

# CHRISTIAN GUARDIAN.

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W. J. COATES, PRINTER

*Speech of the Hon J H DUNN, President of the York Auxiliary Bible Society, at its First Anniversary*

*Ladies and Gentlemen —*

This being the first Anniversary of our Society, permit me to congratulate you on the success which has attended the exertions made to circulate the Holy Scriptures, and with the blessing of divine Providence, little doubt now exists, from past experience, that in the course of a short period, the whole of the population of Upper Canada may become possessed of that sacred Book which it is the object of this society to distribute

It must be most gratifying to the feelings of this community to have united its feeble endeavours in disseminating the blessed Word of God to those who are in darkness and the shadow of death, being fast bound in ignorance and superstition, which, by the glorious light of the Gospel, being dispersed, the mist of doubt and error will be done away, and the poor Indian, who, like a benighted traveller, has groped his way in darkness, will be enabled to walk forward to the glorious dawn, when the just who live by faith, shall receive the reward which the Lord the Righteous Judge has promised to those who truly and sincerely love and fear him

The proceedings of the past year you will find fully detailed in the report drawn up by the Committee, and I have to express my warmest thanks to those who have united their energetic zeal with my humble endeavours, in a cause so deeply interesting to every Christian

It is my desire, and full conviction, that our little Society will continue their exertions, and with that unanimity and good feeling which has characterized all its proceedings, and though some may differ in immaterial points, yet, having the Gospel for their standard, they will all unite with pure hearts and minds, and bring others to serve the only true God

It is my sincere wish that every Christian may aid in contributing his assistance to promote the spiritual welfare of his fellow beings, who, through them being loosed from the bonds of sin and corruption, will appear as intercessors for their benefactors before the throne of the Most High

*Speech of the Hon the Speaker of the House of Assembly of Upper Canada*

MR PRESIDENT,  
LADIES AND GENTLEMEN

I have been requested to move that it be resolved that this Society acknowledge with gratitude the generous support which it has received from the Parent Institution. I do so with pleasure, and with a just sense of the honor which has been conferred upon me, by inviting me to take a part in the proceedings of this meeting

It will be perceived that the resolution relates, in a particular manner, to a liberal donation which has been made to the Society by the Parent Institution, but, in proposing such an acknowledgment to that institution, I feel at liberty to allude to the obligations, for which the world in general is its debtor. I shall not indeed attempt, or pretend, to enumerate all these obligations, or to estimate the extent of their benefit. They involve consequences so remote, they reach, by their influences upon human actions and the condition of human society, to such distant times and places, and such important and diversified interests, that the most acute and comprehensive mind cannot fully perceive or adequately

describe them. But they are not unknown or forgotten. They are had in everlasting remembrance by Him, who sees the end from the beginning, who is the Sovereign Disposer of all events and the final and Supreme Arbiter of all actions. And, in the Great Day, when the secrets of all hearts shall be revealed, and the history of every life published, the good which this Institution has been the means of accomplishing, the blessings which it has been instrumental in diffusing, the reformation from vice, ignorance, and misery which it has been used to produce, and the consolations which it has been permitted to impart, will be determined by an Omniscient and Impartial Judge, and will be made known to the listening myriads of an assembled universe

But while, with reverence, I leave to that solemn tribunal the minute and complete account of these obligations, I hope I may, without presumption, advert to some things, in the principles and object of the Institution, which justly claim the admiration and thanks of the world

In the first place, then, let me remind you that the British and Foreign Bible Society is established upon the principle that the Bible is no common book, that it differs, essentially, in its origin and character, from all other compilations or writings, that it is not "a cunningly devised fable," that it is not a romantic legend or curious tradition of ancient times, that it is not a collection merely of sage reflections, of moral maxims, of the most ancient, accurate, and interesting histories, of sublime poems, of lofty flights of the imagination, and of profound speculations, but that it is a Divine Revelation, that it is the language of inspiration, that it is a message from Heaven, full of mercy and truth, that it is the voice of the Deity, that it is, as it claims to be with an authority peculiar to itself, the word of the living and true God

This principle is the foundation upon which the Society rests. It gives dignity, energy, and perseverance to all its operations, and preserves harmony among its patrons and friends. Take any other book but the word of God, and how vain and futile would be every endeavour to produce, among christians of different creeds, union of sentiment and concert of action, in any attempt to circulate it through the world!

From this principle others, scarcely less important, spring almost as a necessary consequence — Regarding the Bible as a Revelation from Heaven, it suffers no human comments to stand by its side, or to usurp any share of its Divine Authority. It allows to every man the right, while it practically enjoins upon him the duty, of examining and judging for himself, in a matter of unspeakable importance, upon which he must finally answer for himself. It acts upon the doctrine, that no human opinions, however plausible they may be, or how ever wise or honest, or numerous, or exalted, or powerful may be their friends or advocates, should be imposed upon the understandings of men, by dictation, authority, or power, but that error should be refuted and corrected, not by penalty and proscription, not by fire and sword, not by the rack, the dungeon, and the faggot, but by the demonstrations of reason and the force of truth. It thus exhibits an illustrious and impressive example of just respect for the rights of conscience. Behold the happy consequences. That which has long been desired by every lover of peace and concord, and every friend of man, has at last been discovered, a common ground, where the god of every name, and creed and party, without the sacrifice of any principle or the compromise of any opinion, may meet, and unite as brethren, to promote the improvement and happiness of their fellow men, and to extend to the ignorant and destitute the blessings of our holy religion. It is upon this ground, my friends,

that we meet to night, upon this ground, thou sands and thousands through the world, forgetting the distinctions of sect, and partaking of the same spirit of Christian benevolence and love, have rallied around the standard of our common faith. I need not say, indeed I cannot say, how much in this way the Society has done; not only to cherish and diffuse the true principles of religious freedom, but also to remove those jealousies, prejudices, and mistakes, which have separated different denominations of christians, and to promote among them mutual respect, charity, forbearance and good will. If it had done no more than this to deprive the infidel of the occasion of so many slanders and the subject of so many sneers, it would have deserved to be mentioned with honor, and remembered with lasting gratitude

It should also be observed, that, in rejecting all human comments, the Society not only recognizes the absolute authority of the Bible in matters of faith and morals, but it also admits the fallibility and imperfection of human reason, and teaches an important lesson of modesty and caution, a lesson calculated to abate arrogance and conceit, so natural to man, and so sure, when indulged, to lead to intolerance and bigotry, with all their hateful consequences

But I will not, much as I admire and respect them, dwell any longer upon the principles of the Society. I will turn to its object

This, you all know, I trust you also feel, is of the most benevolent kind. It is true that the Society does not attempt directly to remove poverty, or to heal the sick, or raise the dead. But the benefits, which it labours to confer, are of a nobler nature. It is not easy for us to perceive them without some reflection. We, and our progenitors, for a long period back, have possessed the Bible. It has extended its influence, in a silent and gradual manner, into our laws and institutions, over our sentiments and manners, and through all the connexions and circumstances of society. No one can adequately conceive how much we are indebted, for our civil rights, our daily comforts, our best enjoyments, to the possession, by our ancestors and ourselves, of this holy volume, but we may form some faint idea of its importance, in a political, moral and religious point of view, if we look at those countries which have been destitute of the Sacred Scriptures. Take, for instance, the most refined and enlightened of all such countries. View Athens, in all the pride of her literature and philosophy, her arts and renown. Amidst her academick groves, and beneath the voice and the sight of her sages, behold her thirty thousand idols and her altar "to the unknown God." With all her pretensions to liberty, observe the precarious tenure, which her citizens had, of every civil privilege, and every natural right. Notwithstanding her boasted refinement, see the morals of her people, more base, more degraded, more corrupt, than the wandering and uncivilized natives of our Western wilderness, that lessening but still "lingering remnant of an ancient race," among whom, by the way, as you all know, the power of the Gospel has lately been displayed, in a delightful and surprising manner. Such was Athens, without the Bible, and if our condition is different, if we are not the dupes of such degrading superstitions, if our liberties are founded upon better principles, and surrounded by stronger securities, if our homes are more sacred and happy, it is because the Bible has long been the light and glory of our land. We may not perceive the connexion which it has with these exalted privileges, yet, with the same conviction, which we have of the relation between cause and effect, we must admit its existence, when we find, as we uniformly do find, these privileges the peculiar and distinguishing characteristic of Christian countries. Take away the Bible, with all

the influence which it has exerted upon our minds, our laws and customs, and we might now be as depraved in our affections, as licentious in our sentiments, as profligate in our manners, as the inhabitants of ancient Greece or modern India. Juggernaut, with all his abominations and cruelties, might ride in triumph over our plains, smoking with the blood, and whitened with the bones, of his victims, and even those affectionate mothers, who now hear me, and whose hearts melt with such exquisite tenderness over their lovely babes, deaf to the voice of nature, and steeled against the extended arms and supplicating cries of their helpless infants, might, with their own hands, make them an offering upon the altars of a horrid, a bloody, and an insatiate superstition. Revolting as the very thought is to our minds, we know that such and kindred practices prevail at this moment in heathen countries. It is one of the objects of the Society, by the circulation of the Sacred Scriptures, to deliver and secure them from such abominations, and to make them like our own favoured and happy land. But this is not the sole, or even the most important object, at which the Society aims. Its benevolence contemplates still nobler, but equally certain, results, from the diffusion of divine truth. It is the Bible only, which furnishes an effectual remedy for the thousand evils, to which man is daily exposed, in a world of disappointment and sorrow. And it should rejoice our hearts to recollect, that the relief, which it thus affords, is as inexhaustible and certain, as it is effectual. In every age, and under every circumstance of life, the efficacy of the Gospel has been proved by many of the sons and daughters of affliction. On many a desolate spirit has it shed the reviving beams of a celestial light and comfort. To many an aching breast has it imparted a peace, which the world cannot give nor take away. Many a bruised and broken heart has it bound up, pouring into its wounds the healing and soothing balm of its heavenly consolations. It has done more. It has cleansed the leper. It has washed the Ethiopian white. The haughty bigot and the supercilious philosopher are subdued by its energies into humble penitents, and the abandoned profligate, the slave of every passion and the votary of every vice, and an outcast from virtue and hope, reclaimed and regenerated by the means of its sacred and blessed truths; becomes the heir of an inheritance, that is undefiled and incorruptible and that shall never fade away. Bringing life and immortality to light, it divests death of its horrors, and fills the soul of the expiring believer with the transports of hope and the anticipated triumphs of a glorious immortality. It is our guide in life, our consolation in sorrow, our hope in death. Such are some of the blessings, which the Bible, attended by the Divine influence and favor, has diffused, and is daily diffusing, and such are the objects, which the Society has in view, in its benevolent and splendid exertions.

In the pursuit of these objects, it has laboured, with a zeal, diligence and success that are surprising. When we look at its princely revenues, and consider that, though they are the voluntary contributions of a vast multitude of persons, in every situation of life, and of every variety of temper and character, they are, nevertheless, as sure and steady, as if they were enforced by the authority of law and collected by an army of excise men and custom house officers, when we see the munificence and wisdom, with which they are expended, when we behold the great and increasing number of auxiliaries and branches, which are springing up throughout the world, like the flourishing shoots of a healthy and vigorous tree, which has widely extended its roots, when we observe into how many languages the Bible, through its means, has been translated, and to how many nations it has been sent, may we not reasonably entertain the belief that this Society is a chosen and favored instrument in the hands of Providence, designed to aid in bringing about the glorious period foretold in Holy Prophecy, when the knowledge of the Lord shall cover the earth as the waters cover the sea? May we not believe, that the angel is now flying in the midst of heaven, having the everlasting Gospel to preach unto them that

dwell on the earth, and to every nation, and kindred, and tongue, and people? I hope so. I hope and believe that the Society has done much, and that it will do much more, to spread the blessings of true and undefiled religion, until the distant isles of the sea shall be glad, and the desert shall rejoice and blossom as the rose, until the sun of righteousness shall arise, with healing in his wings, upon all the dark places of the earth and all the habitations of cruelty.

I have availed myself of your indulgence too long, longer certainly than I intended. I forbear, therefore, even to allude to some things, upon which I should otherwise expatiate with pleasure.

Mr President, Ladies and Gentlemen,

The world is under great obligations to that noble Institution, of which I have spoken. It is becoming and proper, I think, upon every suitable occasion, to express our sense of them, and to acquire and communicate correct ideas of their nature and extent, so that our respect for the Society may not be, or appear to be, a mere childish wonder and delight, but a manly and rational admiration of its principles, its objects, and its efforts. Great as our parent country is, in literature, science and arts, in arms and wealth and dominion and constitutional liberty, in all that constitutes, in the judgment of the world, national grandeur and elevation, still, in my opinion, this Institution is her noblest distinction, her peculiar glory. Other nations have been wealthy, powerful and renowned, but no other people or empire ever raised such a monument of benevolence. If, in the progress of time, and the revolutions of human affairs, the land of our fathers should decline from that Imperial Grandeur which she has attained, still, the propitious influence (of this Society) felt in every clime, and through succeeding generations, will attest the wisdom and greatness of her philanthropy, and will diffuse and perpetuate those principles and virtues which have been her chief ornament and blessing. It is under these impressions that I propose this resolution.

## CHRISTIAN GUARDIAN.

YORK, SATURDAY, APRIL 3, 1830.

We invite the attention of our readers to the speeches on our first page. The first is an unvarnished, honest expression of a mind deeply impressed with the value of the Bible, and of the importance of circulating it. The second, for the length of it, is, in our opinion, one of the most comprehensive, luminous, and energetic developments of the principles, object, and usefulness of the British and Foreign Bible Society, that we have ever seen. The speaker had a grand subject, and there is certainly no falling-off in his discussion of it. We feel confident that no one who believes in the truth of divine revelation can attentively read these addresses without feeling grateful to God, that he lives in a country in which the blessings of a revelation from Heaven, are, in a political, civil, and religious point of view, so extensively diffused, and where such unwearied exertions are made to deposit the Word of Life in the habitation of every human being.

The letter on the fourth page, from the Mahjusk Mission, will be found very interesting to the friends of missions. And we hope our readers will give the communication, signed "A friend to the Indians," and those which follow, an attentive perusal, and lend their needed assistance in this great and good work. For the support and extension of the Indian Missions, the Missionary Society is altogether depending upon the benevolence of a Christian and liberal public. The appeals of the

society have never yet been made to the public in vain, and we feel assured, when it is known that the sums of money already imperiously required and appropriated by the society, have left its treasury empty, and that the success of the society's operations augments its fields of labour, and, consequently, yet calls for increased funds to cultivate those rapidly increasing fields—we are assured, when these subjects are carefully considered, together with the nobleness of the enterprise, and its final and glorious results, that no friend of suffering humanity—no one who duly values that gospel which promotes good will among men, and raises man to heaven, will decline pruning a few of his least necessary indulgences, that he may apply a portion of the proceeds of his labours to obey the commands of charity, to relieve the wants of our destitute fellow men, to make the injured remnant of the ancient owners of our country, moral, religious, and industrious, happy here, and forever happy hereafter.

Visit of Dr Milnor, an Episcopal Clergyman of New York, to England.—The following is from the Philadelphia Recorder, a very interesting Episcopal paper published in Philadelphia. The visit of Dr Milnor will, doubtless, be one of peculiar pleasure and profit to very many of the ministers and people of Great Britain. The writer heard this celebrated minister of Jesus Christ deliver an address, at the dedication of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum of the State of New York, which took place last fall. And for beauty of composition, strength of argument, vividness of description, elegance and energy of delivery, we think the address has few equals in any specimens of modern oratory. The occasion gave rise to the subject, and no one could hear this accomplished scholar and humble Christian, plead the cause of an afflicted portion of our fellow creatures, without feeling anxious to reach out to them the hand of relief. And we may add, while on this subject, that more than fifty human beings, who had never spoken the ordinary language of man, exhibited proofs of their acquaintance with the elements of literature, and the principal doctrines and duties of christian morality—and some of them manifested signs of genuine piety. And after the splendid and affecting exhibition of the day was over, I saw a grove of these interesting little wanderers, from five to ten years of age, partaking of the pleasures of social intercourse, and sporting in the amusements of playful childhood, without the aid of oral language, or the medium of sounds. When the advantages of such institutions are exhibited on the theatre of practical life, on however small a scale it may be, it is then that we feel most sensibly the inconceivable blessings that result from their establishment and extension.

Dr Milnor, wherever he is known, is highly esteemed, as well as a scholar, a divine, and a christian, by ministers and people of all denominations.

"On Tuesday the 16th, the Rev Dr Milnor embarked for Liverpool, in the packet ship Florida, Capt Tinkham, accompanied by the prayers and good wishes of a very great number of the people of God. Few clergymen from our country have ever visited England under more favourable circumstances than those in which the Doctor will make his appearance there. He is bearer of a greater mass of documents relative to the principal religious and benevolent institutions of our land than has ever, at any one time, been transmitted to the regular organs of similar institutions in Great

Britain He is expressly appointed to hold communication with the Bible, Tract, and Sunday School Societies, with the three great Missionary Institutions patronized by members of the established church, with several other missionary societies, together with the Prison Discipline, Seaman's Friend, and Deaf and Dumb Institutions, and is the bearer of various communications on the subject of Temperance Societies, &c. A more correct and vivid impression can hardly fail, by these means, to be made upon the public mind in that country, as it regards what the people of God are doing in this, for the cause of human virtue and happiness, and the kingdom of our Lord Jesus Christ.

And we cannot but hope and believe that the feelings and intelligence with which our brother beloved will return to this country, will act as a very powerful stimulus in promoting, to a far greater and more desirable extent than ever, the same exalted interests amongst the population of our deeply indebted country."

*American Quarterly Review*—In our 18th number we gave a short extract from this work which adverted particularly to the proceedings of the "Quebec Literary and Historical Society." That extract was taken from the N. Y. Albion. Since then we have received the last number of this Review, for March, and have read with profit and pleasure several articles which enhance the value of its pages. In respect to religion, as a matter of experience as well as of faith, the Reviewers evidently approximate scepticism. On other subjects the work (excepting its political bias) is replete with much valuable information, and generally in a bold, clear, copious, and sometimes elegant style. The following is from its pages, in an article on *Canada*. It will impress upon the Canadian the inherent value of the country in which he lives, and will also account for the constant and rapid emigration into this Province, from different parts of Europe and America.

In regard to soil, indeed that of a large portion of the provinces is uncommonly good. If it is not to be compared, in this respect, to the rich plains and valleys to the south of the lakes, and along the courses of the Ohio, the Mississippi, and their tributary streams, yet, as the forests are cleared away, they present, over extensive tracts, a dark earth, which is very fertile. The texture of the soils generally over the face of the country, is said to be less palpable than in Great Britain, which is attributed to the frosts and thaws, and in many parts, such is their richness, that the farmers are afraid of superabundant produce, lest the price should fall. With respect to Lower Canada, it has been observed, that the land improves in proceeding from the east towards the west. From an irregular and uneven surface, consisting of sand or gravel, it changes to clay and loam, and in the western part becomes mixed with a good black earth, supposed to be enriched with properties peculiarly fertilizing. An effort has been made to introduce hemp and flax among the staple articles of the province, but though the different soils are said to be well suited to their growth, the inadequate measures that have been pursued, the want of general agricultural knowledge, the prejudices of the farmers, and other circumstances, have impeded their successful cultivation. In Upper Canada, as the country has been less thickly settled, the soil is of course less known, it is said, however, in general, to be excelled in few parts of the continent, and to be so happily varied in its nature, as to present situations where agriculture may be profitably carried on in all its branches. Along the northern shores of the St. Lawrence, the land rises only a few feet from the river bank, and thence extends in an almost uniform level, well

watered, and of great fertility, above this—that is, on the edge of lake Ontario—there runs a ridge of highlands, not indeed of any great breadth across, but embracing a large portion of the settled land. When, however, we pass the western extremity of Ontario, we find, in the peninsula formed by lakes Erie and Huron, a region uncommonly rich, and so diversified with rivers abounding with fish, and woods, thickets, and meadows filled with game, that it has attracted the particular notice of all who have explored it. Beyond this, the provinces can scarcely be called settled, large tracts of land stretch far to the north and west, but they are covered with immense forests, and are known only to the Indians and the hunters who roam over them in the chase.

*New Brunswick Religious and Literary Journal*—We have received several numbers of this neatly printed and interesting paper, in the Editor of which we recognize our father's friend and relative. We regret to learn from the last number that it is discontinued for want of patronage. This is the only decidedly religious paper published in the Provinces of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia—and we are sure that a paper like the Religious and Literary Journal, must be of great advantage to the moral and religious interests of those Provinces. We are happy to learn, however, from the last "City Gazette," edited by the same gentleman, that the discontinuance of the *Journal* is likely to be of only a temporary duration.

*Just printed*—The Fifth Canada Conference Missionary Report, for 1829. We have no room for further remarks at present.—Copies will be forwarded to the different auxiliary societies as soon as possible.

As the government of the M. E. Church in Canada is not generally known, and as a number of petty assalants are very busily employed in representing it as despotic and anti scriptural, we purpose shortly to present our readers with a review of some of its distinguishing peculiarities.

The proceedings of the Cobourg Branch Bible Society will appear in our next.

Letters have been received at the Guardian Office from the following persons, during the week ending April 2: W. Smith, E. Evans, W. Case, J. Mitchell, E. Heally, I. Powell, J. Beatty.

#### LATEST FROM ENGLAND

By the packet ship New York, Bennett, from Liverpool, the editors of the Commercial Advertiser, have received files of London papers to the 15th of February inclusive, with commercial letters to the latest dates.

The most important terms of intelligence will be found below.

The discussions in parliament form the principal topics of interest.

It cannot be definitely inferred what course will be pursued on the principal subjects before that body.

There is no ground for anticipating a change in the ministry.

Some alterations may be contemplated.

It will be seen that they had but a slender majority on the vote to franchise the borough of East Retford.

It remains yet doubtful whether government means to recognize Don Miguel, though the prevalent opinion is said to be that this will be the case.

Committees in both Houses have been appointed to consider the India question.

Much dissatisfaction prevails in relation to the distress of the country, and some acts of a decidedly remedial character are confidently expected.

His Majesty has been pleased to grant a charter to the Royal Bank of Scotland, on the authorising an addition of £500,000 to the capital, to be paid up

within five years. When the last addition of £500,000 was made to the capital of the Bank it was divided amongst the proprietors, and the whole sum paid from the undivided profits, without the proprietors being called on for any part of it.—*The North Briton*.

It is calculated that the number of books published in Germany during the twelve years from 1814 to 1826, was 50303, and the number published in France during the same period was 33,775.

**THE NETHERLANDS**—By the last Flanders mail received in London, it appears that the government of the Netherlands had ordered the arrest of the editors of two papers, the *Courier des Pays Bas*, and the *Belge*, who had supported the proposition of a Mr. Potter, to raise a national subscription for the members of the second chamber, who had been dismissed from office for having voted against the Deceminal Budget. The editors and Mr. Potter, after undergoing an examination, were all three put into solitary confinement, without being allowed to see their families. Discontent increased on account of this persecution, in the southern section of the kingdom, where the politics of the French Liberals have much influence.

To quiet the Catholic party, the King has appointed a minister of that persuasion for the affairs of the Belgic church, and suppressed the philosophical college of Louvain, which, it may be remembered, was established in 1825 for the purpose of raising the qualifications of the candidates for holy orders, who, contrary to the remonstrances of the Belgic prelates and the Court of Rome, were obliged to attend it. The excitement of the popular mind in Belgium seems to have extended to the seats of learning, and to have created dissension between the students and the professors.

**PORTUGAL**—Private Correspondence from Lisbon, dated, Jan. 30th, represents that the utmost cruelty continues to be perpetrated in the prisons.

**JAMAICA**—A paper has been established in the Island of Jamaica, by the free people of colour, called "The Watchman and Jamaica Free Press." The free blacks in that island amount to forty thousand, about three times the number of the whites. Their property is equal if not superior to that of the white residents in the island.

**COLONIZATION SOCIETY**—The fine new brig, Montgomery, has been chartered, by the Colonization Society, to convey emigrants to Liberia. She can accommodate one hundred and fifty passengers. All who would obtain a passage in this vessel, should be in Norfolk on or before the 10th of April.

**COLOMBIA**—The basis of a constitution adopted by the Congress at Bogota, turns out to be what was expected from the beginning, according to the version given in the Journal of Commerce. The Executive is made irresponsible. There is no tolerance of religious opinion. Simon is to be King *de facto*, under the style of President, and Venezuela is to be reduced to subjection by force of arms, if necessary, or connivance with Paez, if convenient.

#### NEW COLLEGE IN AFRICA

It is announced in the South African Advertiser of September 26th, that the South African college was to be opened at the Cape of Good Hope, on the 1st of October. Professors and teachers have been appointed for the English, French, and classical languages, writing, arithmetic, geography, astronomy, mathematics and mechanics. The inhabitants intended to have a general illumination on the evening of the day the college was to be opened. The professors are Rev. Messrs. Judge, Faure, and Adanson.

**The Jews**—It is calculated that there exist between 4,000,000 and 5,000,000 of this people descended in a direct line from, and maintaining the same laws with their forefathers, who, above 3,000 years ago, returned from Egypt under the guidance of their inspired law giver.—*Milman's History of the Jews*.

**Rome**—The number of Jews at Rome is about 3,000. Of these 1,468 are wretchedly poor, and dependent on the synagogue fund, or on the charity of the richer Jews. The proportion of extremely necessitous poor amongst the Jews, in every part of the world, is much larger than is generally believed.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE

The writer of the following letter is a youthful missionary and school master laboring amongst the Indians on the shores of Lake Huron, a considerable distance from the inhabited part of the province. He, in conjunction with David Sawyer, an Indian youth, educated in the River Credit Mission School, and son of the chief of the Credit Indians, was appointed to establish and teach a school for the improvement of the Mahjedusk Indians, about 100 of whom had previously embraced Christianity. They have succeeded in building a school house, and their school as well as the Christian community have been increasing and progressively improving. And we presume their is not more pure and spiritual worship offered up to God in the most splendid temples of Europe, than in a little bark sanctuary on the banks of Lake Huron. Here is heard the "sighings of the broken and contrite heart," and the simple but heaven inspired praises of the redeemed, pardoned, sanctified and then convert. Of very many of them it may now be said, "But ye are washed, but ye are sanctified, but ye are justified, in the name of the Lord Jesus and by the Spirit of our God"—Ed

Mahjedusk Mission, March 24th, 1830

Mr Editor

I should not have troubled you or your readers with this letter, did I not write under the full persuasion that it will give pleasure to those who have been liberal and active, in assisting the missionary cause, to know that their labour and charitable gifts have not been in vain in the Lord. And your numerous readers have perused with delight, the pleasing accounts of missionary labour and success among the other tribes in Canada, but, I believe nothing of any importance, has ever been before the public respecting this tribe.

The Mahjedusk Mission is situated on the Mahjedusk bay. This bay is about nine miles east of Penetanguishene, and on the north east shore of Lake Huron. It was commenced in July last. The Mahjedusk tribe of Chippeways, was perhaps formerly the most numerous of any other in this part of Canada. This at least, is the information which I have from the Chief, and others of the oldest Indians. And that it is true, may still be seen by the numerous memorials of the dead, which every where meet the eye of the traveller, as he surveys the shore of Mahjedusk Bay. Should the inquiry be made, "What has slain so many of the sons of the forest?" The aged natives will readily answer, "Drunkenness and intemperance has done this."

This was the answer that the chief, John Asance, gave me. So that, at present, their number is comparatively small. Such was the situation of the tribe when the Gospel of Jesus found them, that they were rapidly disappearing from the face of the earth, and in a few years we should most probably only have known by hear say, that such a people had been in existence. But now, since they have heard the sound of Jesus name, which is music in the ears of the sinner, they have turned and found life for their souls, and have laid aside all their former evil practices. A change of moral conduct is not only evident, but what is better still, it is evidently produced by a change of heart. I do not know that I ever witnessed in any people more visible signs of heart felt religion, than appear in these poor converted Indians.

The above is a characteristic of those more advanced in years, and a change equally interesting in the young, is no less evident. The children who attend the school are improving very fast in learning, particularly when we consider the difficulty of learning to read in a strange language. But in this they manifest genius and powers of mind, equal if not superior to our white children. They have great susceptibility of mind and capacity for improvement. The scholars are also, for the most

part, deeply pious, and seem to bid fair for usefulness to themselves and succeeding generations.

In the natural state of the Indian children, their gradual improvement, and pleasing development of genius, I have seen a beautiful illustration of a passage of Addison, where he compares a human soul without education to a block of marble lying hid in the quarry, which, though good of itself, yet can never show forth any of its beauties, until the skilful hand of the statuary makes them appear. So it is with the Indian mind, its inherent powers and capacities would never have made their appearance without the regenerating influence of religion and the polishing hand of education. By these they have been raised to their proper dignity as human beings, made useful to themselves, and good members of social and civil society. At present, the prosperity of this mission is very encouraging. Since we began here, we have had some little opportunity to contend with, but still we have had nothing to fear, for we have trusted in the living God, and could often say,

"In vain doth Satan rage his hour,  
Beyond his chain he cannot go  
Our Jesus shall stir up his power,  
And soon avenge us of our foe

Had an equal number of white people been involved in the same state of misery and wretchedness, we might almost, and perhaps altogether, have despaired of bettering their moral condition but it is quite plain that nothing but gross ignorance and darkness keeps the Indian in his present state of degradation, for, frequently, he no sooner hears the gospel of life and salvation through Christ, than he yields to its heavenly teaching, and feels its renovating power, and becomes a man and a new man. Surely, then, those who have so long prayed for the conversion of the heathen, and have assisted in many other ways to effect that desirable end, will now rejoice to know that their prayers are answered, and that a good God has blessed the feeble means employed for the conversion of the unenlightened and lost heathen.

This will animate and encourage all the friends of missions to be faithful in the good work, perhaps many more will unite and assist in it with the voice of prayer and Christian praise.

I have often been delighted to see with what zeal the Indian converts will labor to bring the wild Indian stranger to the "Lamb of God who taketh away the sin of the world." They often exhort such with tears streaming from their eyes, and then unite in prayer, for God to touch the heart of their fellow Indians and God has often given them all to drink of the same happiness before they left the place where they were engaged in fervent prayer.

Before this tribe embraced religion, they were meagre and sickly, but now they look like another race of people, and the young children are healthy and robust. This change can only be attributed to temperance, which will ever produce the same effects on all people. This plain truth which declares the awful effects and end of drunkenness, has been proved to be quite sufficient to convince the Indian and make him hate his former enemy and the destroyer of his fathers.

I have been much pleased to read in the Guardian of the happy influence of Temperance Societies, and of their formation in so many parts of the province. This good news from the habitations of men makes me rejoice in the forest. While such societies are not necessary among the Indians to make them sober, yet, surely, every means should be adopted to promote or to produce sobriety among our white people, for they have just reason to fear, at this time, that many of the Indians are going before them to heaven. I hope, therefore, that these Temperance Societies will do much good, that the Indians may not have the white people for a stumbling block in their way to heaven.

Yours, &c  
JAMES CURRIE

Rev E Ryerson

Messes Errors—Please give the following an insertion in the Guardian

The Canada Conference M S acknowledges the receipt of twenty dollars from the Nelson and East Flamboro' Missionary Society. This sum has been omitted on account of the person to whom it was paid by the society, being sick at the time of Conference. It will however appear in the next Missionary Report.

The amount of the following sums are found in the Missionary Report for the year ending, Sept 1829 please insert the sum severally

W CASE,		For C C M S	
Donations collected within the bounds of the Ottawa Circuit by Cyrus R Allison, for the Indian Missions			
Rev George Far,	£ 1 0 0	Brought forward,	£ 9 3 6
Caroline Far,	5 0 A	Abraham Leonard,	2 6
John Eart,	1 5 0	A Woldron,	2 6
Rachal Eart,	5 0	Milo Barber,	2 6
Wm Eart,	10 0	Paul Kearer,	2 6
Thomas Baran, Esq,	10 0	Andrew Allison,	2 6
John Hutchens,	5 0	A Woldron,	2 6
Isaac Hyatt,	5 0	Mrs Barnard,	2 3
Timothy Bristol,	5 0	E Lane,	2 6
Rebecca Bristol,	5 0	Miss M Hutchens,	2 6
Ablo Bristol,	1 6	C Hick,	2 6
Seth Bristol,	1 6	Larry Johnson,	2 6
Lucy Bristol,	6	Miss F Clark,	2 6
Adam Burwarck,	5 0	Flary Hicks,	2 2
Olive Jucker,	5 0	Mrs H Woldron,	2 6
James Gypson,	5 0	Mrs C McLudy,	2 6
Joseph Griffin,	7 6	Rozella Bigro,	1 3
James Eart,	5 0	Thomas Pollax,	2 6
John McCann,	5 0	William Eavens,	2 6
Joseph Case,	2 6	Emely Elhs,	2 6
Lucy Case,	2 6	Joseph Lvana,	2 6
Emely Case,	6	Henry Drew,	2 6
Syble Case,	6	F Powers,	2 6
Betsy Hotchos,	2 6	P Powers,	2 6
Susana McDamet,	2 6	Benj Burch,	2 6
Samuel Oar,	2 6	Alex Marten,	2 6
Stephen Tucker,	1 6	George Hicks,	2 6
J Schagat,	2 6	Wm Powers,	2 6
Truman Nickles,	2 6	Wm Brown,	2 6
Ahira Barber,	2 6	James Pollax,	2 6
Luman Waldron,	2 6	James Eavens,	2 6
Theo Yales,	2 6	C Eavens,	2 0
Thomas Pollax,	2 6	Wm Johnson,	2 6
John Reed,	2 6	Symeon Eastmon,	1 3
Milo Lane,	2 6	J Blaisdel,	2 6
J Clark,	2 6	Miss R Rutherford,	2 6
Thomas McCann,	2 6	Mrs M Blaisdel,	2 6
Joel Clark,	2 6	Sally Layroy,	1 0
Serepta Clark,	1 3	Miss E Hollener,	1 0
Hannah Clark,	1 3	Miss H Bruch,	1 0
Cephus-Clark,	1 3	Betsy Jerning,	1 0
Dudly Griffin,	1 3	Partheno Johnson,	2 6
Rebecca Griffin,	1 0	Phebe Johnson,	2 6
B Weight,	1 0	Jane Armstrong,	2 6
Alex Bugby,	5	A Johnson,	1 0
Peter Gypson,	2 6	N Johnson,	2 0
			£ 13 18 1
	£ 9 3 5		

ENCOURAGING NEWS TO TEACHERS AND FRIENDS OF SABBATH SCHOOLS

Extract of a Letter from the Rev John Beatty, dated Belleville, March 27th, 1830—"With gratitude to God I have to inform you, that about two weeks ago the Lord commenced a blessed work amongst the Sabbath School children, and numbers of them have experienced religion. We have formed a class of twenty of them, from the age of 6 to 13 years, and bless the Lord, the sacred flame is spreading through the village. Sinners are brought to the foot of Sovereign Mercy, backsliders are reclaimed, and many are brought into the glorious liberty of the Gospel, and bless the Lord, the work is prospering in all its branches. The number that has experienced religion we cannot say at present, but we (as the work is only beginning) hope ere long to be able to send you a full and good account of this blessed revival. We have peace and harmony, and a glorious prospect before us. My brethren pray for us."

RELIGION SUPPORTS THE CHRISTIAN IN LIFE AND ENABLES HIM TO TRIUMPH IN DEATH

Died on the 2nd of March, William Stephenson, of Caistor on the Chippewa, aged 64, more than thirty years a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and most of that time a useful exhorter. It will be gratifying to his old friends and acquaintance to know that he died like a conqueror, in the full assurance of faith and hope. A little before his death he expressed strong confidence, and although he had not any portion of this world's goods

scarcely sufficient to supply his daily wants without the aid of friends, owing to a long continuance of ill health, and was suffering severely from extreme pain, yet in the midst of it all and in prospect of a speedy dissolution, he could say he would not exchange situations with any man living. So fully did he realize the saying of the apostle, that "in all things we are more than conquerors through him that loved us." He was one of the most useful exhorters on the Niagara Circuit, and eminently so in a revival of religion about the Ten Mile Creek and Berch Woods several years ago. He was born in Little York, Pennsylvania, 29th May 1766. Joined Methodist Society in Pepper Cotton, N. J. 1794, and came into Canada the year following.

The righteous shall be in everlasting remembrance  
 JAMES RICHARDSON, Junr  
 St Catharines, 27th March, 1830

#### MISCELLANY

To the Editors of the Christian Guardian

Rice Lake, U. C. March 1830

Rev Gentlemen—It is in your power through the instrumentality of your widely circulated paper to awaken the philanthropy of the Canadian, and perhaps of the British public in favour of the aborigines of our Country. I was deeply impressed, gratified and improved by the very interesting and almost incredible account given of the late exhibition of moral and intellectual advancement made by the Indian children, from the school established at the River Credit and the happiest expectations are both encouraged and justified by the fact, that other Missionary stations, more distant and therefore less accessible to notice, present the same auspicious results from the labours of the society among them all, the improvement upon which I have offered you my congratulation, has been accomplished by a Christian association, humble in its original pretensions, but promising to prove great and glorious in its growing achievements. Few have hitherto been its patrons, and humble were their means, but the deficiency in number has been supplied by the ardent zeal of the few, and their scanty means were virtually increased by the Christian economy with which they have been so faithfully applied. By personal sacrifices which it is difficult to appreciate and impossible for us adequately to reward, the active friends and Missionaries of this society have been instrumental in realising changes which some, vainly speculating upon the philosophy of man, had stamped with scepticism. Mr John Brant, has long presented a specimen of Indian excellence, commanding by the urbanity of his manners and the value of his acquirements, the respect due to the scholar and the gentleman. This society has lately proved (proved, too, to the public by ocular demonstration) that the unhappy people of which he is an accomplished chieftain, are equally susceptible of improvement and anxious to receive it. "Blessed are they which hunger and thirst after righteousness, for they shall be filled," and through the agency of this Society we may hope for its accomplishment among the Indians. But the public must reflect that the duties required for this noble and philanthropic enterprise, are necessarily divided between those who contribute labour and those who contribute the means of supporting the labourers. The latter have presented you with far more than your money's worth, they have presented to you, as a public spectacle worthy of public admiration, the result of their Christian assiduity and faithfulness they have presented to you several classes of Indian children reclaimed from the wildness of their tribes, children who through the means furnished by the subscribers have been brought with their parents into habits of civilized life, and taught their duty both to God and man. They are Christians. They partake with us the same faith, and will share with us the same inheritance. Animated with the reasonable expectations of the future from those realities which the past has already secured, your readers are invited, are begged not only to continue their subscriptions,

but to exert themselves within the circle of their influence to increase the number of contributors. The success of the past has not only exhausted the limited means of the society, but has multiplied demands upon their assistance, and opened new scenes for their enterprise. Confiding in the unabating generosity of the Canadian public, and the provisional care of an overruling Providence, they have embarked in new fields of labour, and extended the range of their operations. The children of the forest welcome your benefactions every where—year after year they will yield the fruit of your increasing liberality, returning in the end your donations with usury. The harvest is ripe, the labourers are ready, and will not the beneficence of a Christian public supply the humble means? Such assistance to be most effectual should be bestowed upon a plan. In every village, town and township, the friends of the Indians, and of mankind should constitute themselves into local associations, rehearsing their temperance societies, and having collected a little, however little, from each, transmit the aggregate every year to the parent Society in aid of a work of true Christian benevolence. Surely some work of Providential favor will visit the places which shall be thus zealously affected in so good a cause and let us hope that this spirit will soon become so generally diffused as to draw down from Heaven upon us increased national prosperity,

A FRIEND TO THE INDIANS

For the Christian Guardian

MESSRS EDITORS

I received the following note containing five pounds for the use of the Indian Missions, a few days since, which you will have the goodness to publish in your interesting and valuable paper. I am authorised to say that the writer's master, is one in but moderate circumstances, not possessing more than thirty acres of improved land, and a family, the most of whom are yet too young to be of any assistance to their parents, to support by his own industry. But being made the happy partaker of the riches of divine grace, of which he appears to enjoy a considerable portion, he feels its value and importance, and is desirous of communicating this invaluable blessing to others who are altogether destitute.

Did all professed followers of the Lord Jesus Christ, possess the same liberal spirit, and would they contribute as freely and liberally according to their means, instead of hoarding up their treasures, or spending them for useless ornaments, or in sinful indulgence, how would the treasures of the Lord be filled to overflowing, and the means afforded of sending the gospel, according to the will and positive command of the Divine Author of our holy religion "to every creature." How would the "waste places of Zion" be made to rejoice, and "the parched ground become a pool, & the thirsty lands springs of water, and the desert rejoice and blossom as the rose." But for want of this spirit of liberality how great a portion of our globe is still but "the valley of the shadow of death." How many places are still "full of doleful creatures"—still the habitations of cruelty and death? How many precious and immortal spirits are left to perish, yes to perish eternally, for lack of knowledge? When will the professors of religion awake to a sense of their important duty and exalted privilege in this respect? When will they feel the force of the blessed Saviour's injunction, "Freely ye have received, freely give," and experience the truth of the Apostles declaration "It is more blessed to give than to receive." Yours affectionately,

WM RYERSON

York, March 28th, 1830

Sir,—My master being a Steward of a small portion of this world's goods, and feeling it to be his duty to contribute something for the advancement of Christ's kingdom, whilst sowing his wheat in the fall of 1828, he prayed to God to grant that it might be like that seed which fell upon good ground and bring forth some thirty, some sixty, &c., and all that it would produce over thirty bushels per

acre, should be applied to support the gospel among the Indians. Through the blessing of providence it produced something over, the proceeds of which are here inclosed.

FIVE POUNDS

March, —, 1830

For the Christian Guardian

WHAT I HAVE SEEN

I have seen people professing Christianity, with a large family around them, and have seen their children at seven or eight years of age unable to tell me who made the world. I have seen people professing to have a "hope of glory," and have seen a crimson flush overspread their faces, while they answered "No" to the enquiry—"Do you pray in your family?" I have seen professors of religion, paying disrespect to the God of heaven, by entering into familiar conversation (in the place of worship) on their temporal affairs, and thus too on the Lord's Day. I have seen those who bear the name of Christ, strutting round in a bar room, amidst drunken blasphemers of that HOLY NAME, and manifesting the barrenness of their hearts by partaking with such, of their unhallowed cups. I have seen members of the visible church, spending their invaluable moments in unholy merriment and laughter, in disgraceful (and apparently to them delightful) slander, and have seen them listen with visible reluctance to the introduction of a religious topic of conversation. I have seen an extract of a letter from THE GREAT GOD to these people, as follows: "If ye love me keep my commandments. Parents love your children, bring them up in the nurture and admonition of the Lord. Remember to keep holy the Sabbath Day. Be not a partaker of other men's sins. Abstain from all appearance of evil. Let no corrupt communication proceed out of your mouth, but that which is good to the use of edifying. Speak not evil one of another brethren. He that speaketh evil of his brother speaketh evil of the law. If any man among you seem to be religious, and brideth not his tongue, this man's religion is vain.—Whosoever shall keep the whole law, and yet offend in one point, he is guilty of all. For he that said, do not commit adultery, said also, do not kill. Now if thou commit no adultery, yet if thou kill thou art become a transgressor of the law. So speak ye, and so do, as they that shall be judged by the law of liberty." READER! Art thou one of those whom I have seen? God has seen thee! Repent then, and forsake thy foolish ways, and do honour to the cause of Christ.

March, 1830

OBSERVER

Supplement to the above

I have seen professors of religion, both in public and private, profess to value the ordinances and privileges of the gospel more highly than any earthly possession, and yet refuse to give one dollar, and sometimes even two and six pence, for the support of that gospel. I have seen professors of religion express a great deal of love to the dear preachers who were wearing themselves out among them, and yet suffer those dear preachers to leave their circuit with little more than half the little pitance allowed them—the dear preachers meanly clad, and their families destitute. I have seen professors of religion tell of their great anxiety, and vociferously pray, for the conversion of the heathen to Jesus Christ, and yet refuse to give a six pence for the conversion of those heathen. Reader! art thou one of those whom I have seen? Remember that actions speak louder than words, and if the Saviour cannot say to thee (when thou hast had means), "I was hungry, and ye fed me, I was naked and ye clothed me," He will never say to thee, "come thou blessed of my father, inherit the kingdom prepared for thee from the foundation of the world." A LOOKER ON

York, March, 1830.

There is no talent, I apprehend, so necessary to a public speaker, as to be able to state clearly every different step of those trains of thought by which he himself was led to the conclusions he wishes to establish.—Dugald Stewart

POETRY

From the Wesleyan Methodist Magazine  
FOR A SLAVE CHAPEL AT CAPE TOWN

Africa, from her remotest strand,  
Lifts to high heaven one fetter'd hand,  
And to the utmost of her chain  
Stretches the other o'er the main,  
Then, kneeling midst ten thousand slaves,  
She sends a cry across the waves,  
Of power to reach the ether pole,  
And pierce like conscience, through the soul,  
Though dreary faint and low the sound,  
Like life blood gurgling from a wound,  
As if her heart before it broke,  
Had found a human tongue, and spoke

" Britain, not now I ask of thee  
Freedom the right of bond and free,  
Let Mammon hold while Mammon can,  
The bones and blood of living man,  
Lot tyrants scorn while tyrants dare,  
The shrieks and writhings of despair,  
An end will come — it will not wait,  
Bands, yokes, and scourges have their date,  
Slavery itself shall pass away,  
And be a tale of yesterday

" But now I urge a dearer claim  
I urge it in a mightier name  
Hope of the world on thee I call,  
By the great Father of us all,  
By the Redeemer of our race,  
And by the Spirit of all grace,  
Turn not, O turn not from my plea —  
So help thee God as thou help'st me

" Vine, outcast offspring come to light  
From darkness, and go down in night,  
A night of more mysterious gloom  
Than that which wrapp'd them in the womb  
O that the womb had been the grave  
Of every being born a slave!  
O that the grave itself might close  
The slaves untierable woes!  
But what beyond that gulf may be,  
What portion in eternity,  
For those who live to curse their breath,  
And die without a hope in death  
I know not — and I dare not think,  
Yet while I shudder o'er the brink  
Of that unfathomable deep  
In which Heaven's secret judgments sleep,  
To thee, thou Paradise of isles!  
Where mercy in full glory smiles,  
Eden of lands' o'er all the rest,  
By blessing others, doubly blest,  
To thee I lift my weeping eye,  
Send me the Gospel or I die,  
The word of Christ's salvation give,  
That I, though dead, may hear and live "

JAMES MONTGOMERY

These very excellent lines were written in the Album of the Rev Barnabas Shaw missionary to South Africa a document which contains the autographs of individuals friendly to the cause of missions and an entry of Subscriptions towards the erection of a chapel at Cape Town. The introduction to the Album states, that there are in the colony of the Cape of Good Hope, sixty thousand Heathens and Mahometans, ten thousand slaves in Cape Town, and thirty thousand in the entire colony — Ed

From the Baptist Magazine  
LONGING TO BE AT HOME

O land of rest, for thee I sigh  
When will the moment come,  
When I shall lay my armour by  
And dwell in peace at home?  
On earth no tranquil joys I know,  
No peaceful sheltering dome,  
This world's a wilderness of woe,  
This world is not my home  
To Jesus Christ I sought for rest,  
He bade me cease to roam,  
And fly for succour to his breast,  
And he'd conduct me home  
I would at once have quit the field  
Where foes with fury roam,

But ah, my passport was not seal'd,  
I could not yet go home  
When by affliction sharply tried  
I view the gaping tomb  
Although I dread death's chilling tide,  
Yet still I sigh for home  
Weary of wandering round and round  
This vale of sin and gloom,  
I long to quit the unhallow'd ground  
And dwell with Christ at home  
How long, dear Lord, wilt thou delay,  
When will thy chariot come,  
And fetch my waiting soul away  
To heaven, my destined home?"

G M

SUMMARY.

RELIGIOUS

**Calcutta**—A new church, consisting of natives, has been formed at Calcutta, by missionaries of the London Society. A great and good work has commenced in several villages in the neighbourhood of Calcutta and Kidderpore. The number of natives now received into the church is upwards of eighty. There are also many men, candidates for baptism, and the missionaries hope, that by the blessing of God upon their endeavours, the little one will become a thousand, and the small one a strong nation.

**The Baptist Church in Calcutta** contains, according to Mr Robinson's letter in the last London Baptist Magazine, 110 members. Seven were removed by death, in 1828, one of whom, a servant maid, had at her own expense built a chapel for the use of the missionaries and the church.

**The pleasure of meeting with pious Missionaries**—An officer in the United States navy in the Mediterranean says, "I have formed an acquaintance, I may say a friendship, with an English missionary at Smyrna, named Hortlev, an able and zealous advocate in our Master's cause. He preaches in the Episcopal Church at Smyrna, during the absence of the stated minister. He officiated once on board the Warren, to the sight of all I attended regularly after our morning service is over, with many of the officers."—*London Times*

**Tahiti**—The work of the Lord, says the London Evangelical Magazine, still prospers at Tahiti. The congregations who hear the gospel are large, and their attention is good. They note down the heads of discourses, and repeat them as an exercise on Sabbath evening. The whole of the New Testament is read with facility and delight by many of the natives at all the stations.—*Ch. Mirror*

**Bellary**—On Sabbath mornings, in the public jail of Bellary, the missionaries have a congregation of four or five hundred, and find it an excellent field for missionary exertions. Eighty three of those who were once fettered with the chains of pagan idolatry, and bound with the shackles of popish superstition, have been set free by Him, who is stronger than the strong man, and are now humble and faithful followers, and members of the church.

**Mission to the Jews**—We learn from the Magazine of the reformed Dutch Church, that at a late meeting of the Executive Committee, they resolved to send a missionary to the Jews on the Mediterranean. Mr Abrahams, late of Andover, and now studying medicine in this city, was examined, and it was unanimously resolved to recommend him to the Board, to be appointed to that important station. Mr A is a Christian and pious Jew. He speaks the Italian fluently.—*N Y Obs*

**Missionary to the Greeks**—The Philadelphia Recorder states, that the Executive Committee of the Domestic and Foreign Mission Society of the Episcopal church in the United States, on the 21th of February, appointed Rev J J Robertson their Missionary to the Greeks. The committee are inquiring whether they shall send out Mr R as associate and a printing press.

**Jews in Prussian Poland and Silesia**—Two members of the Committee of the Berlin Society for

promoting Christianity among the Jews, during the course of the last summer, says the London Jewish Expositor, undertook a journey through a part of Prussian Poland, in order to ascertain the local state of the Jews, with reference to missionary exertions. They agree in stating their conviction, that a great work is going on among the Jews in the districts they visited.

Professor Schiebel gives a very gratifying account of the increase of Jewish proselytes in Silesia. Two Jewesses have lately been baptized. Three respectable Jewish Christian families have for some time been in the habit of assembling regularly with a few other Christian families of their own rank, for reading the Scriptures. The Jews of Breslau and the neighborhood, who are very numerous, are chiefly of the "enlightened" class.

**Sabbath Movements in London**—A deputation from the Christian Instruction Society, who have waited upon the Lord Bishop, in reference to the "awful profanation" of the Sabbath in that city report, that they have been kindly received, that his lordship's "mind was alive to the great wickedness and the imminent danger of the present state of things," and that they are satisfied that "his powerful influence will soon be exerted," in the "best way, to counteract that great abomination." A multitude of tracts on the subject of the Sabbath are distributed every Lord's day, amongst the profane and disorderly.—*Western Recorder*

**Translation of the Scriptures into the Chippeway Language**—It is stated that an officer in the U S Army, at the Sault de St Marie, has translated the greater portion of the Bible into the language of the Indians, (Chippeways). The narrations in Genesis are said to have excited great interest among the Indians from their striking accordance, in many particulars, with their own most cherished tradition.

**The tract "Rewards of Drunkenness," in Singalese**—The Rev B Clough missionary at Colombo in Ceylon, wrote some times since, that a native head man, of respectable station, who had nearly ruined himself and his whole family by his confirmed habits of drunkenness, read the tract "Rewards of Drunkenness," and came to the parson to whom he had given it to him and with a strange mixture of astonishment, gratitude, and sorrow, fell on his knees before him, and cried out "O sir, I never can sufficiently thank you for giving me that little book it has made me feel so much, that I am resolved, that as long as I live I will drink nothing stronger than water!"

**Wesleyan Missions**—On the morning and evening of Sunday last, agreeably to previous notice, Sermons were preached and Collections made in the Wesleyan Chapels in this City and in Portland, for the benefit of the Wesleyan Missionary Society.

On Monday evening the Annual Missionary Meeting for the St John Circuit was held in the City Chapel, and notwithstanding the state of the weather was very unfavourable, it was numerously and respectably attended. Also ANDREW M LEON, Esq in the chair. Several animating addresses were delivered, and considerable interest was excited on behalf of the Mission cause. The collections made after the Sermons and at the Meeting, together with contributions since received, amount to upwards of £18 0 0.—*St John's Religious and Literary Jour*

According to notice the Anniversary Meeting of the Frederickton Bible Association was held in the County Court House, on Thursday evening last. Wm Taylor Esq in the Chair. The business of the evening was commenced and concluded with appropriate hymns and prayer. The Secretary read a very interesting and comprehensive report of the proceedings of the past year, which was listened to with great satisfaction. It stated the amount in the Treasurer's hands to be £93 0 9½. Since which the sum of £9 4 6 has been received from the Woodstock Branch, by Major Ketchum. The number of Bibles and Testaments issued during the preceding year is 357.—*Royal Gaz*

**Methodist College**—The Baltimore Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, has determined to establish a college within its jurisdiction, which includes the western shore of Maryland, the south part of Pennsylvania, and the north part of Virginia. The college will, it is said, be established either at Bloomsbury in Maryland, or Leesburg in Virginia.

The Bible has been translated into one hundred and fifty one different languages. It is supposed

that fifty more translations will give the Bible in all the languages spoken in the world

From the Philadelphia Recorder

BISHOP RAVENSCROFT

At a Meeting of the Bishops and Clergy of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the city of Philadelphia, held at the house of the Rt Rev Bishop White, on Saturday, the 18th day of March, 1830, for the purpose of giving some expression of their feelings in relation to the death of the late Rt Rev Bishop Ravenscroft, there were present, the Rt Rev William White, D D, the Rt Rev Henry U Onderdonk, D D, the Rev Drs Abercrombie, Beasley, Montgomery, and De Lancey, with the Rev Messrs Bedell, Rutledge, Meade, Hawks, Fyng, and Boyd. The Rt Rev Bishop White was requested to preside as chairman, and the Rev George Boyd appointed Secretary. The Rev Dr Montgomery stated the object of the meeting and offered the following Resolutions, which were unanimously adopted —

That the afflictive dispensation of Divine Providence, which has removed from the church on earth the Rt Rev John Stark Ravenscroft, D D has affected us with unfeigned grief proportioned to the high estimate entertained by us of his character as a man, as a Christian, and as a Bishop of the church of Christ

That we feel deeply the loss which the Church has sustained in the removal from its labours, of so firm, devoted, and enlightened a champion of the truth as it is in Jesus

That we sincerely sympathise with the bereaved friends of the late Bishop, with the clergy of his Diocese, and with all the friends of the church in North Carolina, and pray that God may comfort their hearts, sanctify the dispensation to the good of his church, and direct their minds in the choice of a successor

That in testimony of our high respect for the memory of the late Rt Rev Bishop Ravenscroft, and of our sense of the bereavement which we, in common with our whole church, have sustained by his death, we will wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days

That copies of the above, be sent to the immediate friends of the deceased; to the Standing Committee of the Diocese of North Carolina, and to the Secretary of the convention of the same

WILLIAM WHITE, Chairman

GEORGE BOYD, Secretary

NOTE — The other clergy in the city were not informed of the meeting through mistake

SECULAR

Insolvency of Theatres — Vice is so closely connected with improvidence, that this may be one reason that theatrical property is almost everywhere a ruinous speculation. Our news papers, and courts of law and equity constantly attest the disgraceful disputes and insolvencies which arise out of this immoral species of property. The same is the case in the United States of America, but it may seem more surprising that the parallel should apply to countries of gay habits, such as France and Italy. Yet it would appear that all over Europe, for more than one hundred and fifty years past, almost all who have taken charge of theatrical concerns have either lost their fortunes, or became bankrupt. All the theatres in Germany, which are not supported by the sovereigns, almost all those in Italy, all those in the departments of France, and almost all in Paris, are described to be in a state of insolvency — Lon Ch Obs

Historical — In the past year, 1829, the English monarchy completed a duration of 1600 years from the time when Egbert ascended the throne of all England, after uniting the seven kingdoms

Judicial Stability — On Monday of last week, the court of errors rescinded the vote, directing an extra session of the court, to be held in the city of New York, and ordered it to be held in Albany, and on Tuesday, reconsidered the vote of Monday, and renewed the order that the session should be held in the city of New York,

A Sign of the Times — The Governor of Massachusetts, in his annual communication to the Legislature, recommends the abolition of imprisonment for debt

Scotland — During the past year, there were in Glasgow 3,122 births, and 5,452 deaths

We understand the Provincial Parliament of Lower Canada has been prorogued. The Montreal Bank Charter has been renewed for six years. The Currency Bill it appears has not passed — Kingston Chronicle

Quebec and Halifax Steam Boat — Mr Uniacke, has introduced in the Nova Scotia Assembly, a Resolution for the appointment of a Committee, to enquire into the most desirable mode of assisting the project of a Steamboat between Quebec and Halifax. A very general feeling appeared to pervade the House, as to the propriety of at least renewing the former vote of £250 for three years, and the Editor of the Novascotian recommends that the amount should be raised to £1500. The same paper mentions that 120 of the shares have been taken up in Halifax — Montreal Gazette

Weather — On Sunday evening last, this city was visited by a storm, accompanied by loud thunder and remarkably vivid lightning, — an event of very unusual occurrence at so early a period of the season. The weather succeeding was cold and frosty, but has since melted into the balminess of spring, whose approach is indicated by the rapid disappearance of the snow and ice — Montreal Gazette

The state of the public Roads appears to be a subject which is occupying the attention of all the British North American Colonies — In Lower Canada £41,941 has been voted for their improvement, in Nova Scotia £25,000, and, in New Brunswick about £10,000 — Brockville Recorder

Last fall we noticed the discovery of a Salt Spring in the Township of Hallowell, which upon further examination proves to be valuable. A joint stock Company has been formed in this town, for manufacturing Salt — C Herald

HOME DISTRICT AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY

At a meeting held at Mr John Wilmot's Inn Corner of Dundas and Yonge Streets, on Thursday the 20th March instant, pursuant to public notice for the purpose of organizing an Agricultural Society for the District. Mr John MacFarlane of Etobicoke, was called to the chair, and the following resolutions were adopted

Resolved, 1 That in the opinion of this meeting the formation of Agricultural Societies in the several Districts will greatly contribute to the improvement of the Agriculture of this Province

Resolved, 2 That an Agricultural Society be established in this District to be called 'the Home District Agricultural Society' The following resolutions were then read and referred for the consideration of the next meeting

Resolved, 1 That the direction of the concerns and interests of the Society be placed under the superintendence of one President two Vice Presidents a Treasurer Secretary, and ten Directors, all ordinary members of the society forming a permanent committee of fifteen, seven of which the President or one of the Vice Presidents included, to be competent to proceed to business

Resolved, 2 That the President or in his absence either of the Vice Presidents shall preside at the sittings of the permanent committee and at general meetings, there to put to the vote after discussing all written or verbal propositions offered by any of the members present and in case of an equal division, the person who presides shall have a casting vote

Resolved, 3 That the Officers and Directors elected, shall continue in office for one year. There shall be two general meetings of the Society annually viz on the Monday of and on the Monday of in each succeeding year. The election of members composing the permanent committee shall be by a plurality of votes at the general meeting in and five at least of the members who have served the last year shall be re-elected

Resolved, 4 That the general meeting may admit or reject such persons as are presented to become either ordinary or corresponding members of the Society, receive the reports of the permanent committee, and deliberate and decide as well on these reports as on all other verbal or written propositions made by any of the members present

Resolved, 5 That the permanent committee shall meet at least four times in the year and oftener if necessary, that it shall draw up and publish Agricultural Reports for this District from time to time. That it shall examine and give its opinion of the merits of such written communications as may or shall be addressed to it, shall regulate in what will consist the annual prizes, which the Society shall distribute,

for what object, and on what conditions they are granted, shall decide on the pretensions of the candidates claiming them and generally regulate all matters connected with the institution

Resolved, 6 That the more effectual to promote the views of the Society, each of its ordinary members shall, on his admission, pay to the Treasurer not less than five shillings, currency and the like sum annually previous to the general meeting of at which the Treasurer shall report the names of such members as may have neglected to pay their subscriptions and in all such cases their right of deliberating in the permanent committee if they should be members of it, or at general meetings, shall be suspended until they shall have paid, and in case of a failure of making the second payment the following year, the Treasurer shall report the same at the general meeting, which may expel defaulters

Resolved, 7 That the implements of husbandry and seeds which may be furnished to the members of the society, shall be at the prime cost and charges

Resolved, 8 That the Members of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly, residing in the Home District, shall be honorary members of this society

Resolved, 9 That persons not residing in this district who shall have made communications to this society, and which the committee shall have judged to be important and useful, and of which it shall have made a favourable report, may be proposed at a General Meeting as honorary and corresponding members, and may be elected as such at the ensuing general meeting should a majority of the members present at such meeting vote for them and may assist at all general meetings without paying the annual subscription or receiving any prizes or premiums offered by the society

Resolved, 10 That a donation of £ — in aid of the society's funds shall constitute a member for life

Resolved, 11 That it is expedient that the communications of the members of the society shall not be confined merely to agricultural details but may be extended to geographical and statistical accounts of the district

Resolved, 12 That no alteration or new regulation in the society's rules shall be made but at the general meetings of the society

Resolved, 13 That the committee of management be intrusted to draw up such additional rules for the government and regulation of the society, as they may deem necessary and report them to the next adjourned meeting

Resolved, 14 That the committee of management be intrusted to present a humble address to His Excellency Sir John Colborne in the name of the society humbly requesting that His Excellency would honor the society by becoming its patron

After which the following resolutions were adopted by the meeting

Resolved, 1 That Messrs Joseph Shepard, James Cook shut, Charles Baker, John Somerset John MacFarlane, James Doyle Reuben A Parker and Edward Thompson, be a committee to solicit subscriptions to the funds of the society, and report to the next general adjourned meeting

Resolved, 2 That the Editors of the Gazette Observer Advocate, Guardian, Courier and Freeman be invited to give the proceedings of this meeting, and the notice of the adjourned meeting a place in their respective journals

Resolved, 3 That this meeting do now adjourn to Thursday the 5th April next, then to meet at four o'clock in the afternoon, in the Grand Jury Room at the Court House

(Signed) JOHN MACFARLANE

Chairman

JAMES DOYLE, Secretary

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Chairman

JAMES DOYLE, Secretary

Wanted

A number of young gentlemen to gaze, and talk and lounge in front of the Methodist Chapel in this town on SUNDAY EVENINGS. All the qualifications necessary are a good share of all mannerly ignorance, self conceit, and unblushing impudence. Any young gentlemen who wish to engage in this praise worthy and honorable employment, will please to parade themselves in front of said Chapel next Sunday evening, between the hours of 6 and 8 o'clock

The disapprobation of every decent person will be given in part payment

York, April 3rd, 1830

TAKE NOTICE — All persons are hereby forbid to trust or harbour Margaret my wife, on my account as she has left my bed and board without any just cause or complaint. CALEB R WHITING

Trafalgar, 1st April 1829

TO BE SOLD, and possession given on the first of May next, a House and Lot situate in the flourishing village of Hamilton, Gore District. For particulars inquire (if by letter post paid) of the subscriber

THOS VAUX, York

York, April 2nd 1830

WANTED.

A Journeyman Blacksmith, either married or single, of good moral character, and acquainted with different branches of the business, especially with Horse Shoeing. Apply to LEWIS BRIGHT

York, March 30th, 1830

Substitute for Coffee —The root of Indine or Sycory, roasted and reduced to powder, is used in Russia, as a substitute for Coffee

The city of Boston paid about fifteen thousand dollars, during the past year, for cleaning and sweeping the streets

The first steam boat upon the waters of the Mississippi and its tributaries, was built at Pittsburg, in 1811 Up to 1827, only seven or eight boats had been built Three hundred and thirty three steamboats now navigate the Mississippi and the Ohio rivers

NEW MARKET HOUSE IN THE TOWN OF YORK

Office of the Clerk of the Peace, York, 13th March, 1830

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that Plans, Elevations, and Estimates for a New Market House, in the Town of York to be built of Brick, not less than one hundred feet by forty will be received at this Office, until 12 o'clock, at noon, of Tuesday, the 4th day of May next, and for the most approved plan a premium will be then awarded The House is to be built on the Market Reserve, near to the present Market House, and it is expected that accompanying each plan, there will be a recommendation of the place on the Square best suited to the building Further particulars may be obtained on application at this Office

By order, S WASHBURN

18 5 Clerk of the Peace, H D

SHAKERS' GARDEN SEEDS.

A CHOICE assortment of GARDEN SEEDS, warranted of the growth of 1829, has just been received direct from New Lebanon, by

E LESSLIE & SONS, Agents

N B Fresh English Cauliflower and Broccoli seeds, &c York, March 19th 1830 18 6

NOTICE.

A MAZIAH CHURCH respectfully returns thanks to those Ladies and Gentlemen of York and its vicinity, who have kindly contributed to aid him in rebuilding his House, which was consumed by fire on the 17th of August last A C begs leave likewise to inform the public, that he has commenced his former business of VERNICLING and LONING, in Market Lane a few rods west of the Market Square, where every possible attention will be paid to the wishes and convenience of his customers, at the shortest notice A C in particular solicits a share of the patronage of the moral and religious part of the community, who wish to rest and be refreshed in quietness as the use of Ardent Spirits will be excluded from his house York, March 19th, 1830

BUILDING LOTS for Sale on the front of Park Lots No 19 and 20, on Lot Street and in the Field adjoining Mr Dunn's, on Lot and Peter Streets Enquire of Mr Crookshank or Mr Mercer York, 23rd February, 1830 15tf

JOHN AND CHRISTOPHER WEBB, Boot and Shoe Makers, Leather Sellers, &c —Grateful for past favors return their thanks to those gentlemen of York and its vicinity, who have patronised them since their commencement in business, desire to inform the public, that they have now a quantity of different kinds of

EXCELLENT LEATHER,

Bought in New York and that from their attention and desire to please, they hope still to merit the patronage and a portion of the custom of the Public York, Church Street Feb'y, 13th, 1830 13 tf

TO CAPITALISTS, MILLERS, AND OTHERS

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION on the premises on the 28th of April next, at 2 o'clock P M if not previously disposed of by Private Contract, that well known valuable property, known by the name of CHURCH'S MILLS, in the township of Toronto 25 miles from York, containing about 96 acres with about 40 cleared the River Credit running through it together with a Grist and Saw Mill, in good condition nearly new and five Cottages Also, a large shed for the use of customers, a stable, and out houses, &c being in the neighbourhood of a large tract of country, well settled with good farmers on the thoroughfare leading to Streetsville and within 12 miles of the mouth of the Credit, which will soon be a Port of Entry

CONDITIONS OF SALE —One third to be paid down, and the remainder by instalments

For further particulars, apply to Mr Thomas Stoyles, York

N B There is a Carding Machine, Fulling Mill, School House a site for a Meeting House, and a number of other buildings on the premises that have been built on village lots previously sold York, 25th February, 1830 15tf

Bank of Upper Canada.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that, at a general meeting of the Stockholders held this day, is advised,—

It was resolved That the remaining Twenty five per cent of the Capital Stock outstanding, shall be called in, and shall be made payable at the Bank by the following instalments, viz

Ten per cent, or £1 5 0, on each share, on the 20th February next, being the 10th instalment

Ten per cent, or £1 5 0, on each share, on the 24th of April next, being the 11th instalment And—

Five per cent, or 12s 6d on each share on the 1st day of July next being the 12th and last instalment, thereby completing the payment of the full amount of the Capital Stock of the Bank under its Charter

By order of the Stockholders THOMAS G RIDOUT, Cashier

Bank of Upper Canada, York, Dec 11th, 1829 5—6m

Receiver General's Office York, U C 8th March, 1830

THE Legislature having authorized, by an Act passed in the last Session, the Receiver General to raise by Loan the Sum of Twenty five Thousand Pounds, entitled, An Act to grant a further Loan to the Welland Canal Company, and to regulate their further operations on the credit of the Government of Upper Canada, by debentures redeemable in 7, 9, and 11 years, in three equal payments

Notice is hereby given, that SEALED TENDERS for the said Loan, or any part thereof, will be received at my office until the 8th day of May next stating the lowest rate of interest, and addressed to the Receiver general, Upper Canada endorsed, "Tenders for Loan"

No tender will be received for a less sum than Seventy five Pounds

JOHN HENRY DUNN, H M Receiver General 17

EDUCATION

THIS Subscriber will be at liberty to engage as a Teacher in either a public or private School, on the first day of June next He is qualified to give instruction in the English language grammatically, Writing, Arithmetic, Book keeping Geometry, Algebra Trigonometry with its application to Surveying & Navigation Mensuration, Conic Sections &c Apply to the Editor of this paper to Mr James Kirkpatrick, Flamboro' West, or to, if by letter post paid, JAMES O'LOANE

Glanford 12th March, 1830 19 10

SADDLES AND BRIDLES—A few second hand Military Saddles—a most substantial article for country use at the low price of six dollars each, and a strong double reined second hand English Bridles with curb and snaffle bits, at the low price of 7s 6d Currency For Sale by E LESSLIE & SONS

Also Linsseed Oil by the gallon or barrel York 25th Feb 1830 18 8

PAGE AND M'BRIDE,

RESPECTFULLY return their thanks to their friends and the public, for the liberal patronage with which they have been favoured since their commencement in business in this place, and most respectfully inform them that they have added to their stock a select assortment of Dry Goods, and have on hand a general assortment of Groceries Crockery and Hardware Also several sets of Double and Single Harness and a lot of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Saddles Trunks &c of a superior quality, and a variety of other articles, all of which they will sell as cheap for Cash or Country Produce as can be purchased in the Province and trust, by unremitting attention to business, to merit a share of public patronage

King Street York March 11th 1830 17

CASH FOR WHEAT

WILL be paid by the subscriber, for all the MFR CHANTABLE WHEAT delivered at his Mills during the Winter JOHN CUMMER

Yonge Street, Jan 19th, 1830

The Mill is situated one mile and three quarters east of John Montgomery's Inn, Yonge Street Any person from the north wishing to come to the Mill, will find it the nearest and most convenient way to turn in at the Town Lane between York and Markham

10 tf J C

JOHN LOGIE and his wife, Jessie Duncan, and John Duncan, son of Mrs Logie by a previous marriage, went away from Pictou, in 1818, for New Brunswick or the Canadas They left a house, then under attachment at the suit of the subscriber and his Co partners, for a debt which has since been paid out of the rents They are desired to write to Hugh Denoon, Esq or the subscriber, respecting it GEORGE SMITH

Pictou, N S Feb 19, 1830

To save is to gain!

THOSE who want bargains in DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, Crockery, Iron ware &c &c are invited to call at

CHEAPSIDE,

King-street, near Yonge street, to examine the stock now offered for sale, and make a trial of the Goods

PHELAN & LAVERTY

York, Dec 26th 1829 6

TO COUNTRY DEALERS AND PEDLARS — GOODS at Montreal Prices for such customers, at CHEAPSIDE, by

PHELAN & LAVERTY

York, Dec 26, 1829 6

FOR SALE by private contract, a DWELING HOUSE AND LOT, in Newgate Street occupied by John G Spragg, Esq —For information apply to the subscriber

MATTHEW WALTON

York, Feb 12th, 1830 13 tf

TO BE SOLD, by private sale A HOUSE and LOT, situate in Upper George Street, York, adjoining Mr Robert Petch's For further particulars, apply to Mr Matthew Walton or to the subscriber Wm MARWOOD

Yonge street Jan 2nd 1830 7z

PROSPECTUS —It has for a length of time been the determination of the Inhabitants of this Town, to issue a Weekly Newspaper chiefly for the accommodation of the populous and flourishing District of Newcastle, and having received sufficient encouragement to remove my Printing Establishment to this place I am at length enabled to announce my intention of commencing the undertaking as soon as a sufficient number of Subscribers shall have been obtained

THE PORT HOPE TELEGRAPH

is to be printed in the Quarto form, and issued Weekly, at Fifteen Shillings per annum, exclusive of postage, payable half yearly in advance and will be conducted on constitutional principles It will be the object of the Editor to give the earliest intelligence of every matter relative to British Interests, and he will use the utmost exertions to promote the prosperity of this Province and especially that of this immediate section of the Empire

This being the first essay to establish a Newspaper in the District of Newcastle the Editor confidently anticipates that encouragement which the importance of the undertaking demands, and which he shall ever endeavour to merit

JOHN A VAIL

Port Hope March 1 1830 18

PROSPECTUS —It is somewhat a matter of surprise, that the District of Newcastle, which in every other respect, has not a superior in the Province of Upper Canada, whether we regard the internal improvement of its country or the highly intellectual character of its inhabitants, should yet be deficient in one most obvious means of its advancement, viz A RESPECTABLE AND INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER, through which to convey to the surrounding Districts a just idea of its relative importance

To supply this defect, and thereby to afford an enlightened people the power of asserting and maintaining their true position in the moral and political world is the object of the person who now, for the first time, presents himself before the public

In accordance with this purpose, he proposes as soon as a sufficient number of Subscribers shall have appeared to sanction the undertaking to issue weekly, in the Village of Cobourg, a Paper of the above description—aiming to be truly Independent and Respectable—ALIKE FREE FROM THE ANIMOSITY OF PARTY SPIRIT, AND THE LICENTIOUSNESS OF PERSONAL ANNIVERSARIES

Attached by birth and education, to the Institutions of Great Britain it will ever be his study to support them, as the means of that distinguished pre eminence, which has so long constituted her the envy and admiration of the world Thus, in principle, the character of

THE NEWCASTLE PIONEER

will be found to be unequivocally and decidedly British in avowal which its Projector confidently anticipates will ensure it the general support of the Province

In arrangement, the new Paper is intended, as nearly as possible to resemble that of the two published in New York called the Aetion and the Atlas both of which are so well known and justly admired that any dilution on their respective merits would be more than superfluous

The Terms, will be the same as the other papers in the Province.—One Pound per Annum, exclusive of Postage and payable half yearly in advance —A stipulation that it is hoped will be strictly complied with, as otherwise the permanency of the establishment cannot possibly be secured

In conclusion the Writer might urge some claim to the particular attention of the Newcastle community from the circumstance of his having been the first to introduce a Printing Press within their District, but he trusts the advantages of the proposed undertaking are in themselves sufficiently apparent, to render it independent of any such suggestion, and with great respect, he remains

The Public's most obedient and very humble Servant, R D CHATTERTON

Cobourg, March 4, 1830