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POETRY

THE WORM AND THE FLOWER

BY JAMES MONTGOMERY, ESQ

You're spinning for my lady, worm!
Silk garments for the fair,
You're spinning rainbows for a form
More beautiful than air
When air is bright with sun beams,
And morning tints arise,
From woody vales and mountain streams,
To blue autumnal skies
You're training for my lady, flower!
You're opening for my love,
The glory of her summer bower,
While skylarks soar above
Go twine her locks with rose buds,
Or breathe upon her breast,
While zephyrs curl the water floods,
And rock the halcyon's nest
But oh! there is another worm
Ere long will visit her
And revel on her lovely form
In the dark sepulchre
Yet from that sepulchre shall spring
A flower as sweet as this,
Hard by the nightingale shall sing,
Soft winds its petals kiss
Faint emblems of frail beauty, yet
In beauty who would trust?
Since all that charms the eye must be
Consigned to worms and dust,
Yet, like that flower that decks her tomb,
Her soul shall quit the clod,
And shine, in amaranthine bloom,
Fast by the throne of God

From the National Gazette STANZAS BY A MOTHER

But where's their memory's mansion? Is't
Yon church yard's bowers?
No! in ourselves their souls exist,
A part of ours—Campbell
I mourn for thee, my precious son!
Yet chide me aif for weeping,
With thee life's fitful race is run,
And thou art calmly sleeping,
Thy mortal frame is changed to dust,
Thy spirit mingles with the just
Beside the low and grassy bed
Where softened moon beams play,
A father slumbers with the dead,
Amid his kindred clay
In blissful climes—to Faith's clear eye,
He "put on Immortality"
How oft I raise the tearful eye,
At twilight's saddened hour,
To those bright worlds that light the sky,
And ask directing power
To guide me to that power above
Where meet in joy the souls I love!
Yet while the pilgrim's race I run,
Opprest by careless grief,
Perchance the spirit of my son
May come to my relief—
May my appointed guardian be,
And whisper heavenly peace to me!
With thoughts like these I strive to still
The anguish of my heart,
And bend submissive to the will
Whose mandate bids us part—

In vain To memory will arise
Thy wasting form, thy beaming eyes!

The aching mind will soon retrace
In melancholy thought,
The calm pale sweetness of thy face,
With mournful meaning fraught—
Still see thee, in thy last dread hour,
Slain by Hecate's withering power!

O ye, who mourn a child so blest
With rarest gifts of Heaven!
Ye too have known the tortured breast,
By sorrows keenly riven!
Adore—in meekness "kiss the rod"
Thy child may lead thee to thy God

INFIDELITY

"Cut off e'en in the blossom of my sins,—
No reck'ning made but sent to my account,
With all my imperfections on my head,
Oh, horrible! oh, horrible! most horrible!"

SHAKESPEARE

In the town in which I first inhaled the vital air and which I have ever since considered as my home there resided a gentleman of the name of Brampton universally respected for the generosity of his disposition, the integrity of his conduct and the consistency of his life. But more than this, he was possessed of that divine principle, in comparison of which, the highest attainments in human science, and the most exalted intellectual endowments, are 'less than nothing, and vanity'

Nor was Mrs. B. destitute of this "one thing needful," but daily evinced that she knew something more than the form of religion, by producing those 'fruits of righteousness' which are by Jesus Christ 'to the glory and praise of God'

The family consisted of a son and a daughter, the latter of whom was the oldest by three years. With George Brampton I had ever lived in habits of the closest intimacy, and situated in the same school—engaged in the same pursuits,—and sharers of the same amusements—we early contracted that friendship for each other, which only the devastating arm of death snapped asunder. His manners were endearing, and his disposition was amiable more than this cannot be ascribed to him for he early manifested a vacillating character of mind, that seemed likely to endanger his future peace, when emancipated from the trammels of youth, he should engage in the pursuits, the business and the society of a world, that ever assails us on our weakest side, and snatches at every characteristic frailty to hurry us to our ruin

The earlier parts of his life were passed in that routine of pursuits, sorrows, and engagements through which every school boy has to pass, and must consequently be destitute of any thing entertaining or instructive. As, however, that period of life was approaching, when we are called to make choice of a profession, in which we are afterwards to figure on the stage of human existence, his mind was evidently biased in favour of the army. For a considerable time his father refused his consent to the choice but seeing that his efforts were unavailing he at length purchased him a commission when arrived at a sufficient age to receive it

The period was now come, when he was called to exchange the calm and peaceful enjoyments of his parental home for the bustle, the hardships and the temptation of a military life. The last evening previous to his setting out to join the regiment, I called to take my leave of him. The big tear started in our eyes, as many a grateful recollection flashed across our minds, and we again recalled to our remembrance the careless pleasures of our dawning lives

"Well my dear George," said I, "we must part—the reciprocal enjoyments of our youth are fled, and the sorrows the calamities, and vicissitudes of a world of tribulation are before us. You will be surrounded with many a danger, beset with many a trial, and exposed to many a temptation; but let those principles which from your earliest infancy you have imbibed let that sacred volume, whose precepts you have ever been taught to obey, and whose truths you have ever been accustomed to obey, be your safeguard in every danger your support in every trial, and your preservative in every temptation. Farewell—may the God of your fathers be with you, may his grace assist you his strength support you his wisdom direct you, and his blessing rest upon you, for ever and ever!" He grasped my hand with affectionate fervour, and with a tearful eye and a faltering voice, he pronounced the last, the parting 'farewell'

For some time the novelty of his situation, and the diversity of scenes which surrounded him, reconciled him to his difficulties and brightened his prospects of the future. All his letters home were filled with expressions of fancied happiness, and cordial approval of the choice he had made. But novelty will not last for ever, and the blissful anticipations that youth had deluded us to form, often give place to

disappointment and regret. Unprincipled companions soon bereft him of his early prejudices, the temptations to which he was exposed were, alas! too powerful for the unsettled mind of Brampton to resist, and the pleasures, the follies, and the amusements of the world, engrossed that attention which had once been directed to the attainment of pleasures that extend beyond the limits of this transitory life and run collateral with the interminable durations of eternity

About two years after his first departure, he again, for a short time, revisited the residence of his youth—but "how changed, alas!" The amiable disposition, and engaging manners, now held but little dominion in their former abode,—the enjoyments of social life he considered dull and insipid, and "home, sweet home" no longer afforded to him that refined delight it never fails to impart to every virtuous mind. His regard for me however, continued the same though he evidently disliked the admonitions, which I thought the voice of friendship demanded at my hands

Well would it have been, had he gone no farther than a 'repit', but alas! when again returned to his regiment, he plunged still deeper into that dissipation and guilt which had hitherto been productive of such baneful effects upon his mind, and what was infinitely worse than all, he fell a prey to the infernal machinations of those, who, with a zeal that would be meritorious in a better cause, betray numbers of unwary youths to eternal perdition, and rob them of all substantial happiness in this life, and in that which is to come

The breath which had once been spent in the exercise of devotion, was now employed in oaths and imprecations,—the tongue which once had lisped with reverence and awe the venerable name of the Most Holy, could now, with awful indifference, blaspheme his deity, and defy his omnipotence,—the heart once amiable and interesting was now the seat of every depraved appetite, of every diabolical passion for which the advocates of reason and the liberators of mankind are ever notorious. Such then, are the effects of infidelity such the pleasures, for the sake of which we are called to renounce every rational and social enjoyment, our prospects of comfort in life, support in death, and blessedness and joy in the regions of life and immortality!

His letters home were unfrequent and unsatisfactory, and though they still contained expressions of attachment, yet the parental bosom soon discovers any diminution of affection, in the objects of its solicitude and its cares, nor is there any feeling that can wound it with a keener pang. It was, alas! too easy for Mr. Brampton to perceive, that he had ceased to be regarded by his son with that affection which obligation and duty demanded. In short hurried on from one degree to another he reached at length the very climax of iniquity and was odious alike in the sight of God and man

One evening, when the daily duties of my profession were discharged I called, as I frequently did, to spend the evening with the Bramptons. But as I entered the parlour, oh! what a scene of distress was presented to my view. The sobbing and almost hysterical mother was reclined upon the sofa, her face covered with her hands and her weeping daughter by her side, the aged father occupied his usual seat his eyes swollen with grief and his countenance expressive of unutterable anguish. As his eyes met mine upon my entrance he gave an involuntary shudder, as though my presence had awakened some recollections which he would then have gladly suspended. In great anxiety I inquired into the cause of the effects I thus witnessed. Unable to speak, his trembling hand directed me to a letter which lay upon the table. I hastily snatched it from its position and read as follows

(To be concluded in our next)

A young man entering into life without the support and guidance of RELIGION, is like a vessel with its sails spread out to every breeze committing itself to the ocean without chart, rudder, or pilot, tossed to and fro in the darkness of midnight, conflicting with violent storms, and ready every moment to be dashed on the rocks, or swallowed up in the abyss—Dr. De Witt

DR. JOHNSTON

Soon after Garrick's (the famous playactor) purchase at Hampton court, he was showing Dr. Johnson the grounds, the house, Shakespeare's temple, &c., and concluded by asking him, "Well, Doctor, how do you like all this?"—"Why, it is pleasant enough," growled the Doctor "for the present but all these things, David, make death very terrible"

CALUMNIES

The celebrated Boerhave, who had many enemies, used to say, that he never thought it necessary to repeat their calumnies—"They are sparks," said he, "which if you do not blow, will go out of themselves. The surest remedy against scandal is to live it down by perseverance in well doing, and by prayer to God, that he would cure the distempered minds of those who traduce and injure us"

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ISAIAH XLII

When the poor and needy seek water, and there is none, and their tongue faileth for thirst, I the Lord will hear them: I the God of Israel will not forsake them.

I will open rivers in high places, and fountains in the midst of the valleys: I will make the wilderness a pool of water, and the dry land springs of water.

That they may see, and know, and consider, and understand together, that the hand of the Lord hath done this, and the Holy One of Israel hath created it.

The essence of the Christian religion is LOVE. On this hang the law and the prophets. He that loveth dwelleth in God and God in him. This love extends its kindness to its very enemies, and embraces in its benevolent sympathies the wants and sufferings of the whole human family. It "knows no man after the flesh"—it is not limited by national boundaries or sectarian peculiarities. It views all colours, and tribes, and nations of men as made of one blood, as having a common origin—a common nature—a common interest, and a common end, and it regards every believer in the Lord Jesus Christ as a soldier in the holy army of which Christ is the Leader, tho' he may belong to another battalion and wear a professional uniform exhibiting the distinctive peculiarities of the local standard under which he fights in the general army, against the common enemy, and with the same glorious prize in view. Hence St Paul tho' a Jew, felt himself a debtor, as a Christian and Christian Minister, to the nations of the *Gentiles* as well as to the Jews. Hence the good Samaritan felt himself impelled by the generous impulse of Christian love to minister to the necessities of an unfortunate destitute Jew tho' there were no dealings and little intercourse between the two nations. Hence we see the London and American Missionary and Bible Societies sending the messengers of peace and the word of life to the benighted inhabitants of foreign lands sweltering under the scorching rays of the vertical Sun and shivering among the almost perpetual snows of the polar regions. And hence we see white Christians of America stretching out the inviting hand of brotherly affection to the ignorant homeless & miserable children of their wilderness. But we confess that, in respect to the Indian tribes of Canada, we had at times of late began to waver as to the adequacy of the supplies which the Missionary Society could hereafter obtain, to comply with their intreaties and continue and extend among their tribes the christianizing and civilizing operations of Missionary labor. And we know that some of the principal labourers in behalf of the Indians, in the fearful apprehensions of intense anxiety have at some trying moments almost forgotten, that the religion of Jesus Christ is essentially in itself a most complete system of proselytism—that it contains within itself the germ of its own speedy enlargement—that it is a seed which *must* grow—that it is a leaven which *must* work and ferment—that it is a "well of living water" which must produce a *stream*—that it is a light which must shine—and that the essential means for its support and extension, ordained by its infinitely wise Author, are not the taxation of coercive power, but, the more voluntary, the more acceptable, the more rational, and more effectual contributions of Christian benevolence and love. They seemed sometimes to forget, as a pious minister once observed, that we have a Bank—and that we have a draft for a supply commensurate with our wants, placed at the head of this article and signed by God himself. But it will now be unspeakably refreshing to every friend of the Indians, to learn that this draft is beginning to draw fresh remittances from those upon whom the owner of the Earth has given it.

The friends of Canada Missions in the United States, perceiving that the fields of religious enterprise are rapidly enlarging among the Indian tribes, and that the demands upon the funds of the Missionary Society require additional supplies, have sent in the last Christian Advocate and Journal the following notes on demand, in part payment of the above draft.

To the Treasurer of the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church

New York, April 17th, 1830

SIR—The board of managers of the John Street Dorcas Society have heard with pleasure the success attendant on the labours of Peter Jones and other of the converted Indians. Believing that it is chiefly through the instrumentality of native preachers, the tribes of the wilderness are to be brought to a knowledge of the truth, they are anxious to

qualify others (so far as human means can qualify them) to labour in the vineyard of the Lord. The enclosed \$80 are for one year's support of John Simpson and George Henry, of the river Credit Canada. The progress which the former has already made, induces the board to believe that their labour will not be bestowed on him in vain, and George Henry has been selected by the Rev Messrs Case and Ryerson as worthy of patronage.

Hoping that it will soon be in the power of the Dorcas Society to show more effectually the deep interest they feel in the missionary cause,

I remain respectfully,

ELIZA ANN MERCEIN, Secretary

REVEREND SIR—By a resolution of the Dorcas Society attached to the Allen street church, in the city of New York I am directed to pay over for the benefit of the Canada missions attached to the Canada Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church the sum of \$180, being the amount of the proceeds of our first year's labours in the cause of missions.

Please accept this as a small token of our affectionate regard for these our heathen neighbours and our unabated attachment to these interesting missions and, as we trust, an earnest of better things the coming year.

By order of the board

FRANCIS B REESE, Treasurer

April 17th, 1830

In addition to the above we observe the following notice in the *Commercial Advertiser* of the 21st instant

METHODIST MISSIONS

To-Morrow Afternoon, at half past 3 o'clock, the Rev T Maffett will deliver an Address in the John Street Church to the Juvenile Dorcas Society, attached in that Church for the aid of Indian Missions.

Miss Barnes from the Canada Missions, will also address the meeting.

A collection will be made for the benefit of the Indian Missions in Upper Canada.

In connexion with this, the Senior Editor of the *Advertiser* (who has at different times travelled through Canada and done much by donations & unwearied efforts to benefit the Canadian Indians) says,—The *Old Dorcas* held their anniversary on Monday last, and had a precious meeting and collected \$170 for the *Canada Missions*.

But we rejoice to say, that benevolent feeling at home as well as abroad is waking up to this important subject. From the following communication it will be seen that some of our Presbyterian brethren (many of whom have been active friends of the Missionary Society from its commencement) are anxiously resolved to take a permanent part in this most blessed enterprise, and that the Representative of our gracious King is applying a liberal portion of his more ample resources to improve the condition of those who call themselves "poor children in the woods."

Here we see subjects of different governments, persons embracing different political opinions, members of different religious denominations from the highest officer in the Colony to the private individual among his subjects heartily agreeing and zealously co-operating in the same interesting and philanthropic work—the improvement of the temporal and spiritual condition of the Canadian Indians. Can Infidelity boast of such an example? No, no—it can boast of rebellion—of anarchy—confusion—sensuality—robbery, and blood—but it cannot boast of such noble efforts of philanthropy towards the poor of the human race.

Should not such examples be readily imitated by all who have it in their power to do so. And we are persuaded that, by proper exertions of ministers and private individuals, the 100 applicants for shares in the Lord's Treasury will be obtained before the close of the present year.

To the Editors of the Christian Guardian

MESSRS EDITORS

I am happy to see the proposal of 'A Friend to Missions' in your last, and I give you my name as one of the 100 who shall pay into the funds of the Methodist Missionary Society £2 10 annually for ten years to come commencing with the current year—I do it, Sir, for the following reasons.

1st Because I believe the cause of Missions to be the cause of Christ, and the most powerful and efficient means of advancing his kingdom.

2nd That in point of happiness and usefulness in society a man cannot be more so than in using his money or his means and influence in spreading the gospel. He that in this way lends to the poor, lends to the Lord, and there is now more poor than the wandering tribes of our country and all those nations who are living without God in the world, and I cannot doubt, Sir, but that the Lord will repay, and that too in something better than gold and silver—though that shall not be withheld if needs be, for the gold and silver are mine, saith the Lord. "He said unto his disciples give, and it shall be given unto you, good measure pressed down and shaken together, and running over shall he give into your bosoms, for with the same measure that ye mete withal it shall be measured to you again."

Here, Sir, I beg to relate an anecdote, and though it relates to myself you will justify my relation of it, because I

conceive it is to the honour of Christ, and goes to shew his faithfulness to his promise made eighteen hundred and thirty years ago. After the exhibition of the Indians from the Credit and other Missionary Stations in your Chapel in February last there was an invitation to all to give.

Pleased with their cleanly improved, and christian appearance and wishing them and their tribes further improvements and all the blessings of the gospel, I cheerfully and with pleasure gave to the society a few pounds worth of necessary implements of husbandry which were cordially received and said by them to be a valuable donation. Here, Sir I had my reward—I looked for no more. But as if the Lord had taken the kindness as done to himself I must needs be further repaid. Soon after His Excellency, the Governor sitting in Council upon furnishing the Indians with labouring utensils determined and did call upon me for £82 worth, giving the amount cheerfully and in silver, and this Sir, to me was seasonable, and a greater amount than I ever received at any one time as custom. Who can make the Lord his debtor? "Prove me now herewith, saith the Lord of hosts, if I will not open you the windows of Heaven and pour you out a blessing that there shall not be room enough to receive it"—MALACHI, iv 10

A PRESBYTERIAN

Respectful hints to the Friends of Temperance.—We have some time had in our possession two able addresses (which have never been published) delivered at the formation of Temperate Societies.—We have also been requested to copy one or two more from other papers. With these requests we have not been able to comply and preserve that variety in our columns which is essential to the usefulness of the paper. It may be observed that addresses on any subject are generally read with the most interest by those who are acquainted with the speaker and local circumstances which give rise to and are connected with the delivery of them. To this observation, however, there are some exceptions—when the subject is altogether new or the manner of treating it novel or the arguments original and of a superior order. Now the subject of *drunkenness* or *intemperance* has frequently been laid before the reading public in the form of addresses and essays and it is doubtful whether much new reasoning can be adduced in respect to it—and it requires an effort of no ordinary genius to present the common arguments against intemperance in a new dress. There are two points, however, connected with this all important subject, which we believe have not been particularly considered either by our speakers or correspondents except in two or three instances. Those points are the wisdom and necessity of entire abstinence and the importance and peculiar adaptation of *Temperate Societies* to the encouragement and promotion of *this*. We think this will be coming more to the point—this will be striking a well aimed blow at the root of the evil—this will be like taking care of the pence, and then the pounds will take of themselves.

That intemperance is an evil and a very great evil no one denies, and even the drunkard himself acknowledges. The assent of the understanding is then gained. What remains to be accomplished is, to awaken the heart to the necessity of a remedy and to point out the most suitable remedy.—And we think, as the judgment is already decided upon it as far as the demonstration of argument can decide it, that the most effectual means of arousing the sympathetic energies of the heart to zealous and persevering resolution against this destroying fiend, is to collect, publish, reiterate, and found appeals upon Facts. Facts are stubborn things—they are what every one can understand and must feel—they are what the scorner cannot sneer at nor the sceptic deny—and they have the additional advantage of being new.—And we think it would be highly beneficial to the cause of temperance, for its friends to collect facts of two kinds—those which tend to illustrate the unconquerable evils of *drunkenness*, and those which show the danger and evil of *prudent, occasional, or dram*, drinking. The first is peculiarly calculated to alarm the drunkard and arrest those who are tottering on the brink of habitual intemperance, the last is adapted to awaken and reform the temperate drinker and to establish those who are still abstemious in the maintenance of their entire abstinence. We should be glad to have a well written article on *Temperate Societies*.

REASONS FOR TOTAL ABSTINENCE FROM ARDENT SPIRITS

Reason 1.—Because the use of it does no good, and great harm. It never made a man stronger. It contains no nourishment. Our forefathers, for some thousands of years, did without it, and were probably stronger than we are.—It never made a man richer, but has brought many an one to rage and beggary. One vice costs more for its maintenance than two children. It never made a man happier.—Its moments of bliss are repaid by hours of misery.—It never made

a man healthier—It is no preservative against infection, no safeguard against the weather, and very rarely a necessary medicine in the treatment of disease—It never made a man better. His drinking companions are not likely to improve him. His temper, his principles, his habits, are no way bettered by its use, but many a man has seared his conscience, quenched the Holy Spirit, and drunk damnation to himself by falling under that curse, NO DRUNKARD SHALL INHERIT THE KINGDOM OF GOD.

Reason 2—Because total abstinence is required for my own safety. Temperate drinking is the way to make a drunkard. That sot once drank prudently and temperately too. No man is proof against temptation, and no habit is more deceitful in its approach, or more unconquerable when formed. There is no safety but in letting ardent spirits alone entirely. If I am temperate this will be easy—if it is not, the reason for abstinence is the more urgent.

Reason 3—Because my example shall not be a snare to others. Every man who drinks, contributes to perpetuate the present system of drinking, with all the drunkenness it entails. Let every temperate person entirely abstain, and the temperate would no more fall victims to the vice, those just forming the habits would be rescued, the irrecoverable would soon drink themselves off the stage, and the land be purified from this desolating sin. Who will not join in a measure calculated to effect so glorious an object? Will a man of humanity hesitate? A Christian surely cannot.

These are reasons sufficient for entire abstinence from an article which is rarely useful, and never necessary, which is always dangerous, and commonly ruinous.

"THE PRUDENT MAN FORESEETH THE EVIL, AND HIDETH HIMSELF, THE SIMPLE PASS ON, AND ARE PUNISHED."

Temperance movements—In an interesting letter from the Rev John Harris Minister of the Baptist Church in Towns end, we learn that upwards of one hundred respectable inhabitants have given in their names to become members of a Temperance Society whenever one shall be formed. The public mind in that part, we are informed, is becoming alive to the importance of making a general effort to banish the accursed thing from their habitations. We are requested to state that a public meeting will be held on the 22nd June next, at Waterford to form a Temperance Society when addresses will be delivered by the Rev John Harris and the Rev John Ryerson and perhaps by others. This is as it ought to be. "In necessary things unity in non essentials liberty, in all things charity." We notice that in some of the Baptist Associations & very many of the Baptist & Presbyterian Churches in the United States, entire abstinence is made an indispensable condition to sacramental communion—and for our own part we should rejoice to see this condition required of every communicant in all the churches in this Province. Let the rapidly multiplying friends of this good cause diligently move forward, and they may sometimes meet the taunting sneers of the tottering scorners and abusive opposition of the interested grog merchant or penny catching tavern keeper, they will in a very few years "return with joy bringing abundance of sheaves with them."

SIGNS OF THE TIMES IN CANADA—When the tempest driven Mariner has been some weeks or days without sun moon or star, tossed upon the mountain waves of the faithless ocean, he gladly hails the first unclouded sun and welcomes in accents of joyful song the retirement of the Boreas blasts and the whispering zephyrs of the gentle breeze. By the arts of his profession he applies himself to learn his progress or regress, his misfortunes and dangers his condition and security and from this careful enquiry and calculation, he draws his conclusions as to past occurrences present prospects, and future conduct. Such is the prudent precaution of the Christian Mariner and such the pleasing and profitable employment of the attentive observer of human affairs. It is with no small degree of satisfaction, therefore, that we can, viewing the by gone natural and artificial storms which have howled in every part of this colony, as but the muttering of distant and retiring thunder, lift up the careful eye of impartial observation, and sit for a few moments an attentive spectator of the signs of the times.

1 The Season Crops &c The spring is unusually forward—the late rains have been salutary in settling the ground and preparing it for cultivation—vegetation is rapidly germinating—the gardens are calling forth the constant and ingenious labours of the Gardener—the winter crops have a very promising appearance—produce of almost every kind commands a high price and ready sale—the flooring mills in the surrounding townships are filled to overflowing with the exuberant productions of the country—the inhabitants are healthy, comfortable, increasing in wealth—and even in the new or back townships, the hardy assailants of the mighty forest, are blessed with ample necessaries of life, and are surrounding their humble cots with flourishing fields, in defiance of the majestic oak or the lofty pine, or the less manageable

beach, maple, and elm. The old farmers as they return from market with their giant like teams and Pennsylvania waggons, and the proceeds of their labour, seem to be sober and pleasant—the merchants are all activity, and in general look tolerably good natured. And in these respects we hear nothing of a contrary character in any other parts of the Province. Such are the rich bounties of a munificent Providence to the workmanship of his hands in this desirable corner of the earth.

2 Agricultural Improvements These appear to excite much more attention and interest than in former years. The judicious measures adopted by the Provincial Legislature at its last session, to encourage the formation of Agricultural Societies appear to be duly appreciated by the majority of the Districts in the Province, in which Agricultural Societies have been, or are about to be, formed. These Societies we have no doubt will be as beneficial to the agricultural interests of this Province as they have been to those of many parts of Great Britain. They will elicit and furnish a great deal of valuable information, and provoke a spirit of laudable emulation and active enterprise, which we trust will introduce very important improvements in the imperfect system of agriculture which now obtains generally in this country. The improvement of stock will not probably be among the least of the benefits arising from Agricultural Societies. Upper Canada possesses every natural advantage as to soil and climate, that can be desired to render it one of the most productive portions of the earth, and the contemplated and prospective improvement of navigation, together with the increasing demands of foreign markets present most encouraging prospects to the Yeomanry of Canada.

3 Education—Of the system pursued in respect to education we wish we could speak in terms of unqualified approbation. The law in respect to common township schools is probably one of the best we have in the Province, tho' it may perhaps admit of improvement. But in not a few parts of the Province, we fear the people view with too little interest the invaluable boon put into their hands. Very many neighbourhoods are shamefully indifferent in erecting a suitable place and selecting a proper person for the instruction of their children. We have been in some neighbourhoods where common schools had been established many years and the children in general were as ignorant & ill mannerly as wild asses—whilst we are acquainted with other neighbourhoods in which schools have been established only a few years, and the children are decently behaved and many of them tolerably versed in the rudiments of a common education. Whence arises this difference? In the teacher that has been employed. In the one case a vulgar tipping swaggerer, or ignorant blockhead was employed, because he would teach perhaps a shilling or two less a quarter than a decent man would or could afford, and in the other case a man of respectable acquirements and good moral character had been chosen, and the result was as might have been expected, the employers of the cheap school master saved a few shillings at the expense of the time, good manners and improvements of their children, and the less economical parents were more than paid for their liberality, or rather justice in the moral culture and solid proficiency of their children under the instruction of a person who had character, sense and qualifications for the task. We have invariably observed that employing the cheapest teacher that can be procured is like buying a very cheap yankee waggon—it is sure to be a dear bargain in the end.

The School statute requires that Trustees of Common Schools be chosen the first Monday in June. This is close at hand. We hope that the business of that day will be generally considered, as it really is, a matter of importance, and that measures will be universally adopted to render the Common Schools as efficient and useful as possible, by dismissing blockheads, and stragglers, and tipplers, and immoral persons, and by employing only those whose attainments, character and moral principles will qualify them to be a lasting blessing to the children that may be placed under their care. It may be said that suitable teachers cannot always be obtained. We think that such cases would be rare even now, if rigidly stipulations were not made on the part of trustees—and we believe there would be no want of good teachers if trustees of schools would advertise for them in some of the public papers.

We insist the more earnestly on attention to Common Schools because nineteen twentieths of the youth of the country are entirely dependant upon them for their education. And we beg that the friends of the rising generation will in no instance be unmindful of their duty and the interests of their families and of the country in this respect. Any adver-

tisements which the Trustees of Common Schools may wish to insert for the purpose of obtaining good teachers, shall not cost them any thing for insertion in this paper.

(The rest of this article is deferred until next week.)

To Agents and Subscribers—Two more numbers will complete the first half year. Any notices of discontinuance should be forwarded by the time we issue the 26th number in the orders sent us by agents, there were some names forwarded for six months—but in almost every case an intention was expressed to continue taking the paper for a longer period if it should be liked. We shall therefore send to all such until we receive directions to the contrary. We would also respectfully request it to be borne in mind by Agents and subscribers, that those who have not paid in advance, have now an opportunity of paying before or at the end of six months from the commencement of their subscription year. This will be 15s to Town Subscribers and those who get their papers by private conveyance. To those whose papers are sent by mail it will be 19s including the postage. This is a much better season of the year for subscribers in general to obtain money than in the summer or early part of the fall and by paying before or at the end of six months it will be a saving to each subscriber of half a dollar, and a great accommodation to the establishment. We hope that the postage will in no instance be forgotten, any more than the principal. Of the urgent propriety of this request, we are sure our subscribers will be convinced when we remind them that we have to pay the postage quarterly—and that we paid the Post Master day before yesterday for the last quarter's postage £47 11, or about \$191. And our postage account increases weekly with our subscription list. So that our postage will amount to about eight hundred dollars a year. Now this sum is made up by each subscriber punctually paying four shillings a year. It is a small sum for each subscriber—but it amounts to a serious bill for the establishment to pay. The paper which we use for each week's impression costs upwards of fifteen dollars, that is nearly £225 or \$300 a year. Then there are the expenses of workmen who have to be paid weekly, house rent &c which is paid quarterly. In all these matters we feel it necessary to be scrupulously punctual—and we are happy to say that the remittances promptly made in advance have thus far enabled the Editors and Committee to meet every demand. But we feel it necessary to renew our request that Agents will please to remit at an early period what subscriptions they can collect, and that subscribers will assist them in so doing, in order that the Editors and Committee may be able to defray the expenses of existing engagements, and keep the establishment free from any embarrassment. We also find it indispensably necessary to request that whatever stock has been taken up and not paid in (or may yet be taken up) will be speedily remitted (that is the first payment)—also any sums that may have been received for Discharges. We would also add that if punctual payments are made by subscribers, the avails of the establishment will considerably exceed the expenditures—so that it is hoped a considerable portion of the debt will be paid during the second year.

Drowned in a Cistern—Last Sunday morning on Yonge Street William Ryerson Cummet, son of Daniel and Sarah Cummet, aged about 2½ years.

Very speedy passages Several unusually quick passages have been made from England to New York this spring. The Ocean has been crossed from Liverpool to New York several times in the space of 18, 16, 15 days & 18 hours. Shortest passage from England to York U C—23 days.

ITEMS

FRANCE The Standard of the evening of March 31st, the latest London paper in the country, says the French Ministers are determined on a dissolution of the Chambers, and their influence will be avowedly exerted to obtain majorities in all the Electoral Colleges.

Assassination—An attempt was lately made to assassinate the King of France. The assassin having failed in his horrid design, blew his own brains out.

Steamboat Explosion The Opelousas (Iou) Gazette states that on the 16th ult the steamboat William Tell while on her passage from Pittsburg to New Orleans about three miles above the mouth of Red River, burst her boiler and sank in about five minutes from the time of the accident. Five lives were lost and the cargo entirely.

Another Steam boat Explosion We have New York papers of the evening of Friday last, by which we observe that the boiler of the Mammoth steamboat Chief Justice Marshall had exploded between Albany and that city on the previous evening, near Newburgh sixteen or seventeen persons were more or less injured seven or eight seriously and some mortally wounded. Mr Burnett was very severely scalded, it is said that a lady was drowned, several persons jumped into the water. Captain Ford writes that the explosion was dreadful, and 120 persons were on board at the time.—Col. Ade.

The late Gale at Halifax (N S)—Ten sail of vessels in the harbour, were totally lost twenty sail damaged, and ten of the warves swept from their foundations two or three houses were carried off, and a few horses drowned. The damage in Halifax was estimated at £50 000—Twenty or thirty vessels were said to have been lost on the coast.

RELIGIOUS MISCELLANY

From the Philadelphia Recorder, (an Episcopal paper)

"LOVEST THOU ME?" John, XXI 17

Were "a voice from the excellent glory" to address me, in such language, could I appeal to the Searcher of all hearts, with St Peter, and say, "Lord, thou knowest all things, thou knowest that I love thee?" How unspeakably important the inquiry! How essential to my happiness here, and here after, to answer it truly! If I love not Christ, I am without the feeling that would indicate relationship to him, and the principle from which all dutiful obedience must flow. I am without a bond of union to him, and destitute of that which forms the characteristic of his people on earth, and which animates all hearts in heaven. If I love not Christ, I am without a meetness for that holy place, and if admitted there, have no chord in my breast responsive to its harmony. If I love not Christ, I am "none of his"—yea, saith the Apostle, "If any man love not the Lord Jesus Christ, let him be Anathema, Mar anatha." Are such the awful consequences of not loving him? Let me, then, enter seriously into the recesses of my soul, and, as in the presence of God, endeavour to answer the momentous question,—*"Lovest thou me?"*

1 If I indeed love him, *I shall delight myself in the contemplation of his glorious character and perfections as they are revealed in his word of truth.* Is the object of my affections, the God of the Bible? And, while I survey, with inexpressible feelings, the infinite benevolence of God, does my soul not less approve of his holiness, his justice, and his truth? And while each attribute is perfect in itself, as in a harmony and a glory in their assemblage, rendering then subject, "the chief among ten thousand, and altogether lovely?" Oh, taking such of the perfections of the Godhead as seem to favour me, and losing sight of others no less essential, have I done homage to the figment of my own corrupt heart,—and after all, is it but a deified man I worship?

2 If I love Christ, *I shall find in my heart and life a growing conformity to his perfect likeness.* If so, what sins have I overcome? Has it been with me a war of extermination? Have I "cut off the right hand, and plucked out the right eye?"—Or have I commuted for these, and "spared a Zoa?" "If ye love me," said the Saviour, "keep my commandments"—all his commandments. "If I regard iniquity in my heart," said one of old, "God will not hear me." How can I prosper, then, in the allowance of "the accursed thing?" "Search me, O God, and know my heart: try me, and know my thoughts: and see if there be any wicked way in me, and lead me in the way everlasting."

3 How does my heart answer to the test, "*By this shall all men know that ye are my disciples, if ye have love one to another.*" Do I, indeed, "love the brotherhood?" And not because they follow with me in the same "shibboleth"—not because they have done me favours—not because of any amiability of character—but because they are Christians, and bear the impress of the Saviour's image? If I love not my brother whom I have seen, how shall I love God whom I have not seen?

4 If I love my Saviour, *I shall delight to hold communion with him.* Do I take pleasure in holy employments, in prayer, in reading, and hearing his word, in the ordinances of his house?—so that I can say, "my heart and flesh cry out for the living God"—whom have I in heaven but thee, and there is none upon earth that I desire besides thee?

5 He hath said, "*If any man will come after me, let him deny himself, and take up his cross daily, and follow me.*" Do I take up my daily cross, the cross of Christ, rather than self imposed penances? Glorifying in it, too—knowing that, without it, I never can wear the crown?

6 If I love him, *I shall feel anxious that others may know and love him likewise.* What interest, then, do I take in that for which the Redeemer "travailed in soul?" What am I doing—what am I giving to spread "the light of the knowledge of the glory of God," over the whole earth? Have I

ever realized my deep obligation to the missionary work?—or am I satisfied to stand by, and let others of a zeal more ardent, toil in the hallowed cause? Alas, if I can survey with frigid indifference the case of perishing millions imploring help, "how dwelleth the love of God in me?" If I have not the heart to give something of the abundance with which God hath blessed me,—a little of that for the whole of which I am indebted to his bounty, and which though it cannot disseminate spiritual light, *can feed and clothe* those who are thus employed, how dare I call myself one of His?

7 God, to be loved at all, *must be loved with a supreme affection*, an affection, which, while it is less agitating than that of the creature, is still, *because it is deep*. Does my love answer to this description? Does "the love of Christ, which passeth knowledge," transcend every other feeling of the soul?—so constrain and fill me with its holy influences, as to leave no room for any thing else? And while I am obliged to confess with self abasement, that I do not love him as I ought, or with a love at all comparable to his love to me,—yet is it the one desire of my heart to love him and him only?

8 Lastly—*Is mine a growing affection?* By this shall I know whether the principle in me be in a healthy and vigorous state, or whether it be not infected with a fatal declension. Do I perceive then, in myself, upon a faithful examination, a gradual increase of holy affection for God—so that however faint and cold my love may be, by the grace of God, it is *attaining more strength*? Are earthly ties becoming weaker? and as my spirit is loosed therefrom, does it mount up to "those things which are above, where Christ sitteth at the right hand of God?" And in this matter, do I not test in mere frames and feelings, so much as in the *beat of my inclination and taste* for holy pleasures and holy employments, and a steady purpose of soul to do and suffer any thing for the sake of Christ? Do I find in myself a disposition to look to the past for evidence of the graciousness of my state, and to form my estimate from what I once was, rather than what I now am—to feed on the manna which fell yesterday, rather than search for that of to day? Or can I enter into the apostle's feelings and say, "I count not myself or have apprehended, but this one thing I do, forgetting those things which are behind," however pleasurable at the time, and satisfactory their evidence, "and reaching forth unto those things which are before, I press towards the mark for the prize of the high calling of God in Christ Jesus?" S C B

From the Philadelphia Recorder
ARE THERE FEW THAT BE SAVED?

MR. EDITOR—The thought has often occurred to me, that it might be of service to the follower of Christ, to consider how small a company he is in. According to Hasse, there are in the world 707,000,000 souls. If, then, we subtract from this number, those who do not appear to be walking in newness of life, we shall see how narrow is the way that leadeth unto life, and how few there be that find it. We may proceed thus—Whole population of the globe, 707,000,000
Pagans subtracted, 342,000,000

There remain, 365,000,000
Mahomedans subtracted, 120,000,000

There remain, 245,000,000
Jews subtracted, 5,000,000

There remain, 240,000,000

This last is the number of nominal Christians, embracing all in christian lands, who do not profess some other religion. This number embraces 122,000,000 Papists—They have as a body *the mark of the beast*, and there is reason to fear, that the number of individuals amongst them, who escape this mark, who belong to the *body of Christ*, is small, how small we pretend not to say. There is also embraced in the 240,000,000, about 74,000,000 of the Greek church, a church lamentably corrupt, though containing, as we have reason to believe,

some sincere followers of Christ. Of the 44,000,000, that now remain, perhaps 22,000,000 are Lutherans. That this church, embracing as it does in Germany, the Neologists or Rationalists, and Pantheists, amongst whom are all the shades of systems where reason is the test of revelation, that a church thus composed of elements in perfect dissonance with the principles of the gospel, should be but a poor nursery of true believers in Christ, we are compelled to believe. Still we need not question, that it contains many genuine followers of the Lamb.

We have remaining 22,000,000 other Protestants, including Episcopalians, Presbyterians, Baptists, Methodists, &c &c. Amongst these, as amongst the Lutherans, we must deduct, from general corruption, more or less manifest—for the great numbers included in this estimate of Protestants, because they belong no where else, for attendants upon churches, who do not come to the Lord's table, for hypocrites and deceived professors, who do corrupt, and we then come to the invisible church, the little flock, to whom *it is the Father's good pleasure to give the kingdom*. Let the above deductions from the nominally christian church, be made in the view of our Saviour's words, "*Except a man be born again, he cannot enter the kingdom of heaven,*" or in the view of the Apostle's assertion, "*Without holiness no man can see the Lord,*" and how appalling is the conclusion. To what a mere handful are the 240,000,000 nominal Christians reduced! Reader, are you amongst those who *count all things but loss, for the excellency of the knowledge of Jesus Christ the Lord*? If so, with what feelings do you see a world for which he died still perishing in sin? Can you do less than task every energy in the effort to spread the news of salvation to the very ends of the earth? This is what Christ has left for his followers to do. C S A

INDIA WITHIN THE GANGES

The Directors of the London Missionary Society remark, in reference to the efforts of Christians for the benefit of India—

If British India be once conquered by the cross, the surrounding countries will not be able long to resist its power. The golden footed monarch of Burmah will then find it impossible to trample on the Book of God, or to prevent his subjects from receiving it. The idolaters of Persia will cease to worship the sun of heaven, having learned to do homage to the Sun of Righteousness, and the followers of Mohammed will renounce the authority of the Koran, for the glorious testimony of the Gospel of Christ. The Celestial Empire itself will be envied on all sides, and assailed with weapons of irresistible energy, till its gates shall be unbarred—its walls thrown down—and the triumphant standard of the soldiers of the Cross be planted on its strongest holds.

The Serampore missionaries, who have long been acquainted with India, bear the following testimony to the progress there of a spirit of inquiry.

A season of knowledge seems evidently dawning on British India, if not on the whole of Eastern Asia. The various means of knowledge given by Providence to Bengal within the last twenty five years are extending themselves to different parts of Hindoostan. The natives have begun to read, to a degree never before known in India since it became a nation, this naturally leads them to compare their own system of religion and morals with that contained in the Sacred Scriptures, and the superior excellence of the latter is confessed by many who have not the fortitude openly to renounce caste and embrace Christianity. Still, these discourses with their neighbours on the subject, without concealing at all times their dislike of their own system, and their admiration of that revealed in the Sacred Scriptures. This creates in others a desire to peruse the sacred volume for themselves. The progress of a spirit of this nature is almost as certain as the progress of the morning light after the day has begun to dawn, and it is not, perhaps, too much to say, that it will gradually spread not only throughout Hindoostan, but in due time find its way into those countries around it which so many ages ago,

drank of the streams of delusion and death, that originating in the books held sacred by the Hindoos, have now overspread the whole of Eastern Asia.—*London Miss Regis*

Died at the river Credit, Indian Village, on the morning of the 16th inst. Margaret Agetaunce, the daughter of the late James Agetaunce, head Chief of the Mississauga Indians. She was about 15 or 16 years of age, and had been long afflicted with a scrofulous disease, which ended in a decline or consumption. Though young, Margaret had for some time been pious, and during a long and painful illness manifested much of the meek and chastened spirit of a humble believer, and which in the sight of God is of great price. She was much engaged in prayer while she could articulate freely—and to the last, professed to have peace—to love God, and to be happy in her heart. As it was evident on Saturday evening, that the young sufferer could not survive till Monday, several of the Indian Sisters assembled to make her shroud before the Sabbath. Margaret awoke from sleep about midnight, and seeing them thus engaged, desired them not to work, it being wrong as it was then Sunday morning. They were the last words she spoke, and she died in a few minutes. A reverence for the Holy Sabbath by this Sunday School scholar and converted heathen girl was not forgotten in the agonies of death. Margaret was taken to the Chapel with her books lying on the top of the coffin like a soldier's armour, a custom amongst the Indian Christians, to shew that she had not been inattentive to her studies. A funeral Sermon was preached on Isaiah lvi 6 "And we all do fade as a leaf." The pious and afflicted widow consigned her darling child to the grave in *Hope*, being confident that in her little withered and emaciated body there was "eternal life," and a quickening spirit that would raise her up at the last day.

A few weeks ago Margaret Wesley, the youngest sister of John and Peter Jones, died in child bed. Thus one and another of these children of the forest, saved by grace through faith and washed by the blood of Jesus, are gathered to the garner of God, and joined to the assembly of the spirits of just men made perfect, as a first fruits of the wilderness which shall shortly become one of the fruitful fields of Zion. Happy the Christian who can lift his eyes to heaven and lay his hand upon his heart and say, "my God I am laboring to help for ward this good work and to hasten thy kingdom!"—*Continued*

Died.—On the 9th instant, Lydia Bass, (widow,) in the 81st year of her age, deservedly lamented by a large circle of friends and acquaintances. Mrs. Bass, has for a number of years been gradually, yet visibly approaching her great change—and perhaps few persons have suffered more in body, but she derived a happiness and comfort from the religion of Jesus Christ, which affords the greatest joy and only solace to the dying Christian. She had for a number of years been a hopeful convert to Christ, and a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. On a late visit she appeared to be sensible that her stay here would be short, asked for an interest in the prayers of the Church, and desired to possess all the fulness of God, that she might patiently suffer and wait the coming of the Lord, that her afflictions might be sanctified, and she at last received to the bosom of her heavenly father. Her funeral took place from the house of her son, John Bass, in Augusta, on Sunday, at 11 o'clock, A. M. on which mournful occasion an affecting discourse was delivered by the Rev. Samuel Hick, from Rev. xiv 13—"I heard a voice from heaven saying unto me write. Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord from henceforth, yea, saith the spirit, that they may rest from their labours, and their works do follow them."—*B Recorder*

FAITH.—When Mr. Dod, in the time of the last wars, was plundered of all he had in his house, his wife was in great distress about it, "Wife" (says he) be not troubled, I have a bond yet to live upon."

"What bond?" said she "Why, this bond (said he) in the Hebrews, 'I will never leave thee, nor forsake' Come, let us put this bond into suit, let us go to prayer." The next morning the neighbours sent him in more than he had lost.

ASSURANCE—"I am filled with the grace of God (said the pious Rivet in his last illness). I fear no more the inconveniences of temporal life, the Spirit of God strengthens me, and affords me abundant consolations. I have no doubt of my salvation. He hath set me on high. He hath had me in his hiding place. I am like a vessel filled with pure water, which no agitation troubles."

HUMILITY.—If happiness is to be found anywhere, it is in that breast where humility reigns. It is the grand key to contentment, and a man can only be at rest as he is humble. To such a character afflictions are met without repining, and borne without impatience. Duties are not thought hard, nor crosses unnecessary. Candour, meekness, forbearance, patience, kindness, are the lovely traits that attend the abodes of humility, while they adorn and bless its happy subject.

SUBMISSION.—A pious lady, when news was brought that two of her children were drowned, made the following fine reflection "I see God will have all my heart, and he shall have it."

A Christian female who, being sick, was asked, whether she was willing to live or die, answered, "Which God pleases?" "But (said one) if God refer it to you, which would you choose?" "Truly (replied she) I would refer it to him again."

THE LOVE OF CHRIST CONSTRAINETH US

"What shall I do (says the Christian), that best subserve the interest of my fellow mortals? I feel the obligations I am under to the God of my salvation. How much has he done for me! and now what shall I do for him? O how shall I set forth his glory, and speak of his goodness to the children of men! Father of Spirits, thou from whom all life, light, and energy proceed, enable me to be an active instrument in the promotion of thy glory. How short is life, how precious are souls, how awful is eternity! Alas! how many are perishing for lack of knowledge, even in the circle in which I move! O that my temper, my conversation, my influence, my conduct, may be so under thy blessing as to become the means of doing good! Shall the merchant compass sea and land for wealth? Shall the astronomer gaze with rapturous ardour on a new discovered planet? Shall the philosopher spend days and nights in the pursuit of a favourite theme? Shall the tradesman labour and toil, and expose himself to continual inconveniences for the things that are passing away? And what shall I sit still and dream my life away? Shall all creation be in motion? Shall the world exhibit nothing but bustle and activity? And shall I indulge myself in indolent repose? I, who have eternity in view, who have turned my back on the world, who believe the awful realities of heaven and hell? O let my whole time be employed in some useful service, that I may be always abounding in the work of the Lord, knowing that my labour cannot be in vain in the Lord!" Thus the Christian, like Caleb, is of a different spirit from the world, and follows the Lord fully, like Phineas, is zealous for the Lord of Hosts, and with Paul can say, that "it is good to be zealously affected always in a good thing" (Numb. xiv 25 Gal. iv 18)

The Certainties of Christianity.—Behold the heart consoling, exhilarating, triumphant certainties of Christianity. "I know that my Redeemer liveth, and that He shall stand in the latter day upon the earth."—"In my flesh I shall see God whom mine eyes shall behold and not another."—"I am the resurrection and the life, saith the Lord, whosoever liveth and believeth in me shall never die."—Here is the true balm of Gilead—here is the healing cordial for every human woe.—*Hannah More*

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE

Religious Statistics of England.—The number of Episcopal churches and chapels in England, exclusive of the dioceses of Rochester and Bristol, from which no returns have been received, is 9,983. The number of Dissenting congregations is at least 6,422. The sums expended by the church in promoting Christianity abroad, the past year, amount to £67,528 18s 11d, during the same period the Dissenters have spent in the same object £90,010 5s. At home the church has spent £64,938 19s 6d, and the Societies supported by Evangelical Dissenters, in connexion with churchmen, £148,986 13s 4d. The church spends about £50,000 annually, to make proselytes to itself, the Dissenters, nothing. During the period just named the Unitarian Dissenters have contributed £1,240, 8s 1d for the extension of their principles at home and abroad. The annual rental and dividends of endowed public charities throughout the kingdom is £5,506,263 4s 6d. There are 767 cathedral dignitaries, 1,015 living in the gift of the government, 3,567 in the gift of the church, 784 in the gift of the universities, 197 in the gift of public bodies, 5,030 in the gift of the nobility and gentry, and 681 in the gift of the inhabitants. Roman Catholic congregations in England and Wales, 388, Presbyterians 258, Independents, 1,289, Baptists, 888, Quakers, 396, Wesleyan Methodists, 2,807, Calvinistic Methodists, 424, other Methodists of different classes, 689, Home Missionary stations, 241. The National School Society educates about 275,000 children, the British and Foreign School Society, partly supported by the Dissenters, educate in England and Wales about 53,000, and the Sunday School supported by the different classes of Dissenters are in number about 5,000, in which are educated about 700,000 scholars. Let these facts be clearly considered, and then let it be said whether it be not too late in the day to treat the Dissenters with contempt! What can the bishops and our other ecclesiastical dignitaries have been about, thus to have allowed the dissenters to grow, and how is it that "our venerable and apostolical church" has thus sunk in the esteem of the people? Of course there has been no neglect on the part of the clergy!—*Kent Herald*

BAPTIST CHURCH IN HALIFAX N. S.—By a correspondent at Andover we are furnished with the following account of the Baptist Church in Halifax Nova Scotia, up to the 23th of December last.—*Watchman*

The favor of God has continued very much with the church, and considerable additions to its numbers have been made. On Mr. Green's arrival the number of church members was 58. The number at the last date 29th December, was 107. Of the increase, 39 were added by baptism and 10 by letter. Our correspondent adds that he believes there have been further additions since the date to which his particular information extends and that he entertains strong hope that the goodness of God will be seen not to terminate here. He adds, that during the last twelve months very large additions have been made to several of the Baptist churches in the Province, but he is unable to furnish the numbers.

HOME MISSIONS.—The (London) World states that the Home Missionary Society has been compelled to give up five of its stations, and that unless aid be speedily afforded by the Christian public it must abandon five or ten more.

IRELAND.—Rev. J. Wilson writes from Sligo, Dec. 16—"It is my firm conviction, that at no period since the Society's operations, have there been more persons engaged in an attentive perusal of the scriptures nor apparently more desirous of arriving at a satisfactory acquaintance with them."

PROTESTANT CHURCH IN MEXICO.—A protestant church of seven members has recently been formed in the city of Mexico, probably the first of the kind that was ever known there. The event seems to have taken place in consequence of the arrival in that city of Rev. Mr. Thompson, an agent of the British and Foreign Bible Society.

BIBLE CAUSE AMONG THE FRIENDS.—Pursuant to the notification in our last, a number of Friends belonging to Philadelphia quarterly meeting, convened on the evening of 12th inst. at the committee room of Mulberry street meeting house & agreed to form a Bible Society within the limits of said quarterly meeting auxiliary to the Bible Association of Friends in America, and a constitution for its government, being prepared and read, was on deliberation, unanimously adopted. At an adjourned meeting on the 14th inst., officers were appointed to serve until the first annual meeting in the second month next and delegates to attend the approaching annual meeting of the parent society.—*The Friend*

SUNDAY SCHOOL DEPARTMENT

To the Editors of the Christian Guardian

Bideau April 1830

MESSRS EDITORS

If you think the following calculated to serve the cause in which you are engaged, you are at liberty to give it a place in your useful paper, and by so doing you will comply with the wishes of some of your readers

On the 11th instant the first quarterly examination of the Sunday School in Kitley was attended, and though the day was wet, the house was filled at an early hour. After attending to the ordinary duties of the School a discourse was delivered to the children from Eccl 12 1, at the conclusion of which all the children who felt themselves benefitted by attending the school during the past quarter, was requested to arise, when the children gracefully rose and stood on their feet, (being placed in the centre of the congregation) in the presence of their parents. When seated again, another request was made, viz that all who felt resolved to aid the institution in future by their labours, prayers, and pecuniary support, would rise up, but who can express the pleasure felt, to see the whole congregation, seeming as one, standing, forming as it were one solid column, and witnessing to men and angels that they stood opposed to ignorance, and vice its legitimate offspring, and were resolved under the Great Captain of our salvation, Jesus Christ, never to rest until these strong holds of Satan are pulled down. When seated, a collection was taken up for the benefit of the library, and hear again was matter for pleasing reflection, to see the children (who generally contributed) learning the right use of money, laying up a treasure in Heaven, by casting into the treasury of the Lord "Train up a child in the way he should go, and when he is old he will not depart from it." These children are taught that the Lord loveth the cheerful giver, "he that sows bountifully shall reap bountifully, and it is more blessed to give than to receive" (Have we not reason to fear that this part of our economy is too much neglected in general, viz the support of religious and benevolent institutions?). The report was then read, by which it appears that 7699 verses of scripture from the New Testament had been recited during the first quarter of this infant school. Some addition was made to the number of the society, and the meeting proceeded to elect the officers, managers, and teachers for the ensuing quarter, when the meeting closed by solemn prayer to the manifest satisfaction of all present.

REUBEN TUPPER, Secretary

P S We now have six Sunday Schools on this circuit, organized by the Methodists, besides some others under the care of other denominations. It is expected that more will be formed soon. There is an increasing interest manifested both in Parents and Children to improve these golden days of privilege which we now enjoy, especially of Sunday Schools, which the Lord so abundantly owns. Eight of the children on this circuit have given evidence of being created a new in Christ Jesus, six of them have been admitted to the fellowship of the Church as probationers. We trust these are but drops before a mighty shower.

R T

To the Editors of the Christian Guardian

Wolford, 10th April, 1830

MESSRS EDITORS

According to the request of the managers of the Wolford Sunday School Society No 2, I send you the following report of the second quarterly examination of the Sunday School under their care, and should you think the same worthy of a place in your useful paper you will do them a favor by inserting it.

The second quarterly examination of the Wolford Sunday School was held the 19th of April 1830. The day being fine and the roads having become tolerable good, we were favored with a crowded congregation, inasmuch that a number stopped with out. After the usual examination of the scholars was attended to, we had a sermon delivered to the

children, when the several reports were read, &c, from which it appears that the school was in a flourishing state. This school has now been in operation about six months. The number of verses recited the first quarter is 7530, the number the second quarter is 8020 making an increase of 490. This the managers think a good advance (considering the extreme badness of the roads together with the affliction of the small pox which has so generally prevailed through the neighbourhood). The managers feel encouraged to persevere in their labours of love, especially while they see such a manifest alteration for the better among the children. We now have the pleasing satisfaction of seeing our children and our neighbours children, not only conscientiously observing the Sabbath day to keep it holy, but as conscientiously attending the means of grace, being convinced that moral and religious improvement will always keep pace with the increase of Bible knowledge. We feel much encouraged in the prosecution of the duty we owe to the rising generation, and jointly agree to renew our efforts with increasing vigor for the ensuing quarter. A vote of thanks was then taken from the society for the praise worthy conduct of the officers, managers, and teachers for the past quarter.

The meeting was then closed with prayer

Yours with respect,

JAMES McLEAN, Secretary

A REPORT OF THE SUNDAY SCHOOL IN THE FIFTH CONCESSION OF LARBERT TOWN, (NO 2)

The first quarterly examination of this School took place on the 21st of March, 1830, at the School House near Mr Comer's Mills.

The regular number of scholars attending this school is from 30 to 40, of whom 32 were present. The number of verses recited (of the New Testament,) during the quarter was 5,825. The greatest number of verses recited by one of the scholars during the quarter was 618, and the most in a week by one scholar was 60.

After the examination, an appropriate discourse was delivered by the Rev Mr Hyland from St Paul's 2d Epistle to Timothy iii 15.

JOHN McLEAN, Sec'y

TEMPERANCE

To the Editor of the Christian Guardian

Mr Editor,

Agreeably to public notice, a meeting of the inhabitants of Ancaster and of the adjacent townships, was held in the Methodist Chapel on the 21st January, 1830, for the promotion of Temperance. Mr Philip Spaun was requested to take the chair.

The Rev William Smith moved, seconded by the Rev Andrew Prindle, That we have for years witnessed with pain the increase of crime and wretchedness in our country arising from the intemperate use of ardent spirits. We therefore feel it our duty to make every lawful effort to stop the progress of a vice so destructive to the morals and happiness of the community. And as we consider temperance societies and the exertions and influence connected with them to be a successful means in the suppression of this vice—Therefore, the persons composing this meeting do now form themselves into a society for the promotion of Temperance, to be called "The Temperate Society of Ancaster." The above resolution was ably supported by the Rev A Prindle, in a luminous address shewing the deleterious effects of ardent spirits on the human system—Carried, none dissenting.

James O'Loane moved, seconded by the Rev William Smith, That we view with pleasure the late successful efforts which have been made, in several neighbouring townships and villages, to form Temperance Societies, and hail it as the auspicious dawning of that day when the spread of this evil will be effectually checked.

The Rev Mr Smith, in supporting this motion, shewed, in a bold strain of eloquence, the moral evil of using the inebriating dram—Carried, nem con.

The following constitution was then adopted—

Article 1st The object of this Society is to confine the use of ardent spirits to those cases when used medically, and then only by the advice of a physician, except the person live so remote from a physician as not to be able to obtain advice.

Art 2nd The officers of this Society shall be a President, two Vice Presidents, Secretary, and a Corresponding Committee of four persons.

Art 3rd The officers of this society shall be elected on the 2nd Wednesday of January annually, at which time some person shall be appointed to deliver an address at the next annual meeting.

Art 4th The officers shall annually report to the Society all the proceedings of the preceding year.

Art 5th The majority of the officers shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

Art 6th All persons becoming members of this Society shall exert their influence to bring ardent spirits into general disuse—And if any member violate the above constitution, by using ardent spirits contrary to the spirit of the first article, he shall be expelled from the society at the next anniversary meeting, and the cause of his expulsion made public.

Art 7th The constitution may be altered or amended by the consent of three fourths of the members present at their anniversary meeting.

Resolved,—That the minutes of this meeting be forwarded to the Christian Guardian for insertion.

OFFICERS FOR THE PRESENT YEAR

ELI EWING, President

JACOB SMITH, Vice President

PETER BOWMAN, do

J O'LOANE, Secretary

CORRESPONDING COMMITTEE

Philip Spaun, Otis Ingalls, Junr, Robert Land and James Wilson

J O'LOANE, Sec'y

Glanford, 13th April, 1830

TEMPERANCE SOCIETY—A Temperance Society was formed a few days since at Niagara, upon the principle of entire abstinence, except in medicinal cases. Upwards of 40 persons have already become members of it. The following are the officers.

DOCTOR RAYMOND, President,

JAMES MENEILLY, sen'r Vice President,

R B Groat, Secretary

Committee—Samuel Heron, Jacob Duesler, Geo Vary, George Lawrence, sen'r and James Mc Bride.

TEMPERANCE SOCIETIES IN GREAT BRITAIN—Since last month, we have received from various quarters, very important communications on the subject of the formation of societies for the promotion of temperance. From Mr Collins, of Glasgow, we have been favoured with the Rev Dr Beecher's six sermons, which have produced a powerful effect at Boston, and other parts of the United States, also, a very able work by W Dunlop, of Scotland, on National Intemperance, with many smaller tracts, directed to the same great object. "We are directing," observes Mr Collins, "our whole force against this mighty evil, which is afflicting and desolating the lower orders in our country, and which threatens, by its rapid progress, to destroy them altogether. We have formed a temperance society, in Glasgow, and there are societies forming in various parts of the country. The people in general seem to be awakening to the extent and destructive nature of the evil. The Glasgow society has, within the last month, circulated nearly 50,000 tracts on the subject. The newspaper press is aiding us here, and we are anxious that the periodical press would lend its aid and influence, in endeavoring to arrest an evil so injurious to the social, moral, and spiritual interests of our population. We shall rejoice, if you will give your best thoughts and attention to this important subject." In London, too, several friends of religion and morality, are beginning to feel the necessity of doing something to stem the dreadful crime of intemperance, and we

cannot help expressing an earnest hope, that Christian ministers and laymen will speedily emulate the zeal of our American brethren, who have done great things in this cause — *Lon Evan Mag*

A FAMILY TEMPERANCE SOCIETY—On the 28th ult Dea John Billings, and his wife of Royalton, were visited by thirty four of their children and their immediate descendants. The interview was a truly religious and happy one, the time was spent partly in prayer and singing and to close the scene, the Deacon proposed to form his extensive family into a Temperance Society, the move was cheerfully seconded, and resolutions were immediately drawn up and signed, headed by the aged father and mother who considered this interview as one of the happiest they have experienced during their long life. Thus we have a good example set, which we hope many will have the pleasure to imitate — *Vi Tel*

A DRINKING ASSOCIATION

In New York, twelve individuals formerly associated together, for the purpose of drinking in secret without the knowledge of their friends or employers. All but one are gone. The first victim in a fit of delirium caused by drunkness put weights in his pockets and walked off the dock into the river. Another in the same situation blew his brains out with a pistol. "Some swallowed poison," says the only survivor, "some hung themselves and the last it his throat not many months since and while bleeding and expiring he requested me to give him a glass of gin. He eleven died by their own hands. In their meetings they had ridiculed the Bible, the Saviour, and all religion" — *N Y Evangelist*

BLEEDING—The spring being the season of the year at which the prejudices and mistakes of a great number of persons induce them to resort to bleeding or to some other medicine, with the view of increasing their health, and guarding against disease it may be proper now to warn all such against the prejudicial tendency of this practice. It is indeed, far more apt to invite an attack of disease than to guard them against it. All the purposes for which it is resorted to, can however be very certainly answered by gentle daily exercise, great caution in adapting the dress to the rapid changes in the weather and the strictest temperance. *Journal of Health*

FOREIGN NEWS

ENGLAND

The Memorandum given by Sir George Murray, His Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies, to the Deputies of the Indians who lately went from this Province to England to urge their claim to lands once possessed by them under the French Government is a striking instance of the different feeling of the British Government towards the Aborigines of this continent, from that acted upon by some of the American States.

By the original articles under which Canada was settled by Europeans the Indians converted to christianity were to have the same rights as if they had been natives of France. At the Conquest of Canada their rights were guaranteed to them, and they became British subjects. No odious distinctions, no disqualifications have been urged against them, they have been permitted in addition to enjoy their customs, to manage their own peculiar concerns. The British Government assists them, adopts no compulsory steps towards them, but urges them by considerations of their own welfare, to adopt such measures as are most likely to make them prosperous and happy in a country in which they are so well entitled to have a share.

We confess we are pleased at every additional instance of a just and liberal feeling on the part of the British Government towards the inhabitants of these Colonies without distinction and they are not the less pleasing because they particularly partake of the just, mild and philanthropic personal character of the present Colonial Minister — *Quebec Gazette*

Meetings continued to be held in various parts of England on the state of the country. In Leeds Mr J Foster of the Leeds Patriot, proposed a resolution in favour of triennial parliaments, universal suffrage and vote by ballot.

The National Debt of England as returned to the House of Commons in the year 1800 was in 1790 228,231,257 pounds, taxes 16,815,895. In the year 1800, it was 441,699,918 taxes 36,728,000—and in 1821, 785,530,326 pounds, taxes 59,000,000.

To maintain the system of slavery in the British West India Colonies, England is drained of £3,877,955.

IRELAND—The Society of Friends in Ireland have petitioned Parliament for the abolition of the punishment of death in cases of forgery. Mr Peel has announced his intention to bring in a bill in which the punishment of death, in many cases of forgery shall be done away with.

FRANCE—The political state of France was intensely interesting. The King and the Chamber of Deputies had quarrelled, and on the 19th of March, the King availing himself of the power given him by the constitution, suddenly prorogued the session of the Chamber, to the 1st of September. This strong measure was adopted in consequence of the plain language made use of by the Deputies in their address, in answer to the King's speech.

SPAIN—The new Expedition of *Mezquita*—A letter from Cadiz of March 5, says "The Spanish expedition to Cuba has not yet sailed, but it is to be ready to put to sea by the 8th. The men who are to compose the land forces have arrived from Valencia and Granada, and the expedition itself will consist of one ship of the line, one frigate, two corvettes, and a brig of war, besides the transports."

PORTUGAL—Private letters from Leghona, dated the 8th March, state that Lord Cochrane was on the point of embarking for Terceira, where he was to take the command of the expedition projected by the Emperor Don Pedro against Portugal.

THE NETHERLANDS—A letter from the Hague says, "The project of law upon the Press, when discussed in the sections of the Second Chamber of the States General of the Netherlands, was rejected by an immense majority. The Minister of Justice has given notice that conferences will take place upon the subject, but it may be looked upon as certain that the Liberty of the Press will escape from this new plot against it—that it will survive the Ministerial attacks—and that the project will only be again brought forward with such suppressions as will deprive it of its vague and arbitrary character."

EGYPT—A letter from Alexandria (Egypt) says "Public rejoicing have just taken place on occasion of the Circumcision of three young Princess two of whom are sons of the Pacha and the other of his son Ibrahim. The festes lasted seven days and in the evenings there were illuminations and fireworks—Only two foreigners mixed with the Mussulman guests—the Consul General of Sweden, and Mr Briggs an English merchant. Most of the European ladies were dressed in male attire."

GREECE—*Navarino March 1*—Napoli has lately been desolated by earthquakes which were renewed for several days. Some of the houses could not resist the violence of the shocks. We have not felt them on this coast.

VALUE OF OUR WEST INDIA POSSESSIONS—It has been estimated that the amount of capital invested in their agriculture, commerce and shipping amounts to nearly £300,000,000 sterling that in the short space of thirty four years, viz from 1793 to 1827 inclusive British manufactures and agricultural produce amounting in real value to £220,000,000 have there found a market. That the imports from thence into this country alone amounted during that period to £100,000,000, and that a farther sum of about £175,000,000 more has been expended in freight and other charges. But without demonstrating the accuracy of these calculations we need merely state that the quantity of British produce and manufactures requisite for their annual consumption, is even now estimated at nearly £4,500,000, in return for which they send us tropical produce to the value of about £9,000,000 affording a direct revenue to the amount of about £7,000,000, sterling the duty on sugar alone being equal to £5,000,000 per annum besides employing about sixteen hundred British ships carrying 430,000 tons navigated by about 24,000 seamen, embracing also the employment and subsistence of an immense body of labourers at home — *West India Reporter*

English Shipping—Nobody who has not considered the subject can have any idea of the English mercantile marine at this moment, or rather at the end of 1826. The number of her trading vessels entirely exclusive of the royal navy, is twenty four thousand two hundred and eighty. The capacity of these vessels is two million five hundred and fifty three thousand six hundred and eighty five tons and they give employment to one hundred and sixty six thousand five hundred and eighty three men and boys — *Sailor's Mag*

LEGAL PROXIMITY—In the case arising out of White and Metcalf's bankruptcy Mr Sergeant Russell stated that the brief contained 15,000 folios, and in the trial at bar Mr H Brougham's documents weighed three quarters of a ton.

Suicide of Sir C Baring—Intelligence was received in town last night of this gentleman having suddenly terminated his existence at his estate, St Mary Gray, Kent. This distressing event was discovered early on Monday morning. Nothing which can be relied on has yet transpired as to the cause of this act.

Attempt to murder Mr Wolf and Lady Georgiana, at Jerusalem—Sir P Malcolm has received a letter from the Rev Mr Wolf, requesting a vessel to bring him away from Cyprus, whither he has escaped from the Jews at Jerusalem who attempted to poison him and Lady Georgiana Wolf. Her Ladyship is dangerously ill. The Waep sloop has, we hear, been sent to their assistance.

An excellent purchase—The second Methodist Episcopal Society in Albany have purchased the city circus to be immediately fitted up for a place of worship. Would that the Utica circus might find as good a purchase — *West Rec*

The highest tax paid in Boston, by an individual, is about \$2700 — *Palladium*

The Season—Grain in the field and Garden Seeds were sown about the middle of last week, and ground was ploughed about the same time. The earth which had been much frozen in the winter had retarded vegetation, but field operations have been attended to at least a fortnight earlier than usual. We have had no rain for nearly three weeks — *Quebec Gaz April 17th*

Colonial Expenditures—Among the Miscellaneous Estimates for 1830 introduced into the Imperial Parliament, we notice the following items. The water communication between Montreal and the Ottawa, £163,000, Civil Establishment of Nova Scotia £30,445, that of New Brunswick £3,

600, Bermuda £4000, Prince Edward's Island £3,820, and Newfoundland £11,261.

The Ladies' Bazaar at Quebec has again been eminently successful, £420 having been the amount received, the whole of which will go in aid of the friends of the Female Orphan Asylum, established in that place, which is altogether supported by the highly meritorious exertions of the benevolent Ladies, who annually contribute to the Bazaar — *Mon Gaz*

Letters have been received at the Guardian Office from the following persons, during the week ending April 30

Geo R Williams J Evans, S Waldron R Y James McLain, John Harris H Rolph, J Shute

* We shall refer the case of your subscribers to the D P Master General at Quebec. We have not received since January a single complaint of the kind of which you speak from any other part of the two Provinces—altho we have subscribers and have received letters from agents who live at a much greater distance from York. Your request will be strictly complied with — *Ed*

PRICES CURRENT.

(CORRECTED WEEKLY)

	YORK	MONTREAL	N YORK
ASHES Pot, per cwt	0 0 0	1 13 9	1 8 9
Pearl	0 0 0	1 15 0	1 11 6
FLOUR, Superf per bbl	1 3 9	1 16 3	1 5 0
Fine	1 2 6	1 13 9	0 0 0
Middling	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
WHEAT per bushel	0 5 14	0 6 0	0 4 9
OATS	0 1 6	0 1 7	0 1 8
BARLEY	0 2 6	0 3 7	0 3 6
RYE	0 2 6	0 4 0	0 3 3
PEASE	0 3 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
INDIAN CORN	0 2 6	0 7 0	0 3 6
POTATOES	0 1 64	0 0 0	0 0 0
TURNEPS	0 1 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
ONIONS	0 5 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
PORK, Mess, per bbl	0 0 0	4 7 6	3 0 0
Prime Mess	0 0 0	3 17 6	0 0 0
Prime	0 0 0	3 2 6	2 6 0
Cargo	0 0 0	2 16 6	0 0 0
BEEF, Mess, per bbl	0 0 0	2 17 6	2 2 6
Prime Mess	0 0 0	2 3 6	0 0 0
Prime	0 0 0	1 15 0	1 8 9
in market per lb	0 0 4	0 0 34	0 0 0
MUTTON	0 0 5	0 0 0	0 0 0
VEAL	0 0 4	0 0 0	0 0 0
BUTTER	0 1 0	0 0 7	0 0 0
CHEESE	0 0 5	0 0 0	0 0 0
LARD	0 0 5	0 0 5	0 0 4
TALLOW	0 0 4	0 0 6	0 0 0
BEES WAX	0 1 4	0 0 0	0 1 1
CANDLES	0 0 9	0 0 6	0 0 0
TOBACCO, U C Leaf	0 0 0	0 0 44	0 0 0
HAY, per ton	3 5 0	2 0 0	0 0 0
FIREWOOD per cord	0 10 0	1 0 0	0 0 0

SURGEON DENTIST.

THE Subscriber's Room is at D BOSTSFORD'S On *tan 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 29th 1830

21

BANK NOTICE.

PUBLIC notice is hereby given, that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Bank of Upper Canada will be held at the Bank in the Town of York on Monday the seventh day of June next at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of electing by ballot Directors to serve for the ensuing year as provided in the act of incorporation.

THOMAS G RIDOUT,

Bank of Upper Canada, } Cashier

York, 27th April 1830, } 24 6

N B Editors of the several newspapers in the Province are requested to publish the above until the day of election.

WELLAND-CANAL.

LABOURERS WANTED

THE highest prices will be given (\$13 per month) for labourers on the Cramberry Marsh by immediate application.

Welland Canal Office, } 24 2w

St Catharines, 26 April, 1830

TO BE SOLD, and possession given in a month from time of purchase, 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. *THOS VAUX, York*

York, April 26th 1830

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

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

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

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 12th and last instalment, thereby completing the payment of the full amount of the Capital Stock of the Bank under its Charter.

By order of the Stockholders

THOMAS G RIDOUT,
Cashier

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

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, 15th April, 1830

22 3

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 10th 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.

22-5v

(Signed) JOHN HENRY DUNN,
H M's Receiver General.

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.

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

York, March 19th 1830

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



Four Corners of Yonge Street,
3 miles south of the Red Mills,
22nd April, 1830

WILLIAM LOYD,
Saddler

CASH

WILL be paid for SHEEP & DEER SKINS—Ground PLASTER OF PARIS and SHUMACH, at the Parchment Manufactory, Dundas Street

York, 14th April 1830

23 tf

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 WHITING

Trafalgar, 1st April, 1830

20 tf

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY

THE adjourned meeting of the Agriculturists of this District, which was to have met in the Grand Jury Room on Thursday week to take into consideration the resolutions proposed at the former meeting, which had been submitted to the farmers of the District through the medium of the public papers will be held at the hotel of Mr John Montgomery on Yonge Street, in this township, on Saturday the eighth day of May next, at twelve o'clock noon.

JAMES DOYLL
Sec Pro Tem

York, April 1st, 1830

23

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—Police 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 COF TON LINEN AND SILK GOODS Also, Peas, Loaf and Muscovado Sugar Coffee, Chocolate Pepper, Allspice, Ginger Nutmegs, Cloves Barley Rice, Aluu Indigo, 1 lb Blue, Iron Steel Nails, Window Glass, Putty, Paints and Oil, Stoves Holloware Shovels, Spades Tying pans, Tasketles, Hand saws Cutlery &c &c, with a variety of other articles 100 NUMEROUS to detail in an advertisement. All of which will be sold EXTREMELY LOW for CASH.

York, Nov 20th 1829

21—tf

To save is to gain!

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

CHEAPSIDE,

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

PHILAN & 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

15tf

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

EXCELLENT LEATHER,

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

York Church Street, Feb'y 13th 1830

13 tf

TO CAPITALISTS, MILLERS, AND OTHERS

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION on the premises on the 28th of April next at 2 o'clock P M if not previously disposed of by Private Contract that well known valuable property, known by the name of CHUPCH'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 Stoylen-York.

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

York 25th February, 1830

15tf

WANTED.

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

LEWIS BRIGHT

York March 30th 1830

20 tf

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

MATTHEW WALTON

York Feb 12th, 1830

13 tf

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

WM MAILWOOD

Yonge street, Jan 2nd, 1830