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THE REV. JOHN WESLEY AND THE ME-THODISTS.

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

(Continued from Number 109)

account of the state of morals, religious knowledge and divinity at the time he commenced his apostolic labours, we will now proceed to notice a few of those must either be furnished with pastors of their own, of Important particulars of his public life in which the or be left without sufficient aid in the affairs of their gation in the old chapel, on Monday, August 29th, I began my quarterly meetings on Stamford circuit; Methodists in Canada are more immediately interested, souls. This led him closely to examine the whole and it is hoped that the impressions then made at Limdy's Lane, and proceeded from thence to St. and which are but little known, or greatly misrepresented or misunderstood-referring the reader to Mr. scripture gione was referred to in under the particular arrangement and regulation, it enjoined no particular daily trials-frequent persecutions, and extraordinary of certain great and inviolable principles to the piets perseverance, industry and success. Mr Wesley had and prudence of those whom God might honour as the rules for the regulations of his societies. In 1743 he drew up a set of rules which are still retained and observed by the Methodists both in England and America, the full conviction of his acting under as clear a scrip and which form a section in the Discipline, headed tural authority as could be pleaded by churchmen for "General rules of the Society."

There is one peculiarity in these rules worthy of notice, and in which we believe, the Methodists differ

In the Methodist Articles of faith, (twenty in number,) there is nothing which interferes with the docseveral Protestant Denominations; and by the gene-John. So much for the accuracy of Dr. Whitehead among them, is not required to renounce those pecu- the opposite opinion! liarities of faith which distinguish between the Methodists and Calvinistic or Baptist Churches. Hence while the Methodists are frequently taunted with bigot-ry, they furnish the best possible comment on christian tists. On this point, respecting the General Rules of was wrecked, is taken from the October number the Methodist Society, we will quote Mr. Watson:

"They enjoin no peculiar opinions, and relate entirely to moral conduct, to charitable offices, and to the observance of the ordinances of God. Churchmen Mrs. Hammond left Leeds; and on Wednesday or dissenters, walking by these rules, might become morning, the 17th at Liverpool, they embarked and remain members of these societies, provided they on board the Rothsay Castle, steam vessel. The held their doctrinal views and disciplinary preposses informing was lavolatile, but the appropriation, and is fearfully indic the sole object of the of danger were entertained. But about 2 o'clock seal of God's approbation, and is fearfully indic the mind was to assist the members to "make their calling the wind increased, and blew strong from the tive of a bad state of heart.—N. H. Chronicle. held their doctrinal views and disciplinary preposses heart, and a holy conformity to the laws of Christ."

his Preachers in 1744. The first two or three Conferto contend with the warring elements, without so powerful and so extensive, as those of which tained by the gale till Monday about 11, A. M. sleep ences were principally occupied in conversations on the gaining more than from three to four miles during we have recently heard of in our own, as well as ing in the woods under shelter of our boat sail, and en most effectual means of extending the work, points of the five hours. The passengers requested the in other States, can exist, without producing deavouring to be thankful to a kind Providence for doctrine and Church Government. The proceedings captain to return to Liverpool, which he obsti- some attention to the subject in the minds of mul. such a refuge from the storm, which was well suited to of these Conferences were little, if at all, known to na ely refused to do. "Being weary," says Mr titudes who know nothing of their operation but remind us of the great refuge graciously provided for the public until Mr. Watson's Life of Wesley appeared. Hammond, "I went down into the cabin to rest from their report. The deep and varied emotions our souls in the Friend of suners, to which we may The following extract will be read with interest, as it myself. My wife was in another cabin. I fell with which they are witnessed, are the channels on the world of the myself. exhibits the views of Mr. Wesley and his early coad-asleep; but about eleven o'clock I was awakened through which they exert an extensive influence, sheltered in His bleeding side.—We arrived in safety jutors on several points, respecting their sentiments on by the noise of water rolling to and fro in the cab. either in their favor or against them. While all ly implicated.

"It should here be stated, that at these early conferences one sitting appears to have been devoted to conver- in consequence of the great quantity of water mental Christian refers it to the Spirit of Godof Mr. Wesley's proceedings in former societies, calling mate both drunk, and quarrelling with the sailors the mistory of the Church—in the econoout preachers and originating a distinct religious com munity, governed by its own laws, were considered; miles to reach Benumaria, to which we were heart, abundant evidences that nothing but Divine The houses front the bay, in a semi circular row, with and this necessarily led to the examination of general questions of church government and order. This wil explain the reason why in the conferences which Mr. Wesley, his brother, two or three clergymen, and a few preachers held in the years 1774, 1745, 1746, such subccts were discussed as are contained in the above extract and in those which follow. On these as on all others, they set out with the principle of examining every thing "to the foundation

"Q. Can he be a spiritual governor of the Church who is not a boliever, not a member of it? "A. It seems not: though he may be a governor in

outward things, by a power derived from the king. "Q. But is not the will of our governors a law?

"A. No; not of any governor, temporal or spiritual; therefore if any bishop wills that I should not preach the gospel, his will is no law to me.

"Q. But if he produce a law against your preach

ing?

"A. I am to obey God rather than man."

"Q. Is mutual consent absolutely necessary between

the pastor and his flock?

"A. No question. I cannot guide any soul, unless he consent to be guided by me; neither can any soul I again looked at the ship, and saw she would float The society among whom he has habitually lived, force me to guide him, if I consent not.

" Q. Does the ceasing of this consent on either side dissolve the relation?

"A. It must in the very nature of things. If a man no longer consent to be guided by me, I am no longer and chimney now came down with a great crash, and unremitting offices of duty and affection. His his guide; I am free. If one will not guide me any I proposed to my wife that we shout be tied to-friends and companions will learn it, from his be-

longer, I am free to seek one who will."

" Q. Does a church in the New Testament always mean a single congregation?

instance to the contrary.

" Q What instance or ground is there in the New Testament for a National Church.

"A. We know none at all; we apprehend it to be merely political institution.

"Q. Are the three orders of bishops, priests, and deacons plainly described in the New Testament? "A. We think they are, and believe they generally obtained in the church in the Apostolic age.

" Q. But are you assured that God designed the sam plan (of government) should obtain in all churches throughout all ages!

"A. We are not sure of it, because we do not know

t is asserted in holy writ? "Q. I. the plan were essential to a Christian church what must become of all foreign reformed churches?

"A. It would follow they are no part of the church of Christ; a consequence full of shocking absurdity.

"Q. In what age was the divine right of episcopacy first asserted in England? " A! About the middle of Queen Elizabeth's reign

till then all the bishops and clergy in England continual ly allowed and joined in the ministrations of those who were not episcopally ordained.

Q. Must there not be numberless accidental varia tions in the government of various churches?

"A. There must in the nature of things. variously dispenses his gifts of nature, providence, and grace, both the offices themselves, and the officers in ach, ought to be varied from time to time.

" Q. Why is it that there is no determinate plan Church-government appointed in scrip ure ! "A. Without doubt because the wisdom of God had

gard to that necessary variety. " Q Was there any act of uniformity in the govern

ment of all churches, until the time of Constantine? ** A. It is certain there was not, nor would there have been then, had men consulted the word of God only. Nothing therefore can be more clear, than that Mr (Continued from Number 109)

Wesley laid the ground work of his future proceedings, after much deliberation, at this early stage of his proing upon him to provide a ministry and a government for the people who had been raised up; a necessity which rested upon the obvious alternative, that they

matter; and he saw that when the authority of will not soon be effaced. scripture alone was referred to in matters of church Wesley's Biographers for a particular history of his form of admnistration as binding, but left the application preached ten years before he drew up any written instruments of usefulness to the souls of men. Here he took his stand; and he proceeded to call forth pres chers, and set them apart or ordain them to the sacred office, and to enlarge the work by their means, under episcopacy, by the Presbyterians for presbytery, or by the Congregationalists for independency. Still he did not go beyond the necessity. He could make this scriptural appointment of ministers and ordinances. from all other churches: it is the condition on which candidates for membership are received among them. without renouncing communion with the national church, therefore he did not renounce it. In these views Charles Wesley too, who was at every one of the early conferences, concurred with him; and if he thought somewhat differently on these points afterwards trinal or ecclesiastical differences of opinion among the it was Charles who departed from first principles, no ral Rules of their Society, a person desiring admission who constructed his life of the two brothers upon just

(To be Continued.)

AN AFFECTING SCENE.

"THE ROTHSAY CASTLE." The following affecting narrative of the untime charity; and we know members of the Methodist ly death of Mrs. Hammond of Leeds, England, Church in this Province, some of whom are Presby- who was one of the "hundred persons" that perterians in peculiarity of doctrine, and others are Bap lished when the Rothsay Castle, steam packet, of the Weslevan Methodist Magazine.

On Monday, August 15th, in company with her husband, who was going to Ireland, on business, morning was favorable, but no apprehensions of northwest; and the sea became rough and troub-

Mr. Wesley held the first Annual Conference with led; and the vessel heaved and pitched dreadfully. From three to eight o'clock they continued bound, I could not consider our case hopeless.— power could effect the change.—Ch. Obs. I looked at my watch: it was twelve o'clock. I went into the cabin to inform the ladies how near we were to the end of our journey, when the vessel struck on a heavy sand, called Datchman's The scene was now nothing but confusion. The difference to us, whether we die now or a few tensions."-Dr. Waugh, years hence. My wife evinced great fortitude and presence of mind; and manifested no solicitude to live, except on account of her children .-

ed into the sea. I was longer in gaining the sur. at the church and sacrament. face the second time than before; but by hard struggling I again got my head above the water. and laid hold on a piece of timber which was and about half past seven o'clock, we were all the world .- Douglass. picked up by a boat, and landed at Beaumaris."-Such is Mr. Hammond's account of this melancholy and disastrous event, by which not less than one hundred persons have perished. The body interesting letter from the freshing elder of of Mrs. Hammond was found near the spot, the next day, and brought back to Leeds, and interred in the burying ground of the old chapel, in DEAR BROTHER, Mr. Wesley's awakening and conversion, and given an gress. He felt that a case of necessity had arisen, cal- this town, amidst the fears and sympathies of an unsual number of spectators. An attempt was made to improve this awful event, by a discourse on Matt. xxiv, 44, delivered to a crowded congre-

RICHARD TREFIRY.

ENTHUSIASM OF REVIVALS. From all quarters, reports of interesting revi vals of religion are almost constantly reaching our ears. We look away to Calvary and the secret is discovered. Sinners are told of the purity held before their minds till attention is awakened. They reflect upon these things--see themselves sinful and ready to perish, and are anxious to and baptized a great number of adults besides children know what they may do to be saved. They are

forth fruits meet for repentance." Here is the enthusiasm of modern revivalists. Here is the enthusiasm of modern revivalists, der the impression of these feelings they were led to They simply use, with humble prayer for success, break of abruptly, and repair to the meeting, where save the souls of men. So far from being mad, souls. Several other interesting incidents were relatthey "speak forth the words of truth and sober. ed to me, but I forbear, lest I should be tedious.

To the faithful exhibition of divine truth. I here take the liberty of remarking on the price. and fervent supplication, must be attributed the utility of protracted meetings in the promotion of revivals -Hence, opposition to this means of mission on the other side of Lake Simcoc; but being grace, is opposition to means stamped with the disappointed in my expectation of a passage across the seal of God's approbation, and is fearfully indica. Lake with the Indians, I was detained at Holland

WHAT DO THESE THINGS MEAN!

It is hardly possible that Revivals of Religion, which the Methodists in Canada have been ungracious. in; and I found my feet wet to the ankles. I was are constrained to admit the existence of the facts, Indians had assembled on the sabbath in considerable alarmed, and went on deck, and found the vessel a difference of opinion obtains in relation to the laboring very hard, the steam down, the fires low, cause by which they are produced. The experisations on matters of discipline, in which the propriety which the vessel was making, the captain and and finds in the Gospel-in the Acts of the Aposand passengers. Still, as we had but about four my of grace, and in the testimony of his own the houses built for them by Government contract.

CHRISTIAN FELLOWSHIP.

In communion with God the soul is divinely quickened to a life of faith; it strengthens the hope of poor man just come from the isle of Patros, with to disturb the minds of the Indians, and cause divisions gone down; there was no gun on board to give would expect that he had any great prospects. It hope, may never happen. Surely it would not be the alarm, the captain would not hoist out a light Yet, he could say, 'Have fellowship with us.' nor allow the bell to be rung. I got my wife on 'What,' a man would say, looking at the mark updeck; I told her of our imminent danger; and re- on his wrist, have fellowship with you! where's ble, but honored instruments, in the hands of Almigh marked, that since it was the will of our heavenly the boon?' Hear him: 'truly our fellowship is ty God, of bringing them from their lost and degraded Father that we should meet our death in the way, with the Father, and with his Son Jesus Christ.' we ought not to complain; that death was the It did not then, indeed appear, what he should be common lot of all men; and it could make little and the world will not give us credit for our pre-

THE TRUE CONVERT. He may be distinguished by infallible signs.

swim, and may perhaps save yourself;—and O scrupulous integrity of his transactions—in the ample worthy of the Christian name. We have real improbable. I have thought there was reason to

"A. We believe it does; we do not recollect any do, if you can, for the sake of our dear children! truth that directs his words-in the inviolable pu. son to be thankful that hitherto the Indians have not seat we sat on, with ourselves into the sea. Here committing wrong-in his patient endurance of the Lord continue to preserve them. we were all plunging and struggling for life. As injury-in his charitableness of opinion-in, his soon as I recovered my breath a little, I cried as generosity of heart-in his unenvying sympathy My soul was now full of auguish. By great ex- ation with their sorrows. All men will see it in greater part of the night, arrived in safety at the Landertion I regained the ship, and clung to the mast; his change of life, the testimony and proof of his ing, at 4 past 1 o'clock A. M., Thursday, very much but here I could not remain: the heavy waves change of heart, while they are directed to trace fatigued.

I next visited Ancaster Circuit, and arrived at Bodeships over the deel applies of his conduct, and his dashing over the deck would soon have destroyed the gradual improvement of his conduct and his me. I then got on the top of a couch, which we disposition to its right source, by his unostentatious had taken on board at Liverpool, and which was observance of the duties of private and public deon the deck of the vessel; but in less than a min- votion—at home by the regularity of his domestic conversion of about 14 souls, besides the reviving of ute the couch and all who were on it were whelm- prayer-abroad, by his undeviating attendance believers. This Circuit is rising in religion, notwith-

> HOW TO EVANGELIZE THE WORLD. "Primitive Christianity owed its success, under wrong from the side of the vessel, which I now God, to the prayers, the activity, and zeal of all saw was divided into two parts. The sea was its members: it could only be established by the still heavy; but I got on the top of the two tim- efforts of three centuries of its suffering followers; bers: many times, however, I was washed off, or and it was not till it triumphed over all obstacles, turned over, and had the greatest difficulty to re. that the stake took it by the hand and encumber. gain my position. I struggled for life in this way ed it with help, though it might seem to promise those, whom they cannot overthrow or destroy; verily they have their reward. This Circuit has long had to for nearly three hours. When day light appear. it repose. The success of Christianity was in-ed, I saw some men on a piece of the ship; and by sured by individual efforts, and by individual efa little exertion with my hands and legs, I came forts it must be sustained. Come what will of up to them, and got on board of their little float the favor of the state, it is fervent prayer and which was the whole floor of the ladies' cabin; preaching that must evangelize both our country

Religious Intelligence.

THE NIAGARA DISTRICT.

[To the Editor of the Christian Guardian.]

Having a leisure hour, I sit down to give you sketch of my late tour through part of my District, hoping it may in some measure interest the friends of Zion to hear what the Lord is doing for his ople in these parts.

Catharines, Cauborough, and 20-mile-Creek, and then

returned to this place.

In all the above places, I found that the work of the Lord had greatly progressed since I last labored in these places. Indeed, those circuits have been fising in religion a few years past; but the last year especially, has been one of uncommon prosperity. preachers appear to be indefategable in their labours of the divine law, which would not allow of par- and they are in high spirits. Our quarterly meetings don without any atonement. They are pointed to were very lively and profitable, and at the 20 mile the Lamb of God, by whose voluntary sacrifice Creek, near Mr. S. Griffin's, the love feast was so of himself atonement was made. The subject is crowded that, though the meetinghouse is large and crament of the Lord's Supper to 242 Communicants,

Brothers Stony and Evans, who laboured on this cirassured that repentance for sin and faith in the cuit the past year, commenced a four days meeting a the word with gladness-accept of proffered mer. of closing it in order to attend to other duties, which cy-become new creatures and walking in all the imperiously called them away. Whole families toge-ordinances of the Lord blameless, and laboring ther were made the happy subjects of converting grace to build up his kingdom among men, they "bring of the fruits meet for repentance." tance, were unable to continue at their labour, but unthe instrument appointed by their Divine Lord to they sought, and soon found rest and peace to their

> I here take the liberty of remarking on the utility o this kind of meetings, and the approbation of God with

which they are so manifestly attended
On my return from the Niagara circuit, I visited the Landing a day, and then embarked in an open boat, heavily loaded, about 1 o'clock, P. M. on Saturday the 28th Oct; but meeting with a brisk wind and heavy sea after dark, we were under the necessity of putting at the Mission on Monday evening,, and found that the numbers, in expectation of meeting me, but supposing on Monday that I would not come, the most of them had gone away to their hunting &c. I felt much griev ed at the disappointment. However, on Tuesday I met those that remained, and had a comfortable time among them.-Found the Indians here, settled at the cove in commodious School house in the centre.

Brother Miller and his family are among them, in of brothers Allison, Rose, and Miller, a comfortable Mission house is in progress, and will shortly be finish-

tion whatever, to attempt to alienate the minds of the Indians from those ministers, who have been the humstate, to their present happy condition, under the knowtheir duty to God, to the Government, and one ano-

sion, and with terrific violence. The main mast His relatives will be instructed of it by his gentle white men employed by the contractors in the works, had become hopefully pious, and some in the viland chimney now came down with a great crash. and unremitting offices of duty and affection. His who are, it is said, notorious for Sabbath breaking lage. Two or three Indians also appeared to be and profane awearing, together with that great source gether, as I saw no hope of either of us being saling more considerate of their welfare and less of When will the people, who have been so long privileved. To this she objected; saying, 'You can his own.' His neighbours will discover it, in the ged with the Gospel, cause to abuse it, and set an ex-

Presently a few heavy waves came, and swept the rity and temperance of his life-in his fear of fallen under such repeatedly pernicious examples: may I left the Mission on Wednesday morning in a bark cance, and coasting it along the North West side of the Lake, we entered Holland River about 10 o'clock, loud as I could, Harriet! but she had disappeared. with their prosperity; and his sincere commiser. P. M., and after pulling and paddling hard all day, and

man's meeting-house in the township of Ancaster on Saturday, where a four days' meeting had commenced, which was animated and profitable, and resulted in the standing the violent and persevering efforts of many, to injure the character and influence of God's faithful ministers. Surely we need no other evidence of a man being wicked in the extreme, than to observe him en-deavouring to defame, and blast the characters of his neighbours, especially when it is done to injure the influence of those engaged in the work of God, and salvation of souls; but such are the means, to which, for want of better, the enemies of the Church continually resort both in public and private, to perplex and hinder contend with an uncommon measure of a persecuting spirit; but at present we trust we discern the applica-

them in derision." Our quarterly meeting in Trafalgar, although accompanied with very unfavourable weather, was well attended, lively and profitable; as well as those at the Grand River, and River Credit. At the latter place, a gracious work is commenced among the white inhabi-rants in the vicinity, and a considerable number of them sought earnestly at the altar on the Sabbath for pardon and peace, and not in vain. Several found it n arswer to prayer, and went on their way rejoicing.

tion of the word, which says, "The Lord shall have

Let the friends of truth and righteousness be encouaged; the work is the Lord's, and He is the Governor among the nations, and let all continue to pray, and labour, that His Kingdom may come, and His Holy Will be done, and it will continue to spread, till it cover the whole earth The Lord hasten it, and to Him one be the Glory.

Yours in the Gospel of Christ, JAMES RICHARDSON.

York, 6th Decr. 1831.

Methodist Missionary Society .- The 18th Anniverary of this Society for Leeds was held on Sunday week, when sermons were preached in the several chapels by the Rev. G. Morley, F. A. West, T. H. Squance, John James, Robt. Young, J. Merthley, Robert Newfor the conversion and salvation of precious souls, ton, and Peter Jones—the last mentioned a converted Indian chief whose native name is Kahkewaquonaby. The public meeting was held in the forenoon of Mon-Creek, near Mr. S. Griffin's, the love feast was so day, and by adjournment on Tuesday evening—Mr. W. G. Scarth in the chair. The report of the Society was commodious, there were not seats for all that attended; and at this meeting alone, we administered the Saterian abstract of the proceedings of the several missions: there are no less than 150 mission stations, and 220 missionaries employed, exclusive of catechists, &c. The number of members in connection with the missions is 42,743, and the number of Scholars 26,440; Lord Jesus Christ are the conditions of pardon and salvation. They are affectionately and earnestly urged to the immediate performance of this duty and are entreated, in view of consequences of everlasting moment, not to neglect the work of becoming reconciled to God. Many receive the processes are at any period of the work of becoming reconciled to God. Many receive the processes were under the necessity of the people to obtain the pardoning and sanctifying of the people to obtain the pardoning and sanctifying of the people to obtain the pardoning and sanctifying of the people to obtain the pardoning and sanctifying of the people to obtain the pardoning and sanctifying of the people to obtain the pardoning and sanctifying of the people to obtain the pardoning and sanctifying of the people to obtain the pardoning and sanctifying of the people to obtain the pardoning and sanctifying of the Rev. J. Goodwill, the Rev. Rev. Peter Jones, the consequences of God, were as great as at any period of the assembly:—The Rev. J. Goodwill, the Rev. Peter Jones, the consequences of God, were as great as at any period of the assembly:—The Rev. J. Goodwill, the Rev. Peter Jones, the consequences of God, were as great as at any period of the assembly:—The Rev. J. Goodwill, the Rev. J. Goodwill, the Rev. J. Goodwill, the Rev. St. Treffry, and Mr. Wm. Dawson. The Rev. Peter Jones at the consequences of God, were as great as at any period of the assembly:—The Rev. J. Goodwill, the Rev. J. Goo the income of the Society during the past year was Missionary, and speaks English with considerable fluency and correctness. The amount of the collections at the anniversary was 2531, being 701, more than the last .- Leeds Mercury.

From the New York Evangelist. MACKINAW MISSION.

The Christian Guardian, a very respectable Methodist paper, published in York U. C. contains in the number for Oct, 29th, an account of the mission of John Sunday, a converted Indian, to the North Western Indians. Of Sunday, the Editor says:

He belongs to the Grape Island body of Indians. He was converted to christianity a little more than five years ago. Though he was a married man, and twenty-nine years of age when he was converted, and could inderstand but very little English, he applied himself to learning; so that he is now able to read and understand both the Old and New Testament, and can write very fair hand. His natural talents are of the very first rate-his action in speaking is the language of nature to the life-his powers of eloquence and oratory in his own language, on religious subjects, are said to be such as cannot be resisted by a christian congregation of Indians, and seldom fail to move an unconverted

There are many things in his journal which are quite interesting. But what I particularly notice for, is a statement of the Editor, respecting the Mackinaw mission, under the care of the American Board of Missions. It is as follows:

To return to our Missionary pioneers. Sunday spent about a week at Mackinaw, and was kindly entertained by the Presbyterian brethren at that place. A presbyterian mission has been established at Mackinaw for some years, but it only embraces about ten or a dozen Indian converts. The school is said to be made up of French thildren and half breeds.

Thinking there must be some mistake here, as-I had always been accustomed to regard the Mackgood health and spirits. Through the personal labours inaw Mission as a very prosperous undertaking, I took a little pains to ascertain the facts in the case. The Mackinaw Mission was established Bank; and in a few minutes struck a second time. the heavenly inheritance. Nobody that sees that God, will continue to prosper, should nothing transpire in the fall of 1823, by Rev. Mr. Ferry: Preparations were immediately made for opening a vessel began to fill with water; the moon had the mark of the irons on his withered arms, among them; which we fervently pray, and confident. school. In one week, 15 were admitted. In the spring the number had increased to 33. In July. wise of prudent, for any person, under any considera (1824, there were 60 boarding pupils, and 40 from the village. The school increased continually, so that in August, 1826, there were 112 boarders. and 60 from the village. The report of the Board in 1828, says, "The Boarding school is full, and ledge and practice of the religion of Jesus Christ. many applications are necessarily refused. Boys While those ministers continue to instruct them in 79—girls 55—total 134." In this year there 3 or 4 hopeful converts. In 1829 there were 56 boys ther, as well as their fellow-men in general, as I trust and 48 girls total 104. Twenty five persons Lord saith, "Them that honor me I will honor," and of Indian descent were that year members of the any attempt to hinder it will only be rewarded with church, and 4 or 5 more were thought to give evidence of piety. In 1830 the schools consisted of again; and that the waves would soon dash her will be assured of his conversion, not by his avoidto pieces, as they now came on in rapid succesing, but by his holicr conversation among them. to hear of the pernicious example of many of the middle of March, six or cight in the schools converted to God.

I do not find any later intelligence. But these facts render the statement in the Guardian quite-

efforts for the heathen much longer than themselves. At the same time, no persons are more solicitous than they, to receive full credit for all that is done among themselves. "Charity," if accomplish by each other's instrumentality.

[We assure the Evangelist it is foreign from our heart very soul in the prosperity of the work of God through in sincerity. John Sunday could only tell what he saw, and we knew very little of the history of Mackinaw Mission.]-Ed.

CHRISTIAN GUARDIAN.

Wednesday, December 21, 1831,

Our editorial remarks on several subjects are altoge ther excluded by a press' of other matter, expected at our hands during the present season of the year; as also much of our miscellaneous matter.

An Address of the Methodist Conference to His Excellency the Lt. Governor, His Excellency's answer thereto, together with an accompanying letter, addressed to His Excellency's Secretary, published in this day's paper, will probably attract the particular attention of our readers; as they are certainly of great importance. As the subject of these communications is not yet closed, and as it is our fervent desire to reconcile rather than to create differences, it would be improper for us to offer any general remarks at the present time. We hope the sequel will be more gratifying to the public, than the commencement.

A hasty intimation on our part a few weeks ago, and an imperious demand on the part of a respected portion of the public, have induced us to lay these documents before our readers at an earlier period than we otherwise should have done. As it is a matter which concerns a numerous and respectable religious body, we think we have a right to request, that those editors who insert one will insert the whole of these documents. This has been our uniform course in regard to all documents of this kind.

We confess that the flesh is quite wearied with our present responsibility: may we ask an interest in the supplications of those who have an interest to impart?

No later arrivals from England than those announced last week. The most important items from our last received English papers will be found on the last page.

To His Excellency SIR JOHN COLBORNE, K. C. B. Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Majesty's Forces therein, de. de. de.

MAY IT PLEASE, YOUR EXCELLENCY:

We His Majesty's dutiful and Loyal subjects the Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Canada, take the liberty to enclose to Your Excellency an Address to His Majesty with accompanying documents, most respectfully requesting Your Excellency to transmit them to His Majesty's principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, to be laid at the foot of the

Permit us to avail ourselves of this opportunity to express our best wishes for Your Excellency's spiritual and temporal prosperity; and to assure Your Excellency of our sincere desire and firm determination to sethe essential precepts which are, Fear God and Honor the King. By order of the Conference of the Methodist

Episcopal Church in Canada.
(Signed) W. Case, President.

JAMES RICHARDSON, Secretary Fork, Sep. 8. 1831.

To which His Excellency was pleased to return the

following answer:

I shall not fail to transmit to the Secretary of State your Memorial addressed to the King.

In returning my best thanks to you for your good wishes, I may venture to affirm that the assurances of your desire and determination to promote the interesta of pure Religion, will afford general satisfaction, befrom one end of the Province to the other as regards are negated an imputed securar interference on the from one end of the Province to the other as regards are negated as a regards of the Methodist Preachers." That attempts—frean imputed secular interference on the part of your Preachers; an impression, I am afraid, that must tend to counteract the salutary effects that ought to result admitted. But the assumption that it prevails "from one from the active piety and zeal of your Society. I re end of the Province to the other," is, I think, successful, ever been manifested by the Methodist Conference, or, fer with reluctance to the public opinion formed of the ly opposed by existing facts: for if so, how is it that the las far as I know, by any individual member of it; but, doctrines inculcated by Ministers of any denomination congregations of the Methodist Clergy are generally lar. on the contrary, it has been repeatedly said by those memof christians or the principles which they are said to ger now, than at any former period? How is it that the espouse; but on this occasion I think it right to acquaint you that although the character of your Ministers is probably aspersed, and although they may not, as it is said, take advantage of the influence acquired by their sacred office, to conduct the political concerns of the people committed to their care, to be instructed only in the words of eternal life, yet I cannot imagine that if there were not some grounds for the imputation of their inconvenient attention to secular concerns, a Government. That Report was called forth by a petition not have been generally expressed. This conclusion presented only a few months ago, and by persons who may be erroneous, but I am in some measure led to it have shown themselves not a little disposed to suspect from the reports which I have received of the absurd and search after "secular interferance on the part of Me. their officious interference; if any reliance can be placed on the statements of the Indians themselves, the civilization of whom the Superintendents of the Indian Department are endeavouring to accomplish.

With our excellent constitution in this Province, I trust, we shall always find a sufficient number of sup- cy whether such facts do not furnish as satisfactory eviporters of Civil and Religious freedom, without the interference of the Ministers of the Gospel. Preachers, whether they are brought from the United reason to know that it has, for some years past, been the States, or any other foreign country, will, I hope, experience, while they act honestly and respect British Institutions, the same protection and encouragement, and freedom, which all Americans enjoy who have found an asylum among us, and choose to live under the British Government in this Province, and securely enjoy the rights of our own Colonists-which are as-

sured to every denomination, party, sect or persuasion. Your dislike to any Church Establishment, or to the particular form of Christianity which is denominated the Church of England, may be the natural consequence the Church of England, may be the natural consequence of the constant success of your own efficacious orgajoyment of undeserved and impolitic political wealth and I admit that the "accounts of the disgraceful content nized system. The small number of our Church is to prerogatives. Wherein have the Methodist Clergy mani. sentions of the Episcopal Methodist Church and its separatists-recriminating Memorials, and the warfare of one church with another. The utility of an Establishment depends entirely on the piety, assiduity and devoted zeal of its Ministers, & on their abstaining from The next subj

complain of the course frequently pursued by our always be remembered by you who have access to their sed " on this point, is the effusions of three or four politi. Ity-it must therefore be to this, that His Excellency re-Methodist brethren, indicating something like a writings and benefit by them in common with other cal newspapers, neither of which is edited by a Methodist fers.—It has been said by a learned Divine and celebrated Methodist brethren, indicating something like a writings and benefit by them in common with other cal newspapers, neither of which is edited by a Methodist fers.—It has been said by a learned Divine and celebrated of any description, or by persons who have the least re- Poet—"to recriminate is just." If this apothegm is adpropensity to depreciate the missionary labors of christian societies. You will allow, I have no doubt, other denominations, who have been engaged in on reflection, that it would indeed, (with the inconsiderable population in the province) be imprudent to admit the right of societies to dictate on account of their present numerical strength, in what way the lands set apart as a provision for the Clergy shall be disposed of Ample information on the question has been laid before in proper exercise, would dispose us all to rejoice the Imperial Parliament, and no inconvenience while it sincerely in all the good which God is pleased to is pending can arise in respect to the occupation of these lands: for there are more acres now offered for sale than purchasers can be found for them.

In a few years the Province will be peopled by millions of our own countrymen, and many of the arrangeto depreciate the labours of others. We rejoice in our ments of His Majesty's Government will have reference naturally to the population of the Mother Counthe instrumentality of all who love our Lord Jesus Christ try destined to occupy the waste lands of the Crown.

In sincerity. John Sunday could only tell what he same.

The system of education which has produced the best and ablest men in the United Kingdom, will not be abandoned here, to suit the limited views of the leaders of Societies, who perhaps have neither experience nor judgment to appreciate the value or advantages of nor judgment to appreciate the value or advantages of I hope I may not be mistaken on this point. More a liberal education; But the British Government will, I am confident, with the aid of the Provincial Legisla: Upper Canada have been born and educated in Great British ture, establish respectable schools in every part of the Province; and encourage all societies to follow their

A seminary, I hope, will not be styled exclusive, that s open to every one merely because the classical mas-

ters are brought from our own Universities. It may be mentioned without giving offence to the nembers of any Church or persuasion, that there are ew individuals who think that Ministers of the Gospel can conduct political Journals, and keep themselves un- Missionaries to come to this Province in the capacity and spotted from the world, and put away all bitterness and wrath, and clamour and evil speaking, which the attacks of their adversaries may engender: or that their avocation will not force them to spend their time, like the Athenians, in their decline, in nothing but "either to tell or to hear some new thing."-I am persuaded that the friends of religion will strongly recommend Ministers of the Gospel to labour to increase the number of Christians rather than the number of their own sects or persuasions; to close their churches and chapels against all political meetings, and indeed all meet ings for the transaction of secular business—and never to permit their consecrated places to be profaned by the party spirit of the hour.

York, December 15, 1831.

When I as Chairman of a Committee of the Me, thodist Conference had the honour of presenting an Address from that body to His Excellency the Lt. Governor a few days ago, requesting the transmission of certain documents to His Majesty's Government, His Excellency was pleased to express a ready willingness to receive any communications which I might think proper to make on the several matters embraced in His answer to that ad dress. Believing that His Excellency laboured under very erroneous impressions in regard to the motives, con. country, and that His remarks were for the most part the do of ordinary courtesy with them or their labours. prompted by strong prejudices and excited feelings, and that in consequence of this, the Methodists may sustain Department in England, as it respects their reputation, rights and privileges,-I feel it important to avail myself Canada and Major General Commanding His of His Excellency's condescension, and submit, through you, a few observations for His consideration.

I hope I am aware in some degree of the arduous res ponsibility involved in the exercise of His. Excellency's high and honourable trust, and of the difficulty of hold. ing at all times the oven balance of impartiality amidst conflicting opinions and interests. No one feels less desire than I do to increase the difficulties of that responsibility; or a stronger inclination to lessen them. But I am persuaded, that this is not required to be done by the sacrifice of innocence, truth, private and public charac-

If His Excellency's representations of the Methodist pectful and courteous address—they must undoubtedly be viewed by a Sovereign whose good opinion it is their high ambition to deserve and enjoy, as the very reverse of the Ministers of righteousness and peace, and their cond Your Excellency's exertions for the public good, by those contained in His answer to their address-their res. doing all in our power to promote the interests of mo- pectful and courtoous address-they must undoubtedly be ambition to describe and enjoy, as the very reverse of the Ministers of righteousness and peace, and their express of the same protection that all Americans enjoy," cannot be sions of attachment to His Majesty's Royal Person and misunderstood and their constitutions of attachment to His Majesty's Royal Person and misunderstood and their constitutions of attachment to His Majesty's Royal Person and misunderstood and their constitutions of attachment to His Majesty's Royal Person and misunderstood and their constitutions of attachment to His Majesty's Royal Person and misunderstood and their constitutions of attachment to His Majesty's Royal Person and misunderstood and their constitutions of attachment to His Majesty's Royal Person and misunderstood and their constitutions of attachment to His Majesty's Royal Person and misunderstood and their constitutions of attachment to His Majesty's Royal Person and misunderstood and their constitutions of attachment to His Majesty's Royal Person and misunderstood and their constitutions of attachment to His Majesty's Royal Person and misunderstood and their constitutions of attachment to His Majesty's Royal Person and misunderstood and their constitutions of the Royal Person and misunderstood and their constitutions of the Royal Person and misunderstood and their constitutions of the Royal Person and misunderstood and their constitutions of the Royal Person and misunderstood and their constitutions of the Royal Person and misunderstood and their constitutions of the Royal Person and their constitut sions of attachment to His Majesty's Royal Person and misunderstood, and can, I conceive hardly be accounted long residence in College halls. No Ministry in the Pro-Government, must appear but the deceitful vapourings of for, except from the influence of strong prejudice, or the vince is more successful than that of the Methodists; nor interested hypocrisy. Indeed, it appears to me, that a "party spirit of the hour:" for in one of the documents are any congregations larger and more numerous or more careful perusal of the whole of flis Excellency's remarks, but into His Excellency's possession several days before intelligent. At least one fourth of the population have must produce the impression in any uninformed mind. His remarks, were penned, it was shown, that the Mo. shown a preference for the Ministrations of those on must produce the impression in any uninformed mind. His remarks, were penned, it was shown, that the Methodist Clergy, as a body, are a company of thodist Preachers, as a body, are British born Subjects ignorant political demagogues, alike divested of religious The statements in this document correspond with those principle and public character: for though 'His Excellen. which were stated in evidence before a Scient Committee

er which has been circulated against them. His Excellency states that "an unfavourable impression has been made from one end of the Province to the sion has been made from one end of the Province to the other, as regards an imputed secular interferance on the other, as regards an imputed secular interferance on the other in the other moral influence of their labours and increase of their So cieties have been greater during the last, than during any previous year? So much so, that their growing and unexampled success has fregently been referred to by their Church adversaries as a matter worthy of serious attention. Also a copy of the Report of a Select Committee of the Pro. vincial Parliament was put into His Excellency's hands only a week before His remarks were composed, among mate the existence of such "a secular interferance." The conduct of the Methodist Clergy, in connexion with others, was put through the ordeal of a similar but much more critical examination between two and three years ago, and the result was alike honourable to themselves and to their sacred profession. I submit to His Excellenence, and are not derived from as respectable sources, Your as the ribaldry of confessedly scurrilous prints. I have deliberate and concerted policy of a certain interest to prompt its advocates and demagogues to abuse Methodist Preachers for "secular interference;" not because they believe it -- (for I have known individual preachers accused even in the public papers, of holding political caucus for months,); but in order to excite a joalousy against the Methodist Clergy, which had justly been awakened a. gainst the leaders of another body, and to divert the pub. lie mind from subjects of vast importance to the religious ought and civil interests of the Province, until interested mo. vince.

gard in faith or practice t the rules and practices of Wes. leyan Methodism. If His Excellency's notions of the Tho Methodist Conference have been criminated both in general wish" of the Province are formed by information from such sources, they may be as unfavourable in tatives of the Episcopal Church, for the last five years regard to His Majesty's present government as they are and upwards. Their accusers have charged them with being hostile to the British Government and disseminat. or more of these same newspapers, which have expressed "so general a wish" for the return of the Wesleyan Missionaries to this Province, have at sundry times spoken of "degraded Earl Grey," "unprincipled Heary Brougham," and "lying Goderich." And it is a circumstance not unworthy of notice, that the very journals which have teemed with abuse against the Methodist Connexion, have, on different occasions, manifested a like hostility to the present British Government. Nor do I think it requires any extyrenment. In their memorial to the King the Methodist raordinary sugacity to dis over whether the expression of a "general wish," under these circomstances, for the re-turn of the Wesleyan Missionaries to this Province, arises rom a desire to promote Wesleyan Methodism, or from a general wish" to divide and destroy its influence, and to rect high church and political torvism on its ruins.

in and Ireland, and may fairly be considered as enter taining a pattiality for their countrymen than otherwise Methodist Ministers from any part of the United Kingdom are received by the Methodist Connexion in Canad with feelings of high satisfaction, and they are heartily velcomed as fellow labourers in the great and good worl which Divine Providence has been pleased to carry on in this Province through the instrumentality of the Metho dist Ministry. But I believe that no sincere and unpreju diced friend to Wesleyan Methodism, wishes Wesleyan character of opponents and enemies to the Methodist Con nexion in Canada; or, to use the words of the Rev. Mr Knowlan, the senior Wesleyan Missionary in Lower Canada, in a letter lately published in the Provincial papers, same with our own, namely, the conversion and salvation of our fellow sinners, and as we are both Wesleyans, I trust that such measures will be mutually adopted, as will enable us to pursue that object with one head, one heart and one united effort." The next insinuation of His Excellency against the

Methodist Conference, which I beg to notice, is their of fering "absurd advice to the Indians." What His Ex. cellency terms "absurd advice offered to the Indians by Methodist Missionaries," is left to conjecture, as also when, where, and by whom it was offered. I must think t no more than just, that the Methodist Conference, or the General Superintendent of Missions, should have been made acquainted with the conduct of their Mission. aries and have an opportunity of making explanations before the Conference as a body, or the Missionaries individually, can be justly condemned for "offering absurd which in all probability, if all the circumstances were known, was never given. I trust it will be admitted on all hands, that the Methodist Conference have given pretty strong proof of a sincere desire to ameliorat condition of the Indian tribes .- (unless their zeal in this. as in other respects, must be viewed as the result of a desire "to increase their own sect rather than the num ber of christians.") Others have more recently professed And on more than one occasion have the Methodist Mis- dizement, as did the Hou! and Venerable Archdeacon of sionaries been involved in serious embarrassments, by bematerial injury both in this Province and at the Colonist ing left in total ignorance of any of His Excellency's plans for improving the subjects of their pastoral care, and by labourers and others being sent among them whose example is little retter than a moral pestilonce; who blas phome God's Holy Name, drink to intexication, and profane the Sacred Sab ath. Examples of this kind, I unerstand may now he found at Lake Simicoe Mission.-His Excellency or his Agents are certainly under no obligations to communicate any of their designs for desi ing the condition of the Indians to Methodist Missiona aries; but a cautious and studied reserve under circum. stances like those just alluded to, has it signification, and the more so when teachers professedly employed by the sanction of His Excellency have manifested a dispoposition to persuade the Indians and their children from under the instruction of the Methodists. I ampersuaded that the Methodist Missionaries would encourage the In-dians in any plans of improvement which they conceive rance—with having "neither experience nor judgment would not endanger the moral pinciples and practices of to appreciate the value and advantages of a liberal educa-

cy at the commencement admits the possibility and even of the Provincial Parliament in 1828; the document itself probability that the Methodist Clergy have been misre, formed a part of the Journals of the last Session of Parpresented, yet throughout the whole of His answer, His liament; it has been published in several of the Provincial Excellency assumes the correctness of every material slan. Newspapers, where the persons named are known, and - The only opinion expressed by the Methodist Confer

> its statements been called in question. His Excellency intimates that the Methodist Conferbers of the Methodist Conference who have written any thing on the subject of a Church Establishment in Cana da, that the Church of England, as an establishment would be preferable to any other-even to the Methodist

His Excellency admits "the small number of the Church of England." Well would it have been for the denoted of the Sacred Ministry, and perhaps for the tran-quillity of this Province, had the Honorable and Venerable Archdeacon of York made the same frank admission when he stated to His Majosty's Government, that the desire for the return of the Wesleyan Missionaries to partly on the subject of "secular interference on the part | Church of England in Upper Canada was very large, and resume their pastoral labours in this Province, would of" certain descriptions of Clergy;—it was drawn up and that the tendency of the whole population was towards

His Excellency appears to intimate that the small number of the Church of England is owing to the "organiadvice offered by your Missionaries to the Indians, and thodist Preachers." Yet that Report does not even inti. zation of its Ministry." I have not been able to discover any thing in the organization of the Church of England Ministry "not adapted to the present state of Canada," except its political organization, which is certainly opposed to the views and circumstances of the people, and xcludes that important and powerful incitement to active, vigilent and enlarged exertions, which a mutual dependence between the pastor and his flock produces and main-tains. The Lord Bishop of Quebec admits that the Episconal Church in the neighbouring State of New York (similar in the ecclesisastical organization of its Ministry o that of the Episcopal Church in Upper Canada) "is this Country, be accounted for, if not from the differ, sistent with their sacred office to conduct such journals. people? But if it be so, that the organization of the cause it may call forth the "attacks of adversaries," re-Church of England Ministry is not adapted to the popu-

be regretted, as well as that the organization of its fested a desire to possess themselves of any political ad paratists," are " disgusting," and so are all false and Ministry is not adapted to supply the present wants of vantages wherever in contradistinction to any other class standerous "accounts" of any individual or body of men. the dispersed population in this new country; but you of their fellow subjects? I am certain that no part of their fellow subjects? I am certain that no part of their conduct will warrant such an insinuation. On the community, chose to make a warfare upon the character are disgusted with the accounts of the disgraceful dis. contrary, they have used the most effectual means to or property of the body from which they have been sesentions of the Episcopal Methodist Church and its place all peculiar political edvantages for ever beyond parated, and enlist political adventurers in their crusade, their reach—desiring to possess no other power than that are the inoffensive objects of their animosty and bitter-which personal worth bestows, and to enjoy no other ness to be accused with being guilty of "disgraceful con-wealth than the voluntary contributions of their faithfully tentions."

Another source of "disgust to the sober-minded of the

missible in any case, I think it is in the one in question. this Country and in England, by the heads and represen ing opinions which are dangerous to the interests of the Province: The Methodist Conference, like Paul before Felix, at length step forward-not to . "recriminate" but-to answer for themselves; to show that they are not the "pestilent fellows," the "movers of sodition sented by their accusars; to prove that their doctrines, opinions and labors, are such as will contribute alike to the best interests of this country and of the King's Go-Conference have gone no farther than this; yet they are charged with "disgusting recrimination."-The unanswered and unjust accusations of the Episcopal Ciergy, has been taken in the preceding observations, the improit appears, might answer a very good purpose and might properly form an important part of the "ample in-formation" laid before His Majesty's Government on the subject of a Church Establishment in Canada; but a sion to make. loudly called for and moderate defence on the part of the Methedist Clergy, and an avowal of sentiment on a measure in which they, in common with the people of the Province, have a deep interest, and which they had been falsely accused with a desire to turn to their own personal advantage and political exaltation, is declared to be "disgusting to the sober-minded of the Province."

As to " warfare of one Church upon another," I subtions and memorials sent flome to His Majesty's Government, against what Church this warfare has been made and carried on, and who are the aggressors.

I presume that no one will question the correctness of this Excellency's remark, that "the utility of an Establishment depends entirely on the piety, assiduity and devoted zeal of its Ministers, and on their abstaining from a secular interference which may involve them in politi cal disputes." But this remark appears to accord illy with the fact, that Clergymen (even Bishops) have recent ly been recommended to seats in one Branch of the Legislature, and there take an active part in all "political disputes" of the day; nor does there appear to be much ground to hope that His Excellency's expectation of the utility of an Establishment" will ever be realized, when experience has so clearly proved that the very system of a politico-religious establishment is very unfavourable if not enherently opposed, to "piety, assiduity and devot ed zeal in its Ministers."

Much advantage is undoubtedly derived from the wr tions of Ministers and members of the Established church but there are and have been but few lights in comparison to the black spots in the Ministry of the Established Church, and the labours of Dissenters, (who have never cost the nation a sixpence) "in defence of moral and reli gious truth," are no less learned, extensive and useful than those of the Establishment.

As to "dictating," I know not that the Methodist So cety ever manifested a desire to "dictate" to His Majes Government. The Constitution admits, and I trust His Majesty is willing that any portion of His faithful and loyal surjects should, in a respectful manner, express their sentiments on any matters that concern their own or the interests of the commonwealth. If the Methodist Con duct and character of the Methodist Connexion in this a strong desire to promote the same object,— but not in ference have referred to the "numeri al strong the of the country, and that His remarks were for the most past accordance with the Methodist Missionaries, or in a mediate Christian denominations in this country, they different Christian denominations in this country, they have not done so for their own individual gain or aggran-York in a letter to Lord Viscount Goderich in 1827, and as did the Episcopal Clergy in a report to His Majesty'

His Excellency seems to anticipate a great change public opinion in this Province, on the subject of a Church Establishment by the influx of emigration. But His Ex cellency does not appear to be aware, that nine tenths o the European population are decidedly favourable to the principles of civil and religious liberty advocated in the Memorial of the Methodist Conference to the King; nor have I any reason to believe that the recent emigrations from Great Britain are an exception to this remark; a it appears quite unlikely that a system can ever become popular in this country, which has already become our beasome and odious to a majority of the people of Great Britain and Ireland.

In the u xt place, His Excellency has thought prope whose incapacity His Excellency has seen fit to reflect If exertions to extend the "advantages of a liberal edu ation" indicate a "judgment to appreciate" them, the Methodist Clergy are at this very hour employing their ntinost energies for the promotion of that great object among the youth of the Province.

in not one single instance has the correctness of any of ence in regard to a system of education, is, that it might lature in respect to the circumstances of the Province

by their opponents and enemies. No "dislike" to either rection of the Clergy of one Church without even con-the doctrines or forms of the Church of England has sulting the popular branch of the Colonial Legislature, I cannot see how they are justly entitled to the character, confidence or patronage of free public institutions.

The next insinuation of His Excellency against the

Methodist Clergy, is for "publishing political journals;" an insinuation for which I conceive there is as little reaon as for others which I have already noticed. That there are very important questions pending in this Pro-vince, which involve both political and religious considerations, no one will dispute; and that these are topics proper to be investigated and discussed by Clergymen and ecclesiastical bodies, is evident, not only from their very nature, but from the examples of the most learned, most noly and most successful Ministers of Jesus Christ of all denominations and in every age. The questions of a Church Establishment and general Education in Canada are confessedly of great importance in both a political and religious point of view; and it makes no difference whether the discussion of them is introduced into books, pamphlets, Quarterly, Monthly or Weekly journals. Ino the discussion of these questions the Episcopal Clergy have largely entered, both individually and collectively Theyhave even issued a weekly journal, under the avowed "patronage of the Lord Bishop of Quebec," mainly for this purpose, edited by a Glergyman. This publication has, however, recently failed. These questions deserve he most serious consideration of every Minister, Chris. tian and Patriot, and their most zealous private and pubhe exertions for the proper adjustment of them. In no way, perhaps, can the public mind be more fully and extensively enlightened on these and all other matters af. Colony," (for article see last number of the Guardian) fecting their religious, moral and civil interests, than and also a certain other article in the said paper called the flourishing in a remarkable degree." How can the actinough the medium of a weekly journal; nor have the knowledged difference between the progress and state of most distinguished Ministers of the Episcopal, Presby. In the following words "Excellent Example of Lower the Episcopal Church in the State of New York and in terian, Baptist, and Methodist Churches thought it incon. Canada" (for article see last week's Guardian) "are gross meetings at places which said preachers had not visited ence in its political relation to the Government and the To desist from the performance of any good work, becognizes a principle which would lead to the annihilation lation of Canada, it is clearly evident that that Church of all government and all religion. And perhaps not to the proceedings and motives of their representatives; ought not to be endowed with one seventh of the Province.

'to the proceedings and motives of their representatives; and is therefore a breach of the privileges of this house, where and William Lyon Mackenzie, Esq. a member of this whatsover things are true, whatsnever things are just, house having avowed himself the author of the said artiwhatsoever things are pure, whatsoever things are lovely, whatsoever things are of good report." Infinitely more fitting is such an employment to a Minister and more profitable to the world, than sitting in the Legislature and guiding the affairs of the State.—Whether "few indiviuals" or many think favourably of such a course, is, I think, sufficiently attested by the fact, that the "journal" which has attracted His Excellency's anxious attention, receives a support and patronage from the public unequal. led by any other publication in British North America;

is rapidly increasing.

The insinuation of His Excellency respecting "Minis-

odist Clergy. Far be from them the unworthy and base desire to swell the numbers of their own "sect," with persons who cannot be considered "Christians." The unexampled strictness of the Methodists in indiscriminate. ly expelling from their communion all persons who are known to be guilty of any immeral act, proves the very

Equally unmerited, I must think, is His Excellency's reflection upon the Methodist Clergy for permitting "political meetings" to be held in their "churches," and suffering them to be "profuned by the party spirit of the hour;" when, as far as I know, but one instance of a meeting partaking of a political character being held in a Methodist Chapel, has occurred, and that instance, (which was occasioned by the indiscretion of two trustees,) was, the week after its occurrence, publicly condemned in the journal published under the direction of the Meth. odist Conference.

In conclusion, I beg to observe that if undue liberty priety is one of ignorance not of design, and has arisen

sion to make.

To His Excellency, I cheerfully offer the tribute of every personal respect, as has the Conference of which I have the happiness to be a member, however unworthy we may be of His Excellency's confidence or respect in We must however, still claim and exercise the privilege, guaranted by the constitution, of regulating the affairs of our own household in that way which we conceive will best conduce to the permanence and success of our own ecclesiastical and religious institutions, and

the great interests of our common christianity. I have thought it due to His Excellency, to make the foregoing remarks, previous to laying the whole matter

I have the honour to be,

Sta, Your most obedient,

Humble Servant, E. Ryenson. (Signed) To E. McMahan, Esquire, Act'g, Sec'y to

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor.

Provincial Parliament.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

OUTLINE OF THE PROCEEDINGS IN THE TRIAL AND EXPULSION OF MR. MACKENZIE.

Tuesday, Dec. 6.

In the morning as soon as the Journals of the preceeding day had been real, before the doors were o-Mr. John Willson took the floor, and after some remarks on certain articles which had appeared in the Colonial Advocate of the 24th November and 1st December, moved a series of resolutions; the first

of which is as follows: "Mr. John Willson, seconded by Mr. Burwell. moves that it be resolved that the privileges of Parliament were established for the support and maintenance of the independent and fearless discharge of its high functions, and that it is to the uncompromising as. sertion and maintenance of these privileges in the earlier periods of English History, that we are chiefly indebted for the free institutions, which have been transmitted to us by our ancesters."

This gave rise to some remarks and enquiries from Mr. Bidwell, as to the object contemplated and the course about to be pursued. After some discussion Mr. Bidwell moved, in amendment, accorded by Mr. Perry, that all be expunged after the word "Resolved," and the following inserted "That so much of the Jourhals of this House, as relates to the Report of a Select Committee during last Session on the Printing of the Journals, be road,"

Mr Bidwell observed that the object of this amendment was to give honourable members a little time to pause before they got themselves involved in difficulties which they would afterwards deeply regret; and to show the similarity between the spirit of the present proceedings against the hon, member for the County of York, and those of last Session, introduced by the hon, colleague (Mr. McNab) of the hon, mover of the present resolutions. The mere reading of the proceedings of the House against Mr. Mackenzie for circulaling printed copies of their own Journals at his own expense would be thought teach hon members a useful lesson and induce them to drop the present uncalled. or measure, and proceed to the various important bu siness before the house, to which their duty to their constituents and the interests of the Province required their most serious attention. This amendment was also advocated by Mr. Perry, and opposed by Mr. Wil-

son, Attorney General and others. The House divided on Mr. Bidwell's amendment. and the yeas and nays were taken as follows:

Yeas, Messrs. Beardsley, Bidwell, Campbell, Clark, Cook, Howard, Ketchum, Lyons, M'Call, A. M'Do-nald, Mackenzie, Perry, Roblin, Shaver, White,—15. Nays, Messrs. Attorney General, Berczy, Boulton, Burwell, Chisholm, Crooks, Duncombe, Elliot, A. Fraser, R. Fraser, Jarvis, Jones, Lewis, M'Martin, Mac-Nab, Magon, Mount, Samson, Shade, Solicitor Genebe such as the local knowledge of the Provincial Legis. ral, Thomson, Warren, Werden, J. Willson, W. Wil-

the following words be inserted, "and a free press in more Modern and enlightened times, notwithstanding many different attempts to destroy its liberty."

Mr. Bidwell said if the original resolution was a ruism, so was the amendment; for we are far more indebted to the freedom of the press for free institutions, than we are to the assected privileges of Parliament, and as much bound to acknowledge our obligations to it. Their votes on this amendment would show how far hon, members were favourable to a free press.

Mr. Willson objected to the amendment as unneessary. Mr. Perry thought the amendment might naturally be considered as nunecessary by hon, members who wished to destroy the freedom of the press: but it was as true in fact and as necessary as the original resolution.—After a long discussion in which Messers. M'Donald. Mackenzie, Clark, and others, took a part, the amendment was rejected by the same majority as the former amendment, except Mr Werden, who for

once voted with the minority.

It being evident that Mr. Willson's resolutions would not answer the object contemplated, without an unnecessary and round-about introduction, Mr. Samson moved. seconded by Mr. Thomson, that after the word "Re-solved," the whole of the original resolution be expanged. and the following be inserted that an Article published in the Colonial Advocate newspaper, of the date 21th November, 1831, in the following words "State of the scandalous and malicious libels, intended and calculated to bring this house and the government of this Province into contempt, and to excite groundless suspicion and dis-trust in the minds of the inhabitants of this Province, as cles, be now called upon for his defence," On which debates ensued.

After a good deal of warm debate, Mr. Willson moved, seconded by the Atty. General that the debates on the question of privileges be postponed until to morrow, and hat it be the first item on the order of the day,

This motion was opposed by Mr Bidwell and others. sho wished a simple motion of adjournment, which would throw this business out of the house altogether, and let the house on the ensuing day proceed in the business of the Province. To this they thought there could now be patronage which, after the thorough trial of two years, less objection than in the morning as the speeches of those devoted zeal of its Ministers, & on their abstaining from a secular interference which may involve them in political disputes. The labors of the Clergy of Established an Missionaries to this Province. The only "wish"—The Methodist Conference have adopted by Churches in defence of moral and Religious truth, will of which I am aware—which "has been generally express."

Another source of time source of times were described to the source of times were the uniform mentioned of time source of times were described to the source of times were described to the work of the Conference of the Conference have adopted by their cannot, I conceive, be viewed in any other light than a MacKenzie had made as their vote.—On Mr. Willsons's

motion for adjourning the desate the house devided, and the cheerful manner of their proceeding, they were not the year and nave were taken as follows:

-Messrs. Attoreny General, Berczy, Boulton Burwell, Chisholm, Crookes, Elliott, Fraser, A. Fraser, R. Jarvie, Jones, Lewis, McMartin, Macon, Mount, Samson. Shade, Soliciter General, Thomson, Warren, Worden, J. Willson, and W. Wilson.—23.

Nays—Messrs. Beardsley, Bidwell, Buell, Campbell,

the evening.

Wedneeday, 7th Dec. 1831. Agreeably to the order of the day, the debate on the question, on breach of privilege, was called, and the motion of Mr. Willson, of Wentworth, of vesterday, with Mr. Samson's amendment, was then read, whereupon the de-

bate was resumed. In amendment to Mr. Samson's amendment, Mr. Rid-"an article," and the following inserted, "a committee of privilege be appointed, consisting of Messrs. Attorney General, Borczy, Beardsley, Duncombe and Ketchum, with power to send for persons and papers, and to en-quire and report to this House whether any libels have on published during the present session of the Legisla. ture, in any newspapers printed in this province."

Mr Bidwell's amendment to an amendment was object. ed to as out of order. Mr. Bidwell produced authorities the British House of Commons. The Speaker decided that it was in order.

Mr Bidwell said that one object of the amendment was to get rid of this business and not occupy the time of the

contended that Mr. Mackenzie was not now implicated, and that the amendment proposed the appointment of a Committee, and therefore Mr. Mackenzie had as good a right to discuss the question before the house as the house as other honourable members, especially as some of them the were editors or proprietors of newspapers and were as sed by the country that they were proceeding much interested in the appointment of such a committee when they were singling out Mr. Mackenzie was. The Speaker decided that Mr. were passing by other cases a thousand time Mackenzie had a right to debate the question.

Mr. Mackenzie then took the floor, and spoke nearly seven hours, shewing what was the freedom of the press from universal practice in England and in the British Provinces, and showing by extracts from the Western Mercury & other I revincial newspapers, that if the house proceeded against newspapers at all, a committee ought to be appointed to examine into other publications as well

as the Col. Advocate.

Mr. Berczy, seconded by Mr. Thomson, moved that the debate on the question of privilege, be postponed until to morrow, and that it be the first item on the order of the day. Which was carried.

Thursday, 8th December, 1831.
Agreeably to the order of the day, the debate on the queston of privilege, adjourned from yesterday, was call-

Mr Bidwell's amendment, to Mr Samson's amendment of the preceding day, to the above question, was read. his own (Speaker's) decision of the day before was erronecus, and that it was out of order to move any amendment to Mr Samson's amendment. The Speaker than read Mr Samson's amendment containing the objected articles in the Col. Advocate, and called upon Mr Mackenzie to make his defence. As Mr Mackenzie had not come for the purpose of making his own defence particularly, but with the expectation of entering into the general tionable, as to compel them to retreat behind the fortress question, he requested a few moments to prepare himself, of their parliamentary privileges to shield themselves from his defence, and spoke about five hours, when he xe-pressed himself weary with speaking; but observed that parent country, where the conduct and character of pubpressed himself weary with speaking; but observed that he had much more matter which he thought important to his defence, and desired to be permitted to proceed with his defence to morrow

Mr Morris, seconded by Mr Attorney General, moved that the defence of the Member for the county of York, W. L. Mackenzie, Esq. be adjourned till to-morrow, and

going to hang, draw nor quarter Mr Mackenzie. Mr Bidwell spoke nearly an hour in fayour of dischar-

ly a meagre stretch of his leading arguments. Five days of the valuable time of the house had already been occupied with that unpleasant business, to the neglect of the interests of their constituents. How members could not Clark, Cook, Howard, Ketchum, Lyons, McCall, McDon, hide such proceedings from the country—the eyes of the aid, A. Mackonzie, Perry, Randal, Roblin, Shaver and country were upon them, and they would have to account White.—17. The house adjourned about six o'clock in for such a waste of the time and money of their constitutions. tients. They were wounding the constitution by thus aiming a blow at the liberty of the press: It was now in their power to extricate themselves from their present difficulty in an honourable manner and satisfy the wishes of the country, a very large majority of which he (Mr Bidwell) believed would disapprove of this proceeding. In reply to remarks made against Mr. Mackenzie on account of the great length of his defence, Mr Bidwell observed well, seconded by Mr. Perry, moved that the amendment that this was necessary from the very nature of it, the he amended, by expunging all the words in said amend-primary object of which was to show that he (Mr. Macment after the word "that," commencing with the words kenzie) had used no greater liberty of speech than had been universally used in England and in this country, and had been sanctioned by the highest authority. In order to this, it was necessary to multiply a great number of examples, which had been done by Mr. Mackenzie with a research that must have astonished them all. In refernce to the case of Mr. Walsh addiced by the Attorney General. Mr Bidwell remarked that the House of Commons did not t ke up that case until Mr. Walsh had been condemed by the law of the land. Let the Attorney Gen. to show that it was in order, and had been decided so in eral show that it was expedient or proper for that house demned by a jury of his country. They were not now proceeding against Mr. Mackenzie for any thing he had house with it any longer. And in the next place, that if If they were, the case would be different, as he would the house was resolved to notice newspaper squibs and not be amonable to any other tribunal; but in the present attack the press, let them proceed importially, and not case Mr. Mackenzie might be prosecuted before a jury of single out an individual and let others equally if not far the country; and are honourable members afraid to trust their character with a jury of their fellow subjects?" As It was then objected against Mr. Mackenzie dobating a inember of the house, and as a man loving free institu-this question, as he was individually interested. Mr. Bid-tions, he (Mr. B.) deprecated any proceeding that had the a inember of the house, and as a man loving free instituappearance of partiality, or of being oppressive. Let the house look well to it, and not forfeit public confidence by taking the law into their own hands, on their own be.

This was a partial proceeding. It could not be supposed by the country that they were proceeding impartially, when they were singling out Mr. Mackenzie while they were passing by other cases a thousand times more aggrakated. Should Mr Mackenzie be punished for calling the majority of that house "sycophants," when the late Lt. Governor of this Province had published in the Official Gazette, with His Majesty's Arms emblazoned over it, that the majority of a late House of Assembly were " fac.

tious demagogues?"
This preceeding, if persisted in, was calculated to disturb the quiet of the country. It would wake up much unpleasant feeling throughout the Province, and especial

ly in the county of York.

Again, if the house persisted in this case, they must o preserve the appearance of impartiality, take notice of other similar publications, circulated by members of that house. Thus would the time of the house be wasted. the interests of the country neglected—and they involved in a war with the press. The house would be at the mer-cy of every member who might choose to bring up any other editor.

In the next place, should they expel Mr Mackenzie and Mr Bidwell's smendment to an amendment was again he he returned by a large majority, would the character objected to as out of order. The Speaker decided that kenzie be justified, and they he condemned?

Another reason against the proceeding was, that it would be inferred that they could not otherwise meet Mr. Mackenzies arguments-having as they had, several presses at their command, which would vindicate them from any misrepresentations. Were they so much afraid of a which was granted. Mr Mackenzie then proceeded with the artillary of a free press? In no country was the free lie men were discussed without the least restraint. Where was the freedom of discussion ever carried to a greater length than in the columns of John Bull, a paper devoted to the tory interests, and generally patronized by the to-

Another reason why he (Mr B.) thought the present

sions, are willing to put up with insult and abuse, let them do so; I for one will not follow their example.

"The libel complained of appears to me to be of a most wicked and ancelled for character; and I am free to say, that I think its as the original of the control of the lones, if any other thousal were allowed to interfere with any of the interfere the say that the control of the lones, if any other theoral were allowed to interfere with any of the members for effences purely a feeting it to say other theoral were allowed to interfere with any of the control of the control

ris's egotism, and self-trumpetted immaculate purity, tion to the adoption of the present motion. Again, patriotism and independence, as being the only perfect that house was not a proper tribunal to decide on the man in that house—showed that a number of measures question. They were parties concerned—their own referred to as liberal and independent, had been opposed and voted against by Mr Morris himself, who ap- bers admitted that their feelings were excited-how, peared desirous to take credit to himself for every thing then, could they be supposed to decide impartially up-liheral which had been done by the present and preced- on a case in which they were so deeply interested! It ing Parliaments—that the addresses to the King on was presumption upon the weakness of human nature King's College and the Clergy Reserves were so far to think so. The judiciary of every free country was opposed by a majority during the last session as to pre- established upon the principle, that the judges should vent their final passage, and these subjects would not have been noticed at all by the house, had not the prehave been noticed at all by the house, had not the present minority introduced them, and literally compelled the house to take them up. And as to the Chaplain question, the committee never would have reported on the committee never would have reported to it. And the them had a proceeding that subject, had they not been badgered to it; and the law into our own hands." Would such a proceeding their report never would have been adopted had not the raise the dignity of that house, or vindicate its character? present minority brought it before the house in a way ino—it would be the most effectual means of bringing present minority brought it before the house in a way that other hon, members could not get clear of it; and even then two hon, members of the committee (Messrs Willson and McNab) voted against the adoption of their own report: and after the report was adopted, the chaplain was not dismissed until the present session. when a motion was made to that effect by one of the present minority. Mr Perry remarked, on the subject ceed—but let them not talk about the liberty of the press, of School Land, that although Mr Morris had introdu- for it would be a mockery upon language. If the press ced resolutions and an address on that subject, he (Mr had a right to praise the conduct of public men, it had an M.) retired from the house and went home while they were under discussion, and left them to their fate -Mr Perry spoke at considerable length on several other points mentioned by Mr Morris, and concluded by entreating the house to pause, and rest satisfied with what hey had already done in this case.

Dr. Duncombe admitted that it would have been betall; but since they had done so, he thought a just re- Bidwell spoke in substance as follows: gard to the dignity and privileges of the house required:
The honourable sad learned member from Hastings (Mr Samson)
them to proceed, Dr. D. thought that correcting the
licentiousness of the press was not infringing upon its
liberty. He had pledged himself to his constituents to
support the liberty of the press, and he thought he
should be redeeming his pledge by supporting the present
favour of the resolution against Mr Robinson, the present Chief
support the liberty of the press, and he thought he
should be redeeming his pledge by supporting the present
favour of the resolution against Mr Robinson then, and for voting
proceeding. The guestion was what had heen
against these proceedings now; and it may perhaps leave the honourproceeding. The question was, was what had been published in the Colonial Advocate a like! He (Dr. D.) considered that "any thing published to the project in which he wished to placed me: for, if it shall be considered that "any thing published to the project in which he wished to placed me: for, if it shall be considered that "any thing published to the project in the constant in that case, which do not exist in this, for passing a vote of consure, how will that homourable and learned gentleman support his own consistency in opposing such a vote that a specific response to the constant of the project in the cons

the deployment of the second process of the

was more abused by the press, than the recent—why did the last Par the present one. For the proceedings on a former ocliament allow that abuse? If hon members on the other side of the house, are willing to put up with insult and abuse, let them do so; I for one will not follow their example.

"The Rhel complained of appears to me to be of a most wicked Of the consistency of their conduct the country could member from Hastings not to introduce into this debate allusions to it. complained of appears to me to be of a most wicked Of the consistency of their conduct the country could

gainst it, and yet he speaks of the majority of this house as favorable, and under the influence of that institution. These being facts, of for his expulsion. The alternative was left between this had been present destroys of perusing our Journals may inform him. If, I am unwilling to sit here with a man who, in the teeth of such vidences, and with a perfect knowledge of their existence, can stoop which they would afterwards were about a category which they would afterwards were about a category. which they would afterwards very gladly retrace. Such Mr Perry replied to Mr Morris-ridiculed Mr Mor- a studied secrecy, he (Mr B.) thought a capital objecconduct had been the subject of remark-hon, memboth into contempt. - In the next place, the liberty of the Press was involved in this question. If the freedom of the press was to be confined to the limits prescribed by the hon, member from Oxford (Dr. D.) and every thing to be considered libellious which went "to the prejudice, injury or discredit of any man or body of men," then it would be perfectly consistent for hon, members to proequal rightito censure it, and was not punishable, unless it attacked the character of private life, mr. B. greatly en-larged on this point, & on the freedom of debate in England both in and out of the House of Commons. After stating several other objections against the adoption of the reso. Intion before the house, Mr. Bidwell proceeded to notice the precedents quoted by Mr Samson, and in reply to Mr Dr. Duncombe admitted that it would have been bet. Samson's remarks on the proceedings of the late House for for the house not to have taken up the subject at of Assembly in the case of the then Att'y General, ar

which would render it necessary for me to make these remarks, for he defence and vindication of the character of myself and others.

Mr. R.

Mr. B. strongly urged several other considerations against the adoption of the resolution, among which were County of York, and concluded with an eleguent calogy on Lord Althorpe's sentiments on the freedom of the press, which he read and adopted as his own.-(Mr. B. on taking his scat, was cheered by the crowd of spectators below the bar. Mr. McNab hoped the Sergoant at Arms would clear the bar. "No, no' from the Sol. General. Mr. Samson said be had his eye upon two persons who had taken a part in the disorderly proceeding. After a few words from the Speaker, the house proceeded.)

The Sol. General addressed the house at great length; but the substance of his arguments has already been given in Mr. Morris's speech. Messrs. Clark and Howard made a few remarks on the partiality, unjustice and impolicy of the proceeding, when Mr. Samson's amendment was adopted by a majority of 26 to 15—year and nays as before. The debate was adjourned until Monday morning. The sequal will be given next week.

During the past week the house has been principally oc upied with the Brockville Police Bill-A Bill to creet a Court House at Bellville, and authorise the holding of the Quarter Sessions of the Midland District alternately at Bellville and Kingston-and a Bill to incorporate a new Canal Company in the Niagara District to make a lateral cut from the Welland Canal (below the Mountain) to the town of Niagara.

GRENVILLE ELECTION.—This election closed the 13th instant, on the second day, in the return of II. Norton, Esquire, in opposition to Judge longs Jones. A letter from a gentleman in Prescott, states that "Mr Norton piedged himself to support the Petition which had been introduced into that county by Mr Mackenzie from York, and entreated no that the property of the property along the present of the property of th

Notice to Entrons.—The two last numbers of the York Courier contain a long string of superlatively ridiculous sentences professed to be reported by the Rev. Mr. Phillips as Mr. Mackenzle's defence to the charge of libul; it is evidently given by way of caricature. We admit that the man who would uter the nonsense placed to Mr. M's oredit in the Courier of yesterday would be entitled to a place in Bedlam; and we consider the report in question almost us had a punishment as an expulsion. Ten thousand capies used will be immediately circulated through the colony as an antidote to the tissue of bombast got up for the Courier.—Last Thursday's Advocate.

FF ELECTION FOR THE COUNTY OF YORK will take place on Monday, ten o'clock, the 2nd of January next, on Yonge Street at the Red Lion

Letters received at the Guardian Office, during the week ending Dec. 21.

M. Whiting, A. Hurlburt, G. Haines, W. Griffis, W. Thornkill, S. Brownell, S. Waldron, W. Ryerson, J. A. Keeler, E. Evans, S. Belton, T. Bevitt & D. McMul, len, E. H. Whitmarsh, R. Heyland, E. Shepard, W. Case

MARRIED,

By the Rev. A. Hutburt, on the 29th Nov. Mr. James Fleming jun. of Aldborough, to Miss Ann Gibb, of Moss, Dist. of London. On the 12th inst., by the Rev. E. Stoney, Mr. William Kalar, to Miss Winnifred Howey, both of Stamford.

DIED,

In this town, on the 12in inst., E. W. McBride, son of Mr. W. Higins, aged 3 years and 6 nouths.

Advertisements.

Upwards of two thousand copies of this paper will be printed wee y, affording an extensive medium for advertising. RATES OF ADVERTISING.

tion, 7, d.—From six to ten lines, first insertion, 3s 4d.; every subse quent insertion, Is .- Above ten flues, first insertion, 4d. per line; every subsequent insertion 1d. per line. A liberal discount to yearly and half yearly advertisers.

NEW SADDLERY AND HARNESS MANUFACTORY.

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

In a few days he expects the arrival of an extensive

assortment of English Leather, Saddle trees, bits and brodoons, Snaffe bridles, Horse blankets, driving whips, Carriage and Gig harness mountings of the latest patterns, &c. &c. &c. N. B. Every description of cart and waggon harness

will be particularly attended to, from which, it is presumed, that every possible satisfaction will be given in this department of the business. York, Dec. 90th, 1831.

READY MADE CLOTHING, Dry Goods, &c.

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

THEAP Wollen, Linen, Cotton, Silk AND FANCY GOODS. The Subscriber begs leave to inform his friends, and

the public in general, that he has received the whole of his FALL SUPPLY or GOODS, which he will dispose of at reduced prices... I. A. SMITH.

York, North side King-St. near Yonge-St. 110.6w Decr. 20th, 1831.

NEW GOODS.

TENHE SUBSCRIBER has removed to King-Street, nearly opposite the Episcopal Church, where he will dispose of the remainder of his Stock of DRY GOODS, imported during the last month; consisting principally of Woollen Cloths, Blankets, Flannels, Cellcoes, Muslins, Linens, Towelings and Sheetings, Um. brellas, Shawls, Gloves, Hosiery, Trimmings, &c. &c. Also, adapted for mourning, Black Bombazines, Merinos, and Bombazettes; Gros de Naples, Gloves, &c.: all at unusually low prices.

A. T. M'CORD.

York, December 21st, 1831.

OR SALE, by the Subscriber, a PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT, complete for a Country Office, with the exception of a Press; consisting of

297 lb. JOB LETTER, 150 lb. PICA, 224 b. LONG PRIMER, 100 b. BREVIER. together with 12 pair of CASES, and some other Fur-niture. The Job Letter was purchased new at the Foun-dry and well selected. The quality of the Type will be best shewn by the paper (The Canadian) that was printed with it.

The subscriber, desirons to dispose of the above mate. rials, will sell them lower than they can be procured in. New.York, or elsewhere. B. C. BEARDSLEY,

Niagara, Deer. 20, 1831.

110.27

Poetry.

If rom the London Christian Observer ! VIEW OF DEATH.

Oh Saviour of the faithful dead! With whom thy servants dwell, Though cold and green the turf is spread Above their narrow cell; No more we cling to mortal clay, We doubt and weep no more, Nor shrink to tread the darksome way, Which thou hast trod before.

'Tis dreadful when th' accuser's power Assails the sinking heart, Recalling every wasted hour, And each unworthy part. Yet, Jesus, in that mortal fray, Thy blessed comfort stole, Like sunshine in an autumn day, Across my darkened soul.

When, soon or late, this feeble breath No more to Thee can pray, Support me through the vale of death, And in the darksome way.
When clothed in fieshly weeds again, I wait Thy dread decree, Judge of the world! remember then, That Thou hast died for me.

JOHN THE BAPTIST.

BY THE REV. CHARLES WESLEY, M. A. The voice of one crying in the wilderness."-Mark i. 3 1 The Preacher of thy Gospel word, The sure forcrunner of his Lord, Sent to prepare the way for Thee, A voice, and nothing else, should be: Sequester'd from the ways of men,

2 The world he must not seek to please, A man out of the wilderness; Prieadless, from earth detach'd, unknown, Saviour, he sneaks for thee alone: Incessant in thy name he cries, Thy herakl, till for thee he dies

Be always heard, and never seen.

ITEMS FROM THE LAST RECEIVED FILE OF ENGLISH PAPERS. ENGLAND.

The King and Reform.—At the Levee on Wednesday Earl Grey presented the following addresses in fayour of reform in Parliament. From the inhabitants of merchants, manufacturers, and others (consisting of 1,590 persons) at Paisley; magistrates and town council of the royal burgh of Irvine; inhabitants of South Greensferry; inhabitants of the city of Edinburgh; inhabitants of Kirkburton; inhabitants of Portobello; inbobitants of Lanark and New Lanark; inhabitants of Mirite deank, Lanark; inhabitants of the village of Innorhip; the police rate payers of the fourth ward of the city of Glasgow; the incorporation of weavers, Casyow; magistrates, burgesses, &c. of Airdrie; Commissioners of Police, Paisley; Incorporation of Bakets at Easter and Wester Portsburgh; United incorporations of St. Mary's Chapel, Edinburgh; and from the inhabitants of Hamilton, Lanarkshire.

The Church and Reform -Only one bishop, Dr. Haltby, voted as present, with the proxy of the venerable Bishop of Norwich, for reform. Twelve bishops present, and nine proxies, were against the bill.

The Bishops .- We do not know, says the London Globe, that the bishops have shewn "the wisdom of the scrpent," but we hear, if some of them have shewn any wisdom, it is that. Some of them have completely disappointed, by their votes, the men who are at once friends to reform and to the church, and enemies of duplicity and treachery. The cry is, that they have committed political suicide.

BISHOPS AND THE PROPER.

The Parishioners of St. Ann's Parish Westminster. ing intelligence of their intended movement and stay-

the irreligious conduct of the B shop, in respect to the reform bill, they (the bishops) shall not be again solicited to preach in the churches of the parish .- Ob-

Remuneration of the Working Clergy in England.
--From an article in the World newspaper, the whole elipends of the Established Church of England, apour to have amounted to a shilling in the pound, or five per cent. of the sum levied in tithes from the people of England.

The other nineteen-twentieths of the Church revethat cannot bark.

The assault upon the Marquis of Londonderry, the attack upon the Duke of Wellington's house; the burning of the Duke of Newcastle's country seat at Nottingham, and the riots in Derby, are the most serious results, thus far, of the loss of the Reform Government has placed our rights on a broad and strong Bill. These affairs occasioned some animated de-bates in the House of Commons, previously to the prorogation.

London, Oct. 23.—The surplus revenue of the country for the year ending the 5th April last was £2,841,992 7s. $5\frac{1}{2}d$; of this sum £721,348 11s. 10d. were set apart and appropriated during the last quarter to the liquidating a portion of the funded and unfunded debt.

The Maidstone Yeomanry Cavalry have disbanded themselves in consequence of the loss of the Reform Bill. They presented an address to their commander, Viscount Marsham, from which we extract the fellow-

"We cannot consistently with our duty to ourselves and our country, consent to serve under a Colonel who opposed a measure in the House of Commons, House of Lords-for, if tumults arise, which we sorrowfully anticipate, as the consequence of refusing recreed, should we be called out to fight against men whose cause we profess to espouse.

In other words, should there be a revolution, these patriotic Yeomen are prepared to join it.

IRELAND.

The Irish Church in Danger.—At a Protestant church in the county of Kildare, in Ireland, where a gentleman of this neighbourhood was present two Sundays since, the congregation consisted of the parson, clerk, himself, one other person, and two or three ragged children who appeared to have peeped in out of curiosity. The greatest number of communicants at cils. Is the same wise regulation to be extended to this church, in the year, is four ! and the congregation this province ! or is the chief justice of our king's bench commonly average that number-nearly the amount of the Protestant population. The living is worth 700l. a year!-Falmouth Packet.

A great Reform meeting has been held in Dublin .-There were 15,000 persons present. After suitable and exemption from all prejudice? Divided, as the speeches, an address wis carried to the King, stating projugate is into two greet parties in politics, and their Location Tichets from speeches, an address was carried to the King, stating province is, into two great parties in politics, a political judge is not likely to administer justice impartially; ing a full and thorough Reform in the Legislature, the people of Ireland would unanimously call for a rosto- not be likely to give satisfaction. Under his adminisration of their domestic Legislature.

ed. The coroner's inquest returned a verdict of "wil- tive council; and without, perhaps, being sensible of

both sides, are in custody.

the head of the King's Counsel.

Belgium and Holland .- The affairs of Holland and Belgium have at last been arranged by the conference of London. The terms are fair and reasonable, and therefore, of course, both parties complain of partiality, but though they both grumble, they will neither of them have the folly to refuse the terms.

Poland .- The affairs of Poland appear to be brought to a close. Modlin had surrendered to the Russians, and the Polish forces had been either captured or had fled. The power of resistance was gone, and the people were at the mercy of their masters.

From Barbadocs.-From an extra from this place of the 23d Sept. we learn that the island has been visited with another heavy storm. Many tottering walls were thrown down, and two vessels wrecked. The storm FREEDOM, THE OFFSPRING OF EDUCATION. was accompanied by a heavy rain, from the effects of which much injury is feared. The poor of the place are in a most wretched condition.—Virginia Paper.

LOWER CANADA.

The following extract from a speech made by Mr. Papincau, (Spea ker of the House of Assembly of Lower Canada, and leader of the friends of Civil Liberty in that Province.) in the discussion of resolu tions on Lord Goderich's desputch, shews the success which has a tended the persevering efforts of the members of that Rouse, backet by the firm and warm support of their constituents, in claiming the constitutional rights of the people. It shews too, whether the House of Assembly of Lower Canada contemplated rebellion and revolution is has been asserted by the tory Journals of both Provinces, or whe ther they only sought the enjoyment of their just rights as Britisl

Mr Speaker Papineau said that one of the most remark able features of this despatch, was the candor and frank ness which appeared throughout, and it was impossible to suppose that any reserve existed behind it. In its spirit lature,—it gave us a carte blanche—even where no complaint had been made—the criminal laws of England, which were early introduced into this country, and were chef d' oeuvre of humanity; and which were approved of admired, and the pride of the population at large, were, in words, left to us. In another part of the despatch, it was freely acknowledged, that in legislating for Canada in of material.—Lacon. England, errors and wrongs had occurred—for instance in the Tenures Act, &c. In acknowledging those errors, and leaving us to correct them. His Majesty's Govern-ment had identified themselves with our affection and desires. This despatch had diffused a general satisfaction and would be read and re-read with delight. For a long Alawick; the inhabitants of Thorne; the inhabitants period, the right of the Colonies to tegislate internally of the county of Renfrew; the burgesses and other for themselves had been denied, and the English Parlia inhabitants of the burgh of Renfrew; township of El-mont maintained that they had the right of making law derlie, in the barony of Renfrew; a meeting of the of all kinds for the Colonies. But it was now widely different; those pretensions, carried to an extreme, had lost the former North American Colonics-they forced the people, first to discuss the principles of such pretensions, and afterwards to have recourse to arms. This march of all men. that a legislature, who know nothing of the people they legislate for, of their interests, their habits, their tastes— who are ignorant of their localities—in short, of all that legislators ought intimately to know-it is impossible they can enact laws that can either be satisfactory or useful Thank God, we have now no fears of such a state of The progress of instruction has been great, and though not rapid, is now developing itself in the mass of the people, so as to render every man a judge of the measures adopted. At the present day, there is no Government of force, but a Government of persuation. Never not be supported. was the force of these principles so frankly and honorably acknowledged with respect to any British Colony, as now. See what the despatch says, us to the act of 3rd Geo. IV, relative to temporary duties rendered permanent, flesh and blood, if you do not; that they will for the protection of Upper Canada. It acknowledges, steal rob and commit murder, if you do not. But of mediating between the two Provinces that could have justified such an interference by Parliament." As a states. man, Lord Goderich admits that this was not an act o legislation, but one of policy, mediation, and conciliation.

And there can be no better mediator for any differences between us and Upper Canada, than the British Parlie ment, when they declare that, though they interfered in a case of necessity, the moment the differences between be repealed. They, in fact, renounce the right of inter lead others to do the same. 4th Report of the A. formed a resolution to walk out of church when the fering in every case. There is no Government in the Lord Bishop of London should officiate. But they world that would act with so much magnanimity as that were disappointed of their walk by his Lordship gain of England. They feel they have been imposed upon by ing intelligence of their intended movement and stay. any external authority whatever"--they virtually, though they may not have quite as much general knowledge as ourselves, they are better acquainted with all that is local, and with the interests and views of the people. There is and his eye was immediately rivetted by the magic word no equivocation in the despatch,—it is open and plainbut had their been any equivocal expressions, we had a right to seize on them, and interpret them, and declare them to be in favour of our rights. But we interpret nothing but just as Government meant it. The despatch dispels the doubts that were entertained, not because we did not know our rights, but because they were not acknowledged, and were discussed only in the little coteries tue are lavished upon drones that do not work, or dogs of intrigues who had the ear of Government. We shall not now see our Governors collect around them those de signing place holders and place-seekers, who had nothing

UPPER CANADA.

basis."

Message of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor on the Independence of the Judges.

but the narrowest and most selfish views. A Governor

who should now do so, would be mocked and laughed at, despised and baffled. But we need have no fears now.

under such an administration, and now that the Imperial

o the Legislative Council and the House of Assembly, having been previously surveyed and valued.

that he has received the commands of His Majesty to The Land will be laid out in Lots of one hundred acres that he has received the commands of His Majesty to propose to them the enactment of a Bill declaring that the Commissions of all the Judges of the Supreme Courts shall be granted during their good behaviour;

The Land with the Land out in Lots of one hundred acres each, and plans prepared for public inspection; which the Commissions of all the Judges of the Supreme Courts shall be granted during their good behaviour;

The Commissioner of Crown Lands will give multiples. further pursuance of the general design of imparting to this Colony the benefit of the important principle of the British Constitution—the Independence of the upset orice at which the Landauer and of the Judges—it is His Majorty's catalog and place for the sale of Land in each District, and of the the British Constitution—the Independence of the upset price at which the Lands are proposed to be offered. Judges—it is His Majesty's settled purpose to nominate The Lots will be sold to the highest bidder, and if no of and a Lord Lieutenant who is in the majority in the on no future occasion any Judge as a member either of fer be made at the upset price, the Land will be reserved the Executive or of the Legislative Council; and that for future sale in a similar manner by auction. the single exception to this general rule, will be that form to the people, we should be belying our political of the Chief Justice of Upper Canada who will be a at the time of sale, or by four instalments with interest member of the Legislative Council, in order that they the first instalment at the time of the sale, and the second, may have the benefit of his assistance in framing Laws third and fourth instalments at the interval of a year. may have the benefit of his assistance in Homing Any further conditions respecting these sales, will be of a general and permanent Character. But that His found in the printed advertisements giving notice of officer, a cautious abstinence from all proceedings by them. which he might be involved in any political contention of a party nature.

Government House, Nov. 20 1831,

From the Canadian Watchman. I have seen it stated that in Lower Canada the judges are to retire from the legislative and executive counstill to continue in the councils, or either of them, im-mersed in political scenes, and of course tinctured with political prejudices and feelings, while he holds an office, which, more than any other, requires impartiality will receive answers to them on any other, requires impartiality will receive answers to them on any other, requires impartiality will receive answers to them on any other to the Clerk of tration, one half of the suitors being opposed to him in At Armagh, in Ireland, the Orangists undertook to light bonfires, and rejoice at the rejection of the Reform Bill. The Reformers turned out in opposition; a row ensued, and one of the latter was killed and two wounds.

ful murder," and seven or eight of the ring-leaders on it himself, would be perceived, or certainly suspected, to lean to one side, to the injury of the other. Habi-It is said that Mr. O Connell has received the patent tuated, as a debater, to act with a political party, and f precedency from the King, which will place him at support their side of the question at the council board, he would insensibly carry his one-sided party habits with him to the beach. Real injustice in many cases, and suspicion and dissatisfaction in still more, must, upon the common principle of human nature, be the consequence of connecting a high judicial office with a political situation, especially in times of warm party zeal. Whereas unsuspected impartiality ought to be the first qualification of a judge. He should, in this respect, be not only innocent, but above suspicion. Hence the propriety and importance of the regulation

Miscellaneous.

to be adopted in Lower Canada, withdrawing the jud-

JUSTICE

ges from both councils.

"The fowler," saith Solomon, "spreadeth not is net in sight of the bird;" and if rulers open the eyes of a nation, they must expect that they will see. A government that is corrupt, can no more consist with a population that is enlightened, than the night can continue when the sun is up. Every public measure for the intellectual improvement of the governed, is the surest pledge and guarantee, of the integrity of those who govern, because all that are in power are well aware that a corresponding purity in those who rule, must ever keep a proportionate pace with the progression of knowledge in those who obey. Some would maintain that the rays of truth, like those of the sun, if too abundant, dazzle the multitude, rather than enlighten them; but this analogy is false, for truth has no such effect, although the ignis fatuus of error may; and although truth is brighter than the sun, yet the mind is stronger than the body, and the intellectual eye can look at the essence of moral truth, with far less uneasiness than the corporeal eye at the concentration

VAIN EXCUSES.

"But," says one, "If I do not sell ardent spiit. I must change my business." If so, the committee would say, Change your business; or it may have been better for you never to have been born. You are required to change it, by your own good and that of others; by that law which requires you supremely to regard God, and to do good, and good only, as you have opportunity, to

"But," says another, "If I should do this, I could not support my family." But it would be a libel on the character of God to suppose, that men cannot live under his government, and support their families, without continuing to be, knowingly and voluntarily, accessory to the rule of their fellow men. Nine-tenths of all the families in this country are supported by other kinds of business; and it is not true that the other tenth can-

But, if I do not sell, other people will." It may be true, that other people will traffic in human steal rob and commit murder, if you do not. But without reserve, that it was nothing but the necessity that will not lessen the intensity and awfulness of your retribution, if you do. No more will it, if you continue knowingly, by the sale of ardent spirit, to ruin your tellow men. You may be prevented, by this, from seeing its criminality, you will not be prevented from feeling its retribution. This you cannot escape, but by abandon-

the two Provinces are amicably adjusted, the law shall ing the business and using all suitable means to merican Temperance Society.

A Sovereign Recipe.—A young gentleman at the ing away. His vote on the reform bill has made him
A considerable number of the inhabitants of Clerkenwell parish have addressed the following requisition
to the Churchwardens:—"We, the undersigned, inhabitants of the Colonial Legislature. They now folly unhabitants of the Churchwardens, that in consequence of
the irreligious conduct of the B shop, in respect to the
the very sum of the reform bill has made him
to the Churchwardens, that in consequence of
the irreligious conduct of the B shop, in respect to the
the very sum of the reform bill has made him
the proposition of the inhabitants of Clerkto retrace their steps. We can not expect—it ought not disgrace
the request the wrong—they
the wrong—they
hamiliating to itself; but they repair the wrong—they
hamiliating to itself; but they tonishment and delight, he found it to contain these words, "A cure for love." After puzzling his brains for a considerable time as to what this cure could be, Matrimony."

WHAT IS CONSCIENCE ?

"The mildest balsam, or the sharpest steel, That wounds can wish, or the unwounded feel; The softest pillow, or the sharpest rod, The balm of blessing, or the scourge of God."

NOTICE TO SETTLERS.

Commissioner of Crown Lands Office, YORK, 1st DECEMBER 1831.

HE following summary of the Rules established by His Majesty's Government for regulating the disposal of Lands, is published for the information of persons desirous of settling in Upper Canada.

Once in every year, or oftener, the Commissioner of Crown Lands will draw up his report of the Land which it may be expedient to offer for sale by Public Auction withon the Independence of the Judges.

in the ensuing year, and the upset price per acre at which The Lieutenant Governor has already communicated he would recommend it to be offered; the Land so offered

The Commissioner of Crown Lands will give public

The purchase money will be required to be paid down

To indigent Settlers who may be unable to avail them selves of these opportunities of purchase. Lands will be assigned by private sale, in certain specified Townships at an estimated value, and the first payment will be ac cepted at the end of three years, without interest, and the emainder of the purchase money to be paid in three instalments, interest to commence after three years from the Free Grants are not made to any but U. E. Loyalists,

or such persons as have served His Majesty in the Navy or Regular Army. Persons of either of these classes will forward their applications for Land, accompanied by official documents in support of their claims, as heretofore, the Surveyor General.

PETER ROBINSON. HARDWARE.

general and choice assortment of Staple, general and choice assortment of Stapes, ally invites Country Merchants and others to layour a words since, an allowed a fine parameters of the mountainty on hand, and for sale on advantageous terms to themselves and to the Farmers generally to obtain pay charges, and take her away.

DANIEL McDOUGALL. general and choice assument of Suras,
Ironmongery and Fancy Hardware, kept JOSEPH D. RIDOUT.
63 supply of his superior Axes.
York, November 20th, 1830. York, Jan. 28 1831.

SALE OF CROWN LANDS.

TOTICE is hereby given, that a portion of the Tract of Land recently surveyed by Mr. Lewis Burwell, on both sides of the Road pass-ing through the *Indian* Lands from the Township of Canporough to the Township of Rainham, in the District of Niagara, will be exposed to sale by

PUBLIC AUCTION,

at the upset price of ten shillings per Acre, at the School louse near the dwelling of Warner Nelles, Esq. on the Frand River, on WEDNESDAY, the 28th day of DE-EMBER next, at 11 o'clock, A. M. on the following

The Purchase money to be paid by four instalments, with interest; the first instalment at the time of sale; and he second, third, and fourth instalments, at the interval of a year between each.

A Plan exhibiting the situation of the Lots, may be seen at the Commissioner of Crown Lands Office, York, or a the Office of Mr. Lewis Burwell, Deputy Surveyor,

PETER ROBINSON. Commissioner of Crown Lands Office, York, 21st November, 1831.

AMES M. STRANGE is now opening an extensive assortment of DRY GOODS, HABERDASHERY, &c.

nd an assortment of children's Beaver Hats & Bonnets which he will sell at unusually low prices. York, King-Street, 7th Decr. 1831.

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

YORK. ING BARTON takes the liberty of informing his friends and the public, that he has opened a Store in the above place. He has a large and well selected assortment of Cloths, Flushings, Blan kets; Flannels, red, white, &c.; Bombazettes; Bomba zeens; Lace; a variety of Winter Shawls; fine rich do. of different kinds; Shirting; Grey and Printed Culicoes Magaris, Merinoes, Marsiellos, Quilts, Tabby Velvet, Gro de Naples; black and colored Petershams, of the bes description for top Coats; a large assortment of ready made Clothes; Hats, and Caps of all kinds, from 2 to 40s Very fine Linen Shirts, made in the best style; Guernsey Frecks, Hosiery, Mits, Woolles, Dee Skin, and Fur-Grocories, Hardware, Crockery, &c. &c.

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

No second price. Nov. 10th, 1831. 10411

NEW AND CHEAP GOODS.

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

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

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

R. PRENTISS. Hamilton, Nov. 1831. N.D. Cash paid for Wheat, Rye, and Corn, during the

new goods

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. R. ARMSTRONG respections into an entry merous customers and the public in general, that he is now receiving his Fall and Winter supply of Goods, a nongst which is a very extensive assortment of Super-fine, Fine, and Common Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Flushings, and Forest Cioths, together with a large and general supply of other seasonable Goods. As a part of the above are of his own Importation, and were carefully elected and purchased at the Manufactories in England

for Cash, they will be sold unusually low, either at whole-sale or retail, for ready Money. Please call and examine for yourselves. York, 18th Nov. 1831. . 106-tf.

NOTICE.

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

description. GROCERIES, DRY GOODS, &C.

SINGLE, DOUBLE, AND COOKING STOVES WITH TIME ALSO.-A very large assortment of English, Swedes nd Three Rivers' Bar Iron, of all sizes, Hoop Iron, Small Cable Chains, Auchors, Sheet Iron, Tin—Castings, Bake Pans, Pots, Sugar Kettles, Pot Ask Coolers, Tea Ket. ties, &c. &c. All of which will be sold unusually low

The public are requested to call and examine. PETER PATERSON, York, Market Square, Nov. 23rd, 1831. 107.tl

WINTER SUPPLIES. FURS, HATS, BONNETS, CAPS, GLOVES, &C. &C.

THE Subscriber in tendering his acknowledgments to the public and his customers, for the patronage hitherto received, particularly invites them and Merchants in general, to call and examine his assortments of the above articles just received, consisting 100 Gentlemen's South Sea Seal Skin Caps,

100 " imitation " course and fine black hair Seal, 150 North and South Buffalo Robes. Also, a neat assertment of Gentlemen's

FUR GLOVES.

and a general assortment of HATS and BONNETS of his own manufacturing on hand and made to order at the shortest notice. CASH

AND THE HIGHEST PRICE PAID FOR ALL KINDS OF . HATITNG & SHIPPING FURS. at his old stand opposite the Episcopal Church, King Street,

JOSEPH ROGERS. York, October 18th, 1831.

CHEAP CLOTHING STORE

REMOVED. TATILLIAM LAWSON, Merchant Tailor, respect

fully informs his Friends and the Public, that he has removed to his New BRICK Store, South side of King Street, nearly opposite the Jail, and solicits their at-tention to his much enlarged stock of Dry Goods, and his very handsome assortment of Clothing suitable for the sea son, all of which he will sell extremely low for CASH. York, Dec. 10, 1830.

SHEPARD Keeps on hand a constant and take her away. SHEPARI supply of

WARRANTED CAST STEEL AXES, Inferior to none in America, which he will dispose of by

WHOLESALE OR BETAIL. H. Shepard will make liberal deductions from his low

1 tf

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

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

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

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

HATS AND BONNETS,

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

D. Hats and Bonnets cleaned and altered. N. B. The highest and altered. . B. The highest price given for all kind of Furs. York, Nov. 4th, 1831.

ILLIAM BELL, grateful for past favors, respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he is Manufacturing

SOAP AND CANDLES, on Yonge Street, (nearly opposite Mr. Ketcham's Tannery), of as good quality as any in the Province, and on as moderate terms, and hopes, by strict attention to all orders in his line, to merit a share of public patropage.

CASH paid for Raw Tallow, Soap given in exchange for Grease. York, Sept. 8th, 1831. 95.6m

R. LISTER, just arrived from England, having obtained License from His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor to practice PHYSIC, SURGERY, and MIDWIFERY, in this Province, of ers his parvices to the public in his professional capacity. Having walked the Hospitals in London for twelve months, and obtained his legal testimonials; and having practised twelve years in England, Dr. I. trusts be will not be found inadequate to the duties of his profession, on all calls to which he will be happy to give a ready and unctual attendance. Newmarket, September 2rd, 1831.

NOTICE.

TOTICE is hereby given, that all debts due to George Monro, or the Estate of the late John Monro, remaining annual after the 15th January next will be placed in the hands of the Astorney for collection. The subscriber is fully authorised to transact all manner of business for Mr. Monro, and is to be found all manner of business
at the usual place of business.
ROBERT THOMSON.

York, Dec. 5, 1831

NDOOKBINDING.—E. Lesslie & Sons beg to inform their friends and the public in general, that they are prepared to execute orders for Beakbinding of every description, and on the most rea-York, 8th July 1831. 86.52

EPOOKBINDING & STATION-ARY.—Mrs. M.Phailbegs leave to announce to her friends and the public that having employed a competent person she will carry on the business of her late hus-band, Bookbinding, in all its various branches, and that she will continue the Stationary business, with a general upply of all articles in that line as usual.

York, July 27th, 1831. * SCHOOL BOOKS, &c.

WHE subscribers have for sole the following . School Books, being the manufacture of Up. per Canada, viz:-Canadian Primmer, Murray's Firs Book, Reading Made Easy, Mavor's Spelling Book Webster's do. do. New Testament, English Reader, Murray's Grammer; Also, Writing, Printing and Wrap-

ing Paper.
N. B.—Country Merchants and Schools furnished with Books, and Writing, Printing, and Wrapping

Rags taken in payment.
EASTWOOD & SKINNER.
York Paper Mill, Nov. 26th 1830.

CARDING MACHINES. YMAN JUDSON, of the township of Younge, Johnstown District, manufactures both Double and Single Carding Machines of the best quality, and will promptly forward them according to order to any part of the Province accessible by water, at the most rea-

onable prices and liboral terms of payment LYMAN JUDSON,

October, 1831.

Union Ville, P. O. Johnstown District. 99-12m. THOUSAND Feet of

WALNUT LUMBER from 1 to 4 inch thick, for sale by E. B. GILBERT, York, Sept. 30th, 1831.

> JOSHUA-VAN ALLEN, TAILOR,

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

AND FOR SALE.—The North West 25 Acres of Lot No. 31, in the 3rd Concession of York, numbered from the Bay. The above Land is an unimproved Clergy Reserve, on which all back rents and taxes are paid. It is well watered by a spring creek running through it. Apply at this office, or to the subscriber near the pre-ises. GEORGE REISENBURG.

York, Nov. 4th, 1831.

\$20 REWARD.

103.tf

THE above Reward will be given to any person who will give information of the person or persons who killed, between the Blue and Gallows Ilills, on Yonge Street, a red HEIFER with a white face, and a split in her left ear; also a HOG with some black spots, and the same mark, that would weigh about 300lbs.

S. GRAFTON. Yonge-Street, Nov. 24th, 1831.

AME into the inclosure of the Subscriber, in August, last a smell milch cow, with a little white under her belly, apparently ten or twelve years old, one ear appears to have been hitten by a dog. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges,

WM. READER. Whitchurch, Dec. 2d. 1831.

STRAY HORSE.—Came into the enclosure of the Subscriber, on Lot No. 4, 1st Con-Retail prices to wholesale runchasers; and he respect. cession of the Township of York, West of Yonge-Street, ully invites Country Merchants and others to favour about 4 weeks since, an Iron Grey Mare, about 6 or 7

i Dec. 6th, 1831.