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## POETRY

### ON TROUBLE

By A YOUNG LADY

A heavy sigh, a falling tear,  
An anxious bosom thro'ld with fear,  
All gloom and horror, nothing near,  
But trouble

A lonely path, a prospect drear  
Bereft of hope in all that's dear,  
And no companion left to cheer  
In trouble

Not one consolatory gleam,  
But heaven and earth united seem  
Against me, and all objects team  
With trouble

Wild anguish bursts from ev'ry vein,  
My every nerve is big with pain,  
And now, oh how shall I sustain  
My trouble

Hush, murm'ring soul, repress that thought,  
God shall sustain you, oh he taught  
To view your reason as you ought,  
In trouble

Pity, that humility may bind  
Those angry feelings of the mind,  
And know that Jesus still is kind  
In trouble

And when he in his sov'ign grace,  
Again to you reveals his face,  
He'll prove himself a hiding place  
From trouble.

## MEMOIR OF HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE THE FOURTH

The life of a potentate is so intimately connected with the history of the age in which he lives, that a memoir of his life would extend to an unwieldy length, unless prescribed to a mere sketch, which is all we shall pretend to give of his present Majesty King George the Fourth, who was born on the 12th of August, 1762, and on the 17th of the same month was created Prince of Wales and Earl of Chester. On the 18th of September he was christened George Augustus Frederick, by his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Duke of Cumberland, with the reigning Duke of Mecklenburgh Strelitz (represented by the Duke of Devonshire, Lord Chamberlain of the Household,) being godfathers, and the Princess Dowager of Wales godmother. The ceremony was performed in the great council chamber of the palace.

The birth of his Majesty was attended with some auspicious circumstances. Just after his royal mother was safely restored to her bed, the waggons with the treasure taken from the Hermione entered St James's Street, on their way to the Tower. This was probably the richest prize ever brought into England, every private man's share amounting to about 500*l*. The King and the nobility went to the windows over the palace gate to see them, and joined their acclamations on two such joyful occasions. A negotiation for peace (which was afterwards concluded) with France and Spain was also going on at the same time.

When only in his third year, the young Prince received an address from the treasurer and stewards of the Society of Ancient Britons, instituted for the support of the Welsh charity school, on Clerkenwell Green, Middlesex, who went in procession to St James's, and, after kissing his Royal Highness's hand, presented him with a loyal address, to which he returned the following answer, with great propriety, and appropriate action: "Gentlemen, I thank you for this mark of duty to your King, and wish prosperity to this charity." He then presented the treasurer with one hundred guineas for the use of the charity.

His Majesty early evinced a remarkable facility in learning, to which eight hours' close application was the daily task. At the age of sixteen he could read the most difficult passages of Horace and Virgil with much grace and elegance. He had been under the tuition of the Earl of Holderness, but that nobleman had observed with pain that a secret influence had prevailed, which he considered as dangerous, because dark, and certainly injurious to him, as invested with the authority of governor. Certain books had been recommended to the perusal of his royal pupil, of which the Earl complained, as they inculcated principles unfit for the mind of a British prince. The Earl, consequently, feeling the detriment of his interest, requested leave to resign; the application was complied with, and a new arrangement took place. Dr Markham was advanced to the see of York, as a recompense for his faithful services, and Leonard Smelt, Esq the sub-governor, retired with a pension. Lord Bruce was appointed the governor, who, for a nobleman, was a very good scholar, but not distinguished for his erudition, nor by any means qualified to superintend the education of a pupil so skilled in the classics, and so eager for improvement, as the young Prince. In a literary conversation with the governor, some days after this new appointment, the student found occasion to correct his master. His lordship's deficiency in Greek was demonstrated by the Prince, and it became a subject of merriment in the palace and fashionable circles that the prince had puzzled the governor. His lordship only remained in the place about a month, and, in order to soften the disgrace of being turned out, he was created Earl of Ayles-

bury. The Duke of Montague was then raised to the distinction, and the department was most ably filled.

On the 25th of July, 1771, he was installed a knight of the garter, at Windsor, and on the 1st of January, 1781, was declared of age, and appeared at court in his new character. He was not, however, qualified to sit in the House of Lords till he had attained his twenty first year.

During the illness of his late Majesty, in 1788-9, it was moved in the House of Commons that a regency should be formed during the royal incapacity and a letter was written by Mr Pitt to the Prince of Wales, informing his Royal Highness of the plan meant to be pursued, in which the power of the Prince was not to extend to the granting any office, reversion, or pension, for any other term than during the King's pleasure, nor to the conferring any peerage. The answer of his Royal Highness was temperate, but dignified. 'It was with deep regret that he perceived in the propositions of administration a project for introducing weakness, disorder, and insecurity, into every branch of political business—for separating the court from the state, and depriving government of its natural and accustomed support, a scheme for disconnecting authority from command service from the power of animating it by reward, and for allotting to him all the invidious duties of the kingly station, without the means of softening them to the public by any one act of grace, favour, or benignity.' However, the Prince declared that the conviction of the evils which might otherwise arise outweighed in his mind every other consideration, and would determine him to undertake the painful trust imposed upon him by that melancholy necessity, which, of all the King's subjects, he deplored the most. The bill was passed, but was rendered useless by the King's recovery being announced on the 28th of February, 1789.

On the 8th of April, 1795, his Royal Highness was married to his cousin, her Serene Highness Caroline Amelia Elizabeth, the second daughter of the Duke of Brunswick, by Augusta, the eldest sister of his Britannic Majesty. The ceremony was performed by the Archbishop of Canterbury. On the 7th of January, 1796, her Royal Highness gave birth to a daughter, the late amiable Princess Charlotte, who was the only offspring of this union, in consequence of an unfortunate separation of their Royal Highnesses, which afterwards took place.

Toward the close of 1810, when the late King's illness incapacitated him from fulfilling the royal functions, it was proposed in the House of Commons, by Mr Perceval, that the office of Regent should be confided to the Prince of Wales, but that it should be bestowed by means of a bill instead of an address, and limited to a short time, in expectation of the King's recovery. His Royal Highness was to be under restrictions during the interim, though several members argued on the propriety of his being appointed unlimited Regent. The ministers had a majority, and his Royal Highness, with the whole of his brothers, united in signing a solemn protest against their proceedings. The Regency Bill became afterwards the subject of much debate, and the plan formerly adopted by Mr Pitt was passed, with some few alterations. On the 6th of February, 1811, his Royal Highness took the oaths as Regent of the United Kingdom.

On the death of the late King, January 29, 1820, his present Majesty succeeded to the throne of his ancestors, and was proclaimed with the usual solemnities on the 31st of the same month. On the 19th of July, 1821, the august ceremony of the coronation took place in Westminster Abbey, and on the 7th of August his unfortunate Queen died at Brandon House. These events are of too recent a date to require our entering into their particulars; such persons as wish to do so will find them very

ably and amply detailed in Huish's *History of the Coronation*, and Nightingale's *Memoirs of Queen Caroline*—*Repository of Modern Literature*

#### ANECDOTE OF KING GEORGE III AT HIS CORONATION

After the anointing was over in the Abbey, and the crown put upon the king's head, with great shouting, the two archbishops came to hand him down from the throne to receive the sacrament. He told them he would not go to the Lord's Supper and partake of that ordinance with the crown upon his head, for he looked upon himself, when appearing before the King of Kings, in no other character but as a humble Christian!—These were his very words. The bishops replied, that although there was no precedent for this it should be complied with. Immediately he put off his crown and laid it aside, he then desired that the same should be done with respect to the queen. It was answered that her crown was so pinned on her head that it could not be taken off, to which the king replied, "Well, let it be reckoned a part of her dress, and in no other light." When I saw and heard this, says one, it warmed my heart to him, and I could not help thinking there would be something good found about him towards the Lord God of Israel.

#### ANECDOTE OF HIS LATE MAJESTY, GEORGE III

His Majesty had a manifest tendency to become corpulent, if he had not suppressed it by systematic and unremitting temperance. Conversing one day with his uncle, William, Duke of Cumberland, a short time before that Prince's death, in 1764, his Majesty observed that it was with concern he remarked the Duke's increasing corpulency. "I lament it not less, Sir," replied he, "but it is constitutional and I am much mistaken if your majesty will not become as large as myself, before you attain to my age."—It arises from your not using sufficient exercise, answered the King. "I use constant and severe exercise of every kind," said the Duke—"but there is another effort requisite," added he, "in order to repress this tendency to obesity, which is much more difficult to practice, and without which no exercise, however violent, will have the desired effect. I mean great renunciation and temperance. Nothing else can prevent your Majesty from growing to my size."—The King made no reply, but the Duke's words sunk deep, and produced a lasting impression on his mind. From that day he formed the resolution of checking his constitutional inclination to corpulency, by unremitting restraint upon his appetite,—a determination which he carried into complete effect, in defiance of every temptation.—*Wadd's Remarks on Corpulency*

## CHRISTIAN GUARDIAN.

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HISTORY OF THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH IN THE UNITED STATES.—The Rev. Edward Rutledge and the Rev. Francis L. Hawks of Philadelphia, Clergymen of the Episcopal Church, are about commencing a history of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States. The qualifications of the Rev. Gentlemen, for this arduous and important task, as also their laborious undertaking, are highly recommended by Bishops White and Onderdonk, and all the clergymen of Philadelphia. Messrs. Rutledge and Hawks have addressed a circular to their clerical and lay brethren in the United States, requesting answers to queries, which relate to all the particulars of the origin and progress of the Church, in each parish, from its commencement to the present time. Should the enterprising gentlemen succeed in obtaining the requisite information, we think their labours will be an acquisition to the religious, and to some parts of the political world. From the interesting accounts we receive weekly through the medium of *Episcopal papers*, of the movements and success of the missionaries and various benevolent and religious associations, under the direction of the *Episcopal Church*, we are inclined to think that a full and judicious history of that Church, from its infancy to its present flourishing maturity will accomplish, at least, three important objects—each of

which appears to us of sufficient magnitude to justify and afford a liberal encouragement to the undertaking.

1 It will furnish full information of the circumstances and operations, of an important branch of one of the most distinguished and celebrated religious denominations in Christendom during the most interesting era of the political and religious world.

2 It will afford the unquestionable data of innumerable facts to shew, that the *Protestant Episcopal Church* can exist and flourish, and that beyond a precedent without any other support than the purity of its general doctrines the voluntary offerings of a willing people and the fostering support of that Arm which moves the world.

3 We think such a history cannot fail to demonstrate, that the less the *Protestant Episcopal Church* is trammelled and controlled by the unsanctified, selfish and contradictory policy of political expedience and worldly legislation—the more she is left to the unassuming lives of the Apostles and the simple plain precepts of the New Testament, as her exemplar and only guide of her various operations—the more evangelical and pure will she be in her faith and practice—the more energetic in her plans and purposes—and the more extensively useful to the world in her wide spreading labours.

There may not be so much of what the world calls *wealth* there may not be so much of imaginary dignity and external pageantry, there may not be so much of imposing policy and of 'philosophy falsely so called,'—but there will be a humble and a contrite spirit, with which the High and Lofly One that inhabiteth eternity delights to dwell," there will be an inheritance of *faith* which, the poor in the world, as "in the sight of God, of great price," there will be a clearness and capaciousness of spiritual discovery, which will effectually make wise unto salvation, there will be an omnipotent vigour coming directly from the cross of Christ and an unfailling enlarging stream implanted in the heart of a church that drinks immediately from the Messiah's uncorrupted fountain, which will flow to the needy of every nation and, upon its exhaustless irresistible current, bear the "gospel to every creature."

We express this sentiment without questioning, in the least, the motives or sincerity of those who may entertain a contrary opinion.

#### INTEMPERANCE AND TEMPERANCE SOCIETIES

If our readers would have their minds impressed with the evils of intemperance, let them turn over to the 142nd page on this paper. We invite parents and guardians to read these well attested facts, and keep those whom a wise Providence has placed under their care, from the cup and society of drunkards, the most dreadful way to death—we invite *youth* to read them, and avoid the poison and path of those "who mangle strong drink," as they would the crumbling precipice or the viper's den,—we ask you, children, to read them, and never, oh! never drink a drop of what kills so many fathers, makes so many widows and poor orphan children, any more than you would eat fire. These people that you will read of in another part of this paper, were once healthy, hearty, active, and sober, but they began to *taste*—by and by, they began to *drink*—in a year or so, they began to get *intoxicated*—after a while, among their friends, they would get *drunk*—at length they were seen drunk as often as they had an opportunity,—until, last of all, they were found dead, and the coroner's jury returned a verdict, "death by INTEMPERANCE."

But this is the very best part. The *soul*—alas! it is gone—it is lost—it is imprisoned—it is tormented in flames,—no more to see the face of Christ—no more to know the comforts of *friendly society*—no more to taste a cooling drop—no more to hope for an escape—but to suffer the torment for which "fire water" has prepared it where the worm dieth not, and where the fire is not quenched.

While we see the ravages of intemperance spreading vice, and poverty, and misery, and death around us, must not every philanthropist, every

friend to human happiness feel himself called upon to do something to save his fellow creatures, and especially the rising generation, from the destructive habits of intemperance. All must see, and must acknowledge that intemperance, is a national and individual, a temporal and eternal evil—and that it is spreading a withering blast over many parts of this country. No one that believes in a future state of retribution and has the least regard for the present or future interests of his fellow men can walk through the streets of this town, at almost any time, without seeing victims of Ardent Spirits, and being shocked at the examples of men blindly destroyed, who might be useful in this world and happy in the next.

Cannot something be done to lessen, if not to cure the evil? Something certainly can, and ought to be done. In addition to the ordinary methods of promoting *temperance*, let an *association* or *associations* be formed in this town, the members of which will adopt the best concerted plan of checking this festive and ensnaring vice. Whilst the denunciations of the pulpit are giving the "certain sound" on this subject, and parental admonitions and fire side entreaties are diligently employing their mighty influence to make better christians, better subjects, and better men, by persuading to *sobriety*, whilst the *press* throws its whole weight into the scale of *temperance*, what *auxiliary* can be more timely and more suitable, than for every towns man who feels it his duty and wishes—and who can but wish—to give the *mate* of his assistance, in behalf of those who need his aid, by becoming a member of a society, the express object of which is the *suppression of intemperance*.

Several respectable persons of different religious professions have spoken to us on the subject of forming a Temperance Society in York. And we have reason to believe, that the same benevolent feeling for the welfare of men, which has dictated to the ministers and members of different religious communions in this town, to establish Missionary, Bible, Sabbath School, and Strangers' Friend Societies, will induce the greatest part of them to lend their hearty support to a Temperance Society. All the arguments which may be adduced in favor of the former, can be brought to bear strongly in favor of the latter.

The greatest difficulty is, to convince those who are partial to a *prudent glass*, of the necessity and importance of *entire abstinence*. This point gained, the most important object is accomplished. For this reason, that men never become drunkards, if they never *taste* of ardent Spirits—and we never heard of a *habu* of *entire abstinence* from the use of ardent Spirits, destroying any one, making him poor, impairing his health, weakening his mental powers, or corrupting his morals. But hundreds of examples might be adduced to prove, that *entire abstinence*, has been the principal means of making men "healthy, wealthy and wise"—happy here and hereafter.

Temperance Societies are rapidly and usefully spreading in this Province. One has been lately established in Thorold, Niagara District, consisting of between 1 & 200 members. Another has lately been established in St Catharines—another at Kingston—another at Brockville—and in a great many other country places. The effects of these Societies are said to be visible already—and their influence eventually, will doubtless be most salutary to the temporal, civil, moral, and religious interests of the Province.

## PARENTS' DEPARTMENT

There has never been a time, since the apostles' days, when the church has used such great exertions as at present for the spiritual improvement of her children. Besides the common preaching of the gospel, which is unusually clear and frequent, we have Sunday and Bible schools, and abundance of explanatory tracts, for their instruction. The spiritual food is set before them on every side, and various expedients are used to make them receive it. The ministers and leading members of the church call upon them and offer them the bread of life, and take unwearied pains to urge it upon them. The sabbath is more than ever devoted to the purpose of public instruction, Bibles are ready to be given to supply the destitute, religious books of every description can be easily procured, Christians are daily praying for the rising generation, and what can be done more—what more can be done for the vineyard than is now done? See to it, ye parents, as you regard the favor of God and the welfare of your children,—see that they improve the privileges thus kindly set before them. As they are ignorant and depraved, see that they attend upon every means of divine instruction. Not only teach them the word at home, but take them to the public sanctuary, that there they may learn it, and have it impressed upon their minds by the exhortations and prayers of the church. You devote much time and expense to their improvement in worldly knowledge, because you think it necessary to their present good. And is sacred knowledge of no consequence to them? Without it they will never become acquainted with their sinfulness, nor with the way of recovery and salvation. Without it their characters, even in this life, will never be truly virtuous and holy. Give them what other learning you will, if their minds are never stored with religious principles, you have no security for their general conduct. Even for their present good, and for your own good in advanced years, see that they are instructed in divine truth. As far as you can, make them acquainted with their lost condition, make them see that they are sinners, that they need mercy, and that there is no mercy for them but through deep repentance, and humble trust in the Lord Jesus. Let their religious improvement be the prime object of your parental care. When you go to the house of God, leave them not at home to spend the sacred day in idleness and sin. Youth is the most important season of their lives. If they spend it without gaining all necessary knowledge, the injury probably will never be repaired. See that their minds, from childhood to mature age, are formed to habits of serious study and reflection. Thus shall "they understand the fear of the Lord, and find the knowledge of God."

## MOTIVE TO PARENTAL FAITHFULNESS

"One most powerful inducement to parents to be very faithful in discharging the duties they owe to their children, is derived from the uncertainty of the period during which they shall have an opportunity of conveying instruction and admonition. First, their own lives are uncertain. How many parents have been suddenly removed from their families by a stroke which cut off all future opportunities of promoting the spiritual good of their children, or, secondly, their children may be taken away, and there is not a more poignant feeling of deep solicitude experienced on earth, than that which is associated in the mind of a Christian parent, with the thought of the manner in which he has discharged his duty to his departed children.

"The remembrance of any imperfection in the discharge of parental duty, even where it was not altogether neglected, has often excited the deepest regret when the thought occurred. If there has been a deficiency in my fidelity to my children, alas! the possibility of supplying it is now gone forever! May this consideration be deeply impressed on the mind of every parent who has the interesting charge of those immortal souls which God has given him, still left under his care, and let it effectually stimulate him to the greatest possible fi-

delity in bringing them up in the nurture and admonition of the Lord."

JAMES

Monica had an only son. His talents were of the first order, but he was vicious and abandoned in the extreme. She did not yield herself up to despair, nor disown him, nor drive him from her, as some parents do. She was unwearied in her assiduous to reclaim him. Tenderness was predominant in all her dealings with him. She instructed, she warned, she besought, she wept, she prayed. In his wildest career he felt the potent control of a mother's influence. There was a restraint on him, he admitted, through which he never could break. She died, however, without seeing any symptom of reformation in him. But twelve years after Monica had been laid in her grave, her prayers were answered. He was converted and that son was ST. AUGUSTINE!

## YOUTHS' DEPARTMENT

## AN ADDRESS TO YOUTH

Ye dear associates of my youthful days,  
Say would you learn to walk in wisdom's ways?  
Like Mary, come and choose the better part,  
Bow to the Saviour, give to him your heart

Do you desire to taste God's pard'ning love,  
And joint the heavenly throng with Christ above?  
Like Mary, kneel at the Redeemer's feet,  
With tears of penitence his love entreat

Do you desire true happiness below,  
And all those blessings which from Jesus flow?  
With patience bear the cross, endure the frown,  
Like Mary you shall wear a heavenly crown

O may we all like pious Mary live,  
Our best, our earliest days to Jesus give,  
Be blessed on earth, have all our sins forgiven,  
At last with Mary may we meet in heaven  
H S A

## FILIAL AFFECTION

"Thou art all obedience, love and goodness  
I dare say that which thousand fathers cannot,  
And that's my precious comfort, never seen  
Was in a way of more celestial using

"Then said he to the disciple—Behold thy mother—  
And from that hour, that disciple took her unto his own house"

Mary and strong are the ties which bind men together, but none so strong, so binding, as the cords that bind the child to the parent—nothing earthly demands our love and obedience more, than those who gave us birth. A thousand obligations present themselves to the mind, while reflecting upon the relation existing between these. Give but a thought, when the mind is unchilled by principles unearthly, to the anxious solicitude—the unceasing care—the constant watchfulness—the joyful countenance, yet panting breast, of a parent, while glowing health, and bounding activity, like an unclouded morning's sunbeam, adorn his offspring, and wail, the swollen and tearful eye, and sorrowing heart, and the unwearied kindness in the hour of sickness and sadness—and who can avoid exclaiming who is sufficient to fulfil all the obligations resting upon the child? Vast in number are the springs of affection, which exist in the bosom of a parent, and they issue forth in streams which wind around the child, as the mighty firmament girts the broad earth. And each little action of love, every compliance with a fond parent's counsels and wishes, seems to place a crown upon the head of the faithful child, which a monarch might pride himself in wearing. In infancy, what is dearer than a parent? And the child that retains his first love, does but follow the commands of Jehovah, and fulfil the dictates of the virtuous inclinations of an unhardened heart.

No joy, care, or sorrow, should prevent from paying reverence, and obedience of love to a parent. A high pattern is given us—it came from Heaven. The most spotless of all who ever bore a human form, has presented this duty in a beautiful example. Through the rugged and tearful journey of His life, he did not forget "his parents." And in

the agonies of death, amid the mockery of insulting Jews, he points his mother to the care of a beloved follower, and thus teaches, that even in a moment so sacred and solemn as that of death, a parent should not be disregarded.

The eye that glances over the world, and brightens up at the sight of virtue, will always stop and gaze upon the picture of filial affection. How sublime the portrait of the hoary-headed Jacob, leaning upon the arm of exalted Joseph, in the courts of Pharaoh—and that, too of the affectionately unwavering Ruth! Let the great boast of honor and fame, be no nobler, who carries this sacred feeling towards a parent in his bosom. His heart, too, contains a treasure worth more than emperors can boast. It is the highest meed of praise, that one fulfils the duty of a child!

The last hour of life will come, and who then, will not wish an approving conscience, for having suffered no tear of a parent to fall unperceived to the earth—no sigh to heave the breast, unattended by its kindred in their own bosoms—and no cloud of anguish to stain the brow, without an effort to calm the troubled spirit! Who would not wish to be delivered at the hour in which he is about to be laid—side by side—with a parent in the still home of the grave, from those reproaches that come upon the undaunted, like the roaring of the lion that cometh up from the waters of Jordan! LET HIM BE DUTYFUL TO HIS PARENTS!—N. E. Her

## "CHRISTIAN" LOOK TOWARDS HEAVEN

"We read of a certain youth in the early days of Christianity, on whom his persecutors had put in practice a more than common share of their cruel ingenuity, that by his torments, they might compel him to deny his Lord and Saviour. After a long endurance of those pains, they released him in wonder at his obstinacy. His Christian brethren are said to have wondered too, and to have asked him by what mighty faith he could so strangely subdue the violence of the fire, as that neither a cry nor a groan escaped him.—'It was, indeed, most painful,' was the noble youth's reply, 'but an angel stood by me when my anguish was at its height, and with his finger pointed to Heaven.'"—Bishop Heber

## CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT

## THE AGED MINISTER AND THE ORPHAN

A aged servant of the Lord,  
With silver locks and hoary head,  
One evening took his walk abroad  
Where lay the silent, sleeping dead

As o'er the hilly graves he trod  
Reflecting on his future home

He heard a little orphan lad  
Lamenting at his father's tomb

He hastened to the weeper's side,  
And gently raised his drooping head,

When thus the plaintive mourner cried  
"They say my father he is dead

"My father he is dead and gone,  
And will no more my father be,  
O! I would sit, and weep, and mourn,  
If he would come again to me"

The feeling pastor took the child,  
And softly pressed him to his breast,  
And with consoling accents mild,  
The trembling orphan thus address'd

"Thy father he is gone and will  
No more thy loving parent be,  
But God will be thy father still,  
And He will be a friend to thee"

He knelt upon the new closed grave,  
And fervent to th' Almighty cried,  
That God the 'Friendless Boy' would save  
And be his patron and his guide

This orphan now is saved by grace  
And seeks the things that are above,

He walks in wisdom's peaceful ways,  
And feels and knows that "God is love"

Tom Child's Mag.

## INTERESTING ANECDOTE

A pleasing incident occurred during an examination held in a Sunday school, in or near London. The teacher, desirous of ascertaining how far the minds of the scholars had been influenced by religious instruction, asked generally the following question "If you had a crown of gold, what would you do with it?" One boy replied, "I would look at it," another, "I would sell it," but a little girl said, "I would do with it as the angels and heavenly spirits do with their crowns—cast it at the feet of the Lord Jesus Christ."

## A POOR BOY TO WHOM THE BIBLE WAS INSTEAD OF A FATHER

He had no papa nor mamma, for they were dead, but somebody had given him a Bible when he was only five years old, and he had read this Bible every day since that time, and thus, with God's blessing, had been brought to the knowledge of his own evil nature, and the goodness of God the Father in sending his Son to die for sinners. On his bed at night he had often thought of these things, for the Lord the Spirit was with him, and had made him to differ from most other children who live in this world as strangers to their God.—Mrs Sherwood

## ANECDOTE

In one of the sabbath schools in Westfield, Mass., in the summer of 1827, a little girl was seen in tears. Being asked the occasion of her grief, she passed her lesson (which was printed on a square piece of paper) to the teacher. Upon examination, it was found that the little girl's father, who was an intemperate man, had torn the paper to pieces, and her mother, who was a good woman, and wished her child to love God, had taken a great deal of pains to sew it together nicely. The child that thanks God for a kind mother, will pray that a wicked father may repent and be forgiven.

## MISCELLANY

## CHILDHOOD

Children are but little people, yet they form a very important part of society, expend much of our capital, have considerable influence on the corn laws, employ a great portion of our population in their service, and occupy half the literature of our day in labours for their instruction and amusement. They cause more trouble and anxiety than the national debt, the lovehest of women in her maturity of charms breaks not so many slumbers nor occasions so many sighs as she did in her cradle, and the handsomest of men, with full grown mustaches and Stultz for his tailor, must not flatter himself that he is half so much admired as he was when in petticoats. Without any reference to their being our future statesmen, philosophers, and magistrates in miniature disguise, children form, in their present state of pigny existence, a most influential class of beings, and the arrival of a mewling infant who can scarcely open its eyes, and only open its mouth, like an unfledged bud, for food, will effect the most extraordinary alteration in a whole household, substitute affection for coldness, duty for dissipation, cheerfulness for gravity, bustle for formality, unite hearts which time had divided, soften feelings which the world had hardened, teach women of fashion to criticise pap, and grave met physicians to crawl upon all fours.—New Monthly Magazine

## RELIGIOUS EXPERIENCE

Perhaps none succeed better in speaking their experience, than colliers, and other illiterate people. They furnish us with a decisive argument in favor of vital Christianity. Would we discover its native beauty and power—would we triumph over skepticism and be completely established in the faith, let us go to the school of these innocent people, who are taught of God.

They know nothing of the learned arguments by which we prove the authenticity of the Scriptures, but they know that they are true, because they have felt the force of the threatenings, and tasted the sweetness of the promises. They cannot vindicate the

miracles, and defend the Godhead of Christ, but they know he is glorified with the Father, because he has given them the Comforter. They cannot contend for the divine authority of the Christian faith, but they know it is from Heaven, because He has raised their souls from a sensual life, and ennobled them by the image and presence of God.—English Tract

The truth of the above remarks is exemplified in every day's observation and experience. Grace "unadorn'd, is most adorn'd." How peculiarly affecting are the ardent narratives of our converted Indians. It is a great thing to learn, and feel, and speak as little depending children at the feet of Jesus Christ.—Ed Guard

## SPIRITUAL PRIDE

1 What is pride? Lexicographers say it is an *ordinate self esteem*. But may not a more evangelical and critical definition be given? Pride implies depravity of disposition, i. e. a disposition to overrate ourselves. May not a person possibly mistake in something relating to himself, and view it in a more exalted light than is strictly correct, without any disposition to do so? and is not this an error of the understanding, rather than of the heart? Pride always has a mixture of blindness and ambition, so that an error of the understanding merely, seems not equivalent to the sin of pride: the disposition must be vitiated, or we see not how pride can exist in the soul.

2 What is spiritual pride? Answer,—*pride in spiritual things*. One may be proud of money, another of talents, a third of literature, &c. without being proud of spiritual things. Spiritual things are—the Christian graces—religious knowledge and experience—the performance of religious duties—union and fellowship with Christians, &c.—In any, or in all of these we may overvalue ourselves. We may think ourselves more perfect in them than we are—may forget our natural vileness and actual guilt before conversion, be insensible of our short comings before God—rest in the approbation of men, of our brethren, without the testimony of a good conscience, and the witness of the Holy Spirit. We may be ambitious of being looked up to as great Christians—of having a *name* for religion—of being considered *chief* among our brethren—wishing to be *thought* more strict and devoted than ordinary Christians. Like Jehu we may say by our ostentatiousness—"Come see my zeal for the Lord," when the object of our blustering activity may be our own aggrandizement, and not the glory of God.

Wherever spiritual pride is, some or all of the foregoing marks will indicate it. Many who have a measure of religion, have also a degree of spiritual pride: they are imperfect believers. Even their spiritual pride may be a proof of some good principles, as weeds and underbrush often indicate a luxuriant soil. They have faith in religion, and take pride in it because they have not enough true religion to exterminate pride. But pride always implies *blindness*, and therefore it is dangerous, as we know not where it may lead us. Let us then seek true religion: let us continually seek an increase therein: but in so doing let us follow after meekness, lowliness, entire sanctification, and remember St Paul in the 13th chapter of the 1st Epistle to the Corinthians, gives an exact description of Christ's religion: which implies no spiritual pride. N E H

## DISTINCTIONS

## Important to Readers of the Scriptures

There are four words, which are very frequently deemed synonymous, but which in the Scriptures have very distinct significations, *statutes, commandments, Judgments, and testimonies*—and these set the several relations of God to the Jews, and particularly the theocracy, in a clear point of view.

*Statutes* were such institutions as had their formation in the will and pleasure of God as a sovereign, and for which no particular reason on any other ground could be assigned, such as "not to sow two seeds of different kinds together."

*Commandments* were moral duties, for which the reasons were manifest, such as "not to steal."

*Judgments* were the laws belonging to civil government, in things between man and man such as are laid down in Exodus twenty first and following chapters.

*Testimonies* were such laws as preserved the remembrance of some great events, and testified to the peculiar goodness of God, such as the Sabbath, the passover, and all the feasts.

In giving his last charge to his son Solomon, David enumerates these several branches of divine jurisdiction, "keep the charge of the Lord thy God, to walk in his ways, to keep his *statutes*, and his *commandments*, and his *judgments*, and his *testimonies*, as it is written in the law of Moses." And thus was the relation of God to Israel, not merely a common one, such as he bears to all men, but a peculiar one, such as he never had to any people, themselves excepted.—Colliger's Lectures

## DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE INFIDELITY OF FRANCE AND BRITAIN

There is a marked difference between the infidelity of France and the infidelity of Britain, and more especially of Scotland, and this difference arises chiefly from the difference in the religion which they assailed. In France, Christianity was burdened with all the ridiculous superstition of Popery, and hence the ridicule and satire of French infidelity. It was both the easiest and most successful way of making an attack on the religion of the land. In Scotland it was different, Christianity was there in her purity and simplicity, there was nothing about her to be ridiculed. Hence the cool, and subtle, and metaphysical sophistry which was employed against her, and which distinguishes the infidelity of Britain from that of the continent. Hume found Christianity arraigned in all the sober characteristics of her own nature, and he was compelled to approach her with sobriety, though with malignity. Voltaire saw her disfigured with the trappings of folly and ignorance, and thus both pretext and point were furnished for his badinage.—American Pastor's Journal

## For the Western Recorder

## HINTS FOR UNIVERSALISTS

MR EDITOR—One class of Universalists are ready to acknowledge that the bible contains denunciations of wrath against the workers of iniquity, but they insist upon it, that these denunciations will never be executed, and that they are placed in the bible, only, as a wholesome restraint against the commission of sin. Well, suppose they are right. It follows, then, that they have been too wise for the divine counsels. They have found out the secret, and now, by publishing it, they will eventually defeat the benevolent purpose of God. Let it only be known that God does not intend to execute one of his threatening, then all their efficacy will be destroyed.

Another class of Universalists will tell us, that all punishment, whether in this world or in the world to come, is disciplinary, intended for the good of the offender, who will thus ultimately be restored to divine favour. The bible furnishes us with a strong example, which is directly to the point. The devil, it seems, is to be chained a thousand years in the bottomless pit. At the end of that period he is to be released, when he will come forth with increased rage. How long, at this rate, will it take him to fit for heaven? Yours, &c Q

*True Reparation*—"If thou hast wronged thy brother in thought, reconcile thee to him in thought, if thou hast offended him in words, let thy reconciliation be in words, if thou hast trespassed against him in deeds, by deeds be reconciled to him, that reconciliation is most kindly which is laid."

Men are more civilized by their pleasures than their occupations. Business dispenses not only with ceremony, but often with common civility, and we should become rude, repulsive, and ungracious, did we not recover in our recreations the urbanity which in the bustle of our labours we disregard.—Aron

## LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC

In the last American Quarterly Review, conducted by Mr Walsh, at Philadelphia, is an article on Canada, founded on the first volume of the Transactions of the Literary and Historical Society of Quebec, recently mentioned in our journal. The article, the tone of which is tempered by a kindly feeling gives a rapid but interesting sketch of the discovery of the northern part of this continent—its early settlement by the French—its final conquest by the British arms under the immortal Wolfe, and ends with a glance at its present political and physical condition. The writer after making an extract from Capt Bonnycastle's account of the remarkable Aurora Borealis which appeared with such extraordinary brilliance in 1827, and promising a renewal of his lucubrations at a future period concludes with the following brief remarks on the volume of Transactions and the work recently published by Mr McTaggart. It is gratifying to us to be enabled to convey to the gentlemen of the Literary and Historical Society this honourable testimonial of their labours.—*Albion*

"Of the works we have consulted, all have been long before the public except two, the *Transactions of the Literary and Historical Society of Quebec*, and the *Three years in Canada by Mr John McTaggart*. As to the former, were it merits less great than they really are, we should hesitate to speak with any thing but approbation, since it presents to the public, the first offering of an institution from which much that will be useful as well as novel with regard to the northern parts of America may be expected. But the volume appears to us really an excellent as it is certainly an unpretending production perhaps the articles it contains are too minute in some respects to afford much interest to general readers, but they contain facts highly valuable to science and if the testimony of our journal can add to the zeal of the gentlemen of Canada engaged in such pursuits, they may be assured that the continuance of their labours will be hailed with approval. Of Mr McTaggart's book we are somewhat at a loss what to say. At first we were utterly disgusted with the egotism and vulgarity of the author, but as we toiled through these, as well as through pages of commonplace and tiresome details of his own exploits we found facts and remarks which indicated considerable shrewdness and observation. In truth he appears to be a hard headed gentleman of North Britain who came over to Canada to seek his fortune as an engineer of the Rideau Canal with a bundle of prejudices on his back which he never inclined to drop as he went along, but with an inquisitive disposition that let few things slip by unnoticed a tough constitution that toiled away unaffected by agues frosts or forests a kindly opinion of his own judgment, which led him to discuss all matters very fully, and enough of literary vanity to think he could not do better than to put into two volumes, for the benefit of John Bull all he had seen and thought about the loyal Canadians, and the recreant Yankees.

## KING'S COLLEGE, NEW BRUNSWICK

At a Convocation, held on Friday February 19, 1830 the following REGULATIONS, for the good Government of the College were adopted.

1 The Students are required always to appear in their academical dress at Church, Chapel Lecture and Refectory also in the town of Fredericton except at those seasons of the year when the same is dispensed with by the Vice President.

2 Every Student is expected to occupy his place in Church, Chapel and Lecture Room, before the commencement of Divine Service and Lectures.

3 No Student without special permission in writing under the hand of the Vice President is allowed to be absent from Church or Lecture nor can any be absent from Chapel more than three times in any one week of term nor two of those times consecutively.

4 The necessary Repasts will be provided for all the Students in the Common Refectory at the hours appointed by the Vice President, and no Student can require the Steward to provide any repast in his private apartment, without special permission as above described.

5 No Student is allowed to remain out of College nor any visitor in it, after ten o'clock at night, without special permission as aforesaid and all parties within the College are expected to separate at or before the same hour.

6 Town Graduates shall be annually elected Proctors, each of whom will nominate a Pro proctor. The duty of the Proctors and Pro proctors will be, to maintain peace, order and good morals amongst the members of the College. One Proctor or Pro proctor at the least must be present at every common repast.

7 All Students are required under the penalty of Rustication or Expulsion to pay respectful deference to the admonitions of the Proctor and Pro proctors, failing which the latter are bound to make an immediate report to the Vice President.

At the same Convocation, the Rev JAMES SOMERVILLE, L L D and the Rev GEORGE M CAWLEY A M were elected Proctors on whose nomination Mr WILLIAM HUNTER ORELL and Mr STEPHEN MILLER, Senior Students, were appointed Pro proctors for the present year.

At a Meeting of the College Council on Tuesday, February 23 1830, the above Regulations were confirmed.—*Royal Gazette N B*

## CARNIVOROUS PLANT

The *drosera rotundifolia*, may now be found on Hampstead Heath. This unobtrusive but interesting plant, appears to require animal matter for its nourishment, and is furnished with an apparatus for catching flies, the leaves are radiated with hairs, on the end of which is a brilliant drop of viscid fluid, which if a fly touches, he becomes entangled. The filaments then curve towards the centre of the leaf, bringing their prisoner with them, and holding him there till he wastes away. A plant kept free from flies, vegetated strongly, but never bloomed. This, and the *drosera latifolia*, are the only natives of the country that have this property, but several exotics require this sort of food, and some have been successfully supplied with beef!—*London paper*

## INTEMPERANCE.

February 26th, 1830

Messrs Editors—I send you the following facts, dispose of them as you think proper H S

## TO THE WHISKEY DRINKER

As I was passing through the township of A—, last week, I was credibly informed, that on the evening of the 6th inst a Mr —, (between sixty and seventy years of age) expecting some visitors upon the sabbath, from the town of Y—, was persuaded by his wife to go about three miles for a keg of whiskey, to treat his friends. After he had procured his whiskey for that purpose, he began to treat himself, and after he had drunk a part of two or three half pints, he shouldered his keg and started for home. After he had gone about one mile, it appears his burthen became too heavy for him and he laid it down or lost it from his shoulder. After going a few rods farther, he began to struggle beneath the power of the intoxicating draught. His frozen lifeless corpse was found the next morning!

## THE EFFECT OF TREATING A FRIEND WITH WHISKEY

But a mile or two distant from the place where the above melancholy circumstance occurred, and a day or two previous to it, a gentleman having a friend call to see him, must of course treat him with a glass of whiskey, his friend having drunk what he wished for the present, set the cup down. A little child between two and three years old, who was playing about the room, found the cup, drank what the friend had left, and in about two hours fell a victim to the deleterious influence of whiskey, in the cold arms of death.

To the Editor of the Christian Guardian

York, March 13th, 1830.

SIR—In your last number I observe a narrative by Mr McMillen, relative to the sudden death of a young man in Scarborough. This statement is nearly correct, as I was called upon to hold an inquest on the body of the deceased on the 20th of February. His name I found to be Dollaray Purvise, aged between 16 and 17 years, the son of a poor man who had lately lost his wife, and his main dependence was on this son for help to raise his younger children, but alas! he proved disobedient—went to an inn, spent what change he had, and then sold his mittens for seven pence halfpenny, to raise another half pint of whiskey. He and an associate younger than himself, by the name of Jones, then started for home, but soon found the whiskey getting the upper hand, they were seen tumbling along the road by several persons. Jones not being quite so much intoxicated as his companion, left him behind, and saw him no more till a lifeless corpse. On duty examining all the witnesses that could be found, the jury returned a verdict of death through intemperance and inclemency of the weather. Mr Editor, it is truly melancholy to relate—but by way of warning to those who may yet be young and in the practice of tipping, I think it my duty to give them a hint of the danger of continuing in that dangerous road. I have now been upwards of fourteen years in the office of Coroner, during which time about 300 cases have come under my view—some by the

visitation of Almighty God, others accidental deaths—some suicides, murders, and lamentable indeed to tell, about one hundred and fifty five of this number has been through INTemperance!

Now Mr Editor what proportion may we safely calculate, is *this* to the *many* that through intemperance have been brought to a debilitated state and lingered on under a slow poison, and finally thrown into some other disease which has swept them from the stage of existence in the prime of life.

I have often embraced this opportunity of calling on those who were in the habit of taking their cups freely, to cast their eyes on the object before them, a lifeless corpse, and duly consider his untimely end, and the danger to which they themselves are exposed. Some of these have had the hardness to say to me, "I shall give you a job by and by"—which has indeed happened, notwithstanding all the warnings of providence, of their friends, and of the danger of a death so deplorable.

Before I close, I beg leave to remind parents and guardians of youth to be active in giving instruction, while the mind is free from bad principles, while tender and open to receive good counsel. I have discovered great neglect in this in many instances, when stout lads, some upwards of four teen years of age, have been brought before me as witnesses. Before I administer an oath I make it a practice to question them as to their knowledge of what they are about to take, and I often find them entirely ignorant. I asked one lad of that age whether he was in the habit of swearing in his common conversation, he said, "Yes to be sure, why have I not as good a right to swear as others?" I hear old people and gentlemen swear in good style, and drink grog in the bargain, and I know no harm in it. I love to take a little whiskey, when I can get it, as well as others, and so does my Father." I asked him several questions as to his Maker, his Redeemer, and a future state, to all of which he appeared to be quite ignorant, and said he had never such questions asked him before, nor did he know what they meant. When parents are so careless as to the instruction of their children, is it any wonder that so many become slaves to intemperance, and other vices in their early days, and finally become sots before middle age arrives? Thus through carelessness of parents, they are deprived of the comfort of their children, society of its members the King of his subjects, and the wonderful work of God is reduced below the level of the brute.

THOMAS HAMILTON, Coroner, H D

## ANOTHER VICTIM TO THAT MONSTER WHISKEY

This day an inquest was held before me, (Thomas Hamilton, one of his Majesty's Coroners for this district on the body of Thomas Hanagan, and a verdict as returned by the Jury, that "he came to his death by intemperance in a state of intoxication." He was a stout hearty man, yesterday he was driving his horse and cart in perfect health and now he is a lifeless corpse. He has left a wife and four children to bewail their loss. So much for giving way to that deadly enemy to both the souls and bodies of men.

THOMAS HAMILTON  
York, 13th March, 1830

## AND YET ANOTHER VICTIM TO INTEMPERANCE

Information came to me that an Indian had been beaten to death by some white man in town—but on duly examining by a jury, I found that it was not the case. The Indian alluded to, I found by inquiry, was from the U S, by the name of Peter Crosby, (a fiddler) who had been drinking to excess. He went to an Indian camp in the woods, about half a mile west of Col Givins'—found no whiskey there—quit the camp, and was making his way towards the town, where he could quench his thirst. He had only travelled a few rods, when he fell and rose no more. No marks of violence were apparent on his body, and the jurors returned a verdict, "That he came to his death by intemperance, or in a state of intoxication." I had him decently interred.—This is the third that has come under my view this month who have fallen victims

to the flowing cup, and yet I see many are so hard  
ned that they will take no warning

THOMAS HAMILTON, Coroner,  
York, March 18th, 1830 H D

### GENERAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, January 16 1830

Four Canadian Chiefs, who have recently arrived  
in this country for the purpose of arranging the dis-  
puted right to certain lands in Canada which they  
are endeavouring to recover, were introduced yester-  
day to an audience of Sir George Murray, at the  
Colonial Office. They wore their costume at the  
interview, and were occupied with Sir George for a  
considerable time

**A Quick passage**—The New York Commercial  
Advertiser of the 2nd March informs its readers  
that it has received advices from Havre in France  
down to the 20th February last. Also Paris papers  
of that date. The Atlantic was never crossed in  
eight days before!

**Upper Canada a Land of Plenty**—Flour was  
selling in New York at \$4½ for superfine, on the  
6th instant. The same quality is now worth \$5  
here, at York, in Upper Canada, in the interior of a  
grain growing and grain exporting province, 1000  
miles distant from the sea. The last Commercial  
says that there is nothing doing at New York in  
wheat. Here, it sells buskily at 4s 7d currency,  
owing to the preference given it in the English mar-  
ket, added to the rage for speculation which pre-  
vails among our merchants

Our correspondent, in a letter dated at Dundas,  
on Monday last, states, that a far greater quantity  
of wheat is ready for shipping at the head of Lake  
Ontario, than at this port, and the farmers inform us,  
that there are about 12,000 bushels of wheat in Mr  
Hogg's mill, at Milford, and that Mr Reesor's mill,  
in Markham, is almost breaking down with wheat.  
Mr Robinson's large red mill is literally full, barns,  
floors, and all. There is a great deal of wheat at  
Mr Joseph Sheppard's mill, also, at Cummer's  
from Mr McGill's we have not heard lately.—*Col  
Adv*

\* \* The Commissioners appointed for improving  
Yonge Street, are soliciting subscriptions from the  
farmers in aid of the Parliamentary grant. This is  
prudent and worthy.—The people now that wheat is worth  
nearly a dollar a bushel, should put their shoulders  
to the wheel, and determine to make substantial and  
permanent road improvements.—*Col Adv*

**Anecdote**—During the late cold weather, one of  
the gentlemen of Boston, who was engaged in visit-  
ing the poor, and supplying their wants, entered one  
of the cellars in Broad street, which was occupied  
by an Irish family. In one corner of the room  
there was an old straw bed, in which was a little  
boy whom the mother was covering with so many  
gs, on the top of which she placed an old door. 'Mo-  
ther,' said the boy, 'how do poor folks make out  
this cold weather, who have no doors to lay on their  
bed?'—*N Y Bap Repository*

**Female Prisoners**—It is mentioned by Governor  
Giles, in his late message, as a fact highly honou-  
rable to the character of Virginia, that another year  
has passed by without a single conviction of a white  
female for a penitentiary offence, making five years  
since any such conviction has taken place in that  
State. There is now but one female convict in the  
State Prison, and he recommends that she should be  
pardoned and set at liberty

**Attendance on Public Worship**—It is said that in  
the city of New York, not more than one fourth of  
the whole population attend at any time, public wor-  
ship, and of them, not more than one third are pro-  
fessors of religion in any church. Here, [in Rich-  
mond] in a city perhaps unequalled for religious pri-  
vileges, are eleven twelfths of its population not  
even professors of religion—here is work for prose-  
lyting, legitimate work.—*S Rel Tel*

**Anecdote**—A few weeks ago, a lady who was  
present at a charity sermon in the metropolis, found  
herself much indisposed to any act of generosity at  
that time and therefore passed the plate without

giving any thing. While returning from church to  
her own house, she had occasion to examine her  
pocket, when, to her great mortification, she found  
that she had been robbed of all her cash, upon  
which she made the following reflection, "I per-  
ceive, that if God could not find the way into my  
pocket, the devil could!"

**Domestic Slave Trade**—A writer in the *Genius  
of Universal Emancipation*, says he is told that one  
firm in the District of Columbia, in the year 1829,  
"realised a nett profit of \$33,000," from the domes-  
tic slave trade. At this rate, the slave trade must  
be carried on about as vigorously in the United  
States, as on the coasts of Africa. National judg-  
ments cannot long linger.—*Conn Obs*

**Vessels without Rum**—More than twenty vessels,  
sailing from this Port, carry not a particle of Ardent  
Spirit.—*Charleston Observer*

### MARRIED

At the house of Major Ives, Burford on Thursday the  
4th inst by the Rev George Sheed GEORGE W WHITE  
HEAD Esq to Miss EMMALINE IVES daughter of Major Ives  
At the residence of Elyah Secord Esq in Barton, on  
Thursday the 4th instant, by the Rev R Leaning, Mr WM  
A DAVIS to Miss SUSAN SECORD eldest daughter of E  
Secord Esq

At St Mary's Lambeth, England, on the 12th of January,  
John Wright widower aged 102 on the 4th of March next,  
to Catherine Stringer widow in the 50th year of her age.  
Our informant who was present states in addition that he  
appeared healthy and active, and came to the church through  
a snow storm without a great coat or umbrella. When he  
stated his age, the clergyman asked him several questions.  
He stated that he was born in Edinburgh served in the  
American wars and was present at the death of General  
Wolfe.—*London Times*

In Alabama Col Darius Hobson, of the U S Army, to  
Miss Choe Pi Macknawis, or the *Jumping Rabbit*, a belle of  
the Chickasaw tribe

### DIED,

In this town on Monday last, the 15th inst Mr William  
Marian

On the 18th inst in the 76th year of his age at his resi-  
dence in the Nashwaak, Archibald M Lean, Esq Captain  
on the half pay of the late New York Volunteers (Father  
in law to J S Howard Esq P M of York.) He was a na-  
tive of the Isle of Man North Britain held a commission  
during the American War as early as the year 1776 and dis-  
tinguished himself on many occasions, particularly at the  
memorable battle of the Entow Springs in South Carolina.  
He was a Staff Adjutant during the late War, and was  
many years a Representative and a Magistrate of this Coun-  
ty. In every situation Capt M Lean discharged his duties  
with strict honor and probity. He was disbanded with the  
troops in this Province in the 1783, and has left a wife and  
numerous family to regret his loss

[We are happy to have it in our power to say by a letter  
recently received from Fredericton, that Capt M Lean, after  
having fought under the banner of his King, and long ser-  
ved his country, enjoyed in the last days of his useful life  
the peaceful triumphs of a fight of faith—and to him with  
peculiar emphasis may be applied the words of the Poet,—

"The chamber where the good man meets his fate,  
Is privileg'd above the common walk  
Of virtuous life, quite on the verge of heaven"

LD GUARDIAN]

We regret to announce the death of the Hon James Stew-  
art, at Halifax on the 5th ult. This excellent man has been  
upwards of thirty years a servant to the Public in the sev-  
eral Offices of Solicitor General Member of His Majesty's  
Council and Judge of the Supreme Court which he filled  
with equal credit to himself, and advantage to the Province

**Elias Hicks**—The death of this celebrated man, the lea-  
der of that party of the Quakers usually called Hicksites  
occurred at his residence Long Island N Y on the 27th  
ult. He was in the 82d year of his age. He has been the  
means of producing a great revolution of sentiment among  
the Society to which he belonged

### NEW MARKET HOUSE IN THE TOWN OF YORK

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

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

By order, S WASHBURN  
Clerk of the Peace, H D

10 5

### SHAKERS' GARDEN SEEDS.

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

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

### HOME DISTRICT AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY

NOTICE is hereby given that a Public Meeting will be  
held on Thursday the 25th inst at 12 o'clock, noon,  
in the Tavern kept by John Wilmot corner of Dundas and  
Yonge Streets, in the town of York for the purpose of or-  
ganizing an AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY in the Home  
District and choosing office bearers for the ensuing year  
Jesse Ketchum Alex Burnside, W L Mackenzie Robert  
Rutherford, Henry S Sullivan T D Morrison, Thomas  
Stoyell John Scott William Bergin John Anderson, Joseph  
Cawthra, John Bishop J A Mackenzie, Thomas Silver  
thorn James Newbigging, D Brooke jun r S Burnham,  
James Jones Robert Baldwin, James Doyle John Cummer  
Seneca Ketchum R A Parker, William Cattermole Tho s  
Bell jun r John Dennis William Authurs John McFarlane,  
John Huggill, Robert Stobo John Endicott, Amos Griswold,  
William Moore, Thomas Vaux, Barnabas Brennan, Charles  
D Seldon  
York March 8th, 1830

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

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

### NOTICE.

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

**PROSPECTUS**—It is somewhat a matter of surprise,  
that the DISTRICT OF NEWCASTLE, which, in every  
other respect has not a superior in the Province of Upper  
Canada whether we regard the internal improvement of  
its country, or the highly intellectual character of its inhabi-  
tants, should yet be deficient in one most obvious means of  
its advancement, viz A RESPECTABLE AND INDE-  
PENDENT NEWSPAPER through which to convey to  
the surrounding Districts a just idea of its relative impor-  
tance

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

In accordance with this purpose, he proposes, as soon as  
a sufficient number of Subscribers shall have appeared to  
sanction the undertaking to issue weekly, in the VILLAGE  
OF COBURG a Paper of the above description—aiming to be  
truly Independent and Respectable—ALIVE FREE FROM THE  
ANIMOSITY OF PARTY SPIRIT, AND THE LICENTIOUSNESS OF PER-  
SONAL ANIMADVERSION

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

### THE NEWCASTLE PIONEER

will be found to be unequivocally and decidedly British an  
avowal, which its Projector confidently anticipates will en-  
sure it the general support of the Province

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

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

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

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

Cobourg March 4, 1830

**GLEANINGS**

**Apple Trees**—A gentleman at Littleburg in Essex having in his orchard many old supposed worn out apple trees which produced fruit scarcely larger than a walnut last winter took fresh made lime from the kiln, slacked it with water, and (without allowing time for its caustic quality being injured by imbibing fixed air) well dressed the trees, applying the lime with a brush. The result was, that the insects and moss were completely destroyed, the outer rind fell off, and a new smooth, clear one formed, and the trees, although some twenty years old have now a most healthy appearance. The same treatment may be extended to other fruit bearing trees, and probably with a similar beneficial result.

**Damaged Grain**—A scientific gentleman has communicated to the Royal Society, a process for sweetening musty corn, by simply immersing it in boiling water and letting it remain till cold. The quantity of water should be double that of the corn to be purified. He has found that the musty quality rarely penetrates through the husk of the wheat and that in the very worst cases it does not extend beyond the amylaceous matter immediately under the skin. In the hot water all the decayed or rotten grain swims on the surface, so that the remaining wheat is effectually cleansed from all impurities, and without any material loss. The wheat must afterwards be dried and occasionally stirred on the kiln, when it will be found improved to a degree scarcely credible, without actual experiment.

**Derivation of Honey Moon**—It was the custom of the higher order of Teutons, a people who inhabited the northern part of Greece, to drink mead or metheglin, a beverage made with honey, for 30 days after every wedding. From this custom comes the expression to spend the honey moon.

**Wels's sermon preached at a marriage**—A bride should have nine qualifications which begin with the letter P

Piety Person and Parts  
Patience, Prudence and Providence,  
Privilege, Patrimony, and Portion

And that which should be first of all, and most of all, in consideration, which is piety, is now a days the least of all, the last of all and with many not at all

And that which should be the last of all, and least of all, in consideration, which is portion is now become first of all, most of all and with some all in All

**FRESH CLOVER SEED.**

NEWLY received a few barrels of CLOVER SEED in the best order and will be sold at a low price, either by the Barrel or small quantity, at  
17th F PATERSON'S STORE,  
York, March 12th, 1830 Market Square



**TO CAPITALISTS, MILLERS, AND OTHERS**



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

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

For further particulars apply to Mr Thomas Stoyles York

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

York, 24th February, 1830 15tf

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



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

**EXCELLENT LEATHER,**

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

**TAKE NOTICE!**

**AGREEABLY** to a standing order of the House of Assembly, the JOURNALS of the late Session will be printed by CONTRACT, under the superintendance of the Clerk of that House

The Journals when printed will consist of from two to three hundred pages (of Long Primertype) containing about six thousand ems, each, with brevior marginal notes, part of the same will consist of Rule and Figure work for which two prices will be allowed in the following proportion—where a page shall be more than half of rule and figure work, two prices will be allowed—where a page shall consist of more than one fourth part of rule and figure work and not over half, a price and a half will be allowed, and where a page shall contain a portion of rule and figure work not exceeding one fourth of such page one price and a quarter will be allowed, and for work consisting of figures without rules, a price and a half will be allowed in the above proportions—The Marginal Notes to be measured by their positive width and full length of the page—The whole to be printed on the best quality of Doms paper, of Canadian manufacture, in double column, and as closely as possible (subject to the direction of the Clerk of the Assembly) The Type Ink, and workmanship must be of the best and neat est kind—Proof sheets to be sent to this Office until perfectly correct Presses out of the town of York will bear all expenses for postage or transport of the proof sheets or Journals (should the contract be taken by any one of such) as this Office will defray no expenses attending the same

Bonds must be given for the performance of the work in manner before described, by two Sufficient Sureties in the sum of three hundred pounds, currency, and specimens of Rule and Figure work upon the quality of paper intended to be used, must accompany any proposal

The whole of the work to be completed and delivered at this Office by the first day of November next, or as much earlier as the means of the contractor will enable him to perform the same as every facility will be afforded from this office in order to expedite its accomplishment

Proposals made must be in the following form—  
I agree to print the Journals of the House of Assembly for 1830 agreeably in every respect to a notice for contract for the same, in the (here name the paper in which the above notice is given) of the day of March instant and of fer as my securities (here mention the names of the Bonds men) at the undermentioned prices

- For Composition per thousand ems
- For Press work, per token
- For Paper (the market price)

A B  
Printer or Proprietor of the  
(name the press)  
at

The Tenders for the above must be sent to this Office on or before the Twenty ninth of this month on which day they will be opened and the contract engaged

Any persons concerned in the same or their authorised agent may attend and receive the answer to the proposals at three o'clock, P M on that day

JAMES FITZGIBBON,  
Clerk of Assembly

Clerk of Assembly's Office }  
York 11th March, 1830 }

N B No Proposals will be received for printing of the Journals as above from any Presses but those established in the Towns of York Niagara, Kingston or Brockville, as it is necessary that safe regular and expeditious means of communication should be had by the person performing the work with this office

173 J F G

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

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

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

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

JOHN HENRY DUNN  
H M Receiver General

**PAGE AND M'BRIDE,**

**RESPECTFULLY** return their thanks to their friends and the public for the liberal patronage with which they have been favoured since their commencement in business in this place and most respectfully inform them, that they have added to their stock a select assortment of Dry Goods, and have on hand a general assortment of Groceries Crockery and Hardware Also several sets of Double and Single Harness, and a lot of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Saddles Trunks, &c of a superior quality, and a variety of other articles, all of which they will sell as cheap for Cash or Country Produce as can be purchased in the Province, and trust, by unremitting attention to business, to merit a share of public patronage  
King Street York, March 11th, 1830 17

**Bank of Upper Canada.**

**PUBLIC NOTICE** is hereby given that, at a general meeting of the Stock holders held this day as advertised—

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

- Ten per cent, or £1 5 0 on each share, on the 20 of February next, being the 10th instalment
- Ten per cent, or £1 5 0 on each share, on the 24th of April next being the 11th instalment And—
- Five per cent, or 12s 6d on each share, on the 1st day of July next, being the 12th and last instalment thereby completing the payment of the full amount of the Capital Stock of the Bank under its Charter

By order of the Stockholders  
THOMAS G RIDOUT  
Cashier

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

**AUCTION**

Well worthy the attention of any person wishing to purchase the same—a FARM in the most healthy and beautiful situation in the Province

**THE** Subscriber will sell at Auction without reserve on the 27th day of March next, at the hour of Three O'clock P M that valuable and well cultivated Farm, with the Buildings and an extensive Orchard thereon, and watered by several never failing streams at the house of Peter I Hogeboom Innkeeper in the Village of Ancaster, being Lot No 45 in the 2nd Concession of the Township of Ancaster, containing 116 Acres with several Fown Lots adjoining thereto

It will be sold with, or without the Town Lots to suit the Purchaser Terms of payment One third down, and the remainder by instalments For further information enquire of Page & McBride, of the Town of York or William Notman Esq Barrister at Law, or Peter L Hogeboom at Auctioneer  
THOS O'WAY FAGI  
York January 13th, 1830 9 11

**CASH FOR WHEAT**

**WILL** be paid by the subscriber for all the MERCHANDISE WHEAT delivered at his Mills during the Winter

JOHN CUMBER

Yonge Street, Jan 19th, 1830  
The Mill is situated one mile and three quarters east of John Montgomery's Inn, Yonge Street Any person from the north wishing to come to the Mill will find it the nearest and most convenient way to turn in at the Town Line between York and Marham  
10th J C

**To save us to gain!**

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

**CHEAPSIDE,**

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

PHELAN & LAVERTY

York, Dec 26th, 1829 6

**NO COUNTRY DEALERS AND PEDLARS**—  
**GOODS** at Montreal Prices for such customers, at  
CHEAPSIDE by  
PHELAN & LAVERTY

York Dec 26, 1829 6

**NLW ARRANGEMENT OF STAGES**

**THE** MAIL STAGE between York and Kingston will commence running agreeably to the winter arrangements on the 7th day of December next leaving York and Kingston, on Mondays and Thursdays at noon arriving on Wednesdays and Saturdays, A M

Books kept at the Steam Boat Hotel, York, and Kingston Hotel Kingston

\* EXTRAS furnished for any part of the country on reasonable terms—All Baggage at the risk of the Owner  
W W WELLER, 1st

H NORTON & Co, Kingston  
December 2nd 1829 7

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

York, Feb 12th, 1830 13th

**TO BE SOLD** by private sale, A HOUSE and LOT situate in Upper George Street York adjoining Mr Robert Peck's For further particulars, apply to Mr Matthew Walton, or to the subscriber  
W W MARY COD  
Yonge street, Jan 2nd, 1830 7