of the Surgeon, justice and equal protection. who is instantly to be sent for, &c. This remedy at hand, I find has inspired great confidence, although no occasion has yet arisen for its use. .

12th-A ward is set apart in the Hospital for the retion until the case be decided; many cases of these disorders, so usual at this season, have presented lately: but the remedies being promptly applied, they have all, happily, yielded to the common treatment.

It appears to me to be unnecessary, that I should do more than barely allude to the orders and regulations to be observed in cases of Asiatic Cholera breaking out among the troops; as these are all founded on the system of the most decided and rigid sociusion of the pa-tient seized, and purification by furnigation, of places, bedding, and clothing, and in certain cases the burning of the later named articles; on the opinion of the u doubted contag ous nature of the disease. . .

I have the honour to be.

Sir. Your humble and ob't. serv't. JOHN SHORT, M. D. Surgeon 79th Reg't.

Being aware that the hospital fitted up for Cholera patients was eminently calculated for the purposes intended. The Board appointed a Committee to inspect it-and they now give the report of that committee to the public; as follows:-

The Board have ascertained, by deputing one of their body to make the investigation, that, there have been admitted into the Cholera Hospital since the 19th June, (the period when the disease first made its appearance) eighty-eight patients, of whom 52 have died, and 36 have been discharged cured. Within the last fortnight, that is to say, since the morning of 23d July, there have been admitted into the said hospital, thirty patients-of which number there had yesterday morning been 16 discharged cured,—9 died, and 5 in an advanced state of convalescence, who were to be discharged from the hospital this morning: making 21 cures, and 9 deaths, out of the 30 who have been admitted since the 23d The Board of Health, fully convinced from the re-ports of the Medical Gentlemen, that the Asiatic Cho-described, the member of the Board aforesaid, made era which appeared here on the 18th of June last, is particular enquiries with regard to the circumstances

tendants of which they expressed the warmest feelings of gratitude and affection.

One of the messengers or servants of the hospital. named John Kelley, informed the member of this board aforesaid, that his wife had been brought to the hospital in a state of collapse, by order of Dr. King, at a time when he (Kelly) thought it impossible she could live half an hour; but that through the attention paid her in the hospital, she was restored to her family in a few days, and is now in perfect health.

It may be remarked also-as an evidence of the confidence which those persons have in the hospital, who She is supposed to have taken it some years since in have witnessed the management, that Blevins, the drinking from a spring in the evening, at which time she dence which those persons have in the hospital, who ing patients there daily, upon being himself attacked small dimensions, with the pestilence on Thursday last, drove himself in The medicine girls. stantly to the hospital, althought labouring under severe spasms at the time, and he is in consequence, now ured and restored to his family.

Nearly all the patients taken to the hospital were in an advanced stage of the disease, and many of them, when there remained no possibility of saving them.

It may also be in point to state that, Drs. Stephen on and Forrister, the physicians who were deputed from

New York, to visit the different cholera hospitals, in Upper and Lower Canada, expressed in very decided terms their conviction, that of all the institutions of the kind in these provinces, there were none which possessed equal advantages, to the cholera hospital in this town.

The hospital appears to have every means at its common mand, and to possess every facility for, affording the most prompt and effective treatment of the patients who are taken there—servants are in attendance day and night; and a medical gentleman is always present to watch every change which the patient may undergo, and to apply promptly, the necessary medical treatment—while medicines and every means for making the necessary external applications are always kept ready.

At York, on the 1th inst. Dr. Catheart.

At Brock ville, after a protracted tilness, William Bueil, Esq. in the 28th every like as the War, under the like distribution of the British Government, he located the lands, then a wild-trees, on which a principal portion of this Town is now built; and spent many a wear-some day.

At York, on the 1th inst. Dr. Catheart.

At Brock ville, after a protracted tilness, William Bueil, Esq. in the 28th every changes, to the Cholera hospital in this sets to the Capacity he went through many time and dispersions of the British Government, he located the lands, then a wild-trees, on which a principal portion of this Town is now built; and the sets to see a Town rise up on the spot, where, in earlier the lived to see a Town rise up on the spot, where, in earlier the lived to see a Town rise up on the spot, where, in earlier the lived to see a Town rise up on the spot, where, in earlier the lived to see a Town rise up on the spot, where, in earlier the lived to see a Town rise up on the spot, where, in earlier the lived to see a Town rise up on the spot, where, in earlier the lived to see a Town rise up on the spot, where, in earlier the lived to see a Town rise up on the spot, where, in earlier the lived to see a Town rise up on the spot, cessary external applications are always kept ready, so that a patient can have the necessary remedies applied if required, within one minute after he is placed n the hospital.

From these reports it may be clearly seen that attention to diet and cleanliness is of the utmost importance, and then again in the next," that the Hospital is well worthy of the public confidence—they would particularly direct public attention to that part of the report wherein it appears that out of thirty cases, there wertwenty-one cures, and only nine deaths, a proportion of cures much greater, they have every reason to believe, than have occurred in any private practice.

Approved by the Board, W. W. BALDWIN,

August 7th, 1832.

We have been favoured with a treatise on Cholera, ubbshed at Philadelphia by Dr. A. Planton, Surgeon and Dentist of the faculty of Paris. The Doctor furnishes many plausible reasons to justify the use of charcoal at the first attack of the disease: he recommends two ounces of pulverised charcoal, diluted with about four table spoonfuls of molasses, and about a pint of Dutch Shirtings and stout Dervice. lime water, divided into two draughts. Soon after, two Lines and printed Table Cloths. lime water, divided into two draughts. Soon after, two ounces of castor oil ought to be given to the patient. Two ounces of powdered charcoal prepared in the same way as before, to be administered, a table spoonful every quarter of an hour, and alternately administer a poonful of sweet oil or melted lard, every half hour. Doctor Plantou describes the success which attended the treatment of vellow fever in Gaudaloupe by the use of charcoal, and draws an analogy of the effects of miasmata in producing both disorders .- Kingston Chron.

From the Canadian Watchman.

The system of tithes, by which the clergy of one christian denomination tax all other denominations of christians, ous fullen into su h popular and general odium in Ireland, that it seems to be impossible for it to be any longer carried into executon. It has heretofore occasioned torcible resistance and blood shed; but, of late, a systematic opposition, intended to be kept within the limits of legal inrisdiction, appears to be generally organized to prevent the collection of tithes by distress, for want of layers of the property distrained. Cattle thus offered for sale can not be sold at any price. When a tithe auction is adver-tised, thousands of indignant people assemble, and pub-licly and most pointedly manifest their abhorence of the iniquitons and oppressive proceeding. Any selfah indivi-dual, who should hid for and buy the distrained property, would be marked with infirmy and not suffered to live in the men, by the Surgeon; who also inspects all the peace and safety. It seems to be conceded, on all hands, barrack rooms and other buildings and huts, twice a that the law in that respect must be repealed, or the goweek, when he sees that every individual is present, vernment enectioning it will be brought into general odium and execuation.

In England the injustice and oppression of the system senters, who are injured and oppressed by it, is not so 110 fibds. Fort Wine. great. The principle, however, is the same; alike con- 1 w. Superior de trary not only to christian honovedone. rary not only to christian benevolence, but also to the plain principles of natural right and justice. The public require the tithe law to be abolished, so far as it affects and Donnet Ribbons, and Winter Hosiery. issenters.

In this Province, every friend to real liberty and the true principles of christianity, should be vigilant and de termined in opposition to any legal or assumed domina tion of one church or denomination of christians over any other. Let them all stand on the same broad principle of

Attempt to break Jail .- An attempt was made last nich by six Soldiers under confinement to escape from the Gaol of this Town. It appears that one of them feigned sickness and called out to the Turnkey, who, with his ception of such cases of common Cholera, colic and usual humanity, promptly went to the assistance of the diarrhee as may occur, where they are kept in observations supposed sick person. He had, however, no sconer got into the Cell than he was knocked down and gagged by the Ruffians, who immediately proceeded to the door and gave the usual signal to the persons stationed at the outer door, but through the presence of mind of Mrs. Ashley, who asked "is that you," and received no answer, she which will enable him to recover the said cattle; or, he kept the door fast and called for assistance. The Soldiers will pay reasonable charges to any one who will return in the mean time perceiving their attempt to be useless, their released the Turnkey, and the Prisoners were subsequently handouffed. U. C. Herald.

We learn that the Honourable and Right Reverend Bishop STEWART, accompanied by his domestic Chaplain, the Rev. Mr. Lockhart, sets out immediately for Bonnets, very low by York, and that his Lordship does not intend to return York 3d. July, 1832. to Quebec till next Spring.

A person of the name of Maclean, was accidentally drowned by the sinking of a sand boat, at one of the wharves on Wednesday. The unfortunate man clung to the seat and sunk with the boat, while the remainder of the crew were saved. His body of course remains with the boat .- Kingston Chronicle.

The following gentlemen were elected Directors of the commercial Bank of the Midland District on Thursday last: Messrs Mowat, Yarker, Strange, Watkins, Cartwright, Drummond, Truax, Parker, McKenzie, and Bruco. On Friday Mr. Cartwright was re-elected President.-Herald.

Horatio Gates, Esq. has been elected President of the Bank of Montreal, in place of John Fleming, Esq., de ceased.

Cholera among the Dags.—We have been credibly informed, that dags, in the village of Prescott, have been seized with all the symptoms of cholera, and expired after a few hours' suffering.—We have seen accounts, from English papers, that rabbits have had similar attacks, causing death .- Gren. Gazette.

Something Singular .- Mrs. Hanson, the wife of Sam' B. Hanson, of this town, aged about 23, was found eight months since to be in a declining state of health, in conse quence of what was considered a deranged state of the ab dominal and thoracic viscera, originating from Leucorr hora. The symptoms were such as to warrant the pre-sumption, and she was treated accordingly by several scientific physicians, for something like six months, during which time she gradually declined in health until the system became extremely exhausted and emaciated. About attending to preventative measures—these are chiefly to have been brought to the hospital in an advanced five weeks since it was ascertained that a living creature when lost. Whosever will find or give information five weeks since it was ascertained that a living creature when lost. Whosever will find or give information five weeks since it was ascertained that a living creature when lost. Whosever will find or give information five weeks since it was ascertained that a living creature when lost. Whosever will find or give information five weeks since it was ascertained that a living creature when lost. Whosever will find or give information five weeks since it was ascertained that a living creature when lost. Whosever will find or give information five weeks since it was ascertained that a living creature when lost. Whosever will find or give information five weeks since it was ascertained that a living creature when lost. Whosever will find or give information five weeks since it was ascertained that a living creature when lost. Whosever will find or give information five weeks since it was ascertained that a living creature when lost. Whosever will find or give information five weeks since it was ascertained that a living creature when lost. Whosever will find or give information five weeks since it was ascertained that a living creature when lost. Whosever will find or give information five weeks since it was ascertained that a living creature when lost. Whosever will find or give information five weeks since it was ascertained that a living creature when lost is a living creature isted in the stomach. This was ascertained by placing the trouble by pletely broken through, that all the casks of wine in them subject will fully excuse them for subjoining the informan of the neighborhood. And all of them expressed hand on the gastric region, when a vigorous squirming were crushed."

| Manual Control of the neighborhood of the neighborhood of the pre- motion was felt through the emuciated integriments, as

geon of the 79th Regiment, upon a request made to servation of their lives, to the attention which had been well as from her own repealed and positive declarations, the now Commanding Officer, Captain Young of the paid to them in the hospital. To the physician and at- It was a question in the mind of her physician whether in the then existing state of exhaustion, the system could sustain the action of medicine of sufficient power to des. troy the animal. After some deliberation and consultation with the husband and friends of the afflicted, together with the urgent solicitations of the patient, it was determined to make an effort, which resulted on the fourth day in the evacuation of an EEL ten inches in length! and of the usual size. The skin and flesh was denuded consider. ably by partial digestion, but the form was sufficiently entire to convince the most incredulous of its identity. She is now in a very low state, laboring under all the symp. toms of ulceration of the stomach and bowels.

ver of the cholera cart, who was in the habit of carry- was sensible of swallowing some solid substance of very

The medicine given produced very little disturbance to the general system, and was sustained without much increased exhaustion.—Belfast (Me.) Journal.

MARRIED.

On the evening of the 14th inst. by the Rev. J. Harris, Mr. R. A. Puker, Merchant, to Miss Margaret, second daughter of Mr. L. Bostwick, all of this town.

FOR SALE.

BY THE SUBSCRIBERS, IN YORK, U. C.

LARGE assortment of Light and Drab A LARGE assortment of Lancy and Spotted Navy and two Blue do.

30 a 40 inch Bleached Cottons,
26 a 72 " Grey Cuttons, stout, fabreis, stout aprons and 'Two Blue Checks and Glascow Stripes.
Shirting stripes and fancy printed Shirtings.
Moleskin, Corderoys, Drills and Nankeeus. Black and coloured silk and cotton Velvets.

Gros de Naples, Sateens, Persians, and silk Sorges, Fancy Bandanas, Sarsenets and Barcolonas. Black and Greek Crapes. Bombazeens, Norwich Crapes and crape de Lyons. Summer and winter Vestings.
Black and coloured twists sewing silk.

7-8 Sarsenets, and 6.4 white and colored Jaconet linings. 3 4 and 6.4 cotton Tickings. Camblets, Morecos, Shalloons and Lustings. Bannockburn Tartans Plaid Bombazetts.
Black and Coloured Bombazettes, and Merinoes, single &

double width. Diapor Huckabuck and Cloutings. Osnaburgs and Arbroath Shectings. 42 inch Twilled Sacking, Brown and black Hollands, and grey and bleached Ducks. Brown and bleached Canvas and Dowlas.

9.8 and 4.4 Fine and Medium Irish Linens and Lawns Book and Jacconet and Mull Muslins. Muslin and lace Collars and Caps. White and black Bobbinetts, figured and plain. Bobbin, Laces, Tatting, &c. Silk and cotton Umbrellus and Parasols.

Linen and printed cotton Shirts. Shawls, Cravats, Hosiery Gloves, and small wares. Assorted West of England Cloths and Cassimeres. Sattincts, Kerseys, Cassinets. Padding, Frieze, Crotings, and Baize. Assorted white and colored Flannels.

Flushings and Canadian Cloths. Red and winte London Serges. Common, fine and superfine Kidderminister Carpetings and Hearth Rugs.

Scine and shop Twine and Threads. Foolscap and Post Paper, playing Cards. Spanish Indigo. Assorted crates of Glass and Crockery.

Merricks & Hay's Gunpowder, F, FF, FFF, and T. P. Shott's Custings, say Potash Kettles and Coolers, assorted Bellied Pots and Dutch Ovens, double and single Stoves,

cast Boxes and Sad Irons. And in the course of a few days, will be received

12 Quarter casks.

2 Butts Sherry.

20 Dozen bottled Sherry.

W. GUILD, JR. & Co. York, 4th August, 1832.

JUST RECEIVED.

DRIME, Prime Mess and Mess Pork, and for Sale by WILLIAM WARE,

York, 11th August, 1832.

TRAYED, from the field of the Subscriber, one and a half miles from York, on Yong street; a yoke of Oxen four or five years old; Red Colour; in good order: they were lately brought from Norwich, in the London District, and have been recently branded J. K., on the horn of each of them.

The Subscriber will be thankful for any information which will enable him to recover the said cattle; or, he JOHN KITCHUM. ...

TUST OPENED, a small supply of Childrens Straw Hats and Ladies Dunstable Straw S. E. TAYLOR.

TO BOOK-BINDERS. GOOD Workman who can give satisfactory

A GOOD Workman who can give sure recommendations as to character, will find constant employment on application to
E. LESSLIE & SONS.
143.9

York, U. C., 7th August, 1832.

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

SAMUEL ROGERS. HOUSE, CARRIAGE, SIGN & ORNAMENTAL PAINTER, GLAZIER, &C.

ESPECTFULLY informs the Inhabitants of York and its vicinity that he has commenced the above business at No. 124 King street, epposits Mr. Dixen's, Saddler, and hopes from his still of work to be ESPECTFULLY informs the Inhabitants of able to give satisfaction to those who may honour him

with their patronage. York, August, 1832. I43-4f.

TRAYED from the Common near this town, on Wednesday the 1st August, TWO COWS-one a large Black Cow with white hairs through the black and white on her back—the other, a small Red Cow with a white face, and black round about the eyes-had a bell on when lost. Whoseever will find or give inforfamation

Shoemaker, Market street. York, August 8th, 1832.

Poctry. HE NEVER PRAYS.

(From the Hampshire Cazette. Some time since I read an account of a conversation between a missionary in Asia and Yezidi, or professed worshipper of the devil. In answer to an enquiry of the missionary the Yezidi said "We never pray." The exession suggested the reflections contained in the follow-

He never prays! The God of heaven has watched O'er all his steps, and with that careful eye, Which never sleeps, has guarded him from death And shielded him from danger. Thro' the hours, 'The thoughtless hours of youth a hand unseen Has guided all his footsteps thro' the wild And thorny paths of life, and led him on In safety through them all. In later days Still the same hand has ever been his guard From dangers seen and unseen. Clouds have lower And tempests oft have burst above his head, But that protecting hand has warded off.
The thunder stroke of mercy, Years have passed.
Of varied danger and of varied guilt,
But still the sheltring wings of love have been.
Outspread in mercy o'er him. He has walked. Upon the beauteous earth for many years, And skies, and stars, and the magnificence Of mighty waters, and the warning voice, That speaks amid the tempest, and the notes Of softer tone, that float on evening winds.— All these have told him of the God who claims of the homoge of the soul. And he has lived and viewed them in their glory as they stood. The workmanship of God —and there has breathed Around him even from infancy a voice, That told of mercy bending over him
With looks of angel sweetness—and of power
Resistless in its goings forth—But stayed
By that scraphic mercy; still he stands
Cold and unfeeling as the rock that braves

The ocean billows:—still he never prays.

He never prays! A lonely wanderer cast On life's wild thorny desert, urging on His heedless steps through many a secret snare And many a danger. Darkness closes round His dubious path, save here and there a ray That flits along the gloom, but still he seems From some bewildered meteor of the night To ask for guidance and discretion; still He never prays,

Earth's many voices send Their songs of grateful praise up to the throne Of the Eternal;—moraing, noon, and night On every side around him swell the notes
Of adoration, gratitude, and joy;
The lake, the grove, the valey, and the hill
Swell the loud chorus,—and some happy hearts, Redeemed from error and restored to peace And blest communion with the Holy One, Join in the glad, the blissful strain, But still he never prays!

When evening spreads Her solemn shades around him, and the world Grows dim upon his eye, and many stars Scattered in glory o'er the vault of heaven Call on the spirit to retire awhile From earth and its low vanities and seek The high and holy intercourse with God

Vouchased to mortals here,—he never prays.

When morning kindles in the eastern sky
With all its radiant glory and the sun
Comes up in majesty and o'er the earth
Wakes all her many tribes to active life. And breaks the death like solitude that reign'd Erewhile o'er nature's face : when on his eye Earth smiles in beauty 'neath the lucid ray, And feathered songsters pour their strains of joy Upon his ear, still not a note of praise Or humble prayer arises from his lips. Morn after morn returns in all its sweet And peaceful lovliness, and oft invites His spirit to commune with God,—but still He spurns the offer, still he never prays.

Short is the beam of life. Its days of care Ita hours of pleasure soon will pass away; And on the wondering eye shall pour the broad Unceasing splendour of eternity. Oh! When the scenes of time have faded all ; Like morning visions, and my spirit stands Before the judgment throne, and finds its deeds, And words and thoughts all registered in heaven, Then may it not be found recorded there Of me "He never prays"

From the Columbian Sentinel.

ty of our winters, is not the true reason why so trary thereto—nothing will be approved of from friendly many are lost at that season. My own expensions and that of others who have likewise hear. It is a decision shall be void of partiality, prejudence and that of others who have likewise hear. rience and that of others who have likewise been dice, or affection.—No eye but his shall look upon the arsuccessful wool-growers contradict it. On the ticles until given to the Printer.—Those which may prove contrary they are peculiarly suited to our climate, inadmissible will be carefully returned, and the name lie Nature by fitting them with a close and warm co-forever hid, "like dust beneath the coffin "id."

W. SIBBALD, vering, manifestly intended them for it. All that is wanting is a little care on the part of their owners, and in proportion to their numbers, they are not more subject to disease than the horses, neat cattle, or swine. If we lose our sheep there is wrong management somowhere-where it is, I will now endeavour to show.

In summer time sheep will live upon a little vegetation; knowing this, we permit them to remain in lots almost bare of herbage; and that too after numbe other animals have cropped the grass as close as possible. The little nutriment they receive is sufficient to support them, but not enough to cause them to thrive; on the contrary, they suffer, and quence is, when winter sets in, that with light espeol, per the Ottawa, Amethyst, Caroline, and John carcasses, short wool, and dry food, they cannot Welsh, an assortment of carcasses, short wool, and dry food, they cannot withstand its length and severity. Under such cir.

JEWELRY, PLATE, AND WARE, FANCY cumstances is it a wonder that they die? The only wonder is, that so many live, when we have been heedless of them. Careful winter feeding will only partially remedy the evil. Would we think of bringing our horses, cattle and swine, in. only wonder is, that so many live, when we have think of bringing our horses, cattle and swine, in-to winter quarters in this impoverished state? Ex-to winter quarters in this impoverished state? Experience has long since taught us the consequen. Best Sheffield plated Silver mounted, ces that follow, and that an animal to winter well must be in good condition at the commencement

The foundation, therefore, of the mortality that assails our sheep in winter, is laid in summer .-My own experience warrants this conclusion, a part of which I will now relate,

When I first began to keep sheep, I had seen farmets turn them upon ploughed fallows when there was little for them to eat. I did not discriminate between the difference of turning in a few, that might feed among the fences in a lot of this that might feed among the fences in a lot of this Regers, Pen Knives, double and single percussion and kind, or turning in, say, one hundred. I kept fint Guns, Powder, Shot, Fishing Tackel, &c. them on scant pastures during the summer, intending that in winter, as I had plenty of provender, I would feed them well; but for two or three win-I would feed them well; but for two or three winters I met with very considerable losses, between twenty and thirty per cent, although I fed them considerably on hay and sometimes on grain .-

still I met with a very considerable loss, and that | certainly very low. of sheep too which cost me from five to eight dollars each. At this time I was discouraged, I thought the annimal by constitution unsuited to our climate. Still something must be done; and indentures, agreements, wills, &c. with correctness and descratch, and on the most reasonable terms. when I looked around me and saw one or two of despatch, and on the most reasonable terms.

he will be able to sell on the most reasonable terms.

Office, Yonge-street, 2 doors South of Lot or Dundas as may call to purchase. my neighbours more successful in preserving their sheep. I was soon satisfied that their suc-

cess was owing to plenty of food, both winter and summer, but more particularly the latter. Since I have adopted that plan I have had no cause of complaint. My rule now is, fat them in summer; they keep easy in winter, and depend upon it, they keep easy in winter, and depend upon it. The Furchase of certain Lots of Land in the Lownship this is the true secret of preserving sheep. The profit too, to which all have an eye that keep them, is comparably greater. You have more and better lambs in proportion to your flock, they keep ter lambs in proportion to your flock, they keep them, the following Lots, viz: easier during winter, you loose fewer of your old sheep, the fleeces of all much heavier, and you go on increasing rapidly in numbers .- Dur ing both winter and summer they should be kept in as small flocks as possible, one hundred in a flock is a great abundance; if in winter they should be reduced down to fifty, it is still better. You cannot get them well into good condition in large flocks, they will not fatten; they are gregatious animals, and those which go behind in a flock only pick up the leaving of those that go before; consequently, the first are very apt to be goor; to avoid this, therefore, keep the flocks as the Lot or Lots applied for, together with the names of two respectable persons who will be Securit in that the same shall be forthwith put under Improvement, and who will be further held responsible for another condition of the Sale, that the Purchaser be restricted from stripping the Lot or Lots applied for, together with the names of two respectable persons who will be Securit in that the same shall be forthwith put under Improvement, and who will be further held responsible for another condition of the Sale, that the Purchaser be restricted from stripping the Lot or Lots applied for, together with the names of two respectable persons who will be Securit in the Lot or Lots applied for, together with the names of two respectable persons who will be Securit in the Lot or Lots applied for, together with the names of two respectable persons who will be Securit in the Lot or Lots applied for, together with the names of two respectable persons who will be Securit in the Lot or Lots applied for, together with the names of two respectable persons who will be Securit in the Lot or Lots applied for, together with the names of two respectable persons who will be Securit in the Lot or Lots applied for, together with the names of two respectable persons who will be Securit in the Lot or Lots applied for, together with the names of two respectable persons who will be Securit in the Lot or Lots applied for, together with the Lot or Lots applied for, together with the names of two respectable persons who will be Securit in the Lot of Lots applied for, together with the names of two respectable persons who will be secured to the Lot of Lots applied for the Name and the Lot or Lots app should be reduced down to fifty, it is still better. small as possible, they do not want as much food, and they will do much better.

Much more might be said on this subject, but I have already trespassed too much on your columns, Mr. Editor. I will therefore only repeat to the wool-growers, fatten your sheep in summer, they will keep easy in winter without loss.

PROSPECTUS,

T is proposed, so soon as a sufficient number of Subscribers can be obtained, to publish a Monthly Work entitled "THE CANADIAN MAGAZINE," containing Ninety-Six Pages, Octavo, well printed, and composed with that attention, propriety and decorum, which the almost universal diffusion of knowledge, elegance of lan-guage and exterior, so imperiously call for and demand. The principal object of all publications should—and this shall—be improvement of the human race—by instilling the feelings of honor—fostering and cherishing those al-ready taken root—fanning the devotional spirit lisped at a fond mother's knee—accompanied a father's prayer, and listened to the man of Ged, when all the good assembled veekly in the House appropriated to the most glorious of purposes. To improve the feelings, principles, and mind, as the duty is inculcated of "doing as we would be done by"—which includes those of parents, lovers, brothers, sisters, and every connexion by blood and circumstance that mortal has formed. All shall be recorded; so that a strong, though silent, moral may be drawn which will make a good life; and "a good life," according to the proverb, "makes a happy death." Whatever shall tend to the temporal and eternal happiness of mankind will be handled with unsparing freedom; being above all parly rage, political mania, invidious reflection, or any of the evils with which society is poisoned, tortured, and disorganized. None of these shall appear, because diametrically opposed to the well-being of creatures who are jour-neying to "the bosom of their Father and their God."--But every thing that will render them useful here and happy hereafter—whatever will instruct, amuse, or de light, shall be inserted in proper variety, so that all ages, all ranks, all sects, and both sexes may be pleased that an Emigrant has left "cauld Caledonia," "daring the roar of the Atlantic," to supply food for their undying, immer-tal part—the mind—which is the only wart, and only need—a Magazine. To its matter and its pages the Lady,

Statesman, Christian, Philosopher, Gentleman, Merchant, Agriculturist, and—even the mere idler are referred to know that their money has not been expended in vain.
All must be sonsible that it would be preposterous, ridiculous, and absurd, for an Emigrant to carry on an expensive undertaking unless cheerfully assisted—even for the good of his species—therefore, an intelligent public can have no objection to pay six months in advance for a Work, which the people of the old and new countries think will be of incalculable henefit to the present, rising,

and future generations. A Prospectus is necessarily so very short that the publie cannot form a correct opinion with regard to the nature and utility of the embryo work. But the Editor confidently appeals to the contents of the first number—and "as fair play is a jewel," he requests that no judgment will be given until they have received occular demonstration of what he is able to accomplish.

MANAGEMENT OF SHEEP.

To say that the constitutions of our fine sheep are not sufficiently hardy to withstand the severi-

Late of the 1st or Royal Reg't .- EDITOR. R. STANTON, PUBLISHER.

TERMS :- THE CANADIAN MAGAZINE will be issued and delivered to the Public on the first week of every Month and as it will be conducted exactly like those of Britain, the same price is charged of three shillings, Currency, per number, including Postage.

*** A list of Agents authorised to receive subscriptions and payments will be given in the newspapers, and first

York, Upper Canada, July 1832.

JEWELRY, &c.

JACKSON, in respectfully tendering his thanks to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Kingston that from hunger. Now it is that their constitu-tions are injured, and the foundation laid for disease; they are kept too poor, and the conse. acquaint all, that he has received from London and Liv-

among which are the following articles

Fruit and bread Baskets Liquor Frames with cut flint bottles, Cruet do. do.
Tea Sets, (sold separate if required.) Wine Strainers, gold gilt,
Wine Strainers, gold gilt,
Egg Stands with cups and spoons complete,
Chamber and upwright Candlesticks,
Best Sheffield sets of Skewers,

Dinner, Desert, and Tea Spoons, Dinner and Desert Forks,

Sets of Ivory handled Knives and Forks, Dinner Lamps

The highest price given for Old Silver. Kingston, July 24th 1832.

From the Upper Canada Heratd.

We beg to direct the attention of the public to Management One winter particularly my sheep coming in the enumerates are decidely of a superior quality to any than, I fed to one hundred sheep more corn than that have heretofore been offered for sale in Kingston, that have heretofore been offered for sale in Kingston, and the prices are Jackson's advertisement in to day's paper. The articles the fall previous I had fed to eight fatted hogs, both as to material and workmanship, and the prices are

NOTICE, ':

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

EVERAL applications having been made for the Purchase of certain Lots of Land in the Township

Nos. 36, 37, 38, 39 & 40, In the first Concession from the Bay, with their Broken Fronts, and part of Lot. No 41, in the same.

Also, Nos. 36, 37 and 38, in the Second Concession these latter running East and West. The OFers must pose of making a positive improvement upon the same,) until the whole amount of the Purchase Money shall be paid in. The terms of Payment are the usual College Terms, viz: one teath down, and the remainder in ninequal Annual Instalments, bearing Interest, the Purchaser to have the option of paying off the same as much earlier as he may deem expedient. N. B. A small plan of the Lots may be seen at this

FOR THE INFORMATION OF EMIGRANTS.

THE CANADIAN MAGAZINE. CROWN Lands in the Townships of Sumitrict, may be obtained by indigent Settlers, on condition of actual residence,

ON THE FOLLOWING TERMS, Viz:

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

The Government will incur the expense of building a small Log House for the temporary accommodation of such Settlers, on their respective Locations, and will afford some assistance towards opening roads to the Lands proposed to be settled; but uill make no advances in Proisions or Utensils; and the Settlers must depend entire ly upon their own resourses for bringing their Lands into ultivation.

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

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

PETER ROBINSON. Commissioner of Crown Lands } Office, York, 21st May, 1832.

CLERGY RESERVES. COMMISSIONER OF CROWN LANDS' OFFICE

ROPOSALS for the purchase of Clergy Reserves York, 1st February, 1832. having already been received at this office, for a greater quantity than are authorised to be sold during the ensuing year. The Commissioner is compelled by his Instructions to decline for the present receiving any more applications for the purchase of Clergy Reservos.—And to provent disappointment be requests it may be distinctly understood that applications received after this date can be of no benefit to the applicant as to preference or other.

PETER ROBINSON, Commissioner of Crown Lands, 117.1f.

WHOLESALE ESTABLISHMENT. C. B. DUNCAN & Co.

DEG to inform the Merchants of

best printed Earthenware, very low. York, June 11th, 1832.

Murray newbigging & co.

ENDER the Public their acknowledgements for liberal support, and respectfully announce arrivals pr the Regular Traders from Great Britam, and now offer at Wholesale and Retail an extensive and unequalled assortment of articles in FANCY & STAPLE DRY GOODS.

omprising every thing new and fashionable. Having im.

ported their stock of goods expressly for this market, and of a description decidedly superior to goods which have generally reached this quarter, they flatter themselves that their articles will give great satisfaction. They would intimate that their advantages from connections in Trade and the extent of their transactions, enable them to sell their goods at lower rates than can be afforded by any similar establishment.

Opposite the market place. York, June 1832. 137.46

READY MADE CLOTHING, Dry Goods, &c.

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

Wholesale and Retail Store; In the House lately occupied by Mr. Wm: Russell, on

the corner of Yonge and Lot Streets, YORK.

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

Having imported a great part of the above Goods, and

Nov. 10th, 1831. No second price. PHŒNIX, FIRE SASSURANCE COMPANY.

HIS Company established its Agency in Canada in the year 1804, and continues to Insure all kinds of Property, against Loss or Damage by Fire, upon the most reasonable terms.
GILLESPIE, MOFFATT & Co.

Agents for Canada.

Montreal, August, 1832.

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

MURRAY, NEWBIGGING & Co.

142.tf York, August, 1832

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

CO-PAR'TNERSHIP FORMED.

he friends and customers of the iste WM. More Apothecary &c., and the Public in gencral are respectfully informed that the business will be carried on under the name of

HAMILTON & HUNT:

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

thro' the well known House of J. Beckett & Co. Mon. real.)

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

W. P. HAMILTON. CHARLES HUNT.

York ,14th Feb'y, 1832. 119.tf.

V. P. MAYERHOFFER renders his best thanks to the inhabitants of the Home District for their liberal patronage of his most valuable remedy the "WONDER SALVE," he bogs leave to state to the Public that he will always be furnished with it for the supply of Country Merchants and others. In order to

LL Persons having claims against the Estate of the late Mr. JOHN MORDEN are hereby requested to present the same immediately duly authenticat.

ed to William S. Morden of the Township of London, one of the Executors, and all persons indebted to the estate to make payment to the same.

RALPH MORDEN,

W. S. MORDEN,

JOHN MORDEN,

London May 14th 1839 London, May 14th, 1832.

132.

October, 1831.

£1000 Wanted.

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

new Goods,

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. Upper Canada, that they have opened a

WINOLESALE WAREHOUSE
in the premises formerly occupied by Mr. G. A. Clark, in King. street, York, U. C. Where will be found almost every article in the

FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOOD LINE, which they are determined to sell at the lowest Montreal Wholesale prices, for CASII or approved Credit.

ALSO: Twelve hogsheads and Five crates Davenport's hest printed Earthenware, very low.

ALSO: Twelve hogsheads and Five crates Davenport's hest printed Earthenware, very low.

ARMSTRONG respectfully informs his numerous customers and the public in general, that he is now receiving his Fall and Winter supply of Goods, he is now receiving his Fall and Winter supply of Goods, he is now receiving his Fall and Winter supply of Goods, and on the premise.

A clark, in the New. castle District, containing by admeasurement cighty acros,—fifty of which are under improvement. The furm is well watered, and on the premise.

Sancting his Fall and Winter supply of Goods, he is now receiving his Fall and Winter supply of Goods, he is now receiving his Fall and Winter supply of Goods, he is now receiving his Fall and Winter supply of Goods, he is now receiving his Fall and Winter supply of Goods, he is now receiving his Fall and Winter supply of Goods, he is now receiving his Fall and Winter supply of Goods, he is now receiving his Fall and Winter supply of Goods, he is now receiving his Fall and Winter supply of Goods, he is now receiving his Fall and Winter supply of Goods, he is now receiving his Fall and Winter supply of Goods, he is now receiving his Fall and Winter supply of Goods, he is now receiving his Fall and Winter supply of Goods, he is now receiving his Fall and Winter supply of Goods, he is now receiving his Fall and Winter supply of Goods, he is now receiving his Fall and Winter supply of Goods, he is now receiving his Fall and Winter supply of Goods, he is now receiving his Fall and Winter supply of Goods, he is now receiving his Fall and Winter supply of Goods, he is now receiving his F R. ARMSTRONG respectfully informs his nu-

York, 18th Nov. 1831.

GOOD AND CHEAP!! STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS.

GROCERIES AND CROCKERY.

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

The articles comprised in his assortment (which is very general,) he tninks on examination will be found to correspond with the above motto; "Good and Cheap," has been his particular care, to select genuine Goods from the best Houses, at the cheapest prices, and for which he asks the smallest advance which could be taken, remem bering the old adago, that a "small profit, and a quick re-

turn, makes a heavy purse."

Farmers generally will find it their interest to call and examine his Goods and Prices, before they make their A reduction will be made to Housekeepers and others.

who purchase by the piece. As the lowest price for which each article can be afforded will be asked, no second price will be made. . S. E. TAYLOR.

York, 18th June, 1832. 136 N. B. A few pieces Palmyrines, and Crape de Lyons, on hand, very cheap.

NEW WHOLESALE ESTABLISHMENT.

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

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

He flatters himself that from the long experience he

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

He thinks it unnecessary to attempt to enumerate purchased them in the lowest market, he doubts not but any of the articles of which his Stock consists, suffice he will be able to sell on terms highly satisfactory to such as may call to purchase. it to say, that on inspection he thinks it will be found as complete as that of any House in either Province. GEORGE MONRO, 104tf York, 6th June, 1832.

· HARDWARD Wholesale or retail,

GENERAL and Choice Assortment, con-GENERAL and Constant, by stantly on hand, and For Sairs, by JOSEPH D. RIDOUT.

York, King-street, Jany. 1832.

SCHOOL BOOKS, &c.

THE Subscribers have for Sale the following School Books, being the manufacture of Upper Canada, viz:—Canadian Primmer, 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.

CF RAGS taken in payment.

EASTWOOD & SKINNER.

York Paper Mill, Nov. 16, 1832.

DOOKBINDING AND STATIONARY.— Mrs. MPHAIL begs leave to announce to her friends and the public, that having employed a competent person, she will earry on the business of her late husband Bookbinding, in all its various branches; and that she wil continue the Stationary business, with a general supply of all articles in that line as usual. York, July 27 1831.

LOOKING GLASSES, PRINTS &c. &c.

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

tion to business and a sincere desire pieces, to continuance of their generous support.

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

UNION FURNACE:

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

MOBIL.

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

MILL IRONS AND MACHINERY CASTINGS of superior workmanship, and all such Castings in gene-ral as are made in common Copola Furnaces; also has on hand a variety of Plough Patterns both alger and Lerr nangen; amongst which is one lately invented by him-self, of a medium shape between the common and Scotch revent imposition and Counterfeit, each direction will Ploughs, and acknowledged by those who have, tried it to for the future be signed by the Proprietor. It may be had be superior to the best Scotch Ploughs or any other defin York at the stores of Hamilton & Hunt, and J. W Brent & Co., Druggists, King Street.

Markham, May 13, 1832.

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Land Day Superior to the best Scotch Ploughs or any other description known in this or any other country.

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

Cast or Wrought, may depend on having it done by steady and experienced workmen. AMOS NORTON, Agent. York, February, 1832. LF There will be on hand, the ensuing season, an Ex-tensive Assortment of STOVES & HOLLOW WARE, both Wholesale and Retail.

118 uf.

CARDING MACHINES. YMAN Judson, of the township of A 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 reasonable prices and liberal terms of payment

LYMAN JUDSON,

Lyman Villa P. ()

Union Ville, P. O.

Johnstown District. 29.12m OR Sale, that valuable farm situated within three quarters of a mile of the flourishing vilinge of Parlington Mills and in the main road, leading from York to Kingston, being composed of the north half of Lot No. nine, in the first concession of the township of Darlington, in the New castle District, containing by ad-

Darlington, July 9th, 1832. 140-tf.

HOUSE & Lot for sale on Lot street, a little House, neatly finished, for which an indisputable title can Apply to J. R ARMSTRONG, or to JOHN MILLS n the premises.
York, June 5, 1832.

STORE AND ASHERY, both in good repair in A STORE AND ASHERT, booking Township Tratal-that well known and flourishing Township Tratalgar, on the West Branch of the 16 Mile Creek. Any young man wishing to commence bu iness will find it to be an advantageous place, it is 5 miles from Dandas street on one of the best lines in said township. Apply to the subscriber on the premises.

JOSEPH BOWES, Trafalgar, 14th Jone, 1832.

JOSHUA VAN ALLEN, Tailor.

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

WAIM'S CELEBRATED PANACEA; for the cure of King's Evil or Scrofala, for sale by
J. W. BRFNT, & Co. Druggists.

HARESH CLOVER SEED, for sale by e. lesslie, & sons. York, 28th Feby. 1832. ENUINE STOUGHTON BITTERS prepared, and

for sale by 129-tf

J. W. BRENT, & Co.

Druggists.

REMOVED. THE Subscriber begs to acquaint his friends and the public, that he has removed to the Store lately occupied by Mr. Thomas Carfrae, Scn'r., next door to the Gazette Office, King Street. Where he is now receiving and offers for sale, by WHOLESALE or RETAIL a general assortment of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, &c. &c. at very

Country Merchants and Pedlars supplied on liberal WILLIAM RUSSELL.

York, 19th June, 1832.

FARM FOR SALE.

OT No. 31, 3rd Con. from the Bay, Township of York, only four miles and a half from town, containing Fifty Acres of excellent land, about Thirty of which are cleared, and a good House and Barn crected thereon. The above Farm will be disposed of on reasonable terms. Enquire on the premises of

JOHN BULL.

August 1st, 1832.