

CHRISTIAN GUARDIAN.

PUBLISHED FOR THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH IN CANADA. E. RYERSON & F. METCALF, EDITORS.

VOL. I.

YORK, SATURDAY, APRIL 17, 1830,

NO. 22.

GUARDIAN OFFICE,

March street, north of the New Court House

W. J. COATES, PRINTER

The following article is designed more especially for the members of the M. E. Church. It is taken from the *Methodist Magazine and Quarterly Review*, for April, 1830 which we received by the last mail. We have only had time yet to read the first two articles—"Recollections of Dr. Hinde," and "Memoir of the late Rev. Bishop George continued"—and we arose from a careful perusal of these articles, with an anxious desire that they had been twice as long.

Many of our readers have been favoured with a partial acquaintance with Bishop George, and have wept under the melting strains of his apostolic preaching. We have several reasons for presenting them with these extracts. They will show the afflictions to which this humble and devoted servant of God was exposed at an early period of his ministerial pilgrimage—they will enable us to understand what his opinion was respecting an important and distinguished peculiarity of the economy of Methodism, at the commencement as well as at the close of his public career—they will give us an idea of some of the afflictions with which some parts of the infant Methodist Church in America were visited. They will afford a proof that the unhappy spirit which has for several years lifted the arm of unreconcilable hostility against the Conference and economy of the M. E. Church in Canada is not of Canadian or modern growth, and that the distinguishing characteristics of its march were exactly the same in 1792, in the United States, as they are thirty nine years later in Upper Canada.—Mr. O'Kelly in 1792 was upwards of 50 years of age and a preacher of old standing in the Methodist connection. He had been a presiding Elder for many years. He was looked up to as a father by many of the young preachers and people. After his secession he seemed, for some time, to be successful in the pursuit of his plans. He succeeded in making a secession from the church of several thousand members. But in a few years he began to decline—and now not a solitary society of his party is in existence.—We have not room in this weeks paper for the whole narrative—the most instructive and affecting part of it is necessarily deferred until next week.—Bishop George speaks thus:

"In this year (1792) the first and memorable General Conference was held, at which Mr. O'Kelly and his confederates had the foundation of a schism in our church. My presiding elder Isaac Lowe, was afflicted, and I went in his stead. The zeal and talents of the members were called forth to decide whether the bishop or the annual conferences should appoint the preachers their sphere of labour, for the check on the bishop's power proposed by Mr. O'Kelly was that any preacher who might be dissatisfied with the bishop's appointment, should have an appeal to the annual conference of which he was a member, and they should have the right of altering it. This principle was considered inadmissible as 1. It would allow the preachers to fix their own stations, and make the bishop their secretary. 2. It would disturb the peace of the annual conferences. 3. It would destroy the itinerancy for if the preachers chose their stations the people should choose their preachers.—On the other side it was contended that no man ought to have such power without some control over the exercise of it. But after a discussion of some days, the majority left the power with the bishop. This so chagrined Mr. O'Kelly who had thought by the passing of this resolution to settle himself for life in the most delightful part of Virginia, that he sent his resignation to the conference. This even his friends thought premature and imprudent but he had raised a hurricane and he would 'mount the whirlwind and direct the storm.' He found himself, however surrounded by such stormy spirits, who all contended for the mastery, each one adhering with the tenacious grasp of a falcon to his own opinions, that he could not fix upon any plan of government.

The schism thus made was among the most painful things that occurred during my itinerancy. Mr. O'Kelly had been a father in Israel among preachers and people. His division was in the vicinity of my relations, many of whom joined him, but I disliked their principles and practice.—And little as I then know of the science of Government I was persuaded that Mr. O'Kelly's course would lead to universal anarchy. But I had 'sorrow upon sorrow.' The schismatics had made 'hard speeches,' concerning Mr. Asbury and his friends, and called them by the odious names

the Protestants had given to the Papists. This called for patience,—but, after having suffered awhile, we were established."

The *Methodist Quarterly Review* then proceeds as follows:

All who had the pleasure of an acquaintance with Bishop George, know that he was eminently possessed of a mollified spirit and exercised largely that charity which thinketh no evil. He was incapable of exaggerating the conduct of an offending brother, or even a mistaken enemy for the unworthy purpose of loading his reputation with disgrace. But his feelings in respect to any thing which had a tendency to wound the cause of Christ, and retard the progress of religion, were exquisitely tender. On this point few men were susceptible of a higher degree of excitement. Over such scenes of desolation he would mourn day and night, rebuking the spirit of faction wherever he saw it, and warning the unwary against being led away by its insidious influence.

It is due to the memory of this worthy servant of Christ to say, that the remarks contained in the foregoing paragraph originated in the tender regard he entertained for the cause of religion, which he saw mangled and bleeding at every pore, from the wounds which Mr. O'Kelly and his confederates had unfeelingly inflicted upon it, and not in any personal enmity towards them.

That the reader may be satisfied of this, it may be proper to enter more extensively into the subject of Mr. O'Kelly's schism, than would otherwise appear consistent with a memoir of this kind. It is true that the course which Mr. O'Kelly pursued appeared to Mr. George, who was then but a young minister as it did to many others, to lead to universal anarchy, yet it does not appear that he complained of either his bringing his resolution into General Conference or declining any longer to travel under the regulations of the church when he failed to procure an adoption of the plan which his fancy had generated, but of his bitter envying and strife, before which the spirit of piety fled and disappeared. It is admitted that he considered the course of conduct pursued by Mr. O'Kelly as containing evidence in itself that he was actuated by an ambition to place himself at the head of a party, and, for the purpose of drawing followers after him, exerted all his influence to disaffect the feelings of the people towards the church in which they were nurtured and the preachers who were labouring in the spirit of meekness for their salvation.

All agree that Mr. O'Kelly was useful during his first labours as a travelling preacher, and he acquired a very considerable share of popularity among the people. But his popularity ultimately proved an injury to him. Symptoms of spiritual decline connected with indications of an aspiring self importance were developed in various ways in his conduct for a considerable length of time before he withdrew from the church.

Of his standing and influence Mr. Sneath says, 'Many circumstances conspired to favor his popularity. Indulged by the superintendent his station was more permanent than any other preachers. Forward on all occasions to assert his own consequence,—naturally sanguine in his temper and all glowing with a zeal for the unparalleled Methodism he was a chief among the young preachers nor had he less influence over the people, whose passions were generally susceptible and exquisite.'

About this time the plan of a council was fixed on for the purpose of consolidating the union, and giving energy to the itinerant system. Mr. O'Kelly was in favor of the plan, and a member of the council, but on its meeting and proceeding to business, he discovered a spirit of dissatisfaction, and became ultimately opposed to its operations.—Whether this opposition was occasioned by his perceiving that the plan of a council was not likely to favor the innovation which he appears to have been meditating or, as some suppose, by the circumstance of a manuscript being rejected which he presented for examination is not quite certain. It is evident, however that he entertained at that time subtle prejudices against that part of the itinerant plan which rendered him liable to be removed to a section of the work less pleasant than the one he occupied, without giving him the advantage of the influence he supposed himself to possess in an appeal from the bishop's appointment. As the main body of the preachers, conceiving that the adoption of such a principle would materially weaken, or wholly destroy the itinerant operations, manifested a disposition not to admit of the change it proposed, he became violent in his complaints against the proceedings of the council men holding Bishop Asbury up to view as the prime mover of all that did not happen to please him.

Of his state of mind and course of conduct after the sitting of the council a pretty correct idea may be obtained from the letters of a preacher who was intimate with him. He says 'The minutes of the council, and circular of Mr. O'Kelly, came into the district before his return. The minutes informed me that he had conspired to every thing,—his circular letter reprobated every thing I thought it strange, but when I saw him I was more surprised than

ever. The very worst thing he could say of the bishop and council seemed to him too good. I observed to him that I feared such proceedings would end in division. He would instantly break out in his over bearing language and manner, and say, he never saw such a parcel of men as our young preachers in his life.—His company was truly distressing. If he were not sighing and groaning he was venting his bitter reflections against Mr. Asbury, or complaining of his power.' About this time he began to plead for a General Conference of all the preachers, and resolved that whatever a General Conference might determine upon, he would submit to.

In shaping his course for a General Conference, hoping probably that it would afford a better chance for the accomplishment of his purpose than the council, he took pains to convince the preachers that they ought to make a powerful effort. He made a proposition to have the whole district break off at once, and engaged some of the young preachers to circulate a covenant for that purpose. When he could not succeed in that, he insisted that the preachers should tell those things to the people, and enter into engagements with them never to receive those preachers who had submitted to the council.

When he was engaged in these inflammatory measures among the preachers and people of his charge, and exciting a spirit of jealousy against the economy of the church and the administration of Mr. Asbury, he made an effort also to secure the favorable regards of Dr. Coke, that in the event of a General Conference he might be the more certain of success in his place. Hence it is evident that he was not forming his calculations on a small scale.

His manner of writing to Dr. Coke seems almost essential to the attainment of a correct knowledge of the dissimulation, I will venture to call it, which he was capable of employing, to throw the ranks of Methodism into confusion by undermining Bishop Asbury's influence and reproaching the measures which he and others were pursuing for its success and permanency, and all this in the language of the most humble sycophant, and in a tone expressive of the most alarming fears and deep concern for the 'blessed Methodist church. How deeply he really regarded its interests will appear in the sequel. His language to Dr. Coke is,

Write, my dear brother,—teach me, reprove me, press me to my duty.—*** I sit with pleasure at your feet a private I should be happy if I could enjoy Success to Methodism in the name of the Lord, and God Almighty, preserve our dear Doctor amen. Our bishop [Asbury] has rejected us—especially me—declared it before the conference that we are out of the union,—broke up in a distressing manner. He has obtained a great majority, but not fairly. Denied an appeal of a General Conference before you. Grace, mercy and peace be multiplied to thy dear, redeemed soul. This moment I bless God I ever saw your face in the fair fields of America. You are to superintend the blessed Methodist church in England and I hope also in America. God forbid you should in the least give your authority here. No, my dear we few old side Methodists rejoice at hearing your power under God.—This power under God however was the thing his soul hated, and to weaken and destroy which we was then shaping his course.

(To be continued.)

IGNORANCE OF THE CLERGY IN WICLIFF'S DAYS

"In my days," says Wicliff "were many unable to read that kunnor not the Ten Commandments, ne read their Sauter ne understand a verse of it." Edward complained to the then Pope that "the encouragement of religion were bestowed upon unqualified and mercenary for eigners who neither resided in the country, nor understood the language."

ANECDOTE OF A MAN OF QUALITY, AND A REVEREND FRENCH BISHOP

A nobleman advised a French Bishop to make an addition to his house, of a new wing in the modern stile. The Bishop immediately answered him—"The difference, my lord that there is between your advice, and that which the devil gave to our Saviour, is, that Satan advised Jesus to change the stones into bread, that the poor might be fed, and you desire me to turn the bread of the poor into stones."

QUEEN ELIZABETH AND DR. NOWELL

The celebrated Dr. Nowell, one of the fathers of the English Reformation, when dean of St. Paul's, offended Queen Elizabeth by something which fell from him while preaching Her Majesty, however, quite confounded the Dean by calling aloud to him from her seat—"to retire from that ungodly digression and return to his text."

BISHOP RIDLEY

'As long as God giveth me life,' said Bishop Ridley, "he shall not only save my heart, but my mouth and pen to defend his truth."

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YORK, SATURDAY, APRIL 17, 1830.

"The vile defamer's poisonous breath Diffuses pestilence and death, Assuming friendship's sacred guise, His mouth's the vehicle of lies, An enemy to all that's good Destruction is his proper food"—Abednego

What king so strong Can tie the gall up in the slanderous tongue? Shakespeare

A wicked doer giveth heed to false lips, and a liar giveth ear to a naughty tongue—Solomon

A false witness shall not go unpunished, and he that speaketh lies shall not escape—ib

THE PAPER AFFAIR—All that we deem necessary to say on this subject, we will now lay before our readers. We wish to occupy as small a space in our columns as possible, in talking about ourselves or our own private concerns. It is our desire and aim to fill up our pages with more useful and interesting matter. But before we enter into the details of this matter, we beg leave this once to make a few general observations.

The public will bear us witness that we have used unprecedented caution and patience in avoiding deputation, and for months we have "answered not a word to the railing accusations of several presses in this Province. Such rigid silence have we observed that our taciturnity has been construed into contempt of the public, whom it has been said and echoed, that we despise too much to give a public explanation of our conduct in relation to several matters with which we have been charged. But our silence has been the result of a conviction as foreign from a contempt of public opinion as it has been from a spirit of disputation—and with some of our reasons for this silence, we will once for all trouble our readers. We shall avoid mentioning those reasons, though true and weighty, the mention of which may irritate or unnecessarily offend, and merely state those which we are sure will commend themselves to the judgment of all candid and unbiassed minds—even of those who may widely differ from us in opinion on many subjects.

The first is no less than a moral obligation and may be found in Prov chap xvii 14, xxvii 22 xxviii 21 xix 11 xx 3

The others are prudential considerations—1 It is better to say nothing than to say too much. The writer is aware that he possesses "like passions with other men"—and when he does, even from the conviction of duty, take up the richly merited rod of correction, he feels himself liable to rebuke the foul spirit in the same indignant manner that Moses smote the rock. Silence therefore is the most prudent and safest course.

2 These columns are of such a nature as to preclude the propriety of our noticing them. Not a doctrine that we have advanced not a position that we have assumed, as far as we know have these unfortunate "gentlemen of the shooting stick profession," assailed or objected to. All their arrows have been aimed, all their fire has been spent all their rage has been exhausted, at our person, or private concerns, or our modes of action. It was well observed by Chief Justice Robinson, in his charge to the Grand Jury, at the opening of the present Assizes, that there are certain descriptions of charges which are "very easily made, and in their nature very difficult to be disproved, even when the party is wholly innocent." Such it is precisely with the case in hand. When a person is charged with being ambitious, covetous, or hypocritical in his proceedings where no blame can be attached to his external conduct, how can he repel such charges? His only defence in such a case is to show that the utterer of them is unworthy of any kind of confidence, or to appeal to his own general deportment or more commonly to do both. If we have on any occasion been forced to use the first of these necessary means of defence the cry would immediately be echoed and re-echoed "une charitableness, unchristian spirit, pride, hypocrisy &c"—Should he refer to the latter the watch word was then given, and the whole pack barked, self importance arrogance, vain glory &c. As to the lawfulness and propriety of both of these methods, or rather both parts of the same method, of self defence, we have the highest of all examples to justify it—the example of our blessed Saviour himself. The Jews asserted that he was a Deceiver, and that he succeeded by the assistance of a Satanic agency. Our Saviour in re-

ply, appealed to his works and to their works. From his works he showed that he could not be under a Satanic influence for he taught, and encouraged, and promoted every thing, that would tend to "destroy the works of the Devil." From their works He showed, that they "were of their father the devil, for the works of their father they did." Although the writer feels it a privilege to class himself among the least of all the followers of the Son of God, he does—after the examples of primitive disciples—confidently appeal to his works. They are before the public, and the light in which they are viewed by an enlightened community, may be judged from the fact of their giving increased satisfaction and obtaining an unequalled and a more extensive circulation, every week.

We would wish our readers carefully to distinguish between men and measures. A difference of opinion should never break assunder the ties of friendship, or interrupt the intercourse of social life, or provoke bitterness of expression. The greatest statesmen differ while assiduously labouring to accomplish the same object. (See the debates in the two Houses of the Imperial Parliament, in devising means to alleviate the distress of the country.) Agriculturists on the most intimate terms of friendship differ on and discuss questions of agriculture. Christians who bow at the same altar, are baptized into the same spirit, and love each other as themselves, differ as it respects both doctrines and means in effecting the christianization of the world, and among the members of the same family difference of opinion often arises, yet the harmony of the household remains undisturbed. Young observe most beautifully—

"Of friendship's fairest fruits, the fruit most fair Is virtue kindling at a rival fire, And emulously rapid, fiercer race O the soft enmity 'endearing strife' This carries friendship to her noon tide point, And gives the rivet of eternity."

Every man has a right to think for himself and to express his opinion. Law, reason, and the fitness of things affirm and maintain this. And if some of our neighbours had gone no farther, they would have merited and received respect attention, and courtesy. But not even noticing the principles, doctrines or measures advocated in our columns, they have filled up their papers week after week with vulgar personalities, malevolent insinuations, and the lowest kind of filthy abuse. And what renders this course of proceeding still more censurable is, that the avowed cause of their virulent opposition is the creation of their own fancy, and the statements to which they are arduously labouring to give currency, have not the shadow of truth to support them. Out of many examples we will select one or two, to show that we are fully justified in making these observations.

It has been asserted and reiterated again and again, that the Editors of this paper induced the House of Assembly to depart from an honest impartial course of proceeding in respect to the printing which should be done for that hon body and that Col Fitzgibbon worded the advertisement (for the contract of printing the Journals of the Assembly) and stipulated the conditions for the purpose of confining said printing to this office—that no practical printer could descend to bind himself to such disgraceful conditions, and that therefore the Guardian Office by these dishonorable means was depriving the honest man of his hard earned bread and making a complete monopoly of the printing business. With this theme they entertained or rather nauseated their readers from week to week. We would now say that we were totally ignorant of the proceedings of the House of Assembly on the subject until after the close of the session nor had we ever given our opinion on the measure nor did we ever see or know any thing about Col Fitzgibbon's advertisement for the printing contract until we saw it in print. Well, the day for opening the tenders at last arrived, and behold some of these gentlemen who had protested against stooping to such a proposal and who declared their intention of kicking the Journals of the Assembly out of doors, if they ever should be sent to their office, made their appearance and offered to print those very Journals according to the conditions of that very advertisement, for nearly forty per cent less than the work would have been done at this office. Here was made an end of their fun—the deception became manifest—Matter of fact now demonstrated that they had been trying for some weeks to make fools of the public and they were caught in their own snare—and were charging their subscribers four dollars a year for thus hoaxing and deceiving them.

It may be asked what has prompted this van of gentlemen to such violence of passion and abusiveness of expression?

We believe from what we have learned, that the facts are simply these. Near the close of the late session of the Assembly a resolution was got up (as we understand) at the instigation and remonstrance of some of these patriots, to confine the printing, in the interim of the session, to certain offices, to the exclusion of certain other offices. This resolution was presented to a number of the members, who reprobated the unfairness and injustice of such a measure. It was plain to be seen that the majority of the House would leave this business, as matters of enterprise always should be left, open to fair and honorable competition. Their hopes of monopolising for 2s 9d, what the Editor of the Colonial Advocate now does for 1s 5d were thus cut off, and one or two hundred pounds saved to the revenue of the Province. Thus disappointed and exasperated they proclaimed war against the House of Assembly, and assailed the Editors of the Guardian as the prime movers of a measure of which they had no knowledge—a measure certainly just, commendable, and economical.

Well, the farce about printing now being over, they pause for a moment, and again begin to look eagerly around for something else to puff against the Editors of the Guardian. In the course of eight or ten days, they thought surely now we have our paw upon the long wished for prey. Behold the Editors of the Christian Guardian have been defrauding the revenue—as sure as the world these hypocrites have been smuggling—yes, smuggling sixty reams of paper! We prophetic patriots thought so—we expected it—we said so—and now the "cat is let out of the bag." These glad tidings were first proclaimed in the columns of a paper called the "Courier of U Canada." They were next reiterated verbatim by the echo of the Courier, the "Brockville Gazette"—and these were joyfully responded to by their worthy coadjutors, the "Freeman, Observer, and Gore Balance"—five majestic pillars of British authority, & Canadian liberty and moral principle. We will present our readers with a specimen of their patriotism in their own words, observing at the same time that we feel ourselves treated with extreme lenity and tenderness, when we recollect what we have been told by very respectable eyes and ears witnesses, that the leader of this Courier van has on more occasions than one, called the Holy Bible "a collection of old Jewish fables" and Jesus Christ "an impostor," and said many other things of this kind too disgusting to be repeated here. Under such circumstances we are certainly treated with much more mildness and courtesy than we had reason to expect—especially when we consider that even in the nineteenth century an unworthy disciple is not above his Lord nor an unprofitable servant above his Master.—Our readers will excuse us from giving any more than the following example.

"Smuggling Extraordinary!"—The numerous friends and admirers of the CHRISTIAN GUARDIAN in particular—and "the friends of civil and religious liberty all over the world"—in general—will learn with equal surprise and indignation, that a Savage Gentleman yeleft the Collector of Customs for the Port of York has had the unparalleled effrontery to lay his unsanctified hands upon no less than Sixty Reams of good Christian Paper which the loyal and Reverend Editors of the said CHRISTIAN GUARDIAN, had purchased from their pious brethren on the other side of the Frontier—and which Sixty reams—with a view to that economy which is enjoined upon the "Saints"—or in other words, for the purpose of doing a little Smuggling in a "Christian" way—the Reverend Editors aforesaid, had entered and paid for at Niagara as Thirty reams only! We are happy to have it in our power, however, to announce for the satisfaction of the numerous admirers of the CHRISTIAN GUARDIAN aforesaid as well as for that of the "friends of civil and religious liberty also aforesaid, that the Reverend Editors of the said GUARDIAN—for the purpose of removing that scandal upon 'their cause,' which the unsanctified 'sons of Adam' might otherwise have thrown upon it—have very generously, and 'most magnanimously' relinquished the said Sixty reams of 'Christian paper from the clutches of this iniquitorial Savage, by paying him not only the whole amount of the duties, but the original cost of the paper also! What? we would ask can more strikingly illustrate at once the 'disinterestedness' and 'conscious innocence' of our pious Editorial Brethren, than their having thus voluntarily paid a second time, for these 60 reams of Christian paper, when, by proving their 'undoubted innocence' of the charge imputed to them, they might have obtained the said 'Sixty' 'pious' 'reams of paper' for half the amount!"—Cour, B Gaz &c

It will be perceived that in the above extract, charges of no trifling nature are contained—charges which effect our interests and those of our families—charges which stab to the vitals our characters as Ministers, as Christians, as subjects, and as men—charges which indirectly implicate a large body of unoffending Christians. We will now show

our readers what ground there was for criminating us in so venous a manner

Our subscribers will recollect that the paper on which we have furnished them weekly instruction and intelligence, for the first three or four months, was of rather an inferior quality and would not in many instances answer the purpose of a common reading, much less to be preserved in files and bound as was the wish of a majority of our subscribers. On this score we received complaints from subscribers and agents in almost every part of the Province—We stated these things to the manufacturer from whom we purchased our supply of paper. We told him that it was our desire and interest to satisfy and please our subscribers—that we would give him a quarter of a dollar per ream more than we would pay any one else, provided he would furnish us with equally good paper. He replied that he could not get stock to furnish us with better paper. Accordingly, grieved by the daily complaints of our correspondents, we hastened to make enquiries, and engaged 60 reams of paper from an establishment between 160 and 200 miles from Youngstown. As to the *disloyalty* of our importing paper, we think there is quite as much loyalty and patriotism in paying the Revenue of the Province, \$30 on a hundred for all that we import from a foreign market, as there is purchasing it from a private individual in U. C. and paying the Revenue nothing. And if this be a mark of disloyalty, every merchant in the Province wears the same unseemly badge, as also our neighbours of the Kingston Chronicle and Patriot and—*mirabile dictu!*—the super loyal Brockville Gazette and Gore Balance.

Previous however, to the arrival of our paper at Niagara, we called upon the Custom House Officer of that Port, told him that we expected 60 reams of paper on in a few days, stated that with the transportation, the paper cost us 17s 6d at Youngstown—that we had received no bill of it, but we believed the cost of transportation was about 2s 6d per ream—but that we were ready to pay the duty on the paper either with or without the costs of transportation—and (as we had no agent at Niagara and were altogether unacquainted with the collector) should he require it, we would lodge the money with him for the duties. The collector declined receiving the duties then, and said the paper should be entered at the manufactory price, without the additional charges for transportation. When the paper arrived, the invoice accompanying it stated 60 Reams, but the report of the ferry man stated 30 bundles. The Collector supposing a bundle to be the same with ream, concluded that the invoice had been sent on for the whole quantity, but that only a part of it was yet brought across the river, and having on one or two former occasions charged duties on receiving the invoice, for articles which were afterwards imported by way of Buffalo and entered at Fort Erie he thought it most safe to charge the duties for the quantity (as he thought) mentioned in the report at the invoice price. The paper was immediately forwarded to York. When the Captain of the vessel came into our office, (informing us of the arrival of the paper) we asked him where his permit of conveyance was? He replied that he had given it to the Collector of this Port (York). We now say that had we seen the permit, for only 30 reams we should have gone to the Collector and apprised him of the mistake. But not seeing the permit, nor receiving the bill of duties from the Collector, nor knowing how much paper either was for, and receiving the bill of the Ferry man charging ferrage, freight, &c for 30 bundles, we naturally supposed that all was right, until two or three days after the Collector came into our office, asked how much paper we had lately received from the U. S.? He was told 60 reams, to which he replied that he must then seize it, for only 30 reams had been entered. We related to him some of the circumstances and shewed him our bill, to which he answered that he had no idea the Editor of this paper had any knowledge of the transaction, but that our agent might have done it, and that therefore the property itself would be liable. He then took a receipt for the paper as being seized on "account of error or informality in entering." We immediately wrote to the Collector at Niagara on the subject. The following is an exact copy of our letter, to which is annexed a true copy of the Collector's answer.

York, March 18th, 1830

DEAR SIR

Some unpleasant circumstances have occurred here respecting the paper which Mr A Heron Junr was authorized to enter according to law at the Port of Niagara, and forward to this place

Mr Heron has sent his bill to me, charging *clearance, ferrage, storage, and freight* for 30 bundles of paper, where

as your permission gives protection to only 30 reams. Each bundle contains two reams. It appears, therefore, that permission has been given to only half of the quantity of paper forwarded. This has subjected the whole lot of paper to seizure by the collector of customs for this Port, and we must unquestionably lose it, unless a satisfactory explanation can be given to the Inspector-General. For this, Sir, I am entirely depending on you.

You doubtless recollect that I told you (when lately at Niagara) that I expected to have 60 reams of paper entered at your office—and that, therefore, whenever the paper should arrive, you would be apprized of the quantity and charge me accordingly.

Mr Heron says that he reported 60 reams or 30 bundles of paper at your office—and that he left in your possession the invoice received with the paper which he, Mr Heron says, mentions 60 reams of paper. If this statement be correct, you must have made a mistake in your permission, and written 30 reams instead of 30 bundles—not, perhaps, being aware of the difference, technically, in the meaning of the two terms. If Mr Heron reported to you no more than 30 reams, he reported only one half of the quantity forwarded, and for which he has charged me freight, &c. If this be the case, the paper is, of course, forfeited according to law, and we have no one to look to for redress, but to Mr Heron. Not having received your bill of entrance duties, I am not able to determine whence the mistake arises.

I shall therefore be under the necessity of troubling you for an explanation, which I have no doubt your generosity will prompt you readily to give.

In requesting this explanation, I have two objects in view. First, to exonerate my own conduct from any suspicion of impropriety in the transaction, in the next place, to learn the facts of the case itself.

To accomplish the first, I will receive it as a particular favor, if you will have the kindness to state in substance, as far as you can recollect, what I requested (when I called at your office a few weeks since) that you would charge me with the duties on 60 reams of paper.

In the next place please state, as explicitly as it is in your power to state whether you mistook a bundle for a ream, or whether Mr Heron reported only 30 reams.

This I feel to be the more necessary, as the whole case entirely depends on your testimony—and the Inspector General told me to day that if the mistake originated with you the paper should be immediately restored to me, and that your explanation would decide the case.

I am sorry to be so burdensome to you on this occasion, but, as you will readily perceive, circumstances altogether beyond my control, compel me thus to trouble you.

I shall be glad to receive an answer to this by the return of mail. I am

Your obedient humble servant,

(Signed) E RYERSON

WM CLARKE, Esq.
Niagara

Custom House, Niagara, March 22, 1830

DEAR SIR

Previous to receiving your letter of the 18th instant, I had learned the circumstances of the detention of your paper from Mr Eastwood, the paper manufacturer at York. On hearing of it I wrote to Mr Savage without delay, and I think you will find from my communication, all blame removed from you. In truth, the fault was entirely my own. I remember very distinctly your mentioning that you expected sixty reams of printing paper, and from that recollection as well as the invoice stating sixty reams, I asked the young man that brought me the report of the boat, on seeing only thirty bundles mentioned, where the other thirty were, who answered, that he did not know, but supposed it was coming. Indeed, the young man, like myself, did not know that a ream and bundle were not the same. Had I seen the paper taken out of the boat I would not have thought it more than an equal number of reams as were bundles. I have written to the Inspector General, and hope the paper will be restored. I regret exceedingly that you should have sustained any loss or inconvenience.

I am your very obt Serv't,

(Signed) WILLIAM CLARKE

P. S. When the Inspector General orders the restoration of the paper, you had better pay the duties on the 30 reams to Mr Savage. W. C.

After carefully examining into all the particulars of the case, the Attorney General declined proceeding with the prosecution, and gave the following opinion respecting the whole matter—with a copy of which we were politely favoured by the Inspector General, and which we publish with the consent of His Majesty's Attorney General.

Attorney General's Office,
York, 13th April, 1830, &

Sir,

I have the honor to inform you that having minutely investigated the facts relative to the late seizure of sixty reams of paper by the Collector of the Port of York, re-

ported by you to me on the — ulto for prosecution. I am of opinion that there is no ground for suspecting that either Mr Ryerson or Mr Metcalf the claimants thereof, intended to make a false entry, or otherwise defraud the revenue.

It appears by the report of the Deputy Collector of Niagara, that the proper quantity was entered but that the value affixed to the invoice produced was 15s per ream the price at the manufactory, instead of 17s 6d paid by the importers at Youngstown, where the manufacturers caused it to be delivered.

It is alleged by Mr Ryerson that this difference is on account of the transportation of the article from the manufactory to Youngstown, but whether it be so or not I think immaterial, because if the Collector had been dissatisfied with the value he had it in his power to have it appraised according to the provisions of the Revenue Laws, but he could not on that account seize the property as forfeited. I think he should have charged the duty upon the price actually paid by the importers at Youngstown, the place where they received it. But his being satisfied with the lesser value, constitutes no ground of forfeiture. The article was fairly entered at Niagara and if any blame attaches to any body, it must rest upon the Collector for being too easily satisfied with the value of the paper, and for not ascertaining how many reams each bundle contained, and particularly as the invoice accompanying the report of the ferry man stated the correct quantity.

I am however of opinion that as the paper was removed without a proper permit stating the real quantity, and was entered at the Port of York by a wrong statement as to quantity, Mr Savage was fully justified in making the seizure, and that he is not in any manner blame worthy.

Under all these circumstances I am of opinion that the seizure ought to be relinquished, and in the exercise of a sound discretion I feel it my duty to say, that I deem it expedient to proceed in the prosecution for the condemnation of the paper. The claimant of course giving the usual undertaking not to prosecute the collector, a precaution necessary in all cases where seizures are relinquished, because in an action of trespass against a Collector for seizing goods, the only defence is the judgment of condemnation, or certificate of a Judge of probable cause of seizure.

I have the honor to be, Sir, Your most obedient

Humble Servant,

(Signed) H J BOULTON
Attorney General

TO THE HON JAMES BABY
Inspector General

On the above we have one or two remarks to make. We appreciate the ability—we respect the candour—and we admire the impartial diligence which the learned Attorney General has shown in investigating and deciding upon this case—and we have nothing to the reverse to say of any of the government officers concerned in it, but we do decidedly differ in opinion from him in respect to what is called the *ad valorem* duty. This he intimates should be according to the value of the article where it is entered, and not where it is purchased. This is certainly—from all that we can learn—quite a novel construction of the law, and contrary we believe to the usage of every Collector in the Province. If a merchant purchases goods in New York, he always enters them at the Invoice New York price, and not on the conveyance and increased value of the goods from that to Upper Canada. However we offered, in the first instance, to the Collector of the Port of Niagara if he should require it to pay the duties even according to this construction of the law—but he said this was not the established mode of proceeding. And so clear was the Collector of York upon the subject, that altho' he read the learned Attorney General's opinion, he said the Crown Officer was certainly mistaken, and when he returned the value of the paper to us & we came to pay him the duties referred to in the postscript of Mr Clarke's letter he would take the duties at the rate of no more than \$3 per ream. And to show that the Collector at Niagara was not "too easily satisfied" as to the price of the paper, we would observe, that we have a letter from the Manufacturers of the paper, which we shewed to the Inspector General and Collector, and in which they assure us that the transportation of it (by team in March) actually cost them 57 cts per ream, and that they lost by estimating the transportation at 50 cts. In short the Collector of Niagara stated in an official letter, that so satisfied was he of the uprightness of the proceedings of the Editors of the Guardian, that if the paper should be forfeited he should feel himself responsible for the whole amount.

We have now got through with this disagreeable business—and we trust have fully satisfied all who feel concerned in the result of it. It was a private matter nor would it ever have been necessary for us to occupy so large, or even any, space in our columns with it, had it not been laid hold of with falcon greediness, to destroy our reputation and to reproach the whole religious community of which we are members. This development of the affair cannot of course speak very favorably to the character and interests of those who have in so aggravating a manner rendered it necessary—but they themselves must alone be responsible for that. We now take our leave of them hoping that they will learn wisdom from past experience, and at the same time giving them liberty and feeling it an honor for them to call us all the names their imaginations can invent. To use the language of the venerable Wesley, they may call us rascal, villain, scoundrel, hypocrite, &c—but we would be led to suspect the propriety of our course if they should begin to praise us.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

For the Christian Guardian
A PARENT'S MEDITATION ON VIEWING THE
GRAVE OF HIS INFANT CHILD

PART I

In yonder grave an infant lies
Who on the world ne'er open'd its eyes
Who never knew one hope or fear,
Or beamed a smile or shed a tear

Oh! I could weep, but must refrain,
In thinking of its loss and gain
Its loss, a world of base alloy,
Its gain a world of love and joy

The toys of youthful days may throw,
A transient smile upon the brow,
The hopes of manhood may impart,
Full many a pleasure to the heart

What's rarely done a life well spent,
Imparts to age a rich content
And Nature's beauties rightly seen,
Improve and gladden all within

A head preserved from error's bane,
A heart absterge'd from Adam's stain
A healthy frame a peaceful mind,
Yield all the joys that earth can find

But who can tell that joys like these,
Had been allowed, its course to please?
Who, tell that sickness, sorrow, we,
Had not its footsteps followed through?

Sweet babe! if thou hadst been allowed,
To mingle with the mortal crowd,
To risk the snares, the trials foes,
With which our planet overflows

If thirty rolling years had seen,
Thy course all folly guilt and sin,
If then stern death had laid thee low,
No pen thy dreadful loss could shew

Then rise, my heart, from sadness rise,
Nor let a tear bedew thine eyes,
Thy babe at rest Adore the power,
That life denied for one short hour

PART II

Oh! What is life? Shall my poor pen,
Repeat a well known truth again?
Its scenes, like watry bubbles all,
They rise, they swell, they break and fall

Oh yes, my muse, now onward go,
Along the shades of human woe,
And satisfy my anxious breast
That infants early called are blest

See sickness, pain mishaps and death,
Assailing each successive breath,
See spite and slander round us rave,
E'en from the cradle to the grave

Where roses seem their heads to rear,
Touch them, and throns your hands will tear
What is a friend? All mine, alas!
Are mostly turn'd to snakes in grass

All free from frailty, flesh and foe,
These ills, my babe can never know,
Sweet thought! Now onward must it soar,
In light and joy for evermore

Then rise my heart from sadness rise,
Nor let a tear bedew thine eyes
Thy Babe at rest Adore the power,
That life denied for one short hour

PART III

That steadfast soul, who evil flies,
Devoted firmly to the skies,
Is only he who peace can know,
Amid these jarring scenes below

What trials wait a pious life
With flesh, the world and sin at strife,
A desperate war His foes annoy,
Fast as he slays, they rise again

His pathway's all with snares o'erspread
Harpies assail his heart and head
Alluring and assaulting foes,
Assail each struggling step he goes

The roaring foe to God and man,
Brings up the rear, and leads the van,
With open front, inflicts his pains
In angel's form, he binds his chains

And oh! What's worse than all the rest
There lurks a traitor in the breast,
Who on the least remiss of care,
Admits the foe to ravage there

How few of Adam's fall'n race,
Shine burning lights in clouded space

Shine brightning through the expanse vast,
And undiminished set at last

Of those, for Heaven, who leave their all,
How many thousands, thousands fall!
With sorrows pierc'd, they darkling go,
And sink, despoil'd, to speechless woe

All free from frailty flesh and foe,
These ills my babe can never know
Sweet thought! Now onward must it soar,
In light and joy for evermore

Then rise my heart, from sadness rise,
Nor let a tear bedew thine eyes
Thy babe at rest Adore the power,
That life denied for one short hour

PART IV

But stop! A thought distracts my mind
Can Sense, or Truth, or Reason find,
One solid proof that infants are,
The objects of eternal care?

Is it not plain to reason's eye,
That men have souls that cannot die
Souls formed for everlasting growth,
In knowledge, piety, and in truth?

No point of life can strike the mind
When human souls adhesion find
Then what can gainsay? Reason? Sense?
That Souls with human life commenc'd

The clogs of flesh with fatal force,
Impedes or turns the spirits course,
To Reason then, it must appear,
The upper world's their proper sphere

Eternal Truth, with which we're bless'd
This noble matter sets at rest,
"My face, their angels, always see,
"In boundless, nameless, ecstasy"

There free from every deadly foe
The Soul in Light and Love shall go,
And higher reach in one short year,
Than Saints who spend a century here

Then rise my heart, from sadness rise,
Nor let a tear bedew thine eyes,
Thy babe at rest Adore the power,
That life denied for one short hour

ARTHUR

PARENTS' DEPARTMENT

THE EVIL OF INDULGING CHILDREN IN INFANCY

The period of infancy is generally suffered to slide away with little or no attention to the work of education. The child is supposed to be in a kind of irrational state, which will scarcely admit of moral discipline, and its parents seem to think only of its health and amusement. If it wants any thing, its wish must be gratified, if it cries, it is to be quieted by indulgence, or if this cannot be effected, attempts are frequently made to cheat it into a belief that the desired object has suddenly vanished. If it has been hurt, the immediate cause of its misfortune, whether animate or inanimate, is not seldom to be beaten, and the child itself is encouraged to join in inflicting the punishment. Things proceed in this way nearly all the time when the child can talk, and often much longer, and when this system is changed for another, still it gives way very slowly, and in many cases some remains of it may be discerned, for years after the child is allowed to be capable of instruction. What is the true character and tendency of this course of proceeding? It unquestionably fosters those seeds of evil which abound in our nature. Is man naturally self-indulgent? What then must be the effect of a studied system of indulgence? Is he impatient, and passionate, and vindictive? How greatly must these dispositions be cherished, by not only permitting but encouraging their gratification! Is he disposed, when in pursuit of favourite objects, to be little scrupulous with respect to violations of plain dealing and truth? The artifices to which nurses and female relations resort would almost create such a disposition, were it not originally in his bosom. With what eyes, then, must the Almighty look upon such a course of proceeding!—*Practical View of Christian Education*

"Parents," says Dr Doddridge, "are greatly solicitous for the temporal happiness of their children. For this they labour and watch, for this they deny themselves many an enjoyment, and subject

themselves to many an uneasy circumstance. But, alas! where is the real friendship of all this, while the precious soul is neglected? It brings to my mind the account which an ancient writer gives of the old Carthaginians, which I can never recollect without great emotion. He is speaking of that diabolical custom, which so long prevailed amongst them, of offering their children to a detestable idol, which was formed in such a manner, that an infant put into its hands, which were stretched out to receive it, would immediately fall into a gulph of fire. He adds a circumstance which one cannot mention without horror, that the mothers, who with their own hands, presented the little innocents, thought it an unfortunate omen that the victim should be offered weeping, and therefore used a great many fond artifices to divert it, that, soothed by the kisses and caresses of a parent, it might smile in the dreadful moment in which it was to be given up to the idol. Such is their parental care and love; such their concern for the present ease and prosperity of their children, who neglect their souls—a fond solicitude, that they may pass smiling into the hands of the destroyer."

"To give children good instruction and a bad example," says Archbishop Tillotson, "is but beckoning to them with the hand to show them the way to heaven, while we take them by the hand, and lead them to hell."

LADIES' DEPARTMENT

LEIGH RICHMOND'S ADVICE TO HIS DAUGHTERS

Music—Shun all the wretched folly and corruption of light, silly, and amorous songs, on the same principle that you would shun books of the same nature. Sacred music is the true refuge of the Christian musician. I wish your ears, your hearts and your tongues were oftener tuned to such melodies. The play house, the opera, and the concert room, have deluged the world with the abuses of the heavenly art of Music. Music was designed to lead the soul to heaven, but the corruption of man has greatly perverted the merciful intention. Do not you be long to such perverters, nor seem to take pleasure in those who do.

Dress—Aim at great neatness and simplicity. Shun finery and show.

Be not in haste to follow new fashions. Remember that with regard to dress, Christians ought to be decidedly plainer, and less showy than the people of the world. I wish it to be said of the females of my house—'with what evident and becoming simplicity are the daughters of Strophæ* attired.'

Behaviour in company—Be cheerful but not glib.

Be serious, but not dull.
Be communicative but not forward.
Be kind, but not servile.
Beware of silly, thoughtless speeches, although you may forget them, others will not.

Remember God's eye is in every place, and his ear in every company.

Beware of levity and familiarity with young men, a modest reserve, without affection, is the only safe path, grace is needful here, ask for it you know where.

*Mr Richmond's signature in the (London) Christian Guardian.

Beauty and Health—Females should be early taught the important fact, that beauty cannot, in reality exist, independent of health, and that the one is absolutely unattainable by any practice inconsistent with the other. In vain do they hope to improve their skin—to give a 'roseate hue' to their cheeks, or to augment the grace and symmetry of their forms, unless they are cautious to preserve the whole frame in health, vigor, and activity. Beauty of complexion, and to a certain extent, that of shape also, is nothing more than visible health—a pure mirror of the performance of the internal functions, and of their harmony with the external portions of the system, the certain effects of pure air cheer

fulness, temperance, and of exercise, uninterrupted by any species of unnatural constraint—*Journal of Health*

YOUTHS' DEPARTMENT

The following was written by the senior editor of this paper in 1834, at the age of 21—at a time when he was a layman in the church, and had no intention of entering into the itinerant ministry. He was then in the habit of closing the labours of each day, by writing a short essay or theme on some religious subject. In doing this he had two objects in view—the improvement of his mind and heart. And it may be doubted whether any method can be devised, which is better adapted to the attainment of both of these objects, than one which closes the day by reflections on God and heaven, time and eternity, Christ and his salvation, our depravity, our poverty, our duty, our danger and our interests. Other subjects and themes may occupy the attention and exercise the powers of the mind other hours of the day but what can be so suitable and becoming at a period when we are about to be down in the grave of the night and resign ourselves into the arms of the image of death, as to employ a few moments in reflecting upon subjects furnished us by our condition as fallen sinners, by our relation as accountable beings, by our obligations as redeemed captives and pardoned rebels, by our privileges as renewed believers and adopted children, by our unspeakable exaltation through the infinite love of God to a lost world, by the unbounded prospects of felicity and glory which are presented to our view beyond the valley and shadow of death. No private employment, since his recollection, except that of prayer has the writer found more profitable and pleasing than this. And he can assure his youthful readers, that so far from such meditations producing any thing like a melancholy state of mind he was never more cheerful in any part of his youthful career, than when he scrupulously devoted a certain portion of each day in enquiring into the "ways of God to man," and man's origin, end, proper, best, highest, happiest state. His subjects were generally suggested by passing occurrences, and his observations on them were for the most part the effusions of the moment. They have been laid by about five years—and as the recent perusal of them has afforded fresh pleasure & profit to himself he thinks that the reading of some of them may be beneficial to his youthful readers, and perhaps to others. Youth is the seed time of the life that now is as well as of that which is to come—and youthful piety is the germ of true honour, lawful prosperity, and everlasting blessedness. One day of humble devotional piety in youth will add more to our happiness at the last end of life, than a year of repentance and humiliation in old age. Besides, in deferring until the decline of life, that dedication of ourselves to the self-denying and holy services of religion, which the fulfilment of our baptismal vows requires, we are trampling upon the blood of Christ, we are disobeying the command of the King of Kings, we are violating the most solemn promises, we are discarding the most binding obligations, we are jeopardizing the most important interests, we are subjecting ourselves to numerous disquietudes, and we are exposing ourselves to the most terrible calamities. "Bost not thyself of to-morrow, (says the Most High God) for thou knowest not what a day may bring forth."

"In human hearts what bolder thought can rise,
Than man's presumption on to-morrow's dawn?
Where is to-morrow? In eternity
To thousands this is certain the reverse is sure to be
A moment, and the world's blown up to lice
The sun is darkness, and the stars are dust

We submit the following reflections on the *Atonement*, dated 1st September, 1834

In the wide ranges of the human mind, there is no subject on which we can reflect with more satisfaction and profit, than the atonement of the Lord Jesus Christ, and justification through his merits. With wonder, we see the unbounded love of Deity, with profound awe and overwhelming astonishment, we behold a God descending from heaven to earth, from thrones, honours, adorations, praises and consummate bliss, to the manger, to severe poverty, to afflictions, to reproaches, to contempt, to persecutions, to curses, to the cross, to death, to the grave! Incomprehensible love! Unmeasured grace! Wonderful era! At his birth the songs of heavenly hosts are heard. His life is fraught with marvellous and miraculous events. But at the hour of his cruci-

fixion still higher wonders rise! In deep silence his death wraps all nature! His expiring breath rends the temple, shakes earth's deep foundations, elad's in sable night the noontide Sun, makes kings tremble, enemies fear, infidels confess, astonished angels gaze—while the God like innocent sufferer exclaims "My God! my God! why hast thou forsaken me!" To this hour, the law with its types and shadows, Patriarchs and Prophets, pay homage & retire—At this hour, Satanlike lighting falls from his usurped throne, and a crimson tide of meritorious sanctifying efficacy gushes forth and swells a mighty stream, flowing back to the first transgression of man, and forward to the end of time, and on every side to the utmost limits of human guilt—From this hour, victims cease to bleed, and altars smoke no more—A flood of Divine illumination is poured forth upon the benighted world, and life and immortality are brought to light. O may my redeemed soul, in holy rapture, tune her grateful songs aloft, and resound through heaven's wide expanse redemption in his blood! O may I mend my pace towards my heavenly inheritance, and make this all sufficient atonement the only foundation of my hopes by a living faith in its divine reality and personal application.

JUVENILE BENEVOLENCE

The following incident, related at a late anniversary, may be thought worthy of notice—

Three boys, belonging to a Sabbath School, were last spring informed by their parents, that they might cultivate a piece of ground for themselves, in order to make an offering to the Lord. The fruits of their labours, were four bushels of corn each, for two of them, and sixteen bushels of potatoes for the other, all which have been sold for seven dollars, and appropriated by the boys in the following manner—one half to the Sunday School Union, and the other half for the purchase of books for the library of their own school.

May not this afford a useful hint to others? How easily might children be taught to supply themselves with libraries by the same means! It might not interfere with their ordinary occupations, and might keep them from the demoralizing diversions of youth. It might strengthen both mind and body, and accustom them to deeds of love and charity—*Chris Adv*

"Youth is not rich in time, it may be poor—
Part with it as with money, sparingly, pay
No moment but in purchase of its worth,
And what it's worth ask death beds—they can tell"

CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT

APRIL SHOWERS

Through thin fleecy clouds the sun-beamed bright
When young Ellen was promised a ride
But glittering rain drops soon fell—at the sight
Disappointed she pouted and cried

Do sunny April showers make May flowers?
She said, while tears of anger fell fast,
George says they do—"Mother is that true?
I wish showery April was past!"

Showers nourish the roots of flowers and trees,
Said her mother, and thus aid to bring
The buds that unfold and scent every breeze,
On which the blue bird, in May, moves its wing

My Ellen you are in the spring of your years,
Your life's April of sunshine and showers
But the falling of pettish or passionate tears,
Will not nourish good fruit; buds, nor flowers

Discontent and ill humour are like ugly weeds,
And are strengthened by fretful tear drops,
But no pleasing bloom, you know ever proceeds
From such useless and troublesome crops

Tears of sorrow for sin down your cheeks should roll
For the sunshine of grace you should pray,
That piety's bud may be formed in your soul
And unfolding, may never decay

That pardoned and purified Jesus may bring
You, at death to a home in His skies,
Where redeemed ones have joy, in a cloudless spring
And all tear drops are wiped from their eyes

THE BIRD'S NEST

Our blessed Saviour tells us to "behold the fowls of the air," and by means of them he teaches us to put our trust in the care of God. Surely he who provides for the little birds will not forget those dear children for whom he died on the cross!

Have you ever noticed a bird's nest, how neatly and carefully it is built? God taught the birds to do this, and will he not teach you, my dear children, who pray to him that you may be made wise to salvation through faith in Christ Jesus? Surely you, with your immortal souls, are of "more value than many sparrows," yea, than all the birds in the world!

Some children, instead of learning any good lesson from the birds, only treat them cruelly. Do not you rob the birds of their eggs, or of their young? Why should you be so cruel? And if you ever see a pretty nest, do not touch the eggs, they will soon become birds, and perhaps you will hear them singing very sweetly in a few months.

And while you see that "the birds of the air have nests," should you not think of him who "had not where to lay his head?" Though he was Lord of all, he stooped so low to save you, love him then with your youthful hearts, praise him better than the birds, and trust him with all your wants—*Youth's Friend*

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE

From London Magazines for March

CALCUTTA—The prospects of the christian religion in the East Indies are assuming additional interest from month to month. Rev W H Pearce, in a letter to the Secretary of the English Baptist Missionary Society, gives some very encouraging details. At *Dinapore*, the most distant of their stations from Calcutta on the northwest, a very pleasing work of grace has been in progress for some time. Three months previous to the date of the letter, 16 persons had been baptized, and 17 more were then waiting, among the latter, 3 young people not over fourteen years of age.

At *Monghyr*, five had been recently baptized, and future prospects encouraging.

At *Cuttack*, after a long and distressing interval of apparently useless exertion, the missionary has had the pleasure of baptizing nine of the natives at once.

At *Bon Bazar*, in Calcutta, several natives from distant villages had been baptized by Mr Robinson, and several more with some Europeans and others are proposed. Four were added to the European church in Circular Road, in the month of July, and others stand propounded. Two are proposed for baptism, and two for restoration to the native church in Calcutta. At *Bonstollah*, a new station to the east of Calcutta, are sixty inquirers. Three natives, who had previously renounced caste, were baptized and added to the church, in June, and in July six more followed their example. They are all enduring great persecution and oppression, with exemplary fortitude and cheerfulness—"I never saw our mission," says Mr P "more encouraging as to actual success, nor more promising in its prospects of future usefulness."

JAMAICA—Mr Coultart, missionary, has been annoyed by a new species of persecution. He has been sued in a court of justice at Kingston, for a pretended debt under the name of wages, by a person to whom he had, from motives of humanity and compassion, gratuitously afforded an asylum for a period of four years. The verdict, however, was in favor of the missionary. As some counterbalance to this trial, Mr C had the pleasure to baptize 60 persons. Lord's day, September 6—making 230 persons in the year, and others waiting for admission. In Oct following, Mr Knibb received 18 into church fellowship. Mr Taylor baptized 18 at Vere in November, and expected to baptize more in December—also between 40 and 50 persons in Old Harbor, where interesting cases of conversion have recently occurred. Forty two persons had been baptized at *Mount Charles*, and others were waiting for admission. During the year 1828 there were

226 baptised and added to the church in Falmouth. In May last, 62 were baptised in that place—in August 68—in Sep 71, and at Rio Bueno, 38 —*Bos Rec*

New Zealand Mission—Mr Leigh, a Methodist Missionary at Sydney, in New South Wales, in a letter dated March 21st, 1829, says

Several captains who have lately visited some distant parts of New Zealand declares, that the labours of the Missionaries have spread among the natives, far and wide, and that many of the prayers learned by the tribes, are well known by other tribes and native people, hundreds of miles distant, that the one desire of the chiefs at the places they visited, is to have missionaries and that they have offered to give the captains any quantity of pigs, potatoes or flax, for a missionary who can pray, and teach them the way to their God and heaven. Such language and feelings as the above I have heard and seen myself, and at a great distance from any missionary station in New Zealand, and I therefore give credit to what the persons I have seen, say on these subjects. I as firmly believe that the New Zealanders are about to be converted to the christian faith, as I believe that I am now alive upon earth.

Triumph of Humanity and Religion—By the following article from the (London) Christian Guardian which has just come to hand it appears that the Governor General of India, with a magnanimity above all praise has at length out short the temporizing and unholy policy of the East India government by suppressing, by law, the inhuman and horrid practice of the burning of widows. Another glorious triumph thus of the spirit of missions, and another proof that the only obstacle in the way of any benevolent or pious work is generally to be sought in the indifference or moral cowardice of him, who ought to have attempted and achieved it.—*Christian Adv*

BURNING OF HINDOO WIDOWS

We have the greatest pleasure in being able to state that a letter has been received in Liverpool from Serampore stating that Lord William Bentinck, the Governor general of India, has issued a proclamation, abolishing the inhuman practice of burning Hindoo widows, which has so long prevailed in India, to the disgrace of the East India Company and of the British name. It will be seen that this proclamation has been issued at Benares, and that it has been most favourably received by the Brahmans, the only class who were thought likely to make any opposition to it. We have been informed that this step has been taken by Lord William Bentinck on his own authority and responsibility, but there can be little doubt of his proclamation being confirmed by the court of directors, as they will never venture to expose themselves to infamy and contempt by counteracting so just so excellent, and so humane a measure. At present we will only repeat that it gives us the greatest pleasure to be able to announce this long delayed act of mercy and justice.—The following is an extract of the letter with which we have been favoured—

SERAMPORE MISSIONS—*Suttees, or the burning of Widows in India*—By recent accounts we are informed that this mission is extending as to its stations in more than one direction, while the prospects at those already established are encouraging, and in several instances peculiarly so, but there is one piece of intelligence which cannot fail to interest the friends of humanity in this country. It may be known to some that the missionaries in India had addressed Lord William Bentinck, as Governor general, on the subject of the burning of widows but it should seem that some step has already been taken by the government. Benares, the holy city, as it is called, and one of the most ancient seats of Hindoo superstition, is one of the Serampore stations, and Mr Smith, the missionary there, on the 13th of Feb last, writes as follows—“Went out by the river side, and conversed with a number of Brahmans on religious subjects, and also brought in the order respecting the prohibition of suttees on hearing which a Brahmin exclaimed ‘What has government now arisen from sleep? So many years has this cruel practice been carried on, and has compassion at last entered into their breasts? They ought to have prevented this practice many years ago. It astonished me [says Mr Smith] to hear such expressions from a Hindoo.’ An interesting statement is also given by him of this prohibitory order being read by the daroga (superintendent) at Gopegunj, before more than 200 Brahmans and Pundits after which the whole listened to his preaching of the gospel, and some individuals seemed to be much affected by it. ‘The English,’ said they, ‘now wish to enlighten us.’”

Anecdote of a Black Woman—In one of the Native Congregations, the Catechism lately made known to them their duty of supporting the Tamul Tract Associations, established in India. A few days after, that poor aged woman a widow, who has hardly so much as daily to satisfy her hunger, came and brought a few Cash [a small copper coin], and requested the Catechist to take them for the Tract Society. He, knowing her wretched circumstan-

ces, refused to take the money, and offered to pay it himself for her. But she insisted upon his taking hers. The Catechist then asked, whether she thought to gain heaven by it. “No,” said she, “not heaven, but must we not do what we can to save to save the souls of others?”

Mrs Judson's Memoir—By a notice in the London Baptist Magazine for Jan it appears that about ten thousand copies of the Memoirs of Mrs Judson, had been sold in that country, in little more than 6 months. These Memoirs, we fully believe will excite a missionary spirit among Christians of all denominations.—*Christian Secretary*

Extract of a letter from the Rev Wm Ryerson, dated Hallowell April 12, 1830—“The cause of God is prospering in this part of the district. Our Quarterly Meeting on the Cobourg circuit, was held at Colborne the 3rd & 4th of April, & was particularly profitable and interesting. The Church on that circuit appears to be in a flourishing state—the members are united and happy.

Our Quarterly Meeting on this (Hallowell circuit) was a most joyful and refreshing time. The Love feast was a triumphant season, when many of the children of God spake aloud for joy, and some that were in a low-warm or backslidden state were quickened and stirred up to seek the Lord and to serve him with greater diligence.”

TEMPERANCE

London, April 6th, 1830

MR EDITOR

In looking over the columns of your extremely useful and interesting paper, I am happy to learn that some praise worthy exertions have been made in the more eastern parts of this province to suppress intemperance and thereby to dry up the innumerable streams of vice that flow from this base and miserably corrupt fountain. Permit me to say Sir, that we feel ourselves much indebted to your labours for information on this subject. Those mists of darkness that have long hung over the Christian community and hid from our eyes the evils of dram drinking are swiftly retiring and we feel ourselves imperiously called by the laws of philanthropy and religion, to a speedy and a vigorous exertion against this relentless murderer of human happiness, which is laying waste the fertile genius of many of the rising generation who might have been an honor to their country and a blessing to the world—Genius not only in the common or lower walks of life, but also among the higher circles.

Surely it is time that the church should wake up to a sense of the destructive evil that is fostered in her bosom. While Christians indulge themselves in using ardent spirits, and in giving it to their families and to their workmen, and provide it at their raisings, &c, and thus hold the mephitic cup to their neighbour, this fell monster will laugh at the efforts of temperance. For I do not hesitate to say that one example of this description is more to be dreaded than that of a score of abandoned drunkards, and will have a worse influence, especially on the morals of the rising generation for while they behold the drunkard wallowing in his filth, far beneath the swine raving and blaspheming more like an infernal fiend than an inhabitant of this world, they start with horror from the deadly cup. But when they see the good man drink, they think they can be no harm in walking in his steps, and while he through much strength of constitution and more prudent management, holds on his way and preserves his character, their more feeble feet slide, and their souls perish.

O the multitude of souls that have been eternally ruined by the pernicious example of *tripping Christians*! But Sir, having taken some pains to learn the minds of the people in the circle of my acquaintance, more especially of those residing in the townships of London and Nisouri, I am pleased to say, that not a few of the more respectable inhabitants are resolved to restrain the use of ardent spirits to medicinal purposes and being aware that combined energies will find but little difficulty in performing that which individual exertions cannot do, they are resolved to form themselves into a society for the suppression of intemperance, the constitution of which society we hope to forward to you hereafter.

I have the honor to subscribe myself,

Yours very truly

MATTHEW WHITING

To the Editors of the Christian Guardian

GENTLEMEN

The sundry popular misstatements and malevolent slanders monstrosly circulated against the “Toronto Temperance Society,” has caused the committee to request you to publish the following for the information of the friends of temperance. That at no period since the formation of our society have we had a better prospect of increase, and the good resulting from it is already very apparent.—The number of members who have signed the constitution amount at present to upwards of eighty,

and only one solitary instance has come correctly authenticated to the knowledge of the committee of any member having violated the rules of the society, and his case was a hopeless one before he subscribed to the articles. We find the foremost in circulating false reports to be some of those members of the community whose trade is to sell the abominable narcotic by the two pence worth, and who like the heathen mechanics at Ephesus are ready to cry, their craft is in danger. Next to them but less dangerous on account of the disgusting appearance in their alleys, who “hold a spree” or “get pretty well sprung” (being bar room terms for a debauch) and who rail against the members and object of “cold water societies” who themselves when the ground is not frozen, oftentimes between the tavern and their unhappy homes, unwillingly partake of a whole ditchful of the despised but very useful element of cold water.

By advice of the committee of the T T S
THOMAS MACARTNEY, Secretary

THOROLD TEMPERANCE SOCIETY

The first quarterly meeting of this society was held, according to appointment, on Thursday the 25th March, 1830, at the village of Thorold, when several excellent addresses were delivered to a numerous and respectable assembly, by the following persons the Rev Messrs Richardson, Stoney, and Rattray, Mr O Phelps, Mr Wm Lewis, and Mr Jacob Upper. After a vote of thanks to the speakers, for their kindness, it was resolved to have the Addresses delivered by Mr Phelps and Mr Lewis published in the Christian Guardian, Farmer's Journal, and Niagara Gleaner.

It gives us pleasure to state, and it must also be gratifying to many, to learn, that the number of members has increased to two hundred and five.—*Farmer's Journal*

FOREIGN NEWS

(From London papers to the 4th of March)

The King continued to enjoy excellent health.

The King held a Court, and a Privy Council, at Windsor Castle, on the 24th of February. In the evening His Majesty entertained a party of the nobility at dinner.

The case in which Lord Ellenborough sought for a divorce on the ground that Lady E had committed adultery had been brought before the Consistory Court, and the divorce granted. There was no defence on the part of her ladyship.

State of the Country—The Morning Herald of the last mentioned date says,—“Accounts of the daily increasing distresses of the country, flow in upon us from every side.” A public meeting had been notified, to be held at the Mansion House, which the Herald hopes “will be the means of conveying something like a true representation of the state of things told in fearless constitutional language, to the ears of the incredulous Premier the glory of whose laurels cannot afford the people bread. This is the more necessary, inasmuch as the Chancellor of the Exchequer’s *expose* in the House of Commons on Friday night, [Feb 19] must convince every man, not the slave or eyeopant of power, that no financial reductions are contemplated that can have the effect of ameliorating the condition of the country.”

The Duke of Wellington had commenced his promised retrenchments. They had produced course-much excitement among the placemen and pensioners. No reduction is to be made in the extent of the military or naval establishments but a stricter system of economy is to be introduced in their management. The saving in the army will amount to £453,145, in the ordnance, £29,000, navy £273,000, miscellaneous estimates, £276,900 interest of Exchequer bills, £130,000.

A meeting of the manufacturers and other persons interested in the stuff trade was held at Leeds Feb 15, at which a petition of Parliament was agreed to praying for the imposition of a tax upon power looms.

The amount of dividends in Bank of England due and not demanded Jan 5 1830 was £1,296,240 6s 6d and the on lottery prizes not claimed, 1,939, making £1,298,169, 6s 6d of which there has been advanced to government 1,193, 872 8s leaving in the hands of the Bank 104,306 18s 6d.

Distress in Edinburgh—A committee to relieve the unemployed poor has been appointed in Edinburgh. About 5,000 persons have applied for relief, but tickets for soup have only been administered to 500 of the most destitute. The amount of money subscribed is only about £400. In 1819, the amount subscribed for a similar purpose was £14,000, which was all expended, and in the present instance the wants of the poor and the number requiring and are equally great.

Distress in Wales—From all parts of the Principality accounts reach us of the distress which is spreading about it,

and wide among the working classes, and which will be further augmented by the additional number of miners about to be thrown out of the partial employ they now receive.

Spain and Mexico—A London paper remarks, that intelligence has been received by Government, of new preparations in Spain for an invasion of Mexico, and we understand that our Ambassador at Madrid has received instructions to protest against such a step.

Business very dull, markets overstocked, and the port full of vessels, and no employment for them.

France—Paris papers of Feb 21 contain a variety of details respecting the expedition against Algiers. All the preparations ordered by government at Toulon are punctually executed.

Defeat of the French at Madagascar—Accounts had reached the Mauritius of the repulse of the French squadron in an attack upon Foul Point, in the Island of Madagascar.

Greece—It is reported that Prince Leopold who assumes the government of Greece is to receive £750,000 to relinquish his annuity. [An annuity of £50,000 was granted to the Prince, on his marriage with the Princess Charlotte.]

Prince Leopold arrived in London on the 27th of February. The Gazette de France states, in contradiction to the Opposition Journals, that the three allied powers were unanimous in their choice, and that Russia was as desirous of it as England.

Rome—It appears that the Jews have obtained at Rome an indemnity of 40,000 Roman Crowns to defray the expenses occasioned by the election of Luther Rothman to be their General. Their possession in the city is immense and they are said to be soliciting more.

STILL LATER FROM ENGLAND

By the last sailing ship Salem Capt Richardson, from Liverpool, a hence she sailed on the 5th of March the editors of the Commercial Advertiser have received their files of London papers to the 4th, and Liverpool to the 5th both inclusive with Shipping Lists, and Prices Currents to the latest dates.

The Hamburg papers of Feb 23 contain an account of the speech addressed to the Emperor of Russia, by the Turkish Ambassadors, and his Imperial Majesty's answer which is highly pacific, but seems to leave the question of an abatement in the terms of the treaty of Adrianople to the mission of Count Orloff, at Constantinople.

In the House of Lords on the 1st of March the Duke of Wellington, in reply to a question from the Earl of Winchester, remarked "that he could not be expected upon this occasion to enter upon the subject of a reduction of our establishments. The noble Earl asked if His Majesty's government intended to propose the re-appointment of the Finance Committee they had no such intention."

On the 2d of March, despatches of the 18th of January, from Sir James Kempt, were received at the Colonial Office, and from Sir J Colborne of the 11th.

Lord G Beresford has been returned by a large majority for Waterford.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer on the 2d day of March, announced his intention to submit to the House on the 15th of that month, a general view of the financial arrangements contemplated by government for the ensuing year.

City 12 o'clock—Consols for Account 92 1/2 sellers 4 o'clock—Consols closed at 92 1/2

MARKETS

Liverpool, March 3 Cotton—The demand this day was tolerably brisk, Orleans 6 1/2d a 7d 2000 Uplands 6 1/2d a 7d The Uplands were particularly sought for throughout the day.

March 4th—The sales of Cotton to day amount to 4000 bales at former prices, although the market has evinced a disposition rather to decline.

MISCELLANEOUS SUMMARY

Protestant Episcopal Periodicals and Colleges in the U S The Episcopal Watchman of March 13th thus observes: Religious papers devoted to the interests of our Church, are published weekly in Philadelphia, Auburn, N Y, and Hartford. Monthly publications of the same character are issued at Charleston S C, Philadelphia, New York, (two,) and Middlebury, Vt (suspended for the present.)

We have seven colleges more or less under episcopal influence—Washington college Hartford, Columbia, New York, Geneva N Y, university of Pennsylvania, William and Mary's college in Virginia the college in Charleston S C and Kenyon college Ohio.

Tremendous Storm—The last Western mail brought the following paragraph giving a rumor of an awful visitation to a part of the State of Ohio, of which the next Mail will probably bring us confirmation or refutation.

A note made upon the waybill, brought here yesterday by the Western Stage gives the account of a terrible storm at Urbana, on Monday afternoon, which destroyed several lives, and much property. Six or seven houses and two churches, were blown to pieces.

Hurricane—On the 22d ult the village of Elizabethtown Penn was visited by a hurricane which swept every thing before it, in a space of a quarter of a mile in width. Fourteen houses were blown down, five barns and stables, a boat house, one mill and wool carding establishment completely crushed, and many other houses much damaged.

The Canals—We are authorized to say that the Canal Commissioners have given instructions to the superintendents on the Erie Oswego and Cayuga and Seneca canals, to place their sections in good repair, and to let in the water so that the whole line of each of those canals may be navigable on the 20th of April, and not before.

Lake Erie is now open as far down as Cleveland, and present appearances indicate an earlier opening of navigation than last year.

Fire—We regret to learn that the Mission Station at Brairard, in the Cherokee nation, has suffered severely by fire. The school houses and other buildings have all been burnt down, and the children who were at school, dispersed.

Fruits of Oppression—The unsettled state of the Creek Indians since the last treaty, (the one which resulted in the death of the infamous McIntosh we presume) has compelled the Methodists to relinquish their mission among that people which has been prosecuted for seven or eight years past.

Lawyers—According to Skinner's New York State Register, for 1830 there are in the city of New York 495 attorneys and counsellors at law, in Albany 107, in Troy, 37, in Rochester, 38, in Utica 36, in Buffalo, 27, in Ithaca, 18, in Newburgh, 18, in Geneva 17 in Poughkeepsie, 15, in Catskill, 13, in the whole state, 1,750, or nearly one for every thousand of the population.

Jews—Many of these people, chiefly the aged, are moving in companies to Jerusalem, with the expectation of the Messiah's advent.

Our UPPER CANADA readers will notice by the following extract from the Act relative to the Inland Custom House

Offices, passed at the last Session of our LEGISLATURE, that Boats are no longer obliged to pay fees at COTEAU DU LAC, though they still have to enter and report.

IV And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, that all and every the Boats belonging to any of His Majesty's subjects and coming from the Province of Upper Canada into this Province, shall enter and report at the Port of Coteau du Lac, or at any other Port or Ports hereafter to be established according to Law, provided always that all and every such Boats belonging to any of His Majesty's subjects, as are not laden with the production of any Foreign Country, shall be allowed to pass without payment of any Fees to the Officers of the Customs at any such Port.

Resolutions have been entered into at Montreal for the formation of a Joint Stock Company, to insure property transported by water above Quebec on the St Lawrence and the Lakes. The Stock is £13,500 in 1000 shares of £13 10.

The Journal of Commerce states that something like 1000, shops of different kinds are opened in New York on the Sabbath.

The London Morning Chronicle records it as a saying in America that no Englishman can have an insight into business in that country, till he has lost all his money.

CURE FOR THE TOOTH ACHIE

[From the Belfast Guardian]

Sir,—A few days ago a friend of mine being troubled with the tooth ache a truly pious Roman Catholic offered to cure him, an offer which was gladly accepted. On this, he gave the person afflicted a small slip of paper, which was not, on any account, to be opened, lest it should lose its virtue, but this paper not having the promised effect, it was opened, and the following is a literal copy of its precious contents.

"In the name of the Holy Trinity Amen"

As Peter sat on a marble stone, Jesus came to him alone, Saying Peter, what dost make thee quake? Lord and Master it is the tooth ache Rise up, Peter, thou shalt be hailed, And your trouble shall be quailed, Not thou alone, but every one That carries this, for thy sake, Shall ne'er be troubled with the tooth ache Amen"

Letters have been received at the Guardian Office from the following persons, during the week ending April 16

- D Wright, John Robertson, A Mackintosh, J Huston, E Griffin, R Phelps, A Hurlburt, A Green, Wm Smith, Jas O Lone, W Ryerson

Several editorial articles and communications designed for this day's paper, are unavoidably postponed on account of the large space we have been under the necessity of occupying on a business that has excited a good deal of attention and feeling, and of which we have been requested to furnish a full account.

BURLINGTON BAY CANAL LOAN.

Receiver General's Office York, U C 10th April, 1830

THE Legislature having authorized by an act passed in the last Session, the Receiver General to raise by loan the sum of FIVE THOUSAND POUNDS entitled "An act to afford further aid to complete the Burlington Bay Canal and for other purposes relative to the said Canal" on the credit of the Rates, Tolls, and Dues collected on the said Canal by debentures redeemable at periods not shorter than 3, 5, and 7 years, in 3 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 17th day of May next, stating the lowest rate of interest and addressed to the Receiver General of Upper Canada, endorsed, "Tender for Loan."

No tender will be received for a less sum than seventy five pounds.

(Signed) JOHN HENRY DUNN, Receiver General

22-5w

SURGEON DENTIST.

THE Subscriber's Room is at D BOSTSFORD'S Ontario House where all dental operations will be performed to the satisfaction of the applicant or no charges will be required. Those who wish his professional services are requested to call soon, as he will remain in Town only a few days.

E A BIGELOW York, April 16th 1830 21

THE SALE of Ladies Work for the benefit of the Poor will take place at the Court House, on Thursday the 13th of May, at 12 o'clock.

Those persons who kindly intend to contribute any articles, are requested to send them there on Tuesday the 11th and to ticket each with the price at which it is to be sold. Admittance 1s 3d—children 7d York 16th Apr, 1830 22 3

The light of the understanding is not a dry and pure light, but drenched in the will and the affections, for what men wish to be true they are inclined to believe — Bacon

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Cobourg March 4, 1830

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

THE PORT HOPE TELEGRAPH

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

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

JOHN A VAIL

Port Hope March 1 1830

Bank of Upper Canada

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that at a general meeting of the Stockholders 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 20th February next, being the 10th instalment

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

Five per cent, or 12s 6d, on each share, on the 1st day of July next, being the 13th 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 RIDOU,
Cashier

Bank of Upper Canada,
York, Dec 11th, 1829

5—5m

NEW MARKET HOUSE IN THE TOWN OF YORK

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

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

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

18 5

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

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

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

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

JOHN HENRY DUNN,
H M Receiver General

17

NOTICE.

A MAZIAH CHURCH respectfully returns thanks to those Ladies and Gentlemen of York and its vicinity, who have kindly contributed to aid him in re building 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 13th, 1830

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 unremitted attention to business to merit a share of public patronage

King Street York March 11th 1830

17

EDUCATION.

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

JAMES O LOANE

Glanford, 12th March, 1830

19 10

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

CALEB R WHITTING

Trafalgar, 1st April, 1829

20 1f

SHAKERS' GARDEN SEEDS.

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

E LESSLIE & SONS, Agents

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

18 6

WANTED.

A Journeyman Blacksmith, either married or single of a good moral character and acquainted with different branches of the business, especially with **Horse Shoeing**. Apply to **ILLWIS BRIGHT** York, March 30th, 1830.

20 1f

NEW GOODS.

CHEAPER THAN EVER

J. R ARMSTRONG,

[North side King Street, east of the Episcopal Church]

HAS just received a complete and **WELL SELECTED** assortment of New Goods adapted to the season, amongst which are blue, black, light and dark drab, olive, olive brown, brown, Oxford mixed, steel mixed, and grey, Fine and Superfine **BROAD CLOTHS** — Felts and Habit Cloth and Kerseymeres, with a great variety of coarse Cloths, Flannels, Blankets, Flannels, &c &c at from 25 to 30 per cent lower than last year. A very general collection of **COTTON LINEN, AND SILK GOODS** Also, Teas, Leaf and Muscovado Sugar, Coffee, Chocolate Pepper, Allspice, Ginger, Nutmegs, Cloves, Barley, Rice, Alum, Indigo, Fig Blue, Iron, Steel, Nails, Window Glass, Putty, Paints and Oil, Stoves Holloware, Shovels, Spades, Frying pans, Teakettles, Hand saws, Cutlery &c &c, with a variety of other articles, **TOO NUMEROUS** to detail in an advertisement. All of which will be sold **EXTREMELY LOW for CASH**

York, Nov 20th, 1829

21—1f

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

BUILDING LOTS for Sale on the front of Park Lots No 19 and 20, on Lot Street, and in the field adjoining Mr Dunn's, on Lot and Peter Streets. Enquire of Mr Crookshank or Mr Mercer

York 23rd February, 1830

15 1f

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

EXCELLENT LEATHER,

Bought in New York, and that from their attention and desire to please they hope still to merit the patronage and a portion of the custom of the Public

York Church Street, Feb'y 13th 1830

13 1f

TO CAPITALISTS, MILLERS, AND OTHERS

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

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

For further particulars, apply to Mr Thomas Styles York

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

York 25th February, 1830

15 1f

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

York Feb 12th, 1830

13 1f

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

Yonge street Jan 2nd, 1829

7c

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

York, April 2nd, 1830

THOS VAUX, York

20 4