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

(Continued from Number 116)

We will continue our extracts from this valuable work:

PERSECUTION AGAINST MR. WESLEY AND HIS FELLOW LABOURERS.

"Between this visit to Cornwall and that of the next year, a hot persecution, both of the preachers and people, broke forth. The preaching-house at St. Ives was pulled to the ground: one of the preachers was impressed and sent for a soldier, as were several of the people: whilst being stoned, covered with dirt, and abused, was the treatment which many others of them met with from day to day. But notwithstanding this, they who had been eminent for hurling, and fighting, drinking, and all manner of wickedness, continued eminent for sobriety, piety, and meekness. The impressment of the preachers for soldiers by the magistrates was not, however confined to Cornwall. About the same time John Nelson and Thomas Beard, were thus seized and sent for soldiers, for no other crime, either committed or pretended, than that of calling sinners to repentance. The passive heroism of John Nelson is well known. Thomas Beard also was "nothing terrified by his adversaries;" but his body after a while sunk under affliction. He was soon lodged in the hospital at Newcastle, where he still praised God continually. His fever increasing, he was let blood: his arm festered, was mortified, and was cut off; two or three days after which, God signed his discharge, and called him to his eternal home.

"The riots in Staffordshire, also, still continued. 'The mob of Walsall, Darleston, and Wednesbury, *hired for the purpose by their superiors*, broke open their poor neighbours' houses at their pleasure by day and by night; extorting money from the few that had it, taking away or destroying their victuals and goods, beating and wounding their bodies, insulting the women, and openly declaring they would destroy every Methodist in the country. Thus his majesty's peaceful and loyal subjects were treated for eight months, and were then publicly branded in the Whitehall and London Evening Post for rioters and incendiaries!'"—p. 110.

ORIGINATORS OF THE ABUSE AND PERSECUTION AGAINST MR. WESLEY AND HIS SOCIETIES.

"The real danger was in fact so great from the brutality of the populace, the ignorance and supineness of the magistrates, and the *mob exciting activity of the clergy*, one of whom was usually the instigator of every tumult, that every man who went forth on the errand of mercy in that day took his life in his hand, and needed the spirit of a martyr, though he was not in danger of suffering a martyr's death by regular civil or ecclesiastical process. But a volume might be filled with accounts of outrages committed from that day to *our own*, in different places, (for they now occasionally occur in obscure and unenlightened parts of the country,) upon the persons of Methodist preachers, for the sole fault of visiting neglected places, and preaching the gospel of salvation to those who, if Christianity be true, are in a state of spiritual darkness and danger. To be pelted with stones, dragged through ponds, beaten with bludgeons, rolled in mud, and to suffer other modes of ill treatment, was the anticipation of all the first preachers when they entered upon their work; and this was also the lot of many of their hearers. Some lives were lost, and many shortened; the most singular escapes are on record; and if the tragedy was not deeper, that was owing at length to the explicit declarations of George III. on the subject of toleration, and the upright conduct of the judges in their circuits, and in the higher courts, when an appeal was made to the laws in some of the most atrocious cases. Assuredly, the country magistrates in general, and the clergy, were entitled to little share of the praise." "The mobs and their exciters were then just as discriminating as mobs have been from the beginning of the world. They were *usually* stirred up by the *clergy*, and other persons of influence in the neighbourhood, who were almost as ignorant as the ruffians they employed to assault the preachers and their peaceable congregations. The description of the mob at Ephesus, in the acts of the Apostles, suited them as well as if they had been the original and not the copy,—"Some cried one thing and some another; for the assembly was confused; and the most part know not wherefore they had come together." They generally, however, agreed to pull down the preacher, and to abuse both him and his hearers, men, women, and even children; and that because they troubled them about religion."—pp. 125—127.

STATE OF THE CASE BETWEEN THE METHODISTS AND THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

"Whilst at Newcastle he drew up the following case:—

"*Newcastle-upon-Tyne, March* 11, 1745-6.

"I have been drawing up this morning a short state of the case between the clergy and us: I leave you to make any such use of it as you believe will be to the glory of God.

"1. About seven years since we began preaching *inward, present* salvation, as attained by *faith alone*.

"2. For preaching *this doctrine* we were forbidden to preach in the churches.

"3. We then preached in *private houses*, as occasion afforded; and when the houses could not contain the people, in the open air.

"4. For *this* many of the clergy *preached* or *printed* against us, as both heretics & schismatics.

"5. Persons who were convinced of sin, begged us to advise them more particularly, how to flee from the wrath to come. We replied, if they would all come at one time (for they were numerous) we would endeavor it.

"6. For *this* we were represented, both from the pulpit and the press, (we have heard it with our ears, and seen it with our eyes,) as introducing popery, raising sedition, and practising both against church and state: and all manner of evil was publicly said both of us and those who were accustomed to meet with us.

"7. Finding some truth herein, viz., that some of those who so met together, walked disorderly, we immediately desired them not to come to us any more.

"8. And the more steady were desired to overlook the rest, that we might know if they walked according to the Gospel.

"9. But now several of the Bishops began to speak against us, either in conversation or in public.

"10. On this encouragement several of the clergy stirred up the people to treat us as outlaws or mad dogs.

"11. The people did so, both in Staffordshire, Cornwall, and many other places.

"12. And they do so still, wherever they are not so restrained by their fear of the secular magistrate.

"Thus the case stands at present. Now what can *we* do, or what can *you* our brethren do toward healing the breach? which is highly desirable; that we may withstand, with joint force, the still increasing flood of popery, deism, and immorality.

"Desire of *us* any thing we can do with a safe conscience, and we will do it immediately. Will *you* meet us here? Will you do what we desire of us for God's sake?

"Let us come to particulars. Do you desire us, 1. To preach another, or to desist from preaching this doctrine?

"We think you do not desire it, as knowing we *cannot do this* with a safe conscience.

Do you desire us, 2. To desist from preaching in private houses, or in the *open air*? As things are now circumstanced, this would be the same as desiring us not to preach at all.

"Do you desire us, 3. To desist from advising those who now meet together for that purpose? or, in other words, to disolve our societies?

"We cannot do this with a safe conscience; for we apprehend many souls will be lost thereby, and that God would require their blood at our hands.

"Do you desire us, 4. To advise them only one by one?

"This is impossible because of their number.

"Do you desire us, 5. To suffer those who walk disorderly still to mix with the rest?

"Neither can we do this with a safe conscience; because *evil communicationss corrupt good manners*.

"Do you desire us, 6. To discharge those leaders of bands or classes (as we term them,) who overlook the rest?

"This is, in effect, to suffer the disorderly walkers still to mix with the rest which we dare not do.

"Do you desire us, lastly, to behave with reverance towards those who are overseers of the church of God? and with tenderness, both to the character and persons of our brethren the inferior clergy?

"By the grace of God, we can and will do this. Yea, our conscience beareth us witness, that we have already laboured so to do; and that at all times, and in all places.

"If you ask what we desire of *you* to do, we answer,

1. We do not desire any of you to let us preach in your churches, either if you believe us to preach false doctrine, or if you have upon any other ground, the least scruple concerning it. But we desire that any who believes us to preach true doctrine, and has no scruple at all in this matter, may not be either publicly or privately discouraged from inviting us to preach in his church.

"2. We do not desire that any one who thinks that we are heretics or shismatics, and that it is his duty to preach or print against us as such, should refrain therefrom, so long as he thinks it his duty (although in this case the breach can never be healed.)

"But we desire, that none will pass such a sentence, until he has calmly considered both sides of the question; that he would not condemn us unheard, but first read what we have written, and pray earnestly that God may direct him in the right way.

"3. We do not desire any favour if either popery, sedition or immorallity be proved against us.

"But we desire. you will not credit without proof, any of those senseless tales that pass current with the vulgar; that, if you do not credit them yourself, you will not relate them to others; (which we have known done;) yea, that you will confute them, so far as ye have opportunity, and discountenance those who still retail them abroad.

"4. We do no desire any preferment, favour or recommendation from those in authority, either in church or state. But we desire,

"1. That if any thing material be laid before our charge, we may be permitted to answer for ourselves. 2. That you would hinder your dependents from stirring up the rabble against us, who are certainly not the proper judges of these matters; and 3. That you would effectually suppress, and thoroughly discountenance, riots and popular insurrections, which evidently strike at the foundation of all goverment, whether of church or state.

"Now these things you certainly can do, and that with a safe conscience; therefore, until these things are done, the continuance of the breach is chargeable on you and you only."—pp. 129–132.

THE EARLY CHRISTIANS.

Translated for the Christian Herald from Neander's Church History.

It was not only against the cruel amusements which have been mentioned, that the sensibilities of the Christians revolted; they considered it inconsistent with the nature of their calling, to seek entertainment from any of the public shews with which the age abounded, or to attend at all either the *Circus* or the *Theatre*. It became indeed a common mark of being a Christian with the rest of the world, for one not to frequent the theatre, so universal was the passion at that time for pleasures of this sort.

These exhibitions were held in disapprobation, partly because they were looked upon as belonging to the idolatrous equipage of paganism, having had their origin from the heathen worship, and being closely connected with different heathen festivals. They were regarded as making a special part of that "pomp of the devil," which Christians bound themselves to renounce by their baptismal engagement, when they became soldiers of the Lord Jesus Christ. In many of these exhibitions, moreover, much was presented that was wholly at variance with the Christian sense of morality and propriety. And where this might not be the case, it was still felt that there was something in thus playing whole hours away with mere trifles—in the unholy spirit which reigned in these assemblies—in the wild excitement of the gathered crowd—which did not agree with the holy seriousness which should mark that priestly character that belongs to the followers of Christ. Christians were taught to look upon themselves as priests consecrated to God for their whole lives—as temples of the Holy Ghost; whatever, therefore, was foreign from the nature of this blessed Spirit, for whom a dwelling was to be kept at all times ready in their hearts, they must not allow to come near them. "God has enjoined it upon us," says Tertullian, "as a religious duty, to receive the Holy Ghost, who is accordingly joined with quietness and gentleness, who delights in stillness, and not to grieve him with passion, rage, wrath, or violent feeling. How can such a Spirit endure the exhibitions of the theatre? For these exhibitions are always attended with strong commotions of the soul. No person thinks, in frequenting such spectacles, of any thing else but to see and to be seen. Can any one amid the clamor of the actors, employ himself in meditating upon the words of a sacred prophet; or can he rehearse a psalm in his soul, while listening to the stage? And when we are to abhor all that is contrary to chastity, how shall we listen to that which we dare not ourselves utter; more especially as we know that every unprofitable and foolish word is condemned by the Lord."—Matth. 12 36. Eph. 4 29, 5 4. Thus continually did the Christians keep the rule of God's word and the nature of their Christian calling in view, in forming their judgment of duty in all practical cases.

From the Christian Soldier.

A NEW DICTIONARY FOR UNIVERSALISTS.

MR. EDITOR,—Whenever I have read universalist books and periodicals, I have remarked that the writers have laboured under considerable difficulty, on account of the commonly received definition of certain words, which they find occasion to use. They are compelled not only to define as they pass along, but also to institute proof with respect to the meaning of words and phrases which they may adopt, especially those drawn from the bible. How much labour and anxiety would be saved them, if what they deem the true meaning of words, was that commonly received among men! The idea was suggested to my mind of the importance of *A Universalist Defining Dictionary*, one which should be freed from the absurd shackles of sectarianism and orthodoxy. Or at least a glossary might be published, to accompany universalist publications, explanatory of the words and phrases which occasion so much perplexity. If the plan should be adopted, I would suggest, by way of assistance, a few troublesome words and phrases, with such definitions attached as will relieve the difficulty.

Everlasting.—Temporary; that which hath an end.

Eternal.—(*In its ordinary acceptation*), that which hath no end; *but when applied to punishment, temporary.*

Hell.—A valley out side Jerusalem, where they put dead bodies, and kept a great fire, and where there were a great many worms.

Devil.—A nonentity; a name to frighten weak women and children with.

Gospel.—Good news to haters of God, drunkards, liars, &c.

Sin.—A trifle.

Drunkard.—An heir of glory.

Liar.—(*See Drunkard. So Blasphemer, Fornicator, &c.*

Day of Judgment.—Destruction of Jerusalem.

Mercy.—Disregard of sin.

Justice.—(*This word has gone out of use, and needs no definition.*)

Unquenchable.—That which will be quenched.

Broad Road.—The way to heaven.

Wages of Sin.—Life eternal.

Heaven.—The dwelling place of drunkards, liars, &c.

Perdition.—The enjoyment of heavenly bliss.

A LEXICOGRAPHER.

SIGNS ON THE TIMES.

From the abstract of the 26th Report of the British and Foreign Bible Society.

Does not the light begin to gleam on heathen lands? And may it not be said that the sun is fairly ascending above the horizon in India?

What is the sight now beheld, in lands newly become Christian? Let your committee call upon you to go back in spirit to Tahiti, half a century since; recollect the deplorable condition of these islanders, sunk in ignorance and vice, and with no prospect of melioration before them. See the missionaries toiling for successive years in acquiring the languages and give the glory to God.—Connecting these with other authentic facts of the same nature, occurring from day to day, turn to the darkest portion of the earth, where the most formidable barriers still present themselves; where every thing appears most hopeless, most cheerless; where not a single ray illumes the darkness; and, while you are compelled to ask, who shall roll the stone away? who are sitting in darkness and the shadow of death? and while you are compelled to confess that with man it is impossible; remember and go forward with cheerful, humble confidence, as you remember it—that with God all things are possible. No difficulty remains, but difficulties of the same kind as have already been surmounted; and in the appointed season, it will be said of the scriptures, "Their line is gone out through all the earth, and their words to the ends of the world."

SANCTIFIED AFFLICTION.

By sanctified afflictions, those afflictions may be understood, which man receives and employs to holy purposes. Sanctified afflictions are those stripes, by which the heart is made better.—While some men faint under these strokes, and others despise them, sanctified afflictions become a wholesome discipline, and administer inestimable instruction to God's disciple. He not only learns his way by them, but they teach him to go forward in his way: such afflictions bring a wanderer like David, back to his God, to his neighbour, and to himself.

Still the question returns, when is affliction sanctified?

1. Affliction is sanctified, when—instead of ascribing it to accident, talking of chance, or dwelling on what man can do, and going to creatures for comfort—we mark the finger of God in whatever befals us, and say with Job, "The Lord gave, and the Lord taketh away: blessed be the name of the Lord:" or when we are taught to say like holy David, "I was dumb, and opened not my mouth, because thou didst it."

2. Affliction is sanctified, when it brings the sinner into his place.

To bring the prodigal back to his father, is the design of every dispensation: does he say, "I will arise and go to my father?" does he say, "I have sinned against thee, O Lord!"—"Wherefore," then, "shall a living man complain? a man for the punishment of his sins? Let us search and try our ways, and turn to the Lord, for he will still hear!"

3. Affliction is sanctified when the word of God becomes precious.

The man has not only a Bible in his house, but he now takes it down, reads it, and makes it the grand resource of his afflicted soul: it is now read as a reality. When affliction is sanctified, the word of God is leaned on as a staff; it is taken as a cordial. When, in short, the soul can cast anchor on that word, and the man can say, "Remember thy word unto thy servant, O Lord, on which thou hast caused me to put my trust," then are his afflictions sanctified.

4. Affliction is sanctified, when it awakens a man from his carnal security; when it drives him from his refuge of lies; when it reminds him of his secret temptations, and sets before him sins unrepented of, and almost forgotten.

Take an instance of this: "We are verily guilty," said the brethren of Joseph, "we are verily guilty concerning our brother, in that we saw the anguish of his soul, when he besought us, and we would not hear: therefore is distress come upon us." What language is this? "We are guilty! we are verily guilty!" How strange that the sons of a pious father should not perceive their sins before! So it is with us, my friends, till the enchantments of this world are broken.

5. Affliction is sanctified, when faith is joined with repentance; when the soul, under its sufferings, still clings to the mercy of God in Christ; crying out with Job, "Though he slay me, yet will I trust in him:" or with Jacob, when he wrestled with God, "I will not let thee go, except thou bless me." That affliction is not only sanctified, but eminently blessed, which brings a sinner to Christ, which teaches us to wait his time, and to acknowledge his mercy in all things.—*Cecil.*

PREPARATION FOR DEATH.

"And it came to pass, *as they still went on, and talked*, that behold there appeared a chariot of fire, and horses of fire, and parted them both asunder; and Elijah went up by a whirlwind into heaven."

A life of habitual, active and humble obedience to the commands of God, is doubtless one of the best preparations for the hour of death. Not, however, on the ground of merit in our obedience, but because of its salutary effect on the heart and the affections. Our Saviour has promised much to such endeavours. "If any man will do his will, he shall know of the doctrine"—his spiritual vision shall be clear, and his faith strengthened. It is thus that we acquire fresh supplies of grace from day to day, to resist temptation and to overcome evil. Every station in life has its appropriate field of labor, and every day its peculiar duties, its alternations of devotion, of labor and of rest; each to be discerned by the eye of filial affection, and pursued with the obedience of faith. "Blessed is that servant whom his Lord, when he cometh, shall find so doing." Such was the case of the prophet Elijah. Perceiving that he should shortly be taken home, he redoubled his diligence in the business of his Lord.

In his office, as successor of Samuel in the presidency of the schools of the prophets, he forthwith commenced the annual circuit from Gilgal to Bethel and Jericho; obeying the farther impulse of the Spirit of God by crossing the river Jordan, yet animating, as he went, the hopes of his beloved disciple, by the promise of a double portion of his own spirit.

Thus it is that the life of a real Christian requires no change when death approaches. Being always employed in his Lord's work, he has no occasion to suspend it. He *still goes on*, as before; still mingles his employments with pleasant and instructive conversation on the things of the heavenly kingdom. Even when the chariots and horsemen of fire appear, he continues to confirm the faith and awaken the vigilance of his friends;—continues to glorify God by bringing forth the fruits of the Spirit, even to the hour of dissolution. To such saints, the transition from earth to heaven is but the casting off of the mantle. The language of the excellent Bishop Hall respecting the prophet, is readily accommodated to the case of every disciple of Jesus. "Elijah is summoned from the world at a moment when he is instructing another, not praying for himself. There can be no better state in which the minister of Christ can be found by the messenger of dissolution, than that of diligence, in his sacred calling."

Epis. Watchman. X.

But if ye have bitter envying and strife in your hearts, glory not, and lie not against the truth.—JAMES iii. 14.

If ye be under the influence of an unkind, fierce and contemptuous spirit, even while attempting, or pretending, to defend true religion, *do not boast* either of your *exertions* or *success* in silencing an adversary; ye have no *religion*, and no *true wisdom*: and, to prefess either, is to *lie against the truth!* Let all the writers on what is called *polemic* fighting, warring *divinity*, lay this to heart.—The pious Mr. Herbert gives excellent advice on this subject:—

Be calm in arguing, for *fierceness* makes
Error a fault, and *truth, discourtesy;*
Why should I feel another man's mistakes
More than his *sickness*, or his *poverty?*
In *love* I should; but *anger* is not *love;*
Nor *wisdom* neither; therefore gently move.

Dr. A. Clarke's Commentary.

HOW TO KEEP METHODISM ALIVE.

The first time I had the pleasure of being in company with the Rev. John Wesly, was in the year 1783. I asked him what must be done to keep Methodism alive when he was dead; to which he immediately answered,—"The Methodists must take heed to their Doctrine, their Experience, their Practice, and their Discipline. If they will make the people *Antinomians*; if to the experimental part of religion *only*, they will make them *Enthusiasts*; if to the practical part *only*, they will make them *Pharisees*; and if they do not attend to their discipline, they will be like persons who bestow much pains in cultivating their garden, and put no fence round it, to save it from the wild boar of the forest."

Anecdote of Mr. Wesley.—A few months before Mr. Wesley's death, when he was breakfasting one Sunday morning in London, with several preachers, both itinerant and local, one of them had occasion to reprove another for something that was deemed improper. The rebuke was not so kindly taken as perhaps it should have been and was intended; and the person reproved who sat next to Mr. Wesley, turned to that venerable man, then a father among his children, and said, "Sir, I do not think it right, for a junior brother to speak in this way to a senior." Mr. Wesley immediately stood up, and looking with benignity and affection upon those around him, who were mostly young men, said, "If any of my younger brethren know any thing amiss in me, I will thank them to tell me of it." A reply worthy of a man of God, then in the eighty-eighth year of his age. It is scarcely needful to add that this remark put an end to all further complaint.—*Wesleyan Methodist Magazine.*

AN EXAMPLE FOR YOUTH.

A little boy, in destitute circumstances, was put out as an apprentice to a mechanic. For some time he was the youngest apprentice, and of course had to go upon errands for the other apprentices, and not unfrequently to procure for them ardent spirits, of which all except himself partook; because, as they said, it did them good.

He, however, used *none*; and in consequence of it, was often the object of severe ridicule from the older apprentices; because, as they said, he had not sufficient *manhood* to drink rum. And, as they were revelling over their poison, he under their insults and cruelty, often retired and vented his grief in tears.

But now, every one of the older apprentices, we are informed, is a drunkard, or in the drunkards grave; and this youngest apprentice, at whom they used to scoff, is sober and respectable, worth a hundred thousand dollars. In his employment are about a hundred men who do not use ardent spirits; and he is exerting apon many thousands, an influence, in the highest degree salutary, which may be transmitted by them to future generations, and be the means, through grace, of preparing multitudes, not only for usefulness and respectability on earth but for an exceeding and eternal weight of glory in heaven.—*Boston Recorder.*

THE SUN OF RIGHTEOUSNESS.

As all the candles in the world cannot make a day when the sun is set, so all the comforts in the universe cannot cheer the heart of a believer in the absence of the Sun of Righteousness. A holy soul is like the flower that openes and shuts with the sun; if the Saviour shines upon it opens; but if he withdraw the cheering light of his countenance, it closes itself and droops.—*Colquhoun.*

Religious Intelligence.

INDIAN MISSIONS—FIELD OPENING.

Extract of a letter from Mr. Thomas Hurlburt, School Teacher at the Muncey Mission,—dated Feb. 5th, 1832.

"There appears of late to be an increasing attention to the subject of religion on the part of the Pagan Indians. A short time since we received the cheering intelligence, that the Indians on Bear Creek are beginning to listen to the Glad Tidings of the Gospel. We understand from some of our Indian brethren, who lately visited them, that a few have already experienced religion; and, of the whole, four lodges have expressed their determination to become Christians. I am persuaded, from what I have seen and heard, that nothing is wanting to save them from their wretched condition, but exertion on the part of Christians, with the blessing of God. It brings a sigh from my heart, when I cast my eyes over the map of North America, and think that spiritual death should remain in the undisputed possession of this broad and extensive field. From time immemorial has his iron sceptre been stretched over these Indian territories, and by its deadly shadow, prevented their eyes from beholding the Sun of Righteousness.

"Where are those who have often said they would not exchange their spiritual enjoyments for a thousand worlds? Will they ever give themselves for this labor of love? or of what they have for its promotion? It must be gratifying to every Christian heart to witness what has already been done; to see the dawn of their day of visitation; to see the time drawing near, when the fulness of the Gentiles shall come, when the outcasts of Israel shall be gathered in, with the dispersed of Judah. He that would go into this ample field fully clad with the gospel armour, should be willing to endure all things for the crown and the glory of victory; and after his life of toil, hardship and suffering, to lay his body down in some unexplored clime, far removed from the abodes of civilived man, there to sleep until the Resurrection morn.

Should fate command me to the utmost verge
Of the green earth, I cheerful will obey;
'Tis nought to me, since God is ever present ever felt.
In the wide waste as in the city full;
And where He vital breathes there must be joy."

STAMFORD CIRCUIT.—This Circuit is situated on the frontier of the Niagara District, extending from Fort George, we believe, to Fort Erie on the River, and several miles into the interior. The following is an extract of a letter from the Rev. E. Evans, dated Stamford, Feb'y. 22, 1832:

"Our prospects on this circuit are encouraging, and we are longing for a gracious shower of Divine blessing. Our numbers are increasing, and vital piety is evidently gaining ground. The temperance cause is prosperous, and must advance. It is with deep regret that we find still *a few professing christians* in our church, who stand aloof from the temperance asssociation. Their excuses are, and must be frivolous, and cannot screen them from the imputation of guilt, in thus practically opposing a cause so identified with the honour of religion, and the best interests of mankind. If the temperance societies are faithful to the pledges they have made, a few years will exhibit their happy influence in every part of our fair Province; and those who now withhold their support, will heave a sigh, when they remember their supineness, and will regret that they took no part in a work so glorious in its results."

DAWNING OF REVIVALS IN ENGLAND.

We are indebted to a clergyman in this vicinity for permission to copy the following extract of a letter, recently received by him, from the pastor of an Independent church in Shropshire, England.—*N. Y. Observer.*

"My interview with you when you visited England in and to the people under my care. That interview led to my entire renunciation and discountenancing of the occasional use of ardent spirits, and it also led my mind to a consideration of the subject of revivals. I bless God that my mind was at all directed to that subject, for this gave a new tone to my ministry, and a new impulse to my people. We often held meetings for prayer for the outpouring of the Holy Spirit upon the churches in England. God very eminently blest our Bible Classes, and in the year 1829 we received *forty-three* into the communion of the church, and in the year 1830, 52 were received: and of this number twenty-two were received on one Sabbath. A neighbouring minister the Rev. ———, and myself have held several revival meetings. We have scarcely any ministers in Shropshire who think alike with us on the subject of revivals: and most of the English churches are in reality afraid of revivals. Nevertheless some excellent ministers in England have ably defended revivals, and recommended to the churches to think well of them.—Sincerely do I hope that American churches at their reval prayer meetings, will remember old England, the land of their forefathers.

REVIVAL MEETING IN LONDON.

A meeting was held in Trevor Chapel, (Dr. Morrison's,) on Monday, November 30th, for prayers and addresses on the subject of revivals. Among the speakers were the following Americans: Rev. Austin Dickinson, of New York, editor of the National Preacher; Rev. John Proudfit, of Newburyport, and the Rev. Calvin Colton. The Evangelical Magazine says, "There is good reason to believe, that two or three individuals have been awakened to great religious concern by the services of this memorable evening." We do not expect that revivals will be introduced into England by public meetings. "The kingdom of God cometh not with observation." A revival is more likely to commence under the labours of some young and humble minister, who has himself realized the Saviour's word, "The kingdom of God is within you," and who has been made to feel that he cannot live any longer in the exercise of a barren ministry. Yet we rejoice in the diffusion of light on the subject, chiefly because it will forestall the decision of the more prominent men, and prevent them from turning their influence to stifle revivals, when they begin, as disorderly novelties.—*N. Y. Evangelist.*

BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY.

Issues of the Scriptures.

The issues from the Depository have amounted to 349,285 copies; and, from those on the Continent to 121,644; making a total of 470,929; and the total amount from the formation of the Society, has now become 7,024,727.

The issues of the year consisted of 173,517 Bibles and 297,332 Testaments; and the grand total, of 2,757,256 Bibles, and 4,267,471 Testaments.

Summary of Languages and Dialects,

In which the distribution, printing, or translation of the Scriptures, in whole or in part, has been promoted by the Society, either directly or indirectly; viz:—

Reprints	44
Re-translations	5
Languages and dialects, in which the Scriptures had never been printed before the institution of the Society	72
New translations commenced or completed	32
Total	153

Auxiliaries and Associations.

These amounted at the 26th anniversary, to 2,349 in Great Britain, 622 in Ireland, and 92 in the Colonies; no intelligence has been received of the present number in Ireland; but those in Great Britain have increased to 2,480, and those in the Colonies to 93—making, with 623 for the last return of the Irish Societies, a total number of 3,706.

BRITISH CONGREGATIONAL MINISTERS.

The Supplement to the London Congregational Magazine for December, contains an alphabetical list of the independent or Congregational ministers in England. The whole number is 1051. Eight have the title of D. D. viz. Drs. Bennett, Boothroyd, Burder, Collyer, Fletcher, Morison, Smith, and Winter. Six of them are in London. Seven are marked as L. L. D. viz. Drs. Collyer, Cope, Humphreys, Payne, Raffles, Shoveller, and Simpson. Dr. Henderson is Doctor in Philosophy. Only 19 have the degree of A. M. The dissenting colleges not having the power of conferring degrees, and dissenters not being admissable to the privileges of the universities.

The Congregational ministers in Scotland are 68.—Among them are Dr. Wardlaw, and Greville Ewing, of Glasgow.—*N. Y. Evangelist.*

[From the Christian Advocate and Journal.]

THE GEORGIA CONFERENCE.

This Conference closed its second session on Wednesday evening, 11th January. Bishop Hedding presided, and the business of the Conference was conducted with great despatch and with all the harmony which could have been desired by a band of brothers united in a good cause. It was the first visit of the venerable Superintendant to the South, and we are sure that it will be long remembered with feelings of pleasure. He has left with his brethren "a sweet savor" of all that is dear to the character of a Methodist Missionary, and he has borne with him the best wishes of their hearts.

Twelve preachers were admitted on trial and three re-admitted. The nett increase of Church members exclusive of deaths, expulsions, and removals, is 4,019. The following is the

Extract of a Letter from the Rev. Bishop Hedding, dated Augusta, Ga., Jan. 13, 1832.

"The conference closed a harmonious session on the 11th inst. The work of God has been great in this country. The increase of members the last year has been over four thousand. There seems to be a good degree of the spirit of christianity, among both preachers and people in this country. There is a great opening for missionary labors in Florida, and other new parts, more than we can supply.

"I have been most of the time, for five months, in the new countries, in what you would call the west, and most of that time in the valley of the Mississippi, and I have been many times astonished to see what the Lord has done among that people for a few years past. Over vast regions, where but a few years since no human being trod the soil but the wild Indian, now there are flourishing churches and circuits, and able ministers of the New Testament. And, though many of the people are yet unconverted, and some of them rough in their manners, still there are wild sects of religious enthusiasts and bigots, yet infidelity and scepticism appear not to have taken so strong hold of the people as they have in some of the older states.

"Through those regions, the cause of temperance is gaining ground rapidly. Many are learning that they can labor better without strong drink than with it, many are becoming ashamed to distil or sell it; and, to a great extent, the people are convinced that they can be better Christians without than with it."

SANDWICH ISLAND MISSION.

The missionaries who left this country in December 1830, for the Sandwich Islands, arrived on the 7th o June, after a pleasant though protracted voyage, of one hundred sixty-one days. Letters have been received from the Islands, within a few days, to the 14th of September, nearly eleven months later than previous intelligence. The missionaries were in comfortable health, with the single exception of the printer, and the mission prosperous in all its departments. The schools contain 50,000 pupils. The churches have 420 native members. John Adams, a member of the church and an energetic reformer, has succeeded Boki, as governor of Oahu. A national temperance society has been formed, members, having existed previously. The Jesuits have been ordered to leave the Islands within three months. The Missionary Herald, for March, will contain the particulars.—*Boston Recorder.*

British and Foreign Bible Society.—Mr. J. Thomson, who travelled extensively in South America as the society's agent, is about to proceed in that character to the West Indies. If circumstances shall allow of it, he is to revisit some parts of the scene of his former labors, and to endeavor to break up new ground in Spanish America.—*Lon. Mis. Reg.*

Eastern Periodical.—The Scotish and American missionaries at Bombay, in conjunction with some gentlemen of the civil service, are engaged in the publication of a monthly work, under the title of the *Oriental Christian Spectator.* This first publication of the kind on the western coast of the Peninsula, commenced in January of last year. It contains a brief and digested record of the exertions which are made to propagate the gospel; and original and selected articles on the general subject of christianity, and on the duty and means of propagating it.

Temperance.

The Secretary of the *Perth Temperance Society* will perceive, by referring to the 117th number of the Guardian, that the account of the formation of that Society has already been published by us, copied from the *Canadian Watchman.*

For the Christian Guardian.

Carletonplace, Ramsay, Jan. 15, 1832.

SIR,

At a Meeting held in the New Chapel at Carletonplace, on Sunday the 15th instant, for the purpose of forming a Temperance Society, Mr. Samuel Boyd being called to the chair, an able and powerful address being delivered by the Rev. Franklin Metcalf, P. E. (in which he delineated intemperance in its true features, shewed its evils, and the good effects resulting from Temperance Societies, and answered objections raised against them) and was followed by Mr. W. Wallace; the following resolution was put and carried.

Resolved, That believing the excessive use of ardent spirits to be injurious to the health, and a fruitful source of sin and misery to the world, bringing destruction to the souls as well as bodies of men; we the undersigned resolve to form ourselves into a society for the more effectually opposing this evil, and do hereby solemnly pledge ourselves to adhere to the following

CONSTITUTION.

Art. 1. This Society shall be denominated "The Mississippi Temperance Society."

Art. 2. No person belonging to this Society shall distil ardent Spirits—buy or sell them—furnish them as an article of entertainment to their friends, or of refreshment their workmen—or use them themselves, except as a Medicine, in case of sickness.

Art 3. The officers of this Society shall consist of a President, Vice President, Secretary, and a committee of eight.

Art. 4. Any person may become a member of this Society by subscribing his name to the Constitution.

Art. 5. Any person may withdraw from this Society by furnishing the Secretary with a written notice of his desire so to do.

Art. 6. Though vinous and malt liquors are not prohibited, yet excess in them shall exclude from membership in this Society.

Art. 7. There shall be a quarterly meeting of the Society, at which time the Secretary shall report its operations and success and an address delivered suited to the occasion.

After which 40 persons gave in their names and became members of the Society, and the following officers were chosen:

WILLIAM WILSON, *President.*
WILLIAM WALLACE, *Vice President.*
JOHN G. MANLY, *Secretary.*

Committee.—Messrs. Robert Ross, Andrew Stevenson, Samuel Boyd, Fossex Sterne, John Tweedy, James Crem.

Such, Sir, is the infant state of the Mississippi Temperance Society; promising indeed, and cheering to the friends and advocates of Temperance. When 40 have flocked to its standard at its first erection, professing themselves its friends and advocates, what may we not expect when the powerful and efficient engine is rightly set in motion, and begins to play upon the strong holds of Intemperance? We trust, sir, that this institution will (here as well as elsewhere) be the means of doing much good; and though the habitual drunkard, and the irreclaimable sot may not be induced to refrain from the use of their much-loved poison, yet we have reason to believe, that men whose minds are open to conviction, and who are not yet swallowed up in the dreadful abyss of drunkenness, the wavering and doubtful, together with the good of the land, may be saved from this dreadful bait used by the Enemy of souls to entice them to certain and eternal destruction. Let those who have taken the field against the common enemy be faithful, and we shall see temperance ere long prevail in the land.

JOHN G. MANLY, *Secretary.*

HUMBER TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.

January 17th, 1832.

Agreeable to public notice, the first Anniversary of the Humber Temperance Society, Auxiliary to the York Upper Canada Temperance Society, was held in the Humber Chapel. After a suitable address was delivered by the Rev. David Wright, the President took the chair, the following report was read:

One year has rolled round since we met in this place and formed ourselves into a Temperance Society. At that time twenty-one signed their names to the Constitution. Our numbers have since increased beyond expectation. There are now seventy names subscribed to the constitution, and as far as has come to our knowledge, all, save one, have been faithful to their integrity and kept inviolable the constitution.

Let us take fresh courage, using every lawful means to augment our numbers and strive to save as many of our fellow-mortals as possible from the drunkard's list, and an untimely grave, and eternal misery; in particular, the rising generation; for if they are brought in early life under the influence of temperance, the main point will be gained, as the present race of drunkards, and those verging to drunkenness, will soon be gone. To accomplish this purpose, let us not trust to an arm of flesh, but make it a point of duty to pray earnestly to Almighty God to bless every means used by us and others for the promotion of Temperance, and the banishing of that awful vice, intemperance, from the earth.

We have every encouragement to persevere. We are informed that in the United States 300,000 have united in Temperance Societies; and that 1,200,000 have came under the influence of Temperance. We are likewise informed that about 6,000 belong in Canada to the same humane institution. May the blessing of God attend the institution generally, until intemperance hides its deformed head and ardent spirits are kept in their proper place, among the drugs of the apothecary.

After the Report was read, the society proceeded to elect the Officers for the ensuing year.

WASHINGTON PECK, *President.*
JAMES LEVER, Sen'r, *Vice-President.*
NATHAN MARTIN, *Secretary.*
ROBERT COATES, *Treasurer.*

Committee.—Peter Curts, John Mabee, John Smith, John Jefferson, Levi Devins, Emanuel Kake, James Farr, Henry Johnson, Thomas Smith, Caleb Lloyd, Jacob Brown.

At the close of the meeting an invitation was given, if any present wished to join the Society. Six came forward and subscribed their names to the constitution.

Signed in behalf of the Society,
NATHAN MARTIN, *Secretary.*

MR. EDITOR:

At a time when intemperance prevails so alarmingly among all classes of community as at present, it affords much pleasure to the friends of humanity and virtue to learn, that exertions have been made and are still successfully making by the humane philanthropists, not only in America but in various parts of Europe, for the suppression of one of the most deadly evils that ever pervaded our world, threatening at once the prostration of every virtuous and amiable principle of the human heart, sensualizing the soul, and brutifying the man.

Occurrences, melancholy and degrading to human nature, are daily saluting our ears, calling aloud for the combined efforts of every friend to humanity, against the baneful practice of drinking ardent spirits. And we are happy to say, that we have recently succeeded in the formation of a Society in this place, called the Esquesing and Erin Union Temperance Society, having for its object the promotion of temperance by precept and example, on the principle of entire abstinence except for medical purposes.

Our Society is small, numbering at present but thirty four; but we believe their hearts are in the cause, emulous to promote the best interest of community, and we are anticipating an increase; as with the wiser and more thinking part of our neighbours prejudice is subsiding, and opposition is daily enfeebled, by the force of light and truth on the subject.

But we have to lament, that we still have some among us, possessing the benign religion of our Redeemer, who are virtually casting their influence on the side of intemperance, by at least standing neutral, if not advocating the cause of drinking ardent spirits. Is it not awfully to be feared that such have a name to live while they are dead?

Dear Sir, I submit the above for insertion in your very interesting paper, should you deem it worthy a place.

I remain your obedient servant,
RUFUS ADAMS, *Secretary.*

ALCOHOL NOT IN VEGETABLES.

It is desirable that this subject should be well understood. If any point in philosophy is well established, it is, that chemical compounds differ essentially and often entirely from each other, and from the elements of which they are made up. Hence, ardent spirit is not extracted from the articles used in its manufacture, but is formed out of their constituent principles; and of course, is a distinct substance, possessing new properties and new relations; and let no devotee of the bottle imagine that by mingling his spirit with water he is rendering it inoffensive, or that he is causing it to resemble even imperfectly, the wholesome nutriment from which it was derived. It must be decomposed and its elements recombined, before such a result can be produced. Even in wine, beer, and other fermented liquors, spirit exist as spirit and operates as spirit. This every tippler knows; and he knows too, that diluting his drams with water does not affect their powers of intoxication; it only renders their immediate operation on the stomach less violent.

The truth therefore is, that ardent spirit is no part of the natural food of man, that no vegetable compounds contain it; but that it may be formed from some of them by peculiar chemical process which change their nature, and give them qualities entirely new and distinct. After these processes are completed, it may be extracted, and separated from other matters by distillation. It is an absolute poison; and is extremely doubtful whether any man in health can drink it, even in moderate quantities, without essential injury. Certainly it, is hazardous and foolish to make the experiment, and it should be remembered that he who dies a drunkard dies by suicide. Ardent spirit ought to be confined to the shelves of the apothecary and should be administered with as much caution as any other remedy of equal power.—*Bost. Rec.*

Paul's Advice.—Paul says to Timothy, "Drink no longer water, but a little wine for thy stomach's sake." Now had Paul said, drink no longer pure water, but a decoction of aloes for thy stomach's sake; would you have been so eager to follow the advice? Men stimulate not for medical purposes, but from the love of stimulus: not for the stomach's sake, but for the throat's sake.

RUM SELLERS LOOK AT THIS.

We have good authority for stating that in a town in Massachusetts, the following affecting incident occurred. A grocer visited his own brother, on his dying bed, and arousing him from the lethargy of death said, brother do you remember me? The dying man opened his eyes and fastening them attentively upon him, answered Yes, I remember you I shall always remember you and your store, where I contracted habits which have ruined me both for this world and the next: and when I am dead and gone and you shall have taken from my widow and fatherless ones the shattered remains of my property to satisfy my rum debts, they too will remember you. Yes brother we shall *remember you to all eternity.*—*Con. Ob.*

Decrease of Intemperance in Ireland and Scotland.—A late number of the Belfast News Letter gives certain statistics in relation to the consumption of ardent spirit in Ireland and Scotland, which show the amount used in those countries to have been very much diminished during the last two years. It is stated that up to 1829, there was a progressive increase in the consumption of spirits in Ireland. In 1830 there was a decrease on home made spirits alone, of 210,903 gallons; and in the first half of 1831, a decrease of 721,534 gallons; while in Scotland, during the same time, the decrease was 513,697 gallons. In the Langan District, comprehending Belfast and its vicinity, there has been for the last year a decrease of 84,808 gallons, being nearly one third of the whole consumption.—*Evening Post.*

Temperance Honors.—The following citizens of the United States have been elected honorary members of the British and Foreign Temperance Society, viz. Hon. Reuben H. Walworth, of Albany, N. Y.; Rev. Justin Edwards, of Andover, Mass. Secretary of the American Temperance Society; Rev. N. Hewit, D. D. of Bridgeport, Ct., and John Tappan, Esq. of Boston Mass.

Temperance among the Noblity.—We read in the Greenock Advertiser of the 30th Dec. that the Marquis and Marchioness of Breadalbane have subscribed their names as members of the Aberfeldy Temperance Society, and have prohibited the use of ardent spirits in the Castle in which they reside.—*Mon. Cou.*

AGONY IN THE GARDEN.

'Tis midnight—and on Olives' brow
The star is dim'd, that lately shone;
'Tis midnight—in the garden now
The suffering Saviour prays alone.

'Tis midnight—and from all remov'd,
Immanuel wrestles lone with fears;
E'en the disciple that he loved
Heeds not his Master's griefs and tears.

'Tis midnight—and for others' guilt,
The man of sorrows weeps in blood;
Yet he that hath in anguish knelt,
Is not forsaken by his God.

'Tis midnight—from the heav'nly plains
It borne the song that angels know;
Unheard by mortals are the strains
That sweetly soothe the Saviour's woe.

MY MOTHER.

I saw my mother breathe her last, and they
Who watched beside her told me she was dead,
And I was in my seventh year. My heart
Did almost bleed, as on that once loved form
I looked and saw it pale and motionless.
I put my lips to hers, and they were cold
I kissed her oft, and no kind kiss received.

The grass
Luxuriantly now springs above her grave,
And the soft breeze plays mournfully around:
I visit oft the spot, and bathe the sod
With bitter tears. I feel how oft I vex'd
And illy treated her now gone to rest—
How kindly she forgave and prayed for me—
This makes me feel as no'er I've felt before,
And wish I could again behold her face,
And pardon ask upon my bended knees.
This cannot be—'tis this that makes me sad,
And sprinkles through my years unhappy hours.

Chr. Mirror.

CHRISTIAN GUARDIAN.

Wednesday, March 7, 1832.

An account of a Prosecution instituted by HENRY HAGLE, *Esq., against certain Members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, for an alledged trespass in removing a Chapel; embracing the speeches of* JOHN ROLPH *Esq. on the part of the Defendants; and* W. H. DRAPER, *Esq. in reply, on the part of the Plaintiff; and the Judge's charge to the Jury: with notes. pp. 24,*

We intended to have noticed this Pamphlet at an earlier period; but we have been prevented by the occurrence of various circumstances. This pamphlet details a case of general interest to the Methodist Church, as its character was deeply involved in it. The usual quantum of abuse and misrepresentation was heaped upon the Methodists by the tory Journals, as *persecutors, rioters* and *robbers,* in oppressing the innocent, and taking away in a riotous forcible manner, the property of their neighbours. To these representations a paper published in the Gore District added that the Methodists *stole* a Church, belonging to another body, in the night; and for several weeks proceeding the investigation of the case, that publication contained the most flamatory editorial articles on the subject, designed and calculated to prejudice the defendants on their trial. But truth and innocence are always gainers by investigation.

The facts of the case are laid before the public in this pamphlet, as stated by the Counsel on both sides and summed up by the learned Judge in his impartial charge to the jury. Dr. Rolph's Speech (which occupies nearly 14 pages) is admirable for its eloquence, acute discrimination and sound reasoning. And what infinitely enhances its value is, that it was the impulse of honest conviction and christian benevolence. We understand that when twenty-five or thirty dollars were offered him to take a brief in the case, he declined accepting of it for himself, and requested that that amount should be handed over to the Methodist Missionary Society, for the benefit of the Indian Missions. Mr. Draper's speech was such as might be expected in support of a case which originated in party spleen and spite.

The following is a summary of the facts of this case. The chapel in question was erected in 1809 or 1810. The plot of ground attached to it consisted of about half an acre. Part of the plot was given by Mr. P. Bowman off the north west corner of Lot No. 50, and the rest was given, or understood to be given, by Mr. Hagle off the north east corner of Lot No. 51. The chapel was built on the quarter, or one fifth of an acre, claimed by Hagle, which was also occupied as the burying ground. On this point there was no dispute. The action brought against the Defendants was for removing the chapel (about three rods) from the one part to the other part of the ground attached to it.

The ground on which the Plaintiff rested the action was, that he had been put into possession of the Lot on which the Chapel stood between 20 and 30 years ago, by a deed from the grantee of the Crown, and had paid the taxes on it from that day to this. This Mr. Hagle proved by producing the original deed, and by the testimony of his son, who swore that he had at different times paid the taxes on the lot, embracing the chapel ground.

On the part of the Defendants it was proved, that the piece of land in question was surveyed in the year 1810, in the presence of Mr. Hagle, Rev. Wm. Case, Peter Bowman and others, and that trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Church were put into possession of it for the use of that Church by Mr. Hagle; that said trustees had remained in uninterrupted possession of it more than 20 years; that Hagle had not exercised or claimed any control over it during that period; and had frequently acknowledged that the trustees had a good title for the ground, and could not be dispossessed of it. It was also proved by the original subscription papers, which were produced in Court, that the house was built for the exclusive use of the Methodist Episcopal Church. On young Hagle's evidence in regard to paying the taxes on the ground in question, we extract the following remarks from Dr. Rolph's elaborate address to the jury:

"Now the lawyers found that proof of regular payment of taxes on Land is, according to the books, sufficient proof of a possession; and what the lawyers found in the books, young Mr. Hagle found in his noddle—He had often paid the taxes for father, and always paid the taxes on the piece of ground in question. His Majesty's learned Attorney General undertook the Herculean task of extracting the truth out of him, and his extracting powers are great indeed—but it was all in vain. Did you pay the taxes on those particular rods of ground? To be sure. Do you mean to swear that at each particular time you paid the taxes generally on your father's land, you intended to pay the taxes on this little spot? To be sure. And you mean to swear that it was at the time passing in your mind and was a distinct part of your purpose? To be sure—Do you think I wanted to cheat the treasury.—Gentlemen, it is your province to decide whether this witness is entitled to credit; I feel it myself impossible to believe him. In almost his first breath he stated that his father had made it a 'free gift' to all churches—and in a little while he declares that he paid the taxes to keep adverse possession of what he had given away! With one hand he made a 'free gift,' and with the other hand he cunningly paid a few cents of annual taxes in order secretly to defeat his own donation, though consecrated to the service of his Maker! Either the Plaintiff has been guilty of this kind of almost impious duplicity, or the facts sworn to for the father by the son cannot be true. With scrupulous honesty he swears he paid these few cents of taxes not to cheat the treasury. But while he stretched at the mite he swallowed a Camel; for his honesty did not stretch far enough to pay also the taxes on the House erected on the ground! His honesty constrained him to pay taxes on the burial ground, but not to pay a far heavier tax for the house standing among the tombs! His honesty led him to pay a dutiful, almost incalculable bit of a tax upon the graves of the dead, while to use his own language, he *forgot* not to cheat the Treasury out of what he might have paid for the existing accommodation for the living—conscience made him pay a small tax for the church-yard, but nothing for the church!"—pp. 11, 12.

On the validity of the claim of possession set up by the Defendants, Mr. Justice Sherwood charged the jury as follows:

"You will, therefore, consider the evidence, the substance of which I have read from my notes; and if you should be satisfied the first Trustees, and those claiming under them, have held uninterrupted possession of the house and land, with the assent of the plaintiff, for twenty years or more, before the bringing of this suit, claiming time adverse to the title of the Plaintiff; and that the Defendants, at the request of the present Trustees, entered and removed the building to another site, still intending it for the uses to which it was first dedicated; you will in such case, find a verdict for the Defendants. I consider continuous possession, under such circumstances, and for such a length of time, a conclusive answer to this action."

Dr. Rolph, however, did not stop with proving the *right* of the Methodist Church to remove the chapel; he also showed that it was *necessary.* "The building in question (says the learned gentleman) had been acknowledged from the date of its first occupation up to a recent period the exclusive property of the Methodist Episcopal Church and would have so continued for twenty years longer, had not certain persons who protested against Episcopacy and seceded from this church enlisted the plaintiff in a vexatious litigious dispute for the subversion of the right he had conferred, and for the resumption of the "free gift" he had so solemnly bestowed—Those persons but few in number, and still less in influence, are called Ryanites, after a Rev. gentlemen of the name of Ryan, himself a seceder, whose ecclesiastical notions they choose to adopt."—p. 13.

After some excellent remarks on the subject of church divisions, and the necessary security of church property, Dr. Rolph enters into a detail of the outrages of this party against the Methodist Church, in breaking down the chapel door, insulting the females, cracking nuts, using profane language, burning brimstone in the stove, &c. &c. *during divine service;* and on one occasion pulling the minister out of his bed at night and carrying him several miles to this Mr. Hagle, a Magistrate. These details, so disgraceful to human nature, Dr. Rolph concludes with the following remarks:

"Amidst such scenes it became impossible to engage in divine worship; and no present remedy proved of any avail. Thus insulted and disturbed in their long enjoyed peaceable possession of the building, with the plaintiff at hand as a Magistrate to issue his warrant against whomsoever should lay a little finger upon the rioters, and with his Chaplain to preach the doctrine of breaking down Church doors, and with worthless partizans to fume them out with brimstone in the midst of service, it surely is as excusable as it was necessary and lawful for them to determine upon the removal of the building to an adjoining spot of ground, for which they could at once obtain a good deed, with the advantage of putting it on record under the late Statute, and thereby arm the trustees with those legal powers necessary for the protection of the property and their enjoyment of it. It has been done; and from that day up to the present the congregation has exercised their religious duties in it without disturbance, and were it otherwise, the Trustees appointed under a deed duly recorded according to the Statute are now armed with power to pursue any legal remedy; while they still hold the other piece of ground as a burial place. In thus exercising an act of ownership over their own "free gift," they have only exercised a legal right, and in exercising a legal right for the purpose of preserving to a christian congregation the peaceful occupation of it, for the worship of God, they only discharged a moral duty."—p. 18.

Such are the prominent features of this extraordinary affair, for which the Methodist Church has been abused by its enemies from one end of the Province to the other.

After being out about 12 hours, the jury returned a verdict of £5 for the Plaintiff; plainly showing by the smallness of the sum, that they considered the chapel the property of the Methodist Church, yet they determined, right or wrong, to make its members pay the costs of a suit so wantonly and wickedly instituted against them.

The spirit in which this crusade against the Methodists was carried on by some of the Magistrates in the District, remains yet to be noticed. This may be done in the words of the pamphlet before us.

"After the Chapel began to be disturbed in the manner described by Dr. Rolph, (under the pretence that the house belonged to Mr. Hagle, and evidently under his direct or indirect sanction, although the Defendants were not allowed to prove this fact on the trial,) the trustees consulted a Magistrate on the propriety of removing the Chapel on the other part of the plot. This Magistrate advised them to do so, and promised them the influence of his presence and authority, should they be necessary, to protect them from interruption. Accordingly 20 or 30 persons were invited to meet on a publickly appointed day for that purpose. They met about 10 o'clock A. M. and removed the Chapel during the day about three rods east, where it is still occupied as formerly for purposes of religious worship. Yet strange to say, certain Journalists have represented that the Chapel was removed in the night, in a clandestine manner; and the very Magistrate who promised the protection of his presence and influence in removing the Chapel, afterwards issued Warrants to

apprehend the persons who removed it *for riot!!* They were brought before his worship under circumstances too revolting to mention in this place, by a Constable, who is known to have escaped from States Prison in a neighbouring Country; they were put to a good deal of trouble and expense, which the Magistrate required them to pay on the spot; and after all no indictment could be obtained against them. Since that time, it is stated that this Magistrate has been appointed Chairman of the Quarter Sessions for the District!!

"Another circumstance connected with this affair may here be mentioned. The persons who broke down the door of the Chapel and disturbed the congregation (as stated in Dr. Rolph's address to the Jury) were complained of at the Quarter Sessions of the District and indicted for *riot*. But from the feeling manifested by the Magistrates on the occasion, a failure of Justice was apprehended from their investigation of the case, and a writ of *certiorari* was issued by one of the Judges of the Court of King's Bench at York, requiring that the case should be tried before the Assizes for the District. During the Assizes the complainants stated to the Crown Officer that they were ready for trial. The Crown Officer excused his not taking up the case by stating that he had forgotten some of the papers (at York) connected with it. What has been the consequence? Why the complainants have been sued before the aforesaid Chairman of the Quarter Sessions and have been compelled to pay the fees of the witnesses and even the expenses of the rioters indicted, whom the Crown Officer declined bringing to trial when urged to do so by the complainants themselves. One individual has in this manner been put to the expense of between fifty and a hundred dollars. Such is the protection extended to the Methodists. The administration of Justice in the Gore District has heretofore been made a subject of complaint to the Lieut. Governor and the House of Assembly by a large number of inhabitants; yet no alteration has taken place.

"In these remarks relative to the administration of Justice in the Gore District it is not intended to include all the Magistrates. There are we believe five or six honorable exceptions—but they are the minority.

"It was intended to petition the Lieut. Governor on the subject; but from the manner in which the former complaints of several hundred inhabitants of that District were received, and especially from the recent attack of the Lieut. Governor upon the Methodists and all who are not favourable to a Dominant Church in this Province, no redress can be expected. The Methodists therefore must suffer patiently the wrongs inflicted upon them, committing their cause in well-doing to Him who judgeth righteously.

"An execution has been recently taken out, and the property of one of the members of the Methodist Society distressed, to pay the costs of the suit—amounting to upwards of £75 currency."—*Introductory Remarks, pp.* 3. 4.

As a further specimen of the sort of justice dealt out to the Methodists by the leading magistrates of the Gore District, we may mention the treatment of several of their Ministers at the last April Quarter Sessions. In compliance with the requirements of the Marriage Act, several Methodist Clergymen attended the Quarter Sessions, presented their ordination Parchments, properly authenticated, &c. &c. Yet they were detained, in altercation, between three and four hours by the Chairman of the Sessions, who used every exertion to deprive them of the legal certificate to which they were entitled. Dr. Rolph, who happened to be in court, kindly interposed and contended in behalf of the claims of the Methodist ministers, and the Rev. J. Ryerson maintained that they had complied with the strictest letter of the law, and were, accordingly, entitled to such a certificate as it required, and as would secure the enjoyment of its privileges. After nearly four hours contending for their rights, they at length succeeded in obtaining them. Had the amendments introduced into the Marriage Bill by the Legislative Council, leaving it to the discretion of magistrates to give certificates or not, as they might judge "proper and expedient," passed into a law, what advantage would the law have been to the Methodist Clergymen in the Gore District? Yet the bill, with these amendments, was advocated by the chairman of the Sessions mentioned above, and others, and was rejected by the House of Assembly, through the exertions of Messrs. Bidwell and Rolph. The bill was consequently delayed one year, but how much to the advantage of the Province.

The leading Magistrates of the Gore District, however, were not quite so scrupulous on another occasion, for the day following that on which the Methodist Ministers had so much difficulty in obtaining certificates of their ordination, according to law, we have been credibly informed that a person presented himself, with a certificate of ordination from under the hand of an American Bishop, (tho' he ranks Methodist Episcopacy with popery) and there was not a moment's hesitation in the minds of their worships in giving him the certificate requested; though the law requires that the Justices must be satisfied that the person so presenting himself before them *is a* minister of the church by which he professes to have been ordained, and although the Chairman and Magistrates of the Gore District, present at the time referred to, knew that the said person was not even a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, but that he had been expelled from its communion, and was an enemy of its institutions.

We are not aware that failures of justice, and acts of oppression, similar to those noticed in this article, have occurred in any other District in the Province; and we believe the Quarter Sessions of Gore furnish the only example in U. Canada of an unjustifiable attempt to exclude Methodist Ministers from the advantages of the Marriage Act, to procure which the Methodists have endured much reproach and abuse, and have manifested a true patriotism, never petitioning for themselves alone or by themselves, but in common with their fellow subjects at large.

When the writer of these remarks presented himself at the Quarter Sessions of the Home District, the Chairman of the Sessions, (Mr. McDonald) and the Clerk of the Court, manifested the greatest readiness and courtesy in complying with the requirements of the Marriage Act, and he was not detained in the Court House ten minutes. We believe that a similar courtesy has been manifested by Magistrates throughout the Province to ministers of all denominations.

We have devoted so much space to this chapel business and other circumstances closely connected with it; because, in an interview which took place with the Lt. Governor, after the delivery of his extraordinary reply to the Methodist Conference, His Excellency referred to this affair, in confirmation of his charge against the conference for "disgraceful contentions," &c. The reader, can now judge on whom the "disgrace" should fall, and how much justice there was in His Excellency's accusation. But for a more full account of the whole case, and for a beautiful specimen of legal eloquence, we refer the reader to the Pamphlet itself.

Mechanics' Institute.—The regulations of this infant but promising Institution were published in a late number of the Guardian. Pursuant to public notice a meeting of the Society was held last Monday evening in the Masonic Hall. The resolutions adopted at the meeting will be found in another column. The meeting was very respectably attended. Dr. Rolph, the President of the Society being absent, Dr. Baldwin took the chair; and the meeting was highly entertained and profited by a most learned and eloquent address from Dr. Dunlop, on the advantages of the knowledge of the Arts and Sciences to the wealth, power, virtue and happiness of nations. The learned gentleman traced the rise, progress and decline of the Arts and Sciences in Egypt, Greece and Rome, and their influence upon the political power and destinies of these nations; he dwelt at considerable length on the comparative commercial wealth and resources of several modern nations of the old world, and gave a most luminous and elaborate view of the origin and extent of the astonishing resources of the British Empire, arising from the geographical and political position of her wide spread possessions, & created by her manufactures & commerce, which have been brought to so high a degree of perfection by the extensive cultivation & influence of the Arts and Sciences. Dr. Dunlop concluded with the golden maxim—"Knowledge is power," and contended that in exact proportion to the diffusion of knowledge among any nation would be the industry, power, virtue and happiness of that nation. The style of the orator was elegant—his historical sketches lively and animating—and his reasoning philosophical and convincing. This admirable address is to be printed under the auspices of the Mechanics' Institute. We may hereafter lay extracts from it before our readers.

The object of the Mechanics' Institute is the diffusion of useful knowledge—especially of the Arts and Sciences—by the formation of a Circulating Library, the delivery of Lectures on the several branches of Natural Philosophy, History, the Fine Arts, &c. Dr. Rolph and several other gentlemen of Science are expected to contribute to objects of the Society, in this way. We doubt not but this Institution will lay the foundation of usefulness and distinction in the mind and character of many a young man.

Catholic Meeting.—Upon the requisition of the Hon. James Baby, A. M'Donald, Mr. F. Collins and other members of the Roman Catholic Church, the Sheriff of the Home District called a public meeting of the Catholic population, to express their approbation of the Lieut. Governor's administration and contradict the representations which have been made to the Imperial Government by petitions from inhabitants of this Province. Accordingly the meeting took place in the Court House yesterday at noon. We learn that on opening the proceedings of the meeting, Mr. Collins objected that there were Protestants among the crowd. At the suggestion of the Chairman, the Protestants retired to another part of the room. On the first of a series of resolutions being moved by one who advocated the objects of the meeting, a motion of adjournment was moved by Mr P. Handy, which after some discussion, was put and a division of the meeting called for. About two thirds of the meeting voted for adjournment, which the Chairman pronounced carried, and the meeting broke up, apparently much to the disappointment and annoyance of some present. The Sheriff conducted the proceedings in the most impartial and gentlemanly manner.

Methodism the same in Canada as in the days of Wesley.—We invite the reader to peruse the extracts from *Watson's Life of Wesley* on the first page of this day's paper, and ask himself, whether the opposition raised against Mr. Wesley and his colleagues by the advocates and deluded votaries of corrupted systems of Christianity, was not the same in all its distinguishing characteristics, as that which "breathes out" from certain quarters, and through a licentious press against the Methodists in this Province.

Meeting in the New Castle District, and Address to the King.—On Friday the 24th ult., a public meeting was held at the Court House in the Newcastle District, by the appointment of the High Sheriff, pursuant to a requisition signed by a few officers of the executive. Different versions have been given of the proceedings of this meeting—the tories affirming that they had an overwhelming majority, while the whigs assert that four-fifths of the meeting were with them.

It appears that the meeting was pretty numerously attended; that John Brown Esq. M. P. sent a number of sleighs to the new townships of Cavan, Peterboro, &c. to collect a sufficient number of Orange men to out-vote the other inhabitants; that when the tory address to the King was read by G. S. Boulton Esq. M. P. and proposed to the meeting for adoption by the Sheriff, a great hozza took place and the address was pronounced carried by *acclamation*; that Col. McDonald, M. P. and others denied that the address was adopted by the meeting and demanded a division; that the Sheriff refused to divide the meeting, saying the address was carried by acclamation; that great confusion ensued and the whig party retired to another place and adopted resolutions and measures similar in substance to those adopted in the counties of Lenox and Addington.

The admitted fact, that the Sheriff refused to divide the meeting, speaks what the wit of man cannot get around. The same remark may be made in regard to the Tory account of the Lennox and Addington meeting. If the Tories had an overwhelming majority, as the U. C. Herald and Kingston Chronicle assert, how came they to leave the meeting without adjourning it? and thus suffer proceedings to take place, which, as they say, would mislead the public mind, &c? This acknowledged fact tells upon their veracity or patriotism what they would not like to confess.

The tory address adopted by *acclamation* at New-Castle meeting will be found upon the last page. The Lt. Governor and his courtiers have assailed the Methodist Clergy for their political principles, and address on the tory side of the question, the term "CLERGY" stands in bold relief. Does not this fact show that a state-paid Clergy are dangerous to the rights and liberties of the dissenting classes of their fellow subjects, and more than prove all that we have ever said on the subject?

What is said in this address about sacrificing "property and life" is the "vain bragg" of a coward when there is no danger, and implies a shameful calumny upon their fellow subjects, who are as much attached to the British Government and would defend it as boldly and faithfully as any Orange Lodge.

The reader can compare the Newcastle address with that of Lennox and Addington, and ask himself which manifests the most candour, the most genuine British feeling, which embraces both King and country, and which will be the better for the British Government to adopt in its policy towards this province?

It may be observed, that altho' the Newcastle Address speaks of attachment to "King" and "Constitution," (according to the Tory definition of it,) it says nothing about attachment to the present British *Government*, (that is the liberal Ministry.) This omission is full of meaning. The Earl Grey government will not suit Toryism in Canada, any better than it will in England. All these circumstances show the friends of civil and religious liberty in Canada, that now is the time for them to be at work. Their opponents are as busy as bees. "In *necessary* things *unity*; in *nonessentials* liberty; in *all things charity*."

Foreign News.

LATEST EUROPEAN NEWS.

By the packet-ship Eagle English papers have been received at New-York to the 14th of January—three days later than those announced in the Postscript of our last week's paper. The new peerage, created to carry the Reform Bill in the House of Lords, was not yet gazetted.

IRELAND.

The Protestants and Orangemen have once more been roused into action to oppose O'Connell and his supporters, and the measures in contemplation by the Government with respect to Ireland. A great Protestant meeting had been held in Down, at which the Earl of Roden presided. The Earl had recently been elected a member of an Orange Lodge, and he was received in great state. One hundred and fifty Orange Lodges assembled on the occasion, and escorted his Lordship into the town. The speeches were animated, and there appeared to be the strongest feeling to preserve the Protestant cause in Ireland and to prevent any further concessions to the Catholics.

A great Protestant Meeting had likewise been held at Armagh. There was a large attendance collected from not less than twenty miles round. The speeches were on the usual topics.

Lord Mandeville spoke with great bitterness of the injuries inflicted upon the Protestant—the refusal of the people to pay tithes—the Knocktopher massacre—the grant to Maynooth—and the withdrawing of the grant to the Kildare Society.

"A dozen men," said his Lordship, "had been slaughtered in protecting the rights of the clergy. Was this to be borne?" (Cries of "Will you give us guns?") "Have you not," asked the Speaker, "your clock clubs? and why do you not supply yourselves with guns? I'll give you all I can."

A meeting of the Clergy of the Established Church from all parts of Ireland, was to be held in Dublin, on the 13th of January, for the purpose of addressing the King on the deplorable and persecuted state of the Church in Ireland."

Meantime the Catholics, the Reformers, and Anti-Unionists are as usual on the alert:—

"A general meeting of the citizens and householders of Dublin was held at Hone's Mart on Wednesday; when the resolution of the Trades and National Unions, calling upon the Irish members to assemble in Dublin, or elsewhere, during the recess, to hold a National Council in order to determine upon, and adopt, the course most fitting to obtain such an increase in the number of the proposed Irish representation, and such change in the manner of election, as may be calculated to satisfy the just claims of the Irish people, and make reform a bond of connexion, in place of cause for jealousy and discontent," was unanimously agreed to. Mr. Henry Grattan was in the chair; and the meeting was addressed by Mr. Barrett, editor of the Pilot, Mr. H. G. Curran, and, of course, by Mr. O'Connell,—who yet seemed to think that the Irish members would make very light of the call."

FRANCE.

The London papers ridicule the French Deputies for their sensativeness as to the word "subjects" as applied to the relations between the people and the king. One hundred and four deputies have entered a protest against its use. General La Fayette, with six others who were not present at the sitting in question, have written to the Chamber to express their assent to the principle of the protest.

A grand-daughter of Gen. La Fayette, and daughter of George La Fayette, has recently been married to a son of M. Bureau de Bury, one of the General's former colleagues in the constituent assembly, who was confined with him and M. de Latour Maubourg, in the prisons of Olmutz.

HOLLAND AND BELGIUM.

The affairs of Holland and Belgium were in a favourable train of adjustment. The delay of fifteen days in the ratification of the 24 articles, had taken place with the consent of the Belgic Minister in London, M. Van De Weyer. Despatches had also been received from Lord Hyterburg, the British Minister at St. Petersburgh, contain unqualified assurances of a desire to bring the Dutch and Belgian question to a speedy and amicable issue, and they are considered highly satisfactory by the different members of the Conference.

The Ministers of five Powers have addressed a long note to the Plenipotentiaries of the King of the Netherlands, accompanied by a memoir explanatory of the views of the conference, as to the basis of the manner of their adjustment of the question between Holland and Belgium.

From the St. Johns, N. B. City Gazette.

Open War in Africa.—Capt. Lawrence, who arrived here yesterday from Africa, states that when he left the Gambia on the 21st December, the British troops and militia were engaged in open war with the Mandugoes; a severe engagement had taken place on the 17th November, which lasted for about six hours. The British had upwards of 100 wounded and 20 killed. When Capt. Lawrence sailed, reinforcements were hourly expected from Sierra Leone. The British force was in no way adequate to encounter the Mandugoes who had fortified themselves in a most masterly manner by entrenchment. Capt. Benj. Lee, commanding the Sierra Leone militia, had been killed in the engagement.

JAMAICA.

NEGRO INSURRECTION.

By the Brig Montilla which left Kingston on the 27 Jan. advices and papers have been received to that date inclusive. A passenger states that 2000 negroes had been killed, and 500 had fled to the mountains, that the insurrection had almost subsided; that 150 plantations had been burned, (former accounts reported 160 in one parish alone,) and that the amount of loss sustained was very great, being estimated at a million and a half.

Kingston, Jan. 27.—It is evident that the neck of the rebellion is broken, but whether the measures which have been pursued will induce the rebels who have taken shelter in the woods to return to duty or not, time only can show.

It was currently reported in town yesterday, that it was the intention of Lord Belmore to issue a proclamation denouncing the punishment of death against all who do not surrender themselves to the out-posts of the army on or before the 10th of Feb.

Orders have been given forbidding any person from publishing the confessions of any of the rebels relative to the conspiracy.

A letter from the head-quarters of Major Gen. Hilton at Somerton, St. James states that on the 24th, positions had been taken along the whole line of the insurgent district, by which a cordon had been drawn round the base of the hills where the fugitives were lurking. A proclamation was issued on the 22d, proclaiming martial law for one month longer.

The accompanying Maroons were assisting in capturing the fugitives, and should they explore the ridge to the eastward of Maroon-town, it was supposed they would soon put an end to the insurrection.

The following are extracts from the papers:

Montego Bay, Jan. 24.—About 60 have been hung (here) and about 100 flogged *a la militaire*.

Porsland, Jan.—The negroes are at their work, but I have the best reason for saying that if our own authorities had not acted with decision, few of us would have been alive to tell the tale.

Windsor, St James, Jan. 22.—This is a 300 hogshead estate, but from the works being burnt, and the canes destroyed by the cattle, not a single hogshead will be made this year.

From Jamaica.—By the arrival at Pensacola of the United States schooner Porpoise, Capt. Percival, Jamaica papers to the 28th ult. have been received at that place, stating that the rebellion had been generally subdued. The Pensacola Gazette says:

Capt. P. informs us that 180 plantations have been laid waste, and allowing the slaves on these to equal 200 each, there must have been 36,000 involved in the insurrection. These are dispersed, captured or driven to the mountains. The panic has been so great that property has greatly depreciated. Slaves that were formerly estimated at from 100 to £130, have fallen from 15 to £20. The Island has been saved by the judicious location of the fleet by Admiral Colpoys and the active exertions of Commodore Faquhier.

The Jamaica Currant of the 25th January, says, "we are happy to state that the tonnage in Cuba is reduced from $2 50 to 1 50 per ton.

The same paper of the 21st states, that the Commanding General Don Jose Belbel of the Earstern District of Cuba, has made a tender of assistance to the Earl of Belmore to aid in the quelling the insurrection in Jamaica.

UNITED STATES.

The Great Flood.—We have received from the Editors of the Cincinnatti (Ohio) American, proof slips of the 14, 16, 17th, detailing the disasters by the flood at that place We have only room for the following extracts.

Cincinnatti Feb. 14.—The Flood!! The destruction of property is immense—cellars filled with water—boat-yards swept off every stick of timber—and some houses already on the *move*.

Our printing office can only be reached by boats.—There is as yet no abatements of the waters. The rivers continue to rise above, swelling the Ohio to a fearful height. Steamboats can neither load nor unload; every one is employed in moving.

Thursday morning Feb. 16.—The river "still continues on the rise." It is undoubtedly SIXTY-FOUR feet above low water mark. Yesterday it rose at the rate of an inch an hour. From six o'clock last evening to six this morning, we should think at the rate of an inch and a half an hour.—This morning, it continues to rise at the rate of an inch per hour.

Friday morning Feb. 17th.—The work of desolation still continues—the river having reached nearly to Lower Market-Street. Our "composing" room is about a square from the publishing office. When we issued the first circular, no one presumed it would reach much further than Columbia—but all calculations have failed—"it is still on the rise, it is still on the rise" is all that is said or known. The boatmen are crying beneath our windows, "twelve and a half cents to the *mouth* of Main-street." Every kind of craft is put in requisition, tubs, boxes, canoes, flats, dug-outs, skiffs, yawls, &c. &c.

We cannot enumerate half of the sad calamities rumour is bringing in. The river, as it sweeps past with its accumulating waters, carries with it the wreck of desolation. *A church passed the city with its steeple, for New Orleans, we presume a poor Market.* Excellent frame houses float along, with haystaks, rails, leaving the farms stript of every vestige of cultivation. The lower Mill Creek bridge started yesterday morning. Hamilton and Colerain bridges have also floated off, and the bridge over White River in Kentucky. The Kentucky river had backed up as far as Frankfort, 61 miles above its mouth. The cumberland and Tennessee were both very high.

Floods in Ohio.—We learn from passengers from Cincinnati, who came up the Ohio River, that the rise had reached Marietta, which was completely inundated: steamboats were employed in the streets of the town taking the inhabitants from the second story of the houses. On their way up they met floating houses, hay-stacks, &c. Two or three hundred houses are reported to have floated down the river.—*N. Y. Gaz.*

Distressing flood at Pittsburg.—The following extract of a letter, dated at Pittsburgh, Feb. 10th, 1832, was politely furnished us by a friend:—

"To-day we had one of the greatest floods within the recollection of the oldest inhabitants. At this place the waters of both rivers rose at once, to such a prodigious height, as to overflow one entire side of the town. The water was up in St. Clair-street as far as Market-street, overflowing in its course the Exchange, the Washington Coffee House, Mr. M'Donald's, and all the other buildings between Market-street and the river, and is up in Wood-street. The depth in St. Clair-street is such that the inhabitants were obliged to use carriages and boats to get in and out of their houses. The distress caused by the flood among the poor it is impossible to describe. Hundreds are this night without a shelter.

I saw several families getting out of their second story windows in boats, to save themselves, and when landed their case was distressing beyond description. Great fears are entertained about the aqueduct and bridge, the water being above the weather-boarding, and the upper sides being jammed with drifts of every description. The damage up the Alleghany is immense. Houses, stables, and hay-stacks have been afloat, and live cattle with them, pig-pens, &c.

LOWER CANADA.

Saturday, Feb'y. 25th, 1832.

PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT.

His Excellency Lord Aylmer, after giving the Royal Assent to 76 Bills passed by the two Houses of Parliament, and reserving 10 for the signification of His Majesty's pleasure, prorogued the Parliament with the following

SPEECH:

Gentlemen of the Legislative Council,
Gentlemen of the House of Assembly,

The labours of this protracted session having been brought to a close, you are now about to return to your homes, with the consciousness of having very materially advanced the public business of the Province.

Gentlemen of the House of Assembly,

In His Majesty's name I thank you for your liberal appropriation of the sum of Ten Thousand Pounds towards giving effect to the provisions of the Bill passed this session for establishing Boards of Health within this Province, and to enforce an effectual system of Quarantine, and, if circumstances should unfortunately render it necessary, to create and support extensive establishments for the purpose; it shall be my earnest endeavour to expend with economy the pecuniary means which your liberality has placed at the disposal of the Executive Government.

The present session commenced under such favourable auspices as to inspire me with confident hopes of its termination in a manner calculated to justify, in their fullest extent, the favourable anticipations of His Majesty's Government.

The Despatch of Viscount Goderich, of the seventh of July last, had been communicated to the House of Assembly, and its contents not only were found to meet the various subjects of complaint, embraced in the Petition to the House to which it is an answer, in the fullest and most explicit manner, but the concessions on the part of the Crown were such as to surpass the most sanguine expectations of the people of Lower Canada.

It was natural to expect, therefore, that the Civil List proposed for adoption, as the only advantage sought for in return for those liberal concessions, would have been met by the House of Assembly in a corresponding spirit.

The votes and Resolutions of the House of Assembly, on former occasions, still further justified this expectation on the part of the Executive Government, & even had any doubt arisen on this subject, it must have been removed by recent occurrences, which plainly show that, in certain cases, the House may be induced to lend a willing ear to proposals for placing salaries beyond the hazard of an annual vote.

These expectations have, nevertheless, been disappointed, and that too under circumstances peculiarly discouraging, for the Executive Government, on approaching the House of Assembly with the proposal for a Civil List, upon a scale so moderate as to excite universal surprise, has been met at the very threshold of the door with a flat and unqualified denial.

In England, at the commencement of each reign, a Civil List is invariably voted by the Legislature, securing fixed and stated salaries and allowances connected with the dignity and service of the State, during the life of the Sovereign, and yet such a proceeding has never been opposed in principle by the most jealous supporter of the rights of the people, nor is it considered as an indication on the part of the Crown of any distrust of the popular branch of the Legislature.

It was reasonable and consistent, therefore, to suppose that the same principle might be adopted and acted upon with advantage in this Colony, the analogy of whose Constitution and that of the mother country is so remarkably conspicuous.

The advances of His Majesty's Government having been met by the House of Assembly in the manner I have just described, I now find myself under the necessity (in obedience to the instructions I have received) of reserving the Bill of Supply, voted for the services of the current year, for the signification of His Majesty's pleasure.

The embarrassments resulting from this course of proceeding must of necessity be considerable, but it shall be my anxious study to cause them to be as little felt by the Province, as the circumstances of the case will permit.

Gentlemen of the Legislative Council,
Gentlemen of the House of Assembly,

Amongst the many important measures adopted during this Session, all of which are more or less calculated to promote the interest of the Province, I have great satisfaction in noticing the Bill for establishing the Independence of the Judges. I think it necessary at the same time to inform you, that although the principle of this Bill coincides altogether with the views of His Majesty's Government, it containing one or two provisions which impose upon me the necessity of reserving it for the signification of His Majesty's pleasure.

The passing of the Bill for securing the Independence of the Judges, may be considered as the first practical effect of the despatch of Viscount Goderich of the seventh of July; but the concessions contained in that memorable despatch are pregnant with still further advantages, which it will require more than one session to bring to maturity. Those concessions have placed beyond the reach of all cavil and dispute, the beneficent disposition of His Majesty's Government towards this Colony; and the people of Canada may now confidently look forward to years of increasing prosperity under a Monarch, whose mild and gentle sway is felt only through the benefits it confers; whilst the connexion with the Mother Country is known only to the Province by the security it enjoys under the shelter of her protecting shield.

UPPER CANADA.

For the Christian Guardian.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

At a public meeting of the Mechanics' Institute held in the Masonic Hall on Monday March 5th, Dr. Baldwin in the Chair, after the report of the Society had been read and a most able and eloquent address delivered by Dr. Dunlop, the following resolutions were proposed and carried unanimously.

Moved by Mr J. Fenton, seconded by Dr. Dunlop,

That this meeting gratefully acknowledges the kind manner in which his Excellency the Lieut. Governor received the committee appointed to wait upon him respecting the society, and the good wishes he expressed for the prosperity of the institution and that this resolution be communicated to him by the Secretary.

Moved by R. Baldwin Esq., seconded by Mr. T. Carfrae, Jun'r, That the cordial thanks of this meeting be given to those gentlemen who have made donations to the Society, and the Sec'y. be instructed to transmit a copy of this resolution to them.

Moved by Mr. T. Parsons, seconded by Mr. J. Lesslie,

That those gentlemen favorable to the Institute who have not yet had an opportunity be respectfully desired to contribute to the Society.

Moved by Dr. Dunlop, seconded by Mr T. Parson,

That all those who are desirous of joining the Society be respectfully invited to come forward at the conclusion of this meeting, give in their names and pay the entrance money.

Moved by Mr. T. Carfrae, seconded by Mr. Gurnett,

That Dr. Dunlop take the Chair, and the thanks of this meeting be given to Dr. Baldwin for his valuable services this evening.

Dr. Baldwin having resumed the Chair,

Moved by Mr. J. Fenton seconded by Mr. McLellan,

That the warmest thanks of this meeting be given to Dr. Dunlop for his able and eloquent address, and that he be requested to allow the same to be printed for the benefit of the Institute and Society at large.

Moved by Mr. Gurnettt, seconded by B. Turquand, Esq., That the thanks of this meeting be given to Messrs. Lesslie & Parson the Secretaries, for their zeal and industry to promote the interests of the Society.

It was then stated to the meeting that Dr. Rolph, the President of the Institute, had been unexpectedly called out of town to visit a near relation in a state of severe sickness.

N. B. The books of the Society will be kept open to receive the names of members at the following places until Monday next, viz: at Mr. J. Lesslie's, Mr. J. Cockshutt's and Mr. T. Carfrae's Jun'r.

Distressing Occurrence.—A correspondent in South Gower has favoured us with the following detail of a most distressing occurrence. On the 15th inst. Mr. James McCrum and three sons were chopping in a fallow in the township of Oxford. They had cut a tree, which in falling struck another tree and sprung it from its natural position—the falling tree came down, and the other in coming back broke off near the ground, and fell in the direction where the choppers were standing. James McCrum was instantly killed, his head being so mangled that a part of the scull was scattered in the snow. His son William had a leg broken and dislocated, and otherwise injured—he died in about half an hour. The other two were not injured. James McCrum has left a wife and four children in low circumstances, to lament the loss of an affectionate husband and kind parent. Mr. McCrum came to this country last June, and stood high in the estimation of the public, both here and in Ireland, as an honest man and a christian. He was about 47 years of age, and his son William 14.—*Brockville Recorder.*

DIED,

On Saturday 3d inst. James aged 4 years and 5 months, and on Monday 5th, Eliza aged 2 years and 4 months, son and daughter of Mr. Alexander Hamilton of this town.

At Merrickville after a short but severe illness, Mrs. Jannett Read wife of John L. Read, merchant of that place, daughter of David Breakenridge, Esqr., in the 37th year of her age, leaving an affectionate husband and eight children to lament their irreparable loss; the last hours of this excellent woman's life were employed in giving the most affectionate advice to her children, the scene was affecting and instructive, her confidence in the Redeemer was unshaken.

Appointments for Quarterly Meetings on Niagara District, the Third Quarter.

Stamford	Circuit,	24th and 25th March.
Niagara	"	31st March, 1st, 15th and 16th April.
Canborough	"	8th and 9th "
York	"	22nd and 23rd "
Ancaster	"	29th & 30th April and 6th & 7th May.
Grand River Mission,		2nd and 3rd "
River Credit	"	13th and 14th "
Albion	Circuit,	20th and 21st "
Toronto	"	Camp Meeting from 26th to 30th "
Yonge Street	Circuit,	3rd and 4th June.

James Richardson, *P. E.*

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

C. Vandusen, R. Kelly, G. Buchanan, F. Dresser, C. Smith, P. Scratch, R. Prentiss, A. Jones, J. Reynolds.

Dr. E. A. BIGELOW,
DENTIST.

HAS returned and is now at the Ontario House—he will remain in Town but a few days—those wishing his professional services will please call on him immediately—his advice on the management of children's teeth he gives gratis. His highly approved Vegetable Dentifrice will be kept for sale by W. Bergin. He will in future visit York twice a year.

York, March 7th, 1832. 121

HOUSE TO LET.

THAT commodious and well-finished House in Richmond-street, opposite the Hon. John M'Gill's, occupied, at present, by Robert Stanton, Esqr. There is a good garden, and well of water, with stabling, sheds, &c. belonging to the House. Possession will be given on the 1st of May.

Apply at this office, or to Mr. Johnson, Innkeeper, Newgate-street.

York, March 7th, 1832. 121.tf.

SIR—We the undersigned Inhabitants of the township of Hoytesbury (late Oro) deeply impressed with feelings of gratitude for your kind and impartial conduct in the allotments of Laird, issue of Provisions, and other duties entrusted to you by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, most respectfully thank you; and as a token of our respect and satisfaction, beg your acceptance of the accompanying Snuff Box.

Signed by 131 Actual Settlers.

To Wellsely Richey, Esq.
Government Superintendant.

Hoytesbury, Jan. 31st, 1832.

CONVEYANCING, &c.

T. VAUX respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he proposes to execute deeds, bonds, indentures, agreements, wills, &c. with correctness and despatch, and on the most reasonable terms.

Office, Yonge-street, 2 doors South of Lot or Dundas Street.

York, 29th Feb'y. 1832. 120.tf.

NOTICE is hereby given, that persons having claims against the Estate of the late Wm. MOORE, are requested to furnish the same as soon as possible, and those persons indebted to the Estate are requested to settle the amount with Mr. Cha's. Stotesbury, who is authorised to receive the same. Accounts remaining unpaid after the First of June next, will be handed over to a lawyer for collection.

Also, persons handing in the amount of their accounts to Mr. Charles Hunt, of the firm of Hamilton and Hunt, will be thankfully received and acknowledged by

ELIZA MOORE,
Administratrix.

York, March 5th, 1832. 121.tf

OILS & COLOURS, for sale by
J. W. BRENT & Co.
119.tf *King-Street.*

FRESH CLOVER SEED, for sale by
E. LESSLIE, & SONS.
York, 28th Feby. 1832. 120

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

SHAKERS' GARDEN SEEDS

RECEIVED direct from New Lebanon, warranted of the growth of 1831 to be had either by wholesale or retail of

E. LESSLIE & SONS.
Agents for the Society.
York, 28th Feb. 1832. 120

SHAKERS' GARDEN SEEDS, for sale by
J. W. BRENT, & Co.
119.tf *King-Street.*

UPPER CANADA.

BILL INTRODUCED BY THE ATTORNEY GENERAL, PURSUANT TO THE LT. GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE ON THE CLERGY RESERVES.

WHEREAS, by an act passed in the Parliament of Great Britain, in the 31st year of the reign of His late Majesty King George the third, entitled "An Act to repeal certain parts of an Act passed in the fourteenth year of His Majesty's Reign, entitled 'An Act for making more effectual provision for the Government of the Province of Quebec, in North America;' and to make further provision for the Government of the said Province," it was amongst other things enacted, that it should, and might be lawful for His said late Majesty, His Heirs and Successors, to authorise the Governor or Lieutenant Governor of each of the said Provinces, respectively, or the person administering the Government therein, to make from and out of the Lands of the Crown, within such Provinces, such allotment and appropriation of the Lands for the support and maintenance of a Protestent Clergy, within the same as may bear a due proportion to the amount of such Lands within the same as had at any time been granted, by, or under the authority of His said late Majesty, and that, upon any Grant of land within either of the said Provinces, which should hereafter be made by, or under the authority of His Majesty, His Heirs or Successors; there should at the same time, be made in respect of the same, a proportionable allotment and appropriation of land for the above mentioned purpose, within the township or Parish, to which such lands so to be granted should appertain, or be annexed or as nearly adjacent thereto as circumstances would admit; and that no such grant should be valid or effectual, unless the same should contain a specification of the Lands so allotted, or appropriated in respect of the Land to be thereby granted, and that such Land so allotted and appropriated should be as nearly as the circumstances and nature of the case would admit of the like quality, as the Lands in respect of which the said land should be so allotted and appropriated, and should be as nearly as the same could be estimated at the time of making such grant equal in value to the seventh part of the Lands so granted. And it was thereby further enacted, that all and every the rents, profits or emoluments which might at any time arise from such Lands so allotted, and appropriated as aforesaid, should be applicable solely to the maintenance of a Protestant Clergy within the Province, in which the same should be situated and to no other use or purpose whatever. And whereas, various parts of the said Clergy Reserves within this Province, have been demised by letters patent, under the Great Seal of this Province, to divers persons for terms of years, which have not yet expired. And whereas, by a certain Act of Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, passed in the seventh and eighth years of the Reign of His late Majesty King George the Fourth, entitled "An Act to authorise the sale of a part of the Clergy Reserves in the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada," it is enacted that it shall and may be lawful for the Governor, Lieutenant Governor or Officer administering the Government of the said Provinces, or either of them, with consent of the Executive Council appointed within such Province for the affairs thereof, in pursuance of any instructions which may be issued to such Governor, Lieutenant Governor or other officer, as aforesaid by His Majesty, through one of his Principal Secretarys of State to sell, alienate and convey in fee simple or for any less estate or interest, a part of the said Clergy Reserves in each of the said Provinces, not exceeding in either Province one fourth of the Reserves within such Province, upon, under and subject to such conditions, provisions and regulations as His Majesty by any such instructions as aforesaid shall be pleased to direct and appoint, provided nevertheless that the quantity of the said Clergy Reserves so to be sold as aforesaid in any one year, in either of the said Provinces, shall not in the whole exceed one hundred thousand acres, provided also that the moneys to arise by, or to be produced from any such sale or sales, shall be paid over to such officer or officers of His Majesty's Revenue, within the said Province respectively, as His Majesty shall be pleased to appoint to receive the same, and shall by such officer or officers be invested in the public funds of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, in such manner and form as His Majesty shall from time to time be pleased to direct; provided also that the dividends and interest accruing from such public fund so to be purchased, shall be appropriated, applied and disposed of for the improvement of the remaining part of the said Clergy Reserves, or otherwise for the purposes for which the said Lands were reserved as aforesaid, and for no other purpose whatsoever, save only so far as it may be necessary to apply the same or any part thereof, in or towards defraying the expenses of or attendant upon any such sale or sales, as aforesaid, and which appropriations shall be so made in such manner and form, and for such special purposes, as His Majesty from time to time shall approve and direct. And whereas, in pursuance of the said last recited Act, the Lieutenant Governor for the time being, of this Province, with the consent of the Executive Council, hath, in pursuance of instructions for that purpose, issued by His late Majesty King George the Fourth, through one of His principal Secretaries of State, effected sales of divers parts of the Clergy Reserves; And whereas, by a message to both Houses of the Provincial Legislature, bearing date the 25th day of January 1832, His Excellency Major General Sir John Colborne, K. C. B. hath signified to both Houses of the Legislature of this Province, His Majesty's most gracious invitation to consider how far the powers given to the Provincial Legislature by the constitutional Act, to vary or repeal that part of its provisions which relate to the Lands allotted and appropriated in this Province, to the support and maintenance of a Protestant Clergy could be called into exercise for the spiritual and temporal interests of his Majesty's faithful subjects in this Province. Now, therefore, be it enacted, &c. That so much as is herein before recited of the said Act of the British Parliament, so passed as aforesaid in the 31st year of the Reign of His late Majesty King George the third, shall be, and the same is hereby repealed.

And be it, &c. That from henceforth no grant heretofore made by, or on behalf of His Majesty, or any of His Royal Predecessors, of any Lands, situated within this Province, shall be or be deemed invalid or ineffectual, or be liable to be impeached, vacated or set aside, by reason that any such grant did not contain a specification of the Lands allotted and appropriated for the support and maintenance of a Protestant Clergy in respect of the Lands thereby granted, but every grant of Land within this Province, heretofore made by, or on behalf of His Majesty or of any of His Royal Predecessors, in which any specifications made had been omitted, shall henceforth be and shall be deemed and taken from the day of the date thereof, to have been as valid and effectual in the law, as though such grants had contained the specification aforesaid.

And be it, &c. That all the Lands heretofore appropriated within this Province, for the support and maintenance of a Protestant Clergy, now remaining unsold, shall be, and they are hereby declared to be vested in His Majesty, His Heirs and Successors, as of His and their estate absolutely discharged from all trusts for the benefit of a Protestant Clergy, and of and from all and every the claims and demands of such Clergy, upon, or in respect of the same.

Provided always and be it, &c. That nothing herein contained shall take away, or affect, or be construed to take away or affect the right or title of any person or persons, in, or to any Lands which may by any such person or persons be holden, or enjoyed, or which any such person or persons may claim, to hold or enjoy by virtue of any sale, alienation, conveyance or contract made, executed or entered into in pursuance of the above recited Act of Parliament, passed in the seventh and eighth year of His said late Majesty's Reign; but that every such sale, alienation or contract, shall be as valid and effectual in the law, and shall henceforth have, and continue to have the same force and effect as if this present Act had been made; provided always, so that nothing herein contained shall extend, or be construed to extend to render invalid or ineffectual, any lease or demise of any part of the said Reserves so passed under the great seal of this Province, as aforesaid.

TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

MOST GRACIOUS SOVEREIGN.—We, the Magistrates, Clergy, Gentry, Merchants, and Yeomanry of the fertile and flourishing District of Newcastle, in the Province of Upper Canada, humbly beg leave to assure your Majesty of the continuance of our faithful and zealous attachment to your Royal Person, and to the Constitution of the United Empire.

From the local situation and internal resources of the Province, as well as from the advantage, it offers to industrious Emigrants from the Mother Country, we beg to express to your Majesty our humble conviction of its value and importance as an appendage of the British Empire; whilst at the same time, we are proud to acknowledge, that we esteem it our best interest and happiness, firmly to maintain the ties which connect us with the Parent State.

Although we are not ignorant of the imperfections of all human institutions, and admit the possibility of abuses in the best organized system of Government, we are nevertheless persuaded of the pre-eminent excellence of the British Constitution, and we humbly beg leave to assure your Majesty that we enjoy in this Province its impartial protection, and paramount advantages; that we have here no real cause of complaint against the administration of justice; that no oppressive taxes are imposed, and that the civil and religious liberties of the people are not endangered by the system of Government now exercised in this Province.

The glorious institutions of our maternal country, by which we are happily governed, it is our earnest desire to transmit unimpaired to our posterity; and we beg leave to express to your Majesty, our readiness and determination to defend them, equally against the aggressions of foreign or domestic foes, at the risk of property and life.

Yet, while we acknowledge with gratitude the manifold blessings we enjoy, under your Majesty's paternal rule; it is our painful duty to confess the existence of insidious and crafty politicians within the Province, who are aiming at the utter subversion of every British principle and feeling, that the various publications under their control, in furtherance of this design, disseminate the most vindictive and unmerited libels upon the advocates of opposite principles, however exalted their situation or character; and that they screen themselves from the punishment due to such licentiousness, by creating an alarm that the liberty of the press is assailed, and by fostering perpetual excitement amongst their deluded votaries.

We beg respectfully to state to your Majesty, that the petitions to the Imperial Government, which have recently been clandestinely circulated and promoted by designing individuals in this Province, for the purpose of mere self-aggrandizement, are wholly deprecated by us, as containing no reasonable nor well founded cause of complaint, but as tending to the destruction of harmony and mutual confidence amongst the people of the Province, and leading to the utter subversion of that Constitution under which we are happily governed.

We humbly beg further to represent to your Majesty, that on these points the intelligent and loyal inhabitants of the District of Newcastle, have hitherto abstained from any any public expression of their sentiments, from a belief that the designs of those selfish and intriguing politicians would speedily be discovered by the community on whom they are practised, and be treated by the Imperial Government with the contempt which they so justly merit; but that now from observing the increasing arrogance of these restless disturbers, and apprehending the possible influence of their bold misrepresentations upon the Royal ear, as well as from a conviction that the ferment they are labouring to maintain, is seriously detrimental to the best interests of this province; we feel ourselves called upon by our duty to our Sovereign, to our country, to ourselves and posterity, to counteract these malevolent and mischievous designs, by representations of the truth, at the foot of your Majesty's throne.

We therefore humbly rely upon your Majesty's paternal goodness & wisdom, to preserve to us the blessings we at present enjoy, and not to suffer the machinations of the unprincipled and disaffected to blast the fair prospects of this happy and flourishing Province, by fomenting discontent and disorder, and promoting anarchy and ruin.

That your Majesty may long live, and reign over this valuable portion of your extensive dominions, and that your Majesty's reign, in fame, and glory, may surpass that of your predecessors, is our fervent prayer to the Giver of all good, and Supreme Disposer of events.

PRINCE EDWARD'S ISLAND.

The Legislature of this Island commenced its session on the 3d ulto. Lieut. Col. Young, the Lieut. Governor, opened the session with a short speech which does not contain any matter of moment. It received very cordial replies both from the Council and Assembly. The House of Assembly had been occupied with election disputes. In King's County, the electors had become so riotous as to compel the returning officer to discontinue the election. On the 7th ulto. the following very interesting petition was presented by Mr. Binns.

To the Great Councillors of Prince Edward Island. The speech of Oliver Thoma, Louis Francis Alguimou, Paul Jacques, and other Chiefs of this Island.

Fathers,—Before the white men crossed the great waters—our woods offered us food and clothes in plenty—the waters gave us fish—and the woods game—our fathers were hardy, brave and free—we knew no want—we were the only owners of the Land.

Fathers,—When the French came to us they asked us for land to set their Wigwams—we gave it freely—In return they taught us new arts—protected and cherished us—sent holy men our fathers amongst us who taught us Christianity, who made books for us—and taught us to read them—that was good—and we were grateful:—

Fathers,—When your fathers came and drove away our French fathers—we were left alone,—our people were sorry, but they were brave—they raised the war cry—and took up the tomahawk against your fathers.—Then your fathers spake to us—and said, put up the axe—we will protect you—we will become your fathers.—Our fathers and your fathers had long talks around the council fire—the hatchets were buried—and we became friends.

Fathers,—They promised to leave us some of our land—but they did not—they drove us from place to place like wild beasts—that was not just.

Fathers,—Last year at your great council, you promised to give us land—and to give us books to shew our children good things,—to know the good spirit and to love him—that was kind—we thank you—but, fathers, we hear, some bad Indians who are lazy, and hate work, said we did not want land or books.—This is not true—we cannot now live by the chase, and we wish our children to learn.

Fathers,—We heard you would not give us the books our fathers left us—but strange ones—we were sorry—but hope you will give us our own, and no other.

Fathers,—Our tribe in Nova Scotia, Canada, New-Brunswick and Cape Breton, have land on which their Families are happy.—We ask of you, fathers, to give us a part of that land once your fathers,—whereon we may raise our wigwams without disturbance—& plough and sow—that we may live and our children also—else, Fathers, you may soon see not one drop of Indian blood in this Island, once our own—where is now our land?—we have none:—

Fathers we are poor—do not forsake us—remember the promises your fathers made to ours. Fathers, we salute you.

SALE OF CROWN LANDS.

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

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

PETER ROBINSON.
Commissioner of Crown Lands Office,
York, February 20th, 1832. 119.5.

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

PETER ROBINSON,
Commissioner of Crown Lands. 117.tf.

JEWELRY, PLATED GOODS, PERFUMERY &c. &c.

R. JACKSON begs leave gratefully to acknowledge the liberal support he has met with, since his commencement in the above line, from the Ladies and Gentlemen of Kingston and the public generally, and likewise to assure each, that it will be his constant study and unremitting attention, to merit a continuance of their patronage.

R. J. has now on hand a small assortment of good Jewelry, Plated Goods, Perfumery, &c., at usually LOW PRICES; and is in expectation of an excellent assortment of the best Sheffield Plated Goods, and London Jewelry, Low's, Perfumery, &c. of the most approved kinds, by the first Spring arrivals: likewise, a good assortment of Ladies and Gentlemen's Writing Desks and Dressing Cases, furnished with the best materials: also, Ladies' Work Boxes, Dinner Lamps, Ground Glass Shades, Chimneys, Tea Trays, Double and single Percussion Flint Guns, Patent Lever and Common Shot Belts and Pouches, Pigons and Wilks' powder, patent Shot, and a good assortment of the best fishing tackle.—All the above, and various other articles, will be had from the manufacturers and sold unusually low.

Kingston Feb. 25, 1832. 120.3w.

J. W. BRENT & Co.
Druggists and Apothecaries,
NO 3
COMMERCIAL BUILDINGS,
KING STREET YORK,

HAVE on hand an extensive assortment of Drugs, Patent Medicines, &c. &c. which they offer for sale, wholesale and Retail on reasonable terms.

DYE STUFFS,

Logwood, Cam, Brazil, and Nicarauga Wood, Madder Fustic; Press, Papers, and Tesater Hooks.

J. W. BRENT, & Co.
119.tf *King-Street.*

FOUND on the Eighteenth of December last in the back part of the Township of Percy, a Bay Colt, two years old last Spring. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take it away.

WILLIAM WILSON.
Percy, Feb. 18th, 1832. 119.tf.

CO-PARTNERSHIP
FORMED.

The friends and customers of the late Wm. More Apothecary &c., and the Public in general are respectfully informed that the business will be carried on under the name of

HAMILTON & HUNT.

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

Their medicines are exclusively of English importation (thro' the well known House of J. Beckett & Co. Montreal.)

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

W. P. HAMILTON.
CHARLES HUNT.
York, 14th Feb'y, 1832. 119.tf.

TWENTY THOUSAND Feet of WALNUT LUMBER from 1 to 4 inch thick, for sale by

E. B. GILBERT.
York, Sept. 30th, 1831. 98.tf

JUST PUBLISHED, and FOR SALE at this Office, An account of a Prosecution, instituted by Henry Hagle, Esquire, against certain members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, for an alleged trespass in removing a Chapel: embracing the Speeches of John Rolph, Esq., on the part of the Defendants; and W. H. Draper, Esq., in reply, on the part of the Plaintiff; and the Judge's Charge to the Jury: with Notes. Published by several of the Defendants.—24 pages. Price 7½d.

York, January 25th, 1832.

NEW GOODS,
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

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

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

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

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

MILL IRONS AND MACHINERY CASTINGS

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

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

AMOS NORTON, *Agent.*
York, February, 1832.

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

H. SHEPARD Keeps on hand a constant supply of
WARRANTED CAST STEEL AXES,
Inferior to none in America, which he will dispose of by WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.

H. Shepard will make liberal deductions from his low Retail prices to WHOLESALE PURCHASERS; and he respectfully invites Country Merchants and others to favour him with their patronage, who will find it advantageous to themselves and to the Farmers generally to obtain a supply of his superior Axes.
York, November 20th, 1830. 1 tf

CARDING MACHINES.

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

☞ Orders to be addressed to

LYMAN JUDSON,
Union Ville, P. O.
October, 1831. Johnstown District. 99.12m.

JOSHUA VAN ALLEN,
TAILOR,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and Customers, that he has removed his establishment to that central and commodious Shop one story above the Store of Mr. J. R. Armstrong, King Street, and immediately adjoining the Guardian Office.
York, Sept. 24, 1831. 97.tf

BOOKBINDING AND STATIONARY.—Mrs. M'PHAIL begs leave to announce to her friends and the public, that having employed a competent person, she will carry on the business of her late husband, *Bookbinding*, in all its various branches; and that she will continue the *Stationary business*, with a general supply of all articles in that line as usual.
York, July 27 1831. 90tf.

BOOKBINDING.—E. LESSLIE & Sons beg to inform their friends and the public in general, that they are prepared to execute orders for Bookbinding of every description, and on the most reasonable terms.
York, 8th July, 1831. 86.52

SCHOOL BOOKS, &c.

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

N. B. Country Merchants and Schools furnished with Books, and Writing, Printing, and Wrapping Papper.

☞ *RAGS taken in payment.*

EASTWOOD & SKINNER.
York Paper Mill, Nov. 16, 1832. 105.

LANDS FOR SALE.—1,000 ACRES of Land, in the Township of Oro, and 400 Acres in Mara, County of Simcoe; on a liberal credit.

ALSO,—*TO LET*, two Dwelling Houses, on Lot. Street, West of Mr. Burnham's residence. Apply to

R. W. PRENTICE.
York, Decr. 27th, 1831 114tf.

Notary Public, Auctioneer, and Land Agency Office.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the Public, that he has removed his office to the village of Darlington Mills, in the Township of Darlington, where conveyancing and writings of all descriptions are done as usual, with neatness, correctness, and despatch, and he wishes to impress on the public mind that so serious a thing as conveyancing, should be entrusted to none but those who are legally appointed for that purpose; he will pay the greatest attention to the interest and commands of his employers in the Auction line, and attend to sales in any part of the Newcastle District, or the townships of Whitby and Pickering, in the Home District; for the accommodation of the public, he will have two public sales of Land at his office on the first Monday of July and January in each year. Deeds for land sold through this Agency, forwarded with the payment to Grantors for their signatures, without the trouble and great expense of personal attendance. Arrears of Assessment may be paid through the medium of this office; correct information given respecting the soil, timber and water, nearest distance from a travelled road and mill, present value and remarks on the probable rise in value. Lots intended for disposal, with a description of the same, forwarded to the subscriber's care will meet with due attention. His commission and other charges will be such as his employers will consider moderate.

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

J. SCOTT.
Darlington, Feb. 6th, 1832. 118.13

FUNERAL HEARSE.

ROBERT PETCH, *Carpenter and Joiner*, Upper-George-Street, YORK, begs to inform the public, that he keeps a HEARSE, handsomely fitted up, for Funerals.

R. P. will promptly attend all orders in the line of an UNDERTAKER, on the shortest notice.
Jan. 18, 1832. 114.6m

HARDWARE,
WHOLESALE OR RETAIL,

A GENERAL and Choice Assortment, constantly on hand, and FOR SALE, by

JOSEPH D. RIDOUT.
York, King-street, Jany. 1832. 114tf

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

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

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

☞ No second price.
Nov. 10th, 1831. 104tf

NEW AND CHEAP GOODS.

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

ALSO—Teas, Sugars, Coffee, Indigo, Tobacco, Snuff, Sole and Upper Leather, Shoes and Boots, Iron, Steel, Nails, Glass, Crockery and Glass ware; Buffalo Robes, Mackerel, Codfish, Medicines, &c. &c.

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

R. PRENTISS.
Hamilton, Nov. 1831.

N.B. Cash paid for Wheat, Rye, and Corn, during the Winter. 106.tf

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber is now receiving a large and well selected assortment of GOODS of the first quality, consisting of HARDWARE of every description.

GROCERIES, DRY GOODS, &C.

SINGLE, DOUBLE, AND COOKING STOVES WITH TINS.

ALSO.—A very large assortment of English, Swedes, and Three Rivers' Bar Iron, of all sizes, Hoop Iron, Small Cable Chains, Anchors, Sheet Iron, Tin—Castings, Bake Pans, Pots, Sugar Kettles, Pot Ash Coolers, Tea Kettles, &c. &c. All of which will be sold unusually low for Cash.

The public are requested to call and examine.

PETER PATERSON.
York, Market Square, Nov. 23rd, 1831. 107.tf.

JAMES M. STRANGE is now opening an extensive assortment of
DRY GOODS, HABERDASHERY, &c.
and an assortment of children's Beaver Hats & Bonnets, which he will sell at unusually low prices.
York, King-Street, 7th Decr. 1831. 108

READY MADE CLOTHING,
Dry Goods, &c.

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

NEW SADDLERY AND HARNESS MANUFACTORY.

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

He has just received an extensive assortment of English Leather, Saddle trees, Bits and Bradoons, Snaffle bridles, Horse blankets, driving whips, Carriage and Gig harness mountings of the latest patterns, &c. &c. &c.

N. B. Every description of cart and waggon harness will be particularly attended to, from which, it is presumed, that every possible satisfaction will be given in this department of the business.
York, Dec. 20th, 1831. 110.tf

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

ALEXANDER HAMILTON, Gilder, &c. Respectfully returns thanks to the Ladies and Gentlemen of York, and its vicinity for the very liberal patronage with which he has been favoured since his commencement in business, and hopes by unremitting attention to business and a sincere desire to please, to merit a continuance of their generous support.

He has constantly on hand Mahogany and Gilt frame Loooking Glasses of various descriptions and sizes. A choice assortment of Dressing Glasses, Looking Glass plates, Glass for pictures, Clock faces, prints, &c. &c.
York, Nov. 5th, 1831 103.tf.

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

HATS AND BONNETS,

of his own manufacture, and makes to order on the shortest notice. He also keeps on hand a variety of FUR CAPS.

☞ Hats and Bonnets cleaned and altered.

N. B. The highest price given for all kind of Furs.
York, Nov. 4th, 1831. 103.tf

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

JOHN MILLS.
York, Jan. 11, 1832. 113tf

NOTICE TO JOURNEYMEN SADDLERS.

WANTED immediately, two Journeymen Saddlers or Harness Makers—those acquainted with both branches will have the preference; and none need apply, except those of steady habits.

C. W. PAGE.

Who has also on hand a few gross of notes and accounts, to exchange for ready money upon reasonable terms, if applyed for immediately.
York, U. C. Jan. 28th, 1832. C. W. P. 116.tf.