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AN ACCOUNT OF THE HISTORY, MANNERS AND CUSTOMS OF THE INDIAN NATIONS.

BY THE REV. JOHN HICKELWELDER.

(Continued from our last.)

INDIAN NAMES.

The proper names of Indians are in general given to them after animals of various kinds, and even fishes and reptiles. Thus they are called the *Beaver*, *Otter*, *Sun-fish*, *Black-fish*, *Rattle-snake*, *Black-snake*, &c. They have also other descriptive names for their personal qualities or appearances, and sometimes from fancy or caprice; but many of these are given them by the whites, such as *Pipe*, *White-eyes*, *Killbuck*, &c., which are not real Indian names. They do not always preserve the names first given them, but often assume a new one after they have come to man's estate.

Indians, who have particularly distinguished themselves by their conduct, or by some meritorious act, or who have been the subjects of some remarkable occurrence, have names given to them in allusion to these circumstances. Thus, I have known a man whose name would signify in our language the *beloved lover*, and one who was named *Met by love*. Another, a great warrior, who had been impatiently waiting for daylight to engage the enemy, was afterwards called *Cause day-light, or Make day-light appear*. So, one who had come in with a heavy load of turkeys on his back, was called *The Carrier of Turkeys*, and another whose shoes were generally torn or patched, was called *Bad Shoes*. All those names are generally expressed in one single word, in compounding which the Indians are very ingenious. Thus, the name they had for the place where Philadelphia now stands, and which they have preserved, notwithstanding the great change which has since taken place, is *Kioqueanu*, which means, *The grove of the long pine trees*.

They have proper names, not only for all towns, villages, mountains, valleys, rivers, and streams, but for all remarkable spots, as for instance, those which are particularly infested with gnats or musquitoes, where snakes have their dens, &c.—Those names always contain an allusion to such particular circumstance, so that foreigners, even though acquainted with their language, will often be at a loss to understand their discourse.

To strangers, white men for instance, they will give names derived from some remarkable quality which they have observed in them, or from some circumstance which remarkably strikes them. When they were told the meaning of the name of William Penn, they translated it into their own language by *Miquon*, which means a feather or quill. The Iroquois called him *Onas*, which in their idiom means the same thing.

The first name given by the Indians to the Europeans who landed in Virginia was *Wapsid Le-nape* (white people); when, however, afterwards they began to commit murders on the red men, whom they pierced with swords, they gave to the Virginians the name *Mechanichian*, (long knives) to distinguish them from others of the same colour.

In New England, they at first endeavored to imitate the sound of the national name of the *English* which they pronounced *Yengees*. They also called them *Chauquoquo*, (men of knives) for having imported those instruments into the country, which they gave in presents to the natives. They thought them better men than the Virginians; but when they were afterwards cruelly treated by them, and their men shipped off to sea, the Mohicians of that country called them *Tachachgoos*; and when next the people of the middle colonies began to murder them, and called on the Iroquois to insult them and assist in depriving them of their lands, they then dropped that name, and called the whites by way of derision, *Schwanack*, which signifies *salt beings*, or *bitter beings*; for in their language the word *Schwan*, is in general applied to things that have a salt, sharp, bitter or sour taste. The object of this name, as well as of that which the Mohicians gave to the eastern people, was to express contempt as well as hatred or dislike, and to hold out the white inhabitants of the country as hateful and despicable beings. I have, however, in many instances observed that the Indians are careful not to apply this opprobrious name to any white person whom they know to be amably disposed towards them, and whom they are sure to be a good, honest, well-meaning man. I have heard them charge their children not to call a particular white man *Schwanack*, but *Friend*. This name was first introduced about the year 1780. They never

apply it to the *Quakers*, whom they greatly love and respect since the first arrival of Mr. Penn into the country. They call them *Quakers*, not having in their language the sound expressed by our letter R. They say they have always found them good, honest, affable and peaceable men, and never have had reason to complain of them.

These were the names which the Indians gave to the whites, until the middle of the revolutionary war, when they were reduced to the following three:

1. *Mechanichian* or *Chansechian*, (long knives.) This they no longer applied to the Virginians exclusively, but also to those of the people of the middle states, whom they considered as hostilely inclined towards them, particularly those who were swords, dirks, or knives at their sides.

2. *Yengees*. This name they now exclusively applied to the people of New England, who, indeed appeared to have adopted it, and were, as they still are, generally through the country, called *Yankees*, which is evidently the same name with a trifling alteration. They say, they know the *Yengees*, and can distinguish them by their dress and personal appearance, and that they were considered as less cruel than the Virginians or *long knives*. The proper English they call *Saggenash*.

3. *Quakers*. They do not now apply this name exclusively to the Society of Friends, but to all the white people, whom they love or respect, and whom they believe to have good intentions toward them.

Not only the Delawares, but all the nations around them, make use of these names, and with the same relative application. I have myself, in 1782, while at Detroit, witnessed the Chippewas, who, on meeting an American prisoner, who was walking about, called out, *Mechanichian*, (long knife) though he had no knife, sword, or dirk at his side. I was one day hailed in that manner as I was walking up the river, and apprehending that I might be seized as a runaway prisoner, I immediately answered: *Kau! Saggenash*; No! an Englishman; and they passed on. I might with great propriety make this answer, as I was born in England.

In the year 1808, while I was riding with a number of gentlemen through Greentown (an Indian town in the state of Ohio), I heard an Indian in his house, who through a crevice saw us passing, say in his language to his family: "See! what a number of people are coming along!—What! and among all these not one long knife! all *Yengees*!"—Then, probably observing me, he said, correcting himself, "No! one *Quaker*!"

Such are the observations which the Indians make on the white people, and the names which they give to them. They may sometimes be in the wrong; but, as they make it their particular study to become acquainted with the actions, motions, deportment and dress of the different nations, they seldom commit mistakes; and in general, they apply their different names precisely to those whom they are meant to designate or describe.

From Dunlop's History of the American Stage, BURNING OF RICHMOND THEATRE. IN THE YEAR 1811.

The house was fuller than on any night of the season. The play was over and the first act of the pantomime had passed. The second and last had begun. All was yet gay; all so far had been pleasure; curiosity was yet alive, and further gratification anticipated; the orchestra sent forth its sounds of harmony and joy; when the audience perceived some confusion on the stage, and presently a shower of sparks falling from above. Some were startled; others thought it was a part of the scenic exhibition. A performer on the stage received a portion of the burning materials from on high, and it was perceived that some others were tearing down the scenery. Some one cried out from the stage that there was no danger; immediately after, Hopkins Robinson ran forward and cried out, "The house is on fire!" pointing to the ceiling, where the flames were progressing like wildfire. In a moment all was appalling horror and distress. Robinson handed several persons from the boxes to the stage, as a ready way for their escape. The cry of "Fire, Fire!" ran through the house mingled with the wailings of females and children. The general rush was to gain the lobbies. It appears from the following description of the house, and the scene that ensued, that this was the cause of the great loss of life.

The general entrance to the pit and boxes was through a door not more than large enough to admit three persons abreast. This outer entrance was within a trifling distance of the pit door, and gave an easy escape to those in that part of the house. But to attain the boxes from the street it was necessary to descend into a long passage and ascend again by an angular staircase. The gallery had a distinct entrance, and its occupants escaped. The suffering and death fell on the occupants of the boxes, who, panic-struck, did not see that the pit was immediately left vacant, but pressed on to the crowded and tortuous way by which they entered. The pit door was so near the general entrance, that those who occupied that portion of the house gained the street with ease. A gentleman who escaped from the pit among the last, saw it empty, and when in the street, looked back again upon the general entrance to the pit and boxes, and the door had not yet been reached by those from the lobbies. A gentleman and lady were saved by being thrown accidentally into the pit; and most of those who perished would have escaped if they had leaped from the boxes, and sought that avenue to the street. But all darted to the lobbies. The stairs were blocked up. All was enveloped in hot scorching smoke and flame. The lights were extinguished by the black and smothering vapour, and the shrieks of despair were appalling. Happy for a moment were those who gained a window, and inhaled the air of heaven. Those who had issued to the street cried to the sufferers at the windows to leap down, and stretched out their arms to save them. Some were seen struggling to gain the apertures, to inhale the

fresh air. Men, women and children precipitated themselves from the first and second stories.—Some escaped unhurt; others were killed or mangled by the fall. Some with their clothes on fire, shrieking, leaped from the windows, to gain a short reprieve and die in agonies.

"Who can picture," says a correspondent of the *Mirror*, "the distress of those, who, unable to gain the windows, or afraid to leap from them, were pent up in the long narrow passages." The cries of those who reached the upper windows are described as heart sickening. Many who found their way to the street were so scorched or burnt as to die in consequence, and some were crushed to death under foot after reaching the outer door.

Add to this mass of suffering, the feelings of those who knew that they had relatives or friends who had gone to the house that night. Such rushed half frantic to the spot, with the crowds of citizens from all quarters; while the tolling bells sounded the knell of death to the heart of the father or mother, whose child had been permitted to visit the theatre on that night of horror.

"As my father was leading me home," said Mr. Henry Placide, "we saw Mr. Greene, exhausted by previous exertion, leaning on a fence, and looking at the scene of ruin. For all was now one black mass of smoking destruction. 'Thank God!' ejaculated Greene, 'thank God! I prohibited Nancy from coming to the house to-night! She is safe.'"

Nancy was his only daughter, just springing into womanhood, still at the boarding-school of Mrs. Gibson; and as beautiful and lovely a girl as imagination can picture.

Mrs. Gibson and the boarders had made up a party for the theatre that evening, and Nancy Greene asked her father's permission to accompany them. He refused, but unfortunately added his reason—"The house will be crowded, and you will occupy a seat that would otherwise be paid for." On these words hung the fate of youth, innocence and beauty. "I will pay for your ticket," said the kind instructor; "we will not leave you behind." The teacher and the pupil were buried in the ruins on which the father gazed, and over which he returned thanks for the safety of his child. He went home and learned the truth.

An instance of the escape of a family is given. The husband, with three children, were in the second boxes; his wife, with a female friend, in another part of the house. The wife gained a window, leaped out, and escaped unhurt. Her friend followed, and was killed. The father clasped two helpless girls to his breast, and left a boy of 12 years old to follow. The boy was forced from his father, and ran to a window, sprang out and was safe. The parent, with his precious charge followed the stairway, pressed upon by those behind him, and those who mounted on the heads and shoulders of the crowd before them; he became unconscious, but was still borne along; he was taken up, carried to his bed, and opened his eyes to see all his family safe.

On the contrary, Lieut. Gibbon, of the navy, as exemplary in private life as heroic in the service of his country, and on the brink of a union with Miss Conyers, the pride of Richmond for every accomplishment and virtue, was swept into eternity, while exerting himself to do all that man should do in such trying circumstances. He was with his mother at the theatre, and carried her to a place of safety; then rushed back to save her in whose fate his own was bound up. He caught her in his arms, had borne her partly down the staircase, when the steps gave way, and a body of flame swept them to eternity.

Friday the 27th of December, 1811, was a day of mourning to Richmond. The banks and stores were closed. A law was passed prohibiting amusements of every kind for four months. A day was set apart for humiliation and prayer. A monument was resolved on, to be erected to the memory of the dead and to the event.

MARIETTE GUYON.

One day Neff met, at Palons, a little shepherdess of twelve or thirteen years of age, whose air and language struck him with surprise. In answer to his inquiries about her, he was told that her name was Mariette Guyon, and that she lived in the adjacent hamlet of Punayer, with her grandfather and grandmother, who were Roman Catholics; that she had expressed great anxiety to be instructed in the true principles of the gospel, and that they could not attribute this desire merely to human influence, and to the persuasions of Protestant acquaintances, for she was not permitted to associate with Protestants. He asked the child if she read. She burst into tears, and said, "Oh! if they would only let me come here to your Sunday School, I should soon learn, but they tell me that I already know too much."

The pastor's interest was further excited by learning that what little she knew of the difference between the religion of the two churches was picked up by accident, and by stealthy conversations with the converts of the neighborhood.

After his short interview with the poor girl, he remained sometime without hearing anything more of her. In the interval she was deprived of all regular means of improvement, but her zeal made her find out a very ingenious expedient. She often kept her flock near a very rocky path which descended to the valley of Presseniere, and when she saw a peasant pass, she would accost him in her pathos, and ask, "Where do you come from?" If he named a Catholic village, she said no more, and let him pass on. If he came from a Protestant hamlet, she approached him, and put questions to him, and if he displayed any zeal, and knowledge of the gospel, she would keep him as long as he would good-naturedly remain, and treasure up all she heard from his lips. At other times she would make friends with Protestant children, who were watching their sheep or goats near her, and would beg them to bring their Testaments, and read and translate to her. This went on until she saw that she was watched by some of the Roman Catholics, and was obliged to be more cautious. During the long and rigorous winter, which follow-

ed after Neff first saw her, the mountains were buried in snow, and the people could not go out of their villages, therefore Mariette had no intercourse with those whose conversation she so much desired to cultivate. Notwithstanding, her faith was strengthened, and her mind enlightened, and on the return of spring she positively refused to go to mass. In vain they attempted to force her by ill-usage. Her father was then appealed to, and first tried rigorous means, and then persuasion, to engage her to declare from whence she obtained what he called "these new ideas." She persisted in declaring that God alone had first put these things in her heart, and expressed herself with so much meekness and solemnity, in explanation of the motives by which she was actuated, that her father felt constrained to say to those who urged him to exert his authority, "Who am I, to oppose myself to God?" But he left her still under the care of her grandfather and grandmother, who continued to ill-treat her, although without success.

The pastor shall now tell the continuation of the story himself. "Sometime after I had learned all these particulars, I was going to Palons, accompanied by a young man, and Madeleine Pollegre, a most humble and zealous disciple of Jesus Christ. Whilst stopping near the bridge and cascade of Rimasse, which precipitates itself into a deep abyss, we saw a flock of lambs, which appeared to be hastily driven towards us by a young shepherdess. It was Mariette, who had recognized us from a distance, and who ran up to us breathless with joy. She expressed, in language which it is impossible to describe, how happy she was at meeting me. I requested Madeleine to watch the flock while I conversed with Mariette. She thanked me with affectionate earnestness for the visit I had made to her father in her behalf. She spoke of what she had suffered for the gospel, in a manner so Christian and so touching, that I could hardly believe my ears, knowing that the poor child did not know even the letters of the alphabet. 'It is this,' said she, 'that gives me pain; the evil spirit tempts me, by insinuating that I resist in vain, and that I am too young and feeble to persevere; but when I suffer most, then the good God supports me, and I fear nothing.' They want me to make the sign of the cross; they wish to drag me to mass, and because I refuse they beat me; and when they have beaten me for the name of Jesus Christ, and see that I do not cry, but rejoice in his name, then they become furious, and beat me still more; but were they to kill me, I would not cry, since the good God strengthens me." She uttered many things equally affecting. When she left me she went to join another young shepherdess. A Protestant, with whom she oftentimes kept her flock, and who attended the Sunday School for both of them—for she repeated to Mariette verses from the Psalms, and passages from the New Testament, which she had learnt there. A short time afterwards, I held a social meeting near Punayer, which Mariette attended; it was the first time she had ever been present at Protestant worship. She blessed God, who had inspired her with the courage to do so, and appeared most attentive to the sermon and prayers, which were in French, though probably she was unable to comprehend more than a small part of the service, not understanding any language but the mountain patois. Not daring to return to Punayer, after this, she went to her father, and confessed to him all that had occurred; he received her kindly, and took her back to her grandfather and grandmother, and strenuously forbade her to ill-treat her for her religious opinions. This was something gained, but not sufficient for her; she earnestly entreated him to allow her to attend the public worship; her constant prayer during the week was, that God would dispose her father to grant her permission. Her prayers were heard and the Sunday following, we had the joy of seeing her come to our temple at Violins, a long way from home. She was received with every demonstration of joy, and a poor man of Minsas, who had married an aunt of hers, promised to take her to his own house if they would trust her with him, during the winter, and that he would then teach her to read, and instruct her more perfectly in the truths of the gospel."

Mariette's perseverance triumphed over the prejudices of her family. She was permitted to receive instruction, and to attend the public services of the Protestant church, and her singular history having reached the ears of some friends at Mens, they begged her father to be allowed to take charge of her, and her education was conducted under auspices which give us every reason to believe, that she is now a bright ornament of the community whose faith she thus embraced from the strongest conviction of its purity.

Memoir of Felix Neff.
"Literally did this child obey the divine precept—'Stand ye in the paths and see, and ask for the old paths, where is the good way, and walk therein, and ye shall find rest for your souls.' Jeremiah vi. 16."

HOW IS THE WORLD TO BE CONVERTED?
In the solution of this question, much is to be learnt from the course of Providence in the ages that are past. And in what period of the world has any thing of consequence been done but by the friends of God? Powerful monarchs have been raised up from one age to another, and have endeavored to identify their fame with the glory of the church; but they have often corrupted it by their patronage, than done any thing for its real interest. Constantine, called by way of eminence, the first Christian Emperor, because he was the first who established Christianity by incorporating it with the State,—loaded the church with his worldly riches and favour, and introduced into it more licentious wickedness than perhaps any other earthly monarch that ever existed. Cast thus into a dead sleep of worldly-mindedness, the church speedily degenerated, losing much of its zeal for evangelical truth and purity, in the confidence of worldly patronage.

But far different were the circumstances of the faithful in the days of Apostolic energy!—The world was then combined, with all the power of earthly princes and degenerate priests, to oppose the spread of the gospel, and to banish from the earth, the religion and the name of the Lord Jesus. The rulers of the Jews especially were the more desirous to do this, because they had imbrued their guilty hands in the blood of the Redeemer. It was they who apprehended Peter and John, committing them to prison for preaching Christ, and commanded them not to teach in his name. The boldness, however, with which these apostles were inspired by the Holy Ghost, led them to deny the authority of the mandate, and they answered, "We cannot but speak the things which we have seen and heard."

When the Jews at Antioch blasphemed, and rejected the gospel, Paul and Barnabas waxed bold, and said, "Seeing ye judge yourselves unworthy of everlasting life, lo, we turn to the Gentiles; for so hath the Lord commanded us, saying, I have set thee for a light to the Gentiles, that thou shouldst be for salvation unto the ends of the earth."—Here is probably a reference to the commission of Christ, "Go ye into all the world, and preach the gospel to every creature;" but perhaps more particularly to that prophecy in Isaiah xlix. 6, where God the Father says to his Son, It is a light thing that thou shouldst be my servant, to raise up the tribes of Jacob, and to restore the preserved of Israel; I will also give thee for a light to the Gentiles, that thou mayest be my salvation unto the ends of the earth." Thus we see that the preaching of the gospel,—by those whom God has called to this work, and who are in a sense the representatives of Christ, and a light to the world,—is the grand instrumentality which God will render efficacious in the conversion of sinners through the earth. The exhibition of Christ in the ministry of the word is indeed "a light to the Gentiles." Extinguish this light, and the world is involved in darkness, a hundred fold more terrific than that of Egypt, which might be felt. This is the awful gloom, which now broods over, and presses down the heathen world. And what but the gospel can pierce this fearful cloud.

But how shall they obtain this light of life?—Our expositors says, it must be preached to them by those who are the light of the world. And who shall send to them these heavenly messengers, that they may see and know "how beautiful are the feet of them that preach the gospel, and bring glad tidings of salvation?"—*The church must send them.*

It is in vain to expect that the men of the world, even in Christian lands, will do this great work. They know not the value of Christ's redemption. Too long has the church leaned on her enemies to sustain and nourish her, and to send abroad her "balm of Gilead." Too often do we hear of "feeble churches," whose ministers cannot dwell among them for want of support, though some of their members perhaps dwell in costly houses, & fare sumptuously every day. Is it not a reproach to our prosperous and happy country, that there should be among us numerous gospel churches, who do not support their ministers? The time has now come when more self-denial must be practised, and more generosity exercised towards the heralds of a full and free salvation. Popular preaching and splendid houses of worship must be less sought after, and the pastors and the missionaries, who in the simplicity of the gospel, and with an union from the Holy One, will plainly but affectionately preach the love of Christ and expostulate with the wicked, assuring them that God has said to the man who refuses to repent,—"O wicked man, thou shalt surely die!"—these are the preachers who must be more valued and encouraged, and more liberally sustained, by those who profess to be the friends and disciples of the Redeemer. There has been indeed a very great numerical increase to the churches; but we do not see a proportional increase of holy effort in godly practice and in Missionary ardour.—If the church will "awake, and put on her beautiful garments, there shall be no more come into her the uncircumcised and the unclean." But if there be not a thorough reformation, "the Lord will search Jerusalem as with candles, and punish the men that are settled on their lees."—*Chris. Watchman.*

MATTERS OF FACT.

No. 1.—I know a professor of religion who allows his son (a wild unmarried young man) two thousand dollars a year for his expenses; and the affluent father is continually complaining of the urgency of agents of religious institutions, and the reiterated claims of benevolence, while he witnesses several excellent institutions near him languish for want of adequate support from the religious community.

No. 2.—I know a professor of religion, who expended one thousand dollars in furnishing a drawing room; and who invited several Missionaries and friends of Missions, to meet at his house, the evening previous to the embarkation of these heralds of the cross to their destination, where they were to live in huts without floors, or with scarcely the necessities of life.

No. 3.—I know a female professor of the Baptist denomination, who decks her person with "gold, pearls, and costly array," as if she had been dipped in Pactolus, notwithstanding the faithful Judson has so solemnly addressed Christian females, as Paul did, "to put away these things, as not becoming women professing godliness, and adorn themselves with good works."

No. 4.—I know six or eight professors of the Presbyterian denomination, who have expended \$15 or \$20,000 each in building dwelling houses, the contracts of which were made during a revival of religion, and the corner stones were laid while dying sinners around them, and in distant places, were furnishing for the bread of life. And what is more distressing, these professors are some officers of churches, and all "ardent friends of Missions."

No. 5.—I know a professor, an elder of a church, who rents a house at eight hundred dollars a year, and gives three hundred dollars per annum for the education of a little son, while he regularly puts six-pence into the box at the monthly concert, and would do more, but his means are limited."

* According to the powers of the English alphabet, it should be written Koo-ek-wen-aw-ko.
† Rogers' Key into the Language of the Indians of New England, ch. vi.

No. 6.—I know a minister who expends from three to four thousand dollars annually, makes dinner parties, and has been known to sit at table with professors and non-professors, holding a glass of champagne in one hand and his watch in the other, to see when it was the exact minute to start for his weekly lecture.—*New York Evangelist.*

HOW MUCH RELIGION HAVE I?

Just as much as you act out in practice. Religion is not like bank stock, which can be locked up, except when needed for occasional use. Yet many persons seem to consider it as something which could be kept in reserve—laid away in the heart, only to be displayed on particular occasions. What opinion should we form of the man who should enquire, "How much wisdom do I possess?" We should say—just so much, and no more, as you exhibit in practice. But he replies, "True, I use but little. My plans and conduct do not denote much, if any; yet I have a supply for occasional use." This would crown the evidence of his folly. But religion is as unlikely to be kept locked up as wisdom. Then, how much religion do you act out? That is all you have.

Temperance.

GERMAN VIEW OF TEMPERANCE SOCIETIES.
We have no doubt that our readers will be pleased to learn how the temperance reformation is regarded on the continent of Europe. The extracts which we subjoin are from a periodical in Germany, *the Kritik der Pre diger—Biblische*, conducted by Dr. Schröder, Chief Court-preacher of the Grand-duchy of Saxony, Weimar, and General Superintendent and Ecclesiastical Councillor. He is so far from being a fanatic, that he is leader of the semi-doctrinal theologians in that country. The article was published late in the year 1831.

"It is right that we should turn the attention of Germany to an institution which has become popular in the free states of America, and at a later period in Scotland, which has for its end nothing less than to banish entirely the propensity to drunkenness, and thus to give society a new and youthful character of freshness, free from the alloy of those human passions which as yet form the principal source of vice and misery among so many millions of our fellow men. It will be worth while for the observer to look at an institution which, next to the introduction of Christian truth, can exert a more immediate and beneficial influence in elevating and civilizing the lower classes, than any which has ever existed. The means which in less than three years have succeeded in accomplishing its marvellous spread, merit close attention. These means acquaint us with a mechanism set in motion by a people freed from all bonds which are against nature, and totally independent of government or public order; which latter causes are usually crippled in their action, and seldom reach their object."

The correspondent proceeds to give a detail of the measures which have been successfully used in America and Scotland, for the suppression of intemperance. These are so familiarly known to our readers that we need not translate the passage. After mentioning the pleasing fact, that on the 4th of January, 1830, the Legislature of New York suspended their legislative duties, in order to attend a meeting, in a Christian church, of a temperance society, the writer adds:—"In the view of a wise man, how paltry are all the pompous festivals of Romish orders, the jubilees of superstition among the ancient nations of Europe, when compared with this celebration—(simple indeed, yet breathing the purest religion) of the young republicans of America!" We fear that the religion of America looks purest at a distance, and that we are not all that we are thought to be by admirers of our institutions on the other side of the water. Yet the sentiment shows that we lose no credit abroad by doing what is right, even though we have no trans-atlantic precedent.

The writer proceeds: "O that my beloved country so susceptible of all that is good, might soon copy with zeal the great example! Middle and Northern Germany greatly need this moral reformation. Only let state functionaries with their pitiful decrees keep their hands off. Their meddling could only mar the good cause."

Dr. Rocher adds to this communication: "Let him who reads attend! The kingdom of Saxony has the honor of having followed North America and Britain, by first establishing on German ground a temperance society; and a Prince of her royal house has so highly esteemed it, as to place himself at its head. Is there any country of Germany which will fall behind and undervalue an attempt to accomplish in the safest and surest way the moral regeneration of the German people?"—*Sunday School Journal.*

A GLORIOUS VICTORY

Achieved by the Honourable Lewis Cass, leader of the army of the U. S. over his Inflammable Majesty, Rum; the Great Captain Brandy, and Colonel Whiskey, leading the whole ragmuffin army of gin, grog, and bitters; by which thousands of lives will be saved to our country.

HEAD QUARTERS OF THE ARMY.

Adjutant General's Office, Washington, Nov. 5th, 1832.

The General-in-chief has received from the War Department the subjoined regulation, which is published for the information and government of the Army, and all others interested.

War Department, Nov. 2d, 1832.

"1. Hereafter no ardent spirits will be issued to the troops of the United States, as a component part of the ration, nor shall any commutation in money therefore be paid to them.

"2. No ardent spirits will be introduced into any fort, camp, or garrison of the United States, nor sold by any sutler to the troops. Nor will any permit be granted for the purchase of ardent spirits.

"Under the authority vested in the President by the 6th section of the act of Congress of April 13th, 1818, the following changes will be made in the ration issued to the Army.

"3. As a substitute for the ardent spirits issued previously to the adoption of the General Regulation of November 30th, 1830, and for the commutation in money prescribed thereby, eight pounds of sugar, and four pounds of coffee will be allowed to every one hundred rations. And at those posts where the troops may prefer it, ten pounds of rice may be issued to every one hundred rations, in lieu of the eight quarts of beans allowed by the existing regulation.

"These regulations will not extend to the cases provided for by the act of Congress of March 2d, 1810, entitled 'An act to regulate the pay of the Army when employed on fatigue duty,' in which no discretionary authority is vested in the President, nor to the necessary supplies for the Hospital department of the Army.

R. JONES, Adj. Gen.

Such a victory as this the Ex-Secretary of War, Eason, did not deem possible; but Cass is more of a General than his predecessor; and deserves to be crowned with the laurels of victory.

This is indeed a REFORM, by the Jackson administration, new in the tactics of armies, and worthy of one of the brightest pages in the biography of the General, and in the history of our country.

A SITTING—STANDING—WALKING MONUMENT.

We have received an account of a Temperance Meeting, which we think it not best to publish. The following appendage to it, however, will do no harm.

"To cap the climax, a Methodist meeting was held that evening;—the house was crowded, the scene solemn, and the sermon very interesting. In the midst

of the exercises, in came a man drunk!! He seated himself near the minister—and after letting his confused thoughts fly out several times, the minister touched upon human depravity in language similar to the following: we need not range in foreign lands—we need not peruse the periodicals of the day, for evidence; we have it sitting; (the man arose) 'we have it standing; (the man started towards the door, muttering 'I guess I'll go home')—yea, walking in person before us! At this ridiculous farce there was scarcely a smile; a deep solemnity and universal pity pervaded the audience.—*Hudson Obs. & Tel.*

Religious Intelligence.

Brother Solomon Waldron writes:—"The state of this circuit at present is encouraging, the work of sanctification is progressing, we are not wanting witnesses of perfect love. I think the spirit of prayer, in a part of the members at least, exceeds any thing I ever witnessed. I am fully of the opinion that to preach revival is decidedly the best way to promote a revival. Our congregations are large in general, except on some of my back appointments which, though hard roads, I have not been able to attend so regular. There is no general reformation on our circuit, yet we are not without witnesses from time to time that I still have power on earth to forgive sins. We have some praying to do from time to time, but the ranks are immediately filled up; and from observation as well as from experience I am decidedly a convert to the Rev. W. R.'s opinion, it is dangerous to keep dead men on board Zion's ship; the salt having lost, its savor is only fit to be cast out and to be trodden under foot of men.—I am more than ever led to admire the efficiency of the itinerant plan—one has the reformation talent, another can use the pruning knife; one can plant and another water, but God alone can give the desired increase. This circuit is evidently rising. During the past year a substantial stone parsonage has been built, convenient to the stone chapel in Matilda, which my family have the pleasure to occupy—a new chapel is in progress in the populous township of Cornwall. Surely this people have faith, and it is not without works. The Temperance cause exerts a powerful influence in society—the Sabbath school also is evidently sapping the foundation of the numerous ills opposed to the doctrines of the gospel of Christ, especially that pernicious heresy that Christians must live in sin."

To the Editor of the Christian Guardian.

Gosfield, December 8th 1832.
SIR.—We have not much to say with reference to our Circuit; but that the Lord is good we dare not deny. We have had, I believe, between twenty and thirty conversions since the Conference. The Class at Gosfield has, since the Quarterly Meeting, been much revived; several have experienced a manifest increase of faith, and six have to appearance been savingly converted to God. The circuit appears to be generally on the rise in point of vital piety. O that we may be hid in the cleft of the Rock, and that his glory might pass along.

I am affectionately

Yours &c.

THOMAS HARKON.

CHRISTIAN GUARDIAN.

Wednesday, December 26, 1832.

ON FAITH IN THE HOLY TRINITY.

We mentioned in our last, that some who profess to acknowledge the inspiration of the sacred scriptures, deny the doctrine of the Trinity, because the term is not used therein, and as they in so many words do not say there are three persons in the Godhead. To meet this objection, as briefly as possible is our design at present.

As no reasonable man will be so trifling as to dispute merely about words, we trust it will be sufficient for our present purpose to observe that the Scriptures plainly teach, first, the existence of but one God; secondly, the existence of the Father, the Son or Word, and the Holy Ghost, thirdly, a personal distinction between these Three and lastly, that each one in himself is really and truly divine. These facts being clearly established on Scriptural authority, the conclusion will be unavoidable, that there is but One God in three persons.

As to the first we presume it will not be disputed, for all of whom we have any knowledge, except pagans, acknowledge but one God, that is one supreme Being, without equal or rival; nevertheless, it may be proper to remark that the repeated and emphatic injunctions in Scripture to the Israelites, to "have no other God but one," should not be lost sight of by Christians, as it evidently appears they are designed to guard against the adoration or worship of any being other than JEHOVAH, the Lord of Heaven and earth. It follows that none can be received in an inferior sense. To doify in any respect an inferior being and associate him with the Supreme, is gross idolatry, and stands directly opposed to the most positive and imperative mandates of Heaven: we think it needless to quote Scripture in proof of this, as it must be obvious to every attentive reader of the sacred volume. It is equally clear that the scriptures teach the existence of the Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghost; therefore we pass on to the third particular, that is the personal distinction of these Three. In support of this, various references might be given to passages of the sacred Word, but as the most convincing and satisfactory method in all controversy is to ascertain how far both parties approximate toward an agreement, as to the point in dispute, so we think it unnecessary to press a personal distinction between the Father and the Son. This being admitted we proceed to ground our argument upon it, and for our purpose at present, one of two plain un-disputed texts as good as a thousand.—The first to which I refer is Matt. xxvii. 19., which may be considered the bulwark of our doctrine, whether we consider either the author of it, the form of expression, or the occasion upon which it was delivered. As to the author, he is none less than the Great Head of the Church Him self, who spoke as never man spoke, and who is alike incapable of either error or deception. The occasion upon which it was delivered,—at the very time when he was giving his disciples their important and high commission to promulgate his truth and establish his kingdom among men, upon the eve of a new and more enlarged dispensation of the grace of God to man, very properly distinguished by some as the "dispensation of the spirit," a kingdom not to be moved, of which this great doctrine was to form the basis, and into the faith of which the nations were to be initiated by the solemn ordinance of baptism; the occasion then on which it was spoken was most solemn and impressive, and adds to the weight and force of the text. But the form of expression marks most clearly the distinction for which we contend. "In the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost." Is it not evident that the same distinction is made here between the Holy Ghost and the Father, as between the Son and the Father? but the latter being personal so must also the former be: To suppose, with some, that the Holy Spirit is but an emanation or quality of the Father, or the influence of God upon his creatures, is to represent our blessed Lord here as expressing himself most absurdly, violating alike the most common rules of language & plainest dictates of common sense; and who dare attach such folly to the Son of God? But, this text, not only incontrovertibly proves the personal distinction of the Divine Three, but also as clearly establishes their equality; for here is evidently a co-equality of honour, power, dominion, and influence,—a mutual participation of each in the Gospel Kingdom about to be established. The expression in the

Name of denoting this, and applied to each distinctly, so that one cannot be preferred before the other, or considered "greater or less than the other."

Dr. Clarke very forcibly remarks on this passage, "Baptism signifies a full and eternal consecration of the person to the service and honor of that Being in whose name it is administered; but this consecration can never be made to a creature, therefore the Father, and the Son and the Holy Spirit are not creatures. Again, baptism is not made in the name of a quality or attribute of the divine nature; therefore the Father, and the Son and the Holy Spirit are not qualities or attributes of the divine nature."

A similar distinction and equality is observable in other passages, as 2 Cor. xiii. 14, but it may be sufficient at present, to observe, that whenever the Holy Spirit is spoken of in scripture the personal pronoun is used, which evidently denotes His distinct personality. Whoever will carefully examine the 14, 15 and 16th chapters of the gospel by St. John, will easily discover the distinction of persons, as well as the identity of nature, for which we contend.

So many excellent treatises have been written in proof of the divinity of the Son and Spirit, and the subject is capable of an extension so vast, that we would not, with our limited space, be justified in entering into particulars. Sufficient we trust has been advanced, to show that the scriptures make a distinction between the Father, the Son and the Holy Spirit, which, as we know of no more appropriate term, we call personal; while at the same time, they explicitly prove the Godhead of each. Whoever, therefore, compares these principles, must be convinced of the unity of three persons in one God. We must therefore conclude, with Athanasius, that, "like as we are compelled by the Christian verity, to acknowledge each person by himself to be God and Lord, so are we forbidden, by the universal religion, to say there be three Gods or three Lords."

We observed in a former number, that a belief in this doctrine is inseparably connected with true Christian experience; this will appear when we consider that each of the divine persons has a distinct office work, (if we may be allowed the expression,) in the salvation of a sinner, which is well expressed by the poet.

"The Father gives the Son;
The Son his best and blood;
The Spirit applies, and faith puts on
The righteousness of God."

To effect the salvation of the soul we must know by experience "the grace of our Lord Jesus Christ, the love of God, and the communion of the Holy Ghost."—We are brought to an experience of our guilt and helplessness, by the knowledge of the holiness, justice and truth of God the Father, and we experience redemption from the curse of the law through a knowledge of the merits of the sacrifice of our Lord Jesus Christ, and we are sanctified through the knowledge of the Holy Spirit living, working, and reigning within us. And to us it appears, equally as necessary to salvation to believe in "the coming of the Holy Ghost" to sanctify us, as in the incarnation of the Son of God; therefore we cannot indulge a hope that any person living under the Christian dispensation, and denying the existence, or the divinity of either of the three persons, can be in a state of salvation.

May we all see the exceeding danger of this heresy, and carefully avoid it; and while we acknowledge this fundamental truth of our holy religion, endeavour to obtain an experience of the power thereof in our hearts; and thus being united to God through the indwelling spirit, we may join with all the redeemed of the Lord in singing.

"To Father, Son and Holy Ghost,
Who sweetly all agree,
To save a world of sinners lost,
Eternal glory be."

CHRISTMAS.

We congratulate our readers on the return of another Christmas festival, a season of peculiar interest to the Christian, bringing to his remembrance Him "who though He was rich (in glory which he had with the Father before the world was) yet, for our sakes became poor, that we through His poverty might be rich." Instead of commemorating this astonishing display of infinite love, as alas! too many do, by dishonouring God, and destroying their own precious souls, in riot and excess, in surfeiting, drunkenness and reveling, let us pay adoration to the sacred altar, and offer up our sacrifice of praise and prayer, with hearts deeply impressed with the sacred obligation we are under to consecrate our bodies and souls "to Him who hath loved us and given himself for us." This is our reasonable service, and bounden duty, so shall the return of the season be the means of uniting us more closely to the fountain of blessedness, thus increasing our happiness, and completing our joy in the Lord.

It is the intention of the Methodist congregation in this place to improve the holy week, as it is called, in prayer meeting every evening at their chapel, to which they earnestly invite a general attendance.

TEMPERANCE.—We join with the following writer in expressing surprise at the supineness of the York Temperance Society. The Officers appear to us to be asleep on their post. While our neighbours in the States and some parts of our Province, are driving the monster, Intemperance, from their borders, by their spirited and united exertions, we are allowing him quietly to continue his ravages among us to an alarming extent. It is truly lamentable as well as disgusting to every friend of human kind, to observe the frequent exhibitions of debauchery in our streets. Look at the article below from the *Courier*, and let us ask, can nothing be done to arrest this destructive vice, and prevent those scenes so shocking to humanity? Most certainly there can. Let the Officers of the Society come forward like men, and do their duty, or say at once they will not. While on this subject we would remark, that Upper Canada is the only portion of British America where the leading men in society keep back from assisting in promoting Temperance Societies. Where are our Legislators, Magistrates, Clergymen, Physicians, &c. Why do they not act as in other countries; and show their regard for their country by assisting, instead of discouraging, as most of them do, the cause of Temperance. Should we continue inactive much longer, we would not be surprised if some signal judgment of an avenging God should overtake us.

To the Editor of the Christian Guardian.

Mr. Editor,
I certainly cannot see how it is that no meeting of the Temperance Society takes place,—the importance of the subject is as great as ever, and there are many drunkards in this town, and but the other day a man died as he lay drunk in one of our streets;—and ought not the leaders of the Society to feel a little guilty, for if there had been more meetings this man might have been convinced of his errors and now be within the reach of mercy. There are a great many strangers in our town since last meeting of the Society, and perhaps if it met it might be the means of reclaiming some of the many drunkards among us. I verily hope we will have a meeting as soon as possible.

I am, &c.

A member of the York T. Society.

DRUNKENNESS, DEATH.—On Sunday last, a shocking scene of drunkenness, riot and disturbance occurred in a house in Henrietta-street, which terminated in the

death of one of the parties—a man named Jeffery Connell. A coroner's inquest was held on the body yesterday, as will be seen from the subjoined notice of the coroner. The evidence, we learn, disclosed a scene of drunkenness, filth and debauchery, which is in the highest degree disgraceful to the neighbourhood in which it occurred—a scene, in fact, too gross for description. An inquest was held on Monday last, in the Court-house, on the body of Jeffery Connell, who died on Sunday night in a fit of apoplexy, caused by drunkenness.

GEO. DUGGAN, Coroner.

York, 13th Dec.

NEW PERIODICALS.—It will be perceived that two new monthly periodicals are about to be established in this town, to be entitled *The Canadian Magazine*, edited by M. Sibbald; and *The Canadian Literary Magazine*. This speaks for the increasing intelligence of the people of our Province.

LIBERALITY OF MONTREAL.—From the Canadian *Courier* we learn, that \$338 have been collected in Montreal, and forwarded to New York, for the relief of the inhabitants of the Cape de Verd Islands.

Provincial Parliament.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

Reported by Mr. S. S. Jankin.

Saturday, Dec. 22.

ANNEXING MONTREAL TO UPPER CANADA.
The house, on motion of Mr. Elliott, resolved itself into a committee of the whole, to consider the propriety of adopting an address to His Majesty, praying that the Island of Montreal might be annexed to Upper Canada. Mr. Elliott read and submitted to the committee a number of Resolutions, remarking at the same time, that he did not intend to press their adoption at present, but to bring the subject under consideration of the committee, that it might be put upon the order of the day for some future day.

The *Attorney General* said, there was no question that could come before them of so much importance to the future prosperity of Upper Canada as this was. It ought to be borne in mind, that if any improvement was made in the St. Lawrence, the whole of the expense would have to be borne by Upper Canada, while those improvements would be in another province, as the boundary was at present; and that was one of the most important reasons they should urge on His Majesty's government, why that part of what he might call the continent of Upper Canada and the Island of Montreal should be annexed to this province. At an early period the French laid out in Seigneuries and settled the country as far as the present boundary line; and when the province of Quebec was divided into Upper and Lower Canada, it was thought it would be more agreeable to the wishes of the people living in the Seignior above the Ottawa, to be joined to Lower, than to Upper Canada; but when the population of that small territory did not probably exceed two or three thousand souls, their convenience should not be consulted in opposition to the interests of Upper Canada, whose population and consequent importance, was rapidly increasing every year. He would not interfere with any of their rights or privileges. They had for a long series of years had habits and feelings different from those of the people of this province; a large portion of them professed the Roman Catholic religion, and joining them to Upper Canada would not interfere with their rights in this or any other respect.—If he thought it would, he would be the last one that would do it. He would be perfectly content to see that part which they wished to acquire have a separate district, to be called, perhaps, the district of Montreal; then they could have, as at present, their own Court of King's Bench, and their own laws and religious institutions; for though they were of a different religion from us, he would not interfere with any man's religious rights.

It would probably be said, that it would be taking away from the Lower Province the most valuable part of the country; but was it not the trade of Upper Canada that made it valuable. Look at the modern inland countries of Europe and see what importance they attach to sea-ports, and what pains they take in all negotiations to secure one. Compare Austria with England, and it would be seen that it was commerce which gave one country the advantage over another. Look nearer home, look at the state of New York. Was it not having the Island of New York joined to it that gave it its wealth and importance? For forty years past we have suffered serious inconvenience from having our finances regulated by Lower Canada; and if the colonies ever became independent, what would be our situation? If it was not for the superintending power of Great Britain they might do just as they pleased to this province; we could not send a barrel of flour or pot-ash to market,—they might shut us out from the ocean if we did not pay them whatever they pleased to ask for the privilege of passing through their country, or we would be put to the necessity of finding our way to the ocean by force of arms; and we ought now to provide against such probable consequences; we are now both under one government. The question of boundaries was the frequent cause of wars, as was the case between Holland and Belgium.

The only reason that could be shown on the part of Lower Canada against the measure, was that it would give a great advantage to Upper Canada; but the Government should consider what was most for the benefit of the empire at large, and this province was of the most importance to it. There was not a single commodity that we send to the ocean that had not a duty imposed on it before it was shipped. It might be said, that would be the case if we had Montreal. It would; but then what would enrich Montreal would also enrich Upper Canada; the difference was, that in one case we have an inland trade, and in the other a foreign trade,—the whole duty of two per cent was a tax on our trade.—We cannot send a barrel of flour, although it might be the best superior that could be made at our mills, without paying sixpence a barrel for inspection, coopersage, &c. in Lower Canada, and that was ultimately paid by the farmers of the country; for the difference between the prices in Liverpool consists in the cost and charges. It could be inspected in our own country, the expense of it would come back and form a part of the wealth of the country, and would come again into the hands of the farmer. The charge of inspection might not be thought of much consequence with hon. members, but it was a matter of very great importance when considered in the aggregate. If a number of merchants in Upper Canada wished to send a hundred thousand barrels of flour to the ocean, they could not send it without paying for inspection, which did not add to the price in a foreign market, as no one bought by the brand but by his own judgment,—it was the same case with pot-ash. All lumber sent from this province was measured in Lower Canada, they would not allow it to pass if it was not. Under all these circumstances it was strange we had suffered for forty years and never raised our voice against it; but though Lower Canada had enjoyed those advantages so long, was it right she should continue to do so. He would be able to show when opportunity was afforded that the expense of carrying on our trade exceeded £100,000 a year, which might be saved to the province and laid out on roads. He hoped hon. gentlemen would maturely consider the subject before giving their votes on it, for future generations as well as the present were concerned. A union of the two provinces had been suggested as a remedy for the difficulties concerning the duties; but that measure would be less agreeable to Lower Canada than the one proposed by the resolutions; for in all their debates in the Legislature and at public meetings it was plain that they considered themselves French and not English, and seeing that to be the case we ought to take measures to hinder our rights and privileges being trampled upon. If Great Britain would be disposed to give Montreal and the Seigneuries already mentioned to Upper Canada, he would wish to see it done on equitable principles, and would have no objection to pay

Lower Canada a certain sum of money for them. He had no desire to do any injustice to Lower Canada.

Mr. Bidwell did not mean to express any opinion on the question at present, and would not have said anything but for the violent language used at some public meetings on this subject, and he hoped hon. members would not be swayed by any thing said upon such occasions. It had been said at some meetings, that we must have Montreal if we had to take it by force,—there was nothing to justify such language; for if the annexing of Montreal was a matter of right to Upper Canada, as was contended, such language should not be used at public meetings or on the floor of the house.

The feelings of L. Canada should be consulted by us,—they had done a great deal for us in the contest for the control of the revenue, and he thought this was a proper time to express our obligations to them. He understood the hon. and learned Att'y. Gen'l. to advance some scheme of this kind:—That part of L. Canada which would be joined to this province, to be a separate district having their own laws, &c. That indeed would be a strange thing, for one part of a country to be governed by different laws from what governed the other part. He also proposed to pay L. Canada for the territory we would acquire,—it was very important that all those propositions and plans should be laid upon the table for the consideration of the committee. He did not wish to go into the merits of the resolutions at this time, as the hon. member for Essex who proposed them said he did not mean to press them at present. There were several things to be considered,—how far it was right, for instance, to take a piece of land from L. Canada or from U. Canada and annex it to either: he wished the hon. and learned Att'y. Gen'l. would tell how he means to do it. Whether he thought the Crown had power by proclamation to do it,—it was a very important consideration. If we ask His Majesty's Government to do what they have no right to do, we might involve ourselves in serious difficulty. He hoped the hon. and learned Att'y. General would give the committee information before the adoption of the resolutions was pressed on them.

The *Attorney General* said he had not lost sight of the difficulty started by the hon. and learned member for Lenox and Addington, although he had not adverted to it in the remarks he had offered to the committee. But he thought it was enough for them to ask His Majesty to take such measures as he might see proper to carry the object into effect. It might be going out of their province to tell him how to do it,—it was enough to ask for it. It might be done by proclamation or by act of Parliament if it was thought to be out of the King's prerogative. He thought it would be the most judicious course, and the one which he would like to see adopted, to submit it to Parliament; but he did not wish to be understood as expressing an opinion on the subject.

Mr. Thomson agreed with the hon. and learned member for Lenox and Addington in the remarks he made about the language used at some public meetings on this subject, and hoped it would not be copied by the house. He moved that the committee rise, report progress and ask leave to sit again.

Mr. Burwell did not know what the hon. gentleman referred to in his remarks about violent language being used at meetings and in the house,—did he mean to hinder the freedom of debate in the house?

Mr. Bidwell said it was his duty to censure any language used in the house or out of it, that was calculated to be irritating to the other colony.

Mr. Burwell would ask if the hon. gentleman meant to censure the free use of the English language. Wherein were we indebted to Lower Canada on the revenue question? He would like him to show it.

Mr. Morris said no person in the house was more anxious than he was to benefit Upper Canada; but there were insuperable difficulties in the way of this measure. If Montreal was given to U. Canada then all the trade of it would go to Upper Canada: as vessels would not stop at Quebec, but would come to Montreal as they do now, and it would take from Lower Canada three fourths of her trade. Upper Canada, he admitted, had long laboured under great difficulties in not having a port of her own; but the commerce of the two provinces was so mixed up that it could not be separated. There were such difficulties in the way that it would be absolutely impossible to do any thing on this subject; and it would be injustice to Lower Canada,—he would say so.

Mr. Merritt hoped the committee would not rise, as he was in favour of the measure. The objection that we would engross all the trade of Montreal could be easily remedied by dividing the duties as was done at present; but the collection of duties was not the object they wished to attain; the burthens imposed on our exports was the great evil. He would like to hear the sentiments of hon. members on the subject.

The *Attorney General* was surprised at the opposition of some hon. members, and would move the first resolution to try the strength of the house, and see who were the friends of Upper Canada and who were not. He did not like those half friends who were sometimes on one side and sometimes on the other. It was said the merchants of Lower Canada would mostly buy at Montreal,—but there was no necessity for it. The duties collected at Quebec would be theirs, and those collected at Montreal would be ours; they would still have the port of Quebec which was situated in the heart of their country, and it would greatly increase the trade of that port; for the interests of both Provinces would be to purchase within their own province. The hon. member for Haldimand made one remark which struck him forcibly; that the burthens on our exports was the great objection why Lower Canada should possess Montreal,—a good idea. If we had Montreal under our control we could export our commodities without being subject to their imposts. He looked upon the possession of the island of Montreal to be of as much importance to Upper Canada as the island of New York is to that State; nations acted on the principle of considering what was most for their own advantage, and it was upon the principle of self defence that this measure should be carried on.

He would not make any comment on what the hon. and learned member for Lenox and Addington said about our obligations to Lower Canada, as he was desirous that the discussion of this measure should be kept free from all other considerations whatever. It might still be found convenient to keep the duties of Quebec and Montreal together, if that difficulty could not be settled any other way; but we should get to the Ocean without being subjected to the imposts levied on us at Montreal. No inland country could flourish like one that had a sea port where shipping could come. What, he would ask would be our condition in case of war, in our present hemmed up situation,—it was impossible we could continue so much longer. Did they not see countries involved in war on account of boundaries, and were we to be exempt? Did they not see what was now going on in the United States about the regulating of trade, he was not one who thought it treason to speak of what might be the consequence; and to avoid such consequence he desired to see this matter settled now. They should view the subject as if they were now considering how the two countries should be divided, and he would ask any hon. member on the floor of the house if he was considering how they should be divided, if Montreal should belong to Lower Canada; and before the rights of the two countries became so intermixed that they could not be torn asunder without a violent struggle, they should be set at rest now when we were both under one control. Would it not be a matter of great importance to get the improvement of the St. Lawrence under our own control? We have nothing to do with the boundaries of Lower Canada,—we must take care of ourselves. It was the diminished price of every bushel of our grain that passed through L. Canada that he was contending about, which came off the farmers. What would we say if every gallon of rum coming into the Province was taxed sixpence in Lower Canada? and was not sixpence a barrel on our flour going out of it of as much importance? Let it be borne in mind that all our exports pay an impost to Lower Canada before they can get to the ocean. There would be no inconvenience in making regulations with Lower Canada if Montreal was annexed to this Province. The scheme of a uni-

ion would not answer,—they don't want to be mixed up with a race of English Orangemen, nor we with them; we could never draw together we were so different and it would be a constant discord; but if kept separate each would enjoy his own institutions and usages,—he did not like compelling people to come together and have them always quarrelling like dog and cat when they were together.—After some further observations he concluded by saying, he hoped the first resolution would be adopted.

Mr. Thomson remarked upon the impropriety of the Attorney General taking up the time of the house with long speeches, when it was certain they could come to no decision on the resolutions to night.

Mr. Samson would not like to see the resolutions adopted with so thin a house—ten or twelve members were absent. Let the committee rise, and it be put first on the order of the day for some particular day.

Mr. Perry hoped the committee would rise, as he understood the hon. member for Essex to say that he did not wish to press the subject, but only have it put on the order of the day; he also understood the hon. and learned Atty. Genl. in his first speech, and he was astonished to hear him conclude his second grand speech by moving the first resolution. He must say, however, that the moderate manner in which he (the A. G.) delivered his speech did him great credit; for he was led to think, from what he had read in some of the public prints, that more violent language would have been used,—he heard that the hon. and learned Atty. Genl. had said, the time was not far distant when we would have to take Montreal,—get it by fair means if we could, if not, get it; and the Sol. General told the house the other day when speaking of the Enfranchisement, that he would resist the law if he thought it oppressive. He did expect to hear the Atty. Genl. say, we must go down and take Montreal by force. But he tells us, that Upper Canada would not prosper until we got Montreal. Now, it would be recollected that His Excellency told us in his speech from the throne at the opening of the session, that the province was in a prosperous condition,—the Atty. Genl. seems rather to contradict the Executive, which was a higher authority, though he allowed his (the A. G.'s) authority was very great.

The propositions should be laid on the table, and perhaps printed that hon. members might have opportunity to examine them. The constitutionality of the project was to be taken into consideration, as well as the expediency of it, and whether the Lower Canadians would be willing to give up a part of their country to enrich this province,—all these little contingencies, as they might perhaps be deemed, were to be considered as well as the grand object. He was pleased to hear the Attorney General say, and he thought it did him credit, that we should not take it by force, and that we should respect the rights and privileges of the Lower Canadians,—so far, so good; we ought to be on good terms with Lower Canada. It would be well to annex Montreal to this province, if it could be done in a lawful and constitutional manner; and there should be sufficient time given to take it into consideration—it was not fair to press a vote on the question at this time; he should not try to get a pledge from the house to go on with any improvement, in case we get Montreal; he should not shake the question with any other thing. He understood it was now proposed that we should make a canal seventeen feet deep, and if they did not like to do so, they would be called the enemies of improvement,—that was another important consideration, for he did not like to be called so. For these reasons he hoped the Atty. General would withdraw his motion.

The Solicitor General said whether the committee adopted the resolutions or not, no time would be lost by discussion; and therefore the hon. members express their sentiments at once: there was no reason why they should not do so now, as he hoped those hon. members who speak on the question to night, would not take up time by going over the same ground on a future occasion. He would not wish to see the resolutions pressed through without time to consider them and move amendments if thought necessary. He did not wish to express his sentiments fully on the question to night; there was one thing however on which he would make a remark. Much was said about the injustice to Lower Canada; but if there was any injustice it was their own doing. Had they not compelled us to it by their injustice to us? and has it not become necessary to Upper Canada? If they had acted fairly with Upper Canada he would have been the last to support any measure of this kind; but when they have embarrassed our trade, and exercised their power to oppress us in various ways, he would see Montreal taken out of their hands. There was no true friend to Upper Canada who could see them do as they did and not wish to take measures to prevent it.

Mr. Bidwell wished the Solicitor General had been a little more specific in his remarks, and told exactly what amount of injustice Lower Canada had done. Concerning the inspection of flour, he understood that their courts have had it under consideration, and have determined that the Inspector had no right to charge inspection on flour that had already paid the duty.

He had called the attention of the house to one or two questions connected with this measure; he had called the attention of the Attorney General to the question of the constitutionality of altering the boundary; but he did not seem disposed to express his opinion on it. The Attorney General said it would prevent smuggling; but it would destroy the trade of Lower Canada, for they would have to pay duties twice; and if it should turn out that it would be injurious to Lower Canada, it should not be entertained. Suppose we make application to His Majesty's Government, they might come to the conclusion that to annex the Seigneuries above the Ottawa and Montreal to Upper Canada would be unjust, and they might give it some such turn as this, which he thought not at all improbable: they might say, we will give you a sea port farther up the river, but not give you the Island of Montreal. Would it not be a disadvantage rather than a benefit to us, if they should do so, and say, "You may have all the duties you collect there." He doubted he would not get as much as we do now.

The Solicitor General said he would reply to one observation made by the hon. gentleman now, lest he should forget it another time. Just what he said would be the consequence to Lower Canada, was what they proposed to do. Their Commissioners said, we will charge you duties, and if you wish to collect duties of your own you may lay them on afterward.

Mr. Merritt was glad that this subject was brought under discussion, and he would now state his views on it. He had long been an observer of the comparative prosperity of the neighbouring States and this Province; and it was known to every person who came through it, that they were increasing in prosperity in New York, far above what we were doing in this Province. There must be some cause for this and he was satisfied it was not in the government of the two countries, it must be in the advantage of their commercial relations. The wealth of New York centred in the city of New York, and the wealth of Pennsylvania in the city of Philadelphia, and these states retained their wealth; but all the wealth of Upper Canada centred in Montreal, a city out of the Province. The collection of duties was not the object; the duties of New York were divided among the different states,—the wealth was not in the duties but in the commerce. He thought it would be admitted that the wealth of this Province was in Montreal, and he would ask, was it just? He thought the island of Montreal could be gained to this province without doing injustice to Lower Canada. He would not interfere with their religion; it was the religion of our forefathers, and he for one had a great respect for the Catholic religion. Both provinces had the same laws, and it would be doing no injustice in any respect. They might say, as was remarked by the hon. and learned member for Lenox and Addington, "we will not debar you from a sea port, but will not give you Montreal." This would not do; we must have a sea port town with all the advantages of it.

Mr. Bidwell would like to propose a few questions to the hon. member for Haldimand. He said, "that revenue was not the question," that "the wealth of this province will accumulate in Montreal." Would it not

still do so? was it not the place where men of capital would still reside? why do we not derive as much benefit now as if we had Montreal?

Mr. Merritt replied, he did not say that revenue was not an object, but that it was not the principal one.

The Attorney General was surprised at the arguments of the hon. and learned member. The wealth of Montreal would be a constituent part of the wealth of Upper Canada. Did not every body know that the wealth of Buffalo and Rochester comes from New York? What was it that supported all trades? was it not the wealth of persons in a different employment? Was it not the diffusion of the wealth of a nation through the community that gives life and activity? The prosperity of every town in a province raises the wealth of that province. What was it that made the wealth of the Home District? was it not that it had a great improving town here which carried on extensive business? What he would ask would London be to England, if it was owned by France?

Mr. Perry said the Attorney General had clearly shown that whatever wealth was added to Upper Canada would be taking so much from Lower Canada, which would be manifest injustice to that province. He asks what advantage would England derive from London if it belonged to France. Why, I suppose the same buildings would be there, and the same merchants would carry on business as they do now: such an argument was fallacious,—if we gained any thing it would be in point of revenue.

The Speaker was perfectly aware of the difficulties of Upper Canada, and those difficulties have had the attention of His Majesty's Government; it was unjust to ask them to take from Lower Canada and give it to Upper Canada. The house ought not for any consideration of advantage, to forward a measure that would be unjust to Lower Canada. The difficulty would be great if Lower Canada belonged to another government; but both Provinces belonged to the same. We should do to Lower Canada as we would be done by,—act upon the golden rule;—and he did not believe they would do so to Upper Canada. They propose we should lay on such duties as we think proper; and the same rule that induces us to reject the proposition, should induce us not to ask the same advantage over them. He did think if we attempted to take Montreal into our own hands, it would be doing more harm than good.

The Attorney General was surprised at the sentiments expressed by the hon. Speaker; he took a wrong view of the subject. He said, why should we take the wealth of Montreal? But, who makes Montreal wealthy? was it not Upper Canada? A very great part, probably five-sixths, of that wealth comes from Upper Canada; and it was not taking from Lower Canada, but protecting our own. If the whole of the wealth of this province was taken and spent in Lower Canada would it not impoverish this province? Did not the landlords spending the rents of Ireland in England impoverish that country? yet they both belong to one government. We were one party, Lower Canada was another, and England was the arbiter; and we were going to submit our cause to the decision of an impartial umpire. Many of the Montreal merchants go home to England and spend our wealth; and he would enquire, did it ever return? no, never.

Mr. Berzay would be very well satisfied to leave off the discussion at this late hour, and go home to dinner. He was sorry to see this question ever come before this house at all; if we could take Montreal without injury it would be well, but if not it would be very wrong to try to get it. It had been said, that duties could be collected at Quebec as well as at Montreal, and divided, and difficulties could be settled by arbitration. He did not see that that would be any better than it was now; as it was admitted there would still be difficulties to contend with about the revenue.

The Solicitor General was surprised at the hon. Speaker and the hon. member for the county of Kent, and no person who heard them would think they were Upper Canadians. They talked about injustice to Lower Canada; but our trade was shackled, burthened with taxation, and yet all this injustice to Upper Canada was overlooked!

Mr. Berzay wished the Sol. General would point out what those burthens were.

The Solicitor General—Is the hon. member ignorant of what they are? I believe he is a merchant; & does he not know that there are impositions upon every article of trade? Why should we be allowed to send our produce in the state we please? The tax upon emigrants showed we should have a sea port that we might go and come from England without being taxed.

The Speaker said no regulation of inspection could prevent us from going to the ocean without it if we pleased. ("No no") Yes, yes; there was nothing to prevent it.

The Attorney General said if he would look at the inspection act, he would see we could not. It was the law of Lower Canada and no person could get rid of it. It was one of those indirect ways of getting rid of the trade act.

The Attorney General withdrew his motion, and the committee rose and reported progress.

The business of Thursday was mostly of a private nature; Friday the house adjourned to go to the College exhibition; Monday, no quorum; Tuesday adjourned being Christmas.

Foreign News.

ELEVEN DAYS LATER FROM LONDON.

The packet ship Ontario, Sebor, arrived yesterday from London, via Portsmouth. By this arrival the editors of the Commercial Advertiser have received copious files of English papers to the 5th of November, the day on which Capt. S. sailed from Portsmouth.

ENGLAND.

Considerable excitement had prevailed at Bristol during the seven days which were occupied in the trial of C. P. P. Esq. for his conduct during the late riot in the city. Mr. Justice Littledale was two hours and a quarter in delivering his charge. The jury was absent about 25 minutes, when

The Foreman delivered the following verdict:—"We unanimously find Charles P. P. Esq. late Mayor of Bristol, NOT GUILTY of the misdemeanor charged against him in the information." (This was received by the spectators with mingled expressions of applause and disapprobation, which the officers immediately repressed.) After a pause the Foreman added, "And we are of opinion that circumstances as they were—menaced and opposed by an infuriated and reckless mob; unsupported by any force civil or military, and deserted in those quarters where he might reasonably have expected assistance, the late Mayor of Bristol acted to the best of his judgment, with the greatest zeal and personal courage."

The expressions of applause and disapprobation were here again renewed, but again instantly suppressed by the officers.

ENGLISH AND FRENCH FLEETS.—The Portsmouth Herald of the 24th of Nov. contains the following:

The naval flags of England and France are now hoisted together at Spithead. The Union Jack floats in the same breeze with the tri-colour in a British port. This concord between the most powerful nations of the world—nations that had for ages been violently opposed to each other during the long periods of hostility, is variously viewed by the people here, according as they happen to be influenced by the spirit of adverse politics. The Tories regard it with jealousy and distrust; their opponents hail it with satisfaction and confidence, and are ready to exclaim *Esto perpetua*. The French vessels that have already arrived are Admiral Villeneuve's flag ship Suffren, the Medusa, Calypso, Resolu, and Ariane. The first is the only line of battle ship of the number; the Medusa is a double ranked frigate carrying 58 guns; the Calypso and Resolu are rated at 50 each, and the Ariane, of which I had occasion to speak in a former notice, is one of the smartest frigates in the French service, though only rated as a schooner.

The Suffren is a superb two-decker, with three tiers of guns, and nothing can exceed the minute regularity of all her equipments. She is rated only as a 74, but she mounts 90 pieces of cannon, and she is acknowledged to have as active and efficient a crew as any ship in the French navy. Most of them are very young men, but they have been so well drilled and disciplined that they are already prepared to vie with all the veteran tars of the world, except those of England and the United States.

HOLLAND AND BELGIUM.

It appears that one further step has been taken on the part of England and France, towards the settlement of the difficulties between Holland and Belgium. The London Times of October 25th, opens its leading article with the announcement—

"We understand that the treaty by which the operations against Holland are to be regulated was settled yesterday morning, after a Conference which lasted several hours, by Prince Talleyrand on the part of France; and Lord Palmerston on the part of the English government. Orders have been transmitted for the immediate march of the French troops into Belgium. The French vessels of war, from Brest and from Cienburg, were to sail yesterday, and it may be expected, therefore, that in the course of to-morrow, the combined fleets will be assembled at Spithead, ready to sail for the Scheldt, which movement, it is expected, will now take place with very little further delay."

"It is, we understand, stipulated that the French troops shall withdraw as soon as the object of their march is accomplished; that object is the reduction of the fortress of Antwerp, and its delivery to Belgium. This, it is calculated, will require 50,000 men about twelve days. Prussia and the other Allies consent to the movement."

The ratification of the treaty referred to by the times, was exchanged between Prince Talleyrand and Lord Palmerston, on the 27th of October. The San of October 31st give the following summary of the views taken of this Convention by the French Press:—

"The Nouvelle one of the organs of the French Government, has given with great purpose to be an outline of the convention ratified between the two countries; to enforce the execution of the treaty of separation between Holland and Belgium. According to this authority the Belgian and Dutch Government will be required to evacuate, by the 2nd November, the places they occupy in the territories of each other. Should they refuse up to that time, the combined fleets are to sail on the 5th, to blockade the Dutch coasts; and if by the 12th November, Antwerp be not surrendered, the French army is to advance on the city, and take the citadel by storm or reduce it to ashes. Such is the statement of the Ministere. On the other hand, the Messenger des Chambres denies that anything is settled, and pledges its character that the affair must be postponed till the spring. The opposite press, generally concur with the Messenger, and denounce that all the demonstrations hitherto made, denote nothing serious, but are intended only to serve the Ministry at the opening of the approaching Session. This is barely credible, although the stay of Marshal Gerard in Paris Proves that nothing important has yet occurred in the army on the frontiers."

The London Album of the 1st November gives the annexed postscript, dated at three P. M.

We have this moment received intelligence from an authoritative source, that Russia has withdrawn from the Conference. The orders have been given to the Russian fleet to be ready to sail for the Dutch waters at a moment's notice, and the terms of the late Convention, executed de vires force, the terms of the late Convention, and that similar orders have been sent to the army now assembled on the Prussian frontier. We have no time to state further particulars, but to-morrow we shall state more in detail the new circumstances, which have arisen in the way of the settlement of the Belgian question. In the meantime we may leave it to the public to judge what chance there is of the surrender of the citadel of Antwerp by the 2nd of November, according to the imperious demand of the French and English Governments."

The Brussels papers breathe of nothing but war. King Leopold has made some changes in his Ministry, favourable, it is said, to an immediate rupture with Holland.

The following extract from its official air, is worthy of particular attention at the present moment:

BRUXELLES, Oct. 23.—In consequence of unpleasant news from Paris, great activity is observed in the Department of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs. It is said that the French Ministry persists in its intention to let French troops enter Belgium, and to take the citadel of Antwerp by force, and that it has issued a declaration to that effect. The other continental powers, which have no deference to pay to ambitious Chambers, and look on this dispute between Belgium and Holland in a point of view very different from that in which it is considered by France, refuse, as we hear, to allow this; and in case of extremity, will oppose force to prevent it. The French Ministry, it is true, is said to have made proposals which manifest the disinterested views of France. It will give to the other members of the Conference, especially to Prussia, certain guarantees in case the citadel of Antwerp should not be quickly subdued but require a siege.

Considering the frequent changes in the French administration it would certainly be important to have security for the future retreat of the French from Belgium if they should be sent with assent to the Powers. For if Louis Philip is very pacific and entertains the most favorable sentiments towards all the European Powers, his words are, however, but individual wishes, and cannot give those powers sufficient confidence so long as the internal affairs of France are in their present state, and their executive Government remains under the preponderant influence of the Journals and the wavering will of the people. This is at Paris and therefore a proposal has been made that France should occupy a part of Belgium, and occupy it till the citadel of Antwerp should have been delivered to the Dutch and delivered to the Belgians, and the French troops have returned to France. But this proposal is not approved by our Court, because the occupation of it during the uncertain course of political affairs in France might lead to collisions which it is wished to avoid.

The calling in of two powerful armies, jealous of each other, to occupy one territory, might certainly be more likely to lead to a general war, than if both continued strictly to respect the neutral territory of Belgium. This appears to be, on mature deliberation, the opinion of our Cabinet, and it is affirmed that it has rejected the proposal of France, declaring, at the same time, that Russia will not acquiesce in the occupation of Belgium, but will not suffer it to be violated by any other Power. Should the French Cabinet, therefore, not desert from its purpose, but send troops against Antwerp, this might easily lead to a war.—*Algemeine Zeitung.*

PORTUGAL.

The reported capture of the fleet of Don Miguel was not correct. An engagement had taken place between the fleets, in which both suffered severely. LISBON, Oct. 17.—On Sunday last, the 14th, Don Miguel's squadron arrived in the Tagus. The seventy-four, the frigate, and one corvette, in a very shattered condition, having on board a great number wounded, in an action with Admiral Satorius, the particulars of which you will get from Oporto. They also bring the gratifying intelligence that the whole of the crew of the steamer, which was lost, are saved and on board the squadron.

STILL LATER.

By the packet ship Formosa, Captain Oppe, from Havre, we have our regular files of Paris papers to the 4th of November, and Havre to the 5th.

Appearance indicate that hostilities have commenced between Holland and Belgium.

From the Paris La National of 4th March. The King of Holland has positively refused to evacuate Antwerp, and would not avail himself of the opportunity offered him to take time to reflect. The steamboat which carried to the Hague the summons of England and of France, returned a few hours afterwards with the negative reply of King William.

Thus the two cabinets of France and England, are called upon to put their threats into execution. We shall now see at once whether the armaments at Spithead are more than a theatrical manoeuvre. The doubts we entertain on this head to the last moment, are now justified by two years of miscalculations and deceptions.

UNITED STATES.

The proceedings of South Carolina assume more and more a threatening aspect to the peace and union of the hitherto flourishing Republic of America. A convention of that State was formed to take into consideration certain acts of the Congress of the United States, laying duties and imposts on the importation of Foreign commodities; and the following extracts of an ordinance passed in a committee of that body, as well as of the President's Proclamation in relation to that subject, will show the present posture of affairs. We regret we have not room for more extracts from the President's Proclamation as it is considered an able document.

"We, therefore, the people of the State of South Carolina, in Convention assembled, do declare and ordain, and it is hereby declared and ordained, that the several acts and parts of acts of the Congress of the United States purporting to be laws for the imposing of duties and imposts on importation of foreign commodities, and now having actual operation and effect within the United States, and more especially an act entitled "an act in alteration of the several acts imposing duties on imports," approved on the nineteenth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and twenty eight, and also an act entitled "an act to alter and amend the several acts imposing duties on imports," approved on the 14th day of July, 1832, are unauthorized by the Constitution of the United States, and violate the true meaning and intent thereof, and are null, void, and no law, not binding upon this State, its officers or citizens; and all promises, contracts, and obligations, made or entered into, or to be imposed by the said acts, and all judicial proceedings which shall be hereafter had in affirmance thereof, are and shall be held utterly null and void."

"And it is further ordained, That it shall not be lawful for any of the constitutional authorities, whether of this State or of the United States, to enforce the payment of duties imposed by the said act within the limits of this State."

"And be it further ordained, That in no case of law or equity, decided in the courts of this State, wherein shall be brought in question the authority of this Ordinance, or the validity of such act or acts of the Legislature as may be passed for the purpose, of giving effect thereto, or the validity of the forecited acts of Congress, imposing duties, shall any appeal be taken or allowed to the Supreme Court of the United States."

"And it is further ordained, That all persons now holding any office of honour, profit or trust, civil or military, under this State, shall, within such time and in such manner as the Legislature shall prescribe, take an oath, well and truly to obey, execute, and enforce this ordinance, and such act or acts of the Legislature as may be passed in pursuance thereof, according to the true intent and meaning of the same, and on the neglect or omission of any such person or persons so to do, his or their office or offices shall be forthwith vacated, and shall be filled up, as if such person or persons were dead, or had resigned, and no person hereafter elected to any office of honour, profit or trust, civil or military, shall, until the Legislature shall otherwise provide and direct, enter on the execution of his office, or be in any respect competent to discharge the duties thereof, until he shall, in like manner, have taken a similar oath; and no juror shall be impanelled in any of the Courts of this State, in any cause in which shall be in question this ordinance, or any act of the Legislature passed in pursuance thereof, unless he shall first, in addition to the usual oath, have taken an oath that he will well and truly obey, execute and enforce, this ordinance, and such act or acts of the Legislature as may be passed to carry the same into operation and effect according to the true meaning and intent thereof."

"And we the people of South Carolina, to the end that it might be fully understood by the Government of the United States, and the people of co-States, that we are determined to maintain this ordinance, and declaration, at every hazard, do further declare, that we will not submit, to the application of force, on the part of the Federal Government, to reduce this state to obedience; but that we will consider the passage by Congress of any act authorizing the employment of military or naval forces, against the State of South Carolina, her constituted authorities or citizens; or any act abolishing or closing the ports of this State, or any of them, or otherwise obstructing the free ingress or egress of vessels, to or from the said ports; or any other act on the part of the Federal Government, to coerce the State, shut up her ports, destroy or harass her commerce, or to enforce the acts hereby declared to be null and void, otherwise than through the legal tribunals of the country, as inconsistent with the longer continuance of South Carolina in the Union; and that the people of this State will honorably hold themselves absolved from all further obligation to maintain or preserve their political connexion with the people of the other States, and will forthwith proceed to organize a separate Government, and do all other acts and things which sovereign and independent States may of right do."

EXTRACTS FROM THE PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMATION.

"This, then, is the position in which we stand. A small majority of the citizens of one State in the Union have elected delegates to a State Convention: that Convention has ordained that all the revenue laws of the United States must be repealed, or that they are no longer a member of the Union. The Governor of the State has recommended to the Legislature the raising of an army to carry the secession into effect, and that he may be empowered to give clearance to vessels in the name of the State. No act of violence or opposition to the laws has yet been committed, but such a state of things is hourly apprehended, and it is the intent of this instrument to proclaim not only that the duty imposed on me by the Constitution "to take care that the laws be faithfully executed," shall be performed to the extent of the powers already invested in me by law, or of such others as the wisdom of Congress shall devise, and entrust to me for the purpose; but to warn the citizens of South Carolina, who have been deluded into an opposition to the laws, of the danger they incur by obedience to the illegal and disorganizing Ordinance of the Convention—to exhort those who have refused to support it to persevere in their determination to uphold the Constitution and laws of their country, and to point out to all, the perilous situation in which the good people of this State have been led,—and that the course that they had urged to pursue is one of ruin and disgrace to the very State whose rights they affect to support."

"The laws of the United States must be executed. I have no discretionary power on the subject—my duty is emphatically pronounced in the Constitution. Those who told you that you might peaceably prevent their execution, deceived you; they could not have been deceived themselves. They know that a forcible opposition could alone prevent the execution of the laws, and they know that such opposition must be repelled. Their object is disunion; but be not deceived by names; disunion, by armed force, is treason. Are you really ready to incur its guilt if you are, on the heads of the investigators of the act be the dreadful consequences—on hold heads be the dishonor, but on yours may fall the punishment—on your unhappy State will inevitably fall all the evils of the conflict you force upon the Government of your country. It cannot accede to the mad project of disunion of which you would be the first victims—its first Magistrate cannot, if he would, avoid the performance of his duty—the consequences must be fearful for you distressing to your fellow citizens here, and to the friends of good government throughout the world. Its enemies have beheld our prosperity with a vexation they could not conceal—it was a standing refutation of their slyish doctrines, and they will point to our discord with the triumph of malignant joy. It is yet in your power to disappoint them."

MARRIED.

By Rev. E. Evans, Sep. 10, Mr. Luke Lawrence, to Mrs. Maria Howell, both of Niagara.
By the same, Oct. 15, Mr. John R. Merrill, to Miss Minnie Merrill, both of Niagara.
By the same, Dec. 6, Mr. James F. Skinner, of Hammondsport, to Miss Mary Salvey, of Willoughby.
By Rev. Thos. Harmon, Oct. 30th, Mr. James Shanks, to Miss Mary Jackson, both of Rome.
By the same, Oct. 30th, Mr. John Jackson of Rome, to Miss Hannah Richardson, of Merens.
By the same, Nov. 22nd, Mr. Joshua Sweeney, to Miss Elizabeth White, both of Raleigh.

DIED.

At Amherstburgh, on the 1st inst., of typhus fever, Cynthia, daughter of S. and Grinda Dewey, aged 9 years.

Letters received at the Guardian Office, during the week ending December 26.

T. Demorest—(yes) G. Ferguson, S. Waldron, G. Miller 2, W. S. Conger, J. Lockwood, J. C. Davidson, T. Madden, J. Currie, H. Jones, D. Culp, A. Lewis, L. Burwell, H. Baldwin.

IMPORTANT TO THE AFFLICTED.

VEGETABLE UNIVERSAL MEDICINE, PARTICULARLY FOR EVERY COMPLAINT.

THE above Invaluable Medicine may now be had on application to the Subscriber, (who is appointed Sole Agent for York) at S. E. Taylor's, 181 King street.

The high and unrivalled celebrity which these Medicines have obtained in Great Britain and on the continent of Europe, precludes the necessity of any eulogy upon them here.

H. TAYLOR.

York, Dec. 21, 1832.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Public, that the Partnership that has existed between Lewis and Howland, was dissolved on the 10th day of Nov. last, by mutual consent.

A. LEWIS.

Toronto, 20th December, 1832.

WRITING.

ON a new, improved and unparalleled system, taught in six hours! at Mr. Johnston's Inn, Newgate Street, nearly opposite the Scotch Church.

Mr. Corry, F. W. M. and Professor of Penmanship, begs to inform the nobility and gentry of York and its environs, that he purposes giving instructions in WRITING in his penning system, and highly approved plan, founded upon mathematical principles, which consequently never fails to reform the most vulgar and imperfect writing to a style of regularity, freedom, neatness and ease, in the course of

SIX EASY LESSONS.

of one hour each! Mr. Corry, flourishing writing master, instructs Ladies in an elegant, easy and expeditious mode, particularly feminine; and to the Merchant or Storekeeper a strong, bold and masculine hand; fit for business. Mr. C.'s systems are likewise peculiarly adapted for the private gentleman or the army, and acquiesce with so little sacrifice of time as Six Hours!!

TERMS.

For the course of Lessons at his apartments, \$4.
Private tuition for one only, \$1.
In classes of four attended privately each, \$4.

In order to remove doubts which some may entertain, Mr. C. will give a lesson on trial to any Lady or Gentleman, and if not improved beyond their expectation, no demand whatever shall be made.

Specimens of his pupils' writing before commencing, and their improvement after receiving lessons, likewise several certificates from many towns in England, Ireland and the Isle of Man, where he has practised with unrivalled success, can be seen by applying to him at Mr. Johnston's Inn.

Mr. Corry hopes that the Ladies of York will appreciate the opportunity of acquiring under such rare advantages this truly elegant accomplishment, the want of which invariably impedes a very imperfect education, and certainly detracts a lustre from every other attainment.

Those Ladies and Gentlemen (from the age of eight to fifty) who intend to favor Mr. C. will please make early application.

Pen-making taught in three lessons, for \$3, but to pupils gratis. Persons who cannot write, taught a legible hand in twelve lessons, for \$3.

Hours of attendance in his apartments, 10 to 11 A. M. and 8 to 9 P. M. The remainder of the day devoted to private families.

N. B. Mr. Corry will wait upon ladies and families if requested to exhibit specimens of his writing.
York, Dec. 15, 1832.

IN the month of January, 1833, will be published the first number of a Journal to be called

THE CANADIAN LITERARY MAGAZINE.

LITERATURE.—Under this head will be included reviews of some of the most recent publications in the British North American Provinces, Great Britain and the United States, especially reviews of those publications relative to this quarter of the Globe.

SCIENCE.—In this department we shall endeavour to record the proceedings of the various Scientific Societies already established in this and the adjoining provinces, and to furnish our readers with accounts of the most recent discoveries in Natural History.—The Arts can scarcely yet be said to have taken root in Upper Canada, but we shall foster them to the utmost of our humble power.

HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY.—The Magazine will abound in narratives of Historical events, in which many of the living generations have played their part—and it will also contain Biographical Sketches of the most eminent persons, who have been, and are at the present time, connected with British North America, and with Upper Canada in particular.—Governors, living and dead—Ecclesiastics, Protestant and Catholics—Lawyers, and public characters of all descriptions, will be brought before our readers in due succession.

EMIGRATION.—The increased, and annually increasing tide of emigration pouring wealth and intelligence into the provinces, suggests the propriety of devoting some space in our Magazine, for the purpose of furnishing recently arrived settlers with useful information. In this department we shall not trust to our own imperfect knowledge, but shall avail ourselves of the assistance of some of the oldest established, and most intelligent inhabitants of Upper Canada, an assistance, which we are happy to say, has been most kindly promised to us.

EDUCATION.—This is a subject of the most vital importance, and it will be a grateful, but not very easy portion of our labors to treat of all its branches, and to direct public attention towards the way in which the resources, placed at the disposal of the Provincial Legislature for the purposes of education, may, in our opinion, be best applied. AGRICULTURE.—Although nature has done so much for Upper Canada, man, as yet, has done but little.—But the influx of British settlers will effect a revolution in this as well as in many other instances.—Chemistry and Philosophy will soon be practically applied towards the improvement of the soil, and the further development of our provincial resources. These subjects therefore, will be frequently and largely discussed by men of practical knowledge, and scientific attainments.

ROADS, RAIL ROADS, AND INTERNAL NAVIGATION.—These topics present a vast field of enquiry, interesting alike to all classes of the community,—no one will dispute the propriety of discussing these matters, or the utility to be derived from such discussions.—The views of practical men, not the wild theories of ignorant and designing schemers, are what will be found in the list of our contents.

Poetry

THE VIOLET AND THE ROSE.

Rose.
Sad flower! why bloomst thou here alone!
Is solitude so sweet to thee?
Lies thee I would not be unknown,
Shut out from all good company.

Violet.
That very power which bids me bloom,
Endow'd me with an amiable mind:
I feel contentment sweet at home,
Which others rove abroad to find.

Rose.
But look at my gay glossy dress,
And see if yours is half so fair;
And many a one I've heard confess,
No flower can with myself compare.

Violet.
'Tis true my dress is very plain—
To vie with thee I don't pretend;
It ill becomes us to be vain
Of robes bestowed us by a friend.

Rose.
But see what a fine form is mine!
Beauty herself plays on my cheek;
Sure taste and elegance combin'd
Have pass'd each flower myself to deck.

Violet.
Poor silly flower! who made thy form?
Who gave thy cheeks that beautiful glow?
The hand that shields me from the storm—
The hand that planted me so low.

Rose.
Though mean my dress, my face unfair—
Though here despised by thee, I bloom;
It is my choice, I would not dare
To own thy charms, to meet thy doom.

Violet.
Alas! sweet flower! those very charms
You boast, may to your ruin turn:
This night, from thy fond mother's arms,
Thou mayst by ruthless hands be torn.

Rose.
Scarce spoke the little simple flower,
When lo!—a stranger passing by,
Fluck'd the proud rose that very hour,
By her breast to droop and die.

Violet.
Ye fair ones have a lesson learn,
Nor boast of charms and gaudy clothes,
But when you would true wisdom spurn,
Think on the violet and the rose. H.M.C.

Deferred Articles.

Dogs.—An eminent physician of Chenango county, New York, (says the Boston Atlas) had a faithful dog named Bent, that always attended him in his medical visits about the neighboring villages. He could never prevail on him to take a place in his vehicle, but he would follow him on foot until the doctor stopped; when the instant he alighted from the vehicle, Bent would spring in and protect his property. If any one dared to approach the horse, the dog gave him to understand, by a most significant growl, that he must be careful how he trespassed on the rights of his master. At home, when his mistress had been washing, and left her clothes in the yard over night to dry, she had only to call the attention of Bent to the circumstance, and would keep guard faithfully till morning. The health of the doctor became seriously impaired, and he made a voyage to Europe with the hope of regaining it. A few days after his departure the dog became very uneasy, and scoured the village in search of him. Having become evidently satisfied that his master was not to be found in the immediate vicinity of his residence, he made an excursion about the country, to the distance of fifty or sixty miles, and stopped at every house where his master had ever been, in the hope of finding him. He was gone nearly three weeks, but finally he came home, and gave up further search in despair. Upon the return of the doctor, the dog manifested his joy in the most exuberant manner. He threw his fore paw around his neck, and embraced him very affectionately. From that moment he was unwilling to go into the kitchen at night, until he had satisfied himself that the doctor had gone to rest. He would insist on entering his bed room, and would raise himself upon the bed and look in to see if he was there. At the doctor's death, the dog seemed to be perfectly conscious of the loss he had sustained, and testified his sorrow in so affecting a manner, that it was remarked by every person that saw him.

Melancholy Occurrence.—Early in the afternoon of Sunday the 14th instant, three little girls, two of them the children of a man named Maurice Walsh, residing at the Twenty-ninth Pond, of the respective ages of 9 and 12 years; the other, belonging to the same neighbourhood, named Nancy Toole, aged about 15, left their home for the purpose of seeking for a goat; and, as they did not return towards evening, it was conjectured that they had gone astray; whereupon search was made for them during the night and next morning, but unfortunately without effect—no tidings whatever having been received of them until Monday afternoon, when a man who was looking for cattle met with the eldest girl, in a very exhausted state, about half way between the head of the Pond and Freshwater. On being taken to his house, and partially recovering, she informed, that having went into the woods at the south side of the Pond, she and her companions had lost their way—that after wandering about for a great distance, they had rested for the night (which was extremely wet and cold) among the bushes,—and that next morning they again travelled on, until the youngest child had become so wearied that she could proceed no farther when the elder sister having refused to quit her side (Nancy Toole) left them, and proceeded to walk onward alone, and without knowing whither, until she was met with as before mentioned. Intelligence of the occurrence having, in the meantime, been communicated to the proper authorities in town, on Tuesday a party of soldiers, with bugles, together with some constables, were promptly dispatched to assist in the search, and being joined by many other persons from the town and neighbourhood, (though with little hope of their being still alive) to obtain some trace of the little sufferers, until Thursday, when the youngest was found dead, about five or six miles from home, towards Oxen Pond, and on the following day the body of the other child was discovered, at a short distance from the same spot. This affecting dispensation of Divine Providence is rendered doubly distressing to the bereaved parents from the circumstance that the deceased were the last that remained of a large family—all their other offspring having been cut off by death at an early age.—Walsh is at present at the Labrador—Newfoundland Royal Gaz.

Melancholy Accident.—Three men were drowned, about opposite the farm of Mr. Charles Dawes, on the Hamilton side of Burlington Bay, last Saturday afternoon. Two of them were labourers from York—Matthew Cunningham and Patrick Griffin—and a man named Thos. Mitchell, a resident of the Beach. It appears they started in a small sail boat from the last mentioned place, with the intention of coming to this Town. The wind blew strong from the north, and in attempting to tack they capsized their boat, and were thrown by the violence of the waves out of the reach of it, and they all found a watery grave before assistance could reach them from shore. The bodies of Cunningham and Griffin have been found, on which Dr. Deasley, Esq. Coroner, called a Jury, who returned the usual verdict in such cases—Hamilton F. Press.

CAPE DE VERDE.—The Journal of Commerce says:—We estimated the amount of subscriptions which would be raised in the United States for the relief of the Cape de Verde sufferers at \$20,000 to \$25,000. We are inclined to think it will exceed even the latter sum. The amount in this city will not be small, full of 7000 Philadelphia 7000 Boston 6000 Baltimore 5000 Portland 2000 Norfolk 1000 Salem 1000 Newburyport 500 Charlestown, (Mass.) 500 All other places 5000

Which will purchase 7000 or 8000 barrels of flour and meal, such as is suitable for the relief intended. The number of inhabitants at the Cape de Verde is about 100,000; but it is probable that a considerable portion of them are able to take care of themselves.

GENERAL CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT.

BY ROBERT HAWKE,

No. 71, King-street, East of the Market-square.

CLOTHING of every description made to Order; in the Neatest Style, under his own immediate inspection, which can be warranted; to be of the best materials, at unusually low prices, and is prepared to furnish his

as to merit the approbation of his friends and the public generally.

Country Store-keeper's supplied Wholesale, on Moderate Terms.

York, 25th September, 1832. 146-4f.

WINTER CLOTHING.

as to merit the approbation of his friends and the public generally.

Country Store-keeper's supplied Wholesale, on Moderate Terms.

York, 25th September, 1832. 146-4f.

SALE OF LANDS NEAR YORK.

ON Saturday the 20th of December, inst., will be Sold in lots and parcels, at Auction without reserve—at the Court House, in the Town of York, at noon, precisely, 216 ACRES OF LAND, lying on Ashbridge's Bay, the property of the Subscriber, and within two miles of Town. The land consists of lot No. 11, in the 14th con. of York, and is well known as the famous SIMONSON'S FARM, the lots put up will be as follows, viz:—in the front on Ashbridge's Bay, consists of about 16 acres. The Field on the North side of the road contains about 14 acres under cultivation with a Barren on it. The residue in 10 acre lots as near as possible. There is a great quantity of excellent Pine and Hard Timber on the lots, which would of itself pay or nearly so for the purchase. The property is so well known that the subscriber deems a further notice unnecessary.

Terms:—Half the price down, and the residue in a good approved endorsed Note at 30 days, with the privilege of the usual grace—or it will be sold at private sale if agreed on before the 22nd inst. A plan with diagram of the particulars can be seen at either of the Subscriber's offices after the 18th instant.

S. WASHBURN, 162-2w.

H. M. MOSLEY, Auctioneer.

December 10th, 1832.

R. H. OATES,

CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, No. 101-King-

Street, opposite the English Church, respectfully

begs leave to inform the Public, that he has just received from Montreal a fresh supply of Medicines, Paints, Oils, &c. Also,

30 DOZ. POWELL'S BALM OF ANISEED,

for Coughs, Colds, Shortness of Breath, Asthma, &c.

This invaluable Medicine is the extraordinary property of immediately relieving coughs, colds, hoarseness, difficulty of Breathing, and huskiness in the throat. It rates by dissolving the congealed phlegm, consequently causing a free expectoration.

Those who are troubled with that unpleasant tickling in the throat, which deprives them of rest night after night, by the incessant cough which it provokes, will, by taking one dose, find immediate relief; and one bottle, in most cases, will effect a cure.

In asthma, chronic coughs, difficulty of breathing, &c., no pen can describe the wonders that have been performed by this invaluable Medicine: many who for years have been unable to lay down on their beds, without a danger of being choked by an accumulation of phlegm, which invariably causes a dreadful cough; others, who with difficulty could breathe at all in a room without posture, have, by taking one dose of this excellent Balsam, been enabled to lay down comfortably in their beds. But the testimonials of those who have experienced its wonderful effects, will do more to recommend and ensure it the support of the public, than any thing the Proprietor can say in its favor.

Dec. 12, 1832. 161-4f.

GENUINE STOUTEN BITTERS, prepared, and

for Sale by R. H. OATES, Druggist.

SWAIN'S CELEBRATED PANACEA, for the cure

of King's Evil or Scrofula, for sale by R. H. OATES, Druggist.

161-4f.

A FEW DAYS LONGER.

THE ARTISTS, at 74 King-street, opposite the

Market-Square, will execute orders in their peculiar neat style.

PROFILE LIKENESS

by a machine of unerring principles, for Half a Dollar

Frames moderate; likenesses copied.

To neglect this opportunity of possessing a lasting

remembrance of friends and relatives may be a source of regret.

162-2.

\$200. REWARD.

STOLEN from the stable of the Subscriber, on the

night of the 24th of Nov. last, a Bay Stud Horse five

years old, about 16 hands high, a natural trotter, with one

of his hind hoofs white, and upon close examination, one

of his fore feet may be found to be grey, and a small scar

on his nose. Any person returning said Horse, or giving

information where he may be found, shall receive the above

reward, and any person that will return said Horse, and

prosecute the thief to conviction, shall receive \$710.

WM. HELKER, 162-5.

U. C. Clark, Dec. 17, 1832.

NOTICE.

THE CANADIAN MAGAZINE will be issued to the

world during the first week of January 1833; and the

Agents are, each, hereby requested, to transmit a list of

the Subscribers names, so that no disappointment may

occur by the non delivery of this Embury Work.

York, 11th, Dec. 1832.

AGENTS FOR THE CANADIAN MAGAZINE.

Halifax, N. S. The Post Master.

St. John's, N. B. The Post Master.

Quebec, John Gignel, Esq. P. M.

Montreal, The Post Master.

Three Rivers, M. Connell, Esq. P. M.

Bytown, Wm. Morris, Esq.

Perth, Guy C. Wood, Esq. P. M.

Cornwall, Alpheus Jones, Esq.

Prescott, Henry Jones, Esq.

Brockville, Henry Smith, Esq.

Kingston, John Dean, Esq. P. M.

Bath, David Smith, Esq.

Hallowell, James H. Sanson, Esq.

Belleville, James G. Bathurst, Esq. P. M.

Cobourg, Mr. Tupper.

Peterborough, A. K. Kier, Esq. P. M.

Colborne, The Publisher.

York, J. Stevens, Esq.

Auster, Colin Ferris, Esq.

Hamilton, H. Nellis, Esq. P. M.

Grimby, A. Hamilton Esq.

Queenston, G. Goodhue Esq.

London, John Harris, Esq.

Victoria, Wm. Richardson, Esq. P. M.

Brantford, M. Burwell, Esq.

Port Burwell, T. Hubbard, Esq.

Gulph, John Crooke, Esq. P. M.

Nipawin, H. Metcalfe, Esq.

Sarnia, Charles Prior, Esq.

Goderich, Charles Berney, Esq. P. M.

Amherstburg, A. Shade, Esq.

Gait, A. McPherson, Esq. P. M.

Napanee, Mr. Hamilton, P. M.

Pentanguishine, David Grant, Esq. P. M.

Port Hope, Wm. Hands, Esq. P. M.

Sandwich, Messrs. Thorne & Parsons,

Thornhill, W. Sibbald, Esq.

Toronto, James Darling, Esq.

Unioh, Wm. Phelps,

Red Mills, J. Boucher, P. M.

Georgina, J. Boucher, P. M.

DAVID WRIGHT, from Darken Surrey,

England, (Son of James and Rebecca Wright) wishes

to be informed where his brother William Wright is,

who left him in York about the 1st of June last. The

Subscriber and his brother, came out in the ship Lord

Melville, sailed from Portsmouth. He wishes his brother

to write to him, and direct his sister to Seth Hughes,

Township of King, near Lloydstown, in whose employ-

ment he expects to remain as an apprentice to the Black-

smith trade.

DAVID WRIGHT.

Dec. 17, 1832.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE PARTNERSHIP which has shortly ex-

isted between Thomas Sandaver and John Young-

son is this day dissolved, by mutual consent. All persons

having claim against the late Firm, are requested to send

in their accounts, in order that they may be discharged.

THOS. SANDAVER, 162-4f.

JOHN YOUNGSON.

York, Dec. 17, 1832.

SANDAVER & OVEREND,

(FROM LONDON)

Painters, Glaziers, and Gilders, Ornamental De-

signers, and Glass Stainers.

ESPECIALLY informs the inhabitants of York

and its vicinity, that they have commenced the a-

bove business, at No. 52 Lot-street, west of Osgood Hall,

and hope by their unremitting attention to business, the

superior durability of their paint, and elegant simplicity

of their decorative painting, to merit a share of their pa-

tronage and support.

N. B.—Transparent Blinds painted. 162-4f.

York, Dec. 17, 1832.

WILLIAM WARE,

IS now receiving in addition to his present

Stock,

100 CRATES AND HUDS.,

Comprising a most select and extensive assortment of

CHINA, GLASS, AND EARTHEN WARE.

161-4f.

York, Dec. 12th, 1832.

FRESH FRUIT, CHAMPAGNE, &c.

THE Subscriber is now receiving 300 Boxes,

Hats and Quarters fresh bunch Muscatelle Raisins,

15 Jars Grapes, 40 baskets Champagne, of the celebrated

"Anchor," "Jolly," and other brands. 20 Cases La

Fite and St. Julien Claret, "Caracoa" and Muscatine in

pinto—a favorite foreign Cordial. Fresh Pickles and Sau-

ces—Anchovies in kegs. Spiced Salmon in kites, with a

general and extensive stock of fine Wines and choice Gro-

ceries.

WM. WARE, 161-4f.

York, Dec. 12, 1832.

OYSTERS, HAVANA CIGARS, &c.

40 Bbls. Oysters now landing in prime or-

der. 30,000 real Spanish Cigars, 1,000 gallons

pure water strained and Olive Oil; for sale by

WM. WARE, 161-4f.

York, Dec. 12, 1832.

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS beg to intimate to their

Friends and the Public in general, that they have

just opened a Store in the Village of New Market, nearly

opposite Mr. Hewitt's Inn. Their stock consists of a ge-

neral assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, Crochery, and

Hardware, with a small quantity of Medicines; all kind of

Spirituuous Liquors excluded. The above will be sold at

the lowest prices possible. Purchasers will please to call

and examine for themselves.

N. B.—All kinds of Marketable Country Produce, will

be taken in payment, except Distillery Grain.

J. & W. HACKING, 160-3.

Newmarket, Nov. 1832.

CLERGY RESERVES.

COMMISSIONER OF CROWN LANDS OFFICE

York, 1st February, 1832.

PROPOSALS for the purchase of Clergy Reserves

having already been received at this office, for a

greater quantity than are authorized to be sold during the

ensuing year. The Commissioner is compelled by his In-

structions to decline for the present receiving any more

applications for the purchase of Clergy Reserves.—And

to prevent disappointment he requests it may be distinctly

understood, that applications received after this date can

be of no benefit to the applicant as to preference or other-

wise.

PETER ROBINSON, 117-4f.

Commissioner of Crown Lands.

PHENIX, FIRE ASSURANCE

COMPANY.

OF LONDON.

THIS Company established its Agency in

Canada in the year 1804, and continues to

insure all kinds of Property, against Loss or Damage

by Fire, upon the most reasonable terms.

GILLESPIE, MOFFATT & Co.

Agents for Canada.

Montreal, August, 1832.

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

made to

MURRAY, NEWBEGGING & Co.

York, August, 1832. 142-4f.

NEW GOODS, CHEAP GOODS,

AND GOOD GOODS!!!

AT S. E. TAYLOR'S WHOLESALE AND

RETAIL STORE,

No. 181, South side of King-st. a few doors East

of Yonge-street.

THE Subscriber having now nearly completed his

WINTER SUPPLY OF STAPLE AND FANCY DRY

GOODS, begs leave to call the attention of the Public to

it, as he is convinced, for cheapness and quality it is not

surpassed, if equalled, by any assortment in York; the li-

beral encouragement which he has already received, en-

abling him, with still greater confidence, to continue the

system on which he has heretofore acted, namely, "a

small profit and a quick return."

S. E. TAYLOR, 160-4f.

York, Dec. 1, 1832.

WHOLESALE HARDWARE

ESTABLISHMENT,

YORK.

THE Subscribers beg leave to inform the

MERCHANTS AND PUBLIC OF UPPER CANADA,

that they have during the past Summer purchased with

cash in the markets of Wolverhampton, Birmingham and

Sheffield, and hold now on hand at their Warehouse in

King Street, a very superior and exceedingly extensive

stock of

HARDWARE SHELF AND HEAVY GOODS,

which they will dispose of on as advantageous terms as

can be procured from any Establishment in British Ame-

rica.