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Christian Guardian:

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HIGH PROFESSION AND NEGLIGENT PRACTICE.

be observed, that, in an age of much vital reli- creations, and inferior pursuits. more distinguished by peculiar phrases, and hot tant business of another. contention about opinions, than by much devotedness of heart and life.

ers; very valiant talkers for the truth, but remiss tempt of religion itself. workers. They are more addicted to lear sermons, than to profit by them.

are rather lenient to their own. They accuse of would live godly in Christ Jesus must be content by land from rain. being legal, those who act more in the service of to suffer; a persecution which touches not the And now I am their walking humbly, with God.

idiom of a party, and are apt to suspect the sin. the master, so it must be with the servant. It is seven. I repeat it-Christians have had this day cerity of those whose higher breeding, and more well, however, if attack makes even them more put into their hands for safe and holy keeping. correct habits, discover a better taste. Delicacy discreet, and reproach more humble. with them, is want of zeal; prudent reserve, In short, the religion of the phraseologists is We need not charge the wrong on congress-on bulary, are suspected of error. They make no duction. This stock is rather drawn from the fessors of religion. its, and society: all must have one standard of than in ideas; in opinions rather than in prin. the establishment of steamboat and stage lines was mindful of his promise, and set himself in language, and that standard is their own.

Even if, on some points, you hold nearly the same sentiments, it will not save your credit; if you do not express them in the same language, you are in danger of having your principles susthis dialect, and not by the greater or less devotedness of your heart, the increasing or diminish. ing consistency in your practice, they take the gauge of your religion, and determine the rise and fall of your spiritual thermometer. The language of these technical Christians indisposes persons of refinement, who have not had the ad | chiefly, though perhaps not exclusively, to be vantage of seeing religion under a more engaging form, to serious piety, by leading them to make a most unjust association between religion and bad

These technical religionists are so far from encouraging favourable tendencies, and "the day of small things," that they have no patience with persons professing hope and despise every advance short of assurance.

"To judge of them by their conversation, they seem to have as firm a certainty of their own security, as of the danger of all the rest of the world; that is, of all those who do not see with their eyes, hear with their ears, and discuss in their language. You would suppose salvation a very easy attainment, to see them got so much above hopes or fears.

Serely eternal happiness is not so cheap a thing, as that any should plead their claim to it on slight grounds. Some who talk confidently of this certainty, do not give strong indications in their life, of their having entered in at "the straight gate" exulting security.

religious subjects, though Christian duties, are a message from his Saviour to deliver to a wicked sent deficiency in these amiable graces.

and worship; between gratitude and idolatry.

TERMS:—The price of the Christian Guardian is twelve shillings and six peace a year, it paid in advance; or, fifteen skillings it paid in six months; or, severtien shillings and six peace if not paid before the cond of the year; exclusine of postage. Subscriptous paid within one month after conditions the first number will be considered in advance.

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The postage is Four Shillings a year; and must also be paid within one tween strictly religious and froshly books. Histomer which is tween strictly religious and froshly books. Histomer which weeks then the momentous subject?

The postage is Four Shillings a year; and must also be paid within the must als

Whatever invigorates our capacity of receiving rest for which nature itself groans?... knowledge, whatever adds new and sound ideas If we have this number of true, devoted friends to our stock, is not to be despised as useless, or to the Sabbath, for its own sake, and for the sake rejected as sinful. Be it observed, however, that of the great Lord of the Sabbath, I had almost There has seldem been a period in which there our time, nor interfere with what is of indispen. number we may give to the solemn, joyful Sabwas more talk of religion, than that in which we sable obligation, yet if it be clear from every bath, just such a blessed aspect as we wish. With abundance of the heart in this instance produces up the otherwise idle intervals of a religious life, no laws-no human legislation on the subjectits usual effect upon the lips. But it must also without which, it is liable to sink into meaner re-

will naturally be not a little false profession, or, religious, for we have minds as well as souls.at best, in many professors, more external show We may be well instructed for the purposes of but, give us one in ten throughout our union who than inward picty-a religion that is sometimes this world, without invading on the more import shall live the Subbath, and we shall need no other

as a persecuted people; so that a stranger not ample and precept, to protect a seventh part of We now, therefore, venture a few remarks on accustomed to their dialect, and having been in time from unhallowed trespass. unother class of Christians, whose intentions, we the habit of hearing the term applied to imprisonhope, are not bad, though their charity is narrow, ment, anothema, and proscription, is rejoiced persons who, professing to believe the whole of ter perhaps more frequently drawn on them by keep the Sabbath most holy, not only for them. the Gospel, seem to regard only one half of it. their quaint phrases, injudicious language, and selves, but by the power of a levely, irreproach-These are assidious hearers, but indifferent do oddity of manner, than meant to express any con. able Christian example, to make its obligations

We do not pretend to say, that there is not

memuruthan tha m ciples; and is brought out on all occasions, with. which habitually break the Sabbath; or when sarnest to draw near to Jesus Christ. But, alas!

with more confidence than truth, that the child. Lord's day; or when they ride or sail by the aid cares and the pleasures of life weaned him again ren of pious persons are not, in general, piously of Sabbath breaking establishments, when any from God, and overwhelmed him again in all the pected. By your proficiency or declension in educated. We have known too many instances possible mode of conveyance unconnected with vanities of the world. A friend, who had heard to the contrary to admit the charge,

> fact is as has been asserted, it is, we suspect, angel's robe. chiefly, though perhaps not exclusively, to be found in the class we have been considering. It is scarcely possible that any one in this age tance. Then he would apply all his soul to the as to neglect the worship of God, and hence they found in the class we have been considering. It of Christian light will ask how one in ten can of work of salvation: then he would devote himself of religion. Sometimes self-interest, sometimes is perhaps in consistency with some tenets they weeds; believing that education is of little use; know, will never do any thing; but the faithfal. trusting that whatever is good must come from ness of a single soul may be compared to a small suddely the angel of death struck him in that noiabove, and come in God's own time.

We, too, know that whatever is good must come from above; and that of whatever is good, God is the giver; but we know, also, that the ripening suns, and the gracious showers, and the refreshing dews, which descend from heaven, are not intended to spare the labour of cultivation, but to invigorate the plant, to fill the ear, to ripen follow Jesus, without regarding whether the the grain, and thus, without superseding, to re- world smile or frown. They must be ready, ward and bless the labours of the cultivator. -Hannah Moore.

EXTRACTS FROM MR. BADGER'S SPEECH, carnest simplicity, Ye do that which is not right in At the meeting of the N. Y. Society for promoting the sight of the Lord.

the observance of the Sabbath.

There is such a the

which leads to it. If it cost a few sacrifices, and an astonishing unanimity on the subject of keep- lian example. Let us have any thing like the anrequired as little diligence, as some exhibit, there ing the Sabbath hely throughout the sacramental cient humility, faithfulness, and ardent love of "the narrow way" a very crowded avenue. heaven. I need not speak of the great and pre-rest on the earth. Self-knowledge, self-denial, self-abasement, are closs Sabbath to ministers—those who go up safer symptoms than undoubting confidence and week by week to the sanctuary, with weeping and joy so strangely mingled. I need not say one The desire of hearing and speaking much on word about Sabbath keeping to that man who has

when Sabbath day comes to give them also the

and other nations, not to disturb us in our holy gion, as it must be auknowledged this is, there | Many books are usful, that are not professedly and joyful hours set apart for God, by the rattling of mail coaches, and the hissing of steamboats:law than the high example and command of our These religionists delight to speak of themselves heavenly Father, and the warrant of Christ's ex-

> It would seem, Mr. Chairman, from the laws of mind, and all the facts calculated to throw any press also on community around them.

There is no difficulty in the case at all. One still to be encountered that lighter species of per. in fifty would have saved Sodom and Gomarrah: Their religion consists more in a sort of spirit. secution which consists in reproach, suspicion, and surely there is moral power enough, in a nal gossipping, than in holiness of life. They and contempt; that there is not still an inferior proportion that numbers as one to ten, to save the diligently look out after the faults of others, but kind of spiritual martyrdom, which those who precious Sabbath from desecration, and our love-

And now I am reaching the point at which my Christianity, and dispute less about certain opini life but the fame; but this affects only Christians argument so directly leads me. The Sabbath is ons. They overlook essentials, and debate rather of a higher strain than those whom we are consil awfully desecrated throughout our whole land .fiercely on, at best doubtful points of doctrine; dering; persons who do not draw on themselves The tribes in our western wilds, and the Indians and THERE IS NO END. and form their judgment of the piety of others, censure by their indiscretion, but by their strict, in our southern isles, lately heathen, now retather from their warmth in controversy, than in ness in principle, and their superiority in prac- proach us by their heavenly observance of the tice. This repreach, however, they esteem a Lord's day. Christians in America are to blame and lo! violence like a flood breaks in upon it!

> out regard to time, place, person or circumstance. They invest it in livery stables or porter houses, Sabbath breaking can be devised or found out,- bis vow upon the couch of sickness to dedicate Though a good man's religion cannot be always they cannot charge home the sin of desecrating himself to his Redcemer, recalled to his mind transmitted with his estate, yet much has been the Sabbath any where but to their own bosoms. that solemn s ene. The young merchant replied contract an indifference for rational occupations." done, and is actually doing, towards this trans. Here it must rest -- one of the darkest spots on he bad not forgotten it, and added that he was fulmission: and if it is sometimes found that the the bosom of the church; -- a stain of hell on an ly determined to fulfil his vow, so soon as he should ces of the world, there are many, who, (although

stone thrown into a pool, which though small in sy saloon, and the young, the gay, the thought bulk compared to the mass of waters, yet agitates less merchant fell to the floor without breath-a it from centre to entreme, and makes a thousand corpse! Oh immortal soul! oh sinner, beware circles, obedient to its power, chase each other postponing till the morrow to answer the question, across the glassy fountain.

Oh! Mr. Chairman, Christians must come down from their high minded pride. They must when they see the chief magistrate of a state or Sabbath breaker, to say to him in tenderness and

There is such a thing, Mr. Chairman, as bap-It has struck me, Mr. President, that there is tizing a whole nation in the pure flood of Christ-

> From the Maine Wesleyan Journal. SOLILOQUY.

to-day these thirty miles. I will improve this

s a wide difference between the kindness of praise members in these United States belonging to that ing know, nor can we guess, save this, if source grudge a tear to the substantial wretchedness of and the grossness of adulation; between affection denomination of Christians of which I am a hum, they have, it ne'er was seen." All downward go the unhappy. Much more often than otherwise, ble member. Can we not depend on them, Mr. to seek its mouth, for nothing can be known of its this kind of luxurious sensitiveness to fiction is The persons in question have little turn for Chairman? I trust in God we can for this thing. springing up! But what's this? The footsteps conjoined with a callousness, that enables the subbooks; might it not usefully fill many a vacant And will it be too much for me to expect that I can of our ancient sire I see are alone! coming to ject of it to pass through the affecting occasions gap were they to devote a little of their leisure to find one million more in the churches of our Lord the water's brink, they are in! He's surely in, of domestic life in immoveable apathy: the heart ational reading? There is much valuable liters. Jesus Christ among other denominations, who and lost! Farwell. Seth has yet a track, but has become like that of Leviathan, firm as a ture which occupies an intermediate space be- will have one heart and one mind on this great many now I see turn in and disappear. Alas how stone-yea, hard as a nether mill-stone." are all in these dark waters lost! Here, too, Methusalab, he's gone! Noah who swam the flood, furnish not only harmless, but profitable reading. one person in ten who loves the Sabbath above he too is lost! Moses and Joshua are in, and gone. Fair David art thou in these waters also ! times necessary to censure and to punish. But and by expanding their minds furnish them with Chairman, I should hardly want a larger number Now I see the Prophet's tracks, fire and life are very much may be done by encouraging children found with these, and future scenes foretold, will when they do well. Be even more careful to ex-Isaiah, prince of prophets, have these waters end? disapprobation of bad. Nothing can more discou-"Many visions fair, and distant far, I've had. God rage a child than a spirit of incessant fault-finding, greatly stooped to bless unworthy me, but of the on the part of its parent. And hardly any thing on, but lo! my prophet's gone, gone too are all hope and fear. Both of these are at times necesgeneral literature must not be allowed to absorb said it is enough. I may firmly say, with this his brethren; yet they have left no prophetic sary. But who would not prefer to have her child 'neath the dark surface of this mighty stream? ing, rather than by the fear of affending? If a live; and we are disposed to believe that the thing light, sceptical, or unsound, it safely fills such a number of true Sabbath friends we ask for None of the words of Christ, or of his servants mother never expresses her gratification when good and wise, tell me of the end. I'll go down her children do well, and is always censuring We will thank our fellow citizens, our government, seven thousand years, and see if any know the when she sees any thing amiss, they are discouend .- Tis done! yet my enquiry only eclines with raed & unhappy. Their dispositions become hardismal sound, and returns, weary to my wearied denot and soured by this censeless fretting. At kind, in every place, I'll make you to tell of miles, are equally found fault with, they relinquish all each shall count one. Tell me, now, of this flow. efforts to please, and become heedless of reing stream, from her start, can you find its end? proaches. "We've done, but at our end the wate in grandeur run !" Every spire of grass, start where these left off, count each a mile, and tell me, can you find the end. "These waters are in motion fair, show that his good behaviour makes her sincere. beyond our measurement." Blue arch of heaven, ly happy. Let her reward him for his efforts and their information small. We will distinguish when he afterwards finds it means no more than light on the subject of influence over mind, that I'll set thee full of arithmetical signs-go, start to please, by smiles and affection. In this way them by the name of Phraseologists. These are a little consure, and not a little ridicule; the lat- we have nominal Christians enough in our land to where we left, and search the mouth, reckon fair she will cherish in her child's hearts some of the in miles, with figures small-is there an end? noblest and most desirable feelings of our nature. "No." What is it I hear? It is voices ten She will cultivate in him an an amiable disposition thousand times ten thousand, and thousands of and a cheerful spirit.—Mother at Home. thousands, from every living thing, from the maerial world, from heaven invisible-saying, "No end ! there is no end?" I'll give it o'er, and only ask the name.-I hear from the throne of God-Duration! Eternity!" Oh, the men of sin who've died! They little thought of this river, or its religion, than an inordinate attachment to the name, into which they now have fallen. Oh, the sinners against Hun who said, "I live herein!" Soon they will meet Him there. - Hallelujah, the sons of rightenusness shall meet Him in joy,

NOW IS THE ACCEPTED TIME.

Sometime since M., a young merchant of one ness, which brought him to the brink of the grave. In this sorrowful condition, the remembrance of when he had wholly recovered his strength and bring to completion two or three affairs of impor. professors of religion,) are so influenced by them, drank deeply of earthly joys at this fête—he thought then was the "time to advance," when What shall I do to be saved? - Episcopal Rec.

From the Episcopal Recorder. WORKS OF IMAGINATION.

think they exalt him sufficiently, if it be not done shall we accomplish and bring about what we want? lone walks of night, of kindred with these solitary stances that paralyzes sympathy; and the eyes request of his correspondent, by prescribing some at the expense of others among his brethren, to The plan, Mr. Chairman, which I humbly pro- waters, have you walked up with them to their that can pour forth their floods of commiseration remedy for this awful "epidemic."

O. N.

whom he perhaps looks up with reverence. There pose, is this:-there are half a million of church source? "Source, source! why of this we noth. for the sorrows of the romance or the drama.

PARENTAL FAULT-FINDING.

Do not be continually finding fault. It is at they not tell me of this strange river's end? press your approbation of good conduct than your thing you ask, he gave me inspiration none. He can exert a more injurious influence upon the disonly said, once said, 'I know these waters well,' position both of the parent and the child. There living in them all. More I cannot tell." I'll go are two great motives influencing human actions: word of the end! Do they not find their God influenced to good conduct by the desire of pleas. mind. I am a little refreshed. Trees of every last, finding that whether they do well or ill, they

But let a mother approve of a childs's conduct whenever she can. Let her show that his good behaviour makes her sincerely happy. Let her

From the Christian Advocate and Journal. LOVE OF THE WORLD.

There is no saver mark of a declension, on the part of the Christian, from the life and power of things of the world. Indeed, to such an extent is 'the love of the world, enmity with God," that it is impossible for us to serve God accepably, unless our affections are weaned from the things of ime and sense; hence the apostle exhorts us 'to love not the world, nor the things that are in: the world; whosoever laves the world, the love of the Father is not in him." What we under-They always exhibit in their conversation the light evil, and are contented that as it was with for the desecration of Heaven's best day in the of our large cities, was seized with a severe ill stand the aposite as implying by the "love of the world," is such an attachment to the notions, opin. ions, prejudices, and fashions of the world, as his past want of faith struck his conscience pow serves to lessen our desires after the things erfully, and he solemnly promised to lead a new beavenly and Divine, and consequently to hinder want of earnestness; sentiments of piety, con. casy, their acquisitions cheap, their sacrifices the reports of committees—or on any other cause life and devote himself to the service of his Re. our growth in grace. "The love of the world," than the wicked, wretched unfaithfulness of producemer, if he should recover his health. His says Mr. Buck, "does not consist in the use and deemer, if he should recover his health. His says Mr. Buck, "does not consist in the use and health was restored contrary to expectation, and enjoyment of the things God gives us, but in an tordinate attachment to the things of time and sense;" and he quotes Dr. Jorlin as saying, "We love the world too much, when, for the sake of profit or picasure, we wilfully, knowingly It has been triumphantly asserted, but probably which are kept open for purposes of gain on the resumed the course of his business, the duties, the land deliberately transgress the commandments of God; when we take more pains about the present life, than the next; when worldly prosperity makes us proud, vain, and arrogant; and when our great and chief business is to divort ourselves with the enjoyments of this life, till we

In regard to the notions, opinions, and prejudi-

maintain, that they neglect to prepare the ground, is a small number to put into the moral keeping conversation he assisted at a brilliant ball. He pride, and sometimes, (though not so frequently,) to sow the seed, and labour to eradicate the of a faithful soul. Unfaithful shepherds, we drank deeply of earthly joys at this fite—he fear has the tendency of subserving almost every fear has the tendency of subserving almost every praiseworthy emotion, and virtuous feeling, to the love of the world. As to the fashions of tho world, such is the devotednes of some to the ridiculous "trimmings and trappings" of fashion, that they consider the improvement of their minds and the cultivating of the social affections in a far subordinate light. It appears to have been one of the main objects of the apostles' preaching, to warn their hearers against the "lust of the eye," the "pride of life," and the "deceitfulness of Mr. Editor :- I send you the following from riches;" thus St. Paul says, "But they that will the "Natural History of Enthusiasm," not be be rich, fall into temptation, and a snare, and of the union standing on the unsafe ground of the cause I think the work has not been read by the many foolish and hurtful lusts, which drown men Sabbath breaker, to say to him in tenderness and generality of your readers, but I wish to set it be- in destruction and perdition. For the love of mofore the minds of all of them for the profound phi- ney is the root of all evil," &c. Again, "Charge losophy which it contains, and especially of those | them that are rich that they trust not in uncertain who cannot discern the impropriety of novel reading. What is herein said of poetry and the drama, by all things to enjoy." Again, says St. James, may much rather be declared of novels of all kinds, chap. iv. 4, "Know yo not that the friendship of "The religion of the heart may be supplanted the world is enmity with God? Whosoever, there. would not be so many who need doubt of their host. Show me a living Christian any where, and the primitive Christians, and not only shall we by a religion of the imagination, just in the same fore, will be a friend of the world, is the enemy admission. Seek, strive, run, fight, labour, know I will engage to show you one who is willing, save Casar, but Rome also. And in the sweet way that the social affections are often dislodged of God." Upon the last clause of this passage, thyself, humble thyself, -are imperatives not quite without any reserve whatever, to give up one courts of heaven, we shall none of us repent that or corrupted by factitious sensibilities. Every Dr. A. Clarke makes the following very sensible so easily or so generally obeyed, as to render seventh part of his time for his own soul and for we laboured in preserving pure one type of final one knows that an artificial excitement of all the observations: "How strange it is that people prokind and tender emotions of our nature may take fessing Christianity, can suppose that with a place through the medium of the imagination .- worldly spirit, worldly companions, and their Hence the power of poetry and the drama. But lives governed by worldly maxims, they can be every one must also know, that those feelings, in the lavor of God, or even get to the kingdom This is a beauteous river which I have traced however seemingly pure and salutary they may of heaven. When the world gets into the Church, be, and however nearly they may resemble the the Church becomes a painted sepulchee, its spiless unequivocal marks of improvement, than world on the blessed Sabbath. But, Mr. Chair. day's opportunity by comparatives. This stream, genuine workings of the soul, are so far from pro- ritual vitality being extinct." Of the truth of the whether we love money less, and our neighbour man, now comes the burden of what I have to though long, begins and ends, yet tells mo of ducing the same softening effect upon the character preceding remarks, daily observation furnishes more; whether there is any abatement in our say. The very reason of my speaking—the what has no source or end. I take that something ter, that they tend rather to indurate the heart.— us with demonstrative evidence, and to such an pride, any victory over our passions; whether we thing which made me bold enough to trespass and wander for its source; here, here is Adam's Whenever excitoments of any kind are regarded extent has worldly mindedness engrossed the afare more disposed to conquer our own will, and three or four minutes on your patience, is this:- track of foot full grown, in its beginning; further distinctly as a source of luxurious pleasure, then, fections of the members of the Church of God, to submit to that of God. A growth in candour we all want stiller times on the Sabbath. We I cannot see, 'tis dark, howling, waste; I fear 'tis instead of dispelling the sinister purposes of sel- that it becomes the duty of every Christian, by and charity, in kindness and forbearance, in have all found out, or we all ought to know, that destruction to proceed. True the waters say in fishness, instead of shedding the softness and every means in his power to exert himself against meekness and self-distrust, will be the probable there is one thing in our great free country stron. rumbling sound, we are here; we bid you explore warmth of generous love through the moral sys. its dreadful influence. In a late number of the consequence of a close examination into our preger than the laws. It is public orinion. It is us if this you dare. But no human foot e'er trod tem, they become a freezing centre of solitary Christian Sentinel, a very able writer who signs sent deficiency in these amiable graces.

Ger than the laws. It is public orinion. It is us if this you dare. But no human foot e'er trod tem, they become a freezing centre of solitary Christian Sentinel, a very able writer who signs of no more use to make laws here which are not thy banks beyond where now I stand. Waters, and unsocial indulgence; and at length displace timeself "L," complains of this growing evil in To these persons, the exclusive credit of their in accordance with public opinion, than it would have you a beginning? "No." Banks, trees and every emotion that deserves to be called virtuous. the Church, and such is the coincidence between individual preacher is at least as valuable a conbe to oppose our feeble breath to the blast of a rocks, companions of this murmuring stream, tell No cloak of selfishness is in fact more impenetra. the views of "L" and my own, that it would afsideration, as the glory of that God whom it may hurricane. We want something stronger than me of its beginning? "Beginning? none, there ble than that which envelopes a pampered imaginary ford me great deal of gratification if the intellible his constant aim to glorify; and they do not laws to guard the sanctity of the Sabbath. How is none." Ye heavens, moon and stars, loving the nation. The reality of woe is the very circum- gent editor of the Sentinel would comply with the

Temperance.

THE DRUNKARD AND THE DRAM-SELLER.

Mesers. Ford and Damrell have recently published an Address delivered before the Mass. Society for the Suppression of Intemperance, May 27, by Lucius M. SARGEANT, Esq. Few men have contributed more to expose the wickedness of dram selling and dram drinking, than Mr. Sargeant. He comes to his work with breeding apparatus, and group of ragged, loathsome, retching inmates, with which our country is cursed .-We extract the following picture .- N. E. Christian

against those allurements, which promise an easy grabring tidings to the wretched mother, that the monster leach that Joseph did live with Mary as his wife after the comes! He comes! the once honored father—the birth of Christ, and that it was contrary to the doctrine kind and tender husband—the worthy citizen—the faith—of the church." I could not question the correctness of ful friend—the professing Christian!—Alas, how changed! The wife, imbued, perhaps, by the precept and
example of a pious mother, with the principles of a living and lesting faith, has escaped the contagious exving and lasting faith, has escaped the contagious ex. Church another, which we were to follow? telling him, ample of her worthless husband; she has buried her any other text determined to contagions. sorrows in the bosom of her God.

ume, at that very table, a twelvementh has scarcely passed away, since he delighted, in the circle of his saidthey should not be read by any person under hir influlittle family, to read of the promises of God! He ence. He said he had burnt one, and sent back some of staggers to the spot, and sustaining his tottering form the burnt leaves, that the owner might know he had done so; in view of the guilt of which, the nation has just reason specting a certain "Central Committee" which was did not apply to this province. But we notice this prinupon the holy book, his first ejaculation is an oath!— and that he was going to burn the other three. When How powerful, how rapid has been the operation of asked if he was not afraid that God would punish him for rum's tremendous alchyiny! All personal regard, all burning his word, he said no, he was serving the church forms of comeliness are gone! The decrepid and broken old man, at thirty-five! The bloated cheek—the ken old man, at thirty-five! The bloated cheek-the filthy beard-the dropping chin-the swollen tonguethe blood-shot eye-the matted bair-the crownless hat -the worn out shoe-the ragged coat! His first act is a deed of violence: he soizes the pittance, the hard earnings of the worse than widowed mother, destined in the mystery of drunkenness, who was the prime mipoison he administered, who observed, from day to ed, though it has been often threatened. I was happy to day, the rapid process of destruction, the unsteady learn in the course of the conversation, that he had interstep, the trembling hand, the thickening speech, the faultering tongue; who noted the first tokens of approaching ruin, the forsaken shop, the fallen fence, the neglected farm, the abandoned wife, the Sabbathbreaking child, the unfortunate creditor, the sheriff,

"But these accumulating ills are of no importance to the dram-seller. In the popular phraseology of the day, they are none of his business. Careful man .-He knows the character of his customer, and he deals for cash only! Follow the drunkard a little further. He has poured the last deluge on his soul. He has expended the last farthing in rum. That universal philanwith the bottle to his pocket, and supports him to the door-it closes behind him for the last time- he beams lying as he fell, his little stiff in death, and half conceed by the diffield snow. Here is no poetry, no ficcealed by the drifted snow. Here is no poetry, no fiction of the brain. Some similar example, of a milder or more aggravated type, is of continual occurrence, in almost every considerable village of the commonwealth. The miscrable martyr may be spared the ignominy of dying on a heath; but his is the drunkard's death, whether upon a bed or a scaffold."

Capt. Pearce, of the ship Earl Grey, from Bristol, having lately arrived at this port in safety after an unusually rough passage, has been complimented by his passengers for his seamanship and conduct on the voyage. The Captain however, avera his firm belief that (to use his own words) "Under Providence, we owe escape from disaster mainly to the fact of my ship being a temperate ship. This is my fourth voyage under this regulation, and I speak from experience, casualties and disasters at sea are stripped of all their terrors where the temperance of a crew can be relied on-and were I an underwriter, I would sooner take a risk on a third class vessel thus regulated, than on one standing A. I. coppered and copper fastened, with an 'allowance of

Religious Intelligence.

For the Christian Guardian. Kitley, July 17th, 1833.

Dear Brother,-Being aware that accounts of religious revivals are pleasing and encouraging to Christians, I communicate to you an account of the work of the Lord in this place.

Our four days' (or protracted) meeting for the Rideau Circuit commenced in Kitley, according to appointment, on Friday the 28th June. The meeting was held in a on Friday the 28th June. The meeting was held in a now barn, there being no place more convenient, and the Society had taken considerable pains in making the necessary preparations. We had looked forward to the meeting with considerable expectations; the Society in this place had not been favoured with a revival of religion for several years. Our meeting was far advanced, and we began to fear that it would poss by and no special good be done. It was a time of intense anxiety to the people of God. When towards the close of the day on Sabbath our hopes began to revive; three mourners presented them. selves at the alter of prayer, and in the evening there were six or seven. Before non on Monday there were nearly thirty mourners at the alter, crying to God for mercy; nor were they disappointed; He who had wound ed was also present to heal, and many were able to re joice in his salvation. On Tuesday evening the power of God was peculiarly manifest, especially to believers--will be long remembered by many who were much blessed

upon the occasion.
We had meeting every day or evening through the week and prayer meetings frequently till midnight. The work generally appeared to be deep and genuine; mourners drank deeply "of the wormwood and the gall;" they were instructed to believe that it was their privilege to know their sins forgiven. Nor were they willing to rest without an assurance that God had been "merciful to their unrighteousness and that he romembered their sins and iniquities no more;" and we have many witnesses that could say "We know the Son of man has power on

earth to forgive sins."
The heads of three families, besides others, have been subjects of this work. It was pleasing to see man and wife kneeling together before God, confessing that they were sinners, and praying God to have mercy upon their souls; nor were they left comfortless, he revived the "spirit of the contrite ones," and "looked upon those that were of a broken and contrite heart," and they went live to this important measure, and the final adjustment home rejoicing. If "angels rejoice over one sinner that of it, will, I doubt not, disappoint the enemies, and repenteth," O! what rejoicing must have been on this occasion. The work is principally confined to the neigh hourhood where the meeting was held, and avery one is speaking of the change that his taken place. I never saw a place more changed in a few days. There are few families in the neighbourhood that have not been visited by this revival, and a considerable excitement still prevails, which I pray may continue. It has been a time profitable to professors; they have been quickened, and bad the work deepened in their souls. Glory to God for

neans for the conversion of sinners and the revival of God's work. May be carry on his work in his own way till the world shall be filled with his glory. Amen. Yours sincerely, A. HORLBURT.

BURNING OF BIBLES IN BUENOS AYRES. We have been favored with the following extract of

etter from a gentleman in Buenos Ayres to his friend in this city, dated March 30, 1833. "Of some of the Spanish Tracts you sent me, I was much in want for my hospital distribution, which has weapons "strong and mighty," and wields them with continued, so far, without interruption, since my release. a dauntless courage, laying open the very secrets of I wish I could say as much of the book of God as of your those modern soul sickening Bedlams, with their death.

Tracts in this respect; but am sorry to be obliged to state. that all the copies found in one ward, four in number, were, through the interference of the Parish Priest, taken from the potients and committed to the flames! One man who has been thirteen years an invalid, and who was the first in the hospital to receive a Bible, parted with his very "Imagine not, that the actors in these tragedies of death and destruction are always to be found among the vilest of mankind. Talent and learning, rank and fa- afforded him much comfort; and if the Priest wanted it shion, heardless youth and heary age, the obligations burnt, he must burn it himself.—While matters were in of official station, and the solemn professions of Chris. this state, the Bible yet in the Prices's hands, I called at tianity have been found to afford no infallible protection the hospital casually, and was informed of what had been done, and carnestly entreated by the poor man to see the tification of this unnatural appetite; a promise, not Priest and endeavor to get the Bible back. I accordingly unlikely to be fulfilled to the miserable victim, reduced called a few days after on the Priest, who went into a unlikely to be fulfilled to the miserable victim, reduced from affluence to penury, from respectability to contempt, from health to sickness, from freedom to imprisonment—a promise not likely to be fulfilled to the houseless outcast, spurned, for his incorrugible vice, from a father's door; doomed to encounter a brother's from a father's door; doomed to encounter a brother's from a sister's anguish, the averted ever of an early frown, a sister's anguish, the averted eye of an early that for the common people? I told him I thought it associate! His children fly from his approach, and very plain and simple. "Put," said he, "it seems to

any other text, determined positively the question about they slow his servants, and that it might be so with those that burnt his word; but that such ignorance was no ex-

cuse. Among his objections to the Bible was, that it was not according to the Vulgate; but when challenged to point out any difference he declined doing so. earnings of the worse than widowed mother, destined to purchase bread for his starving children! He bears it in triumph to that honest man who first initiated him ded, he disapproved by the great body of them. It is the arst case that has come to my knowledge where I have nister of misery, who well knew the effects of the had reason to believe that a Bible had been actually burnfered in the arrangement of the Hospital without any right, and that the ecclesization supervision was vested exclusively in the chaplains, both of whom had given free consent for the distribution of the Bible. I intend, un-Bible has been taken away, another instead of that they have lost. The Tracts were not distributed, though se. veral hundred were in use among the patients - Jour. of Commerce.

CATHOLICISM IN THE UNITED STATES.

From the Memoirs of American Missionaries, published by Pierce and Parker, under the direction of the Audover Society of Inquiry, we learn that the Roman Catholic thropist, the dram seller, enables him to find the way population of this country is estimated at 800,000, the number of congregations at 784, and that of priests pro-bably about 150. There are ten dioceses, or bishopricks;

are in Boston and vicinity) 18 priests and 23 congrega. tions. Of the latter 6 are in Maine, and 9 in Massachu-

"Here are eight or ten colleges, besides many acade. mies and other literary institutions, entirely under the action towards the claims of the Church of England. control of the Catholics; as many theological seminaries; and more than twice that number of convents or nume.

Mary's free school, and Orphan's Asylums, where the judged it far better to suffer under one evil than twochildren of the poor and orphans are early brought under

St. Mary's College, also in this city, has a theological

same number of students, 20 instructors and 7,000 volnmes in the library. There is a college at Mobile, at New Orleans and Jackson, in Louisiana; one at Eards. town, Ky, with 150 students; one at Cincinnati; two in grog' on board." Hot coffee we understand is the substitute for the pernicious beverage in common use.

that city. The most splendid Cathedrals are in St. Louis, Mobile, and Baltumore. The latter city is styled the Rame of the United States. It contains 20,000 Catholics, five splendid edifices, a public Catholic property of a million of dollars, and a convent, and a numbery for blacks, besides the College. The Cathedral is the most magnificent and largest temple in the Union, having cost over \$300. 000, exclusive of ornaments, &c. The ground plan is 190 by 117 feet, dismeter of the dome 77, and height 116 feet; two towers, at each wing, 120 feet high. The congregation numbers 6,000, and is the same with whom Carroll worshipped. There are 67 prests in this diocese, besides those connected with seminaries, of which there are 14 in all. In the Cincinnati district the Catholics are said to be "rapidly increasing." In the St. Louis and New Orleans districts are more than 100 priests .- Mer. Journal.

CHRISTIAN GUARDIAN.

Wednesday, August 7, 1833.

We have received a letter (not for publication) from Mr. Ryerson, dated London, 14th June. For the information of his numerous friends, we give a few particulars .- He intended to embark for America on the 8th or 10th of August; but as passages from Liverpool | the Province, and a simultaneous movement of all exto New-York at this season of the year are generally cept the advocates of Establishment was made to petedious, he does not expect to reach this before the tition His Majesty's Government humbly praying "to last of September.

"He says "It is probable that the Rev. George visit from a person of his years, experience, and aspirant honors and exaltations."

In reference to the business of his mission, Mr. Ryerson says, "I have this week finished all that can in duty bound to do, in accordance with the great prinbe done in regard to the primary object of my mission ciple of religious freedom, which from the first, he adds his opinion, that "all the arrangements relates in the other, the dispute did not originate with them, tive to this important measure, and the final adjustment neither is any man's right invaded thereby. satisfy the expectations and wishes of the friends used in the 31st Gco. 3d, for the support of which the of Methodism in Upper Canada:" of this he says he " feels assured."

ing the postponement of the time of Conference to the directly to the point, that we deem it sufficient of itself before the public. first of October, to give time for the return of Mr. to satisfy every candid mind as to the intention of His Conference meeting a week later than was expected.

SLAVE EMANCIPATION.

Church Reform, Slave Emancipation, and the East so unjust, rapacions, and cruel-so utterly at variance with every principle of RIGHT, would have found coun tributed."-Report, &c p. 181. tenance from any man, much less a nation professing hristianity; and that even now the efforts of an enhimself a Briton.

Should the Government succeed in this laudable orrows in the bosom of her God.

"The holy volume lies upon the table. In that volume Bible did, undecided. I asked him if he would let in the British dominions, as we fervently pray they may, it will secure for them an imperishable memorial throughout all generations; as well as remove a crime, to exclaim "It is of the Lord's mercies that we are not consumed."

> METHODIST E. CHURCH AND PUBLIC MEASURES. (CONTINUED.)

This then was the starting of the question, which was accompanied with spirited remonstrances from the clergy of the Scotch Church, against the exclusive claims of the Church of England to the Reserves, and other privileges of an establishment by law .-- These proceedings of the Kirk clergy and their friends, aroused the attention of the other denominations throughout the Province; their respective pretensions were canvassed, and it was discovered that the claims of the would be established Churches rested not on so firm a basis as had been generally supposed .- Some were for general distribution of the Reserves for the support of religion; others were of the opinion that it would be far better to appropriate them to advance the secular interests of the country, and the promoting of education. The Methodists adopted the latter course, in which they were joined by the greater part of the Presbyterians not of the Kirk, the Baptists, Quakers, and others of no particular denomination; comprising together a vast majority of the inhabitants of the Prorince. From this position the Methodists have never

swerved; neither are we aware of the others as communities doing so; though several of late have not manifested that zeal in the cause with which they set out. It remains to be seen how far the opiate lately administered to some in the shape of certain Religious Grants, may operate in producing a change of mind and

The movements of the Scotch clergy relative to their claims as an Established church, met with general distwo or more dominant churches in the Province. Applications were made to the Provincial House of Assembly on the subject, which in January 1826 drew up and passed an address to His Majesty of which the fol-

lowing is an extract :-"We further must represent, Most Gracious Sovereign, that the Lands set apart in this Province for the maintenance and support of a Protestant Clergy, ought not to be enjoyed by any one denomination of Protestants, to the exclusion of their Christian Brethren of other denomina. tions, equally conscientions in their respective modes of worshipping God, and equally entitled, as dutiful and loyal subjects, to the protection of Your Majesty's benign and liberal Government. We therefore humbly hope it will, in Your Majesty's wisdom, be deemed expedient and just that, not only the present Reserves, but that any funds arising from the sales thereof, should be devoted to the advancement of the Christian Religion generally, and the happiness of all Your Majorty's subjects, of whatever denomination; or if such application or distribution should be deemed inexpedient, that the profits arising from such appropriation should be applied to the purposes of education, and the general improvement of the Province."

This is the first intimation of a diversion of the Clergy Reserves from the purpose for which they were originally set apart by the 31 Geo. 3rd; and observe, this originated with the House of Assembly—the voice of incidently connected. he country through their regularly constituted Representatives—not from sectarian influence or party measures as has been falsely represented, but doubtless from a conviction that the peace and prosperity of the country depended in a great measure upon it.

This measure of the Assembly gave impulse to the exertions of the friends of religious liberty throughout appropriate the proceeds of the sale of the lands heretofore set apart for the benefit of a Protestant Clergy, to Marsden will be sent out to our Conference as Repre. the improvement of our highways and the purposes of due bounds. sentative of the British Conference. He has been twice general education, and to endow on behalf of christians President of the British Conference." He speaks of of all denominations, literary institutions, free from him in high terms. Mr. Marsden is an old preacher, disabilities and exclusions, in which piety, talent, worth, about 60; and we may anticipate great benefit by a and knowledge, shall alone secure to the christian

> In circulating and forwarding this petition the Methodists took an active part, as they conceived they were

The ambiguity of the term "Protestant Clergy," Reserves were originally designed, gave rise to claims,

go free, and wipe away one of the foulest crimes that distribution, they have stood aloof. Neither can it be to prohibit them. ever stained the character of the British nation, should said, that they have officiously interfered to wrest them meet with emberrassing opposition from any one calling from their original design and apply them to secular legality of these proceedings; but at the same time it is objects, as no movement was made to that effect pre- worthy of remark, that a certain eminent barrister of vious to the question being agitated in the House of this Province, a member of the Church of England, and measure, and effect a total extinction of Negro Slavery Assembly: nor till the Address quoted above had a most respectable land owner in the country, in his passed that body.

from one extremity of the Province to the other, re- rity of which the above procecutions were instituted, formed about the commencement of these contests, | cipally to contrast the readiness and zeal manifested to with which it was said several of the Methodist Minis. I prevent the celebration of matrimony by the Methodist ters were united; and respecting the proceedings of ministers, with the unwillingness shown by the same which, divers fearful and portenteus stories were kept persons to pass any act for their relief. The friends of told in public and private, in the senate and in the prohibited, exerted themselves to obtain the passing of market, from the press and from the hustings-about a Provincial act to authorize and regulate the solemni-Methodist Ministers and their midnight cabals in said | zation of matrimony on the part of the Methodists and Central Committee, that several even of the "elect" clamor and noise about Methodist Preachers and poli- had struggled through the Council, the then Law adviser been led to suppose the contrary, from the circumstance infication of His Majesty's pleasure; though so doubtin our opinion, took part in its proceedings; but this tion and got the Royal assent. was altogether distinct from the "Central Committee." with which it had nothing to do. Thus was a just of religion are involved.

against the Methodist ministers? How does it appear freedom undoubtedly entitled them; and this too in the that they have, as a body, either invaded the rights of face of 12 years' efforts of the Representatives of the any man or body of men whatever; or that they have people to obtain it! This one circumstance, had there "In Baltimore they have several charity schools; St. approbation from the Canadian public.—These rightly wantonly meddled with that which did not concern been nothing else, was sufficient to rouse the energies them; or stretched themselves beyond their measure, of the Methodists, and to call forth their exertions to their influence. Several hundred children are in these and several spirited essays and remonstrances appeared and gone out of their way to start disputes—we will schools, which are under the direction of the sisters of in the public prints, denouncing the threatening evil of not say about politics—but even concerning those matters which relate to religion itself? It cannot be made to appear by any reference to authenticated facts.

But if may be asked, "How have the Methodists become so conspicuous and taken so active a part in these controversies?" This shall be the next subject of enquiry, and we trust it will be no difficult task to show that notwithstanding the prominent part they have acted, they have, as a body, kept within the bounds of prudence and christian principles.

It seems scarcely necessary, before proceeding further on this point, to premise, that however excellent and desirable the obtaining of any end may be, it cannot excuse, much less justify, the use of unchristian means in the pursuit of it. Such in this case would have been any thing tending to degrade the constituted authorities of the country, opposition to the laws, contumacious or disrespectful conduct or language towards those in authority, and indiscriminate censures of any body of men because of any real or supposed faults of individual members; or not discriminating between a community of christians considered as a whole, and certain particular faults or errors with which it may be

All or any of these, proceed from whom they may, cannot be justified, neither should we by any means undertake the task of doing so, even were we or those connected with us faulty in these respects; but us far as our knowledge extends we can acquit the Methodist preachers of every thing of the kind.: With whatever boldness or zeal they may have animadverted on certain public measures, which they have found it necessary to oppose; or public men, whose conduct in advocating those measures, they have thought was liable to censure, we trust it will be found on examination, that in respect to the above particulars they have kept within

It is a well known characteristic of the Methodists, to be "zealously affected in a good thing"-such they consider the great object in view-equal religious rights and privileges; and as essential to this, the voluntary support of the clergy by the people-for next to personal religion or holiness, we know of nothing more congenial to the spread of unadulterated Christianity among the nations of the earth. This characteristic then, together with their numbers and influence to this country, until the meeting of Conference." And they have invariably kept in view; but, in this matter, in the Province, may be considered one cause of the prominent part they have taken in the measures under consideration. But the principal moving cause of the activity of the Methodists, as bearing immediately on their peculiar privileges and character as a people, is to be found in the conduct of their opponents-in the first, on the part of the Scotch Church, and then of course which these have thought proper to pursue, while meeting in Dublin, but could not. He purposed, how. variety of opinions. Some persons of high legal and those means by which they might controll the religious ever, to attend the Irish Conference in Cork, July 1st. official standing, both in this Province and in Britain, privileges and literary resources of the country-a land, and was pleased with the religious and missionary testant Clergy within the Canadas. The testimony of odists, as well as showing very plainly what they his goodness to us in this place.

In conclusion, I would say, that this affords an addistrict of the people, and was every where cordially tional testimony in favour of the use of extraordinary received.

In this place.

In this place.

In this place.

In this place.

In conclusion, I would say, that this affords an addistrict of the people, and was every where cordially thouse of extraordinary received.

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In this affords an addistrict of the people, and was every where cordially thouse of extraordinary received.

In this place.

In thi House of Commons in 1823, relative to a conversation with the power and privileges of an establishment. A carrying the plan for the abolition of slavery into effect,

We have written to our Superintendent, recommend. which he had with Lord Grenville on this subject, is so few particulars will set the matter in its proper light

We shall commence as far back as the years 1817, Ryerson; who is detained by reason of the English | Majesty's Government in setting apart those Reserves. and '18, when prosecutions were instituted against se-It will be recollected that Lord Grenville, who framed veral of the Methodist ministers as well as others, the act of 1791, was brother to the eminent Mr. Pitt, for solemnizing matrimony. To understand the true and was in the ministry with him at the time when that bearing and character of these proceedings, it will Under the head of Foreign News, a summary is act was passed. This opinion was published in the be necessary to revert to the introduction of Megiven of the proceedings of Government in three of the 67th number of the Guardian; tut because of its im. thodism into the Province, which is coeval with the great measures which have agitated the country- portance, is worthy of insertion here. The committee settlement of the country. Societies of Methodists asked Lord Sandon-"Have you at this moment a dis- | had been formed and governed, and matrimony solem-India Company's Charter. The slave question appears tinct recollection of what Lord Grenville said to you?" nized among them by their own ministers, for more to have assumed a determined form, and passed the Lord Sandon answered: "I remember, that he stated than 25 years previous to any offence being taken on Commons in a series of resolutions, upon which a bill to me that the scheme upon which he built the system the part of the authorities, or any intimation being will be founded. What reception it may meet with in that was intended to be incorporated into the Canada given of its being contrary to law. The preachers, the House of Lords, and what will be its effects upon Act of 1791, was a good deal derived from information doubtless, supposing that as the ecclesiastical laws of the Colonies, remain to be seen. Every good man they had collected from an officer who had been much | England were not in force here, nor any provincial stacannot but desire it may effect the end designed—the in Pennsylvania, of the system with regard to lands tute prohibiting the exercise of what was considered a liberation from a cruel and unjust bondage of a race of appropriated to religion and education in that State; common religious right, they were quite at liberty to our fellow men who have been the victims of avarice I understood him to say, that the distinction of a Pro- perform the ceremony of marriage among their own peofor so many ages, in a country too, and under the testant Clergy, which is frequently repeated in the Act ple at least. But about the time mentioned above, anspices of a nation, professing to be governed by the of 1791, was meant to provide for any Clergy that was without any proclamation, notice, or intimation what. pure, just, and merciful principles of christianity. How not Roman Catholic; at the same time, leaving it to ever, to warn against the continuance of the practice, nconsistent! Who could have believed that a trafic the Governor and the Executive Council of the Pro- an old statute of Geo. the 2nd was brought to bear on vince to provide in future how that should be dis- the subject, and prosecutions were instituted against several ministers as felons; some of whom were con-But as the Methodists have not at any time desired any victed and sentenced to be banished the Province; sufshare in these Reserves, so they have not sought for it; [fering various indignities and hardships for the exercise lightened Government to extend a helping hand to the and, therefore, in the dispute between the Church of of what they innocently considered both their privilege poor sufferers in bondage--to let the innocent captive England and other denominations about their general and duty, being unconscious of the existence of any law

> It is not our intention to give an opinion as to the place in the House of Assembly, contended that the Much has been said, and many a peal has been rung provisions of the Act of Goo, the 2nd, under the authoin circulation -- so many bold and imposing lies were religious liberty finding the performance of this rite others : but till lately to no effect. The House of Assemthemselves were deceived, and seriously alarmed for the bly nearly unanimously passing a bill for that purpose nterests of religion. But surprising as it may appear through twelve sessions successively ! and the Legisla. o those unacquainted with the true cause of all this tive council as often rejecting it. And when at length it lies, it is a certain fact, that not one single Methodist of the Crown gave his opinion in an official communica-Minister ever belonged to said Central Committee, tion to the Lieutenant Governor, that it was such a bill or attended its sittings. Perhaps some might have as the 31st Geo. 3rd required to be reserved for the sigof another committee being formed about the same ful was the case that the late Attorney General expressed time, for the purpose of promoting the circulation of a different opinion in the House of Assembly. The bill the petition respecting the Clergy Reserves before was accordingly sent home, accompanied as was genementioned, and forwarding it to His Majesty's Govern- rally supposed by an ill natured fellow, called a remonment; but this done, their functions ceased. Several strance, who tomahawked it behind the throne : for it clergymen,--Presbyterians, Baptists, and Methodists, was not beard of for nearly two years, till the present were members of this committee, and very properly. Ministry came into power, when it received a resurrec-

> Thus were a body of men, having under their pastoral charge at different times from 7000 to 12,000 souls. distinction observed between those matters which are and exercising a laborious and effective ministry, in the merely political and those in which the great concerns | Province from the date of its earliest settlements, and possessing the confidence and esteem of a large majority Where then, we would ask, is there any ground for of the inhabitants of the Province, precluded from the he cry out that has been heard from Dan to Beersheba exercise of a right to which the principles of religious prevent the erection of an ecclesiastical domination in the Province; the operation of which on religious liberty, could be easily inferred from this intimation of the effects of certain clerical influence in the grand councils of the country.

(To be continued.)

The Courier states that the Ex-Attorney General has been appointed Chief Justice of Newfoundland, and Mr. Hagerman re-instated in the office of Solicitor General of Upper Canada. This is confirmed by the Kingston Chronicle, on the authority of a private letter from the latter gentleman.

DAILY STEAM-BOAT BETWEEN YORK AND HAMILron .- A neat little Steam-boat, with good accommodations, called the John By, has commenced daily trips between these ports. She leaves Hamilton at 6 o'clock in the morning, and York at 2 in the afternoon; touching at the 16-Mile-Creek up and down. The John By was originally built to run on the Rideau Canal, but was found to draw too much water, and the proprietor has determined to run her between this port and Hamilton, which will be a great public accommodation. The fare for cabin is \$2, for deck \$1.

For the Christian Guardian.

REPORT OF THE WOLFORD SABBATH SCHOOL. This school was organized in the month of August, 827, and since that time has been kept in operation. In making an annual report, we cannot but express our gratitude to the great disposer of all events for his good-ness toward us.—The health of the scholars has been preserved, and not one has been cut off by death. The prospects of the school for some part of the last year, were rather discouraging, for the want of suitable books and faithful teachers. But we are happy to say that for the last quarter we have been favoured with a few books and teachers, such as feel a deep interest in the improvement of their scholars, and we trust a desire for their salvation. Our school numbers at present about 40 scholars: The most recited by one scholar is 912 verses of scripture and poetry. The whole number recited during the year is 9694. JOHN ROSE.

Wolford, May 20th, 1833. General Intelligence.

FOREIGN NEWS. From the Commercial Advertise

By the packet ship Roscoe, Capt. Rogers, the Editors f the Commercial Advertiser have received copious files of European papers, embracing London papers to the 24th of June, and Liverpool to the 25th.

GREAT BRITAIN.

COLONIAL SLAVERY .- The Debates in the House of Commons are very volumnious, in relation to the Slavory bill. On the night of the 7th the second resolution of the Colonial Slave Bill was passed, which is, that all slaves born subsequent to this act, and all under 6 years of ege, shall first, on the part of the Scotch Church, and then of course which these have thought proper to pursue, while he declared free. Several attempts were made by Mr. He had been invited to attend the annual Missionary others within the Province: and it has called forth a endeavouring to secure to themselves the possession of Stanley and Mr. Hume to amend: all of which were defeated. On the 11th a resolution empowering Ministers recting in Dublin, but could not. He purposed, howver, to attend the Irish Conference in Cork. July 1st.

He has travelled through eighteen counties in Engand, and was pleased with the religious and missionery testant Clergy within the Canadas. The testimony of odists, as well as showing very plainly what they

Mr. Clay, Mr. Godson, Sir R. Inglis, and Mr. Whitmore,

which they considered to be of so much importance that the addition to the sum originally proposed was trifling in comparison to the object it would attain. Mr. Robinson, Mr. C. Buller, Mr. Prymo, Major Beauclerk, Mr. Lewis, Mr. R. Potter, Colonel Evans, Mr. Pease, and Mr. A. Ba. Lord Hill had a party of 22, among whom were several of ring appased the resolution principally on the ground that those who expect offices in the new Cabinet; yesterthe amount of compensation was greater than the West day Sir Robert Peel dined with the Duke of Wellington India planters had a right to require, and that in the pre- and a similar party, and this evening the Duke of Wellsent condition of this country, it was inexpedient to add ington is to dine with Sir Robert Peel and a party of to the burthens of the people, which must be the result of twenty-four. It is said that the Duke and Sir Robert have this measure!

On Thursday (20th of Jone) the resolutions of the Commons for the abolition of negro slavery being communicated to the House of Lords, they were ordered to be print- occasion, from the difficulty of forming a new Cabinet, a ed and Earl Ripon (late Lord Goderich) gave notice that, list is already in preparation. The Duke's party assert on the Taesday following he should bring them under the that the King will not create new Peers, and that it will consideration of the House.

House of Lords, as the basis of negro emuncipation:

1. That immediate and effectual measures be taken for ted by the Radicals. the entire, abolition of slavery throughout the colonies, under such provisions for regulating the condition of the negroes as may combine their welfare with the interests

of the proprietors.

2. That it is expedient that all children born after the passing of any act, or who shall be under the age of six years at the time of passing any act of Parliament for this purpose, be declared free; subject nevertheless, to such temporary restrictions as may be deemed necessary for

their support and maintenance,
3. That all persons now slaves shall be registered as appresticed lab urers, and acquire thereby all rights and privileges of freemen; subject to the restriction of la-bouring, under the conditions and for a time to be fixed by Parliament, for their present owners.

4. That, towards the compensation of the proprietors, his Majesty be enabled to grant to them a sum not exceed. ing £20,000,000 sterling, to be appropriated as Parliament shall direct.

5. That his Majesty be enabled to defray any such ex pense as he may incur in establishing an efficient stipond. fary magistracy in the colonies, and in aiding the local legislatures in providing, upon liberal and comprehensive principles, for the religious and moral education of the negro population to be emanciusted.

Upon this subject the Observer remarks:-"As some doubts have been entertained with respect to the intentions of Government on the West Indian question, we feel it necessary to state that Ilis Majesty's Ministers do not mean to content themselves with the assent of the Lords to the declaratory resolutions, but it is their determination to pass the Act of Parliament, of which they are the forerunner, with all possible speed, and cer. tainly during the present session. The great question which has so long agitated a large portion of the conscientious of the community, will thus be placed on a hasis, may, with prudence and caution, be made the foundation of a final and satisfactory settlement."

Trenes .- The House, on the 12th, went into committee on the Irish Tithe Act, when Lord Aithorp proposed a re-solution to the effect that an advance should be made to the clergy of Ireland, in lieu of all arrears of tithes in 1831, 1832, and 1833, and that the money should be repaid by a land tax on those lands for which the tithes were in arrear. This subject gave rise to an interesting debate on the state of Ireland. It was admitted on all hands that the attempts to enforce the payments of tithes had been the sole cause of the late disturbances there. The plan of the government, as stated by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, with regard to the tithes in arrear, is to stop their exaction, to grant a sum of money to the clergy in licu thereof, which is to be repaid to the government by a tax upon the land liable to the payment of tithes, but which have not been paid. This will shift the burthen from the tenant to the land lard. Sir Robert Feel took part in the discussion, as also did Mr. O'Connell, of was agreed to, and the debate upon the other resolutions

On the 14th, the discussion was resumed: "The resolution proposed by Lord Althorp on the 12th, for advancing a sum of money to the Irish Clergy, in lieu of the arrears of tithe, having been read, Mr. O'Connell hailed the measure as a proof of the disposition on the part of Government to put an end to the state of things which had nearly produced a servile war in Ireland, and as a preclude to the extinction of titles. He recommend. ed, however, that the lay impropriators should be included in the measure, else, he thought, it would only effect half the good it was intended to do."

Lord Althorp said the suggestion of Mr. O'Connell regarding the titles of lay impropriators should be taken in-

to consideration. Mr. D. W. Harvey expressed his satisfaction that some plan of pacification was about to be adopted, though he considered that the present measure would be regarded as a premium upon agitation, and the people of England, payment of titles, would not be long before they followed of the House of Commons:
the example of Ireland. He entreated Ministers to extin.
That it is exampled to

opposed by Mr. Gisborne, Dr. Baldwin and other members on the ground that it would be only shifting the bur.

2. That it is expedient that, in case the East India Comand other members; and on a division the numbers were-

For the resolution,270

Majority in favor of the resolution,230 From Monday the 12th, to the 21st of June—both days inclusive—the Commons were engaged in Committee upon the Irish Church Temporalities Bill. There was much excitement upon the subject. Parties ran high, and the opposition of the Tories, or Conservatives, was so strong, that the Ministers were compelled to give way on the 21st. upon an important section, which was with drawn by Mr. Stanley. The opposition boast that the Ministers were driven to this measure to save themselves from total overthrow. The Ilumes and O'Connells were in high wrath at the amendment proposed by the Ministers. Mr. Home

"The great principle of the bill, which obtained for it his support, and he believed also that of the great majority of the house, was that which admitted that the property of the church was public property, and might be dealt with as parliament thought fit. (Hear, hear.)—Ministers recommended the bill upon that principle, and the noble Chancellor of the Exchequer said that at no very remote Chancellor of the Exchequer said that at no very remove period Parliament would have £3,000,000 at its disposal. credit to the statement contained in the following para The right hon, gentleman now attempted to change his graph from Friday night's Sun :—

"It is said that His Majesty as the head of the Church that the statement contained in the following para graph from Friday night's Sun :—

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"It is said that His Majesty as the head of the Church that the statement contained in the following para graph from Friday night's Sun : sense of the manner in which they had mocked and duped regulated by more discretion and attention to the signs of them during the last four months by rejecting the bill alto- the times!" them during the last four months by rejecting the bill alto-

There does indeed seem to be some danger, that the existing Ministry will be broken up. It is stated in private letters from London, that the Duke of Wellington has unqualifiedly declared that, as a stand at some point must soon be made against the votaries of change and revolu. foreign policy :-tion, it is as well, or better, to do it now, than when a far. "If complained that the mismanagement of the Bel

and influence. In regard to a new creation of Peers, to strengthen the Whice in the Lords, it is still asserted, in respectable quarters, that his Majesty continues to express his aversion to any extensive creation to carry any measure not of the last importance, and that every other expedient must be previously tried. On the other hand, it is quite chvious, that several of the Hills now before Parliament can never with difficulty.

The following paragraph from the Sun, is also consi. dered a "sign" deserving of note .--

The Torics are actively exerting themselves in anticipa-tion of the resignation of Ministers. A few days ago, come to a perfect understanding as to their course of ope. rations, and that in order to afford any chanco of the continuance of the present Ministers in office, as on a former onsideration of the House.

The following are the resolutions adopted by the House Duke and Sir Robert are so infatuated by the prospect of of Commons, and transmitted for concurrence to the a return to office, that they make light of every difficuly, and even persuade themselves that they will be suppor-

> EAST INDIA COMPANY .- In addition to the high matters of interest under discussion in the British Parliament, at the date of our last advices, the question of the renewal of the East India Company's Charter may now be enumerated. This subject was brought before the House of Commons on the night of the 13th, by Mr. C. Grant, who, in a speech of some length, laid before the House the pro- majority of sixty. positions of Government for regulating the affairs of the Company, to the effect that the trade of China should be brown open; and that it is expedient that the Govern-

ment of India should remain in the hands of the Company, ubject to regulations to be prescribed by Parliament. The propositions are,—

1. To separate the union which at present exists between the trading character and the sovereign character of the

East India Company. 2. To abolish altogether the Company as a trading company, and to throw the trade entirely open to general

3. To allow the Company to exercise its present authoity in India for twenty years. 4. To legalise the holding of Lands by Europeans in the

East Indies. 5. To allow the natives of India, notwithstanding their

those resolutions, it is proposed-6. That their present dividends, to the amount of £630,000, which the Proprietors are in the annual receipt of, should be secured to them by an annuity, to be charged on the territorial revenues of India; and on the territorial revenues of India only.

7. That at the end of the twenty years of government to be administered to the East India Company, the Proprietors shall have the right, if then deprived of the go. vernment of India, to demand the payment of their capital;

8. If at the end of that period of twenty years they should not demand the payment of their capital, then that the payment of the said annuity of £630,000 should be

continued for ferty years.

9. At the end of forty years it is to be at the option of Parliament, on giving three years' notice, to redeem the said annuity at the rate of £100 for every £5 5s, of an-

10. That there shall be a guarrantee fund of two millions; the said fund to be allowed to accumulate, until with interest it shall increase to the sum of twelve mil lions; the object of the said fund being to secure the regular payment of the anunity, and ultimately to be applied to the paying off the capital stock of the Company.

It is also proposed, "That in future, this country shall proceed on the Ame rican plan of apportioning the duty according to the quality of the tea; so that taxation on that article may not course. The first proposition submitted by Lord Althorp fall disproportionately on the consumers of inferior sorts was agreed to, and the debate upon the other resolutions of tea. To that end Mr. Grant recommends that the teas should be distinguished in four or five distinct classes, and rated accordingly.

With respect to the tea now held in hand by the Eas India Company, and which is calculated at about : wo years' consumption, the Company is to be allowed a reasonable time to dispose of it, before the private trader is allowed to come into competition with then

"Mr. Grant expressed his opinion that there should be no restrictions in respect to the size of vessels trading to

"With respect to the silk establishments kept up by the Company in India, it is proposed, in order to secure the certain supply of silk to this country, that the Company should be allowed to go on with them, until capitalists be found to take the trade out of their hands.

In a future stage of the Bill, Mr. Grant announced that he should have to propose some alterations in the Eccle siastical Establishments of India.

The following are the resolutions proposed by Mr. when they found what was to be obtained by resisting the Grant, as they appeared in the "Votes and Proceedings"

guish tithes in England, and if they were then defeated in the other house, they would be brought back again to of.

That it is expenient that an ins majesty's sunjected protection of the Civit authority. Training may not meet before the Limerick Chronicle, were, an Saturday night, lit on the China, and to trade in ten, and in all other productions all the eminences in and noar the Middleton Union. As of State for the Colonies, any observations on this sub-I. That it is expedient that all his Majesty's subjects ce by the people.

A long discussion ensued in which the resolution was shall enact for the protection of the commercial and politendance—indeed, the country for miles round appeared

then of collecting tithes from the government to the pany shall transfer to the Crown, on behalf of the India landlords; it was opposed also by Mr. Chapman, Mr. Tal. Territory, all assets and claims of every description bebot. Mr. D. Browne, and other Irish members, because longing to the said Company, the Crown, on behalf of the they objected altogether to the payment of tithes to a Pro. Indian Territory, shall take on itself all the obligations of testant clergy in a Catholic country. The measure was the said Company, of whatever description, and that the defended by Mr. Littleton, Lord Althorp, Sir R. Inglis said Company shall receive from the revenues of the said Territory such a sum, and paid in such a manner, and under such regulations, as Parhament shall enact.

3. That it is expedient that the Government of the Bri tish possessions in India be entrusted to the said Company, under such conditions and regulations as Parlia ment shall enact, for the purpose of extending the com-merce of this country, and of securing the good govern-ment, and promoting the moral and religious improvement of the people of India.

In the House of Lords the resolutions passed by the House of Commons relative to the Charter of the East India Company, were presented at the bar on the 17th of June for concurrence. They were ordered for consi deration on the 28th.

Grey said he did not think any new law necessary for the security of the internal peace of the country; and Lord Sengrave remarked that the formation of Conserva-tive Clubs had been the means of continuing the Political Unions in existence.

THE KING AND THE BISHOPS - We have reason to attach credit to the statement contained in the following para-

England knew that they had been expressed, and the at- has addressed a strong letter of remonstrance, through the tempts to deny them exhibited a lamentable example of Archhishop of Canterbury, to the Bench, of Bishops, and want of firmness, and want of public faith. For several especially to the sixth or seventh who distinguished them months the public, relying on the pledges of ministers, solves by their vote on the Portuguese question, relative had been looking forward confidently to the carrying of to their conduct under the present critical circumstances the bill with the important principle which chiefly recom-mended it to their favour, and now they shrunk from the pose themselves to the imputation of acting from selfish attempt. They had abandoned their duty to their country; their duty to their found to the respect try; their duty to their King; they had forfeited their own of the religious community, and exposing the Church to honour; they had given up all in order to preserve their places. ("Hear, hear," and "No.") He trusted, hower by driven by the power of public opinion from their seats ver, that the majority of that house would express their in Parliament, if their votes, as spiritual poers, were not

> This is another proof of the firmness and sincerity with which the King supports his Ministers.—Times.
>
> The Globe of June 22d, confirms the statement.

> In the Lords, on the 21st, the Margons of Londonders arraingned the Ministers with severity, touching their

tion, it is as well, or better, to do it now, than when a lar-ther advance has been made, and theminds of the country familiarized to treat every thing that is venerable and val-liable in their institutions with contempt, from the exam-ple set them by those placed in high places of authority and November, 1832. While large combined equations were kept off the coast of Holland, the political and commercial interests of Great Britain in the Mediterraneau had been neglected. The resident at Constantinople, previous to the departure of Lord Ponsonby (who seemed t have delayed in the hope of obtaining the higher appoint ment of St. Petersburgh,) was an individual of no rank of efficiency, although the matters in which he was engaged that several of the Hills now before Parliament can never pass the House of Lords, without such a deretiction of to the haste with which the convention had been concludprinciple as must forever after lessen their influence, by ed, and to the total change of foreign policy since the the sacrifice of character involved in it, and, therefore, present ministers came into office. He alluded obscurely the journals, and warned ministers of the inevitable and at that place.

fatal results of such a course, calling upon the noble Earl e would do his utmost to support his order. Ere long it might not be in his power to support it."

On the second reading of the Duke of Richmond's Quaker's and Moravian's affirmation bill, the Bishop of London took occasion to make some remarks upon the want of solemnity in the administration of oaths in that counry, and the unnecessary use of those solemn obligations The Right Rev. Prelate said that he considered that nine tenths of the municipal eaths ought to be abolished, and simple affirmation substituted; he also objected to administering ouths to persons not of age, except, in judicial cases, and he gave notice of his intention to direct the attention of Parliament to the subject in the next session.
The Lord Chancellor and Lord Bexley fully concurred n the views of the Bishop of London.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Tenyson gave notice of his intention to move a call of the House on the 2nd of July to take into consideration the expediency of triennial parliamants.

Col. Evans brought forward a motion on the 18th, for the repeal of the 37th clause of the Reform act, which requires the payment of rates and taxes as a qualification or exercising the elective franchise-in other words, to introduce into England the system of universal suffrage. After a short discussion the motion was negatived by a

From the Lecds Mercury of June 22. The distress has passed away, trade has revived and is now flourishing in almost every department. The work. men are again employed; perhaps there were never few er out of work. Credit is fully se established. At Leeds and Huddersheld the stock of goods in the cloth halfs is kept very low, and in some kinds of goods the supply falls short of the demand. The mills are working long mors; the warehouses of the merchants are well frequenied by buyers. The worsted stuff trade at Brudford, at Halifax, and at Keighley, is in a state of high prosperity. At Rochdale the flamel trade is considerably better than usual at this season. At Dewsbury and Heckmondwike the blanket manufactures have no reason to complain. In the cotton manufacture, trade is excellent; throughout the populous manufacturing district of Lancashire, there are scarcely any workmen out of employ; and wages are colour, birth, or religion, to be equally eligible to all offices as Europeans. To compensate the Company for the surrender of their rights and privileges, and, according to ing the last month; in fact, so much briskness is there, ng the last menth; in fact, so much briskness is there, and such confidence in the merchants, that there is a tendency towards speculation and over-trading, which we should be disposed to look at with some jealousy Even in London, where trade has been very long depressed, transactions are increasing, and prices are rising.

The character of the cloth sales, noth in and out of the

cloth halls, has been brisk as usual for several weeks past: but it is feared, is goods be much higher, the domand for them will fall off considerably. The Lords woolstaplers are wanting an advance for the new clip of wool; and indigo and dye wares, are both creeping up.

The London Courier of the 11th, says-"Our Irish Correspondents inform us that the most intense interest is attached to the approaching trial of Mr. Barrett, the publisher of Mr. O'Connell's letters, for libel. The trial vill take place at Dublin on the 13th."

The London Times says, "we have strong reason to believe that the Tory Peerage, aided by the Bishops, have determined on another and immediate attempt to over. throw the Grey Ministry, by defeating the Irish Church Reform Bill, nor do we see how they can fail to succeed as it is presumed their majority in the upper House will amount to fifty. There is nothing to prevent such a resalt but such a creation of liberal Peers as we cenjecture will not take place under a Ministry so little distinguished for political boldness as the present." If there is any ground for this statement, a crisis in England, of the deepest interest, is not far distant.

IRELAND.

The predominant estensible cause of commotion in this kingdom, at the present time, is the collection of tithes, which the clergy determine pertinacionaly to enforce, and the people with no less portinacity to resist. This resolution to resist, seems to have pervaded almost every connty, and with such uniformity of operation, as to with it the appearance of arrangement and concort. The Wexford Independent Wexford Independent says:—
"Our letters from Oilgate and the adjacent districts un

equivocally express the unrelaxed determination of the people not to pay a shilling more in the shape of tithes; but to allow the law to take its natural course. In fact, this spirit is observable in all parts of the country, and the rigorous measures lately instituted by his Majesty's government appears to have the effect only of stimulating the public, and to prevent fluctuations in the amount the people to renewed and greater sacrifices, in what they deem a just and holy cause."

collection of the fithes in the parish of Immogeesha, due and to acquaint you, that it is probable. His Majesty's to the Rev. Dr. Austin, Rector of Middleton. Two regis government will recommend to the Provincial Legislaments and the 7th Dragoon guards under the command ture next Session an amended Act to be passed containof Maj. Gen. Sir Thomas Arbuthnot, attended for the provisions suggested in this minute; and as the protection of the civil authority. "Numerous fires, says Provincial Parliament may not meet before November, tendance—indeed, the country for miles round appeared drained of inhabitants in order to swell the multitude and | may think it desirable should be communicated to His overaw the military; but the arrangements for encounte. ring any disposition to resistance were so formidable, that none was offered. The object of the expedition was effectually executed; the notices were served upon all for whom they were intended, and at an advanced hour in the evening, the troops with the exception of a few companies despatched to Middleton, returned to Cork."

A Dublin paper speaks of the subject of collecting tithes in the following terms:

tention. Every eye is turned to the movements of the tithe proctor, who serves as the nucleus of the constabulary, the military, and the mob, in whatever district he is seen abroad. He is now the real agitator. Sometimes he suffers severely. Thus a violent attack was made on a Mr. Moss, tithe agent at Castledermot, county of Carlow, on last Tuesday, by a crowd that collected to prevent his men serving latitats, and he had a very narrow escape .--The Hartigans (father and son), were on the same day almost beaten to death at Kilsheelan, but with characteristic Political Unions was had on the same day, when, in answer to a question put by the Earl of Winchelsen. Earl arrested by the police as partisans in the riot."

About five thousand peasants assembled at Mohoblin in following should be the principal.

About five thousand peasants assembled at Mohoblin in following should be the principal.

1st.—That the sum to which the personal responsible following should be the principal. the county of Tipperary to obstruct the putting up notices. At first they were successful, but the civil authority being reinforced by a body of soldiery, were at length enabled to accomplish their object.

Similar opposition, with various results at various times, has been made in the counties of Louth and Carlow.

UNITED STATES.

CHOLREA .-- It is stated that the Rev. Charles B. Ma. guire, Catholic Priest of Pittsburgh, died of Cholera on ednesday evening, the 16th instant. At Cincinnati, during the week ending on the 19th in-tant, there were forty deaths, of which seventeen were

by Cholera. A few cases occurred at Columbia, Ohio.

In some parts of Illinois, there continued to be fatal asses. There were also some at St. Louis. Though much abuted at Kentucky and Tennesee, still it appeared in many places unexpectedly and fatally.

On an estate on the Mississippi river, a short distance above New Orleans, owned by Gen. Wade Hampton, it is said, that out of fifteen bundred slaves, more than seven hundred have been destroyed by the Cholera.

St. Louis Mo. July 12,-Cases of Cholera have again been frequent in this city-attributable, we have not a oubt, to the imprudence of individuals. The Cholera which had prevailed to some extent at St.

Charles, has abated. It has entirely disappeared from Palmyra and Hannibal, but is prevalent in the country. Franklia, (Tenn.) July 12 .-- A gentleman who passed brough Shelbyville yesterday, informs us that R. Weldon. Esq. whose disinterested services to the sick during the prevalence of the Cholera in that place, will long be renembered with gratitude and admiration, is dead. His decease took place on Tuesday last 9th inst. A few per sons were to be seen in the streets of that ill-fated village, but they appeared to be perfectly stapefied and bewildered, and unwilling to answer any questions respecting the over-whelming calamity which had befallen their lately flourishing villago.

Vera Cruz .- The French armed brig La Bedine, Mons. Decayeux, Lieut. de Vaisseau, 15 days from Vera Cruz, the sacrifice of character involved in it, and, therefore, present ministers came into office. He alluded obscurely arrived in harbor of Pensacola, on the 12th inst. She whichever way the case is viewed, it is not unattended to the recent attacks upon the House of Lords in some of reports the Yellow Fever and Cholera as raging violently

(Grey) to fulfil the promise he had formerly given, that of Joel Clough was terminated upon the scafold; and he has suffered the last agonies from which escape had been forbidden. The solemn spectacle was witnessed by an immense assemblage of persons, variously estimated from twelve to thirteen thousand.

Thus has terminated a trial which has awakened almost inparalleled excitement; and which can scarcely pass without leaving an impressive warning against those un-restrained and unruly passions, which war against the soul, and poison the fountain of better sympathics, with which, through self-abandonment and dissipation, they are permitted to mingle,--Phil. Gaz.

> DOMESTIC. From the Colonial Advocate.

London, 2 Poland Street, May 31, 1833. DEAR SIR, ... I am informed that His Mujesty's Go. vernment have carefully considered the Charters or Acts for the Incorporation of Banks at Kingston and York; they have also allowed me ample opportunity to state my objections, both personally and in writing, and it has been at length decided and determined to disallow and annul all these Acts. This you will find to be the deliberate opinion of the Lords of the Treasury, the Board of Trade, and the Secretary of State for the Colonies. It is not by any means intended to prevent these joint stock companies from continuing in operation if possessed of capital; but well advised measures wil be taken to protect the landowners and inhabitants from the effects of future mismanagement on the part of the Directors. Of course, the question will come once more before the House of Assembly, and doubtless such instructions will be transmitted to Canada by the Goverament as will prevent all attempts at monopolizing for political and personal ends the currency of the country. That His Majesty in Council has disallowed these Acts is a fact on which you may place the most implicit dependance; and the people of Upper Canada ought to be forever grateful to the Crown for this especial mark of its wisdom and goodness. * * *** * With respect to the Colonial Post Office, and the charges for newspaper postages, I had the honor some time since to submit a plan to the Secretary of State,

containing the view I take of the question; and Mr. Stanley, by whom I was favoured with an audience of an hour and a half, a few days since, informs me that His Grace the Post Master General has sent to Quebec to request Mr. Stayner, the Colonial Deputy Post Master General's attendance here, with the view of making such arrangements as would be most advantageous and satisfactory to the people of British America. The Secretary of State is willing that Mr. Viger and myseli should have an interview with Mr. Stayner and Sir F. Freeling on the Post Office Question -- should the first named gentleman arrive before I take shipping for Queec, which will be in "The Jordeson" in a few days.

I had every reason to be satisfied with Mr. Stanley's conduct towards me, as the agent of the petitioners; I spoke to him with great freedom on the several mat-ters yet unsettled, and left him well convinced that al hough the Canadas have lost a friend in Lord Gode. RICH's removal, they have gained a benefactor in Mr. STANLEY'S appointment. Up to yesterday, Mr. Stanley had not received from the Colonial Governments the important information moved for by Mr. Hume last February and last August !!
The particulars of my interview with Mr. Stanley,

ind many other matters of importance in which I have been engaged, I defer communicating until my return; for indued I have little leisure to write at length, being advantage of such an office, as there they could at once busily employed preparing for our return home to Canada. Yours, most respectfully,

W. L. MACKENZIE. To Mr. John Mackintosh, Chairman of the Committee, &c. &c. &c. The following documents have been handed to us for

publication.—Courier. Government House, 31st July, 1933. Sin,--In reference to the conversation of the Lieut. lovernor with you and the Committee of Directors of he Bank of Upper Canada, respecting the expediency of adopting certain instructions for the regulation, of the Bank of Upper Canada, and of the Commercial Bank of the M dland District, which have lately been scriber with power to sell and make Conveyances for suggested by the Committee of the Privy Council for them. Trade and Plantations, with a view to the security of and value of paper money; His Excellency desires me eem a just and holy cause."

A second attempt has been made to serve notices for the Of the Privy Council for Trade, dated 16th July, 1830, ject which the Directors of the Bank of Upper Canada

> Majesty's government. I have the honor to be, &c. Wm. Rowan. The President of the Bank of Upper Canada. (cory.)

At the Council Chamber, Whitehall, 16th Jely, 1830. The Committe of the Privy Council for Trade, havng in consequence of certain papers transmitted to the resident and the Chancellor of the Exchequer, had un "The operations going on through the country for the collection of arrears of tithes now engross the public at the Establishment of a chartered Bank at the Mauritius -are of opinion.

That the Establishment of Banking Companies upon the secure foundation of an ample Capital subscribed, and an adequate proportion of such capital actually paid mote the commerce and general prosperity of the Mauritius or of any other of H. M's. Colonies in which individual Capitalists might be willing to undertake such establishments; and that it would therefore be advisable to give encouragement to such undertakings by the grant of charters under certain conditions of which the

bility of the respective chareholders may be limited should not be less than twice the amount of shares held by each.

2nd .-- That such Bank should make up and publish for the information of the proprietors general half yearly accounts, showing the whole amount of its debts and ssets at the close of each half-year-showing also the amount of its notes payable on demand, which had been in circulation in each week of such half-year; together with the amount of specie and other assests immediately available in each such week for the discharge of such notes-and that copies of such half-yearly accounts should be laid before the Government of the Colony. 3d .- That such Banks should be at all times liable to

fornish to the Governor of the Colony, on his requisition, similar accounts.
4th.—That the funds of the Bank should not be employed in Loans or advances upon Land or other Property not readily convertible into Money, nor in the

purchase of any such property; but be confined to what are understood to be the legitumate operations of Banking, viz :-- Advances opon Commercial paper or Government Securities, and general dealings in Money and Bills of Exchange. . Ordered that a copy of this Minute be transmitted to the Right Hon. II. Goulburn.

Deaths by lightning .- Three men were killed by ightning during the storm on Tuesday last, on board of a schooner lying at the wharf at Detroit. Three others were thrown overboard by the violence of the shock but regained the vessel .-- Emigrant.

MARRIED, By Rev. Alex, frying, on the 30th ult., Mr. Samuel Rogers, to Miss Elizabeth Knott, both of this town.

DIED

At Kingston, on the 27th ult., Barnabas Bidwell, Esq. accode 9 years, eleven months. A lorse number of inhabitants of all parties attended his funeral, and thus evinced a becoming respect for the virtues and his tineral, and time remove a morning, at the residence of his father, latents of the decease, and residence of his father, latents of the father, and Roder C. Cassady, aged 25 years.

At Rach, on Friday, 20th instant, Maria, youngest deaghter of Rev. John Stoughton, aged 3 years. without delay.

Execution of Clough .- On 26th ult., the unhappy career Letters received at the Guardian Office, during the week ending August 7, 1833.

T. Fawcett, S. Rawson, E. Evans, J. Beatty, W. Richardson, A. Prindel, H. Nelles, W. Case, 2.

UPPER CANADA COLLEGE.

FIGURE present terms of £25 Currency per annum, for M. Board and Tuition, at the College Boarding House, having been found inadequate to the expenses of the establishment, it is ordered, that from and after the 1st of January, 1834, the terms shall be £30 Currency per annum, for each Boardor.

*** The College Boarding House has lately undergone

material alterations in its interior arrangements; it is alse under new domestic management, and the Master of the Preparatory School resides in the house for the special purpose of superintending the conduct of the Boarders out of College hours. The dues for Tuiton are £2 per College Quarter, for

Pupils in the College; and £1 5s. for those in the Preparatory School, with an additional fire shillings per quarter in each case for the incidental expenses of pens, ink, fuel, The necessary books and materials are furnished by the College at the expense of the Pupils.

The College Quarters are ordered as follows:

1st. Qr.-From the close of the Christmas Vacation (about the first week in January) to the 20th March. 2nd Qr .- From 20th March to 3rd June.

3rd Qr.-From 3rd June to commencement of Summer Vacation (about 12th August.)

4th Qr .- From close of Summer Vacation (about the end of September) to the beginning of the Christmas Vacation.

N. B. At whatever period of any of the above quarters Pupil may be entered or withdrawn, his does for Tuition are payable for the whole of that Quarter.

It is particularly requested that notice be given either at the time, or previously if convenient, of the removal of any Scholar from the Institution.

THE VACATIONS ARE:

At Christmas-From the Saturday preceding Christ. nas day to the Monday fortnight following. At Whitsuntide-A week.

in the Summer-From the Friday on or next before the 12th August, to the Thursday six weeks following. IST The business of the College will recommence after he approaching Summer Vacation, on Thursday the 26th

September.

JOSEPH H. HARRIS, D. D.

PRINCIPAL.

U. C. College York, July 1833. Editors of papers who have heretofore inserted no. ices from the College, are requested to give the above three weekly insertions: accounts to be forwarded to the Gazette Otlice, York.

LAND AGENCY OFFICE, AT BRANTFORD.

HE Subscriber begs lave to inform the public that he is shout to open a Land Agency Office at Brantford, in the Gore District, in connection with his profession as a Surveyor; and from his long experience in the practice of Surveying, Conveyancing, &c. he trusts that he will be able in some measure to facilitate the prosperity of this Section of the Country by attention to the above business.

There are many respectable Emigrants daily arriving from Europe, who prefer purchasing improved farms, and wild lands in the neighbourhood of the old settlements, to settling in the back Townships which have been recently surveyed, who would undoubtedly avail themselves of the learn what Farms and Wild Lands were for sale.

All persons having improved farms for sale will find it to their advantage to inform the Subscriber by Letter post paid, of the No. of the Lot, Concession, Township, Disrict, &c. the quantity of improvement: the kind of Soil-Timber-Buildings-Springs, or Streams of Water, which may be on their respective premises, and the lowest price, as well as the terms of payment, &c., and if Wild Landsthe distance from a Settlement as well as a description of the Lat &e. to enable the Subscriber to afford correct in-

formation to the applicants.

Persons living in other Districts or in the Lower Province, who may have lands for sale in this part of the Country, will find it to their advadtage to furnish the sub-

professional person in the Country, and in proportion to the nature and extent of the business done, or on such terms as may be agreed upon. All who may intrust the agency of their business to

His charges will be an reasonable as that of any other

him may rely on the strictest attention being paid to itand all moneys which may come into his hands for the sale of lands, will be remitted without delay.

Surveying, Drafting Plans, Conveyancing in all forms, Wills, Articles of Agreement, Bonds, Powers of Attorney &c. executed as usual with neutress and despatch. LEWES BURWELL.

Deputy Proxincial Surveyor.
Brantford, With July, 1833.

ANDS FOR SALE: -5000 Acres, in the various Townships of King, Vanghan, West Gwillimbury, Innisfil, Vespra, Plos, Tiny, Tay, Mara, Georgina, Reach, Bathurst, Hantingdon, North Dorchester, Sombra,

Some of the above Lots have considerable improvements upon them, and are advantageously situated, either in an npon ruem, and are advantageously situated, effect in an agricultural or commercial point of view, and will be sold on very reasonable terms. Indispotable Titles can be given forthwith. Apply to JAMES BICKET. 237½ King.st., York. August, 1833. 195tf

TAKE NOTICE.

ALL persons are hereby forbid to trust any relation or connexion of mine on my account, as I am determined to pay no debts of their contracting after this date.

G. H. SHECHAN.

Grand River, July 16, 1833. TUITION.

THE MISSES M'Corp, in returning thanks to their friends for the patronage they have received during their residence in this country, beg leave to inform them that their School for Young Ladies will be re-opened, after the Summer holidays, on Thursday, 1st August .-Terms as formerly. York, July, 1833

TO BE PUBLISHED,

At the Patriot Office, on the 15 h of August, THE YORK U.C. COMMERCIAL DIRECTORY AND STRANGER'S GUIDE. MIS Directory will embrace the names, residences,

and occupations of every inhabitant of the Town and environs. Every information as to public institutions, Government Office, &c. Likewise, an Epitome of the Judicature of the Province, with every information neces-sary to be known to the inhabitants of this Province, and o those who are about adopting it as their future home. Every information that can render this work useful.

will be thankfully received by the proprietor, Geo. Walton, at the office of the Petriot, 233 King street. As this work will have an extensive circulation in both Provinces, Merchants and others in this town, and in every part of the Province, in the Lower Province, in the towns of the United States, &c., wishing their numes, residences, and husiness, inserted in the appendix, will

slease forward them by the 1st of August, post paid. NOTICE.

N the 21st September, 1832, the subscriber purchased from John Redner, of the Township of Esquesing, two notes of hand against Joel Williams, of the same place, for one hundred Dollars each, which have heen lost or stolen. This is to forbid any person purchasing or receiving the same in payment. Any person returning the above notes shall be reasonably rewarded.

SMITH GRIFFIN.

Smithville, 24th July, 1833. TAKE NOTICE.

A LL persons having claims against the Estate of the A late Ebenezer Parsons, Toronto, are hereby requested to present them duly authenticated to either of the subscri hers; and all persons indebted to the said Estate are r quested to make payment to either of the undersigned

DAVID CULP.
DAVID PARSONS, Exceutors.
Nelson May 7th, 1833.

182-13 w. p.

. From the Acadian Recorder. WHAT'S THIS LIFE? What's this life? An airy vapour Fuming from an earthly lamp: Scarcely can the glim'ring taper. Twinkle in the noxious damp. What's this life ? A shadow fleeting Swiftly o'er the verdant plain; Rosy pleasure scarcely meeting, Till 'tis stung with thorny pain.

What's this life? A floody river Rushing down a craggy steep; Flowing onward, stopping never Till it reach the wut'ry deep. What's this life? A boistrous ocean

Where continual tempests rave; Keeping all things in commotion, Threatning death with ev'ry wave. What's this life? A state of trial, Sharp, but quickly passing o'er; Soon the sun, which gilds its dial, Will have darkened the last hour.

What's this life? The bud of being, Where the vital seeds take root: When the clod they burst, then free in Upper regions they will shoot.

Man, the' pent up in a cottage, Never heeds his short'ning lease; Childhood, Manhood, seldom dotage Is the term of his decease.

May the grace to us be given (Seeing life is short and frail)
That by being sure of heaven,
Death with triumph we may hail.

STRIKING TRACT ANECDOTE.

Rev. M. Pomeroy, of Cayuga, N. Y. states the fol

lowing facts: prenticeship, and at length engaged in business with thrown down: the pillars gave way and the heavy roof Barley, 4 0 0 the only chieft to be rich. He prospered for a sesson: was carried at least twenty five feet. the only object to be rich. He prospered for a scason; was carried at least twenty five feet. but at length became a bankrupt, a neglector, and opmen. He was, however, led by the hand of Provi-dence into a pious family. A Bible and tracts were All the c unless I give a pledge! Too true. She has reason to opposite side of the street. think I will not read the tracts, unless I bind myself to the promise. How long have the Bible and other books lain in my chamber neglected!" Conscience now pointed him back to the prayers and instructions of his mother, who almost seemed to be on her knees before him He seemed to himself guilty-undone; and so sudden were his overwhelming convictions that without reading the tract, or promising to do so, he hurried away to a prayer-meeting, to besecch the astonished Christians there to pray for his poor guilty soul. Prayers were offered, and seem to have been heard; for he was soon hoping in Jesus Christ; and his subsequent life is believed to give satisfactory evidence that the change was real and permanent.

GREATNESS.

The subjoined account we copy from the Jacksonville (Illinois) Banner. KE o RUCK is well known to those who take an interest in the Indian tribes. But had the four great men-we mean the Indians who offered themselves to save their country-had they lived in ancient times, they would have come down to us immortalized in the records of patriotism and philanthropy. David-the Horatii and the Curatii and others, had a chance, they might conquer, but the poor Indians sent to die-Mintius Scevolu burnt of his hand-but he stood in the presence of the great. Curtis leaped into the chasm-but the admiring plaudits of the Roman world hushed the whisperings of fear and the calculations upon pain—but the poor Indians knew they must be hung up like doys, amid the sneers and curses of those who preferred their dogs to them. The case, se set forth in the annexted detail, is highly interesting, stalments, with Interest at Six per Cent on each Instal. and would furnish a fine bint to a vigorous fancy for the leading incidents of a tale. - U. S. Gazette.

authorities of Warren county, for the murder of Martia, have been discharged,—the Grand Jury not having found a bill against them. The history of this affair is somewhat curious. When the agent went to Ke-o-kuck to demand the murderers, under instructions from the War Department, he informed the agent that they were out of his reach, but would consult with his tribe what course to take in the premises. He called them together, and having stated to them that their great father would send an armed force into their nation to take the murderers, and would cause strife and bloodshed, which it was his desire to prevent, four young men of the tribe (they who were discharged) proffered themselves as voluntary offerings to appeare the vengeance of their great father, and consented that they should be given up to the agent as the offenders. They were accordingly taken by Ke-o-kuck to the agent, who had them immediately confined in jail to await their trial. At court Ke-o kuck and other Indians of his tribe appeared, and the old chief was made a witness on the part of the prosecution; and, before the Grand Jury, he stated that these young men were not the persons who committed the murder, that they were out of his reach, having fled from his tribe; and that he supposed they would be satisfied if any four of his young men should be delivered up to their justice, not doubting but the same principles governed his white brethren that obtained among the Indians. This testimony, of course, discharged the prisoners. The people were much excited at this termination of the business; and the Grand Jury, in the exercise of their powers, handed to the court a presentment, the object of which was, as we understand, to each, with Interest on such Instalment, to be paid with request the President to take the necessary measures the Instalment. to procure the murderers, with testimony sufficient to convict them, and preventing the agent for accepting the men who were discharged, and requesting him not to accept any others than the real murderers, whose names were obtained from Ke-o-kuck, and the bills of indictment found against them. The idea of Ke-o-kuck and the young men was, that the judge would sentence them to be hung immediately—they had no other expectation. In this view of the case, they showed more devotion to their tribe, and more firmness, than can be found, under similar circumstances, among the most enlightened and civilized portion of the community. It is needless to add, that they manifested great joy at their unexpected deliverance.

"Messra, Gatewood, Field, and C. S. Hempstead,

attended as counsel for the prisoners."

A STORM IN MISSOURI.

The St. Louis Times of the 29th ultimo, contains an account of one of the most violent and destructive storms that was ever known to prevail in that part of Missouri. The wind blew with irresistible violence-

the thunder was heavy, and the lightning uncommonly vivid. The Times says-" for a time, the bolts were discharged at a distance, but with quick repetition; but as the clouds gathered and condensed, they came nearer and nearer, and at last seemed as if they had made the air above their battlefield." But very few persons were

In our city, the injury caused by the storm was principally inflicted upon the North Western part of it, and
York, October 1st, 1831.

on the high ground. We believe that almost every house in that district sustained more or less injury. Some were unroofed, and the walls rent away. Others had both the gable ends blown off, without doing further injury, and others were completely razed with the earth. Trees were uprooted, and their broken branches carried to considerable distances; and several unfortunate communities of boards that happened to be sociably assembled together, were separated, as we fear, never to meet In the lower part of the town, awnings, signnent danger of any one's life to have been in the streets the recovery of all the property stolen.

It is impossible for us to give a particular list of the injuries done to properly; we can only mention a few cases of those which came under our own knowledge. A large warehouse on the upper part of Second street, Bank of Upper Canada. which was erecting for Major Brant, not quite finished, was completely prostrated; and the dwelling house of the same gentleman had one of the gable-ends blown off, and was otherwise much injured. The house occuoff, and was otherwise much injured. The house occu-pied by Mrs. Winship, for a female school, was unroofed, off, and was otherwise much injured. The house occu-pied by Mrs. Winship, for a female school, was unroofed, and had some of the upper part of the wall torn off, the second day of July—The Honorable John Elimsley Here, a young lady was sleeping in the second story, was unanimously re-elected President for the current year, and a large quantity of brick and rubbish forced itself Parsuant to the Resolution of the Nineteenth Pebroary on to her bed, but she escaped without injury. An ac. last-It was ordered that Persons intending to compete cident of the same kind occurred on Main-street: the for prises for the greatest quantity of the best kinds of large chimney and part of the gable-end of the southern grain or potatoes growing upon an acre of ground, give in house of Mr. M Kensie's row was blown down, and fell their names and places of abode to the secretary of the upon the back part of Mr. Bunchanan's tailor shop, in which a boy was writing, who was covered and con-fined by the ruins. We are glad to say, that the poor fellow was got out, but after a considerable time and with much difficulty, without sastaining much injury.

The Southern side of the roof of the Methodist

Church—a large building—was rent away, and parts of it carried to the distance of two hundred yards. The Presbyterian church, and its immediate neighborhood, did not feel the storm, except in the demolition of a Mr. C -- was the child of pious parents in Massa. few windows, and the damaging of the heautiful trees chuseus, from whom he received the best religious in which surround it. All the brick houses in this vicinistruction. His mother used often to retire with her ty were more or less injured, and some of them to a children for affectionate, serious conversation and pray-considerable extent. The north market house, built in er. This son left the paternal roof at 15, served an up. | the fashion of those of Philadelphia and Baltimore, was

A block of three two story dwelling houses on the poser of religion; an associate of the vile; intemper hill, on which, the day before, rafters had been placed. ate; a stranger to the house of God, and a hater of good were, as was the block mention before, levelled with

All the chimneys and part of the southern gable of placed in his room, but were neglected. At length, a the block of houses lately erected by Gen. Pratte on her next for the purpose of making arrangements for the young lady, in compassion for his soul, perceiving one the corner of Main and Chesnut-streets were thrown by order of the Directors.

By order of the Directors. day that his mind was then essentially free from the down, as were those of the block on the opposite coruse of ardent spirits, offered him a Tract, on condition ner, owned by Mr. McKensie. The roof of the latter that he would promise to give it a perusal. The very was covered with sheet lead, which was rended off and condition proposed, awakened his attention. "What!" blown away, or twisted up into heaps on the house. condition proposed, awakened his attention. "What!" blown away, or twisted up into heaps on the house, said he to himself, "am I heathen, who will not read One large roll was carried to the top of a house on the

CROWN LANDS.

NN Conformity to Instructions recently received from His Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies, the following arrangements for disposing of the Waste Lands of the Crown in Upper Canada, are made

known for the information of Emigrants and others. Except in the case of U. E. Loyalists, and other persons entitled by the existing Regulations of the Government to Free Grants, no person can obtain any of the Waste Lands of the Crown otherwise than by Purchasing at the Public Sales, made from time to time under the direction of the Commissioner of Crown Lands.

These sales will be made on the first and third Tuesday of each month, and will either be continued through the flowing day, or not, as circumssances may appear to the

They will be held at the following places :-At BYTOWN-For the District of Bathurst. BELLEVILLE-for the Midland District.
PETERBOROUGII-for the District of Newcastle YOUK-for the Home District.
HAMILTON-for the District of Gore.
LONDON-for the District of London. CHATHAM-for the Western District.

Besides these general periodical Sales, there may be occasional Sales by Auction in other Districts, of such Town Lots, or other Lots of Land, as may remain to be disposed of; and of these Sales ample notice will be gi-

The conditions of every Sale by Public Auction will be as follows :- One fourth of the Purchase Money to be paid down; And the remainder in three equal Annual In-

ment, payable with the Instalment.
The Land will be put up at an upset price, of which the leading incidents of a tale.—U. S. trazette.

"By private sources, we hear that the Sac Indians who had been delivered up by Ke-o-kuck to the civil intended to be out up at each Sale; and in case no offer placed on the same footing; and as the lowest price will be quality, equally low.

on the payment in full of the Purchase Money and Inter.

est.
The regular periodical Sales will be hold for the first time as follows: In Peterborough, York, and Hamilton, on the third Tuesday in June next; and in Bytown, Bellville, London, and Chatham, on the first Tuesday in July next; and they will continue to be held at all those places on the first and third Tuesdays in each mooth, until after the first Tuesday in November next; when such other ar rangements as may be made by the Government will be

Information can be obtained respecting the Lands to be disposed of in the several Districts, by applying to the following Gentlemen, Agents for the Commis

In the Batharst Dist-Mr. J. McNavouron D. S. Bytown Eastern do .- James PRINDLE, Esq. Cornwoll. Newcastle do .- ALEX. McDonnell, Esq. Peterboro. London do .- R. Mount, Esq. Delawore.

Western do .- HENRY J JONES, Esq. Chatham .. The Commissioner for Crown Lands, acting also as Agent for the Sale of Clergy Reserves, requests it to be noticed, that such Clergy Reserves as have not been him therto occupied by authority, or Leased by the Govern-ment, will be disposed of, by Public Auction only, either at the periodical Sales of Crown Lands, or at occasional Sales to be duly advertised; and that the terms of payment for Clergy Reserves will continue to be as follows:

—Ten per Cent to be paid at the time of Sale, and the remainder in nine Annual Instalments, of ten per cent

Such Clergy Reserves as have been Leased, or occupi ed by the authority of the Covernment, must be applied for by letter to the Commissioner of Crown Lands, and when disposed of, will be sold by Private Sale, on the same terms of payment as those disposed of by Public All applications from Emigrants, or respecting Emi-

gration, not immediately connected with the Sale of Pab-ic Lands, are to be addressed to Anthony B. HAWKE, Esquire, at York, he being specially appointed by the Government to act in that Department.
PETER ROBINSON.

Commissioner of Crown Lands Office, York, 27th May, 1833. 186.22w

E. HENDERSON,

TAILOR &c. takes this opportunity of returning his thanks to his friends and the public in general for their thanks to his friends and the public in general for their continued support, and would inform them that for the time being, he will carry on his business at his house on Yonge Street opposite the Hen. John Elmsley's.

P. S.—Patterns kept on hand for the accommulation of

country Tailors, and those who make up their own.

Yonge Street, May 224, 1833.

THEREAS Administration of the Goods Chattels, and credits of RICHARD DARKER deceased, has been granted to the subscribers, notice is heroby given to all persons indebted to the said Richard Darker, at the time of his death, to pay their respective Darker, at the time of his death, to pay their respective bow husiness, at No. 52 Lot-street, west of Osgood Hall, box by noders grand David Lackie and Leonard Will. wharves. The range of the storm, which came from the N. W., and some particulars of which we subjoin, was about a mile in width:

cox; and to all persons to wnom the same internal parker and nope by their distribution of their plain, and elegant simplicity was indebted, to send in their accounts to the said David superior dorability of their plain, and elegant simplicity of their plain and elegant simplicity o

LEONARD WILLCOX.

£500 REWARD.

HEREAS the Office of the Bank of Upper Canada in charge of the undersigned was tobbed between the hours of 4 c'clock of the evening of the 19th of June last, and II o'clock of the same night, of a sum of money exceeding £3000, a reward of £500 will be paid by the undersigned to any person or persons, who may give such information as will lead to the recovery of the property stolen, and the conviction of the Robber or Robbers;—or a reward of 100 Pounds will be given to boards, the tops of chimneys, and roofs, were scattered any person or persons, who will give such information as hither and thither, and it would have been to the immi. will lead to the conviction of the thief or thieves, without J. G. BETHUNE.

Cobourg, Upper Canada.

N. B. The money stolen consisted of about 100 Sover-eigns, 15 Doubloons, about £100 in Commercial and 193.if

Home District Agricultural Society.

society on or before the first day of August next.

Cortificates will be required from three responsible free. olders resident in the vicinity of the competitor of the quantily grown upon the portion of ground specified in such certificate, the said Freeholders to point out from the field such portion thereof as they may judge to be a fair average of the whole, and are to ascertain the quantity by

weight or measurement. The grower will be required to furnish a statement of the mode of culture pursued together with the nature of the best materials, under his own immediate inspection, the soil. The certificates and samples to be laid before the which can be warranted prime articles. His Directors on the Fair day in October.

Ordered, that the prizes be distributed as follows: that s to say,— SECOND. THIRD.

0 £3 0 0 £2 0 0 0 3 0 0 2 0 0 0 3 0 0 2 0 0 Wheat, £5 Coin, 3 0 0 Potatoes, 3 0 0

Prizes to be distributed on the Fair day. It was further ordered that a meeting of the Directors do take place on Saturday the fourteenth day of Septem-

W. B. JARVIS, ... Secretary. York, July 17, 1833.

MURRAY, NEWBIGGING, & Co

FEVENDER the Public their acknowledgements for liberal support, and respectfully announce arrivals or the Regular Traders from Great Britain, and now offer at Wholesule and Retail an extensive and unequalled ssortment of articles in

FANCY & STAPLE DRY GOODS, comprising every thing new and fashionable. Having im ported their stock of goods expressly for this market, and of a description decidedly superior to goods which have generally reached this quarter, they flatter themselves that their articles will give great estisfaction. They would intimate that their advantages from connections in Trade and the extent of their transactions, enable them o sell their goods at lower rates than can be afforded by eny similar establishment.

Opposite the market place. 137-tf York, June 1832.

NEW STORE.

RYCE, BUCHANAN, & Co., have opened a general Dry Goods Store in York, at the cornel of King and George Streets,) exactly opposite the promise of Georgo Monro, Esq.) where they will retail the following articles, for Cash, at extremely low prices.

Grey cottons, cutton shirtings plain, striped and fancy apron and olber checks, sheetings, bed ticks, linens, prints ringhams, silks, bombazeens, bombazetts, merinos, camb ts, cambleteens, vestings, drills, moleskins, silk & cotton umbrellas, and parasols, shawls, belts, braces, handker chiefs, gloves, silk and cotton hosiery, hats, caps, &c &c.

purchasers all the advantage to which immediate payment

They have also to mention, that their present stock, while they trust it will be found to embrace such Fancy and Staple Dry Goods as are suited to the season, would have been more complete, but for several valuable ges which were damaged on the way up, and which have, in consequence, been sold on behalf of the Insurers. To a limited purchase in Montreal, time not admitting of their being had from Britain. They however expect additional importations from Europe in the contract of weeks, and when these arrive, their stock, they trust, will found even more deserving of public patronage. * * To Country Merchants a discount will be allowed.

York, 26th June, 1833, 58, King street.

CHEAP WHOLESALE WAREHOUSE, FOR ALL KINDS OF

Dyestuffs, Drugs, Chemicals, Patent Medicines

Paints, Oils, &c. E. LESSLIE & SONS,

P. S.—Ten Barrels Superior Dutch Crop Madder—a Lot of Spanish Indigo, and a few burrels of English Lamp Black in papers may be had at a small advance above cost. E. L. & SONS. York, Jan. 29th, 1833.

NEW STORE.

FILE Subscriber having commenced the mercantile bu-siness at Oakville, would inform his friends and the public that he intends to keep on hand a general assort, ment of Dry Gueds and Hardware, also a few Greeceies and Medicines, mostly used in the country, which he of fers low for Cash. JUSTUS W. WILLIAMS.

Oakville, June 1, 1833.

NEW GOODS.

Wholesale and Retail Store; AT THE CORNER OF YONGE AND LOT STREET.

UST ARRIVED, and will be sold on the lowest terms for Cash by KING BARTON, an excellent assortment of Cloths, Blankels, Flannels, Collons, Calicoes, ready made Clothes, hest South Sca Beal Gloves, very best Seal Caps, and common Caps in greater quantity than are authorised to be sold during the greater quantity than are authorised to be sold during the Seal Gloves, very best Seal Caps, and common Caps in great variety, Hats, Bonnets, and Mits of different kinds, the public, for past favours, solicits a continuation of the same, and is satisfied his present selection, and his prices will be fully satisfactory to such as shall call and examine for themselves.
No Second Price.

York, 27th Nov. 1832.

SANDAVER & OVEREND, (FROM LONDON)

Painters, Glaziers, and Gilders, Ornamental Designers, and Glass Stainers.

injured—a negro woman was killed by lightning, and debts to the undersigned Davio Lackie and Leonard Will bove business, at No. 52 Lottstreet, west of Osgood Hall, some damage was done to the steam-boats lying at the cox; and to all persons to whom the said Richard Darker and hope by their unremitting attention to business, the

ronage and support.
N. B.—Transparent Blinds painted.
York, Dec. 17, 1832. 162-tf. New Wholesale, Establishment.

FINE Subscriber begs to intimate to his friends and public, that he has just returned from a seven monta's absence in Britain, during which time he has visited all the principal Cities and Manufacturing Towns extensive assortment of every description of

GOODS.

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

He flatters himself that from the long experience he as had in the business of Upper Canada, he has been eigns, 15 Doubloons, about £100 in Commercial and able to select an assortment, in every way suited to the Montreal Bank Notes, and the residue in notes of the wants of the country; 850 Packages of which have albank of Upper Canada.

J. G. B. ready come to hand. Town and country Merchants will find it to their advantage to call and examine his Stock; and Merchants from a distance will also find it worth their while to visit York, when they are in the way of purchasing Goods.

He thinks it unnecessary to attempt to enumerate

any of the articles of which his Stock consists, suffice it to say, that on inspection he thinks it will be found as complete as that of any. House in either Province.
GEORGE MONRO.

135-tf

183-t.º

York, 6th June, 1832.

Come and Examine!

GENERAL CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT

71 King-st., East of the Market Square. B OBERT HAWKE returns thanks to his friends and the public in general for the very liberal encou ragement he has received since his commencement in usiness, and has at present a neat assortnient of ready made clothing of various sizes and descriptions, made of

SUMMER CLOTHING

is neatly and carefully put up, which he has no doubt will give general satisfaction, and gain himself the continuance of that support he has so liberally recei-ved to the present; and as he is determined to sell not only his Clothing but his Fancy and Dry Goods at so low a profit as he flatters himself will give general satisfaction to the purchaser.

N. B. Country storekeepers supplied wholesale or poderate terms, and all orders executed at the shortest lice, in the neatest style. York, June 26, 1833.

JUST RECEIVED.

LARGE supply of Paints, Oils, and Colours, in-A LARGE

Raw and Boiled Linseed Oil, Ground and Dry White Lead, do Spanish Brown, Spirits of Turpentine, Lytharge, Prussian Blue, Blue and Green Paint,

Venitian Red, Red Lead, &c. Also a general assortment of Daugs, Chemicals, PATENT MEDICINES, and

DYE STUFFS, ez .- Logwood, Camwood, Madder, Fustic, Cudbear Blue Vitriol, Oil of Vitriol, Copperas, &c. &c. CHARLES HUNT & Co. Druggists, No. 87 King Street.

York, May 16, 1833.

MRS. PARSON,

215 King Street, (opposite the U. C. Gazette Office,) ESPECTFULLY solicits a share of patronage from the Ladies of York and its neighborhood in the HILLINERY, DRESS, AND STRAW BUSINESS. * * Bonnets dyed and cleaned in a superior manner.

York, May 24th, 1833. . . . CALL AND EXAMINE FOR YOURSELVES.

WWILLIAM LAWSON, Merchant Tailor, &c invites the attention of his friends and the public (whose liberal patronage he has hitherto received) to his extensive selection of Fall Goods, which is now completed, and consists of a large assortment of West of England These goods have come forward by the late arrivals, and that in the partners, will be sold at such prices for Cash, as will afford partners, will be sold at such prices for Cash, as will afford I lats, Ladies' Cloaks, Beaver, Leghorn, Velvet, Chip and Sold and Sol Straw Bonnetts. Also, a choice stock of Gentlemen's Ready-Made Clothing, suitable for the season; made up in In opening an establishment, B B. & C. think it proper the best manner in his own shop. Any orders to measure, to state, that while it will be their endeavor to supply are executed with dispatch and in the handsomest style of ticles of the best description on the most moderate terms, workmanship and fashion : a Fine Dress Coat finished for

w. L. Feels confident that for variety, quality, and Cast or Wrought, may depend on having it done by steady cheapness, his Stock will not be surpassed by any similar and experienced workmen. establishment in Upper Canada.

South side of King street, No. 153.

Yerk, U. C. Nov. 6th, 1832.

UST RECEIVED, direct from London, and

600 pairs of Ladies' Prunella do., together with a very

extensive assortment of Men's and Women's strong Boots and Shoes, Morocco and Kid Shoes, &c. &c., to which the Subscriber respectfully solicits the attention of the THOS. THOMPSON.

Yerk, June 5, 1833. Looking-glasses, Prints, &c. &c.

King street, a few doors East of Yonge street. LEXANDER HAMILTON, GILDER, &c., respectfully returns his thanks to the Ladies and Gentlemen of York, and its vicinity for the very liberal patronage with which he has been favoured since his com

mencement in business, and hopes by unremitting atten tion to business and a sincere desire please, to merit a continuance of their generous support.

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

LEATHER. HUST RECEIVED from Montreal, and for sale by J. EASTON, No. 6 King st., a quantity of Sole & Upper Leather,

Harness Leather & Calf-Skins. All of excellent quantity. York, May 1, 1833.

CLERGY RESERVES. COMMISSIONER OF CROWN LANDS' OFFICE York, 1st February, 1832.

great variety, Hats, Bonnets, and Mits of different kinds, Groceries and Glass, and a great variety of Goods too nu merous to mention.—K. Barton thankful to his friends and applications for the pushing of Clarge Receiving any more applications for the pushing for the pu applications for the purchase of Clergy Roserves.—And to prevent disappointment he requests it may be distinctly understood that applications received after this date can be of no benefit to the applicant as to preference or other wise.

PETER ROBINSON. Commissioner of Crown Lands. 117 tf.

NOTICE.—All persons having demands against the Estate of the late Rhoda Stoyell of Toronto, deceased, are desired to send in their accounts, duly authenticated; and all those indebted to the Estate, are desired to make payment to either of the subscribers.
York, July 8, 1833. CASSIUS MATTHEWS, DANIEL M'DOUGALL.

FOR SALE at this Office, a few copies of the COLONIAL HARMONIST. by copies of the COLONIAL HARMONIST, by Mark Burnham, of Port Hope—being the first collection of Sacred Music ever published in Canada.

York, December 12, 1832.

TOR SALE ;—That valuable property, situate. on the River Credit, twenty-five miles from York, being West half of Lot No. 15, in the 3rd Concession of the township of Toronto, west of the Centre Road; containing nearly 100 acres of Land, on which is erected a Saw-mill, a Grist-mill with two run of stones, mostly new; in England and Scotland; where he has selected an a two story Dwelling house, and a number of out houses extensive assortment of every description of and small buildings. A village is in progress on the said Lot, and from its central situation in a most flourishing part of the country, renders it an object worthy of the attention of any one who may wish to purchase a situation of the kind. Enquire of Cassius Matthews on the premises, or, Daniel M Dengall, or, Joseph Easton, York, York, July 8, 1833.

> FARM FOR SALE, not no. 2., Concession of Trafalgar, North of Dundas-street, a Concession of Trafalgar, a Concession of Trafalg FARM FOR SALE, Lot No. 21, second. Frame House, a good well of water, and eleven acresunder wheat, which looks beautiful; all on the premises. This property is worthy the attention of any enterprising man, for the purpose of machinery—grist mill, carding machine, &cc. For further particulars inquire of the subscriber on the place.

SOLOMON VILCOX. Trafelgar, June 5, 1833.

FOR SALE,

OTS No. 7 in the 6th Concession, and No. 13 in the 3rd con. of Hungerford, 200 acres each. Lot No. 6, in the 1st con. of Percy, 200 acres. East half of Lot No. 1, in the 5th con. of Kalader,

East half of Lot No. 16, in the 7th con. of Kennebeck, 100 acres. West half of Lot No. 31, in the 6th con. of Matilda,

50 Acres in North Crosby, and one Village Lot in De.

The above lots of Land will be disposed terms, as it respects prize and periods of payment.—For further particulars apply (if by mail post-paid) to the subscriber.

CYRUS R. ALLISON. The above lots of Land will be disposed of on liberal Adolphustown, April 20th, 1833.

Farm for Sale.—In the fifth concession of Vaughan, being the West halves of num bers 18 and 19 containing 200 acres about 35 of which are improved with a good log house and barn thereon—15 acres are seeded for meadow. It has on it a good well of water, and also a stream running through the lot. En quire of the Subscriber on the premises.

Vavghan, 20th March, 1833.

PHENIX FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY, OF LONDON.

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

Agents for Canada. Montreal, August, 1832. N. B. Applications for York, and its vicinity, to be made to

MURRAY, NEWBIGGING & Co. York, August, 1832 142.tf

SCHOOL BOOKS, &c.

THE Subscribers have for Sale the following School Books, being the manufacture of Upper Ca nada, viz:—Canadian Primmer, Reading Made Easy Mavor's Spelling Book, Webster's do., New Testament English Reader, Murray's Grammar: Also, Writing Printing, and Wrapping PAPER. N. B. Country Merchants and Schools furnished with

Books, and Writing, Printing, and Wrapping Papper.

FRAGS taken in payment.

EASTWOOD & SKINNER.

York Paper Mill, Nov. 16, 1832. UNION FURNACE: SIGN OF THE GILT PLOUGH,

(Opposite Mr. T. Elliot's Inn, Yonge-street, York.) THE Subscriber informs the Public, that at the earliest opening of the spring navigation, there will be erected in the Union Furnace a powerful Steam Engine, and that the Furnace will be so enlarged as to be able to make Castings of any Size up to two Tons weight. The Sub

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

AMOS NORTON, Agent. York, February, 1832. There will be on hand, the ensuing season, an Extensive Assortment of STOVES & HOLLOW-WARE, both Wholesale and Retail.

All these wanting work done at this Found

118.46.

NOTICE. HAVE sold to Mr. John Armstrong my Axe Factory in this place, and recommend Mr. Armstrong to the public as capable of making as good Axes as myself.
HARVEY SHEFARD.

JOHN ARMSTRONG

EGS Respectfully to intimate to Town and Country Merchants and the public generally that he has commenced the above business and will have constantly on hand Warranted Broad and Narrow Axes, Hoes, Adzes and other Edge Tools Wholesale and retail at his Factory Hospital Street. York, 15th Jan. 1833.

TO LET.

HAT Large and Commodious House, on Hospital Street, now occupied by Mr. H. SHEPARD. Enquire of J. R. ARMSTRONG. York, April, 24th, 1833.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of the late JOHN THOMSON, Physician, by Note or Book account, are required to make payment without delay; and any persons to whom the said Estate may be indebted, will present their accounts duly authenticated to the Executors.

W. B. ROBINSON. JAMES HENDERSON, At Newmarket WILLIAM ROE, or JOHN BLAKE, York. " 150.tf Newmarket, Sept. 1832.

NOTICE.—This is to forbid all porsons buying a note of hand given by me to William Lawrence or boarer, on the eight day of July 1833, for eight pounds fif. teen shillings, payable two months from date. Said Wil-

liam Lawrence has received the value and refuses to deliver me the note, and I consider the note null and void.

EXAVERAS CLINKUNDROOMER. York, July 12th 1833.

TRAYED, from the Subscriber, several weeks ago, TWO BRINDLED OXEN, 5 years old; one larger and darker in color than the other, but both light in carcase,—a COW with Calf, if she has not calved very recently, a motley and very light red colour, and white face, the end of one horn broken off .-- a two year old STEER, nearly black, with the end of each horn broken off; and a two year old HEIFER, red and white coloured Whoever will give information thereof, or bring them to the owner, shall be suitably rewarded.

JOS. FIELDING. Lot No. 15, 3 con. West of Yonge.St. Township of York, July 15, 1833.

Yonge Street on the last Thursdays in March, June september and December.

Richmond Hill, Feb. 1833.

HANK DEEDS & MEMORIALS for sale at this office.